

## CDS 1 2026 English Question Paper PDF (SET D)

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

1.

<i>List I</i> (Word / Expression / Specialised term)	<i>List II</i> (Meaning)
A. Fortuitous	1. Exhibiting exceptional bravery
B. Fortitudinous	2. Daunting
C. Formidable	3. Sad and solitary
D. Forlorn	4. Happening by chance

Code :

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

2.

<i>List I</i> (Word / Expression / Specialised term)	<i>List II</i> (Meaning)
A. Tautological	1. Related to knowledge
B. Ontological	2. Repetitious
C. Epistemological	3. Related to diseases
D. Epidemiological	4. Related to existence

Code :

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

3.

<i>List I</i> (Word / Expression / Specialised term)	<i>List II</i> (Meaning)
A. Epitaph	1. Words written about a dead person
B. Epistle	2. An adjective to describe character or characteristic
C. Epithet	3. A short phrase expressing an idea in a clever way
D. Epigram	4. A formal letter

Code :

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

4.

<i>List I</i> (Word / Expression / Specialised term)	<i>List II</i> (Meaning)
A. Nihilism	1. The belief that pleasure is the most important thing in life
B. Fatalism	2. The fact of accepting that you cannot prevent something from happening
C. Hedonism	3. The fact of thinking that you are better or more important than anyone else
D. Egoism	4. The denial of all reality

Code :

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

5.

<i>List I</i>	<i>List II</i>
<i>(Word / Expression /</i>	<i>(Meaning)</i>
<i>Specialised term)</i>	

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Blizzard</p> <p>B. Tornado <sup>u</sup></p> <p>C. Thunderstorm <sup>2</sup></p> <p>D. Typhoons <sup>1</sup></p> | <p>1. Tropical cyclones over the western Pacific Ocean</p> <p>2. A storm with thunder and lightning, and usually heavy rain</p> <p>3. Severe snowstorm with strong winds</p> <p>4. A violently rotating destructive column of air that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground</p> |
|---|--|

Code :

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

6.

<i>List I</i>	<i>List II</i>
<i>(Word / Expression /</i>	<i>(Meaning)</i>
<i>Specialised term)</i>	

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Implication <sup>2</sup></p> <p>B. Complication <sup>u</sup></p> <p>C. Supplication <sup>3</sup></p> <p>D. Application <sup>1</sup></p> | <p>1. The act of communicating with / praying to a deity</p> <p>2. A verbal or written request for an official purpose</p> <p>3. A meaning not clearly stated but which can be inferred</p> <p>4. A situation or condition that is complex or confused</p> |
|---|--|

Code :

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

- 7.
- | <i>List I</i><br>(Word / Expression /<br>Specialised term) | <i>List II</i><br>(Meaning)                      |
|--|--|
| A. Ascribe   | 1. Associate ownership or authorship with        |
| B. Prescribe   | 2. Carve, cut or etch into a material or surface |
| C. Proscribe   | 3. Lay down a rule                               |
| D. Inscribe  | 4. Officially forbid                             |

Code :

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

- 8.
- | <i>List I</i><br>(Word / Expression /<br>Specialised term) | <i>List II</i><br>(Meaning)                     |
|--|---|
| A. Pragmatist  | 1. Using too many words                         |
| B. Promethean  | 2. Daringly original and creative               |
| C. Promontory  | 3. A headland that juts into a large water body |
| D. Prolix  | 4. A person concerned with practical matters    |

Code :

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

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- 9.
- | <i>List I</i><br>(Word / Expression /<br>Specialised term) | <i>List II</i><br>(Meaning)                                     |
|--|---|
| A. Bequeath  | 1. To pledge property as a security                             |
| B. Mortgage  | 2. To leave property for beneficiary via a will                 |
| C. Endowment   | 3. Agreement for use of property against rent                   |
| D. Lease   | 4. To grant funds for running a socially-beneficial institution |

Code :

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

- 10.
- | <i>List I</i><br>(Word / Expression /<br>Specialised term) | <i>List II</i><br>(Meaning)     |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A. Incensed  | 1. Designed to cause fires      |
| B. Incendiary  | 2. Unmindful of potential risks |
| C. Incautious  | 3. Giving out light when heated |
| D. Incandescent  | 4. Enraged                      |

Code :

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

**Directions :** Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to determine whether there is an error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. If there is no error, indicate your response as (d).

