C.D.S. EXAM (II) - 2023

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

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

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

0173153

TEST BOOKLET

ENGLISH

A

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 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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PARTS OF SPEECH

Directions : Match the underlined word in each of the following sentences with the correct parts of speech and indicate your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

1. The artist pranced around the stage singing enthusiastically.

(a) Noun

(b) Adjective

(c) Adverb

(d) Verb

2. Put the fork and knife in the cutlery box.

(a) Preposition

(b) Verb

(c) Conjunction

(d) Determiner

3. She came slowly up to the main door.

(a) Adjective

(b) Adverb

(c) Verb

(d) Pronoun

4. Oh no! I am getting late for the function.

(a) Preposition

(b) Article

(c) Noun

(d) Interjection

5. They are all going to attend the function.

(a) Noun

(b) Adverb

(c) Pronoun

(d) Conjunction

6. The sun shone through the dull grey clouds.

(a) Noun

(b) Adverb

(c) Verb

(d) Adjective

7. The Principal is presiding over the meeting.

(a) Verb

(b) Noun

(c) Adjective

(d) Preposition

8. Cash machines permit people to withdraw money at any time.

(a) Verb

(b) Noun

(c) Pronoun

(d) Adverb

9. The novel is loosely based on his childhood in England.

(a) Verb

(b) Adverb

(c) Noun

(d) Adjective

10. Since children have so much homework to do their playtime is very limited.

(a) Verb

(b) Adjective

(c) Pronoun

(d) Noun

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions : In this section each of the following sentences has a blank space and each sentence is followed by four options. Select the most appropriate option to fill the blank space.

11. Another version of the play based on the text was re-enacted successfully after the prosecution and eventual _____ of enacting the play in public theatre by the Government.

(a) prescription

(b) proscription

(c) proscribing

(d) screening

12. Ravi remembers the year when there was a _____ flood.

(a) ravage

(b) devastating

(c) salubrious

(d) ameliorative

13. Davis is not sure whether he should _____ the forest guest house after dark.

(a) stay

(b) leave

(c) left

(d) leaves

14. They _____ as responsible people do during the difficult situation.

(a) behaves

(b) behaved

(c) behaving

(d) belief

15. Criminal law has taken long _____ in facilitating access to justice for women by making various provisions.

(a) stand

(b) strides

(c) aside

(d) walk

16. Many laws have been made to deal with the problems of _____ against women.

(a) offences

(b) terror

(c) criminals

(d) difficulties

17. A person purchasing goods and services for commercial purposes will also not come under the _____ of this act.

(a) review

(b) view

(c) limits

(d) purview

18. The emergence of a sovereign Indian nation was _____ on the notion of equality.

(a) promised

(b) looked

(c) premised

(d) depend

19. In Manipur, the most important piece of literary work that continues to _____ a sense of patriotism is 'Khongjom Parva'.

(a) instil

(b) install

(c) installs

(d) installed

20. Women's autobiographies in the post-Independence period can be seen as _____ of their literary interest.

(a) subsistence

(b) insistence

(c) evidence

(d) dependence

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 has 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.

21. was gradually engulfing the society with its concomitant
P

one could not overlook the diminishing religiosity which
Q

while plays with mythological content continued to be in vogue
R

implication for the stage from the third decade of the twentieth century
S

(a) P Q R S

(b) R Q P S

(c) Q P S R

(d) Q R P S

22. defends private property, emphasizes the virtues of competition
P

but also as an ideology in its own right, specifically one that
Q

and suggests that general prosperity will result from the pursuit of self-interest
R

capitalism, for instance, is sometimes treated not merely as an economic system
S

(a) P Q R S

(b) S R Q P

(c) S Q P R

(d) Q R S P

23. the equality provisions in the Constitution
P

nor are they confined to individuals as bearers of rights
Q

are not merely anti-discriminatory, based on the assumption of neutrality
R

of the state towards all citizens
S

(a) P R S Q
(b) S Q R P
(c) P R Q S
(d) R Q S P

24. learning-teaching process continued seamlessly
P

but it took it in its stride, pulling through enough
Q

innovations to ensure that the
R

the pandemic year was a challenge for the university
S

(a) P Q R S
(b) Q P R S
(c) S Q R P
(d) S P Q R

25. proscribed at the slightest hint of any seditious intent
P

the Dramatic Performances Act effectively marked the end of direct
Q

political activism what little had been demonstrated
R

in the Bengali public theatre although some plays continued to be
S

(a) S P R Q
(b) S R Q P
(c) Q S P R
(d) Q R S P

26. moderation and compromise may mean that multiparty
P
a final problem is that the tendency towards
Q
are unable to offer clear ideological alternatives
R
systems are so dominated by the political centre that they
S

