CDS EXAM (II) 2022

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

T.B.C. : FDGT-F-ENG

Test Booklet Series

A

Serial 1195321

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.

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

COMPREHENSION

Directions : *In this section you have three short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the items based on it.*

Passage – I

China's government announced on April 19 that it had signed a landmark security pact with the Solomon Islands, evoking concern from Australia and the US. The agreement is the first of its kind that China has agreed with any country, and underlines its ambitions to play a security role in the Pacific. The final version has not been made public. It will pave the way for China to deploy its security forces there. The Solomon Islands can request police and military personnel "to assist in maintaining social order", while China can make ship visits and use its ports for logistics. This will give China's vessels a strategic foothold in the Pacific, in a region close to Australia and Guam, where the US has a naval base. Both countries unsurprisingly expressed concern, with Washington, even dispatching a senior official to the Solomon Islands, who will take up the pact as well as plans to reopen the US Embassy there.

The significance of the pact extends beyond the immediate regional security concerns in the Pacific. The Solomon Islands government said the agreement does not imply China will build a base there. The pact does, however, relate to a second key pillar of China's avowed "peaceful rise" doctrine, which was, as popularised by "Panchsheel" or the "five principles of peaceful coexistence" — the "non-interference" in the internal affairs of other countries. The deployment of security forces in a foreign country certainly does not square with that idea. China has already begun to do so elsewhere, albeit on a limited scale. China's past commitments on military bases and non-interference were intended to show the world Beijing would not seek to become a global "hegemon", its favoured term to describe the US.

1. China's objective of signing a security pact with Solomon Islands is

(a) to contribute in ensuring security in the Pacific.

(b) to extend its territory.

(c) to develop Solomon Islands.

(d) to provide financial aid in enhancing security measures in the Pacific.

2. The Pact symbolises China's doctrine of

(a) advancing financial support to countries.

(b) deployment of security forces wherever needed.

(c) advancement of defence technology.

(d) principles of peaceful coexistence.

3. Which one of the following is implied by 'Beijing would not seek to become a global hegemon' ?

(a) Beijing would aspire to become a strong ruler.

(b) Beijing is ambitious of becoming a Superpower.

(c) Beijing is not aspiring to have control over the world.

(d) Beijing will play an important role in world politics.

4. What does 'square with that idea' imply in the passage ?

(a) Having multiple ideas

(b) Not in agreement with the idea

(c) Imposing personal views on others

(d) Agreeing with the multiple views

5. What does 'strategic foothold' imply in the passage ?

(a) Valid entry

(b) Planned access

(c) Legitimate passage

(d) Sanctioned routes

Passage – II

Among the major objectives of the Glasgow Summit was to frame the foundation of an international carbon trading system listed in the Paris Agreement to achieve the target of net zero emissions by 2050. It would enable nations to transfer credits to each other and offset their emission targets. Critics of the trading system, and there are many, say it would give leeway to developed countries and companies that are highly polluting to stave off making deeper cuts in their low emissions by buying credits from poorer countries at exploitative prices. There are also major differences over whether the new trading system will recognize historical emissions permitted under earlier protocols. Others want rules that permit double credits for the nation funding a particular carbon reducing project, such as the regeneration of forests to act as a carbon sink, and for the country implementing it. A third issue is whether a share of the revenue from such a bilateral trading agreement will go toward the UN's Adaptation Fund. There have also been concerns about the integrity of the accounting system for such credits.

6. What is 'international carbon trading system' here ?

(a) Counting carbon emissions by poor countries

(b) A system of counting carbons every year

(c) The exchange of carbon credits between nations

(d) Counting how developed countries evade accountability

7. What is the third issue being mentioned in the context of 'share of the revenue' ?

(a) The revenue may not be shared with UN's Adaptation Fund.

(b) Developed countries would take the revenue from bilateral trading agreements.

(c) Poor countries will have to shoulder the major responsibilities.

(d) Accounting system will be in the hands of developed countries.

8. '... forests to act as a carbon sink' means

(a) Forests reduce carbon emission.

(b) Depletion of forest cover adds to carbon emission.

(c) Forests cannot reduce carbon emission.

(d) Forests can improve the environment.

