C.D.S.
Examination-(I1), 2025

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

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

Test Booklet Series

1141861

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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Directions : *Each of the sentences in the following items has an underlined word, followed by four choices. Select the most appropriate option that improves/corrects the underlined word in the context of the sentence, and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

1. The opposing political parties nevertheless took a bilateral position in the national interest.

(a) impartial
(b) intermittent
(c) perilous
(d) bipartisan

2. Although she had sampled food from all the restaurants in the food court, she remained indefinite towards the culinary fare on offer.

(a) imperious
(b) indifferent
(c) imperilled
(d) disinvested

3. The attitude of the whalers was marked by antipathy towards the marine life they had to encounter.

(a) sympathy
(b) empathy
(c) indifference
(d) animus

4. The family was rendered diligent due to the crash in the share market.

(a) indigent
(b) intransigent
(c) indignant
(d) apathetic

5. He had cultivated such great temperance in his personality that he was impassioned in his dealing with the vicissitudes of life.

(a) dispassionate
(b) perfunctory
(c) devolved
(d) disambiguated

6. The document was discerned to be a postscript, where clearly an earlier manuscript had been replaced by a new one.

(a) parchment
(b) palimpsest
(c) pastiche
(d) montage

7. He was accused of simulism for having copied from someone else without due acknowledgement.

(a) sensationalism
(b) institutionalism
(c) plagiarism
(d) spoonerism

8. The domineering manager behaved in a paternal manner with his subordinates, not allowing them to decide for themselves.

(a) prim
(b) petulant
(c) presumptuous
(d) paternalistic

9. Much to their disappointment, the team leader spared no more than a reflective glance at the draft plan drawn up by his team.

(a) perfunctory
(b) precise
(c) engaging
(d) egregious

10. Her actions were considered salutary because they were done without good reason or cause.

(a) ingratiated
(b) gratuitous
(c) grating
(d) gargantuan

Directions : *Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to determine whether there is an error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the answer sheet against the above-mentioned corresponding letter. If there is no error, indicate your response as (d).*

11. In his well-recognised stentorian yet amused voice (a) the principal demanded an unique excuse (b) from the student hauled up for alleged minor misdemeanour. (c) No error (d)

12. The visiting school children (a) went around the lake (b) during trip to the famous lake city. (c) No error (d)

13. The unfair distribution (a) of assets among the family members (b) angered the more hardworking members of the familyowned firm. (c) No error (d)

14. Given the nature of the problem (a) it was not unnatural for there to be (b) bad blood among the two of them. (c) No error (d)

15. He emphasised the need for (a) strict discipline and compliance (b) among the newly-appointed staff. (c) No error (d)

16. The officer marvelled (a) at the low attendance (b) remarking on the presence of less than twenty people at work. (c) No error (d)

17. The entire attention of the visiting (a) dignitaries centred around (b) the craftwork on display. (c) No error (d)

18. A group of wayfaring tourists (a) who had trudged for hundreds of kilometres (b) has finally arrived at the destination. (c) No error (d)

19. The tumult among the gathered spectators (a) rose to a crescendo (b) upon the arrival of their most favourite superstar. (c) No error (d)

20. The listings on the menu that had been proffered by him (a) were selected after meticulous care (b) and discernment with regard to taste and preference. (c) No error (d)

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.*

21. Not _____ metal is necessarily solid in its natural state.

(a) each
(b) every
(c) all
(d) any

22. The reminder has gone out on _____ occasions, requiring personnel to complete their personal files.

(a) further
(b) several
(c) untold
(d) most

23. It is important for people to work _____ their co-workers in the office to ensure maximum productivity.

(a) for
(b) into
(c) with
(d) over

24. You can choose _____ shirt you like from the collection available in the shop.

(a) whatever
(b) whatsoever
(c) whichever
(d) which

25. Depending on your preference, you can choose to complete either or _____ courses being offered by the university.

(a) some
(b) many
(c) any
(d) both

Directions : *In the following items similar sounding words are given, followed by sentences wherein in each sentence one of these words has been used, and underlined. You are required to identify those sentences in which these words have been used most appropriately and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

26. Dairy, Dreary, Diary

1. She quietly stored all her sacred memories in her private dairy.
2. The proceedings of the meeting went on and on and were quite dreary.
3. They always bought their milk products from the local diary.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly ?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

