CDS EXAM (I) 2022

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : GHSA-U-ENG

Test Booklet Series

A

Serial

1281821

TEST BOOKLET

ENGLISH

Time Allowed : Two Hours *Maximum Marks : 100*

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES ***NOT*** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. ***DO NOT*** write ***anything else*** on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ***ONLY ONE*** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ***ONLY*** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator ***only the Answer Sheet***. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions: *Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).*

1. This task is being undertaken (a) for the benefit of young people in needed (b) at the instance of the Chief of the Group. (c) No error (d)

2. If I am (a) the principal of the school (b) I would abolish all examinations. (c) No error (d)

3. My mother is thinking (a) that I should (b) stop drinking. (c) No error (d)

4. The students have (a) a good time (b) in the class today. (c) No error (d)

5. More than thirty lakh people (a) were inoculated against COVID-19 (b) on March 15th. (c) No error (d)

6. LIC was found (a) on September 1, 1956 (b) via the Life Insurance Corporation Act. (c) No error (d)

7. Full many a flower (a) are born (b) to blush unseen. (c) No error (d)

8. I shall be glad to help (a) every one of my boys (b) in their studies. (c) No error (d)

9. Most heart attacks (a) involve discomfort (b) in the centre or left side of the chest. (c) No error (d)

10. For most food park (a) marketing initiatives are restricted to (b) a few hundred kilometres. (c) No error (d)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions : *Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words are given after the sentence. Select the most appropriate word or group of words for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

11. Fifteen years _____, Elizabeth left her career and moved to India with her spouse.

(a) ago
(b) before
(c) since
(d) behind

12. The Government has _____ into a specific agreement with a charitable trust to provide medicines to poor patients.

(a) enter
(b) entered
(c) entering
(d) been entered

13. Whatever _____, please keep calm.

(a) has happened
(b) is happening
(c) has been happening
(d) happens

14. _____ road we take, we shall be late.

(a) Whatever
(b) What
(c) Whichever
(d) Which

15. The news is _____ good to be true.

(a) so
(b) too
(c) very
(d) enough

16. There is nothing _____ than a busy life.

(a) good
(b) easier
(c) best
(d) better

17. I wish I _____ young again.

(a) were
(b) was
(c) had been
(d) have been

18. He must work very hard and make up _____ lost time.

(a) with
(b) for
(c) during
(d) again

19. Your attempt can hardly be called successful, for it _____ had no good results.

(a) have
(b) did
(c) didn't
(d) has

20. As per the existing market rate, twelve dozen _____ one hundred rupees.

(a) costs
(b) cost
(c) costed
(d) is costing

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Directions: *Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

21. Be out for the count

(a) Sleeping deeply

(b) Counting money carefully

(c) To count each step one takes

(d) To be very happy

22. Go by the book

(a) To buy a book of one's choice

(b) To understand the book

(c) To follow someone who reads books

(d) To follow rules exactly

23. Double-talk

(a) Interfering while someone is talking

(b) Speaking with double meaning

(c) Speaking to confuse people and avoid truth

(d) Talking repeatedly and annoying people

24. At somebody's elbow

(a) To be dominated by someone

(b) To be near someone in order to help

(c) To be kept in house

(d) To make people important

25. Treading on eggshells

(a) Taking care of eggs to save the lives of young chicks

(b) Intending to grow very fast

(c) Making best bets in one's trade

(d) To be careful in speech and actions

26. Everyone and his brother

(a) An individual and all his relatives

(b) To think about universal brotherhood

(c) A large number of people

(d) To treat people as relatives

27. Feet of clay

(a) Very soft feet

(b) Difficulty in running

(c) Slow in actions

(d) Hidden faults

28. Feel the pinch

(a) Being hurt and wounded by someone

(b) To remain silent on injustice

(c) Having financial problems all of a sudden

(d) Feeling disappointment

29. The feathers fly

(a) To add more success to one's career

(b) To fight and argue a lot

(c) To lead a carefree life

(d) To get into a romantic relationship

30. A foregone conclusion

(a) A generous gift

(b) A confusing idea

(c) An obvious speculation

(d) An inevitable result

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions: *Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.*

31. as soon as (P) the government was pressed to do (Q) something for the poor (R) the session commenced (S)

(a) QRSP
(b) RQPS
(c) PSQR
(d) SQRP

32. they do not come within my subject (P) lightly esteemed by me (Q) if I don't speak to them, it's because (R) and not because they are (S)

(a) SPRQ
(b) QRPS
(c) RSPQ
(d) RPSQ

33. no magnanimous victor (P) the fortune of war had (Q) put in his power so cruelly (R) would treat those whom (S)