9. What is the concern about the integrity of the accounting system ?

(a) Developed countries and companies would not be adhering to the credit system.

(b) Developed countries and companies would be adhering to the credit system.

(c) Poor countries would not be adhering to the credit system on carbon emission.

(d) Poor countries would be adhering to the credit system on carbon emission.

10. Which of the following words is nearer to the meaning of the word 'protocol' in the text ?

(a) final truth

(b) school of thought

(c) formal ways of doing something

(d) meeting the target of 100%

Passage – III

The RBI expects inflation at 6·7 percent in 2022 – 23. Recent government data also suggests that inflation has become more broad-based. Excluding the volatile components such as food and fuel, core retail inflation was around 7 percent in April with almost all subgroups in the index witnessing elevated inflation. And considering the inflation in the pipeline — the wholesale price index continues to be in double digits — price pressures are unlikely to dissipate in the immediate term. According to analysts, while manufacturing firms have been passing on the rise in input costs, it remains incomplete in the case of the services sector. However, as demand firms up, the pass through is likely to gather traction. This combination of factors suggests that inflation may not fall dramatically as and when commodity prices fall — prices may prove to be a tad sticky on the downside. The RBI's revised quarterly forecasts for inflation also seem to suggest so — inflation has now been projected at 7·5 percent in the first quarter, and 7·4 percent in the second quarter, trending downwards thereafter to 6·2 percent in the third quarter, and 5·8 percent in the fourth quarter.

Implicit in these quarterly inflation forecasts is also the acknowledgment that inflation will likely exceed the upper threshold of the central bank's inflation targeting framework for three consecutive quarters. Considering the risks that the 'unanchoring' of inflation and inflation expectations pose to macroeconomic stability, and the country's growth prospects, the central bank must look beyond its quotidian responsibilities and continue to focus on maintaining price stability, attaching primacy to inflation management.

11. What are the volatile components of inflation ?

(a) All subgroups in the index

(b) Components such as food and fuel

(c) Wholesale price index

(d) Inflation in the pipeline

12. Why are prices unlikely to abate in the short term ?

(a) Because of inflation in the pipeline

(b) Because prices once up never come back down

(c) Because international price situation is volatile

(d) Because of pressure from subgroups

13. In what context are the words 'pass through' used in the passage ?

(a) That services sector will increase prices as demand picks up

(b) That manufacturing sector is bearing the burden of input costs

(c) That the economy is passing through price pressures

(d) That inflation will pass through the services sector

14. Explain the meaning of the word 'quotidian' as used in the passage.

(a) Existing

(b) Primary

(c) Main

(d) Day-to-day

15. Choose the most appropriate option that describes the meaning of the term 'unanchoring' as used in the passage.

(a) Stability of inflation that will be securely anchored

(b) The rising anchor will free inflation

(c) The disjoint between inflation and its expectations

(d) Runaway inflation that is out of control

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.*

16. He is considered the harbinger.

(a) regressive messenger

(b) advance messenger

(c) overlooking messenger

(d) ancestor

17. The vista of the villages is beautiful.

(a) landscape

(b) location

(c) feature

(d) vitality

18. Her act was considered as most lamentable.

(a) appreciable

(b) acceptable

(c) permissible

(d) deplorable

19. The leader's endurance paid and he won the elections.

(a) patience

(b) success

(c) enigma

(d) captivity

20. We are planning a jaunt for a while during the winter.

(a) deliberation

(b) intersection

(c) expedition

(d) association

COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

Directions : *The following items have one part of a sentence followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct alternative and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

21. It is not that I do not take a decision,
- (a) I decide not to take a decision.
- (b) I do not decide a decision.
- (c) I had not taken a decision.
- (d) I decide I would not have taken a decision.

22. If I were in your position,
- (a) I had been accepting this compensation.
- (b) I would not accept this compensation.
- (c) I would not have been accepting this compensation.
- (d) should I not accept the compensation.

23. Having written many novels and short stories,
- (a) she cannot be feeling about life.
- (b) she is to feel life too big to understand.
- (c) she should not have being feeling for life.
- (d) she feels life is too vast to understand.

