

# Turning Point

**Defence Academy**

Run by-

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# CDS

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**(English)**

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## ENGLISH

**Direction (1-10):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase:

1. He went on sowing wild oats:  
he reaped suffering in his later life.  
(A) inviting troubles as a boy  
(B) warning others as a youngman  
(C) irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age  
(D) sowing grains called oats when young
2. I don't know why she has become stand-offish recently.  
(A) angry (B) hilarious  
(C) indifferent (D) unmanageable
3. Why don't you put an end to blowing your own trumpet?  
(A) playing your own trumpet to produce music  
(B) making too much noise  
(C) praising your own abilities and achievements  
(D) none of these
4. I knew he had an axe to grind and turned down his offer of help.  
(A) a blunt axe (B) a sharp tongue  
(C) a private interest to serve  
(D) a tendency to flight
5. The saint's life was an open book.  
(A) an uncomplicated one  
(B) one that held no secrets  
(C) an example to all  
(D) an interesting biography
6. Reading between the lines I realised that my friend wanted to keep something from me.  
(A) looking for meanings that are not actually expressed  
(B) Reading carelessly  
(C) reading with anxiety  
(D) glancing over the lines
7. Sometimes, it happens that we have to give the devil his due.  
(A) to give-credit to even a notorious person  
(B) to give encouragement even to the enemy  
(C) to invite the devil  
(D) to stand in the way of the devil
8. The king had been made to eat humble pie.  
(A) to eat slowly  
(B) to have an excellent dish  
(C) to eat a good pie  
(D) to have to apologise

9. He was given Hobson's choice by the employer.  
(A) excellent choice  
(B) no real choice at all  
(C) choice to live or die  
(D) first choice
  10. He has a very nice manner, but says with a grain of salt.  
(A) to listen to something with considerable doubt  
(B) to talk sensibly  
(C) to criticise  
(D) to complement
  11. That which lasts for a short time.  
(A) Regular (B) Transitory  
(C) Rotatory (D) Repository
  12. Ready to believe anything.  
(A) Credible (B) Incredible  
(C) Credulous (D) Incredulous
  13. A four footed animal.  
(A) Tetraped (B) Quadruped  
(C) Polyped (D) Double-paired
  14. A person who believes in the total abolition of war.  
(A) Socialist (B) Communist  
(C) Fascist (D) Pacifist
  15. Constant efforts to achieve something.  
(A) Patience (B) Vigour  
(C) Attempt (D) Perseverance
- Direction (16-20):** In the following questions, the following sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/ Active voice.
16. We all know that there is only one God.  
(A) We are all known that there is only one God.  
(B) It is known to us all that there is only one God.  
(C) We have all known that there is only one God.  
(D) Only one God is known by us all.
  17. The people elected him Mayor.  
(A) Him was elected Mayor by the people.  
(B) He was elected Mayor by the people.  
(C) Mayor is elected by the people.  
(D) He is elected by the people Mayor.
  18. Don't laugh at me.  
(A) Let me be laughed at.  
(B) Let me be not laughed at.  
(C) I am laughed at.  
(D) Let me be not laughed.
  19. I saw him leaving the house.  
(A) Leaving the house he was seen by me.

- (B) He was seen leaving the house by me.  
 (C) He had been seen leaving the house.  
 (D) He was seen to be leaving the house.
20. Someone pulled the bull violently:  
 (A) The bull had been pulled violently by someone.  
 (B) The bull was to be pulled violently by someone.  
 (C) The bull had been pulled violently.  
 (D) The bull was pulled violently.
- Directions (21-25):** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.
21. If I am the P.M. I would ban all processions.  
 (A) will be (B) were  
 (C) am (D) No improvement
22. Mrs. Madhuri has great respect and unlimited faith in her Director.  
 (A) respect and unlimited faith for  
 (B) respect for and unlimited faith for  
 (C) respect for and unlimited faith in  
 (D) respect in and unlimited faith for
23. He is addicted to smoke.  
 (A) addicted to smoking  
 (B) used to smoke  
 (C) addicted of smoking  
 (D) addicted with smoking
24. Write down the address lest you may forget.  
 (A) You may not forget  
 (B) You cannot forget  
 (C) You will forget  
 (D) You should forget
25. We used to get up early in the morning, have breakfast and then went out to play.  
 (A) go out to play (B) gone out to play  
 (C) had gone out to play (D) played
- Directions (26-30):** In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.
26. 1. A bad habit is harmful, none as harmful as smoking  
 P. But habit is second nature, smokers remain smokers for life.  
 Q. Besides being expensive, smoking does injury to one's health.  
 R. In the long run he may get something worse-lung