(a) P Q R S
(b) Q P S R
(c) S P Q R
(d) S Q R P

27. even after an offence has been committed
P
provisions for women still is dependent on the observations
Q
of the rules of procedure and evidence by the implementing agencies
R
the criminal justice administration with all its favourable
S

(a) P S Q R
(b) P Q S R
(c) P R S Q
(d) S Q R P

28. similar contents to earn more revenues — the theatre management appreciated
P — Q
the popularity of such themes — and emphasised staging plays with
R — S

(a) Q R S P
(b) Q R P S
(c) P Q R S
(d) P S Q R

29. the supreme court in its majesty (P) Article 21 which deals with the right to life (Q)
and magnanimity has expounded (R) profoundly the semantic sweep of (S)

(a) P S R Q
(b) S P Q R
(c) S Q R P
(d) P R S Q

30. of unpopular policies or a discredited leader or government (P)
one of these is that in focussing on the legitimacy of a political (Q)
in which political authority is challenged as a result (R)
regime or system of rule tells us little about the circumstances (S)

(a) P Q R S
(b) S P Q R
(c) Q R P S
(d) Q S R P

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Directions : Each of the following questions has underlined idioms/phrases. Each sentence is followed by four options. Choose the option that best describes the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase.

31. I always preferred to study Physics and Mathematics, now choosing Economics and Literature for further studies is another kettle of fish.

(a) Completely different matter
(b) Slightly different matter
(c) Completely difficult matter
(d) Doing things in a hurry

32. He criticised the participants for sitting on the fence and not contributing in finalising the report.

(a) Not following the rules
(b) Taking sides
(c) Not taking a decision
(d) Showing no respect to the Chair

33. He strained every nerve to understand the discourse on Philosophy.

(a) Tried hard

(b) Criticized

(c) Tried half heartedly

(d) Raised questions

34. When it comes to using technology, she is completely at sea.

(a) Relaxed

(b) Confused

(c) Comfortable

(d) Prepared

35. He is not a great scholar but he has the gift of the gab.

(a) Ability to write creatively

(b) Ability to read fluently

(c) Ability to convince

(d) Ability to speak confidently

36. This car belonged to Ravi, but recently it changed hands.

(a) Change of ownership

(b) Change of driver

(c) Change of mechanic

(d) Change of machinery

37. He turned down the new assignment; he felt that he already had too many irons in the fire.

(a) Having involvement in illegal activities

(b) Having problems in completing tasks

(c) Having financial hurdles

(d) Having multiple tasks to complete

38. Something should be done to stop the brain drain of Indian scientists to other countries.

(a) Movement of professionals to another country for higher studies

(b) Movement of professionals to another country for better prospect

(c) Movement of professionals to another country for security

(d) Movement of professionals to another country for excursion

39. I just need to take rest and then I'll be as right as rain.

(a) To be in good mental and physical state

(b) To be physically active

(c) To be able to recall the past events

(d) To be able to work for long-hours

40. It is all Greek to me.

(a) Something which I don't believe

(b) Something which I don't accept

(c) Something which I don't recognize

(d) Something which I don't understand

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).

41. You should (a) read the newspaper regularly (b) to be update with current affairs. (c) No error (d)

42. Our grandparents (a) will be visited (b) by us this weekend. (c) No error (d)

43. However, the task is from done, (a) particularly in ensuring equity in (b) the distribution of quality education. (c) No error (d)

44. Looking ahead, the university (a) is expunging revenue generation (b) opportunities to add more facilities for students and staff. (c) No error (d)

45. If you are interested in (a) applying for the job, your application (b) must received by Friday. (c) No error (d)

46. Perhaps the biggest threat today (a) is the impact of climate change on food (b) systems and livelihoods of poor farmers. (c) No error (d)

47. In such a volatile global environment, (a) it is heartening that India (b) demonstrated admirable resilence and achieved robust recovery. (c) No error (d)

48. Write an email to your friend (a) expressing you regret for not being able (b) to attend his birthday party. (c) No error (d)

49. Migrating elephant herds appear like (a) West Bengal so much that they spend more (b) time here than in the neighbouring states from where they cross over. (c) No error (d)

