

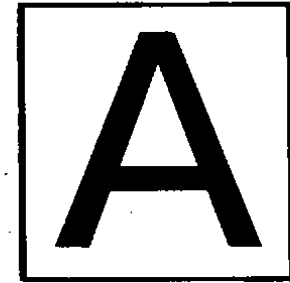
C.D.S (II) 2010

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

T.B.C. : Q-DETB-K-FO

Test Booklet Series

Serial No 085561



TEST BOOKLET
ENGLISH

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C, OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
DO NOT write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **all** items. Your total marks will depend **only** on the number of **correct** responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third (0.33)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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COMPREHENSION

Directions (For the 16 items which follow) :

In this section you have *five* short passages. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. First, read the passage and answer the questions based on the passage. You are required to select your answers from the given options.

PASSAGE I

One day we were becalmed among a group of small islands, most of which appeared to be uninhabited. As soon as we were in want of fresh water, the captain sent the boat ashore to bring off a cask or two. But we were mistaken in thinking there were no natives, for scarcely had we drawn near to the shore when a band of savages rushed out of the bush and assembled on the beach, brandishing their clubs and spears in a threatening manner.

1. The captain sent the boat to the shore to
 - (a) look for inhabitants
 - (b) find help
 - (c) find a place to settle there
 - (d) fetch some water

2. The savages brandished their spears in order to
 - (a) display their skill
 - (b) frighten the crew
 - (c) welcome the crew to the island
 - (d) tell the crew to leave

3. The inhabitants of the islands were
 - (a) man-eaters
 - (b) pirates
 - (c) cruel people
 - (d) primitive tribes

PASSAGE II

Nelson Mandela was appointed national volunteer-in-chief of the Defence Campaign; his deputy was Maulvi Cachalia, whose father had been one of the bravest resisters alongside Gandhi in 1907. Mandela toured the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal, visiting houses in the townships, explaining the plans, sometimes talking through the night. His task was to inspire people with confidence in their ability to overcome oppression through a direct non-violent challenge to the government. As always, there were the problems of being black in small towns, no hotels or taxis for Africans, nor were there telephone lines in township homes. This meant walking miles to the location and knocking on a likely looking door. Sometimes they were welcomed by an enthusiastic stranger; sometimes rebuffed by the cautious.

4. The purpose of Mandela's talks was to help people
 - (a) court arrests
 - (b) oppose oppression
 - (c) join him in his campaign tours
 - (d) get small town facilities

5. It is clear from the passage that the black Africans
 - (a) enjoyed small town facilities
 - (b) were helped by Gandhi in their freedom struggle
 - (c) had an unfavourable government
 - (d) liked visiting homes in townships

PASSAGE III

One day an army group won a land battle against the enemy. The commander feared that the enemy's powerful air force might bomb his camp that night in revenge. So he ordered all lights to be put out at 7:00 PM. At midnight the commander went round inspecting the camp. Seeing a light in a tent, he entered it. His son, an officer under him, was writing a letter. The son explained that he was writing to his mother about his brave deeds in battle. The commander told his son to add to his letter that by the time his mother received the letter he would have been shot dead for indiscipline.

6. The commander went round the camp at midnight because he
- (a) was too tired from the day's battle to go to sleep
 - (b) wished to check if his soldiers had obeyed his order
 - (c) was too worried about the next day's battle
 - (d) wished to check if enemies had entered his camp
7. The commander entered his son's tent because he
- (a) wished to see and talk to his son
 - (b) suspected that enemies had entered his tent
 - (c) wished to send a message to his wife
 - (d) had to punish any soldier who disobeyed his order
8. The son was writing a letter because he
- (a) wanted to write to his mother about his father's brave deeds in battle
 - (b) loved his mother so much that he had to write to her
 - (c) was eager to tell his mother about his own deeds
 - (d) did not care for orders since his father was the commander

PASSAGE IV

The heat-wave deepened during the following few days while Jack and I lazed about in the house and yards, wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments, because the more presentable ones were being packed by Mother. She was obviously not strong enough to cycle down to Hampshire, where Father and Jack had been one week-end, to see and rent a cottage in Ropley, near Alresford. From this prospective journey Jack had returned with half a dozen photographs taken with a plate-camera which he had made for himself, the aperture being a pinhole. This was only one of his many ingenious artefacts. I had studied the pictures, which included a church that leaned backwards, in the hope of finding that perpetually teasing certainty which we look for when about to take some adventurous step into the unknown. But Ropley remained unreal.

