C.D.S. Examination (II), 2026

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

T.B.C. : BFVS-F-GNE

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.		
0140161	**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 : In the following items, a pair of 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.

1. Presumptive and Presumptuous

(a) Presumptive means something likely to be true, and Presumptuous means to be disrespectfully bold

(b) Presumptive means to be disrespectfully bold, and Presumptuous means something likely to be true

(c) Presumptive means to exist, and Presumptuous means something very important

(d) Presumptive means something very important, and Presumptuous means to exist

2. Tempestuous and Temperamental

(a) Tempestuous means unpredictable behaviour, and Temperamental means displaying violent behaviour

(b) Tempestuous means displaying violent behaviour, and Temperamental means unpredictable behaviour

(c) Tempestuous means transitory, and Temperamental means determined by temperature

(d) Tempestuous means determined by temperature, and Temperamental means transitory

3. Voyager and Voyeur

(a) Voyager means a travel writer, and Voyeur means an emotionally vulnerable person

(b) Voyager means an emotionally vulnerable person, and Voyeur means a travel writer

(c) Voyager means a person who enjoys watching the private life of others, and Voyeur means a traveller

(d) Voyager means a traveller, and Voyeur means a person who enjoys watching the private life of others

4. Differ and Defer

(a) Differ means to diffuse, and Defer means to be respectful

(b) Differ means to be respectful, and Defer means to diffuse

(c) Differ means to be different from something, and Defer means to delay action

(d) Differ means to delay action, and Defer means to be different from something

5. Elegy and Eulogy

(a) Elegy means a mournful poem, and Eulogy means a tribute to the dead

(b) Elegy means a tribute to the dead, and Eulogy means a mournful poem

(c) Elegy means an inscription on a gravestone, and Eulogy means a contemptuous utterance

(d) Elegy means an allegation, and Eulogy means an inscription on the gravestone

6. Concord and Concourse

(a) Concord means unity and harmony, and Concourse means the large open space in a building for people to gather

(b) Concord means convergence, and Concourse means to move jointly

(c) Concord means collaboration, and Concourse means goodwill

(d) Concord means to cohere, and Concourse means to unify diverse positions

7. Edify and Educe

(a) Edify means to be elated, and Educe means to subtract

(b) Edify means to improve and uplift, and Educe means to extract information

(c) Edify means to enlighten, and Educe means to reduce

(d) Edify means to delight, and Educe means to be tolerant

8. Flaunt and Flinch

(a) Flaunt means to be flamboyant, and Flinch means to be impertinent

(b) Flaunt means to strut about, and Flinch means to boast

(c) Flaunt means to display with flamboyance, and Flinch means to shy away

(d) Flaunt means to exhibit, and Flinch means to breach

9. Ingenious and Ingenuous

(a) Ingenious means to be resourceful, and Ingenuous means to be rooted

(b) Ingenious means to be artless, and Ingenuous means to be inventive

(c) Ingenious means to be naturally talented, and Ingenuous means to be genuine

(d) Ingenious means to be creative, and Ingenuous means to be naively trusting

10. Nefarious and Nebulous

(a) Nefarious means scandalous, and Nebulous means indistinct

(b) Nefarious means destitute, and Nebulous means vague

(c) Nefarious means wicked, and Nebulous means unpleasant

(d) Nefarious means fastidious, and Nebulous means exposed

Directions : In the following items a sentence or a phrase is given with a word that is underlined, followed by four words or groups of words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