- cancer.  
 S. A smoker gets nothing but smoke for his money.  
 6. Then why get that bad habit.  
 (A) RPQS (B) QRPS  
 (C) SPRQ (D) PRQS
27. 1. Phobic reactions are strong, irrational fears of specific objects or situations.  
 P. But there is no objective danger.  
 Q. For example, when a person is extremely fearful of birds, snakes, heights or closed places, the label phobia is applied to the person's fear and avoidance.  
 R. He usually recognizes that his fear is irrational.  
 S. A person suffering from phobic neurosis knows what he is afraid of.  
 6. But he cannot control it.  
 (A) QPSR (B) SRQP  
 (C) SQPR (D) RSQP
28. 1. In this life there are no gains without pains.  
 P. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy  
 Q. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties  
 R. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last.  
 S. Gainers lose their zest if there is no real struggle.  
 6. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition  
 (A) PQRS (B) QSRP  
 (C) QRSP (D) RSPQ
29. 1. One Botany professor always tried to convince his student that his branch of biology is superior to all the others  
 P. His most persuasive argument, however, came during a laboratory session.  
 Q. And they don't eat very much.  
 R. Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen.  
 S. Plants he noted never run away or bite.  
 6. "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said  
 (A) PRSQ (B) SQPR  
 (C) PSRQ (D) SQRP
30. 1. Failure is nothing to be ashamed of for there is hardly any man who has not failed in life, not once but many times.  
 P. What is important is the way we take our failure.  
 Q. It has been well said that he who never made a mistake never achieved anything of great worth.

- R. From the little child who tries to stand up to the would-be conqueror who tries to conquer some new territory, everyone has to face failure.
- S. If we face our failure boldly and resolve to fight again we are sure to achieve victory in the long run.
6. Thus failures can prove stepping stones in our march to victory.
- (A) RSQP (B) PQRS  
(C) RPQS (D) RQPS

**Directions (31-40):** In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

It is summed up in a single word - Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove man from the 31 and the root cause of hunger and 32 is abolished forever.

Man is the only 33 that consumes without 34. He does not give milk, he ploughs, he cannot run 37 enough to catch rabbits. 38 he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare 39 that will prevent them from 40 and the rest he keeps for himself.

31. (A) area (B) scene  
(C) place (D) light
32. (A) overwork (B) work  
(C) while (D) waste
33. (A) body (B) worm  
(C) human (D) creature
34. (A) drinking (B) producing  
(C) eating (D) sleeping
35. (A) does (B) do  
(C) did (D) has done
36. (A) too idle (B) too strong  
(C) too weak (D) too quick
37. (A) slow (B) fast  
(C) idle (D) dull
38. (A) yet (B) but  
(C) then (D) thus
39. (A) maximum (B) minimum  
(C) average (D) capacity
40. (A) producing (B) creating  
(C) eating (D) striving

**Direction (41-50):** In the following question, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

#### Passage

The Printing press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people-pray, what kind of knowledge

is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the booksellers' action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

41. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they .....  
(A) disseminate knowledge  
(B) are informative  
(C) are informative  
(D) satisfy a typically serious reader
42. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to .....  
(A) give wide publicity to Dickens' works  
(B) offer the readers what best he could  
(C) counter the trash  
(D) make money easily
43. What is the main contention of the passage?  
(A) to stress the popularity of the printing press  
(B) to point out the disappointment of serious readers  
(C) to shed light on the morale of the publishers  
(D) to bring out the evil impacts of the printing press
44. The author's contention makes us feel that he .....  
(A) is unilateral in his argument  
(B) is balanced  
(C) is a typical critic  
(D) argues convincingly
45. Who is Charles Dickens?  
(A) A playwright (B) An epic poet  
(C) A short story writer (D) A novelist