9. During the hot summer days the author and Jack
- (a) were taking adventurous steps into the unknown
 - (b) went visiting several churches in Ropley
 - (c) were busy repairing a camera
 - (d) were passing their time in idleness
10. They were planning
- (a) to move out to Ropley
 - (b) a trekking expedition to Alresford
 - (c) to do some photography
 - (d) to make some artefacts
11. The author and Jack were wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments because
- (a) they were very poor
 - (b) it was summer
 - (c) all their good clothes were already packed
 - (d) they were lazing about
12. The plate camera
- (a) was the only artefact made by Father and Jack
 - (b) was the only artefact Jack had made for himself
 - (c) was only one of Jack's many such artefacts
 - (d) was borrowed by Jack from his friend for taking half a dozen photographs
13. Father and Jack had been to Ropley one week-end
- (a) to take photographs of the church that leaned backwards
 - (b) because Ropley was unreal
 - (c) to take some adventurous step into the unknown
 - (d) to see and rent a cottage there

PASSAGE V

One day a tea contractor, Mr. Sharma was working on an estate with his wife and daughter. He noticed a light movement on the edge of the jungle, so he stopped to watch for a moment. To his astonishment a large tigress appeared and came towards Mr. Sharma. The tea contractor was a very brave man. He told his wife and daughter to run towards a nearby road, while he stepped to fight the tigress with a knife.

The tigress sprang at Mr. Sharma and knocked him down, but he managed to wound it with his knife. As a result, the tigress and Mr. Sharma knocked each other unconscious. Luckily for Mr. Sharma, a friend heard the noise of the fight and came to investigate. He found Mr. Sharma and carried him to the road. Then he stopped a car and sent the injured man to a hospital, where he eventually recovered.

The tigress disappeared for a few days but was later hunted down and shot by a Game Ranger. The Game Ranger discovered that the tigress had injured her paw in a wire trap and had been unable to hunt wild animals in its normal manner.

14. When did Mr. Sharma's friend go to see what was wrong ?
- (a) When he saw the tigress attacking his friend
 - (b) Just before the tigress was knocked down
 - (c) When the friend was knocked down
 - (d) When he heard something unusual
15. When Mr. Sharma saw the tigress, he was
- (a) surprised
 - (b) afraid
 - (c) nervous
 - (d) angry
16. Mr. Sharma stayed on to fight the tigress for
- (a) he wanted to try to protect his wife and daughter
 - (b) he was a strong man who loved fighting
 - (c) he couldn't run as quickly as his wife
 - (d) the tigress caught him before he could run

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions (For the following 16 items) :

In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

An example has been solved for you.

S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.

S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.

P : So the mother asked him to find the work.

Q : They were very poor.

R : He lived with his mother.

S : But Jack refused to work.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) R - Q - P - S

(b) P - Q - R - S

(c) Q - P - R - S

(d) R - P - S - Q

Explanation : The proper sequence in this example is R - Q - P - S which is marked (a). Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

17. S_1 : When he joined the college, he was an adolescent and immature.

S_6 : But his sagacity helped him get a good job.

P : He learnt a lot from his experiences at the college.

Q : He had to get suitably employed.

R : Four years of study in the college changed him completely.

S : When he left it he was ready to face the problems of life.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) P - Q - R - S

(b) S - R - Q - P

(c) R - P - S - Q

(d) Q - S - R - P

18. S_1 : There is still another important characteristic of living things.

S_6 : And abrupt changes occur too, which are called mutations.

P : One generation is not a perfect copy of the preceding generation.

Q : Plants and animals are not exactly like their parents.

R : That attribute is the capacity to evolve.

S : There is a continual realignment of inherited characteristics.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) P - S - Q - R

(b) R - Q - P - S

(c) Q - S - R - P

(d) R - S - P - Q

19. S_1 : Your resources, like money are limited.

S_6 : For that matter the need for a leader arises only in relation to other people.

