

# CDS - II 2016

## English Question Paper

### ORDERING OF SENTENCES

#### Directions for the following 14 (fourteen)

**items :** In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labeled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

1. S1 : History shows that the growth of civilization depends upon the gifts of nature, particularly the wealth yielded by the soil.

S6 : In fact, most of the wars in the beginning of humanity's history were fought for the gain of territory.

P : The more land they had, the more they were satisfied.

Q : The nature and the quality of the land they possessed were of great importance to them.

R : All ancient communities worked hard to produce food.

S : There was also a great desire among them to possess as much land as possible.

The proper sequence should be

- A. R Q S P                      B. Q R S P  
C. S Q R P                      D. P R Q S

2. S1 : There were shots as I ran.  
S6 : Staying submerged was only too easy with so much clothing and my army boots.

P : The water was icy, but I stayed until I thought my lungs would burst.

Q : I tripped at the edge and went in with a splash.

R : The minute I came up I took a breath and plunged down again.

S : I ducked down, pushed between two men and ran for the river.

The proper sequence should be

- A. S Q P R                      B. P R Q S  
C. S Q R P                      D. Q S P R

3. S1 : Why do the English travel?  
S6 : For here, in cosmopolitan England, one is always exposed to the danger of meeting all sorts of peculiar aliens.  
P : Besides, they are taught that travel broadens the mind.

Q : They do so mainly because their neighbor does this and they have caught the bug from him.

R : Although they have now discovered the sad truth that whatever travel may do to the mind, it certainly broadens other parts of the body.

S : But, and perhaps mainly, they travel to avoid foreigners.

The proper sequence should be

- A. R S Q P                      B. P R S Q  
C. S Q P R                      D. Q P R S

4. S1 : Jumbo, the famous 3.3 metre elephant was born in Africa over a hundred years ago.

S6 : Before his death in September 1882, he had been seen by over 20 million Americans.

P : After disembarkation in New York, he was taken in a procession to the place where he was to be kept.

Q : Another admirer was the famous American showman Barnum who bought it for a huge sum in February 1882.

R : Transported from his native land to London Zoo, he became a favourite of Queen Victoria.

S : He made his transatlantic voyage aboard SS Assyrian Monarch.

The proper sequence should be

- A. P Q R S                      B. S R Q P  
C. P S R Q                      D. R Q S P

5. S1 : The bureaucrat and the social worker are men of totally different orientations and styles of functioning.

S6 : The world will be a better place to live in if they learn a little from each other.

P : The other is considered to be a man ever on the move.

Q : He is portrayed as a man fond of rules above all other things.

R : The one is regarded as given to sedentary habits, doing a lot of paper work.

S : Driven by an urge to help others he is impatient with red tape and unnecessary delays.

The proper sequence should be

- A. P Q R S                      B. R Q P S  
C. S R Q P                      D. Q P S R

6. S1 : Universities are peculiar institutions.  
 S6 : It is the most important institution in the complex process of knowledge creation and distribution.  
 P : Traditionally elite institutions, the modern university has provided social mobility to previously disfranchised groups.  
 Q : The contemporary university stands at the centre of its society.  
 R : They have common historical roots yet are deeply embedded in their societies.  
 S : Established in the medieval period to transmit established knowledge and provide training for a few key professions, universities have become a primary creator of new knowledge through basic research.
- The proper sequence should be  
 A. P S Q R                      B. S Q R P  
 C. S P R Q                      D. R P S Q
7. S1 : At the age of eighteen Gandhi went to college, but remained for only part of the year.  
 S6 : This was against his religion, and most of his relatives were against his going.  
 P : Soon after this, he was advised to go to England to study to be a lawyer.  
 Q : Studies did not interest him and he did not do well.  
 R : It was difficult for him to leave India and go to a foreign land where he would have to eat and drink with foreigners.  
 S : This would not be easy.
- The proper sequence should be  
 A. P S R Q                      B. S Q P R  
 C. P R Q S                      D. Q P S R
8. S1 : Helen graduated in 1904 with special honours in English.  
 S6 : Here dress was torn and roses were snatched from her hat.  
 P : She was twenty-four years old.  
 Q : She was invited to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 to awaken worldwide interest in the education of the deaf-blind.  
 R : But on Helen Keller Day the crowds got out of hand.
- S : Requests were already flowing in for appearances and for magazine articles.
- The proper sequence should be  
 A. Q P S R                      B. S P R Q  
 C. P S Q R                      D. S Q R P
9. S1 : One of the many young scientists who chose to throw in their lot with Rutherford was an Oxford physical chemist, Frederick Soddy.  
 S6 : We now know that Gamma rays are a particularly fierce form of X-rays.  
 P : His association with Rutherford lasted only two years, but that was long enough to change the whole face of physics.  
 Q : He was just 23.  
 R : They found that thorium changed into a new element, thorium X, and in the process gave off what was apparently a gas and at the same time a third type of ray, which they named after the Greek letter 'Gamma'.
- S : When he teamed up with Rutherford, they investigated thorium which, as Marie Curie had shown, was radioactive.
- The proper sequence should be  
 A. P Q S R                      B. Q P S R  
 C. Q P R S                      D. Q S R P
10. S1 : The boy felt his way up the creaking stairs through thick darkness.  
 S6 : He was just telling himself he was safe when the door was flung open and the gaunt old man grabbed his shoulder.  
 P : All he had to do was just get past the central door on the landing.  
 Q : He stopped as the great clock below whined for a few seconds and gave out a single, solemn stroke.  
 R : His eyes were raised to the faint moonlight that shone above the landing.  
 S : He hesitated as the sound died down and then crept on, thinking that if they could sleep through that, they would sleep through any noise he could make.
- The proper sequence should be  
 A. P Q S R                      B. R Q S P  
 C. P R Q S                      D. R Q P S

11. S1 : Don't you think that the housefly is a nuisance?  
 S6 : When you see a fly rubbing its legs together, it is just cleaning itself, and scraping off some of the material that has gathered there.  
 P : For ages that's what man considered the fly to be – just a nuisance.  
 Q : It was discovered that these flies carried disease germs that cause the death of millions of people every year.  
 R : But now we know that the innocent-looking housefly is one of man's worst enemies.  
 S : It makes an irritating buzzing sound; it annoys you when it crawls on your skin; and so on.

The proper sequence should be

- A. R Q P S                      B. P Q S R  
 C. Q P R S                      D. S P R Q
12. S1 : Iguanodon was one of the first dinosaurs to be scientifically described.  
 S6 : This quadrupedal dinosaur lived about 70 million years ago and its fossils are found in many parts of England, Europe, Asia and North Africa.  
 P : These teeth formed a dental battery in which replacing teeth were constantly growing.  
 Q : The fore limbs were slightly larger than other members of its group known as Ornithischia.  
 R : It had numerous teeth in the sides of the jaws, arranged in rows.  
 S : It was about 40 feet in length.  
 The proper sequence should be  
 A. Q S R P                      B. S R P Q  
 C. R Q P S                      D. P Q S R
13. S1 : A single device can heat fluids without requiring an electrical element.  
 S6 : Because there is no electrical element, there is no risk of fire, so the system is suitable for dangerous environments.  
 P : A heat exchanger transfers heat from the central cavity to an air heater, a water heater or an industrial processor.