27. Braid, Beard, Brood

1. The engineers were asked to braid the river by converting it into single body with the aid of an artificial dam.
2. Wise men, they say, often sport a beard.
3. Among certain avian species the males are known to brood the eggs laid by females.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly ?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

28. Lesion, Legion, Lesson

1. The scan of the affected area indicated the presence of a life-threatening lesion.
2. He had a legion of followers who hung on to his every word.
3. It is important to lesson the burden of others as we venture through life.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly ?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

29. Depose, Deplore, Deport

1. The director asked the actor to depose himself and instead act naturally.
2. The people are enthusiastically declaring that they deplore the salutary impact of the decisions taken by the administration.
3. Under extreme circumstances, the government can deport someone from a country.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly ?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 3 only

30. Bate, Bait, Bade

1. Those who had gathered for the unveiling were asked to bate their curiosity.
2. They set the bait to capture the leopard for tagging.
3. He reluctantly bade goodbye to his belongings.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly ?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 2 only

Directions : *In the following items an idiom or a proverb is given. Select the response that most appropriately describes the meaning of the idiom or proverb and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

31. Someone's ears are flapping

(a) Someone in a state of intense agitation
(b) Someone in a state of heightened excitement
(c) Someone desperate to eavesdrop on a conversation
(d) Someone embarrassed at being caught in the act of lying

32. Twist of the knife

(a) Slicing through the difficulties that one faces in life
(b) To accept defeat in the face of an enemy
(c) The last thrust of a difficult operation
(d) To make someone who is already feeling bad, feel worse with one's words or actions

33. Blow your own trumpet

(a) Be very loud in company
(b) All sound and fury, signifying nothing
(c) Excessively boastful of one's own achievements
(d) Be scathing in one's criticism of others

34. Get under someone's skin

(a) To fall intensely in love with someone

(b) To cause intense liking in someone

(c) To understand someone completely

(d) To annoy or irritate someone intensely

35. Many hands make light work

(a) Many people working together can light a new path

(b) Many people helping can help accomplish a task quickly

(c) Many people working together can make work non-serious

(d) Workers light up the work they undertake

36. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush

(a) What's hidden is always a matter of speculation

(b) What we have is always more valuable that what we have a chance of getting

(c) A gift is always better kept close to oneself

(d) What can happen is always better than what has happened

37. Make heavy weather

(a) Cloud seeding

(b) To pollute the air

(c) To complain about wet and rainy conditions

(d) Unnecessarily create difficulty in dealing with a task

38. Sweep under the carpet

(a) Maintain secrecy under any circumstance

(b) Hide from general view

(c) Keep a problem under wraps in the hope that it will be forgotten

(d) Do a quick clean up job

39. A purple patch

(a) A beautiful valley of flowers

(b) The final bloom of the season

(c) A great run of luck or success or form

(d) A bodily discolouration related to heredity

40. Put out to pasture

(a) To retire or render redundant

(b) To feed someone

(c) To diminish importance

(d) To incubate

Directions : *In the following items a pair of sentences (S1, S2) is given. Select the most appropriate and relevant co-relationship of the second sentence to the first from among the options (a), (b), (c) and (d), and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

41. S1 : Failure is the stepping stone to success.

S2 : Successive failures are not however successive stepping stones to success.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the wisdom of the first

(b) contrasts the wisdom of the first

(c) confirms the wisdom of the first

(d) qualifies the wisdom of the first

42. S1 : All human beings are created equal in every respect.

S2 : Some people are more equal than others.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) corroborates the first

(c) correlates to the first

(d) coincides with the first

43. S1 : The origin of the universe has been traced to the Big Bang.

S2 : There can be no knowledge of what existed before the Big Bang.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the assertion made in the first

(b) explains the basis behind the first

(c) establishes limits on the assertion made in the first

(d) confirms the assertion made in the first

44. S1 : The highest clouds in the skies are the most fascinating.

S2 : We are most attracted to those things that are most out of our reach.

The second sentence :

(a) reiterates the axiom stated in the first

(b) annuls the axiom stated in the first

(c) contradicts the axiom stated in the first

(d) contrasts the assertion made in the first

45. S1 : A four-stroke engine is more efficient than a two-stroke engine.

S2 : The two-stroke engine has been phased out to protect the environment.