#### Passage-II

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the

orient, for example is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

46. What is the main theme of the passage?  
 (A) Concept of time in pre-industrial world  
 (B) The Greek concept of time  
 (C) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world  
 (D) The orientals and their awareness of time
47. The orientals are alien to  
 (A) the business of amusement  
 (B) the notion of time as a collection of minutes  
 (C) industrialization  
 (D) the fine art of doing nothing
48. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world  
 (A) knows the utility of time  
 (B) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully  
 (C) does not care about each minute  
 (D) cares much for every minute
49. According to the author:  
 (A) the orientals are very punctual  
 (B) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual  
 (C) the Greek and the orientals are very punctual  
 (D) the Indians are very punctual
50. The 'orient' in the passage refers to:  
 (A) China and Japan  
 (B) Japan and England  
 (C) England and American  
 (D) America alone

**Directions (51-60):** In the following question, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error mark (D) as your answer.

51. To die with honour (A)/ is better than (B)/ live with dishonour. (C)/ No error (D)
52. It is I (A)/ who is to blame. (B)/ for this bad situation. (C)/ No error (D)
53. Gowri told me (A)/ his name after (B)/ he left. (C)/ No error (D)
54. John would have told (A)/ you the truth (B)/ if you had asked him. (C)/ No error (D)

55. My sister (A)/ has read (B)/ pages after pages of the Bible. (C)/ No error (D)
56. Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on (A)/ what papers you have selected (B)/ but on how you have written them. (C)/ No error (D)
57. Heavy rain (A)/ prevented us (B)/ to go to the cinema. (C)/ No error (D)
58. If the majority of the individuals in a state (A)/ prosper (B)/ the State itself would prosper. (C)/ No error (F)
59. If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations (A)/ they will be stopped, ticketed (B)/ and have to pay a fine. (C)/ No error (D)
60. He asked (A)/ supposing if he fails (B)/ what he would do. (C)/ No error (D)

**Directions (61-70):** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

61. It 'll rain soon, ..... ?  
 (A) won't it (B) ought it  
 (C) isn't it (D) may it
62. My book is the new one; ..... is the torn one.  
 (A) Your (B) the book of you  
 (C) yours (D) the book your
63. The needn't worry, ..... ?  
 (A) isn't it (B) doesn't it  
 (C) don't it (D) need they
64. He is indifferent alike..... praise and blame.  
 (A) in (B) to  
 (C) for (D) about
65. King George V's accession ..... the throne was celebrated with great pomp.  
 (A) for (B) with  
 (C) against (D) to
66. We are all very indignant ..... the injustice done to him.  
 (A) for (B) of  
 (C) to (D) at
67. If she ..... a bird, she would fly.  
 (A) is (B) are  
 (C) were (D) was
68. The greater the demand, ..... the price.  
 (A) higher (B) high  
 (C) the higher (D) the high
69. Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of ..... Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.  
 (A) her to marry (B) her marrying

- (C) she marrying (D) she to marry
70. Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and .....
- (A) Mexico does neither  
(B) Mexico doesn't either  
(C) neither Mexico does  
(D) either does Mexico

**Directions (71-80):** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given bold word.

71. IRREVERENCE  
(A) disrespect (B) cruelty  
(C) unkindness (D) invalidity
72. AMICABLE  
(A) poisonous (B) friendly  
(C) satisfying (D) heartening
73. PRUDENT  
(A) skilled (B) experienced  
(C) cautious (D) criminal
74. PANACEA  
(A) flatter (B) praise  
(C) inactivity (D) cure-all
75. BENEVOLENCE  
(A) ill will (B) morbidity  
(C) kindness (D) vision
76. VINDICATE  
(A) open (B) ventilate  
(C) justify (D) recommend
77. OCCULT  
(A) religious (B) unnatural  
(C) supernatural (D) strong
78. MENACE  
(A) request (B) prayer  
(C) threat (D) curse
79. DELINEATE  
(A) expand (B) portray  
(C) explain (D) argue
80. ABROGATE  
(A) elope (B) gatecrash  
(C) abolish (D) destroy