11. Today she was an accomplished  
(a)  
singer because she had trained  
(b)  
under an acclaimed guru in her youth.  
(c) ~~(d)~~  
No error.  
(d)
12. Either my brothers or my friend  
(a) (b)  
are coming to receive me at the airport.  
(c)  
No error.  
(d)
13. The pair of trousers you bought for me  
(a) (b)  
do not fit me. No error.  
(c) (d)
14. Paridhi knew she still had to buy the groceries  
(a)  
pick up dry-cleaning  
(b)  
and prepare the presentation for the next  
day's meeting.  
(c)  
No error.  
(d)
15. The spectators  
(a)  
thronged the stadium to watch  
(b)  
favourite star perform. No error.  
(c) (d)

**Directions :** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow the passage. Your answers to the questions should be based on the passage only.

#### Passage

As the new century begins, it is becoming evident to urban dwellers, whether in industrial or developing countries, that there is an immanent conflict between the automobile and the city. Urban air pollution, often from automobiles, claims millions of lives. Congestion also takes a direct economic toll in rising costs in time and the use of petrol.

Another cost of cities that are devoted to cars is a psychological one, a deprivation of contact with the natural world — an "asphalt complex". There is a growing body of evidence that there is an innate human need for contact with nature. Both ecologists and psychologists have been aware of this for some time. Ecologists, led by Harvard University biologist E.O. Wilson, have formulated the "biophilia hypothesis", which argues that those who are deprived of contact with nature suffer psychologically and that this deprivation leads to a measurable decline in well-being.

Meanwhile psychologists have coined their own term — ecopsychology — in which they make the same argument. Theodore Roszak, a leader in this field, cites a study that documents humans' dependence on nature by looking at the rate of recovery of patients in a hospital in Pennsylvania. Those whose rooms overlooked gardens with grass, trees, flowers, and birds recovered from illnesses more quickly than those who were in rooms overlooking the parking lot.

16. The "asphalt complex" refers to :
- (a) The inability of city dwellers to connect with nature
- (b) The complexity of urban life and air pollution
- ~~(c)~~ The causality between urban pollution and automobiles
- (d) The air pollution that results from the construction of asphalt roads

17. The passage draws attention to which one among the following ?
- The need to build more and better roads
  - The need for ecologists to learn from psychologists
  - The need to ban cars in cities
  - The need to remain close to nature even within our cities

18. The "biophilia hypothesis" :

- Argues that psychological disorders are caused by biological organisms
- Is the design of a biological experiment which studies families that live in cities
- Formulates that separation from nature leads to infelicitous mental states
- Describes a philosophy that studies humans in relation to natural phenomena

19. Which one of the following includes the most appropriate and relevant set of keywords that match the concept of 'ecopsychology', as given in the passage ?

- Wilson, automobile and city, deprivation of nature
- Urban dwellers, ecologists, trees and flowers
- Roszak, Pennsylvania, nature-induced recovery of patients
- Well-being denial, human need, "asphalt complex"

20. In this passage, the word 'immanent' is closest in meaning to :

- Inevitable
- Intentional
- Serendipitous
- Inherent

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**Directions :** In the following items, a pair of words is provided. You are required to select the option that most appropriately describes the meaning of both the words and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

21. Pontoon and Platoon

- Pontoon means a wooden platform and Platoon means a bamboo structure
- Pontoon means a group of soldiers and Platoon means a series of bunkers
- Pontoon means a temporary bridge and Platoon means a group of soldiers
- Pontoon means a group of people and Platoon means a temporary bridge

22. Invoke and Revoke

- Invoke means to invite trouble for doing something and Revoke means to repay debts
- Invoke means to use the law to achieve something and Revoke means to officially cancel permission or agreement
- Invoke means to use the law to achieve something and Revoke means to ignore legal procedures
- Invoke means to usher newness and Revoke means to stick to tradition