The second sentence :

(a) correlates to the first

(b) contradicts the first

(c) contrasts with the first

(d) confirms the first

46. S1 : Bottled water is safer than tap water.

S2 : In many countries tap water is fed to babies.

The second sentence :

(a) asserts the first

(b) confirms the first

(c) contrasts with the first

(d) is an extension of the first

47. S1 : The peacock is India's national bird.

S2 : The Great Indian Bustard is the state bird of Rajasthan.

The second sentence :

(a) provides additional information to what is contained in the first

(b) provides contradictory information to what is contained in the first

(c) provides less information than what is contained in the first

(d) provides escalatory information to what is contained in the first

48. S1 : Field games are generally more popular than individual sports.

S2 : Across the world tennis is more popular than hockey.

The second sentence :

(a) reiterates the first

(b) contradicts the first

(c) contrasts with the first

(d) reinforces the first

49. S1 : Forest cover is conducive to ecological recovery.

S2 : Unchecked urbanisation leads to environmental degradation.

The second sentence :

(a) correlates to the first

(b) disputes the first

(c) contrasts with the first

(d) contradicts the first

50. S1 : Indians have been emigrating to countries across the world for centuries.

S2 : The Indian diaspora is a model of success across the world.

The second sentence :

(a) corroborates the first

(b) disputes the first

(c) is a logical consequence of the first

(d) has no logical dependence on the first

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. You are required to unjumble the sentence, and mark your response accordingly by choosing the most appropriate sequence given in the options (a), (b), (c) and (d).*

51. and the outcome in cases selected in prior years' (P) the suggestions received from the field (Q) formations are reviewed by a cross functional (R) committee to refine the scenarios and parameters (S)

(a) QPRS
(b) PQRS
(c) SQPR
(d) RSQP

52. pollution control equipment broadly (P) include wastewater treatment plants, (Q) the various categories of water (R) drinking water treatment plants and effluent treatment plants (S)

(a) PQRS
(b) QSRP
(c) RPQS
(d) SRQP

53. facilitate the present and prospective entrepreneurs (P) for manufacturing and service units (Q) were notified in 2020, with guidelines to (R) some new composite criteria of classification (S)

(a) RPQS
(b) SQPR
(c) SQRP
(d) QSPR

54. outside the formal education system (P) the policy seeks to educate and (Q) equip potential entrepreneurs, both within and (R) in the entrepreneurship domain (S)

(a) PQRS
(b) SRPQ
(c) RSQP
(d) SQRP

55. organizing *Rozgar Melas* across the nation for (P) providing suitable job opportunities in the private sector to the youth (Q) National Skill Development Corporation under the aegis of MSDE has been (R) to give impetus to the employment initiatives in the country (S)

(a) SRQP
(b) PQSR
(c) RPQS
(d) QSPR

56. to women-led development and the dream of New India (P)
India is moving from women's development (Q)
and an equal partner in the country's overall development (R) is where women are empowered, strong (S)

(a) QPRS
(b) QPSR
(c) SQPR
(d) PSRQ

57. to provide additional one crore LPG (P) Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in 2021 (Q)
households under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (R) connections to adult women of poor (S)

(a) QSRP
(b) SRPQ
(c) PSQR
(d) QPSR

58. process from the initial stage of planning (P) environmental impact assessment (Q)
is a planning tool to integrate environmental (R) concerns into the developmental (S)

(a) QSRP
(b) QRSP
(c) SPQR
(d) QPSR

59. that may push the viewers to (P) hours of content are shown in a way (Q)
think that they are watching a (R) programme rather than an advertisement (S)

(a) QPRS
(b) SQPR
(c) SQRP
(d) RSQP

60. engaged in performing visual and literary arts (P) in the field of intangible heritage (Q)
the Ministry extends financial support to individuals, (R) group of individuals and cultural organisations (S)

(a) RSPQ
(b) QPSR
(c) RQPS
(d) PSQR

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 these four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.*

61. S1 : The Tungabhadra is the chief tributary of the Krishna formed by the union, near Kudali, of the two streams Tunga and Bhadra.

S6 : The Tungabhadra has served as a historic natural frontier right through the centuries.

P : The river is perennial in character and comes down in frequent heavy rushes during the rains.