- Q : It has a container like the crank case of a car's engine, which contains the fluid to be heated.  
 R : Compression and friction at the nozzles heat the fluid so that the temperature in the central cavity rises steadily.  
 S : A motor and pulley inside the container turn a rotor wheel, which in turn forces the fluid again and again through narrow nozzles into a central cavity.

The proper sequence should be

- A. R P S Q                      B. S P Q R  
 C. Q S R P                      D. S R P Q
14. S1 : There is no doubt that the rules governing imports, manufacture and the use of pesticides need to be further tightened up.  
 S6 : At the same time, better pollution control measures are needed to check the discharge of poisonous gases and chemicals by a host of other industries which are equally responsible for poisoning our world.  
 P : But a more practical and feasible approach is required to tackle this problem.  
 Q : No one can deny the importance of pesticides in our agriculture.  
 R : The proposed amendment is an attempt at doing this, but in the process it seems to have gone overboard in most cases.  
 S : Even today, nearly a fourth of our crop is lost due to pests and weeds.

The proper sequence should be

- A. R P S Q                      B. R Q S P  
 C. Q S P R                      D. P R S Q

## SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

### Directions for the following 25 (twenty-five)

**items :** Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

15. Suppose if you are selected, will you give us a treat?  
A. Supposing if      B. If suppose  
C. If                      D. No improvement
16. I would rather have a noble enemy than a mean friend.  
A. would more have  
B. would have  
C. will have  
D. No improvement
17. He decided to take the help of a guide lest he may miss the way.  
A. he should miss  
B. he will miss  
C. he might fail to see  
D. No improvement
18. He wanted my permission to taking part in sports.  
A. to take part in  
B. for to take part in  
C. for to taking part in  
D. No improvement
19. We are doing this in the interest of the poors.  
A. in the interests of the poors  
B. in the interests of the poor  
C. for the interests of the poor  
D. No improvement
20. He reached his destination at night.  
A. destination  
B. at his destination  
C. on his destination  
D. No improvement
21. One is often pleased with himself.  
A. with one's self  
B. with themselves  
C. with oneself  
D. No improvement
22. Unless you are not very careful, you will run into debt.  
A. are very  
B. will be very  
C. may be  
D. No improvement
23. I am living in Bombay for the last ten years.  
A. had lived  
B. have been living  
C. lived  
D. No improvement
24. This scooter is not efficient as it used to be; instead it is still a very useful machine.  
A. similarly              B. furthermore  
C. nevertheless      D. No improvement
25. The teacher as well as his wife were invited.  
A. was invited  
B. were also invited  
C. were being invited  
D. No improvement
26. I wish I can help you.  
A. may help              B. could have helped  
C. could help              D. No improvement
27. My brother is looking forward to meeting his employer tomorrow.  
A. to meet  
B. for meeting  
C. that he may meet  
D. No improvement
28. My father has given his ascent for my long tour.  
A. accent                  B. approof  
C. assent                  D. No improvement
29. Heavy work has been thrust on me.  
A. has been thrust  
B. has thrust  
C. has thrust down  
D. No improvement
30. No sooner had he completed his first novel than he fell seriously ill.  
A. he had completed  
B. could he completed  
C. he completed  
D. No improvement
31. There is many a slip between the cup and lip.  
A. cup and lip  
B. cups and lips  
C. the cup and the lip  
D. No improvement
32. We can go out whenever we choose to, isn't it?  
A. can't we                  B. are we not  
C. don't we                  D. No improvement
33. He was too conscientious in the discharge of his duties that he could not serve that exploiter for long.  
A. that he would not serve  
B. for serving  
C. to serve  
D. No improvement

34. Decide one way or the other; you can't be sitting on the fence forever.  
A. be seated on the fence  
B. be sitting and fencing  
C. be dancing on the fence  
D. No improvement
35. Raman wants to dispose off his house.  
A. to dispose of  
B. the disposal off  
C. the disposal off of  
D. No improvement
36. I regret for using objectionable words against a man so mighty.  
A. repent for B. sorry for  
C. regret D. No improvement
37. Ramesh is working in this factory for the past three months.  
A. has been working  
B. has been worked  
C. had worked  
D. No improvement
38. I am waiting for three-quarters of an hour.  
A. I am waiting since  
B. I have waited since  
C. I have been waiting for  
D. No improvement
39. This book is the more interesting of the three.  
A. the interesting  
B. the most interesting  
C. most interesting  
D. No improvement

#### ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

**Directions for the following 11 (eleven) items :** Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labeled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

40. Georgian loyalists and rebel forces  
after a week of fighting agreed to  
P Q  
a ceasefire today  
R  
in which 51 people were killed  
S  
The correct sequence should be  
A. P Q R S B. Q R S P  
C. Q P S R D. Q R P S

41. The ultimate hope  
will force the nations  
P  
that the destructive nature of weapons  
Q  
to give up war has not been fulfilled  
R S  
The correct sequence should be  
A. P S Q R B. P Q R S  
C. Q P R S D. P R Q S
42. The leader of the opposition, in the manner  
he had planned to convince them, on  
P  
realising that he had failed to convince the  
Q  
assembly, who had a reputation for speech  
R  
making, was very much disappointed  
S  
The correct sequence should be  
A. P S R Q B. Q S R P  
C. R S Q P D. S P R Q
43. We can think of  
often confused in the public mindS  
P  
which suggest the need for two factors  
Q R  
an international language  
S  
The correct sequence should be  
A. P R Q S B. R P Q S  
C. R Q S P D. S Q R P
44. The man is generally the one who can  
P  
work very hard when he must work who  
Q R  
can play most heartily when he has the  
S  
chance of playing  
The correct sequence should be  
A. Q R S P B. P S Q R  
C. S P Q R D. Q R P S
45. Dear Lodger, I agree, the roof is leaking;  
but  
there would be no need while it is raining  
P Q  
and when the Sun shines, I can't get it  
R S  
repaired  
The correct sequence should be  
A. Q R S P B. S Q R P  
C. R S P Q D. P R Q S

46. There is no reason  
that life may exist in great profusion  
P Q  
why we should not be willing to think  
R  
in other worlds

The correct sequence should be

- A. R S P Q B. P Q S R  
C. R P Q S D. R Q S P

47. The Regent released Voltaire  
P  
having discovered that he had imprisoned  
Q R  
an innocent man and gave him a pension  
S