23. Imminent and Eminent

- Imminent means immobile and Eminent means extremely large
- Imminent means extremely large and Eminent means immobile
- Imminent means famous and respected, and Eminent means happening soon
- Imminent means happening soon and Eminent means famous and respected

24. Liable

(b)

(c)

(d)

25. Incre

(c)

(d)

26. Cli

(b)

(c)

(d)

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**24. Liable and Libel**

- (a) Liable means being legally responsible and Libel means publishing something that is false
- (b) Liable means publishing something that is false and Libel means being legally responsible
- (c) Liable means the willingness to understand and Libel means being generous
- (d) Liable means being generous and Libel means the willingness to understand

**25. Incredible and Incredulous**

- (a) Incredible means impossible to understand something and Incredulous means extremely grateful
- (b) Incredible means difficult to believe and Incredulous means not willing to believe something
- (c) Incredible means not willing to believe and Incredulous means difficult to believe something
- (d) Incredible means extremely grateful and Incredulous means impossible to understand something

**26. Climatic and Climactic**

- (a) Climatic means related to climate and Climactic means the most exciting part of a story or situation
- (b) Climatic means the most exciting part of a story or situation and Climactic means related to climate
- (c) Climatic means scientific study of climate and Climactic means climbing to the top of something
- (d) Climatic means climbing to the top of something and Climactic means the scientific study of climate

**27. Cursor and Cursory**

- (a) Cursor means a handwriting type and Cursory means very rude
- (b) Cursor means very offensive and Cursory means related to custom
- (c) Cursor means very old norms and Cursory means invoking a curse
- (d) Cursor means a pointer and Cursory means something done in haste

**28. Affect and Effect**

- (a) Affect means the origin of something and Effect means the consequence of an action
- (b) Affect means to influence and Effect means the result of an action
- (c) Affect means to impact something and Effect means to reason
- (d) Affect means the consequence of something and Effect means to influence something

**29. Hard and Hardly**

- (a) Hard means difficult to a great degree and Hardly means scarcely
- (b) Hard means difficult and Hardly means very difficult
- (c) Hard means with great force and Hardly means ever so often
- (d) Hard means to a great degree and Hardly means never

**30. Conscious and Conscience**

- (a) Conscious means brightness and Conscience means social awareness
- (b) Conscious means awareness and Conscience means being spiritually aware
- (c) Conscious means being able to perceive and Conscience means inner sense of right and wrong
- (d) Conscious means clarity of purpose and Conscience means perception

**Directions :** In the following items select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word in the given sentences and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

31. To say that the pandemic is done and dusted with would be an understatement.  
 (a) affecting politeness  
 (b) underplaying significance  
 (c) stating vociferously  
 (d) practising subterfuge
32. The coach was of the opinion that his erstwhile protégé was approaching the nadir of his career.  
 (a) all-time low  
 (b) zenith  
 (c) prime  
 (d) steady-state
33. After the sudden demise of the director of the company, the employees felt stranded.  
 (a) liberated  
 (b) marooned  
 (c) aggrieved  
 (d) passive
34. The Professor assured us that her class lectures would be interspersed with practical demonstrations.  
 (a) isolated  
 (b) explained  
 (c) combined  
 (d) supplied
35. She was effusive in her praise.  
 (a) expressing approval while exhibiting strong feelings  
 (b) dispassionate expression of approval  
 (c) tranquil appraisal  
 (d) soothing and encouraging
36. It is ingenuous to suppose that money did not play a part in his decision.  
 (a) naive  
 (b) clever  
 (c) erudite  
 (d) probing
37. The advertisements were all posted in a conspicuous place.  
 (a) niche  
 (b) venerable  
 (c) noticeable  
 (d) available
38. Early humans may have had a rudimentary understanding of certain mathematical concepts.  
 (a) elementary  
 (b) nuanced  
 (c) radical  
 (d) special
39. The poorly conducted workshop was a travesty of the initial vision document.  
 (a) mockery  
 (b) complication  
 (c) expansion  
 (d) demonstration
40. The abstruse style of the speaker left the students disinterested and fidgety.  
 (a) academic  
 (b) concise  
 (c) erudite  
 (d) recondite