Q : The rain-bearing river was dammed by the rulers of Vijayanagara near Hampi for watering the palaces and gardens of that great city.

R : The united stream strikes in a north-easterly direction through Mysore and skirts the adjacent districts.

S : The bed of both the headstreams of the Tungabhadra is rocky.

(a) PQSR

(b) PRSQ

(c) RSPQ

(d) RQSP

62. S1 : In July 1917, Prince Lvov was replaced by a socialist revolutionary Alexander Kerensky as the head of the provisional government.

S6 : In Russia the Soviets have been in existence since 1905, and the Soviet system played a especially important role under the Provisional Government.

P : However, such a partial replacement failed to satisfy the Bolsheviks.

Q : The revolutionaries did not want a parliamentary republic nor a bourgeois democracy but rather they wanted a soviet of workers, soldiers, and labourers.

R : When the February Revolution broke out, the leader of the Bolsheviks, Lenin, was in Switzerland.

S : He arrived in Russia in April 1917, and was followed by Trotsky.

(a) PQSR

(b) PRSQ

(c) QPSR

(d) RQSP

63. S1 : The history of India's struggle for freedom is an enthralling one.

S6 : A more vibrant retelling is perhaps required of this tumultuous period of our history.

P : It has all the drama and excitement of an epic tale.

Q : And yet, in most history textbooks, what students encounter are facts, figures, names and numbers.

R : As in epics, heroism was often accompanied by extreme sacrifice.

S : Accounts of this period are loaded with tales of loyalty, allegiance, high ideals and peaceful protests.

(a) PQSR

(b) SQRP

(c) QPSR

(d) PRSQ

64. S1 : Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of Kings married the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette in 1770.

S6 : Remarkably nevertheless, under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain.

P : Furthermore, lenders, who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans.

Q : The ascension was preceded by a war that added more than a billion livre to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livre.

R : In 1774, Louis XVI ascended the throne of France at the age of 20.

S : Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.

(a) SRPQ

(b) SQRP

(c) RQSP

(d) RSQP

65. S1 : Montesquieu was a great philosopher of his time.

S6 : He supported constitutional monarchy in France like the English one.

P : He wanted power to be shared between the king, the nobles, and the Third Estate.

Q : In his book *The Spirit of the Laws*, he propagated the theory of separating powers into three branches of government — the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary.

R : To prevent any one of the three classes from becoming too powerful, Montesquieu suggested the making of a new constitution based on checks and balances.

S : If this was done, he argued, there would be no tyranny and the liberty of the individual could be safeguarded.

(a) PQSR

(b) SQRP

(c) QPRS

(d) RSQP

66. S1 : Glaciation has important effects on the landscape beyond the direct modifications created by ice erosion and deposition.

S6 : At the same time, ice advanced from the Welsh mountains into the Vale of Evesham and combined with northern ice to pond up a large proglacial lake covering much of the Midlands.

P : One example is that glaciation frequently disrupts pre-existing drainage lines, initiating a new pattern persisting after the ice has disappeared.

Q : The Midlands, what is now the Coventry/Warwick area, was formerly drained by the head waters of the River Soar, flowing into the Trent south of Nottingham.

R : Two well-documented instances of such effects occur in England.

S : During glaciation, the valleys of Soar and Trent were occupied by ice advancing from the north.

(a) PQSR

(b) RPQS

(c) SRPQ

(d) RSQP

67. S1 : The primary evidence for climate change that occurred many million years ago is the rocks and deposits themselves.

S6 : In other words, despite the clear legacy in many parts of the world of recent glaciation, the vast majority of sedimentary rocks were laid down in warm climatic conditions.

P : Sediments and fossil in the poles tell us a great deal about the environment in which they were laid down.

Q : We must, of course, bear in mind when interpreting this information that, because of the movement of the continents, no one latitude of the Earth has necessarily gone through such marked climatic vicissitudes.

R : Nevertheless, even allowing for this factor, one of the most remarkable discoveries about the climate change of the past is that the two poles of the Earth have been free of ice for at least 90 per cent of the known history of the planet.

S : We may find in close proximity to one another, coal deposits indicating the humid conditions of the tropics, red sandstones laid down in deserts and morainic materials reflecting polar conditions.