50. Trucked neatly under the pile of clothes (a) in the cupboard are the letters written (b) by my mother to my father thirty years ago. (c) No error (d)

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. His views on the matter are utopian.
   (a) realistic
   (b) ideal
   (c) practicable
   (d) materialistic

52. The shortage of funds will render nugatory the implementation of reform policies.
   (a) explicit
   (b) implicit
   (c) ineffectual
   (d) composite

53. He first convulsed and then collapsed on the floor.

(a) shivered

(b) crouched

(c) shouted

(d) cried

54. We must not become complacent about the progress of the technology.

(a) discontented

(b) contented

(c) ignorant

(d) unsure

55. The employees rejected the derisory pay offer.

(a) partial

(b) full

(c) derogatory

(d) inadequate

56. They successfully defused the situation.

(a) mitigated

(b) mediated

(c) activated

(d) narrated

57. The business floundered during the pandemic.

(a) faced many problems

(b) glided through

(c) floated through

(d) succeeded

58. His speeches were models of brevity.

(a) lengthiness

(b) concision

(c) permanence

(d) exemplary

59. He was too obtuse to understand the merits of the case.

(a) sensitive

(b) careful

(c) quick witted

(d) dull

60. No one knew what transpired during the meeting.

(a) emerged

(b) exchanged

(c) was spoken

(d) merged

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

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

61. S1 : Mutations are random changes to the base sequence of genes.

S6 : Several mutations must occur in the same cell for it to become a tumour cell.

P : This is why mutations in them can result in uncontrolled cell division and therefore tumour formation.

Q : The few genes that can become cancer-causing after mutating are known as oncogenes.

R : Most genes do not cause cancer if they mutate.

S : In a normal cell oncogenes are involved in the control of cell cycle and cell division.

(a) R Q S P

(b) Q R S P

(c) Q S R P

(d) R P Q S

62. S1 : For most people, writing is an everyday occurrence.

S6 : Nearly all the document types that we use in our daily lives can be created in a word processor.

P : A word processing software provides a general set of tools for entering, editing and formatting text.

Q : Many application programs have been developed to make writing easier and smooth operation.

R : One such most popular program is Word Processor.

S : When computers have affected our life styles and work patterns, this activity is also not left out.

(a) S R Q P

(b) S P Q R

(c) S Q R P

(d) S P R Q

63. S1 : Social networking is the grouping of individuals into specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighbourhood subdivision etc.

S6 : Depending on the social networking website, many of these online community members share a common interest such as hobbies, religion, or politics.

P : Although social networking is possible in person, especially in universities, high schools or in the workplace, it is most popular online.

Q : When it comes to online social networking, websites are commonly used.

R : These websites are known as social sites.

S : Social networking websites function like an online community of Internet users.

(a) P Q R S

(b) P R Q S

(c) P R S Q

(d) S P Q R

64. S1 : The principles of enterprise capitalism have been extended far beyond the USA through the impact of economic globalisation.

S6 : Such pressures have helped to shape what is sometimes called the 'new' political economy.

P : Strong downward pressure has also been exerted on public spending, and particularly welfare budgets.

Q : Moreover the need to promote product and labour flexibility has often led to trade union activity.

R : Globalisation has promoted marketisation in a variety of ways.

S : Governments reduce tax levels in the hope of attracting 'inward' investment.

(a) P Q S R

(b) S P Q R

(c) R P Q S

(d) R S P Q

65. S1 : Traditional songs and music form the identity of the tribal culture.

S6 : These tribal songs, on one hand, glorified their hero and on the other, inspired their fellow tribesman to participate in the freedom struggle.

P : The tribal area of Chhatisgarh always resonated with the sound of traditional tribal songs and music.

Q : They reflect tribals' natural spirit, unconditional love, and innate energy at every stage of their life.

R : Initially, the tribal songs in their dialects, reverberated with the rebellion of their area, and then with the movement that was prevalent in the country.

S : The forest areas and tribal settlements of Chhatisgarh, began the revolt against the British at the very beginning of the freedom struggle, much before the urban areas.

(a) Q P S R

(b) Q R S P

(c) S P R Q

(d) S P Q R

66. S1 : The social group wider than the family in the social structure of the Gond community is the clan.

S6 : It is only the male who automatically takes the patronymic on birth, preserves it till death and it is carried forward by his children.

P : The members of the clan believed that they have been descended from a common ancestor.