**Directions :** In the following items similar sounding words are given, followed by sentences wherein in each sentence one of these words has been used, and underlined. You are required to select those sentences in which these words have been used most appropriately and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

41. crops, corps, corpse

1. What are the benefits of growing GM crops ?
2. The volunteer corps was organising a blood donation camp.
3. He was sleeping like a corpse.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 2 and 3 only  
 (b) 2 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3

42. censer, censor, censure

1. The news reports have been heavily censored.
2. The censure board must regulate the cinematic content.
3. Incense was wafting out of the censer carried by the priest.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
 (b) 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3

43. pair, pear, pare

1. My last pair of jeans don't fit any more.
2. Dessert was a delicious pear custard.
3. They had to pare the novel down to make it into a two-hour film.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
 (b) 1 only  
 (c) 2 and 3 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3

44. fate, fete, faith

1. The working committee will meet to discuss the fete of the erring employee.
2. The students organized a fate to felicitate the winners.
3. The accused person has lost faith in the fairness of the judgement.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 2 and 3 only  
 (b) 1 and 3 only  
 (c) 3 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3

45. bear, bare, bier

1. She could not bare the extreme heat of Delhi in the month of May.
2. The walls of the store looked bear after the oil paintings had been sold.
3. The body was placed on a bier before the funeral service.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 2 only ~  
 (b) 2 and 3 ~  
 (c) 1 and 3 ✓  
 (d) 3 only

46. tire, tier, tyre

1. The headmaster appealed to the students not to tier the new school master unnecessarily.
2. Our guest could not visit us yesterday as his car's tyre got damaged.
3. My uncle lives on the third tire of the building.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 3 only  
 (b) 2 and 3 only ✓  
 (c) 2 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3 ~

47. cite, sight, site

1. The officer has left for her weekly inspection of the cite.
2. The fresh flowers at the desk made for a pretty sight.
3. Journalists should site their sources accurately.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 1 and 3 only  
 (b) 2 only  
 (c) 1 and 2 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3 ✓

48. raze, raise, rays

1. It is expected that the young executives will ask for a raze pretty soon.
2. The plan proposes to raise the colonial building and construct a new memorial.
3. The heat rays emanated from the infrared device.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
 (b) 3 only  
 (c) 2 and 3 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3 ✓

49. idyll, idle, idol

1. The writer's words conjure up the idol of a bountiful and peaceful land.
2. An idle mind is the Devil's workshop.
3. An immense idyll was found at the archaeological site yesterday.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 1 and 3 only  
 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
 (c) 2 and 3 only  
 (d) 2 only

50. insure, ensure, unsure

1. One should be wary of visiting websites they are unsure of.
2. Meena says she always tries to insure that she has some loose cash in her handbag.
3. Kewal was ensure of the possible consequences of his decision.

In which of the sentences given above has / have the word(s) been used correctly ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only  
 (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1 only  
 (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Directions :** In the following items a pair of sentences (S1, S2) is given. Select the most appropriate and relevant co-relationship of the second sentence to the first from among the options (a), (b), (c) and (d), and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

51. S1 : Summer in Delhi is extremely hot.  
 S2 : Summer in Shimla is quite cold.

The second sentence :

- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first  
 (b) contrasts the assertion of the first  
 (c) confirms the assertion of the first  
 (d) qualifies the assertion of the first

52. S1 : Bananas are a good source of potassium.  
 S2 : Doctors often recommend bananas to maintain healthy levels of potassium.

The second sentence :

- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first  
 (b) contrasts the assertion of the first  
 (c) confirms the assertion of the first  
 (d) qualifies the assertion of the first

53. S1 : Electric cars produce no exhaust emissions.

S2 : However, the electricity to charge them may come from fossil fuel sources.