(a) PQSR

(b) QSPR

(c) SQRP

(d) RSQP

68. S1 : Every geological period has been dominated by one particular form of life; as conditions changed to those of a new period, different types of organisms emerged into dominance.

S6 : The origin of completely new biological systems is comparatively rare, so consequently only a few major types have developed during the history of life.

P : Individual shifts rely on opportunity, ecological access, and the development of a new adaptation.

Q : Characteristically these shifts are rapid and are followed by a bout of adaptive radiation into the new ecological zone — for example, with the emergence of life on land.

R : Within each period, natural selection has created a vast array of adaptive experiments culminating in a breakthrough to a new biological system that may cross the ecological barrier to the next period.

S : Every breakthrough of shift in dominance is dependent on ones that have occurred before so that the process of evolution is progressive.

(a) PQSR

(b) QSPR

(c) RSPQ

(d) RQPS

69. S1 : The sun is the primary transmitter of energy for the processes of change on the Earth's surface and in the atmosphere.

S6 : Only a small part of insolation is absorbed and converted into thermal energy.

P : Its rays are transmitted in various wavelengths of the solar spectrum, mainly in the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared bands.

Q : When components of the solar spectrum reach the earth, the insolation is partially absorbed and converted to thermal energy.

R : The amount of energy the earth receives from other celestial bodies is negligible by comparison.

S : Radiant energy from the sun that strikes the earth is called insolation.

(a) PSQR

(b) QSPR

(c) SQRP

(d) RSQP

70. S1 : Temperature indicates the relative degree of molecular activity, or heat, of a substance.

S6 : The boiling point of water under standard conditions is at 100 degrees Centigrade.

P : Temperature is an index of sensible heat, not a direct measure of the quantity of energy.

Q : Zero on this scale is the 'triple point' temperature, at which the gaseous, liquid, and solid states of water are at equilibrium under standard atmospheric pressure.

R : If heat flows from one body to another, the former has the higher temperature.

S : To indicate the temperature of a body, an arbitrary scale of reference is employed.

(a) QSRP

(b) QSPR

(c) SQRP

(d) PRSQ

Directions : *Match List I with List II and select the answer using the code given below the Lists :*

71.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Qualification
B.	Verb	2.	Conditionally
C.	Adverb	3.	Qualify
D.	Adjective	4.	Qualifying

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	2	3	4	1

72.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Error
B.	Verb	2.	Erroneously
C.	Adverb	3.	Err
D.	Adjective	4.	Erroneous

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	4	2	3	1

73.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Think
B.	Verb	2.	Care
C.	Adverb	3.	Carefully
D.	Adjective	4.	Careful

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	1	3	4	2
(d)	2	3	1	4

74.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Dually
B.	Verb	2.	Duplication
C.	Adverb	3.	Duplicate
D.	Adjective	4.	Duple

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	2	1	3	4

75.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Emanant
B.	Verb	2.	Exodus
C.	Adverb	3.	Outward
D.	Adjective	4.	Exit

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	1	4	3	2

76.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Extremely
B.	Verb	2.	Spectatorial
C.	Adverb	3.	Spectator
D.	Adjective	4.	Spectate

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	3	4	1	2

77.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Auditory
B.	Verb	2.	Hear
C.	Interjection	3.	Hark
D.	Adjective	4.	Hearing

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

78.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Knowing
B.	Verb	2.	Know
C.	Adverb	3.	Knowingly
D.	Adjective	4.	Knowledge

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

79.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Cogitation
B.	Verb	2.	Pensively
C.	Adverb	3.	Cogitate
D.	Adjective	4.	Cogitative

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

80.

	List I (Parts of Speech)		*List II (Word)*
A.	Noun	1.	Intuitive
B.	Verb	2.	Intuition
C.	Adverb	3.	Intuitively
D.	Adjective	4.	Intuit

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	1	3	4	2

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.*

81. His happiness was obvious, as he had won unprecedented appreciation for his hard work.

(a) Collective noun
(b) Abstract noun
(c) Adjective
(d) Common noun

82. I wonder if at times it rains to give us some respite from the dull moments of life.

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

83. The manager expects every employee to do his duty.

(a) Infinite numeral adjective
(b) Distributive numeral adjective
(c) Demonstrative adjective
(d) Definite numeral adjective

84. The righteous always emerge victorious.

(a) Plural Noun
(b) Adverb
(c) Determiner
(d) Singular Noun

85. It rained every day during the month of August.

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

Directions : *Given below are sentences that use discourse markers/expressions to make them complete. Identify the most appropriate discourse marker and mark your answer accordingly in the Answer Sheet.*

86. I must, _____, ask for tolerance from the board.

(a) therefore
(b) thus
(c) for example
(d) likely

87. _____, eloquent expression of this skepticism can be found in the high theory removed from the reality.