11. As a child she displayed a precocious talent for music.

(a) mildly unobtrusive

(b) unusually advanced

(c) markedly reluctant

(d) somewhat diffident

12. He spoke with a tremulous voice.

(a) steady

(b) quivering

(c) sturdy

(d) calm

13. These days there is a lot of gratuitous violence on television.

(a) unjustified

(b) gratifying

(c) grating

(d) unqualified

14. His incendiary remarks precipitated disaffection among the group.

(a) insensitive

(b) boastful

(c) sequestering

(d) provocative

15. Her career as a gymnast has been blighted by the decisions taken by her coach.

(a) shortened

(b) ruined

(c) extended

(d) accelerated

16. The office staff were left absolutely nonplussed by the unexpected question posed by the boss.

(a) exacerbated

(b) disaffected

(c) perplexed

(d) petrified

17. He had not completed the mandatory training for his promotion to the level of senior manager.

(a) perfunctory

(b) compulsory

(c) recommendatory

(d) introductory

18. One ought not to be dogmatic about one's beliefs.

(a) rigid

(b) amenable

(c) deterministic

(d) unassuming

19. Guests visiting the professor are inevitably treated to a scrumptious meal.

(a) lavish

(b) sustainable

(c) delectable

(d) abstemious

20. The menu for the birthday party comprised only savoury items, which took the gathered children by surprise.

(a) salty

(b) blanched

(c) sugary

(d) spicy

Directions : Identify the most appropriate meaning for the words given below and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

21. Codex

(a) an ancient manuscript in book form

(b) a member of a monastic community

(c) an algorithm for cracking codes

(d) an ancient time-measuring device

22. Ergonomics

(a) the study of market relations

(b) the non SI unit for energy

(c) the study of human efficiency in the workplace

(d) the study of agricultural economics

23. Sobriquet

(a) a thin broth or gruel

(b) an assumed name

(c) a broken piece of glass

(d) an image or likeness of something

24. Viticulture

(a) the making of vinegar

(b) the activation of any fermentable liquid

(c) the process of making wine

(d) the cultivation of grapevines

25. Communiqué

(a) Official order with retrospective effect

(b) Official order with prospective effect

(c) Official retraction of an order

(d) Official announcement or statement

26. Sub-judice

(a) Matter under judicial consideration

(b) Not showing or allowing any doubt regarding the legality of a matter

(c) Legal authority over an important matter

(d) A view that is untenable in the eyes of law

27. Manifesto

(a) Written, printed or typed copy of words that have been spoken

(b) Written statements that describe the policies, goals, and positions of a person or group

(c) Written laws that are formally created by a government

(d) Written description of an organisation's functions and responsibilities

28. Tapestry

(a) An engraved design on the surface of a plate

(b) An artwork using various materials

(c) A hand-dyed painting on fabrics

(d) A heavy decorative cloth hung on a wall

29. Connotation

(a) The suggested implications beyond the literal meaning

(b) Language that describes something as better or worse than it really is

(c) A main subject that is elaborated upon in a piece of writing

(d) A literal or the primary meaning of a word

30. Alibi

(a) Proven fact of having been elsewhere at the time of the commitment of a crime

(b) A witness in court who speaks in favour of the defendant

(c) Presenting a proxy to obviate punishment

(d) Proving to be someone other than the accused and escaping thereby

Directions : In this section each item consists of six sentences that comprise a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The sequence of the middle four sentences has 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.

31. S1 : In a typical Indian village today, one is certain to find groups of women talking about finance.

S6 : In a society where women play significant but never-recognised roles, being a part of an SHG which gives them such financial power is indeed a matter of pride.

P : Sitting there, they might proudly introduce themselves by saying that they are members of a self-help group (SHG).

Q : Alternatively, they might lend money at reasonable interest rates to members for starting small businesses.

R : They can be seen sitting under a tree, in an abandoned school building, or in the front yard of a village resident's dilapidated home, holding thick notebooks.

S : An SHG is usually a community group of 10-12 women from similar socio-economic background who pool their financial resources for taking up joint economic activities.

(a) Q S P R

(b) R P S Q

(c) R Q S P

(d) S Q P R

32. S1 : For much of history, surnames, or last names, were not considered necessary.

S6 : These two pieces of medieval bureaucracy meant that virtually everyone had to settle on a definite and fixed surname.

P : The other was the enactment of the Statute of Additions in 1413, which required that all legal documents to contain not just the person's given name, but also his or her occupation and place of abode.

Q : One was the introduction of a poll tax in 1379, which led the government to collect the name of every person aged sixteen or over.