P : You must invest them wisely.

Q : Everything cannot be directly attended to by yourself.

R : Sooner or later you should learn to delegate your authority to others.

S : You have to depend on others.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) S - R - P - Q

(b) Q - R - S - P

(c) P - R - Q - S

(d) S - Q - R - P

20. S_1 : In ancient India the city of Ujjain was quite famous.

S_6 : So one can see what a great love all who care for India must feel for this ancient city.

P : Here lived at one time the poet Kalidas.

Q : He was a famous learned astronomer.

R : And here also came and worked Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur.

S : It was always renowned as a seat of learning.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) P - S - R - Q

(b) S - P - R - Q

(c) Q - S - R - P

(d) S - R - P - Q

21. S_1 : One of the odd-looking birds of the ocean is the penguin.

S_6 : With the aid of flippers they can dive into the water.

P : Penguins cannot fly.

Q : It is found in the cold regions of the Antarctic circle.

R : Their wings have been changed into swimming flippers.

S : They use them like oars.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) P - Q - R - S

(b) Q - P - R - S

(c) R - S - P - Q

(d) Q - R - S - P

22. S₁ : Clothes should fit well.
- S₆ : They absorb sweat from the body and pick up dust from the surroundings.
- P : Clothing that is too slack chafes the skin and is uncomfortable.
- Q : Tight garments can constrict the organs of the body, especially those of the abdomen.
- R : Clothes should be kept clean.
- S : If they are too tight they can constrict the blood vessels in the skin.
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) P - Q - S - R
- (b) Q - R - P - S
- (c) S - R - Q - P
- (d) S - Q - P - R

23. S₁ : Get hold of the catalogues of the colleges in the United States.
- S₆ : They all aim at the first rate.
- P : I think there is a common feature and that every course given has a similar aim.
- Q : Is there any common feature in these courses ?
- R : You will find courses in innumerable subjects.
- S : Is there any aim which all of them have ?
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) R - Q - S - P
- (b) P - Q - R - S
- (c) R - Q - P - S
- (d) P - R - S - Q

24. S₁ : If we dump sewage into a stream, on a small scale, the stream dissolves it and purifies it.
- S₆ : For this overwhelming kind of pollution we need to coin a new term which we call super-pollution.
- P : It can no longer deal even with the small quantity of sewage which it once accepted without difficulty.
- Q : Ten miles downstream the water is pure again.
- R : The system has broken down.
- S : But if we dump large quantities of sewage, we end by killing the purifying bacteria and then the stream has lost its power to purify.
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) Q - S - P - R
- (b) R - S - Q - P
- (c) P - R - Q - S
- (d) P - Q - R - S

25. S₁ : She was born into a poor family of labourers and died because poverty could not let her live.
- S₆ : So, while the world was celebrating International Women's Day, Rita's mother, Mrs. Veena, spent the day trying to get her daughter justice, which eluded her in life.
- P : She died not because she was ill, but because she had been allegedly beaten by her husband and in-laws for not bringing in sufficient dowry.
- Q : At the young age of twenty, Rita breathed her last at J.P. Hospital on February 20.
- R : Ironically, however, no one paid heed to Rita's woes when she used to cry for help.
- S : The police have not taken any action either till date.
- The proper sequence should be :
- (a) Q - P - R - S
- (b) S - R - P - Q
- (c) P - R - S - Q
- (d) R - P - Q - S

26. S₁ : We were so evenly matched that for a time the end was difficult to tell.

S₆ : Then his comrade's knife, thrown at me, struck him on the back and, piercing it, quite finished him.

P : Already I was counting him a dead man and myself victorious.

Q : I had only to wear him out to have him at my mercy.

R : Presently, however, there came a change.

S : My opponent's wild living made him incapable of coping with a prolonged bout and his strength seemed to start ebbing away.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) S - R - Q - P

(b) Q - R - S - P

(c) R - Q - S - P

(d) R - S - Q - P

27. S₁ : William Cowper was born in 1731 at the rectory of Berkhamstead.

S₆ : He left Westminster in 1748.

P : From both sides (mother and father) he was well-connected.