(a) Unengagingly
(b) Somewhat
(c) Indeed
(d) Fortunate

88. I shall consider, _____, the narrow lines of argument articulated by philosophers.

(a) *sui generis*
(b) in particular
(c) matter of fact
(d) serendipitously

89. _____, issues of religious plurality are embedded in the relationship between different followers of the party.

(a) Somewhat
(b) Significantly
(c) Unexpectedly
(d) Overmuch

90. _____, we can take recourse to, what I call, an argument from ordinary life.

(a) Aggrievedly
(b) Finally
(c) Fatally
(d) Acceptably

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

91. Lose and Loose

(a) Lose is a verb meaning to misplace and loose is an adjective meaning slack or movable.

(b) Lose is an adjective meaning slack or movable and loose is a verb meaning to misplace.

(c) Lose is an adjective meaning to misplace and loose is a verb meaning slack or movable.

(d) Lose is a verb meaning slack or movable and loose is an adjective meaning to misplace.

92. Anyway and Any way

(a) Anyway is an adverb meaning any manner or method. Any way is a phrase meaning regardless.

(b) Anyway is a phrase meaning any manner or method. Any way is an adverb meaning regardless.

(c) Anyway is an adverb meaning regardless. Any way is a phrase meaning any manner or method.

(d) Anyway is a phrase meaning regardless. Any way is an adverb meaning any manner or method.

93. Allusion and Illusion

(a) Allusion is a noun that is an implied reference to something. Illusion is a noun that refers to a false idea.

(b) Illusion is a noun that is an implied reference to something. Allusion is a noun that refers to a false idea.

(c) Allusion is a verb that refers to an implied reference to something. Illusion is a verb that refers to a false idea.

(d) Illusion is an adverb that refers to an implied reference to something. Allusion is an adjective that refers to a false idea.

94. Appraise and Apprise

(a) Appraise is a verb meaning to inform about something. Apprise is a verb meaning to examine and form an opinion about something.

(b) Appraise is a verb meaning to examine and form an opinion about something. Apprise is a verb meaning to inform about something.

(c) Appraise is a noun meaning to inform about something. Apprise is a noun meaning to examine and form an opinion about something.

(d) Appraise is an adverb meaning to examine and form an opinion about something. Apprise is a verb meaning to inform about something.

95. Climactic and Climatic

(a) Climactic is an adverb meaning moment of heightened excitement. Climatic is an adverb meaning climate of a particular area.

(b) Climactic is an adjective meaning climate of a particular area. Climatic is an adjective meaning moment of heightened excitement.

(c) Climactic is a verb meaning moment of heightened excitement. Climatic is a verb meaning climate of a particular area.

(d) Climactic is an adjective meaning moment of heightened excitement. Climatic is an adjective meaning climate of a particular area.

Directions : *In the following questions a particular word is provided. Four sentences have been framed using the word (in different tense forms), only one of which makes use of the word correctly. Select the correct option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

96. Advice

(a) He adviced his friend to take a break from his hectic schedule.

(b) The doctor's advice went unheeded by his patient.

(c) The teacher repeatedly adviced her students to take safety precautions on the road.

(d) Elders are often advicing their children on various aspects of their heritage.

97. Illicit

(a) The police put out a notice to illicit more information from the public.

(b) Illicit trading in liquor became profitable during the prohibition.

(c) The offer for new residential areas illicited a lukewarm response.

(d) The news of the earthquake illicited a massive outpouring of help for the victims.

98. Effect

(a) The weather conditions began to effect his health.

(b) Climate change will have long term effect on every aspect of planetary life.

(c) The people of the town were deeply effected by the new laws that were passed by the government.

(d) All creatures are effected by emotion.

99. Brake

(a) Frequent disruptions caused the braking of the flow of the speaker.