R : But sometimes, the process was accelerated such as in England where two events gave a boost to the adoption of surnames.

S : The business of acquiring surnames was a long one that evolved over centuries rather than years.

(a) R S P Q

(b) Q P R S

(c) R S Q P

(d) S R Q P

33. S1 : The first American settlers happened to live in the midst of perhaps the most exciting period in the history of the English language.

S6 : Had the settlers gone a quarter of a century earlier, America might well have preserved those previous forms, as it preserved many other archaisms.

P : Similarly, *thee* and *thou* pronoun forms were also dying out.

Q : This was a time when 12,000 words were being added to the language.

R : One such change which these first settlers had already adopted was to use the *s* form on verbs, saying *has* rather than *hath*, *runs* rather than *runneth*.

S : It was also a time of considerable change in the structure of the language.

(a) R P Q S

(b) Q S R P

(c) S Q P R

(d) Q P R S

34. S1 : In 1984, two small clay tablets of vaguely rectangular shape were found in Tell Brak, Syria, dating from the fourth millennium BCE.

S6 : All our history begins with these two modest tablets as they are among the oldest examples of writing we know.

P : One of the animals may have been a goat, in which case, the other probably was a sheep.

Q : Lying there were these simple, unimpressive objects, each bearing a few discrete markings : a small indentation near the top and some sort of stick-drawn animal in the centre.

R : The indentation, on the other hand, represents, according to archaeologists, the number ten.

S : These two tablets were seen by an expert the year before the Gulf War, in an unostentatious display case in the Archaeological Museum of Baghdad.

(a) S Q P R

(b) Q S P R

(c) Q S R P

(d) S Q R P

35. S1 : For generations, the Balaraju pond remained the primary water source of Perakalapudi village in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

S6 : It was only after major restoration work was carried out to restore the pond's storage capacity that the community could return to its traditional livelihood.

P : By the 2000s, decades of water mismanagement led to a rapid drop in the groundwater table as well.

Q : However, overexploitation caused the pond to shrink to half its original size and reduced its water storage capacity by 60 per cent.

R : The pond, spread across 2·4 hectares, supported irrigation, sustained the fishing community, met household needs and remained home to a wide variety of flora and fauna.

S : As the pond disappeared, the households relied on groundwater to meet their daily needs.

(a) Q R P S

(b) Q P R S

(c) R Q S P

(d) R Q P S

36. S1 : While most people are comfortable talking about colour, the concept of luminance – even though it is more fundamental – seems less familiar.

S6 : This is something the Impressionist artists were able to master and it gave a shimmering, lively quality to many of their paintings.

P : For example, given two patches of grey, they can easily tell which is lighter.

Q : As the artist and art teacher Josef Albers states, just as a musician should be able to distinguish between a higher tone and a lower tone, an artist should be able to distinguish between higher and lower light intensity between different colours.

R : Artists, however, must learn to distinguish differences in luminance, independent of colour.

S : But given two patches of different colours, it is often difficult to make the same distinction.

(a) P S R Q

(b) P S Q R

(c) R Q S P

(d) Q R S P

37. S1 : Wooden furniture is durable and long-lasting, reducing the need for frequent replacement.

S6 : A still better and sustainable, though slow, way is to plant new trees to maintain the forest cover.

P : Some of these negative impacts are deforestation and the loss of habitat for numerous species of animals.

Q : Deforestation in turn disrupts water-cycles and accelerates the pace of climate change.

R : However, its use causes several negative ecological impacts.

S : One way of reducing the use of wood is to recycle it as much as possible.

(a) R P Q S

(b) Q S P R

(c) S Q R P

(d) P R S Q

38. S1 : Circadian rhythm is a term used to refer to the physical, mental and behavioural changes an organism experiences over a 24-hour cycle.

S6 : Maintaining a good circadian rhythm through appropriate exposure to natural light, consistent sleep schedules and times of eating, and adequate physical exercise during the day can allow an organism to live a healthy life.

P : Prolonged disruption, moreover, can cause long-term damages such as metabolic diseases, cardiovascular problems, and mental health issues.