(a) PQRS
(b) PSQR
(c) SQRP
(d) RPQS

34. call in question (P) whatever else one may say of him (Q) no one dare (R) his honesty of purpose (S)

(a) QSPR
(b) SPRQ
(c) QRPS
(d) PQRS

35. has become (P) ever since the COVID-19 pandemic began, (Q) a fixture of everyday life (R) calibrating disease-related risk (S)

(a) QSPR
(b) SRQP
(c) PQRS
(d) QPRS

36. late sixties (P) he still enjoys vigorous (Q) he is in his (R) health; although (S)

(a) QPRS
(b) SPRQ
(c) QSRP
(d) PQRS

37. inviting as the retort of abuse (P) nothing is so easy and (Q) and sarcasm but it is a paltry (R) and an unprofitable contest (S)

(a) QRSP
(b) RSPQ
(c) QRPS
(d) QPRS

38. introduces antithetical ideas (P) an epigram is a brief and (Q) pointed saying that frequently (R) that cause one to think afresh (S)

(a) PQRS
(b) QRPS
(c) SQRP
(d) QPRS

39. of antithesis whereby two (P) predicted at once (Q) oxymoron is a special form (R) contradictory qualities are (S)

(a) PQRS
(b) PRQS
(c) RPSQ
(d) SPRQ

40. and marble; they thus mock him (P) people talk of memorials to (Q) him in statues of bronze (R) and belie his message (S)

(a) QRSP
(b) PQRS
(c) QRPS
(d) RQSP

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: *In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.*

41. S1 : Hunger and malnutrition are outcomes of food insecurity or the inability to access adequate food and nutrition.

S6 : It is most likely that India is going to miss the Millennium Development Goal in this regard.

P : In 2001-03, every fifth Indian was found to be undernourished.

Q : The rate of decline in the proportion of the undernourished through the 1990s was much slower in comparison to the decline in poverty headcount ratio.

R : Hunger-related poverty remains one of the major deprivations in India.

S : In fact, the proportion of undernourished people remained stagnant at 21% in the second half of 1990s, and the number actually increased.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) RPQS

(b) RQPS

(c) SRPQ

(d) QPRS

42. S1 : The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) was established in 1975.

S6 : These predictions have an effect on the Indian economy that belies any belief that the economy of our country is not solely dependent on agriculture and the rains that feed it.

P : The Meteorological Department is perhaps also burdened with the most critical form of soothsaying i.e., forecasting the monsoon.

Q : The Crop Yield Formation Unit of the department has developed statistical models using correlation and regression techniques.

R : The IMD issued the first operational long range forecast of seasonal south-west monsoon rainfall in India in 1986.

S : It is the natural meteorological service and the principal agency in all matters related to meteorology.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) RSPQ

(b) SRQP

(c) SQRP

(d) PQRS

43. S1 : Let us posit two questions : one, what ails our parliamentary system ?

S6 : Given the current political scenario, it appears that India has yet to develop a strong parliamentary culture.

P : To search for an answer, we begin with Rudolf's observation that the parliamentary life has deteriorated in India.

Q : Two, how democratic is our democracy ?

R : For a system to survive, grow and prosper, it needs to be supported by a democratic political culture.

S : There is an organic connectivity between a parliamentary system and parliamentary democracy.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) QRPS

(b) SPRQ

(c) PQRS

(d) QPRS

44. S1 : People of every country think very highly of themselves and consider their country the best or the greatest.

S6 : We should accept whatever good we may find in other countries.

P : And discard what is bad.

Q : No country can be absolutely good, just as no man can be thoroughly good.

R : One must cultivate the ability to discern the good from the bad.

S : We have to keep what is good.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) QPRS

(b) SPQR

(c) QRSP

(d) PQRS

45. S1 : Poverty is wrongly considered an evil.

S6 : To abolish poverty would be to destroy the soil upon which mankind produces the virtues conducive to higher civilisation.

P : Most of the great men on Earth are those who have sprung from the ranks of the poor.

Q : The home of poverty, free from care and social envy, is characterised by love and unity among its members.

R : The children of rich men are not so fortunate as those of poor men.

S : The poor lead a happier life than the rich.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) QPRS

(b) SRQP

(c) SPQR

(d) QRPS

46. S1 : 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy' — There is a lot of truth in this proverb.

S6 : Games provide recreation for the pupils, and also make their bodies strong.

P : Then, they can go back to their books, refreshed.

Q : Games provide the best form of recreation in schools.

R : Unless pupils enjoy some sort of recreation, they become dull and their reading suffers as a consequence.