The correct sequence should be

- A. P Q R S B. P R S Q  
C. Q R S P D. Q R P S

48. which is sold for its horn the Rhinoceros is  
P Q R  
hunted by poachers at high prices  
S

The correct sequence should be

- A. S Q P R B. Q R S P  
C. R Q P S D. Q P S R

49. as environmental tools for military purpose  
P Q  
are finding various new uses the world's  
R  
fastest computers initially conceived  
S

The correct sequence should be

- A. S Q R P B. P Q R S  
C. R P S Q D. Q P S R

50. is a painful feeling without this indirect  
P Q  
appeal to our self love, the sense of  
R  
inferiority in others,  
S  
and not an exalting one

The correct sequence should be

- A. P R S Q B. R S P Q  
C. S R Q P D. R Q S Pm

### SELECTING WORDS

**Directions for the following 30 (Thirty) items :** In the following passages, at certain points you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c) one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., (a), (b) or (c), relating to this word on your Answer Sheet, Examples K and L have been solved for you.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>K</p> <p>The (a) boy was in the school in Simla.<br/> (b) horse<br/> (c) dog</p> | <p>L</p> <p>(a) She was homesick<br/> (b) It<br/> (c) He</p> |
|---|--|

**Explanation :** Out of the list given in item K, only, 'boy' is the correct answer because usually, a boy, and not a horse or a dog, attends school. So '(a)' is to be marked on the Answer Sheet for item K. A boy is usually referred to as 'he', so for item L, '(c)' is the correct answer. Notice that to solve the first item K, you have to read of the sentence and then see what fits best.

### Passage – 1

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Many of us believe that science is something modern,</p> <p>53. Using science for</p> <p>(a) the very long time. However, it has</p> <p>(b) a</p> <p>(c) that</p> | <p>51. (a) if the truth is that</p> <p>(b) though</p> <p>(c) unless</p> <p>54. (a) has a greater effect on human lives in</p> <p>(b) have</p> <p>(c) had</p> | <p>52. (a) men has been</p> <p>(b) people</p> <p>(c) man</p> |
|--|--|--|

55. the last 25 (a) and 30 years than in the hundreds of years (b) or (c) either
56. (a) from the invention of the plough. The (b) for (c) since
57. (a) marvelous gifts of science have made modern life (b) costly (c) inexpensive
58. (a) dull and comfortable. But science has (b) exciting (c) aimless
59. (a) at the same time created new problems. One of these which may become (b) in (c) within
60. (a) bad in the years to (b) worse (c) good
61. Come, is (a) those of 'jet-lag'. With the coming of modern jets, flying at more than 900 km an hour, the (b) this (c) that
62. World (a) can become very small indeed. Today if you (b) become (c) has become
63. (a) leave New Delhi at 4.00 in the morning. (b) will leave (c) would leave
64. you (a) will eat an early breakfast in the sky (b) can (c) must
65. (a) at Kabul, and be in London by about 1.00 p.m. (b) on (d) over

## Passage – 2

All of us know the kinds of substances that are known as metals. They are commonly distinguished from other substances by their bright and shiny surfaces. The majority of them are fairly heavy.

66. (a) Since most metals are hard and strong, they (b) Although (c) When
67. (a) can be hammered, pulled and pressed into (b) cannot be (c) a
68. Various shapes (a) by mean of strong machines. It is more easy to shape (b) by meaning of (c) by means of
69. (a) the piece of metal after (b) that (c) a
70. It has just been (a) lightly heated because heat softens it. very great heat (b) warmly (c) now
71. (a) must need to melt a (b) been needed (c) is neede
72. metal to its liquid (a) flow. Metal workers always pour the liquid metal (b) condition. (c) content.
73. (a) out of a hollow form (b) into (c) onto

74. called a mould, usually made of (a) specialist prepared moulding sand held in a box of wood or iron  
(b) specified  
(c) specially
75. (a) Before the metal (a) has cooled the moulding boxes are broken open and the (a) liquid  
(b) After (b) have cooled (b) solid  
(c) While (c) has been cooled (c) soiled
76. 77.
78. metal shapes are taken out of the moulds. (a) That process is called casting. Metal objects that  
(b) This  
(c) Thus it
79. (a) have been fashion by this process break more easily than those made by hammering. When  
(b) have been fashioned  
(c) are in fashion
80. (a) those metals are melted they can do mixed together. The mixture is called an alloy.  
(b) two  
(c) all

## COMPREHENSION

**Directions for the following 20 (twenty) items :** In this section, you have five short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

### Passage – 1

One of the most important things to notice about the power of art is the way in which great works continue to exert their influence through the ages. Scientific discoveries which are of major importance at the time when they are made are superseded. Thus, Newton's theory of gravitation has been superseded by Einstein's theory of relativity. Hence the work of great scientist has value in stages on the way to a goal which supersedes them. Broadly speaking, the achievements of generals, politicians, and statesman have an importance only in their own time. Hence these people and their acts, great as they may have been are like milestones which mankind passes on its way to something else. But with works of art it is not so. The place which they occupy in the estimation of succeeding ages

and the power which they exercise over men's spirits are as great as they were in the age which produced them; indeed, their power tends to increase with time, as they came to be better understood.

81. The power of art can be judged through  
A. its influence on a few individuals.  
B. its influence on the people over the years.  
C. the greatness of great artists.  
D. the opinions of great thinkers.
82. The statement "Newton's theory of gravitation has been superseded by Einstein's theory of relativity" suggests that  
A. the theory of relativity has nothing to do with theory of gravitation.  
B. the theory of relativity is new in comparison to the theory of gravitation.  
C. the theory of relativity is an improvement over the theory of gravitation.  
D. the theory of relativity has suppressed the theory of gravitation.
83. The achievements of generals, politicians and statesmen have been compared to milestones by the author because



- A. they are inscribed on the milestones.
  - B. they have contemporary relevance.
  - C. they have topical and historical interest.
  - D. they are strong and lasting stones.
84. How is a work of art different from the work of a scientist?
- A. A work of art is as permanent as the work of a scientist.
  - B. The influence of a work of art increases from age to age unlike the work of a scientist which diminishes in course of time.
  - C. A work of art has no material value like the work of a scientist.
  - D. A work of art is an expression of creative power while the work of a scientist is not.
- A. it is an already established fact that men are stronger than women.
  - B. the word 'stronger' can be interpreted in various ways.
  - C. it is difficult to assess the comparative strength of men and women.
  - D. it is a dispute that might harm the man-woman relationship in our society.
87. The author says it would be legitimate to argue that women are stronger than men, because
- A. the author believes in the superior strength of women.
  - B. the author is not committed to any opinion.
  - C. in some of the activities women do give an impression that they are stronger than men.
  - D. in fact women are inferior to men in every respect.
88. From the passage, which of the following statement is most likely to be correct?
- A. Women live longer than men because they can resist diseases better than men.
  - B. Monotonous living conditions make women stronger than men.
  - C. All women are incapable of running, jumping and doing physical labour because they are not strong.
  - D. Statistically speaking, most women live longer than most men.