Q : The clan among the Gonds is a unilateral group consisted of family members of which bear the same clan-name.

R : The clan being patrilineal – a man passes on his clan name to his children

S : The Gonds use the term '*Pari*' to express their group.

(a) R P Q S

(b) S Q P R

(c) S P Q R

(d) R Q S P

67. S1: The equatorial zone is generally an area of abundant precipitation (over 200 centimetres annually).

S6: It is to be noted that a larger part of the precipitation in this region falls as heavy intermittent convective showers accompanied by thunder and lightning.

P : The ascending air currents become intensified locally in the tropical storms that produce abundant precipitation in the Caribbean, the southwest Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the China Sea.

Q : Over the land areas, most of the precipitation occurs from the thunderstorms that are very frequent and active in the equatorial regions.

R : This high level of precipitation is due to the equatorial belt's high temperature, high humidity and highly unstable air.

S : The trade winds from both the hemispheres converge and give rise to a general upward motion of air.

(a) R Q P S

(b) R S P Q

(c) S P Q R

(d) P S R Q

68. S1: The period branded as the era of the Industrial Revolution was essentially a period of transformation.

S6: This wage was however, not enough to keep the worker properly clothed or fed and thus, the Industrial Revolution could not solve the problem of distribution.

P : A definite polarisation of industrial society between two main classes – capitalists and workers – was visible.

Q : It marked the beginning of the final phase of the broader transformation from feudalism to capitalism and capitalism made its presence felt all over the Europe.

R : Actual production in the factories was done by the workers but the workers had very little and so for survival, they were required to continuously sell this labour power for wages.

S : In the capitalist mode of production the factories and heavy machineries were owned and controlled by the capitalist class.

(a) Q R S P

(b) P R S Q

(c) Q S P R

(d) P S Q R

69. S1 : There exists a close relationship between meteorology and climatology.

S6 : First, the meteorological aspect of this discipline examines the process of gain and loss of heat energy by the air layer near the ground, keeping in view the fact that the basic principles apply at any place on the globe. Second, climatological aspect of the discipline examines the global pattern of thermal environment.

P : In other words, it is concerned with the study of the characteristics and behaviour of the atmosphere.

Q : The function of climatology is two-fold.

R : Climatology, on the other hand, is concerned with the discussion of the component elements of climate as well as the factors which determine and control its distribution.

S : Meteorology, the physics of the lower atmosphere, studies the individual phenomenon of the atmosphere.

(a) S P R Q

(b) S Q P R

(c) R S Q P

(d) R S P Q

70. S1 : Europe was going through a political, social, economic, and cultural transformation in the eighteenth century.

S6 : Great Britain emerged victorious in the contest for colonial supremacy in Europe and from that moment Britain concentrated more on her colonial possessions.

P : Thereafter, the European continent had been free from bloody conflicts for about three decades.

Q : This century saw far reaching changes which were to leave behind an enduring legacy.

R : However, the Treaty of Paris could not bring peace to Europe forever.

S : The Treaty of Paris (1763) brought an end to the Seven Years War.

(a) Q R S P

(b) Q S P R

(c) S P Q R

(d) S Q P R

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.

71. American Independence was a great blow to the invincible image of Great Britain.

(a) vulnerable

(b) impregnable

(c) unbeatable

(d) insurmountable

72. The first step in precipitation is condensation.

(a) constriction

(b) abridgement

(c) recapitulation

(d) evaporation

73. This ushered in a large-scale social, economic, and political transformation.

(a) led

(b) conducted

(c) obstructed

(d) directed

74. The writer obfuscated the real issue with small details.

(a) mystified

(b) obscured

(c) illuminated

(d) muddled

75. The horror and abomination of the system of Sati in India was condemned thoroughly.

(a) abhorrence

(b) termination

(c) adoration

(d) detestation

76. He was rebuked for his infraction of the discipline.

(a) transgression

(b) observance

(c) breach

(d) acceptance

77. It is the general reaction of some people to denounce any new proposal by enthusiastic professionals.

(a) criticise

(b) censure

(c) comment

(d) appreciate

78. The emperor as a centralised entity indisputably went beyond regional conflicts and fostered a certain mode of elite culture.

(a) cultivated

(b) endorsed

(c) suppressed

(d) incubated

79. For the aspiring East India Company that looked at every opportunity for expansion and self-aggrandisement, the century had to be projected as one of instability.

(a) humility

(b) exaggeration

(c) upliftment

(d) elevation

80. There was a combination of agrarian colonising tendencies with the assertion of local landlord power that was able to assimilate pioneer peasants.