Q : He was the son of a country rector.

R : Cowper was sent to a boarding house at the nearby village where the bullying brought on a nervous inflammation of the eyes.

S : He then moved to Westminster School where he was reasonably happy.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) P - Q - R - S

(b) P - R - Q - S

(c) R - S - Q - P

(d) Q - P - R - S

28. S₁ : John Young, the astronaut, piloted the 75-ton space-shuttle, Columbia.

S₆ : And it moved smoothly to a stop as the crew rushed to greet it.

P : The Columbia, however, landed safely at the Edwards Air Force base in the Mojave desert.

Q : The space-shuttle circled the Earth 36 times.

R : It was dangerous because a re-usable craft was being used now.

S : This flight was fraught with dangers.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) P - Q - S - R

(b) S - Q - R - P

(c) P - R - S - Q

(d) Q - S - R - P

29. S₁ : Rutherford was the son of a Scot's emigrant to New Zealand.

S₆ : Life was hard, but it was adventurous.

P : They had 12 children, of whom Rutherford was the fourth.

Q : His father established the first flax mill in South Island.

R : He was brought up in a real frontier atmosphere and it entered into the nature of the man.

S : His mother was the first woman school teacher in New Zealand.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) P - R - Q - S

(b) Q - S - R - P

(c) Q - R - S - P

(d) Q - S - P - R

30. S₁ : Isaac possessed a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge by the simplest means.

S₆ : Thus, even in his boyish sports, he was continually searching out the secrets of philosophy.

P : Yet nothing could be more simple.

Q : You will never guess how the boy could compel that unseen wonder, the wind to tell him the measure of its strength.

R : For instance, what methods do you suppose he took to find out the strength of the wind ?

S : He jumped against the wind and by the length of the jump he could calculate the force of the wind.

The proper sequence should be :

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

31. S₁ : Life is a gift of God to man.

S₆ : Oh Lord! What fools we mortals are ?

P : What an invaluable gift!

Q : Every morning He fills 24 hours in wallets of each of us and never asks questions.

R : The other is time.

S : Irrespective of these gifts, we grumble.

The proper sequence should be :

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

32. S₁ : The common man has a vote in Parliament.

S₆ : For that, his sole resource is his native wit and will.

P : If he likes to make use of the machinery of a democracy, he can have questions asked in the house.

Q : But there is no machinery by which he can control the organs which mould opinion.

R : In the last resort he can destroy one government and make another.

S : He has a parliamentary representative whom he can badger and heckle.

The proper sequence should be :

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

39. The Government wants that by the veterinary surgeons by the butchers
all the goats slaughtered must be medically examined.
P Q
R S

The correct sequence should be :

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

40. The general line about television is that it is very exciting, but also potentially very dangerous
immensely powerful that I took myself.
P Q
R S

The correct sequence should be :

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

41. The second test of good government is that to every man and woman
and act only with their consent it should give a lot of freedom
P
Q R
and should treat their personalities with respect and sympathy.
S

The correct sequence should be :

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

42. The teacher warned that he would not let go home those students
P Q R
who do not finish the class work.
S

The correct sequence should be :

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

43. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, quite a number of economists in the near future
P
at the possibility of were seriously perturbed the world facing starvation.
Q R S

The correct sequence should be :

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

44. The best way of understanding our own civilization is to examine an ordinary man in the life of
P Q R
an ordinary day.
S

The correct sequence should be :

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

45. What greater thing is there for two human souls to feel to rest on each other in all sorrow,
P Q
that they are joined for life, to strengthen each other in all labour.
R S

The correct sequence should be :

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

46. Fame by showing off to the best advantage one's ability and virtue is earned.
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be :

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

47. When he was a child passed his happiest hours
P
the boy who was to become Britain's Baron Haden staring out of his apartment window
Q R
living in New York.
S

The correct sequence should be :

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

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions (For the following 22 questions) :