Q : Light and dark (daytime and night-time) have the biggest influence on these circadian rhythms.

R : Circadian rhythms are also affected by food intake, stress, physical activity, social environment and temperature.

S : When any one or more than one of these cause the circadian rhythm to be disrupted, it can lead to sleep problems, drowsiness and poor focus.

(a) R Q S P

(b) Q R S P

(c) Q R P S

(d) R Q P S

39. S1 : All the different parts of our eye help us to see.

S6 : These electrical signals then travel through the optic nerve to the brain which in turn converts these signals into the images we see.

P : The iris, which is the coloured part of the eye, controls how much light the pupil lets in.

Q : Next, light passes through the lens, the clear inner part of the eye, which focuses this light on the retina.

R : First, light passes through the cornea, the clear front layer of the eye, and enters the eye through an opening called the pupil.

S : When it hits the retina, special cells called photoreceptors convert the light into electrical signals.

(a) R P S Q

(b) R Q P S

(c) R Q S P

(d) R P Q S

40. S1 : Humans in colder climates first began wearing some form of sturdy foot covering at least 40,000 years ago.

S6 : Today, minimalistic barefoot shoes are becoming popular because they allow the wearer to feel the ground beneath their feet while still offering some protection and support.

P : Unfortunately, modern shoes have also had a negative impact on feet due to bad design such as a narrow toe box, difference in heel to toe drop, however slight, and stiff soles.

Q : Earlier skeletons had very robust little toes that could bend and grip surfaces.

R : These gradually evolved to become less substantial than the big toe because shoe-like coverings reduced the mechanical stress on them and made them weaker.

S : The evidence for this comes from the study of changes in the structure of the toe bones of foot skeletons from that time.

(a) S Q R P

(b) Q S R P

(c) Q S P R

(d) P S Q R

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).

41. The teacher asked (a) | that who was absent (b) | in the class that day. (c) | No error. (d)

42. Neither of the two boys (a) | have done (b) | his homework. (c) | No error. (d)

43. I recommended (a) | that he would reduce (b) | his expenditure. (c) | No error. (d)

44. I am looking forward (a) | to meet you (b) | next month. (c) | No error. (d)

45. She said that (a) | she will help me (b) | in this matter. (c) | No error. (d)

46. He insisted (a) | on knowing (b) | the reason of my absence. (c) | No error. (d)

47. In your quotidian life (a) | you wouldn't find an elephant (b) | in the supermarket. (c) | No error. (d)

48. I often dreamed (a) | of being famous (b) | in my prime. (c) | No error. (d)

49. These shoes designed (a) | for regular runners (b) | like yourself. (c) | No error. (d)

50. Walk down our street (a) | any day you will (b) | see children playing. (c) | No error. (d)

Directions : Given below are idioms/phrases. Choose the most appropriate meaning and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