(a) insistence

(b) averment

(c) statement

(d) denial

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.

Objectives, ideology, programmes, leadership, and organisation are important

_____ **81.** (a) constituent
(b) components
(c) pieces
(d) ingredient

of social movements. They are interdependent,

_____ **82.** (a) opposing
(b) effecting
(c) familiarising
(d) influencing

each other. The objectives of the movement change from

_____ **83.** (a) wide articular local issues to broad aims _____ **84.** (a) for
(b) scanty (b) by
(c) narrow (c) with
(d) confine (d) and

social transformation. Sometimes a movement which begins with broad objectives may in the process get _____ **85.** (a) turns into with one or two particular
(b) turn out
(c) bogged down
(d) bogged out

issues. Ideology also _____ **86.** (a) went change. It provides direction for
(b) proceeds
(c) precedes
(d) undergoes

evolving strategies and programmes; and also keeps the participants together by developing feelings of 'we-ness'. Various strategies and programmes are evolved to _____ **87.** (a) mobilised the people. They _____ **88.** (a) threaten
(b) mobilise (b) bluster
(c) make (c) blow
(d) matured (d) sustain

the movement for a long period. Leadership _____ **89.** (a) where initiates or
(b) which
(c) how
(d) more

emerges in the course of the growth of the movement plays a crucial role in _____ **90.** (a) supersedes ideology and objectives, evolving strategies and
(b) assumption
(c) articulating
(d) supposition

programmes and maintaining the spirit of the participant.

PREPOSITIONS

Directions : In this section, each of the following sentences has a blank space followed by four options. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

91. He persevered _____ difficulties.

(a) despite of

(b) because of

(c) although

(d) in spite of

92. He walked slowly _____ his bandaged leg.

(a) though

(b) because of

(c) although

(d) in spite of

93. He accepted the car _____ his claim for ₹50,000.

(a) in spite of

(b) in lieu of

(c) despite of

(d) in front of

94. I'll phone you sometime _____ the afternoon.

(a) on

(b) at

(c) in

(d) into

95. He raised several questions _____ the future of the organisation.

(a) concern to

(b) concerned for

(c) concerning

(d) concerned with

96. He is the gentleman whose name is written _____ the board.

(a) that

(b) with

(c) in

(d) on

97. _____ his negligence the company suffered a heavy loss.

(a) In accordance with

(b) Instead of

(c) On account of

(d) In front of

98. _____ the resistance offered by the culprit, he was arrested by the police.

(a) Regarding

(b) Respecting

(c) Notwithstanding

(d) Considering

99. _____ his illness, he could not finish the work on time.

(a) Subsequent for

(b) As a consequence of

(c) In consequence to

(d) On account

100. _____ rope ladders they scaled the wall.

(a) By means of

(b) Throughout the

(c) For the sake of

(d) By way

COMPLETION OF SENTENCE

Directions : In this section, each sentence is incomplete and is followed by four options. Select one of the four options to complete the sentence.

101. He is diligent; therefore _____.

(a) he will not succeed

(b) he can't succeed

(c) he will succeed

(d) he succeed

102. A bomb went off in the city centre, but fortunately _____.

(a) only few hurt

(b) somebody was hurt

(c) nobody was hurt

(d) everybody was hurt

103. Each of the scholars _____.

(a) have done well

(b) has done well

(c) shall done well

(d) will done well

104. He asked whether either of the brothers _____.

(a) were at home

(b) are at home

(c) was at home

(d) have come home

105. One cannot be too careful of _____.

(a) his good name

(b) their good name

(c) whether good name

(d) one's good name

106. The applicant is the native of this country, so he has the right _____.

(a) to have vote

(b) to vote

(c) of vote

(d) at vote

107. No sooner had he returned _____.

(a) than he was off again

(b) but he was off again

(c) therefore went away

(d) thence went away

108. Fortunately the news _____.

(a) wasn't as bad as we expected

(b) weren't as bad as we expected

(c) couldn't as bad as we expected

(d) happened with as bad as we expected

109. When I was on holiday, _____.

(a) my whole luggage were stolen

(b) my part luggage was stolen

(c) all my luggage was stolen

(d) my some luggage was stolen

110. I got up very early, _____.

(a) but Jack got up much before

(b) but Jack got up even before

(c) but Jack got up earlier to me

(d) but Jack got up even earlier

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 the opinion of the author only.