24. There are many career options,
- (a) you can choose any of them.
- (b) you can choose many of them.
- (c) you should choose none of them.
- (d) you would choose one of them.

25. If you had prepared well,
- (a) you would have been fared well.
- (b) you will have fared well.
- (c) you must have to fare well.
- (d) you would have fared well.

26. Where there is a will,
- (a) there should be way.
- (b) there is a way.
- (c) there would have been a way.
- (d) there may have been a way.

27. "It is getting dark,
- (a) must I turn on the lights ?"
- (b) should I be turning the lights ?"
- (c) may I be turning on the lights ?"
- (d) can I turn on the lights ?"

28. Once I met a traveller
- (a) who said he had been to an ancient place.
- (b) he said he had been to an ancient place.
- (c) who can be said he had been to an ancient place.
- (d) he said an ancient place had been to him.

29. Man is the greatest truth of all,
- (a) nothing can be with him.
- (b) there is nothing beyond him.
- (c) there cannot be nothing to him.
- (d) there is nothing truth about him.

30. If your life is circumscribed by habits alone,
- (a) you were merely an imitating machine.
- (b) you are merely an imitative machine.
- (c) you were merely an imitative machine.
- (d) you can be living in an imitative world.

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. in the filaments of (P) rubidium is used (Q) which convert light energy into electrical energy (R) photoelectric cells (S)

(a) QPSR
(b) QSRP
(c) SRQP
(d) RSQP

32. he urged so many to get involved (P) who has left his mark (Q) this is the final word of an educational philosopher (R) on a world in which (S)

(a) RSPQ
(b) SPQR
(c) QPRS
(d) RQSP

33. or the opposite (P) where you say one thing (Q) irony is a figure of speech (R) while you mean another (S)

(a) RSQP
(b) QSPR
(c) RQSP
(d) PSQR

34. across the world (P) in the Middle East has changed (Q) the discovery of petroleum (R) the lifestyle of the people (S)

(a) RSPQ
(b) QPRS
(c) SRQP
(d) RQSP

35. as a source of energy (P) the camel uses fat (Q) in the desert (R) during its long journey (S)

(a) QPSR
(b) QRSP
(c) RSPQ
(d) SPRQ

36. must support the main part (P) the beginning and the concluding lines (Q)
described in the story (R) or the events (S)

(a) QSRP
(b) QPSR
(c) RSQP
(d) SRQP

37. is being systematically damaged (P) our beautiful riverine ecosystem (Q)
by industrial pollution (R) channelled into rivers (S)

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

38. the film industry due to (P) nearness to the viewers (Q) its ready availability and (R)
the television screen is challenging (S)

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

39. they built an Artificial Intelligence system (P) researchers say that (Q)
makes ethical judgments (R) that like humans (S)

(a) QPSR
(b) PSRQ
(c) QRSP
(d) PRSQ

40. he is a fool, it is that (P) others think intelligently (Q) it is not that (R) he does not think (S)

(a) PSQR
(b) RPSQ
(c) QRSP
(d) SRPQ

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.*

Banking is _____ **41.** (a) an
(b) a
(c) the
(d) some
essential building block to reach greater prosperity and help build a better system _____ **42.** (a) were
(b) where
(c) which
(d) whose
financial services can create a path out of poverty.

However, big traditional banks often exclude low-income populations _____ **43.** (a) by
(b) to
(c) with
(d) for
requirements or by using historically discriminatory practices that keep _____ **44.** (a) this
(b) these
(c) where
(d) which
low-income customers _____ **45.** (a) way
(b) for
(c) away
(d) near
from formal finance.

Modern lifestyles are predicated _____ **46.** (a) on
(b) with
(c) for
(d) in
debt. If you have a stable and reliable income, have a bank account with access to a range _____ **47.** (a) to
(b) with
(c) for
(d) of
modern financial products, you can manage your debts efficiently. This _____ **48.** (a) has
(b) was
(c) is
(d) means
what the entire financial system is for.

But debt _____ **49.** (a) becomes
(b) become
(c) comes for
(d) goes
a lifetime's trap if you don't have easy access to _____ **50.** (a) that
(b) this
(c) which
(d) these
financial products.