51. To overplay one's hand

(a) To spoil one's chance of success due to overconfidence

(b) To play card games for too long

(c) To play exceedingly well with one hand

(d) To be a strong arm-wrestler

52. Pass the buck

(a) To treat someone badly

(b) To deflect blame

(c) To refuse money

(d) To accept an unpleasant result

53. Over one's head

(a) Protective covering worn as a hat

(b) Bypassing authority surreptitiously

(c) Appreciably taller than one

(d) Beyond one's ability to understand

54. Have a finger in every pie

(a) To be familiar with the most recent developments

(b) To gorge on food

(c) To be able to do something very well

(d) To be involved in different activities

55. To go out on a limb

(a) Adopt a convenient position that aligns with the popular view

(b) Adopt a convenient position that goes against the popular view

(c) Adopt a daring position that goes against the popular view

(d) Adopt a daring position that aligns with the popular view

56. Live on your nerves

(a) To be continually anxious

(b) To live life to the fullest

(c) To live without fear

(d) To be steely nerved

57. Lilly-livered

(a) Cowardly

(b) Weak

(c) Inebriated

(d) Triumphant

58. To spill the beans

(a) To be bursting with energy and health

(b) To let a secret slip out

(c) To be laidback and easy-going

(d) To let food go waste

59. To make one's peace

(a) To experience serenity

(b) To avoid violence at any cost

(c) To put an end to a quarrel

(d) To keep silent amidst adversity

60. Fall by the wayside

(a) To trip on the footpath

(b) To lose one's sense of direction

(c) To weaken moral values

(d) To drop out of a pursuit

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

61. Her experience is requisite for the job.

(a) essential

(b) obligatory

(c) vital

(d) optional

62. They were given rudimentary training for the job.

(a) fundamental

(b) advanced

(c) basic

(d) elementary

63. She sat there looking morose.

(a) cheerful

(b) melancholic

(c) disinterested

(d) sullen

64. If you listen carefully you'll discover that the soundtrack is fuzzy in places.

(a) noisy

(b) distorted

(c) clear

(d) vague

65. The shopkeeper is known to charge exorbitant rates for the articles in his shop.

(a) high

(b) affordable

(c) outrageous

(d) ridiculous

66. If you ponder the matter you are likely to arrive at the appropriate conclusion.

(a) mull

(b) ignore

(c) defer

(d) rethink

67. The diagnosis based on radiological evidence determined the condition to be mortiferous.

(a) exacerbating

(b) degenerative

(c) benign

(d) lethal

68. The party president chose to placate his critics within the party.

(a) prime

(b) persuade

(c) pacify

(d) provoke

69. The magician hoodwinked the children.

(a) cheated

(b) fooled

(c) disabused

(d) unhooked

70. She led a precarious life as a theatre artist.

(a) insecure

(b) precious

(c) precipitous

(d) stable

Directions : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four options. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

71. Switzerland lies _____ France, Germany, Austria and Italy.

(a) among

(b) between

(c) with

(d) besides

72. May I pay _____ credit card ?

(a) by

(b) with

(c) in

(d) on

73. The information is available _____ the Internet.

(a) from

(b) with

(c) in

(d) on

74. Didn't you borrow _____ books of mine ?

(a) some

(b) any

(c) few

(d) many

75. If you have any leftover milk, could you spare me _____ ?

(a) little

(b) a little

(c) an little

(d) any

76. He sat _____ her all night.

(a) aside

(b) beside

(c) besides

(d) asides

77. Talk me _____ your plans.

(a) for

(b) around

(c) about

(d) through

78. _____ people make their own bread today than in earlier times.

(a) Lesser

(b) Fewer

(c) Few

(d) Less

79. This beautiful historical building shall soon be restored to its _____ state.

(a) normal

(b) pristine

(c) degenerate

(d) dilapidated

80. I don't like being stared _____.

(a) to

(b) at

(c) on

(d) about

Directions : In the following items similar sounding words are given, followed by sentences wherein 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.

81. Weather, Whether, Whither

1. Weather permitting, we'll have the gathering outside.
2. Whether conditions are likely to improve by Thursday.
3. They didn't know whither they should go.

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

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 1 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

82. Quiet, Quite, Quit

1. He plays quiet well.
2. They had a quite wedding.
3. He has decided to quit as the manager of the team.

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

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

83. Way, Weigh, Whey

1. I'm not happy with this way of working.
2. How much does it weigh ?
3. Whey is the thin liquid that separates from the solid parts when milk is curdled.

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

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

84. Weave, Wave, Waive

1. She loves to wave stories.
2. Unfortunately, he had to waive his rights.
3. A huge weave broke on the shore.

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

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

85. Peak, Peek, Pique

1. Traffic reaches its peak between 8 and 9 in the morning.
2. She peeked at the audience from behind the curtain.
3. When he realised nobody was listening to him, he left in a fit of pique.

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

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 1 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

86. Sent, Scent, Cent

1. A one minute phone call to the UK costs one sent.
2. The air was filled with the scent of wild flowers.
3. The dogs following him must have lost his cent.

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

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

87. Aisle, Ale, Isle

1. I always prefer the isle seat in an aeroplane.
2. He always began his day with a glass of ginger ale.
3. While on a picnic we discovered a small aisle in the middle of a lake.