S : Pupils should play for an hour or two.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) RQSP

(b) PQRS

(c) PRSQ

(d) QPRS

47. S1 : Sometimes we have to put up with something irksome or unpleasant.

S6 : But we find ourselves getting accustomed to it in due course of time.

P : Suppose we shift into a house near a factory which keeps going all day.

Q : As time goes by, we are able to adapt ourselves to it so that it becomes a part of our life.

R : Thus, we can get used to anything.

S : At first, the noise of the machinery makes it impossible for us to sleep at night.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) QPSR

(b) PQRS

(c) QRPS

(d) SRQP

48. S1 : A large city is the best school for studying life.

S6 : Thus a city can teach us many aspects of life.

P : If we live in a city for a year or two, we will be able to acquire a good knowledge of life.

Q : In a large city we encounter different types of persons.

R : The rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, the deceitful and the innocent, the rough and the gentle.

S : The various facets of life can be found reflected in a large city.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) PQSR

(b) SRPQ

(c) QPSR

(d) QRSP

49. S1 : Great talkers are never great doers.

S6 : Those who do nothing are usually the most talkative.

P : Rather they serve themselves and never the community.

Q : But when the time for action comes, they keep themselves away.

R : We come across people who are eloquent over great things.

S : Many who deliver wonderful speeches about their own greatness, do no valuable service to the country.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) PRSQ

(b) RQSP

(c) RSQP

(d) PQRS

50. S1 : Leisure is perhaps as important as work.

S6 : We should take care to make proper use of leisure.

P : And we feel very tired.

Q : Unless we have some break, we cannot carry on and our health may suffer.

R : Sometimes we work continuously.

S : After a little relaxation, we can work more energetically and efficiently.

The correct sequence should be :

(a) RQPS

(b) SRPQ

(c) QPSR

(d) RPQS

SYNONYMS

Directions : *Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words/group of words. Select the option that is* ***nearest in meaning*** *to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

51. Please use conversational language.

(a) formal

(b) complex

(c) dialogical

(d) informal

52. My neighbour is malicious.

(a) generous

(b) affectionate

(c) spiteful

(d) magnanimous

53. I was awe-inspired by his designation.

(a) position

(b) looks

(c) social status

(d) personality

54. Words of endearment always touch me.

(a) praise

(b) fondness

(c) conviction

(d) wisdom

55. We should follow patience and forbearance.

(a) constraint

(b) encouragement

(c) restraint

(d) support

56. His gibbous looks make him different from others.

(a) hunched

(b) smart

(c) charming

(d) disabled

57. She tormented me with her detached behaviour.

(a) threatened

(b) ignored

(c) cajoled

(d) distressed

58. Her peerless manners were noticed.

(a) lovable

(b) rowdy

(c) irrelevant

(d) unequalled

59. He studied mensuration carefully.

(a) measurement

(b) questions

(c) conclusions

(d) lessons

60. They smothered the fire in the building.

(a) lighted

(b) surrounded

(c) doused

(d) saw

ANTONYMS

Directions : *Each item in this section consists of sentences with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the option that is* ***opposite in meaning*** *to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

61. He discontinued the work due to pressure.

(a) deputed
(b) resumed
(c) ceased
(d) concealed

62. The teacher chided the pupil.

(a) admonished
(b) reprimanded
(c) commended
(d) reproved

63. I cherish your company.

(a) deprecate
(b) value
(c) adore
(d) sustain

64. The house was full of chaos when I reached.

(a) disorder
(b) confusion
(c) uniformity
(d) order

65. We worship celestial beings.

(a) utopian
(b) earthly
(c) transcendental
(d) ritual

66. Mohan is quite reticent.

(a) garrulous
(b) taciturn
(c) reserved
(d) quiet

67. He was rather childish.

(a) infantile
(b) harmonious
(c) seasoned
(d) exquisite

68. John is a magniloquent person.

(a) pompous
(b) turgid
(c) lofty
(d) terse

69. His clandestine affairs were suspicious.

(a) covert
(b) conspicuous
(c) furtive
(d) unknown

70. Some animals live a dormant life.

(a) latent
(b) inert
(c) sluggish
(d) active

CLOZE COMPOSITION

Directions : *Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four words or group of words given. Select whichever word or group of words you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

Bad habits such as over-eating, drinking, or smoking **71.** (a) have (b) are (c) will (d) shall very easy to acquire.