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

48. Young school students now-a-days are subjected to intense pressure from peers and parents alike
(a) (b)
to fetch high marks in public examinations. No error.
(c) (d)
49. The candidate's performance was not upto mark in the interview. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
50. After a successful tour of Europe, my old parents returned back to India on New Year's day.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
51. The commission set up to submit a report
(a)
about the reasons for the fall in educational standards
(b)
could not complete its work even after two years. No error.
(c) (d)
52. Though death is a daily fact, it is a wonder that people should behave to be immortal.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)

53. It would be more better if you could paint the gate green. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
54. Being his sole companion, I was the one to who he naturally looked for help. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
55. He came to report that the work went very slowly
 (a)
because the X-ray machine was not working very good that morning. No error.
 (b) (c) (d)
56. The principal objected to them wearing short skirts at the function. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
57. I spent nearly four and half years at Harrow of which three were in the Army class. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
58. Considerable encouragement for the scheme
 (a)
has been received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which has promised their full support.
 (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
59. He collected his bags, said good-bye to us and left for home immediately. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
60. All the players agreed to divide the cash prize between themselves without any argument.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)

61. He is very ill; I am afraid he is going to die. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
62. The tourist did not know the local language, but he used signs to make people understand
 (a) (b)
that he wanted to reach to Darjeeling quickly. No error.
 (c) (d)
63. The Vice-Chancellor consulted the students as well as the teachers on last Monday and decided
 (a) (b)
to reopen the university on Friday next. No error.
 (c) (d)
64. Everybody was trying to shake hand with the Minister. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
65. A friend of his received him at the station. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
66. Mohan was your best friend a month ago but you now seem to
 (a) (b)
have broken with him altogether. No error.
 (c) (d)
67. It is a great loss indeed but how far he is to be blamed for it I am not quite sure. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
68. The "Akbar Nama" is among the major historical texts in the Indian past. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
69. Whether he is writing about a taxi driver and an interesting sketch of a woman,
 (a) (b)
he is always at his ease. No error.
 (c) (d)

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions (For the following 7 items) :

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible substitutions for the underlined part are given. 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).

An example has been solved for you.

The young child has sung very sweet song.

- (a) singed
- (b) sung the
- (c) sang a
- (d) No improvement

For the above item, the correct sentence should read, "The young child sang a very sweet song". (c) is, therefore, the correct answer.

70. I am afraid you two are at cross purpose.

- (a) are at cross-purposes
- (b) are in cross-purposes
- (c) are at a cross-purpose
- (d) are with cross-purposes

71. Take care that you are not to be cheated.

- (a) that you will not be cheated
- (b) you will not be cheated
- (c) that you are not cheated
- (d) No improvement

72. Can you tell me where has he gone ?

- (a) where has gone he
- (b) where gone has he
- (c) where he has gone
- (d) No improvement

73. No sooner I heard the shot when I rushed to the spot.

- (a) No sooner I heard the shot than
- (b) No sooner did I hear the shot when
- (c) No sooner did I hear the shot than
- (d) No improvement

74. Hardly he had entered the station, when the train whistled.

- (a) Hardly had he entered
- (b) Hardly he entered
- (c) He hardly had entered
- (d) No improvement

75. Let's go for a walk, shouldn't we ?

- (a) shall we
- (b) can we
- (c) can't we
- (d) No improvement

76. The teacher asked me what is the matter.

- (a) what was the matter
- (b) what the matter is
- (c) what the matter was
- (d) No improvement

ANTONYMS

Directions (For the following 24 items) :

Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

77. PROBITY
(a) Dishonesty
(b) Timidity
(c) Treachery
(d) Insincerity
78. CONTEST
(a) Accept
(b) Defeat
(c) Lose
(d) Run for
79. SPORADIC
(a) Surviving
(b) Sweeping
(c) Restrained
(d) Persistent
80. IMPLICATION
(a) Consideration
(b) Exoneration
(c) Conclusion
(d) Interpretation
81. APPOSITE
(a) Intemperate
(b) Inappropriate
(c) Indecent
(d) Incriminatory
82. GREGARIOUS
(a) Indecent
(b) Unsociable
(c) Above reproach
(d) Unlovable
83. CHIVALRY
(a) Dishonesty
(b) Discourtesy
(c) Disobedience
(d) Disaffection
84. DISMAL
(a) Bright
(b) Indifferent
(c) Fast
(d) Energetic
85. SANGUINE TEMPER
(a) Despairing nature
(b) Peaceful temperament
(c) Rude behaviour
(d) Selfish nature
86. MEAGRE
(a) Extravagant
(b) Abundant
(c) Prosperous
(d) Surplus
87. IMPERIL
(a) Safeguard
(b) Construct
(c) Create
(d) Brighten