### Passage – 2

Most disputes about whether or not men are stronger than women are meaningless because the word 'strong' may mean many things. Most men can surpass most women in lifting heavy weights, in striking an object, in running, jumping or doing heavy physical labour. But most women live longer than most men, they have a better chance of resisting disease, they can beat men at operations requiring finger dexterity and the ability to work accurately under monotonous conditions. So it would be legitimate to argue that women are stronger than men. The truth is that each gender can surpass the other in certain kinds of activities. To say that one is stronger than the other is to indulge in futile arguments.

85. Which one of the following statements best reflects the main contention of the author?
- A. In most cases men are stronger than women.
  - B. Since women are healthier than men they are also stronger.
  - C. In some activities men are stronger than women and in some others women are stronger than men.
  - D. Men and women are equally strong.
86. The author says that any dispute about whether or not men are stronger than women is meaningless, because

### Passage – 3

In national no less than in individual life there are no watertight compartments. No sharp lines can be drawn to mark off the political from the moral, the social from the economic regions of life. Politicians often talk as though one has only to introduce certain political and economic changes for paradise to descend on earth, forgetful of the fact that the efficiency of an institution depends on the way it is worked, which itself is determined by the character and wisdom of the men who work it.

89. Which one of the following statements most clearly suggests the central theme of the passage?

- A. Political and economic changes can solve all the problems facing the nation.
  - B. There is no difference between the political, moral, social and economic regions of life.
  - C. It is not the institutions that are important but the character and wisdom of the people who manage them.
  - D. National progress depends solely on the efficient running of our institutions.
90. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise contextual meaning of "watertight compartments"?
- A. Activities of life unaffected by public opinion.
  - B. Spheres of life where no liberty of opinion is tolerated.
  - C. Ways of life peculiar to each nation and each section of society.
  - D. Spheres of life which are independent and unconnected with one another.
91. Which one of the following statements most correctly reflects the attitude of the author towards politicians' opinions?
- A. The author totally disbelieves what the politicians say.
  - B. The author believes what the politicians say.
  - C. The author is skeptical about the claims of the politicians.
  - D. The author thinks that the opinions of the politicians are contradictory.
92. Which one of the following statements most correctly indicates the implication of the phrase 'paradise to descend on earth'?
- A. A world of perfect economic, political and social well-being.
  - B. A world ruled by religious persons.
  - C. A world of total liberty and equality.
  - D. A world in which nobody needs to labour.

#### Passage – 4

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, so some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountainsides are straight up and down, so that it may take many hours to climb as little as one

hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be even for days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel God-like. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

93. Some men like to climb mountains because
- A. they do not like to play football or cricket.
  - B. they know the trick of climbing.
  - C. they want to have a wonderful feeling.
  - D. they like to face danger.
94. To climb a mountain is often difficult because
- A. mountains are big hills.
  - B. it consumes more time.
  - C. prisoners often escape from camps and settle there.
  - D. paths are steep and uneven.
95. It is wonderful feeling ..... 'It' refers to
- A. the steep path
  - B. the prisoner
  - C. the mountain
  - D. mountaineering
96. Two Italian prisoners escaped the camp and climbed to the top of Mount Kenya to
- A. escape to Italy.
  - B. come down and give up.
  - C. gain fame as mountaineers.
  - D. get the feeling of freedom.

#### Passage – 5

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manoeuvred a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a

great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believed that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors.

97. People who are glorified often in history books are those  
 A. who contributed to the public health.  
 B. who contributed to the technical knowledge of man.  
 C. who made calendars.  
 D. who fought and won wars.
98. The words "the people who really helped civilization forward" suggest that conquerors, generals, and soldiers  
 A. contributed a great deal to civilization.  
 B. contributed only towards civilization.  
 C. were least interested in the progress of civilization.  
 D. contributed little to civilization.
99. We will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier on all the highest pillars in great cities because  
 A. they sacrificed their lives for the benefit of humanity.  
 B. people have exaggerated notions about their achievements.  
 C. they had a deep concern for the welfare of humanity.  
 D. they built most cities.
100. The passage implies that the greatest countries are those that  
 A. have conquered many countries and ruled over them.  
 B. are very large in their size.  
 C. have the largest population.  
 D. are civilized.

### SPOTTING ERRORS

**Directions for the following 20 (twenty) items :** Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labeled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

101. I am senior than him by two years.  
 (a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
 (d)
102. When I finished writing the letter,  
 (a)  
I could not help admiring myself to have  
 (b)  
achieved the impossible. No error.  
 (c) (d)
103. I am glad that you are here. No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
104. He will be cured from his fever. No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
105. Though he is a gifted comedian, he prefers  
 (a)  
spend his spare time watching horror  
 (b) (c)  
movies. No error.  
 (d)
106. The writer of this poetry is Wordsworth.  
 (a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
 (d)
107. The jug is made out of china clay.  
 (a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
 (d)
108. Sita with all her sisters were here.  
 (a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
 (d)
109. As you know that the ignorant  
 (a) (b)  
are easily duped. No error.  
 (c) (d)
110. Pay attention to what I am saying.  
 (a) (b) (c)  
No error.  
 (d)
111. One of the assistant was Alfred. No error.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
112. Though George is a honourable man his  
 (a) (b)  
activities arouse suspicion. No error.  
 (c) (d)
113. She told her teacher that she  
 (a)  
could not be able to attend the class the  
 (b)am  
previous day because of heavy rains.  
 (c)  
No error.  
 (d)

114. Coleridge as well as Wordsworth were of  
(a)  
the opinion that the opposite of poetry is  
(b)  
not prose but science. No error.  
(c) (d)
115. He was courted arrest in order to protest  
(a) (b)  
against corruption among the government  
(c)  
servants. No error.  
(d)
116. Mr. Joshi was, however, sure that the idea  
(a)  
would never work in practice. No error.  
(b) (c) (d)
117. As I was leaving for Delhi, he asked me  
(a) (b)  
whether I could buy a tape recorder for  
(c)
- him. No error.  
(d)
118. The boy's parents pleaded with the  
(a)  
Principal that they were too poor to pay  
(b) (c)  
his tuition fee. No error.  
(d)
119. For young Donald, peace in Vietnam  
(a) (b)  
was almost terrible as war. No error.  
(c) (d)
120. That Brutus, who was his trusted friend  
(a)  
had attacked on him caused heartbreak  
(b) (c)  
to Julius Caesar. No error.  
(d)

# Solution

1. Ans. A.

The sentence starts with the history showing how the growth of civilization depends upon nature. So the next sentence in sequence will be statement R as it shows how the ancient communities produced food. Also, all other option carries a pronoun. So, the preceding statement will have a noun. R being the next statement makes all other options invalid. Thus, the correct sequence is RQSP.