(b) The rapid swirling water caused the dam walls to brake.

(c) The driver braked sharply to avoid a collision.

(d) The young officer did not know how to brake the unwelcome news to the family.

100. Incite

(a) He has a deep incite into various aspects of social formations.

(b) The words of the speaker incited feelings of anger, sorrow and grief.

(c) His research gave the audience an incite into market trends.

(d) Since he was incite she decided to call out to him.

Directions : *Match List I with List II and select the answer using the code given below the Lists :*

101.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Ensue	1. Muddy ground
B.	Morass	2. Complex disputes
C.	Imbroglio	3. Collection of different things
D.	Potpourri	4. To happen as a result

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4

102.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Malversation	1. Continuing without a break
B.	Conundrum	2. Confusing problem
C.	Incessant	3. Extracting money in the form of taxes
D.	Mulct	4. Corrupt behaviour of a public servant

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4

103.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Impugn	1. Meaningless words
B.	Spew	2. Expressing doubts about something
C.	Harangue	3. Flowing out of something in a forceful way
D.	Gibberish	4. Aggressive lecturing

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	2	4	3	1

104.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Caveat	1. Old-fashioned
B.	Amble	2. Warning
C.	Acolyte	3. Walking at a slow pace
D.	Archaic	4. Ardent follower

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	2	4	3	1

105.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Kernel	1. Something that causes bad luck
B.	Brook	2. Small stream
C.	Jinx	3. Something that gives feeling of comfort
D.	Solace	4. Soft part inside a seed

Code :

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4

106.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Feat	1. The development of events outside a person's control
B.	Fate	2. Used to measure depth of water
C.	Fathom	3. An embarrassing mistake
D.	*Faux pas*	4. An achievement requiring great courage

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4

107.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Semitic	1. Similarity of appearance
B.	Seminary	2. Training college for priests
C.	Send off	3. A family of languages that includes Hebrew
D.	Semblance	4. Wish good luck to person leaving

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	3	2	4	1

108.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Hatch	1. Rough and low in pitch
B.	Haughty	2. Arrogant behaviour
C.	Gruff	3. Tiring and demanding
D.	Gruelling	4. A door in an aircraft

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4

109.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Extirpate	1. Praise enthusiastically
B.	Extol	2. Farthest point
C.	Extremity	3. To remove completely
D.	Expunge	4. Destroy completely

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4

110.

	List I (Word / Expression)	*List II (Meaning)*
A.	Devious	1. Cause something to seem less valuable
B.	Devolution	2. Skilful in using underhand tactics
C.	Detriment	3. Transfer of power from higher to lower government
D.	Detract	4. The state of being harmed or damaged

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	2	4	3	1
(d)	1	4	3	2

Directions : *In the following item, a CLOZE question is given with ten blanks, each with four options. Select the most appropriate word from the options which fills the blanks correctly, and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

It is increasingly **111.** _____ (a) recognized that learning levels within many countries
(b) recognize
(c) recognizing
(d) been recognized

are highly unequal. This **112.** _____ (a) ought to be happening because of
(b) should
(c) must
(d) may

institutional features of school systems, such as early streaming, regional diversity

113. _____ (a) on expenditure or political engagement,
(b) in
(c) for
(d) with

114. _____ (a) unequal access to education, and non-equitable access
(b) inequal
(c) inequality
(d) equal

to different types of providers. Among the developed countries, **115.** _____ (a) these
(b) those
(c) that
(d) some

with more equal learning outcomes **116.** _____ (a) also have better average learning
(b) with
(c) to
(d) for

outcomes, **117.** _____ (a) suggested that appropriate interventions in the education
(b) suggesting
(c) have suggested
(d) suggest

sector may have positive effects on both equality and the quality of education. Economic inequality is associated with the distribution of **118.** _____ (a) numeracy skills among
(b) number
(c) proficiency
(d) calculation

adults, although the direction of causation is unclear. Arguably, **119.** _____ (a) no
(b) any
(c) few
(d) some

society will ever reach total equality in the learning outcomes of every individual. **120.** _____ (a) Difference in learning outcomes may depend on individual
(b) Different
(c) Differentiated
(d) Differences

ability and motivation, as well as the type of background one comes from and the types of resources one has access to.

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