**Direction (81-90):** In the following question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given bold word.

81. OMIT  
(A) exclude (B) include  
(C) undertake (D) add
82. INTEGRATION  
(A) unity (B) synthesis  
(C) linking (D) fragmentation
83. Minilature  
(A) Large (B) Small

- (C) Heavy (D) least
84. EXHAUSTS  
(A) tires (B) empties  
(C) invigorates (D) drains
85. DISTANT  
(A) far (B) close  
(C) imminent (D) along
86. TRANSPARENT  
(A) clear (B) ambiguity  
(C) opaque (D) crystal
87. ENCOUNTERED  
(A) avoided (B) enriched  
(C) faced (D) overcome
88. HADNY  
(A) cumbersome (B) handful  
(C) unwieldy (D) heavy
89. ELEGANCE  
(A) pride (B) beauty  
(C) coarseness (D) vulgarity
90. CAPRICIOUS  
(A) firm (B) fickle  
(C) indefinite (D) defiant

**Directions (91-100):** In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

91. (A) Entirty (B) Gratious  
(C) Discern (D) Contestent
92. (A) REminiscence (B) Renounciation  
(C) REcolection (D) Relaxasion
93. (A) Scenery (B) Granery  
(C) Visionary (D) Luminery
94. (A) Colaborate (B) Coroborate  
(C) Cooperate (D) Colocate
95. (A) Fullfil (B) Ill will  
(C) Fabbulous (D) Usefull
96. (A) Receprocate (B) Recieve  
(C) Recetation (D) Receipt
97. (A) Traveling (B) Remittance  
(C) Kidnaping (D) Equitable
98. (A) Necessary (B) Temporary  
(C) Itinerary (D) Sanguinery
99. (A) Psychology (B) Appology  
(C) Criminology (D) Archaeology
100. (A) Associate (B) Intigrate  
(C) Appropriate (D) Exhilerate

**Directions:** (101-110) In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

101. EXONERATED  
(A) Implicated (B) Criticised  
(C) Condemned (D) Convicted
102. INSUPERABLE  
(A) Predictable (B) Surmountable  
(C) Countable (D) Unendurable
103. PUERILE  
(A) Fresh (B) Suspenseful  
(C) Matured thinking (D) Easily attainable
104. IGNOMINY  
(A) Entrance (B) Activity  
(C) Eligibility (D) Honour
105. PENURIOUS  
(A) Timid (B) Without any perforation  
(C) Affluent (D) Inescapable
106. ASCETIC  
(A) Congenial (B) Extravagant  
(C) Conflicting (D) Ugly
107. INIMICAL  
(A) Hypothetical (B) Friendly  
(C) Permanent (D) Articulate
108. MENDACIOUS  
(A) Truthful (B) Fully explained  
(C) Feeble (D) Uncomplicated
109. STARK  
(A) Safe (B) Nearby  
(C) Partial (D) Elegant
110. PROCRASTINATE  
(A) To be prompt (B) To adjudicate  
(C) To teach (D) To help others

**Directions:** (111-120) Each item in this section consists of a word or group of words, in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word or group of words in capital letters.

111. AFFINITY  
(A) Admiration (B) Adoration  
(C) Respect (D) Intimacy
112. IGNOMINY  
(A) Condemnation (B) Disgrace  
(C) Failure (D) Criticism
113. ALLEVIATE  
(A) Eradicate (B) Remove  
(C) Understand (D) Lessen
114. IMPERCEPTIBLY  
(A) Extremely (B) Invisibly  
(C) Inconceivably (D) Intensely
115. DOLEFUL  
(A) Sobre (B) Depressed  
(C) Dreary (D) Mournful

116. LAID-BACK  
(A) Lie in wait (B) Sorry state  
(C) Lame (D) Easy-going
117. SAUNTERING  
(A) Jogging (B) Brisk walking  
(C) Travelling (D) Strolling
118. POMPOUS  
(A) Grandiose (B) Polished  
(C) Modest (D) Skilled
119. INDICTMENT  
(A) Arraignment (B) Entrapment  
(C) Indoctrination (D) Inducement
120. ABSTEMIOUS  
(A) Resistant (B) Temperate  
(C) Superstitions (D) Careful

**Directions:** (121-130) In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and indicate your answer accordingly on the answer sheet.