88. OSTENSIBLY
(a) Elaborately
(b) Really
(c) Vaguely
(d) Sensibly
89. CONSOLIDATED
(a) Disjointed
(b) Broken
(c) Weakened
(d) Lost
90. CHRONIC
(a) Pathetic
(b) Characteristic
(c) Temporary
(d) Mild
91. DILIGENT
(a) Forgetful
(b) Imprudent
(c) Careless
(d) Confused
92. CALLOUS
(a) Considerate
(b) Indifferent
(c) Indulgent
(d) Generous
93. VITUPERATIVE
(a) Joyous
(b) Congratulatory
(c) Critical
(d) Virtuous
94. AWKWARD
(a) Awful
(b) Satisfactory
(c) Graceful
(d) Easy

95. SMUG
(a) Satisfied
(b) Dissatisfied
(c) Serious
(d) Delighted
96. OPPRESSIVE
(a) Gentle
(b) Kindly
(c) Smooth
(d) Orderly
97. OBSCURE
(a) Inconspicuous
(b) Veiled
(c) Clear
(d) Distinct
98. CLINCH
(a) Lose
(b) Clasp
(c) Deal
(d) Seal
99. ENERVATE
(a) Decelerate
(b) Strengthen
(c) Push forward
(d) Aggravate
100. TO PUT UP WITH
(a) To stay together
(b) To talk politely
(c) To dislike
(d) To move along with

SYNONYMS

Directions (For the following 20 items) :

Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

101. CRASS

- (a) Casual
- (b) Coarse
- (c) Stupid
- (d) Sterile

102. ACCOMPLISH

- (a) Amass
- (b) Acquire
- (c) Adhere
- (d) Achieve

103. CURSORY

- (a) Little
- (b) Quick
- (c) Eager
- (d) Tender

104. ENVISAGED

- (a) Ensured
- (b) Idealized
- (c) Contemplated
- (d) Created

105. FICKLE

- (a) Awkward
- (b) Inconsistent
- (c) Silly
- (d) Ugly

106. RESENTMENT

- (a) Annoyance
- (b) Anger
- (c) Disagreement
- (d) Dismissal

107. OBDURATE

- (a) Angry
- (b) Calm
- (c) Obsessed
- (d) Adamant

108. OBSCURE

- (a) Unknown
- (b) Neglectful
- (c) Occasional
- (d) Old

109. RELUCTANT

- (a) Averse
- (b) Forego
- (c) Redundant
- (d) Amenable

110. REVELATION

- (a) Anticipation
- (b) Imagination
- (c) Revel in
- (d) Disclosure

111. OSTRACISE

- (a) Censure
- (b) Sentence
- (c) Banish
- (d) Berate

112. APPALLED

- (a) Shocked
- (b) Saddened
- (c) Scared
- (d) Alarmed

113. IMBECILITY

- (a) Stupidity
- (b) Rusticity
- (c) Verbosity
- (d) Incoherence

114. COLLUSION

- (a) A conflict
- (b) A secret agreement
- (c) A consultation
- (d) A misunderstanding

115. HESITANT

- (a) Antagonistic
- (b) Grumbling
- (c) Contradict
- (d) Undecided

116. DECEPTIVE

- (a) Disagreeable
- (b) Misleading
- (c) Mistake
- (d) Debatable

117. PALPABLE

- (a) Obvious
- (b) Immense
- (c) Sufficient
- (d) Hidden

118. LAID-BACK

- (a) Lie in wait
- (b) Sorry state
- (c) Lamé
- (d) Easy-going

119. SAUNTERING

- (a) Jogging
- (b) Brisk walking
- (c) Travelling
- (d) Strolling

120. POMPOUS

- (a) Grandiose
- (b) Polished
- (c) Modest
- (d) Skilled

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Q-DETB-K-FO

(28 - A)