Passage – I

What is truth ? said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer. Certainly there be, that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief; affecting free-will in thinking, as well as in acting. And though the sects of philosophers of that kind be gone, yet there remain certain discoursing wits, which are of the same veins, though there be not so much blood in them, as was in those of the ancients. But it is not only the difficulty and labour, which men take in finding out of truth, nor again, that when it is found, it imposeth upon man's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favour; but a natural though corrupt love of the lie itself. One of the later school of the Grecians, examineth matter, and is at a stand to think what should be in it, that men should love lies; where neither they make for pleasure as with poets, nor for advantage, as with the merchants; but for the lie's sake. But I cannot tell; this same truth, is a naked, and open day-light, that doth not show the masks, and mummeries, and triumphs, of the world, half so stately and daintily as candle-lights. Truth may perhaps come to the price of a pearl, that showeth best by day; but it will not rise to the price of a diamond, or carbuncle, that showeth best in varied lights. A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure. Doth any man doubt, that if there were taken out of men's minds, vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds, of a number of men, poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves ?

111. What is the writers' idea of 'truth' in the paragraph ?

(a) Truth and divinity go hand-in-hand

(b) Truth can be told and avoided conveniently

(c) Truth is a compulsion sometimes

(d) Truth may be a choice of ancient Grecians

112. Why do men love lies ?

(a) For advantage

(b) For the love of lying

(c) For the sake of lies

(d) A lie is imaginative

113. Which metaphor is used in the passage to compare the value of truth and lies ?

(a) Pearls versus diamonds

(b) Beauty versus plain unadorned truth

(c) Ease versus difficulty

(d) Deception versus sincerity

114. What literary device does the author use when he says, "truth is naked" ?

(a) symbolism

(b) personification

(c) allegory

(d) paradox

115. What would happen if truths were not mixed with lies ?

(a) There would not be any pleasure in the pursuit of truth

(b) Truth would be clear and undiluted

(c) Lies would no longer be necessary

(d) The beauty of truth would shine forth

Passage – II

The 'law' is an enterprise that seeks to rule us all from cradle to the grave, whether as constitution confronting custom, or as custom confronting constitution, and often indeed as the diverse combinatory prowess of both. The very notion of enterprise suggests risk-taking i.e., risk as a site for both opportunity as well as failure for regulation or felicitation of approved social conduct. At the same moment, this coupling of the constitutional and custom is at the outset designed to pluralise the notion of legal literacy, a message yet to be fully constructed and conveyed co-equally to those who govern us and those who would resist domination. As citizens, we are supposed to know the law made by the state, whether we intend to obey it or break it. As members of cultural and religious communities, we also need to know the norms that define our membership of these collectives. Often, our identity and obligations as members of a political society and of diverse memberships within cultural and religious communities constitute spheres of peaceful coexistence. Often, too these collide. To decide what obligations ought to have precedence, each one of us in collision situations has to know a great deal about the law of the state and that constituting community and identity other than the political. Literacy in state law is important but never enough for an understanding of multiple sources of obligations that constantly press upon us. This invites engagement with many difficult questions including what we may want to mean by literacy, law, domination, and resistance. Further, the question always is : how far do resources of legal literacy endow us with resources of justice for all and care of self and care for others ?

116. According to the author, legal literacy

(a) needs to be interpreted and understood in consonance with elements of social custom and justice

(b) needs to be interpreted and understood in consonance with elements of economic and psychological factors and law

(c) needs to be interpreted and understood in terms of unjust existence of human being and justice

(d) needs to be interpreted and understood in consonance with elements of environmental conservation and law

117. As a citizen one is supposed to

(a) make a balance between the legal aspects and cultural existence

(b) give a priority to our cultural existence.

(c) give a priority to constitutional provisions.

(d) know that knowledge about constitutional regulation is an impediment to cultural existence.

118. The above passage deals in

(a) Law and Justice

(b) Legal Literacy

(c) Literacy and Education

(d) Constitutional Law

119. According to the writer 'diverse combinatory prowess' means

(a) A process of evolving a legal and constitutional system of cohesive elements.

(b) A provision of evolving a law of customary practices by avoiding constitutional provisions

(c) A provision of evolving constitutional laws by neglecting customary practices

(d) A process of combining contrasting elements into a competent legal mechanism

120. Which among the following is closest in meaning to the word 'resistance' ?

(a) conforming

(b) promotion

(c) defiance

(d) liberating

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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