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.*

51. Rahul must have received the dues _____ now.
(a) by
(b) till
(c) for
(d) to

52. How many students have come _____ you for the programme ?
(a) along with
(b) by
(c) for
(d) till

53. You need to make others feel that you are second _____ none.
(a) by
(b) to
(c) with
(d) for

54. Scholars are often caught on the horns of _____ dilemma.
(a) the
(b) some
(c) a
(d) few

55. Amid _____ few incidents of violence, the voting went on well.
(a) a
(b) some
(c) no article
(d) an

56. _____ university is a place for thinking and learning.
(a) An
(b) A
(c) The
(d) Some

57. Education is a manifestation of _____ perfection already in man.
(a) a
(b) the
(c) some
(d) to

58. Entry _____ the building was restricted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
(a) into
(b) of
(c) for
(d) by

59. Ranjit has been elected as _____ leader of the group in the house.
(a) the
(b) a
(c) an
(d) some

60. System performance was demonstrated _____ the Drop Zone from an altitude of 5000 m.
(a) by
(b) at
(c) in
(d) with

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: *In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given 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.*

61. S1 : A licensee who wants to surrender his license shall apply in Form X to the licensing officer.

P : This shall not entitle the licensee to any compensation by way of license fee in any form.

Q : If the licensing officer is satisfied, he may accept the surrender.

R : The license shall be deemed to have been terminated from the date of such acceptance.

S : The application shall be accompanied by a declaration of stock in Form V.

S6 : The licensee who has surrendered his license shall be allowed to sell the antiquities declared to another licensee or a recognized museum in India.

(a) PQRS

(b) SRQP

(c) SQRP

(d) SQPR

62. S1 : Haryana has achieved the 2^{nd} rank among States in Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) – 2021 report.

P : This makes Haryana a top performer in the northern cluster of land-locked States.

Q : The State has taken a leap from the 6^{th} overall position in the previous evaluation (2019).

R : The improvement in ranking reflects focused initiatives by the State in improving the infrastructure.

S : The report aims to evaluate and rank States / UTs based on the efficiency of their logistics and initiatives taken.

S6 : LEADS 2021 framework evaluated States / UTs on 21 indicators, including 17 perceptions and four objectives-based indicators.

(a) QRPS

(b) QSPR

(c) SRQP

(d) RQSP

63. S1 : Wind power is an inexhaustible source of clean energy.

P : During the last decade, power production from the wind increased more than 25%.

Q : Although the cost of electrical energy produced by the wind depends on favourable sites for the location of wind turbines, wind power is already cost competitive with power produced from fossil fuels.

R : Much of the growth was in Europe, where most of the world's 17,000 megawatts of wind power is generated.

S : One expert calls wind generation the fastest-growing electricity-producing technology in the world.

S6 : As examples, 13% of Denmark's power and more than 20% of power in the Netherlands, Spain and Germany is supplied by the wind.

(a) PQRS

(b) SRPQ

(c) QSPR

(d) RPSQ

64. S1 : Education, it is believed, is inseparable from our societal aspirations.

P : Education, as many would argue, was for realization of the Ultimate and the Absolute.

Q : In ancient times, for example, there was a distinctive spiritual meaning associated with education.

R : As these aspirations / world views undergo a process of transformation with the changing times, so does the meaning for education.

S : It was to overcome the finiteness of existence: all earthly temptations and desires.

S6 : But, for a modern / technical mind, this preoccupation with supreme spiritual knowledge may not hold such fascination.

(a) RPSQ

(b) SRQP

(c) QRPS

(d) RQPS

65. S1 : He resisted colonial education not just because it came from the West.

P : Essentially, he disliked its inherent elitism, its irrelevance as far as the needs of India's rural masses were concerned.

Q : For example, it was difficult for him to accept English as the medium of instruction, because he felt that it has created a permanent bar between the highly educated few and the uneducated many.

R : Moreover, with his profound pedagogic sensitivity he could see the damaging effect of colonial education.

S : He also felt that English made one a stranger in one's own land.

S6 : Besides, with this kind of education, one could not appreciate the dignity of manual labour.

(a) PRQS

(b) SQPR

(c) PQRS

(d) QRSP

66. S1 : A corpus is an abundant source of samples of English usage.

P : If this is to be of the meaning that has been previously explained, they cannot just be picked out of the corpus at random.