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

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

88. Rein, Reign, Arraign

1. Queen Elizabeth II had a long rein as a British monarch.
2. One needs to reign in their impulses at times.
3. He was arraigned before the judge yesterday.

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

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

89. Ascend, Ascent, Assent

1. She made the ascend to the top of the mountains seem effortless.
2. The Prince waited a long time to ascent the throne.
3. She gave her tacit assent to the transfer of power.

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

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

90. Brawl, Bawl, Bowl

1. The brawl caused utter confusion inside the train compartment.
2. The host served a bawl of fresh garden fruit to the guests.
3. The little kid started to bowl noisily.

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

(a) 2 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

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.

91. S1. Many students failed in the examination.

S2. However, those who attended extra classes did not fail.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

92. S1. The medicine was supposed to reduce his fever.

S2. Even after taking it, his temperature continued to rise.

The second sentence :

(a) negates the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

93. S1. Mohan enjoys classical music.

S2. Sohan likes popular musical genres.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

94. S1. Global warming is accelerating with each passing year.

S2. Recent studies indicate that temperatures are rising across continents.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) contrasts the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

95. S1. Sarah recently contended that she has never visited Paris.

S2. Someone shared a photograph that shows Sarah standing underneath the Eiffel Tower.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

96. S1. The Indian team won the championship.

S2. They were struggling in the preliminary rounds.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

97. S1. Geeta is an excellent public speaker.

S2. She received a standing ovation after her speech.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) affirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

98. S1. The city is known for its modern architecture.

S2. The neighbouring villages maintain their traditional buildings.

The second sentence :

(a) affirms the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) quantifies the first

99. S1. The train is usually on time.

S2. The train was delayed by an hour today.

The second sentence :

(a) qualifies the first

(b) contradicts the first

(c) contrasts with the first

(d) confirms the first

100. S1. This vaccine is highly effective.

S2. Notably however, its effect decreases slightly in older adults.

The second sentence :

(a) contradicts the first

(b) contrasts with the first

(c) confirms the first

(d) qualifies the first

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

101.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Discreet	1. Decaying
B. Discrete	2. Tactful
C. Desecrate	3. Defile
D. Decrepit	4. Separate

Code :

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

102.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Inflation	1. Expansion
B. Indentation	2. Declension
C. Infiltration	3. Permeation
D. Inflection	4. Depression

Code :

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

103.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Polyglot	1. Having more than one meaning
B. Polymorphous	2. A person of great and varied learning
C. Polysemy	3. A person knowing more than one language
D. Polymath	4. Having many different forms

Code :

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

104.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Philatelist	1. A person who studies language
B. Philanthropist	2. A person who does not value art or culture
C. Philologist	3. A person who collects stamps
D. Philistine	4. A person who helps the needy

Code :

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

105.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Tabernacle	1. Biased
B. Tenuous	2. Place of worship
C. Tempestuous	3. Stormy
D. Tendentious	4. Flimsy

Code :

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

106.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Sacred	1. Oblation
B. Desecration	2. Consecrated
C. Sacrosanct	3. Defilement
D. Sacrifice	4. Inviolable

Code :

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

107.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Triumph	1. Feeling great pride post victory
B. Triumphant	2. Act of celebrating a great success or victory
C. Triumphal	3. A show of smug superiority
D. Triumphalism	4. A notable success

Code :

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

108.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Revel	1. Unrestrained merriment
B. Revelry	2. To make merry
C. Reveal	3. Boisterous individual making merry
D. Reveller	4. Disclose

Code :

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

109.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Transmit	1. To happen or occur
B. Transmute	2. To continue for only a short time
C. Transpire	3. To change into something different
D. Transient	4. To send an electronic signal

Code :

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

110.