121. S1 : Stalin sent General Zhukov to assume command in Leningrad.  
S6 : The battle for Leningrad was the fiercest ever fought.  
P : True, the city was prepared for street fighting.  
Q : At that time no one knew whether the city could be saved.  
R : No one knew the answer.  
S : But would the city's defences hold.  
*The proper sequence should be*  
(A) RSQP (B) QSPR  
(C) QPSR (D) RQPS
122. S1 : Bacteria in the mouth can cause bad odour and painful tooth decay  
S6 : Toothpaste advertisements are truthful when they advise us to brush regularly.  
P : Children's eating habits leave them prone to tooth decay.  
Q : They grow in food particles left between teeth.  
R : They often eat sweets and other items between meals.  
S : Therefore, regular brushing after every meal eaten at home is essential.  
*The proper sequence should be*  
(A) PQSR (B) QPRS  
(C) RSPQ (D) QRPS
123. S1 : The five-year plans are meant for the nation's economic development.  
S6 : The most important is, certainly, failure on the

family planning front.

P : What are the reasons for it.

Q : One way of measuring a nation's development is by finding out how much progress there has been in the fight against poverty.

R : The reasons are many.

S : In India, every Five Year Plan ends with more people coming under the poverty line.

*The proper sequence should be*

(A) RPQS (B) QSPR

(C) PRSQ (D) SQRP

124. S1: When he joined the college, he was an adolescent and immature.

S6: 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) PQRS (B) SRQP

(C) RPSQ (D) QSRP

125. S1: There is still another important characteristic of living things.

S6: 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) PSQR (B) RQPS

(C) QSRP (D) RSPQ

126. 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 end was difficult to tell.

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 correct sequence should be*

(A) SRQP (B) QRSP

(C) RQSP (D) RSQP

127. 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 near by 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 correct sequence should be*

(A) PQRS (B) PRQS

(C) RSQP (D) QPRS

128. 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 correct sequence should be*

(A) PQSR (B) SQRP

(C) QSRP (D) PRSQ

129. S1: Rutherford was the son of a Scot 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 correct sequence should be*

(A) PRQS (B) QSRP

(C) QRSP (D) QSPR

130. 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 correct sequence should be*

- (A) PQRS (B) QRSP  
(C) RQPS (D) PSQR

**Directions:** (131-150) Solve According Question For mation.

131. Students who return books late \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Be fined (B) Will be fined  
(C) Is fined (D) Will fine
132. It is time when you go home.  
(A) Have gone (B) Should go  
(C) Went (D) No improvement
133. He ate(A)/ nothing(B)/since yesterday(C) No error.(D)
134. After making me wait for two agonizing hourse(A)/ the great men called me in(B)/ and asked me what do i want(C)/ No error.(D)
135. I went to the temple(A)/ with my parents, my aunts(B)/ and my cousin sirters(C)/ No error.(D)
136. The lawyer asked the compliant(A)/ to put his sign(B)/ on the paper(C)/ No error.(D)
137. Even today(A)/ It is incredulous to think(B)/ that men have walked on the moon(C)/ No error.(D)
138. The fireman wore(A)/ inflammable clothing(B)/for protection(C)/ No error.(D)
139. My car would not have(A)/ given mohit so much trouble(B)/ if he had maintained it proper (C)/ No error.(D)
140. They were confident(A)/ enough to earn(B)/ money by working hardly(C)/ No error.(D)
141. She had frequent toothanche. So she decided to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Remove her teeth (B) Revoving her teeth.  
(C) Heve her teeth removed  
(D) Having her teeth removed
142. At not time, M.R. Nigel\_\_\_\_\_this supermarket.  
(A) Was owing (B) Used to own  
(C) Had owned (D) Owned
143. The strain of all(A)/ the difficulties vexations and anxities(B)/ are more than he could beat(C)/ No error.(D)
144. Based on the newspaper reports(A)/we can conclude that (B)/ many accidents caused by reckless

driving(C)/ No error.(D)