Q : If they are to function as examples, however, then we need to ask just what it is they are intended to be examples of.

R : Samples of the language, isolated from their natural context of use, will not normally exemplify word meanings, but will simply show one instance of the word's actual occurrence.

S : This is because the context will usually make it unnecessary to spell the meaning out.

S6 : It is not only the previously explained meaning of the word that we might want a sample to exemplify, however, but also its collocational tendencies.

(a) QPSR

(b) RPSQ

(c) PQRS

(d) SPQR

67. S1 : Historians have often explained religious and social reform in India in the nineteenth century as a result of the Western impact upon the minds of men.

P : With that purpose, we seek to analyze the thoughts and activities of individuals who were both religious reformers and vernacular publicists.

Q : The equation of westernization and modernization has given way to a search for the indigenous sources of social changes.

R : Recognizing the modernity of tradition is one thing however, whereas understanding the intellectual processes that produced indigenously generated change is another.

S : Others have recognized that this was entirely too simple an explanation for the intellectual and social changes that took place in India and other places that fell under the foreign colonial rule.

S6 : Each of these vernacular-using reformers derived his arguments from within his own tradition.

(a) QRSP

(b) RQPS

(c) SQRP

(d) SPRQ

68. S1 : The country has experienced unprecedented economic development since the adoption of the New Economic Policy in the year 1999.

P : The middle classes have been the greatest beneficiary of the policy, who today enjoy far greater levels of income than their previous generations.

Q : In the immediate aftermath of the newly announced policy, there was apprehension in the minds of the people.

R : Within a few years, however, the beneficial impact of the newly announced policy became manifest through higher GDP and a thriving economy.

S : Faced with a critical foreign exchange crisis, the country adopted the policy in the Union Budget presented in the year 1999.

S6 : If the country dreams of a much larger economy today, much of the optimism is due to the policy changes that took place in the year 1999.

(a) SQRP
(b) RQSP
(c) SPRQ
(d) QSPR

69. S1 : The Indian co-operative movement is probably one of the largest, strongest and the oldest in the world with widespread spatial coverage, diversified business activities and ample success stories.

P : It has celebrated its Centenary very recently.

Q : It is structured around the Rochdale Principles and Raiffeisen Model in wake of miseries of peasantry.

R : It is termed as the "economic miracle" of the last century.

S : Ever since the officially sponsored Act of 1904, the Movement has passed through a number of phases.

S6 : Co-operatives have been organized in areas like credit, marketing, distribution, dairy development, industry, sugar and so on.

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

70. S1 : Degenerative and man-made diseases, or rather, non-communicable diseases mark epidemiological transition in the contemporary world.

P : Scholars reiterate that epidemiological transition and structural change in the disease pattern are inevitable.

Q : This transition is the result of rapid increments in urbanization and industrialization.

R : He argued that the disease pattern is shifting from the predominance of infectious and parasitic diseases to chronic and man-made diseases.

S : Omran's epidemiological transition theory, 1971 portrayed a clear picture of the changing pattern of diseases prevalent all over the world.

S6 : This transition has led to the rise of living standards in general, whereby people enjoy a sedentary lifestyle with good socio-economic profile.

(a) SRQP
(b) PSRQ
(c) PQRS
(d) RQPS

WORD MEANING

Directions : *In the following questions a particular word is provided. Four sentences have been framed, one of which makes use of the word correctly. You are required to select the correct option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

71. 'Alibi'
- (a) The accused was acquitted because he provided an alibi.
- (b) The accused was acquitted because his alibi was not accepted.
- (c) The accused was acquitted because his alibi was false.
- (d) The accused was convicted because he provided an alibi.

72. 'Continuously'
- (a) The waves lapped upon the shores continuously.
- (b) The fellows at the academy follow their exercise routine continuously.
- (c) The giant piston at the oil rig hammered the ground continuously.
- (d) The water was flowing from the leaking tap continuously.

73. 'Elicit'
- (a) The call centre's operations were found to be elicit.
- (b) The elicit ties between them were discovered by chance.
- (c) The demand for further information did not elicit an enthusiastic response.
- (d) The elicit reasons stated were found to be insufficient.