List I (*Word/Term*)	List II (*Meaning*)
A. Emanated	1. Liberated
B. Emancipated	2. Starved
C. Empathised	3. Originated
D. Emaciated	4. Commiserated

Code :

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

PASSAGE I

Direction : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below based solely on the passage :

When Elizabeth Long began investigating women's book groups in the mid-1980s, her research plan provoked two profoundly different sets of reactions. Women, who had themselves participated in such groups, as well as men whose mothers and grandmothers had done so, immediately grasped the importance of her project : "You will never know what a difference it made" was the phrase she heard again and again. But among her academic colleagues, common readers seemed to be occupying a zone of cultural invisibility. They were not of interest to literature departments, whose major focus is on books and authors, not readers. They were not of interest to sociologists or political scientists because women's reading groups do not pursue activities with any obvious relationship to formal political processes. Long, however, went on to show that such groups had mobilised the women's suffrage and Progressive movements at the grassroots. Scholars of popular culture had not found reading groups interesting because the groups read canonized fiction and did not transform their cultural consumption into a 'resistant' subcultural style. It had not yet occurred to them that the so-called highbrow canonical literature could be immensely popular and devilishly subversive. David Vincent's *Bread, Knowledge and Freedom* (1981) had already demonstrated the important role of reading in inspiring working-class consciousness in early nineteenth-century Britain. As a sociologist, Long concluded that the really important question that needed answering was *why* academics did not care about readers.

111. In this passage, "women's suffrage" refers to :

(a) Women's suffering

(b) Women's inability to read

(c) Women's right to vote in political elections

(d) Women's anger at political rallies

112. In this passage, "grassroots" refers to :

(a) The common people at a local level

(b) The common problems faced by people

(c) The root cause of poverty

(d) The gentry in the cities

113. Which of the following is the correct noun form of "subversive" ?

(a) Subvert

(b) Subverting

(c) Subversion

(d) Subvention

114. In this passage, "canonical literature" refers to :

(a) War literature

(b) Nonsensical literature

(c) Influential and significant literature

(d) Pretentious and bombastic literature

115. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to the word "resistant" ?

(a) pliant

(b) hesitant

(c) persistent

(d) defiant

PASSAGE II

Direction : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

Christopher Columbus of Spain set foot in the New World in 1492. Six years later, Vasco da Gama of Portugal reached India. During the next two centuries the Spaniards and the Portuguese actively transferred, not only to Europe but to many parts of Asia as well, a number of plant species which they encountered in South and central America, in expectation of their potential either as food or as medicine. These plants had been developed to a high degree by the Maya and Inca civilizations of these regions. Of these, the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) is believed to have been domesticated in terraced slopes on the high plateau of Bolivia-Peru in South America, sometime between 5000 and 2000 BC. Europeans first saw potatoes in South America in 1537, and around 1570 a Spanish ship brought the first potatoes to Europe. Though termed papa in South America, they were incorrectly called batata (the name for the sweet potato) when John Gerard first described them in English in 1597, and this name stuck. An 1860 report states that by 1780, potatoes, peas and beans were in high repute as foods in Calcutta, and that the Dutch are said to have been the first to introduce the culture of potatoes, which was received from their settlement of the Cape of Good Hope. From there the British received annually the seeds of every kind of vegetable useful at the table, as well as several plants of which there appears to be much need, especially various kinds of pot herbs.

116. This passage traces the history of ...

(a) the arrival of the potato in South America from Europe

(b) the arrival of the potato in Europe from India

(c) the arrival of the potato in India from Europe

(d) the arrival of the potato in India from South America

117. According to this passage, how long ago was the potato domesticated in South America ?

(a) Two thousand years ago

(b) Two to five thousand years ago

(c) Four to seven thousand years ago

(d) Ten thousand years ago

118. In this passage the word "culture" refers to

(a) The arts, music, literature and other intellectual achievements

(b) All the knowledge and values shared by a society

(c) The practices of the Maya and Inca civilisations

(d) Certain techniques of raising plants for propagation

119. Which form of the word "settlement" can be used both as a verb and as an adjective ?

(a) Settled

(b) Settling

(c) Settler

(d) Settle

120. The word "terraced" has been formed by changing

(a) A noun to a verb

(b) A verb to a noun

(c) An adjective to a noun

(d) A noun to an adjective

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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