145. The criminal together with his associates\_\_\_\_\_arrested.  
(A) Are (B) Was  
(C) Were (D) Have
146. By the time I reach america, it \_\_\_\_\_morning.  
(A) Is (B) Would be  
(C) Must be (D) Was
147. The introdution of tea and coffee(A)/and such other beverages(B)/ have not been without some effect (C) No error.(D)
148. Please arrange(A)/ for my boarding and lodging (B)/ in Tirupathi(C)/ No error.(D)
149. Two millions people(A)/ attended the metting (B)/ held in parade gorund(C)/ No error.(D)
150. Our Cooker(A)/wants an increase(B) in her salary(C)/ No error.(D)

**Directions:** - (151-160) *In this section, there are swveral short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read the passage and then answer the questions based on it. :You are required to select your answer based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.*

#### Passage

Sit down, the Principal said, but Mr Tagde continued to stand, gaining courage from his own straight-backed stance, because he was beginning to feel a little afraid now.

The Principal looked unhappy. He disliked being forced to perform this sort of an unpleasant task.

'I am sorry, Sir, I cannot do that', Mr Tagde said. He was pleased with his unwavering voice and uncompromising words.

'It is a factual report on very damaging conduct.'

'You are asking for the boy's expulsion from school. Don't you think, the punishment is too harsh for a few boyish pranks?'

151. Mr Tagde did not sit down because  
(A) He was angry with the Principal  
(B) He was in a mood  
(C) He wanted to create problems for the Principal  
(D) He wanted to show his authorith.
152. The Principal was unhappy becuse he  
(A) Did not like deal with an arrogant person  
(B) Was angry with Mr Tagde  
(C) Could not enforce discipline in school  
(D) Did not want to expel the boy.

#### Passage

The man sat up in the snow for a moment and struggled for calmness. Then, he pulled on his gloves by means of his teeth and got upon his feet. He glanced down at first in order to assure himself that he was really standing up, for the absence of sensation in his feet left him un-

related to the Earth. His erect position in itself started to drive the webs of suspicion from the dog's mind and when he spoke peremptorily, with the sound of whip-lashes in his voice, the dog rendered its customary allegiance and came to him. As it came within reaching distance, the man lost his control. His arms flashed out to the dog and he experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not clutch, that there was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers. He had forgotten for the moment that they were frozen and that they were freezing more and more. All this happened quickly and before the animal could get away, he encircled its body with his arms. He sat down in the snow and in this fashion held the dog, while it snarled and whined and struggled.

153. From the passage, which group of words expresses the effect of snow upon the man's feet?  
 (A) With the sound of whip-lashes in his voice.  
 (B) His arms flashed out to the dog.  
 (C) The absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth.  
 (D) The man sat up in the snow for a moment and struggled for calmness.
154. The statement that the man experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not clutch means that.  
 (A) The man did not see anything to clutch.  
 (B) The man had nothing to clutch.  
 (C) The man was afraid of the dog.  
 (D) There was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers.
155. Which word or group of words shows the exact condition of being 'frozen'?  
 (A) Whip-lashes in his voice.  
 (B) He pulled on his gloves.  
 (C) His hands could not clutch.  
 (D) Lost his control

#### PASSAGE

Discussions on drug addiction should also be concerned with the vast majority of people who are not addicts. Their homes and lives are insecure because our narcotics laws drive such people to crime. The drug addict is almost never dangerous when he is under the influence of drugs. What makes him dangerous is the desperate need for money to buy the next dose. Drugs are available only in an illegal black market. The costs are stupendous, and this is what drives the addict to steal, rob and even kill.

156. According to the author, discussions of drug addiction are generally concerned with.  
 (A) Addicts (B) Non - addicts  
 (C) Criminals (D) Black marketers
157. Addicts take to criminal acts because.  
 (A) Drugs make them lose self - control  
 (B) The habit of robbing and stealing is hard to break  
 (C) They need large sums of money to buy drugs  
 (D) Law is powerless against them.
158. The author seems to criticise the narcotics laws for.  
 (A) Being too lenient (B) Being too complicated  
 (C) Being ineffective (D) Driving addicts to crime.
159. The word 'stupendous' in the passage means.  
 (A) Very high (B) foolish  
 (C) Shocking (D) Illegal
160. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements.  
 1. Addiction to drugs is a criminal act.  
 2. Drug addicts cannot be rehabilitated.  
 Which of statements given above is/are correct?  
 (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
 (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

□□□