74. 'Climactic'
- (a) The climactic degradations shall lead to cataclysmic weather change.
- (b) The climactic changes in the environment will impact the entire world.
- (c) The climactic outcomes of restrained sustainability are positive.
- (d) The climactic changes presaging environmental disaster are predicted to unfold soon.

75. 'Affect'
- (a) The new diet did not seem to have any affect on her health.
- (b) For the new scheme to take affect, certain conditions have to be met.
- (c) In affect, we are back to where we were before.
- (d) The changed circumstances seemed to visibly affect her.

76. 'Discrete'
- (a) The manager was asked to make discrete enquiries about the new client.
- (b) The discrete noise-cancelling headphones are very expensive.
- (c) The discrete series had many intervening gaps.
- (d) It is important to be discrete while dealing with sensitive material.

77. 'It's'
- (a) It's nature is susceptible to rapid change.
- (b) What is it about it's performance that has impressed you ?
- (c) It's imperative that you study hard for success.
- (d) What about it's value in the international market ?

78. 'Amidst'
- (a) Amidst them who do you think is better ?
- (b) There was a lot of confusion amidst his mind.
- (c) Amidst all the confusion the thief managed to slink away unnoticed.
- (d) Who amidst you shall be brave enough to pick up the gauntlet ?

79. 'Less'
- (a) There are less than fourteen people attending the seminar.
- (b) Less states are fulfilling the targets set by the union ministry.
- (c) There is less sugar in the tea than what I asked for.
- (d) There are very less days left before the examinations begin.

80. 'Practise'
- (a) It is common practise to greet friends during festivals.
- (b) It has been the practise of academics to recommend students for higher studies.
- (c) What is the particular practise of your neighbours that you are objecting to ?
- (d) It is important to practise regularly to ensure good performance on match day.

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.*

81. He _____ waiting for you since morning.

(a) have been
(b) has been
(c) is
(d) had been

82. If a Time Machine _____ you anywhere for one day, where would you go ?

(a) may take
(b) could take
(c) will take
(d) shall take

83. What you propose is _____ .

(a) on question
(b) in question
(c) where the question
(d) out of the question

84. The campaign is in _____ .

(a) full swing
(b) full of circles
(c) full length
(d) full mode

85. Life has been thrown _____ due to the weather conditions in the city.

(a) in the gear
(b) out of gear
(c) about
(d) in spirits

86. Had he told me the news beforehand, I _____ careful and saved my money.

(a) should have been
(b) had been
(c) will be
(d) would have been

87. He feels that he has been _____ .

(a) taken for granted
(b) taken as granted
(c) taken for ease
(d) taken in it

88. He has the _____ touch of a maestro.

(a) grating
(b) strong
(c) silken
(d) heavy

89. He is one of the _____ in the country.

(a) well-known journalists
(b) well-known journalist
(c) well-renowned journalists
(d) journalist

90. The population of Mumbai and Delhi is greater than _____ city in India.

(a) all other
(b) any other
(c) any
(d) other

USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS

Directions : *In the following questions a pair of similar sounding words is provided. You are required to select the option that most appropriately describes the meaning of both the words and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

91. 'Perspicacity' and 'Perspicuity'

(a) Perspicacity means ability to discern and Perspicuity means lucidity of expression

(b) Perspicacity means lucidity of expression and Perspicuity means ability to discern

(c) Perspicacity means tenacity and Perspicuity means lucidity of expression

(d) Perspicacity means ability to discern and Perspicuity means tenacity

92. 'Complaisant' and 'Complacent'

(a) Complaisant means overconfident and Complacent means in the same place

(b) Complaisant means eager to please and Complacent means overconfident

(c) Complaisant means eager to please and Complacent means in the same place

(d) Complaisant means overconfident and Complacent means eager to please

93. 'Compliment' and 'Complement'

(a) Compliment means to enhance and Complement means to praise

(b) Compliment means to go well with and Complement means to praise

(c) Compliment means to praise and Complement means to go well with

(d) Compliment means to enhance and Complement means to go well with

94. 'Deify' and 'Defy'

(a) To deify means to confer upon one the status of God and to defy means to oppose