One should fight **72.** (a) from (b) for (c) of (d) against the force of habit. Even good things can be very harmful when done **73.** (a) to (b) in (c) with (d) as excess. The wise man is conscious **74.** (a) about (b) with regard to (c) of (d) with his bad habits and checks them promptly. The use of tobacco has spread all **75.** (a) around (b) of (c) over (d) in the world. Those who have acquired this bad habit would **76.** (a) barely (b) scarcely (c) seldom (d) hardly be able to get rid of it. Alcohol, which is more common in cold countries than in warmer ones, does nobody any good and should be avoided **77.** (a) particularly. (b) altogether. (c) at habitually. (d) discreetly. Alcohol, even if taken in small quantities, **78.** (a) tends (b) does (c) levels (d) denies to affect one's health. For the victims of alcoholism,

79.

(a) diagnose
(b) challenge
(c) treatment
(d) chronic

helps, but this condition cannot be cured. Symptoms of alcoholism include repeated alcohol consumption **80.** (a) serious (b) despite (c) meaning (d) therapeutic related legal and health issues.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCE

Directions : *Following items features one part of the sentence followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct alternative.*

81. I stopped seeing her

(a) for she moved to the city.

(b) as long as she moved to the city.

(c) no sooner than she moved to the city.

(d) because she moved to the city.

82. He led the caravan

(a) whenever he wanted to go.

(b) whichever he wanted to go.

(c) wherever he wanted to go.

(d) whomsoever he wanted to go.

83. Unless you work harder

(a) you will succumb.

(b) you will pass.

(c) you will fail.

(d) you will be promoted.

84. Had I the wings of a bird

(a) I would fly away.

(b) I should fly away.

(c) I will have flown away.

(d) I could have flown away.

85. He would be happier

(a) was he more honest.

(b) had he more honest.

(c) should he be more honest.

(d) were he more honest.

86. No sooner did I arrive at the airport

(a) then the flight took off.

(b) than the flight took off.

(c) did the flight take off.

(d) than the flight shall take off.

87. I couldn't be angry with him

(a) had I tried.

(b) should I try.

(c) if I tried.

(d) even I tried.

88. He knows only

(a) so much as I have told him.

(b) whichever I have told him.

(c) so far as I have told him.

(d) what I have told him.

89. As you have made your bed

(a) you must learn to lie.

(b) you must adjust with the situation.

(c) so you must lie on it.

(d) so that you can lie on it.

90. The younger man has more money

(a) then brains.

(b) of brains.

(c) than brains.

(d) for brains.

PREPOSITIONS AND DETERMINERS

Directions : *Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four options. Select whichever preposition or determiner you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

91. He succeeded _____ dint of perseverance and hard work.
(a) in
(b) of
(c) by
(d) with

92. _____ his ill health, he retired from his business.
(a) With regard to
(b) Due
(c) As
(d) Owing to

93. These are the good rules to live _____ .
(a) with
(b) by
(c) off
(d) in

94. People who are averse _____ hard work do not succeed in life.
(a) to
(b) with
(c) of
(d) regarding

95. A woman who always connives _____ her children to hide their faults, is their worst enemy.
(a) with
(b) by
(c) at
(d) for

96. We travelled _____ Mr. Barthwal's car.
(a) at
(b) with
(c) inside
(d) in

97. Suresh came home _____ train.
(a) on
(b) with
(c) by
(d) off

98. Few things are impossible _____ achieve with diligence and skill.
(a) for
(b) to
(c) in
(d) onto

99. It is natural for everyone to aspire _____ distinction.
(a) with
(b) about
(c) into
(d) for

100. He is liable _____ his wife's debts.
(a) for
(b) to
(c) with
(d) at

COMPREHENSION

Directions : *In this section you have* ***two*** *short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.*

Passage – I

All organisms such as plants, animals, microorganisms and human beings as well as the physical surroundings interact with each other and maintain a balance in nature. All the interacting organisms in an area together with the non-living constituents of the environment form an ecosystem. Thus, an ecosystem consists of biotic components comprising living organisms and abiotic components comprising physical factors like temperature, rainfall, wind, soil and minerals.

For example, if you visit a garden you will find different plants, such as grasses, trees; flower-bearing plants like rose, jasmine, sunflower; and animals like frogs, insects and birds. All these living organisms interact with each other and their growth, reproduction and other activities are affected by the abiotic components of the ecosystem. So a garden is an ecosystem. Other types of ecosystems are forests, ponds and lakes. These are natural ecosystems while gardens and crop-fields are human-made ecosystems.

101. The general tone of the passage is

(a) critical.

(b) satirical.

(c) analytical.

(d) informational.

102. Which of the following is a non-living constituent of the environment ?

(a) Wind

(b) Bacteria

(c) Grasses

(d) Frog

103. Abiotic components of the ecosystem refer to

(a) living organisms.

(b) non-living organisms.

(c) natural surroundings.

(d) physical factors.

104. Which of the following is ***not*** a natural ecosystem ?

(a) Crop-field

(b) Forest

(c) Pond

(d) Lake

105. The word 'constituent' in the passage implies

(a) constellation.

(b) consternation.

(c) component.

(d) constriction.

Passage – II

As we discussed food and sang every song we could remember and talked incessantly, we were slowly moving deeper into the Atlantic, and we got the feeling, really, that we belonged there, and that the ships that passed on the horizon were only hurrying strangers. We were actually living on the ocean. We discovered that the birds all seemed to league up at night-time, resting on the water by the hundreds. When we came poking along, we seemed so much a part of the sea that the birds wouldn't move until we were about five yards away. Then they'd flutter off, leaving feathers floating in the water, and settle again a few yards away.

The dolphins and porpoises would come up at sunset and move in among us and the birds. They'd come up very lazily under the birds, which would go up on their heels and flap their wings a bit, and then settle right down again. Two whales joined us one evening and played ring-around-rosie so close to us that Chay could have reached out an oar and tapped one.

We had calculated that we had just enough rations to make England, but the easterly winds caused an agonizing reappraisal. It would have been an interesting experience, running right down like that, but we felt we must not risk other people's lives by making them search for us. We decided to accept rations from the next ship that stopped. Was it a mature decision ?

This was also the time when the strain of the voyage really began to tell on us. I wrote in my log : 'I have known fear many times in my life, and indeed I have often striven to develop a situation that provided fear in both boxing and parachuting. I have never known anything like this — cannot be over tomorrow, or for many tomorrows. Somehow it is like being rubbed down with sandpaper. I honestly do not know how many storms there have been now, and each leaves us progressively weaker.'

'Tonight we lie and wait. Nothing could save us if we get into difficulties. No ship could get us off these seas even if it arrived in time. We are completely in God's hands, at the mercy of the weather. All night the wind screams louder and louder, and the sound of the sea grows. We talk of many things — the night train to Scotland, the many things we've done, and slowly we are overtaken by an enormous feeling of humility and a desire to return to try and live a better life. The weather reached a climax at 0300 and then declined rapidly. Thank goodness we could not see the sea.'

106. "We were actually living on the ocean," implies

(a) they were homeless.

(b) they were on a long voyage into the Atlantic.

(c) they were without any source of income.

(d) they were fishing deep into the Atlantic for their living.

107. "... the birds all seemed to league up at night-time," implies

(a) left alone at night-time.

(b) isolated at night-time.

(c) get together at night-time.

(d) stay in groups at night-time.

108. What did the author write in his log ?

(a) They faced the worst kind of fear ever experienced.

(b) They were excellent in boxing and parachuting.

(c) They faced the storms bravely.

(d) They starved for food.

109. They lost all hope of survival because

(a) it was freezing cold.

(b) there was no help coming to them.

(c) they were facing a severe sea-storm.

(d) they were frightened by the whales and dolphins.

110. "We are overtaken by an enormous feeling of humility," implies that they

(a) have lost faith in themselves.

(b) were ready to accept help from the ships around them.

(c) needed equipment and food to survive.

(d) have accepted the strength and power of nature with modesty.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Directions : *Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Read the sentences carefully and find which part of speech the underlined word belongs to. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

111. The conclusions that they came to are highly questionable.

(a) Noun
(b) Adjective
(c) Adverb
(d) Gerund

112. This year marks the quincentenary of Columbus's voyage to America.

(a) Noun
(b) Adjective
(c) Adverb
(d) Article

113. I still cherish the memories of those far-off days.

(a) Preposition
(b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective
(d) Adverb

114. I don't think I'll come on Saturday. I have a lot of work to do. Besides, I don't really like parties.

(a) Adjective
(b) Adverb
(c) Preposition
(d) Conjunction

115. The bottomline is that we have to make a decision today.

(a) Noun
(b) Pronoun
(c) Adverb
(d) Adjective

116. Try to knock that vase over.

(a) Preposition
(b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective
(d) Adverb

117. I'd like an ice cream. Are you having one too ?

(a) Noun
(b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective
(d) Adverb

118. My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I could not have afforded the trip.

(a) Adjective
(b) Adverb
(c) Conjunction
(d) Participle

119. She wrote me an anguished letter from her prison cell.

(a) Noun
(b) Verb
(c) Adjective
(d) Adverb

120. There is a visitor for you.

(a) Relation Pronoun
(b) Definite Article
(c) Indefinite Article
(d) Adverb

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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