2. Ans. A.

The starting statements talks about the shots. The next statement would be the reaction of the speaker after the shots. So statement S states that he ducked down and ran for river. This eliminates option (B) and (D). The next statement would be Q. The continuing statement would be P, as it describes the nature of water that he felt after a splash. R would be the concluding statement as it correctly connects with the last statement given. Thus, the correct sequence is SQPR.

3. Ans. D.

The starting statement mentions why English travel. So the continuing statement would be talking about the travel. Only statement Q stated the reason of travel. So, Q being the first statement eliminates all other options. Thus, the correct sequence is QPRS.

4. Ans. D.

The starting statement is talking about the birth of a 3 – 3 metre elephant – Jumbo. So, the connecting statement would be discussing what happened after the birth. So statement R would be the next statement as it describes that he was transported to London; So, R being the first statement eliminates all other options. Thus, the correct sequence is RQSP.

5. Ans. B.

The opening statement described about the bureaucrat and the social worker. So the succeeding statement would be talking about both of them. So, the statement doing so is statement R. So, R being the first statement eliminates all other options.

Thus, the correct sequence is RQPS.

6. Ans. C.

The starting statement states about the universities being the peculiar institutions. Next statement would be talking about the establishment of such institutions. So, S would be the succeeding statement. Thus, the option (a) and (d) get eliminated. The continuing statement would be talking about the contribution of modern university. So, next statement would be P. This eliminates option (b) as well.

Thus, the correct sequence is SPRQ.

7. Ans. D.

The starting statement describes about the education of Gandhi. The next statement would be talking about his interest in studies. Thus, Q will be the connecting statement. So, Q being the first statement eliminates all other options. Thus, the correct sequence is QPSR.

8. Ans. C.

The starting statement talked about Helen and her graduation. So, the continuing statement would be talking about the age of Helen when she completed her honours. So, P would be the succeeding statement. So, P being the first statement eliminates all other options. Thus, the correct sequence is PSQR.

9. Ans. A.

The starting statement talked about the young scientist Frederick Soddy. So the next statement would be talking about his contribution with Rutherford and how long the association lasted. So, the continuing statement would be P. So, P being the first statement eliminates all other options.

Thus, the correct sequence is PQSR.

10. Ans. D.

The starting statement talked about how the boy managed to climb the stairs despite of thick darkness. So, the continuing statement would be talking about his landing and how his eyes were raised to moonlight. So, the next statement in continuation would be the statement R. This eliminates option (a) and (c).

The next statement would be Q. The next statement would be talking about how he managed to pass through the central door and how he was getting afraid with the noise. So P follows Q and S would be the concluding statement.

Thus, the correct sequence is RQPS.

11. Ans. D.

The starting statement talked about the housefly being a nuisance. The connecting statement would be talking about the irritating sound of the housefly making it a nuisance. Thus, next statement would be S. So, S being the first statement eliminates all other options. Thus, the correct sequence is SPRQ.

12. Ans. B.

The starting statement is talking about the scientific description of dinosaurs i.e. Iguanodon. The connecting statement would be the statement describing the physical structure. So, S would be the next statement as it describes the length of the dinosaurs. So, S being the first statement eliminates all other options.

Thus, the correct sequence is SRPQ.

13. Ans. C.

The starting statement is talking about a device which can heat fluid without electrical element. The continuing statement would be talking about the shape of the device i.e. the container which contains the fluid. Thus, Q will be the connecting statement. So, Q being the first statement eliminates all other options.

Thus, the correct sequence is QSRP.

14. Ans. C.

The starting statement talked about the tightening of the rules governing imports, manufacture and the use of pesticides. So, the connecting statement would be describing the importance of pesticides in our agriculture. So, Q will follow S1. So, Q being the first statement eliminates all other options.

Thus, the correct sequence is QSPR.

15. Ans. C.

Sol: 'Suppose' and 'if' both are used to guess, or think, or imagine something and both means the same thing. So, using them together is superfluous. So, 'if' will be used.

The correct formation would be, 'If you are selected, will you give us a treat'.

16. Ans. D.

Sol: 'Rather' is always followed by 'Than'. Thus, the phrase 'would rather have' is grammatically correct.

The correct formation would be, 'I would rather have a noble enemy than a mean friend'.

17. Ans. A.

'Lest' is always followed by 'Should', as it is used to express a purpose.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'He decided to take the help of a guide lest he should miss the way'.

18. Ans. A.

'To' is always followed by the first form of the verb. So, the phrase 'to taking part in' needs to be replaced with 'to take part in'.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'He wanted my permission to take part in sports'.

19. Ans. B.

The plural form of 'Poor' is 'Poors'. 'Poors' is incorrect. Also, according to the subject verb agreement, 'interests' is the correct form of verb.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'We are doing this in the interests of the poor'.

20. Ans. D.

The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct. 'His' is the correct form of pronoun to be used.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'He reached his destination at night'.

21. Ans. C.

The possessive form of pronoun 'one' is 'oneself'. So the phrase 'with himself' needs to be replaced with 'with oneself' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'One is often pleased with oneself'.

22. Ans. A.

'Unless' is used to denote the condition i.e.

'If' ..... 'Not'. So, again the use of negative word 'not' is superfluous. So, the phrase, 'are not very' needs to be replaced with 'are very' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'Unless, you are very careful, you will run into debt'.

23. Ans. B.

If some action has started in the past and is still continuing, then present perfect continuous tense should be used instead of present continuous tense. So, the phrase 'am living' needs to be replaced with 'have been living' to make the sentence contextually correct. Thus, the correct formation would be, 'I have been living in Bombay for the last ten years'.

24. Ans. C.

'Instead' is used as an alternative or substitute and is not relevant in this context.

'Nevertheless' will be used as it means 'in spite of that'.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'This scooter is not as efficient as it used to be; nevertheless it is still a very useful machine.'

25. Ans. A.

'Were' needs to be replaced with 'was' to make the sentence grammatically correct. This is because, 'If the subjects are joined by as well as, with, along with, together with, and not, in addition to, but, besides, except, rather than, accompanied by, like, unlike, no less than, nothing but, led by, headed by, guided by, controlled by, governed by, etc.. Then the verb will agree with the first subject.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'The teacher as well as his wife was invited'.

26. Ans. C.

Modal 'can' needs to be replaced with 'could' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

'Could' is used to express power and possibility in past tense.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'I wish I could help you'.

27. Ans. D.

The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct. This is because, the verb, 'to look forward to' means to anticipate. It requires a direct object and it will be the gerund form of the verb i.e. 'meeting'.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'My brother is looking forward to meeting his employer tomorrow'.

28. Ans. C.

'Ascent' means upward movement and is incorrect as per the meaning of the sentence.

'Accent' means to emphasize a particular feature; 'Approof' means trial, and 'Assent' means to give an expression of approval or agreement. Thus, 'Ascent' needs to be replaced with 'Assent'.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'My father has given his assent for my long tour'.

29. Ans. D.

The phrase 'has been thrust' is grammatically correct. This is because, when someone is forced to accept or deal with, this form of verb is used.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'Heavy work has been thrust on me'.

30. Ans. D.

'No sooner' is always followed by 'Than' and the verb comes before the subject. Thus, the sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'No sooner had he completed his first novel than he fell seriously ill'.

31. Ans. C.

The phrase 'between the cup and lip' needs to be replaced with 'between the cup and the lip'. It means a situation where things did not happen at the last minute the way they were expected to due to unforeseen reasons.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'There is many a slip between the cup and the lip'.

32. Ans. A.

The question tag 'isn't it' needs to be replaced with 'can't we'. This is because the sentence and the question tag must be in the same tense and the same pronoun is to be used in the question tag.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'we can go out whenever we choose to, can't we?'

33. Ans. D.

The phrase 'that he could not serve' is grammatically correct. This is because other forms of verb doesn't go with the blank and this form of verb is grammatically and contextually correct.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'He was too conscientious in the discharge of his duties to serve that exploiter for long'.

34. Ans. D.

'Sitting on the fence' is the correct idiom used. It is used to describe a person's lack of decisiveness, neutrality or hesitance to choose between two sides in an argument or a competition, or inability to decide due to lack of courage. Thus, the sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'Decide one way or the other; you can't be sitting on the fence forever'.

35. Ans. A.

'To dispose of' is the correct phrase to be used here. It means to get rid of something by selling or giving.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'Raman wants to dispose of his house'.

36. Ans. C.

'Regret for' needs to be replaced with 'regret' to make the sentence grammatically correct. This is because 'regret' is not followed by a preposition.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'I regret using objectionable words against a man so mighty'.

37. Ans. A.

If some action has started in the past and is still continuing, then present perfect continuous tense should be used instead of present continuous tense. So, the phrase 'is working' needs to be replaced with 'has been working' to make the sentence contextually correct.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'Ramesh has been working in this factory for the past three months'.

38. Ans. C.

If some action has started in the past and is still continuing, then present perfect continuous tense should be used instead of present continuous tense. So, the phrase 'am waiting' needs to be replaced with 'have been waiting' to make the sentence contextually correct.

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'I have been waiting for three – quarters of an hour'.

39. Ans. B.

'The more interesting' needs to be replaced with 'the most interesting'. This is because, when making comparison between two or more

things, the superlative degree is used and not the comparative degree

Thus, the correct formation would be, 'This book is the most interesting of the three'.

40. Ans. D.

Sol: Since, the sentence starts talking about the forces, the continuing statement would be the statement talking about the consensus of the forces on a particular point i.e. Q follows. R will be the next statement as it connects Q by stating that they agreed for a cease fire. The next statement would be talking about the reason of the cease fire, therefore, P follows and S would be the concluding statement which makes a coherent paragraph.

The correct formation would be, 'Georgian loyalists and rebel forces agreed to a ceasefire today after a week of fighting in which 51 people were killed'.

41. Ans. C.

Sol: Since, the sentence starts talking about the ultimate hope; it should be followed by the statement that is talking about the hope. So, only statement Q connects with the given statement. Also, in the options there is a single option with starting statement as Q.

The correct formation would be, 'The ultimate hope that the destructive nature of weapons will force the nations to give up war has not been fulfilled.'

42. Ans. C.

Sol: Since, the sentence starts talking about the leader of the opposition, the connecting statement will be R as it carries a relative pronoun 'who' which relates the sentences. S follows as it states the disappointment of the leader and the next statement talked about the reason of disappointment. P would be the concluding statement as it goes with the flow describing how the leader decided to convince the assembly and thus makes a coherent paragraph.

The correct formation would be, 'The leader of the opposition who had a reputation for speech making was very much disappointed on realising that he had failed to convince the assembly in the manner he had planned to convince them'.



43. Ans. C.

Sol: Since, the sentence starts talking about the thought process, R will be the next statement as it is talking about the two factors. Q will be the continuing statement as it carries a relative pronoun which connects both the statement. S follows Q as it discusses the need for a language and P discusses why there is a need for the international language.

The correct formation would be, 'We can think of two factors which suggest the need for an international language often confused in the public mind'.

44. Ans. C.

Sol: Since, the sentence starts with a subject, the next statement will carry a relative pronoun connecting the statements. S follows the opening statement. P will be the next statement which is mentioning the other feature of the man. Q will be the next statement as it describes another quality of man. Thus, R will be the concluding statement and thus form a coherent paragraph.

The correct formation would be, 'The man who can play most heartily when he has the chance of playing is generally the one who can work very hard when he must work'.

45. Ans. B.

Sol: Since, the sentence starts talking about leakage of the roof; it should be followed by the statement that is talking about the repairing. So, only statement S connects with the given statement. Also, in the options there is a single option with starting statement as S.

The correct formation would be, 'Dear Lodger, I agree, the roof is leaking but I can't get it repaired while it is raining and when the sun shines there would be no need.'

46. Ans. C.

Sol: Since, the sentence starts talking about the reason; R will be the continuing statement as it goes with the flow of the statement. The continuing statement talks about the existing of life i.e. P. Thus, all other options are eliminated. The correct formation would be, 'There is no reason why we should not be willing to think that life may exist in great profusion in other worlds.'

47. Ans. D.

Sol: Since, the starting statement carries a subject; the next statement will carry a verb i.e. Q follows as it mentioned the discovery of the Regent. R will be the continuing statement which states what he actually discovered. P follows next as it talked about the reaction of the Regent after the discovery. And S would be the concluding statement and thus form a coherent paragraph.

The correct formation would be, 'The Regent having discovered that he had imprisoned an innocent man released Voltaire and gave him a pension.'

48. Ans. C.

Sol: Since, the starting statement carries a subject; R will be the first statement. The next statement describes why are they hunted, so Q follows P, as it states that what is being done with the horns. S would be the concluding statement and thus form a coherent paragraph. The correct formation would be, 'The Rhinoceros is hunted by poachers for its horn which is sold at high prices.'

49. Ans. A.

Sol: Since, the starting statement carries a subject; S will be the first statement as it talked about the world's fastest computers. The next statement describes the initial use of the same and the statement that follows states the new uses of the computers as environmental tools. Thus SQRP is the correct sequence and thus form a coherent paragraph.

The correct formation would be, 'The world's fastest computers initially conceived for military purposes are finding various new uses as environmental tools.'

50. Ans. B.

Sol: Since, the starting statement carries a subject; R will be the first statement as it talked about sense of inferiority. S follows next logically. P describes the feeling of inferiority and thus continues with the flow. Q will be the concluding statement and thus form a coherent paragraph.

The correct formation would be, 'The sense of inferiority in others and not an exalting one is a

painful feeling without this indirect appeal of our self-love.'

51. Ans. B.

'If' is used to denote condition or supposition, 'Though' is used to indicate a factor that qualifies or imposes restrictions on what was said previously, 'Unless' is used to introduce the case in which a statement being made is not true or valid. Thus, the correct connector would be 'though'. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

52. Ans. C.

The blank requires a noun that is singular as the verb following the blank is singular. Although 'people' can also be used both as a singular as well as plural form but here the emphasis is being made that 'man' is using science. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

53. Ans. B.

The blank requires an article. 'The' is incorrect as it is used for definite things; 'that' is grammatically incorrect. So, 'a' will be the correct article to fill the blank. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

54. Ans. C.

'Has had' is the correct form of verb to be used in the sentence to make it grammatically correct. This is because we use the present perfect tense to describe an event from the past that has some connection to the present. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

55. Ans. B.

'And' is used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences, that are to be taken jointly, 'Or' is used to link alternatives and 'Either' is used for one or the other of two people or things. So, 'or' is the correct connector to be used here. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

56. Ans. C.

'Since' is used if some action has started in the past and is still continuing. Also, to denote point of time, 'since' is used and to denote period of time, 'for' is used. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

57. Ans. A.

'Marvellous' means causing great wonder; extraordinary, 'Costly' means expensive and 'Inexpensive' means cheap. Here the sentence is talking about the wonders of science. So, 'Marvellous' will correctly fit the blank. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

58. Ans. B.

'Dull' means lacking interest or excitement, 'Exciting' means causing great enthusiasm and eagerness and 'Aimless' means without purpose or direction. Since the sentence is talking about the gift of science so it can't be used with negative words. So, 'Exciting' will correctly fit the blank. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

59. Ans. A.

'At' is used with a definite point of time, 'In' is used for unspecific time and 'Within' is used when a task is being completed before a definite time. Thus, 'At' fits the blank correctly. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

60. Ans. B.

As the sentence is talking about the problems, it will exaggerate in future. Thus, the comparative degree of 'Bad' i.e. 'Worse' will be used. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

61. Ans. C.

'That' is used to refer to a specific thing previously mentioned, known, or understood. Thus, 'That' is the correct form of pronoun to be used in the sentence. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

62. Ans. C.

Since, the sentence is not talking about possibility, 'can become' is incorrect. The statement is talking about the action that is still continuing. So present perfect form of tense will be used; so, 'has become' fits the blank correctly. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

63. Ans. A.

If the sentence is talking about the things that will take place in near future, the simple present tense is used. Thus, 'Leave' fits the

blank correctly. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

64. Ans. B.

'Can' is used to express possibility without doubt in present tense. 'Must' states compulsion and hence incorrect. 'Will' is used for future tense and hence doesn't go with the context.

65. Ans. A.

'At' is the correct form of preposition to be used in the sentence. Other options are not correct grammatically and hence are incorrect.

66. Ans. B.

'Since' is used for a reason, 'When' is used for the time and 'Although' is used for in spite of the fact that; even though. So, 'Although' is correct as per the context of the passage. Other options are not correct grammatically and hence are incorrect.

67. Ans. A.

Here the sentence is stating that, inspite being the fact that metals are strong, still it is possible to hammer them. Thus, 'can be' fits the blank as per the context. Other options are not correct contextually and hence are incorrect.

68. Ans. C.

'By means of' is the correct form of phrasal verb which means with the help of; by using. Other options are not correct contextually and hence are incorrect.

69. Ans. C.

'A piece of' is the correct form of phrasal verb which means a part of something. Other options are not correct contextually and hence are incorrect.

70. Ans. A.

'Lightly' means in small amount, 'Warmly' refers to a way that gives out warmth. So, 'Lightly' fits the blank correctly. Other options are not correct grammatically and hence are incorrect.

71. Ans. C.

'Must' is used to denote compulsion but in this sentence compulsion is not needed. 'Been needed' is grammatically incorrect. Thus, 'is needed' fits the blank appropriately.

72. Ans. B.

Here, the state is being defined i.e. solid gets converted into liquid after heating. Thus,

'condition' is correct while other options are not correct grammatically.

73. Ans. B.

'Into' is used to denote motion, hence it's grammatically correct. 'Out of' is incorrect as something is getting poured inside. 'Onto' is used to position on the surface of something. Thus, other options are not correct grammatically.

74. Ans. C.

'Specialist' is a noun; 'Specified' is a verb while 'Specially' is an adverb. An adverb will be needed as it describes the manner of preparation. Thus, 'specially' is correct while other options are not correct grammatically.

75. Ans. B.

'After' is correct as one action is initiated after the previous one is being completed. So once the liquid gets converted into solid then further things are carried out. Other options are not correct grammatically.

76. Ans. C.

'Has been cooled' is the correct form of tense. This is because we use the present perfect tense to describe an event from the past that has some connection to the present. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

77. Ans. B.

'Solid' is the correct word that fits the blank. 'Liquid' is incorrect as preceding sentence mentioned that the liquid is converted into solid. 'Soiled' means to tarnish or make something dirty and hence is incorrect as per the context.

78. Ans. B.

'This' is used to refer to a specific thing just mentioned, 'That' is used to refer to a specific thing previously mentioned, 'thus' is used to show the result or consequence. So, 'this' fits the blank as per the context. Other options are not correct contextually and hence are incorrect.

79. Ans. B.

'Have been fashioned' is the correct form of phrase to be used in this sentence. This is because we use the present perfect tense to describe an event from the past that has some

connection to the present. Contextually, other words don't fit the sentence.

80. Ans. A.

'Those' is used to refer to a specific thing previously mentioned. Hence fits the blank appropriately. Other options are not correct contextually and hence are incorrect.

81. Ans. B.

From the opening line of the passage, it can be inferred that, 'the power of art can be judged through its influence on the people over the years'.

82. Ans. D.

It is clearly given in the 6<sup>th</sup> line of the passage that, 'Newton's theory of gravitation has been superseded by Einstein's theory of relativity'.

83. Ans. B.

It can be clearly inferred from the 10<sup>th</sup> line of the passage that, 'The achievements of generals, politicians and statesman have an importance only in their own time'. I.e. they have contemporary relevance.

84. Ans. B.

From the lines given in the passage that, 'The people and their acts, great as they may have been are like milestones which mankind passes on its way to something else. But with works of art it is not so.

Thus, it can be clearly inferred that the influence of a work of art increases from age to age unlike the work of a scientist which diminishes in course of time.