(b) To deify means to confer upon one the status of God and to defy means to deny

(c) To deify means to oppose and to defy means to confer upon one the status of God

(d) To deify means to oppose and to defy means to deny

95. 'Evoke' and 'Invoke'

(a) Evoke means to elicit a response and Invoke means to provoke

(b) Evoke means to call upon through an appeal and Invoke means to elicit a response

(c) Evoke means to provoke and Invoke means to call upon through an appeal

(d) Evoke means to elicit a response and Invoke means to call upon through an appeal

96. 'Sympathy' and 'Empathy'

(a) Sympathy means sharing another's feelings and Empathy means understanding another's feelings

(b) Sympathy means expressing another's feelings and Empathy means sharing another's feelings

(c) Sympathy means pitying another's feelings and Empathy means emphasising another's feelings

(d) Sympathy means emphasising another's feelings and Empathy means pitying another's feelings

97. 'Accept' and 'Except'

(a) Accept means to exclude and Except means to agree

(b) Accept means to agree and Except means to extend

(c) Accept means to agree and Except means to exclude

(d) Accept means to extend and Except means to agree

98. 'Reward' and 'Award'

(a) Reward is compensation for effort and Award is prize for recognition

(b) Reward is prize for recognition and Award is compensation for effort

(c) Reward is prize for recognition and Award is gift from someone

(d) Reward is gift from someone and Award is compensation for effort

99. 'Emigrate' and 'Immigrate'

(a) Emigrate means to illegally go to another country and Immigrate means to arrive at another country

(b) Emigrate means to arrive at another country and Immigrate means to leave for another country

(c) Emigrate means to leave for another country and Immigrate means to illegally enter a country

(d) Emigrate means to leave for another country and Immigrate means to arrive at another country

100. 'Immolate' and 'Emulate'

(a) Immolate means to sacrifice and Emulate means to follow someone out of admiration

(b) Immolate means to burn and Emulate means to wear ornaments

(c) Immolate means to burn and Emulate means to simulate

(d) Immolate means to destroy and Emulate means to imitate

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).*

101. It would be nice to have (a) a good evening stroll (b) after five hours of office. (c) No error (d)

102. Arun likes (a) Geography more than (b) he likes History. (c) No error (d)

103. While the solar energy has grabbed the spotlight, (a) wind power too has been made steady progress (b) across the world and in India. (c) No error (d)

104. Pride brings a (a) great dealing of vanity, (b) an egotistic inflation. (c) No error (d)

105. Persuasion happens only (a) when someone takes a stand (b) from which he has unwilling to move. (c) No error (d)

106. The food consumed (a) is converted on (b) the body into glucose. (c) No error (d)

107. This testing method requires (a) one to fast overnight after which (b) the fasting blood sugar level is measured. (c) No error (d)

108. Multiple research studies (a) have laid emphasis on the importance (b) of walking to improved glucose control. (c) No error (d)

109. This also allows (a) individual writers (b) to play his strengths. (c) No error (d)

110. As a screen writer, (a) there are, broadly speaking, (b) two kind of jobs in the film world. (c) No error (d)

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. He headed the Indian freedom struggle which paved the way for non-violent struggle for other countries in the 20th century.

(a) Relative pronoun
(b) Adjective
(c) Interrogative
(d) Assertive

112. Where there is peace for some time, there will be prosperity.

(a) Interrogative
(b) Adverb
(c) Adjective
(d) Relative pronoun

113. Alas ! We have been defeated.

(a) Adjective
(b) Connector
(c) Interjection
(d) Interrogative

114. A zero is a zero always.

(a) Noun
(b) Compound noun
(c) Pronoun
(d) Adjective

115. May you be blessed with all good things of life.

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

116. The lake is one of the more beautiful ones in the country.

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

117. Honesty is the best policy.

(a) Countable noun
(b) Pronoun
(c) Common noun
(d) Uncountable noun

118. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

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

119. Ravi and Megha reached first, but Guha and Saavi finished third.

(a) Interjection
(b) Conjunction
(c) Connector
(d) Pronoun

120. He is the most sought after teacher in the school.

(a) Determiner
(b) Adverb
(c) Adjective
(d) Interjection

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK