

CDS - I 2017

English Question Paper

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions: In each of the items in this section, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labeled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. he almost planned the entire strategy of
 P Q R
operation single handed
 S

The correct sequence should be

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

2. it is a fact that rice is one of the most
 P
prolific than almost any other crop yielding
 Q
a greater return per acre of food crops
 R S

The correct sequence should be

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

3. up to the end of the eighteenth century,
not only because it was often fatal,
 P
smallpox was a particularly dreaded
 Q
disease, but also because those who
 R
recovered were permanently disfigured
 S

The correct sequence should be

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

4. a person bitten by a rabid dog would be
 P
seized by violent symptoms after an
 Q
incubation period of a month or two and
 R
die an agonizing death
 S

The correct sequence should be

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

5. The traveller, sat down to rest
 P Q
by the roadside being weary,
 R S

The correct sequence should be

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

6. the house was away with its liveliest
 P Q R
member gloomy
 S

The correct sequence should be

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

7. he was a tiny man with a sprightly walk
 P Q
tall barely five set
 R S

The correct sequence should be

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

8. rules and regulations he cheerfully ignored
 P Q
its demands a life of unaccustomed to
 R S

The correct sequence should be

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

9. The man for a moment, looked at me
 P Q
and thus emptied my pockets turned
 R
me upside down
 S

The correct sequence should be

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

10. The lady today is visiting us
 P Q R
who composed this poem
 S

The correct sequence should be

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

11. Animals are able to measure the passing
 P
of the seasons changes in day-length
 Q R
by recognizing
 S

The correct sequence should be

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

22. I do not understand why in spite of my
(a)
best efforts to please him my boss is so
(b) (c)
angry at me. No error.
(d)
23. Being a rainy day, we did not feel like
(a)
going out or doing anything except playing
(b)
chess in our room. No error.
(c) (d)
24. It is not difficult to believe that a man
(a)
who has lived in this for a long time
(b)
he will never feel at home anywhere else in
(c)
the world. No error.
(d)
25. Although we reached his house on time
(a)
he was left for the airport. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
26. If a thing is worth doing at all
(a) (b)
it is worth done well. No error.
(c) (d)
27. All the boys returned back home
(a) (b)
well in time for lunch. No error.
(c) (d)
28. Tell me the name of a country where every
(a) (b)
citizen is law-abiding and no trouble is
(c)
there. No error.
(d)
29. Considering about these facts the principal
(a)
has offered him a seat. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
30. His friends feel that he will be suspended
(a) (b)
unless he does not report for duty
(c)
Immediately. No error.
(d)
31. One of the most interesting feature of
(a)
travel in Himachal Pradesh is the large
number of travellers' lodges provided by
(b)
the State Government. No error.
(c) (d)
32. It was raining cats and dogs. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
33. I prefer this book than that one. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
34. Their belongings were lost in the fire.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
35. Tell him to take another photograph
(a) (b)
of the group. No error.
(c) (d)
36. I courteously asked him where was he
(a) (b)
going but he did not reply. No error.
(c) (d)
37. The memoranda are on the table. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
38. Nandita asked me if I was working
(a) (b)
hardly these days. No error.
(c) (d)
39. He couldn't find an answer. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
40. Whom you think will be dismissed first?
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
41. Of the many problems that confront the
(a)
leaders of the world none are of grave
(b)
consequence than the problem of saving
the normal human race from extinction.
(c)
No error.
(d)
42. All of them speak good English. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
43. The peon has not swept the floor today.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)

44. Her parents has not permitted her
 (a) (b)
to marry Sunil. No error.
 (c) (d)
45. Emperor Ashoka have conquered Kalinga
 (a) (b)
before he embraced Buddhism. No error.
 (c) (d)
46. Every student should be asked to give
 (a) (b)
their ideas on the subject. No error.
 (c) (d)

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labeled 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.

47. S1 : According to the legend it was during a famine in China many thousands of years ago that rice first came into the lives of the Asians.
 S6 : And the little girl gathered a harvest of rice.
 P : The golden sunbeams through the meshes and transformed themselves into golden grains.
 Q : A little girl went fishing.
 R : But instead of catching fish she netted the King of Frogs.
 S. The King told her to hold out the net to the sunbeams while he sang a magic song.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. P S Q R B. R P S Q
 C. Q R S P D. P Q S R
48. S1 : Ramu was in a great hurry.
 S6 : Fortunately, it wasn't a very serious one.
 P : As a result to this carelessness, he met with an accident.
 Q : The examination was to begin in five minutes time.
 R : He just rushed across the road.
 S : So he forgot to look to the left or right as he always did.

The proper sequence should be

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

49. S1 : Chandran was terribly angry.
 S6 : Saro ran screaming.
 P : His pen was in her hand and Chandran rushed at her.
 Q : Just then his sister, Saro, appeared at the door-step.
 R : His pen was missing from the place where he had left it.
 S : He thought it was lost.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. P R S Q B. R S Q P
 C. P S Q R D. S Q P R
50. S1 : One fine morning, I heard a sound of fire engines with loud alarm bells.
 S6 : It was a terrible scene, as huge flames of fire were coming out of the house.
 P : I thought, perhaps a house was on fire.
 Q : They were regulating the crowd.
 R : The policemen were standing around a big house.
 S : I immediately rushed out to see what was happening.

The proper sequence should be

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

51. S1 : The sun-dried stalks of rice had caught fire and burst into flames.
 S6 : Even those who were too feeble to keep up with the first rush were on their feet, eager to join the fire-fighters.
 P : Then came most of the older people, and mothers with babies at their backs.
 Q : And all the active women and girls followed them to assist them in fighting the fire.
 R : All the young men and boys were soon on the spot.
 S : Staring wildly at the blazing rice, the people of the village ran to extinguish the fire.

The proper sequence should be

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

52. S1 : People's fear of snakes seems to be based on a series of misconceptions.
 S6 : Yet people will insist that they cannot touch a snake because of its sliminess.
 P : The most common one is the conviction that all these creatures are poisonous.
 Q : Another very popular idea is that these reptiles are slimy to touch.
 R : Snakes are really dry and cold; not slimy like a wet cake of soap but rather like a crocodile-skin handbag to the touch.
 S : In fact, the non-poisonous ones outnumber the poisonous ones by about ten to one.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. R Q P S B. P R Q S
 C. P S Q R D. R Q S P
53. S1 : The first great discovery that man probably made was that of fire.
 S6 : The animals were not clever enough to learn anything from this.
 P : Fires sometimes occur by themselves in the forests perhaps by rubbing together of flints or something else.
 Q : We light a fire now by a match.
 R : In olden times fires were made by striking two flints against each other till a spark came for setting to a dry thing.
 S : But matches are quite recent things.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. P R S Q B. Q S P R
 C. P Q S R D. R P Q S
54. S1 : A common disease of the eye is conjunctivitis or 'pink eye', which often occurs in school-children.
 S6 : Students with this condition should be sent to the doctor.
 P : This disease spreads rapidly among school children.
 Q : A white discharge also appears in the corners of the eyes.
 R : One or both eyeballs turn quite red and have a feeling of irritation
 S : This discharge forms a crust which can often be seen in the morning after the eyes have been shut all night.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. P S Q R B. R S Q P
 C. R Q S P D. Q S R P
55. S1 : My office sent a message with a terrific urgency asking me to return.
 S6 : It was the evening before I could sit and write to my parents that I would join them soon.
 P : I immediately sent a message requesting a few days of grace as I had to book the return ticket and attend sundry matters before winding up my establishment here.
 Q : On the way, I went to the laundry and made sure I would get my clothes in time.
 R : Then I rushed to the bank, collected all my money and made reservations for my return journey.
 S : From the shop next to it, I bought a strong box to dump my books and other odd articles so that I could send them away in advance.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. Q R S P B. R Q P S
 C. S P Q R D. P R Q S
56. S1 : Harsten's theory was that plants definitely react to music.
 S6 : He found that this plant grew faster and 70 percent taller than the other plant.
 P : In his experiment, he used two banana plants.
 Q : The music was in fact a high-pitched humming sound.
 R : He gave both plants the same light, heat and water.
 S : But for about an hour a day, one of the plants 'listened' to some music.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. Q S R P B. P Q R S
 C. P R S Q D. Q R P S
57. S1 : Some students may feel that fast readers do not understand as much as slow readers.
 S6 : This statement, however, needs to be made with caution.
 P : Some slow readers will have good comprehension and others poor.
 Q : A quick glance at the scores will show that fast readers sometimes have very good comprehension and sometimes poor.
 R : This fallacy can easily be disproved when you give the first reading test in a class.
 S : In short, there is little relation between reading speed and comprehension.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. R Q P S B. S Q R P
 C. P Q R S D. Q S R P

58. S1 : There isn't a cricketer worth his salt who does not aspire for captaincy.
 S6 : It is against this background that any emotions surrounding the captaincy should be viewed.
 P : Even parents are proud when their sons become the captain.
 Q : At the lower levels, it is the best player who gets to lead the team.
 R : In cricket, the greatest honour any player can get is the captaincy.
 S : Right from their school days, boys dream of leading the team.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. P Q R S B. S R Q P
 C. P Q S R D. S Q P R
59. S1 : Systematic and caseless efforts are being made to tap scientifically the abundant solar energy available in the country.
 S6 : Installation of solar thermal systems and devices has helped to save or generate energy to the extent of 350 kWh per annum.
 P : These include cooking, water heating, water desalination, space heating, etc.
 Q : A large number of applications in the area have already become commercial.
 R : Efforts are also afoot to develop economically viable solar collectors for high temperature applications.
 S : A simple and common mode in solar energy utilization is solar thermal conversion.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. Q S R P B. Q P R S
 C. S Q P R D. R Q S P
60. S1 : The houses in the Indus Valley were built of baked bricks.
 S6 : They led outside into covered sewers which ran down the side of the streets.
 P : This staircase sometimes continued upwards on to the roof.
 Q : Access to the upstairs rooms was by a narrow stone staircase at the back of the house.
 R : The drains were built in the walls.
 S : The houses
 The proper sequence should be
 A. S P Q R B. P S Q R
 C. Q R P S D. Q P S R
61. S1 : I remember, some year ago, the library of a famous divine and literary critic, who had died, being sold.
 S6 : Yet, he was a holy man and preached admirable sermons.
 P : Multitudes of the books had the marks of libraries all over the country.
 Q : It was a splendid library of rare books, chiefly concerned with seventeenth century writers.
 R : Evidently, he was very possessive about the books he borrowed.
 S : He had borrowed them and never found a convenient opportunity of returning them.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. R P Q S B. Q P S R
 C. S P Q R D. P S R Q
62. S1 : Of course, it is silly to try to overcome fears that keep us from destroying ourselves.
 S6 : The only fears you need to avoid are silly fears which prevent you from doing what you should do.
 P : This is sensible.
 Q : You wait until it is out of the way before crossing.
 R : You need some fears to keep you from doing foolish things.
 S : You are afraid of an automobile coming rapidly down the street you wish to cross.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. P R S Q B. R S Q P
 C. R P S Q D. P Q R S
63. S1 : Nobody likes staying at home on a public holiday – especially if the weather is fine.
 S6 : It was very peaceful in the cool grass – until we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill.
 P : We had brought plenty of food with us and we got it out of the car.
 Q : The only difficulty was that millions of other people had the same idea.
 R : Now everything was ready so we sat down near a path at the foot of a hill.
 S : We moved out of the city slowly behind a long line of cars, but at last we came to a quiet country road and after some time, stopped at a lonely farm.
 The proper sequence should be
 A. P S Q R B. Q S P R
 C. P Q R S D. S P Q R

64. S1 : The teaching work for the term is over.
 S6 : For this, weekend trips do not suffice, and a longer stay is necessary.
 P : That will end on October 13 and the Diwali vacation will begin from October 14.
 Q : After I complete the assessment of examination papers, I plan to go and stay at our house in Lonavla for at least a week.
 R : Next week the terminal examination begins.
 S : There is a lot of repair work that needs to be carried out in the house.

The proper sequence should be

- A. S Q R P B. Q S P R
 C. R P S Q D. R P Q S
65. S1 : A proposal to remove from circulation 5 paise coins has been given up by the Centre on advice from the Reserve Bank of India.
 S6 : It is, however, proposed to reduce the costs of minting these coins by changing their metallic content.
 P : The Government had been thinking of removing from circulation even the 10 paise coin.
 Q : The cost of minting a 5 paise coin is said to be 7 paise while the cost of minting a 10 paise coin is 10.5 paise.
 R : Moreover their removal would cause tremendous hardship to some people.
 S : The RBI had opposed this saying that they figure largely in public transactions.

The proper sequence should be

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

66. S1 : It is common knowledge that people go after different object in the world to get happiness.
 S6 : He is conscious of the fact that happiness is within and not without.
 P : The wise man with a properly attuned mind is happy with them, in spite of them and without them too.
 Q : Can a condemned prisoner, awaiting execution on the morrow, relish food, however delicious?

- R : But a little reflection will prove that in reality these sense-objects, by themselves, can never make a person happy.

- S : It is folly to quote objects with happiness.

The proper sequence should be

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

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions : 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. If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet.

67. Go north-east across the mountains till you will reach an island.
 A. reached B. reach
 C. have reached D. No improvement
68. It is hard these days to cope with the rising prices.
 A. cope by
 B. cope up with
 C. to be coped with
 D. No improvement
69. He took a loan of hundred rupees from me.
 A. debt B. demand
 C. advance D. No improvement
70. From the last five days it has been raining torrentially.
 A. Since the last
 B. For the last
 C. Since last
 D. No improvement
71. The teacher, along with her three children, were taken to hospital.
 A. was taken
 B. had taken
 C. had being taken
 D. No improvement
72. The Prime Minister had wide-ranging discussions on the international situation.
 A. widely-ranged
 B. wide-ranged
 C. wide-range
 D. No improvement

73. The man disappeared after he was rescuing a boy from drowning.
A. was rescued
B. has been rescued
C. had rescued
D. No improvement
74. I shall be obliged if you could grant me an interview.
A. give
B. allow
C. permit
D. No improvement
75. By 8.00 in the morning he wrote four letters to his friends.
A. had written
B. had been writing
C. was writing
D. No improvement
76. But for one witness the accused ought to have been sent to jail.
A. would have
B. had
C. should have
D. No improvement
77. He is now looking about a job.
A. for
B. after
C. into
D. No improvement
78. He did not abide with my decision.
A. to
B. by
C. for
D. No improvement
79. I was living in Chennai for ten years when I was a child.
A. had lived
B. lived
C. had been living
D. No improvement
80. I didn't feel like going out yesterday, but on account of my son's illness I had to go to the doctor.
A. have
B. might have
C. ought
D. No improvement
81. Your services are dispensed for.
A. from
B. with
C. off
D. No improvement
82. I didn't go to office because I was ill.
A. felt
B. had become
C. had felt
D. No improvement
83. The angry neighbours never passed from each other without making rude remarks.
A. passed on
B. passed against
C. passed
D. No improvement
84. The chairman with the other members of the board are touring Europe these days.
A. have been on touring
B. is touring
C. have toured
D. No improvement
85. Mahatma Gandhi is called as the Father of the Nation.
A. called Father of the Nation
B. called the Father of the Nation
C. Father of the Nation
D. No improvement
86. Poor Tom laid in the shade of a tree before he could walk further.
A. lied
B. lain
C. lay
D. No improvement
87. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.
A. accustomed with
B. accustom to
C. accustom yourself to
D. No improvement
88. This telephone number is not existing.
A. does not exist
B. has not been existing
C. has had no existence
D. No improvement

COMPREHENSION

Directions : In this section, you have six 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

When Jonathan (the seagull) came, it was well after dark, and he floated in moonlight on the surface of the ocean. His wings were ragged bars of lead, but the weight of failure was even heavier on his back. He wished, feebly, that the weight would be just enough to drag him gently down to the bottom and end it all. But soon he came back to normal. He pushed wearily away from the dark water and flew towards the land, grateful for what he had learned about work-saving low-altitude flying.

89. The word 'wearily' means
A. tireless
B. exhausted
C. sadly
D. unconscious

90. The seagull suffered because
- he had tried to do something that other seagulls had not done.
 - probably he had been attacked by a stronger bird.
 - probably he had been attacked by some strong creature in the sea.
 - he had swooned and fallen into the water.
91. 'His wings were ragged bars of lead' means that
- his wings were damaged and supported by bars of lead.
 - his wings were damaged and therefore very heavy.
 - he had rags and bars of lead on his wings.
 - his wings were broken like pieces of lead.
92. The lesson that he had learnt that day was about
- not fighting with stronger birds.
 - flying carrying bars of lead on his wings.
 - diving too deep into the sea.
 - flying at low altitudes.
94. Which of the following statements is closest to the truth?
- The writer does not like TV as it gives a narrow view of things.
 - The writer likes TV but he does not like watching it from car windows.
 - The writer does not like TV because the picture is in a frame.
 - The writer does not like TV because the programmes are boring.
95. "In a car you are always in a compartment, and because you are used to it you do not realize that" In this sentence, 'it' refers to
- travelling in a car.
 - always being in a compartment, e.g. one's room, office.
 - seeing the scenery through the window frame.
 - seeing so much TV at home.
96. In the last sentence, the writer talks of a 'sense of presence'. He is referring to the presence of
- his own self as part of the scene.
 - the time that is now passing.
 - the scene and the beauty.
 - senses with which one feels.
97. The word 'overwhelming' means
- very strong
 - unavoidable
 - interesting
 - humorous

Passage – 2

Vacationing on a motorcycle, you see things in a way that is completely different from any other. In a car you are always in a compartment, and because you are used to it you do not realize that through that car window everything you see is just more TV. You are a passive observer and it is all moving by you boringly in a frame. On a motorcycle, however, the frame is gone. You are completely in contact with it all. You are in the scene, not just watching it anymore, and the sense of presence is overwhelming.

93. The writer likes travelling on the motorcycle. What is the most likely reason for this?
- The motorcycle has no windows.
 - The motorcycle does not go as fast as a car.
 - As the traveller is used to cars, travelling by motorcycle is a change.
 - Travelling by motorcycle, the writer feels that he is part of the scenery.

Passage – 3

I was lying down in a dark, lonely compartment of the speeding train, trying to sleep. But, quite unusually, sleep eluded me. A vague uneasiness gripped me. It was pitch dark outside. A few points of light flashed by as we sped through a small station and in the dim light I thought I saw a hand gripping the bars of my window. Once again the train was swallowed up by the impenetrable darkness. My heart pounded. My mouth was parched. I could not get up. I do not know how long I remained thus before the train began to slow down. The reassuring bright lights of the station we were entering revealed no intruder. I breathed again.

98. The narrator could not sleep because
- he usually found it difficult to fall asleep.
 - he could not find a place to lie down.
 - he was disturbed by some unspecified thoughts.
 - the people near him were disturbing him.

99. In the dim light he saw
- someone trying to climb into the train.
 - someone clinging to the bars of the window.
 - Someone was attempting to steal his bag.
 - someone standing outside the window.
100. Which of the following words best describes the condition of the traveller?
- Cautious
 - Imaginative
 - Observant
 - Nervous

Passage – 4

I was abruptly awakened by a noisy scuffle. The sun, a mere fringe over the horizon, immediately chased away the grey half-darkness. I was too sleepy to notice what was happening. Yuri was rolling over on the ground. I ran up to him but was struck dumb. With his right hand he was holding a cobra by the neck. Two sharp fangs showed from its jaws. The battle was over in a few minutes. A hollow hissing and convulsive jerks were then only reminders of a just-ended tussle. The catcher half-opened the lid of the box and calmly put the quarry in.

101. When the writer saw Yuri holding a cobra by the neck, he was 'struck dumb'. This means that he was
- extremely delighted
 - very much helpless
 - rather surprised
 - absolutely shocked
102. From the passage, Yuri appears to be a man who is
- calm and courageous
 - cunning and crafty
 - noisy and dangerous
 - active and jumpy
103. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made :
- The incident took place early in the morning
 - Yuri threw the snake away
- Which of these assumptions is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

Passage – 5

Urbanization and industrialization have often resulted in whole areas of forests being cleared to gain new land and to obtain timber for the various building projects. Large areas of fields and forests have disappeared to make way for concrete jungles many of which are fitted with huge plants and chimney stacks. Industrial growth has necessitated the increased demand for fuel oil to run the machines and in doing so produces industrial gases and fumes which belch through the chimney and pollute the atmosphere. The most evident elements in the contamination of the atmosphere are dust, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrous oxide.

104. The writer express the belief that
- there is plenty of scope for further industrialization.
 - unplanned growth of industry has done more harm than good.
 - the change from rural to urban growth is a change for the better.
 - the timber obtained from the forests has been beneficially used.
105. The effect on forest areas produced by the activity described in the first sentence is called
- devastation
 - deforestation
 - disfiguration
 - devaluation
106. The result of industrial development, according to the writer, are
- urbanization
 - no shortage of fuel oil.
 - greater availability of domestic gas.
 - greater fuel consumption and pollution.
107. The phrase 'concrete jungle' in the paragraph refers to the factories and houses built as a result of urbanization and industrialization. This phrase suggests that the author
- regrets that fields and forests have been replaced by city buildings.
 - believes that too much cement has been used in building factories.
 - disapproves of modern industrial expansion.
 - would like to go back to life in the jungle.

Passage – 6

I must say a word about the Eiffel Tower. I do not know what purpose it serves today. But I then heard it greatly disparaged as well as praised. I remember that Tolstoy was the chief among those who disparaged it. he said that the Eiffel Tower was a monument of man's folly, not of his wisdom. Tobacco, he argued, was the worst of all intoxicants, inasmuch as a man addicted to it was tempted to commit crimes which a drunkard never dared to do; liquor made a man mad, but tobacco clouded his intellect and made him build castles in the air. The Eiffel Tower was one of the creations of a man under such influence. There is no art about the Eiffel Tower. In no way can it be said to have contributed to the real beauty of the Exhibition. Men flocked to see it and ascended it as it was a novelty and of unique dimensions. It was the toy of the Exhibition. So long as we are children we are attracted by toys, and the Tower was a good demonstration of the fact that we are children attracted by trinkets. That may be claimed to be the purpose served by the Eiffel Tower.

108. Why did Tolstoy disparage Eiffel Tower?
- Man was foolish to build it.
 - Huge man-made structures did not appeal to him.
 - Men flocked to see it.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only B. 1 and 2 only
C. 1 and 3 only D. 2 and 3 only
109. Why did Tolstoy believe that tobacco was the worst of all intoxicants?
- Man lost his intellectual abilities under the influence of tobacco.
 - Tobacco kept man in a state of inebriation.
 - People who commit crimes are invariably addicted to tobacco.
 - Statements (a) and (b) above are correct in this context.
110. Why did men flock to the Eiffel Tower?
- Men were attracted to the castles built in the air.
 - Men lost their wisdom under the influence of intoxicants.
 - Men were attracted to childish things.
 - Men were attracted to things of no value.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: In this section, each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given below it. select the word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

111. In this University, there is no _____ for awarding scholarships on the basis of merit in examination alone.
- A. precedent B. opportunity
C. chance D. possibility
112. Can you pay _____ all these articles?
- A. out B. of
C. for D. off
113. He may not come, but we'll get ready in case he _____
- A. may B. will
C. shall D. does
114. He is quite _____; you can never count on him in matters of secrecy.
- A. unjust B. unbearable
C. inefficient D. unreliable
115. The Governor will _____ the oath of office to the thirty-five new ministers at 9.30 p.m. tomorrow.
- A. confer B. present
C. execute D. administer
116. Most of the students have forgotten to bring their certificates; they will be _____ by the Principal for this reason.
- A. reproached B. abused
C. accused D. reprimanded
117. The consequences of economic growth have now _____ to the lowest level.
- A. drawn B. slipped
C. percolated D. crept
118. Mrs. Ramsay did not know whether Miss Jane knew _____
- A. swimming
B. to swim
C. how to swim
D. how to swimming
119. He _____ the role of the organization in creating environmental awareness among the people.
- A. collaborated B. commanded
C. contrasted D. commended
120. We should give everyone training in citizenship but we have _____ this aspect till now.
- A. denied B. neglected
C. refused D. disallowed

Solutions

1. Answer. (b)
PRQS, the sentence starts with the pronoun 'he' because it is the subject. The Subject should be followed by the action or verb which is present in part R 'planned the entire strategy...' S describes how the work was done, i.e. 'single handed', but Q qualifies 'single-handed', therefore Q comes before S.
2. Answer. (d)
PSRQ, the subject 'rice' appeared in part P making it the first part. Here rice is being compared to other 'food crops' which is mentioned in S. Hence S follows P. R states why rice is prolific and comes after S. Q concludes the reason by comparing the yield of rice with other crops and comes last.
3. Answer. (d)
QPRS, Q introduces the subject, that is smallpox, and mentions that it was a dreaded disease. Q is followed by P which states till when the disease was dreaded. P also states a reason that begins with 'not only', 'not only' is always followed by but also which is found in R, therefore P is followed by R. Finally, S describes the real reason of the dread that is permanent disfiguring which becomes the last part
4. Answer. (d)
PQRS, the given sentence is already arranged in correct sequence. No rearrangement is required.
5. Answer. (c)
SPQR, the subject of the sentence, the traveler, is already fixed correctly at the beginning. It should have been followed by the verb 'Sat down' mentioned in P, but part S describes the reason for sitting down so S comes first and it will be followed by P. Q shows the purpose of sitting down, so Q comes after P. R only describes where the subject sat and comes at the end.
6. Answer. (b)
PSRQ, the subject in P "The house" is followed by its description in S as "gloomy" because the last word in P is "was". Then R begins to talk about the reason for gloominess, it becomes in part Q that the liveliest member was away, that being the reason for gloominess. So, Q is the last part.
7. Answer. (d)
PSRQ, P is the first part introducing the subject "he", P also says that he was a tiny man, S follows P because S describes why he is being called tiny, because he is barely five feet tall, tall being part r follows S. After describing about his height, part q comes stating that he also had a sprightly walk.
8. Answer. (c)
SRPQ, Q has the subject 'he' but it cannot be the first part because it also has the pronoun 'its' which must have been mentioned before. S becomes the first part of the sentence because it explains the reason for his (the subject's) ignorance. The part R mentions what he is unaccustomed to which is further explained in part P, so a life of rules and regulations comes together. Finally followed by Q because it describes what he does as a consequence of being unaccustomed.
9. Answer. (c)
The subject man will be followed by the verb 'looked at me' found in Q making it the first part. P clarifies that the man looked at 'me' for a moment, so P follows Q. S shows the second action that followed after looking that is tuning 'me' upside down. So, P is followed by S. The last action that is emptying the pockets after turning upside down is mentioned in part R making it the last part of the sentence.

10. Answer. (d)
SQRP, Part S points to 'who' which is mentioned in the beginning, therefore S becomes the first part of the sentence. S is followed by the main verb 'is visiting' in part Q, describing what the lady will be doing. She will be visiting 'us' which is part R, hence R follows Q. P states when the lady is visiting making it the last part.
11. Answer. (c)
PRSQ, the fixed part 'Animals' will be followed by the verb 'are able' mentioned in P, stating that animals are able to measure something. R states what they are able to measure, that is changes in day-length. S begins with by surely following R, because S begins to describe how the measure the changes in day-length. Part s is concluded in part q stating what animals exactly recognize, that is the passing of the seasons.
12. Answer. (c)
SRQP, R may look like the first part but then S fits nowhere. By starting with S we see R easily follows. S becomes the first part because it tells us which type of people the sentence is talking about. In part R it is mentioned how the people with hearing problems suffer, so r follows S. Q follows R because it states where the noises are experienced, P comes last stating that these noises are inaudible to others.
13. Answer. (a)
RPSQ, the time of any incident should be mentioned first and hence we start with R. After stating when the event took place, it should be stated what happened in 1940s which is stated in P. The allergic reactions stated in P are brought about by the liberation of small quantities of a substance as stated in S. So, S follows P. Q comes last clarifying that the histamine is liberated in the blood stream.
14. Answer. (b)
RSPQ, R relates to the attempts of transplant that have been made 'such as the lungs or the liver' and hence follows the fixed first part. S states have been made pointing to R. Here the first part of the sentence is complete, and the second part is joined by the conjunction 'but' found in part P. Hence P follows S. P and Q are connected, 'which' mentioned in P has been clarified as 'heart transplant' in Q.
15. Answer. (b)
PSQR, the sentence is about sports cars, so it starts with the subject 'Sports cars' followed by S which describes their quality 'with noisy exhausts'. Such cars are appealing as stated in Q. Finally, R states who find such cars appealing so R comes at the end.
16. Answer. (c)
PSRQ, P and S form a connection after the fixed part as they denote the place of friendship in life. The sentence is further continued by a conjunction 'but' in R. Which signifies that friendship is not everything and it cannot override truth and justice. So, 'R' is followed the final part Q. The sentence ends with Q.
17. Answer. (d)
PQRS, the parts are arranged in correct order and need no rearrangement.
18. Answer. (c)
PQSR, except P all other parts begin with 'that', 'but', and 'which', they cannot form the beginning of a sentence, so the sentence begins with P. P is connected to Q as Q states what the school masters believe. S begins with 'which' pointing to the quality mentioned in Q. So, S follows Q. R starts with the conjunction 'but' forming the second part of the sentence stating that we can only measure the quality of innate intelligence.

19. Answer. (a)
RPQS. R points to people who object he R is the first part, which is followed by P which states that such people do not realize. Realize is related to 'that' found in Q. P is followed by Q. And S relates to Q as it states that modern society is built around the automobile.
20. Answer. (c)
PRSQ, the sentence starts with P which mentions the idea behind the declaration made in R, making R the second part of the sentence. S states what the declaration was, that is 'the International Year of the child', hence S follows R. Finally, Q states that the declaration was made by 'the United Nations Organization', hence Q concludes the sentence.
21. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. "unease" is wrong expression because it is in noun form. Correct usage will be "with growing uneasiness", which is an adjective qualifying wait. Which means as time passed while I waited, I grew more and more uneasy.
22. Answer. (d)
There is no error in any part. The sentence is grammatically correct.
23. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. If we start the sentence with being, it means that we were rainy which is incorrect. The sentence indicates that the day was Rainy, and the day will be denoted by 'It'. So 'It being a rainy day' will be the correct idiomatic expression. Otherwise the meaning of the sentence changes.
24. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. By writing 'who' in the second part it has already been made clear that the sentence talks about 'a man'. The use of 'he' becomes redundant or repetitive. By omitting 'he' the sentence becomes grammatically correct.
25. Answer. (b)
The error is in second part. In the given sentence two events occur one after the other. 'He left' before 'we reached'. So, the event that was completed before the occurrence of the next event shall be expressed in past perfect tense. Therefore, the correct form of verb will be "had left".
26. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. Since "doing" was used in second part it should be followed by "doing" in third part as well instead of using "done". Such repetitive figure of speech is used in English grammar to create emphasis. This sentence indicates that a thing that is worth doing is also worthy of doing well. Here worth is the noun that must be followed by the verb doing.
27. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Returning means coming back to place from where you began. So, the use of back after returned becomes redundant. Without using back, the meaning remains the same. We can omit 'back' in part b, and use 'returned home.'
28. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. Here, "there" is an adverb that qualifies the verb 'is'. The position of 'there' in the sentence is incorrect. The correct usage should be 'there is no trouble'. It indicates the absence of any trouble in a country.
29. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. 'Considering' is a preposition that relates the facts to the principal and hence does not need to be followed by another preposition 'about'. A preposition like 'considering' should be followed by a pronoun like 'these' in this case. The use of about is unnecessary and shall be omitted. The sentence indicates that the principal offered him a seat only after considering certain facts.

30. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. By using 'not' after 'unless', both the negatives cancel each other. So, the correct usage will be 'unless he reports for duty immediately'. Since "unless" is negative it should be followed by affirmation, like "unless he reports for duty". In case "unless" was absent, we could have written "if he does not report" and expressed the same meaning.
31. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. 'One of the' should always be followed by a plural noun, expressing that the speaker chooses one from many. Hence 'features of travel' is the correct expression, indicating that there are many interesting features about Himachal Pradesh but the most interesting one among them is the provision of large number of travelers' lodges.
32. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.
33. Answer. (c)
'prefer' is a verb that is always followed by the preposition 'to' expressing choice or preference over something else. In this case choice of 'this book' over the 'other' one. 'Than' is used for comparing to options, 'prefer to' expresses choice. Correct expression will be 'to that one'.
34. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.
35. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. 'Tell' should be replaced with 'Ask'. Tell is a command whereas Ask is a request and hence more courteous in this case. As this is a request the sentence should start with 'Ask' rather than 'tell'.
36. Answer. (b)
The error is in second part. 'where was he going' is a question in itself but the given sentence is assertive. So, in the correct form the verb 'was' will follow the pronoun 'he' as, 'where he was going'.
37. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error. 'Memoranda' is a plural noun, so it is correctly followed by are. Memorandum is the singular form.
38. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. The adjective **hard** has two different adverbs, and they express opposite meanings. The adverb **hard** is used to modify a verb and means that the action is being done very intensely. The adverb **hardly** is used to modify a verb and means that the action is *not* being done very intensely. So there the correct usage will be 'working hard'.
39. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.
40. Answer. (a)
The error is in first part. Replace 'whom' with 'who'. 'Whom' is a pronoun which is the objective case of the pronoun 'who'. But who is the subject in the given sentence, and hence usage of 'whom' is incorrect here.
41. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Replace 'grave' with 'graver'. Since problems are being compared in the given sentence we will use the comparative form of 'grave' that is 'graver'.
42. Answer. (c)
The error is in third part. Replace 'good' with 'correct'. English is not good or bad, but it can be correct or incorrect. We can also say 'All of them speak English well', or 'All of them speak fluent English'. The error remains in part c.
43. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is grammatically correct and there is no error.

44. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Replace 'has' with 'have'. Since 'parents' is in plural form it will be followed by the plural form of has, i.e. 'have'.
45. Answer. (b)
Error is in second part. Replace 'have' with 'had'. Since two events are mentioned and both occurred in the past, the even that happened first will be expressed in past perfect tense. Hence 'had conquered' is the correct form.
46. Answer. (c)
Error is in third part. Every, each, either, neither are adjectives that are always followed by a singular pronoun. Every being singular takes singular subject. Therefore 'their ideas' should be replaced with 'his/her idea'.
47. Answer. (c)
QRSP, only Q starts with an indefinite article, all other sentences start with a definite article or a conjunction, so Q can become the first line. 'A little girl went fishing' is the beginning of a legend which is indicated in S1, so Q follows S. R states what happen when the little girl went fishing, hence follows Q. Instead of catching fish the girl caught the king of frogs, what the king frog said on being caught is mentioned in S, so S follows R. The thing that happened when the girl did as the king said has been indicated in P making it the last sentence.
48. Answer. (d)
QSRP, S1 starts by saying that Ramu was in a great hurry. So, the first line following S1 will be 'Q' as it shows the reason for Ramu's hurry. Further Line 'S' shows the consequence of his hurry, that is he forgets to look left or right as he always did. 'R' follows explaining the way he crossed without looking left or right as mentioned in S, So, R follows S. R shows careless ness which is clearly indicated in O, so P comes last following R.
49. Answer. (b)
RSQP, S1 states that Chandran was angry, R relates to S as 'R' shows the reason for Chandran's anger, so R is the first sentence. Since his pen was missing he thought that it must have been lost, which is stated in S, so S follows R. After he was convinced that the pen was lost a turn of events took place which is denoted by 'Just' in Q. So, Q follows S. His sisters name Saro is mentioned in Q and the same person is indicated by 'she' in P. So, P become the last sentence after Q.
50. Answer. (d)
PSRQ, the sound mentioned in S1 inspired a thought which is mentioned in P making P the first line. As a thought is inspired as stated in P, author rushes to confirm it, as stated in S. S follows P as the author rushed out to confirm his thought. R shows what the author saw, 'the policemen' Q states what 'they' were doing, so R is followed by Q.
51. Answer. (d)
SRQP, only S connects with S1, as both the sentences talks about fire and flames. Also, S states the reaction of the people on seeing the blazing rice. R takes the idea forward clarifying who the people included on the spot. The young men and boys were followed by active women and girls as mentioned in Q. Lastly the older people came as mentioned in P. The sentences that follow one after the other show the sequence of people arriving to fight the fire.
52. Answer. (c)
PSQR, S1 indicates a series of misconceptions, P mentions the most common misconception hence becomes the first sentence to follow S1. P states that all snakes being poisonous is a misconception, S takes the idea further as it states the

- number of such non-poisonous and poisonous snakes. Q introduces a fresh idea denoted by 'Another', so Q follows S. R clarifies the misconception stated in Q, hence R follows Q and becomes the last sentence to be arranged before S6.
53. Answer. (c)
PQSR, P becomes the first sentence because it describes how fire was discovered shedding light on the idea mentioned in S1. From discovery the idea shifted towards a comparison of making fire now and then. The idea of present use begins in Q indicated by 'now', saying how easy it is for us to make fire now. S follows indication that matches are very recent and the situation was completely different in the past. R describes the olden times, hence becomes the last sentence.
54. Answer. (c)
RQSP, R shows the first symptoms of pink eye and hence follows S1. The word 'also' in Q shows that R will be followed by Q as it further describes the symptoms. Q indicates a white discharge which is further explained in S, it can be identified by the words 'this discharge'. P comes last as it is also related to S6 related by the terms 'school-children in P and 'students' in S6.
55. Answer. (d)
PRQS, here the sentences are to be arranged in chronological manner, i.e. the sentences are arranged in the sequence in which they happened. So, P becomes the first part as it indicates the first immediate response. After replying to the office' message, the author rushes to the bank, indicated in R by 'then'. On the way the author takes care of other tasks as mentioned in Q. S takes further the ideas mentioned in Q, stating 'from the shop next to it' here it means the bank.
56. Answer. (c)
PRSQ, here P shows the objects of experiment and hence becomes the first line. R is directly connected to P as it talks about the same two plants. "But" in S indicates crucial details about the experiment, hence following R. S is connected to Q as both talk about music, Q further describes the music mentioned in S.
57. Answer. (a)
RQPS, R talks about 'this fallacy', the fallacy is the feeling mentioned in S1 hence R follows S1, R states that the fallacy can be disproved, and Q clarifies how this can be done. Q states studying some score and P reflects the observation of the study. So, R is followed by Q and Q is followed by P. S draws conclusion from the observation made in P. So, S follows P becoming the last sentence.
58. Answer. (b)
SRQP, from chronological point of view S becomes the first line as reflected by the words, 'Right from their school days'. R takes the idea of the dream further by mentioning that it was an 'honor'. Q explains why this is an honor, because the best one's lead, the idea in Q is further supported by P as it mentions the pride of parents. P is the last line as it connects to S6 through parents and emotions.
59. Answer. (c)
SQPR. S is the first sentence of the sequence. S1 states some ceaseless efforts, and a simple effort is mentioned in S. The use of solar thermal conversion is reflected in Q as it mentions a large number of applications. Some of these applications are mentioned in P. R mentions about the other efforts being made which is further explained in S6 making R the last sentence in the sequence.
60. Answer. (d)
QPSR, Q further describes the houses mentioned in S1 hence becomes the first sentence. Q describes a staircase which is continued to be described in P. So, P follows Q. S goes on further describing other aspects of the

- house mentioning excellent drainage systems. In R 'The drains' are further explained hence R follows S.
61. Answer. (b)
QPSR, Q tells us more about the library mentioned in S1 hence becomes the first sentence. Q also mentions books for the first time and is followed by P, P expresses the source of these books. S states a fact and is followed by R as R draws conclusion from S.
62. Answer. (b)
RSQP, R further explains S1 by mentioning that some fears are necessary, hence R follows S1. S follows R by giving an example and supporting the proposition given in R. As we are afraid of a rapidly coming automobile, as mentioned in S, we wait as mentioned in Q. therefore; Q follows S. P follows Q as P states that whatever is written in Q is sensible.
63. Answer. (d)
SPQR, S is the only independent line hence it becomes the first sentence. According to sequence of incidents P follows S, as after reaching the farm they will get out of the car as given in P. When they got out of the car they saw that there were millions of other people present there who had the same idea, as given in Q. R is connected to S6 as 'hill' is mentioned in both sentences. Hence R is the last line.
64. Answer. (d)
RPQS, exams are taken after teaching, so R follows S1. P follows R because it mentions the end of exam. Q follows P because assessment will be done after exam is over. And S is connected to S6, connected by span of time.
65. Answer. (c)
PSRQ, S1 and P talk about two similar proposal and thoughts of the centre, so P follows S1. P is followed by S because it states the opposition of these proposals by RBI. R further explains the opposition of RBI as mentioned in S and it is indicated by the term 'moreover' in R. Both Q and S6 talk about costs so Q will clearly be the last sentence. We can also choose the right answer by negating options as Q comes at the end of sequence in only one option.
66. Answer. (a)
RQSP, S1 is a statement which is contradicted in R starting with a 'But', hence R follows S1. Q supports the argument in R with an example. S draws conclusion from the example. P is directly connected to S6 because 'He' mentioned in s6 is 'The wise man' mentioned in P.
67. Answer. (b)
The use of will is redundant. The main verb is 'Go', till you reach is used to denote time. Further, the event will be completed in future but both other options are in past tense.
68. Answer. (d)
No improvement is required. The verb cope means to deal with. Cope when followed by the preposition with, it means to deal with some difficulty. Also, the sentence is in simple present tense. The sentence is correct.
69. Answer. (d)
No improvement is required. Loan is a temporary provision of money, usage is correct. Debt is an obligation. Demand is a claim to something owed. Advance is a supply in expectation of repayment.
70. Answer. (a)
From is used to denote a point of time. The preposition 'since' should be used here as five days is a period of time and the event started at the beginning of those five days.
71. Answer. (a)
The subject 'The teacher' is singular, hence 'was taken' will be the correct expression. Since the teacher was herself taken to the hospital so b and c are incorrect.
72. Answer. (a)
Here 'widely-ranged' is the correct expression of the adverb, and it qualifies the verb discussions.

73. Answer. (c)
Two complete events occurred, rescue happened first hence it will be expressed in past perfect tense, 'had rescued' will be the correct usage.
74. Answer. (d)
No improvement required. Grant means to permit as a favor. As the interview will be a favor the use of Grant is correct.
75. Answer. (a)
As the task was completed by 8 am the sentence is in past perfect tense, 'had written' will be the correct use.
76. Answer. (a)
'ought' represents advice, 'would' represents strong possibility of an event here. 'would have' will be the correct grammatical expression here. The sentence expresses that the accused was not sent to jail because of one witness.
77. Answer. (a)
'Looking for' means 'trying to find', hence it's the correct use here. Looking about means looking here and there. Looking after means taking care of something or someone. Looking into means looking into the depths of something.
78. Answer. (b)
'Abide' means 'to put up with'. 'abide' is always followed by the preposition 'by'.
79. Answer. (a)
The event of living in Chennai is over long back, hence the sentence is in past perfect tense. 'had lived' will be the correct expression.
80. Answer. (d)
The given sentence is in simple past. No improvement required.
81. Answer. (c)
'dispensed' should be followed by 'off'. Dispensed off means given away, therefore the sentence means that his services are no longer needed.
82. Answer. (d)

No improvement required. Illness is a condition and not a feeling.

83. Answer. (c)
Here 'passed each other' means crossed each other's path. No preposition is required by 'passed'.
84. Answer. (b)
The main subject 'The Chairman' is singular, hence singular verb 'is touring' will be used.
85. Answer. (d)
No improvement required. Sentence is idiomatically correct.
86. Answer. (c)
The sentence is in simple past tense. The past tense of 'lie' is 'lay'. Lie mean to take a position.
87. Answer. (c)
Accustom is followed by 'to'. So, the correct idiomatic expression will be 'accustom yourself to' or 'get accustomed to'.
88. Answer. (a)
Use of 'is' is incorrect, the correct usage should be 'does not exist'.

PASSAGE-1

89. Answer. (b)
'wearily' means 'tiredly'. No other option match other than exhausted.
90. Answer. (a)
He had tried to do something that the other seagulls had not done, that is why he had learned something new.
91. Answer. (b)
Jonathan had tried to fly very high unlike other sea gulls and failed, he was tired of trying very hard. According to context option-b follows.
92. Answer. (d)
Refer to the last line of the passage, "he had worked about work-saving low-altitude flying".

PASSAGE-2

93. Answer. (d)
It can be interpreted clearly from the last line where the writer mentions' "You are in the scene, not just watching it anymore".

94. Answer. (c)
It can be inferred from the line where the writer mentions, "You are a passive observer and it is all moving by you boringly in a frame."

95. Answer. (a)
We are used to travelling in a car when we travel long distances, this what 'it' refers to in the given excerpt.

96. Answer. (a)
Writer states that while travelling on a motorbike he is in the scene; therefore, he is talking about his own presence, his own self as part of the scene.

97. Answer. (a)
Very strong, overwhelming means overpowering, very strong is the only option that is most similar.

PASSAGE-3

98. Answer. (c)
The narrator says "quite unusually, sleep eluded me" negating option-a. He says he was lying down and also the compartment was lonely, therefore option-b and option-d also do not follow. Only option-c follows.

99. Answer. (b)
Can be inferred from the line, "I thought I saw a hand gripping the bars of my window".

100. Answer. (b)
The author was imaginative as he thought he saw something which was later revealed to be absent.

PASSAGE-4

101. Answer. (d)
Absolutely shocked, 'stuck dumb' means that the author was so shocked that he could not say a word.

102. Answer. (a)
Calm and courageous, he had caught the snake and was not afraid of its fangs showing that Yuri was courageous, and only with calm did he wait for the snake to lose the battle.

103. Answer. (a)

Only one is correct, which can be inferred from the line, "The sun, a mere fringe over the horizon, immediately chased away the grey half-darkness." The lines describe day break. Moreover, Yuri puts the snake in a box, therefore second assumption is incorrect.

PASSAGE-5

104. Answer. (b)
The author believes that unplanned growth of industry had done more harm than good. Expressions like, "concrete jungle", "fumes which belch through the chimney" and "contamination of atmosphere" confirm the belief.

105. Answer. (b)
Deforestation. The author writes, "whole areas of forests being cleared to gain new land", this means cutting down of trees which is known as deforestation.

106. Answer. (d)
Greater fuel consumption and pollution. The tone of the author is negative and critical, he does not support industrial development.

107. Answer. (a)
The author regrets that fields and forests have been replaced by city buildings. Because industrialization has led to more pollution and he regrets this.

PASSAGE-6

108. Answer. (b)
1 and 2 only. Tolstoy believes that Eiffel Tower was built by man under the influence of tobacco, hence 1 follows. "There is no art about the Eiffel Tower" Tolstoy says, it was only of unique dimensions which can only be attractive to children, hence 2 follows. 3 shows the childish quality of man and not any quality of Eiffel Tower.

109. Answer. (a)
Tolstoy believed "Tobacco clouded his intellect and made him built castles in the air", hence option-a follows.

110. Answer. (c)
Men were attracted to childish things. Tolstoy believed it was only of unique dimensions which can only be attractive to children.
111. Answer. (a)
Precedent means prior arrangement; no other option is suitable. Opportunity means a favorable juncture of circumstances. Chance is a synonym for opportunity, it also means something that happens without intention. Possibility is the condition of being possible.
112. Answer. (c)
For "Pay for" means give money to someone for goods received. So, it is the phrasal verb which will make the sentence grammatically correct, as the sentence talks about paying money for buying certain articles. Pay out means the act of receiving money or material gain as a compensation. Pay off means to pay a debt. Pay off has no meaning.
113. Answer. (a)
"May" shows slight possibility, and the speaker is not certain of his arrival therefore none other option follows other than (a). Will means being certain about future. Shall is used to express something that is inevitable. Does means to execute something.
114. Answer. (d)
Unreliable, someone we cannot count on or depend on is called as unreliable, therefore option-d follows. Unjust means characterized by injustice. Unbearable means not bearable. Inefficient means someone who cannot bring the desired result.
115. Answer. (a)
Confer means to bestow from a position of superiority. Present means a gift. Execute means to

- carry out fully. Administer means to manage or supervise the execution.
116. Answer. (d)
Reprimanded, it means a severe and formal scolding, while reproached means to express disappointment. Since we are talking about the Principal, option-d is more suitable. Abuse means subject to harmful or improper treatment. Accused is someone charged with a criminal offence.
117. Answer. (b)
Slipped means to move with a smooth sliding motion. Option-a drawn means showing effects of tension, pain or illness, the consequence of growth cannot always be low, so we cannot choose crept. Crept means to go very slowly, percolated means passed through a medium, therefore only option-b follows.
118. Answer. (d)
Swimming is a verb that needs no preposition. So, none of the other options are suitable. Swimming is an action we learn to do, so option-d is correct.
119. Answer. (d)
Commended, commended means appreciated. Collaborated, commanded and contrasted are out of context. Collaborated means to work jointly with others. Commanded mean to direct authoritatively. Contrasted means compared or appraised in respect to differences.
120. Answer. (b)
Neglected means not given proper attention, hence it is the only suitable option. Denied means to declare untrue. Refused means to show unwillingness. Disallowed means to refuse to allow.