85. Ans. C.

In the whole passage, the author has interpreted the meaning of 'strong' in many ways. He just doesn't talk about the physical strength but in various fields of life in which either men or women both holds equal importance some way or the other. Thus, the main contention of the author is that in some activities men are stronger than women and in some others women are stronger than men.

86. Ans. B.

From the opening line of the passage, it can be clearly inferred that, 'Most disputes about whether or not men are stronger than women are meaningless because the word 'strong' may mean many things.

87. Ans. C.

From the 5<sup>th</sup> line of the passage, it is clear that, 'Most women live longer than most men, they have a better chance of resisting disease, they can beat men at operations requiring finger dexterity and the ability to work accurately under monotonous conditions. So, then the author says that it would be legitimate to argue that women are stronger than men.

88. Ans. D.

From the 6<sup>th</sup> line, it can be clearly inferred that, 'Most women live longer than most men'. Thus, option (D) is most likely to be correct.

89. Ans. C.

From the last few line of the passage, it can be clearly inferred that, 'It is not the institutions that are important but the character and the wisdom of the people who manage them'.

90. Ans. A.

'Water tight compartments' signifies that the life and the activities of an individual are entirely separated from the public opinion of which it is a part. Thus, 'Activities of life unaffected by public opinion' can be considered as the precise contextual meaning of 'Water tight compartments'.

91. Ans. D.

According to the author, 'Politicians often talk as though one has only to introduce certain political and economic changes for paradise to descend on Earth, forgetful of the fact that the efficiency of an institution depends on the way it is worked'. Thus, it can be inferred that the opinions of the politicians are contradictory.

92. Ans. A.

The phrase 'Paradise to descend on Earth' means 'A world of perfect economic, political and social well – being. The other options are incorrect as the passage nowhere talked about the religious persons. Also, liberty and equality is nowhere mentioned in the passage. Thus, other options are incorrect.

93. Ans. C.

It is clearly given in the passage that, 'It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be even for days'. So, some men like to climb

mountains because they want to have a wonderful feeling.

94. Ans. D.

To climb a mountain is often difficult because paths are steep and uneven. It can be inferred from the second line of the passage that, 'Mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountainsides are straight up and down'.

95. Ans. D.

In the whole passage the author is talking about mountaineers and mountaineering. So, 'Mountaineering' is being described as a wonderful feeling.

96. Ans. D.

From the last few lines of the passage, 'Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country. They climbed to the top of Mount Kenya and then came down. They wanted to get that feeling of freedom after climbing a difficult mountain'.

97. Ans. D.

From the opening line of the passage it can be inferred that, 'Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers'.

98. Ans. D.

Two contradictory statements are made in the opening lines. One is those who appeared in books and the others who helped civilization moving forward. Thus, 'The people who really helped civilization forward' suggest that conquerors, generals and soldiers contributed little to civilization.

99. Ans. B.

From the passage, it is clear that, 'People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or general or a soldier'. Thus, people have exaggerated notions about their achievements.

100. Ans. A.

As per the last sentence of the passage, 'The greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of countries and ruled over them as conquerors.'

101. Ans. B.

With certain words like, be senior to, be junior to, be superior to, be inferior to, etc. is always followed by 'to'.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'I am senior to him by two years'.

102. Ans. C.

The modal 'Could' is used to express possibility. It is simply used to state one or more things that are possible or were possible in the past. In this statement, 'to have achieved' needs to be replaced with 'for achieving' to make the sentence correct.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'When I finished writing the letter, I could not help admiring myself for achieving the impossible'.

103. Ans. D.

The sentence is grammatically & contextually correct.

104. Ans. B.

'Cured' is followed by the preposition 'of'.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'He will be cured of his fever'.

105. Ans. B.

'Prefer' is followed by the gerund form of the verb. Thus, 'spend' needs to be replaced with 'spending' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'Though he is a gifted comedian, he prefers spending his spare time watching horror movies.'

106. Ans. B.

'Poetry' needs to be replaced with 'Poem' to make the sentence contextually correct.

'Poetry' is a literary work; 'Poem' is a piece of writing. Here, the writing is being talked about. Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'The writer of this poem is Wordsworth'.

107. Ans. C.

'Out of' is the incorrect preposition used in the sentence. 'Of' needs to be used as the correct form of preposition is 'made of something'.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'The jug is made of clay'.

108. Ans. C.

'Were' needs to be replaced with 'was' to make the sentence grammatically correct. This is because, 'If the subjects are joined by as well as, with, along with, together with, and not, in addition to, but, besides, except, rather than,

accompanied by, like, unlike, no less than, nothing but, led by, headed by, guided by, controlled by, governed by, etc.. Then the verb will agree with the first subject'

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'Sita with all her sisters was here'.

109. Ans. C.

'Are' needs to be replaced with 'is' to make the sentence contextually correct. This is because, 'in subject verb agreement, we match the subject with the nearest verb or the verb with the nearest or the first subject. But the verb should be matched with the main subject of the sentence'. Here the main subject is 'Ignorant' which is singular and so is followed by a singular verb.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'As you know that the ignorant is easily duped'.

110. Ans. D.

The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

111. Ans. A.

'One of the assistant' needs to be replaced with 'one of the assistants' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. This is because, 'One of' is always followed by a plural noun.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'One of the assistants was absent'.

112. Ans. B.

Article 'an' is used before honourable as 'h' is silent.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'Though George is an honourable man his activities arouse suspicion'.

113. Ans. B.

The phrase 'could not be able' needs to be replaced with 'was not able' to make the sentence correct. As the action has already taken place so use of modal is incorrect.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'She told her teacher that she was not able to attend the class the previous day because of heavy rains'.

114. Ans. A.

'Were' needs to be replaced with 'was' to make the sentence grammatically correct. This is

because, 'If the subjects are joined by as well as, with, along with, together with, and not, in addition to, but, besides, except, rather than, accompanied by, like, unlike, no less than, nothing but, led by, headed by, guided by, controlled by, governed by, etc.. Then the verb will agree with the first subject'

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'Coleridge as well as Wordsworth was of the opinion that the opposite of poetry is not prose but science'.

115. Ans. A.

The phrase 'was courted' needs to be replaced with 'courted' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'He courted arrest in order to protest against corruption among the government servants'.

116. Ans. D.

The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

117. Ans. D.

The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

118. Ans. D.

The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct.

119. Ans. C.

The phrase 'almost terrible as' needs to be replaced with 'almost as terrible as' to make the sentence correct. This is because, 'As...As' is the pair of words that needs to be used together.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'For young Donald, peace in Vietnam was almost as terrible as war'.

120. Ans. B.

'Attacked on him' is the incorrect form of phrasal verb that needs to be replaced with 'Attacked him' to make the sentence correct.

This is because; 'Attack' is not followed by any preposition.

Thus, the correct sentence would be, 'That Brutus, who was his trusted friend had attacked him caused heartbreak to Julius Caesar'.