The second sentence :

- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first  
 (b) contrasts the assertion of the first  
 (c) confirms the assertion of the first  
 (d) qualifies the assertion of the first

54. S1 : Mount Everest is the tallest peak in the world.  
S2 : K2 in the Karakoram Range is taller than Mount Everest.  
The second sentence :
- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first
  - (b) contrasts the assertion of the first
  - (c) confirms the assertion of the first
  - (d) qualifies the assertion of the first
55. S1 : True knowledge is true power.  
S2 : A little knowledge however is a dangerous thing.  
The second sentence :
- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first
  - (b) contrasts the assertion of the first
  - (c) confirms the assertion of the first
  - (d) qualifies the assertion of the first
56. S1 : Slow and steady wins the race.  
S2 : Haste makes waste.  
The second sentence :
- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first
  - (b) contrasts the assertion of the first
  - (c) confirms the assertion of the first
  - (d) qualifies the assertion of the first
57. S1 : Many hands make light work.  
S2 : Too many cooks spoil the broth.  
The second sentence :
- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first
  - (b) contrasts the assertion of the first
  - (c) confirms the assertion of the first
  - (d) qualifies the assertion of the first
58. S1 : The new laptop model is very desirable.  
S2 : The battery life of the laptop could be better.  
The second sentence :
- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first
  - (b) contrasts the assertion of the first
  - (c) confirms the assertion of the first
  - (d) qualifies the assertion of the first
59. S1 : Research shows exercise improves mood.  
S2 : A 2022 study links daily walks to reduced depression.  
The second sentence :
- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first
  - (b) contrasts the assertion of the first
  - (c) confirms the assertion of the first
  - (d) qualifies the assertion of the first
60. S1 : Some people doubt that God exists.  
S2 : Belief in the existence of God is universal.  
The second sentence :
- (a) contradicts the assertion of the first
  - (b) contrasts the assertion of the first
  - (c) confirms the assertion of the first
  - (d) qualifies the assertion of the first

*Directions : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given words from the options provided and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

61. Iconoclast :
- (a) Person who criticises a cultural icon
  - (b) Person who attracts a lot of attention
  - (c) Person who does not adhere to accepted beliefs and traditions
  - (d) Person who negates his own positions
62. Axiom :
- (a) Quality of being very similar or equal
  - (b) Rule or principle that most people believe to be true
  - (c) Rule that says how people should behave
  - (d) The mathematical principle of being exactly equal
63. Holistic :
- (a) Relating to complete systems rather than individual parts
  - (b) Relating to a particular work in certain industries
  - (c) Related to routine tasks
  - (d) Related to holy rituals
64. Obsequious :
- (a) Excessively confident about oneself in a way that annoys people
  - (b) Overly eager to help or obey someone important
  - (c) Too emotional or dramatic
  - (d) Far too important and respected to be criticised
65. Pachyderm :
- (a) A thick-skinned mammal
  - (b) A strong-corded silk fabric
  - (c) A thick flour paste
  - (d) Patchy skin
66. Ubiquitous :
- (a) Something with limited presence
  - (b) Something with skewed presence
  - (c) Something with wide presence
  - (d) Something with selective presence
67. Desiccate :
- (a) To remove salt from diet
  - (b) To chop into little shards
  - (c) To dry out items of consumption
  - (d) To slice vegetables thinly
68. Deleterious :
- (a) Effecting a deletion
  - (b) An untrue proposition
  - (c) Causing harm or damage
  - (d) The process of deletion
69. Equivocate :
- (a) To give equal weightage to both arguments
  - (b) To advocate equally for both sides
  - (c) To change sides frequently
  - (d) To use vague language to conceal the truth

70. Indolent :

- (a) Lazy
- (b) Bountiful
- (c) Indulgent
- (d) Poverty-stricken

**Directions :** In this section each item consists of six sentences that comprise a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The sequence of the four sentences in the middle, labelled as P, Q, R, and S, has been jumbled. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four jumbled sentences and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

71. S1: The word science originates from the Latin verb *Scientia* meaning "to know".

S6: By the middle of the twentieth century, science had become a truly international enterprise, with many cultures and countries contributing to its rapid growth.

P: Science, in a broad sense, is as old as the human species.

Q: From the sixteenth century onwards, great strides were also made in science in Europe.

R: The early civilisations of Egypt, India, China, Greece, Mesopotamia and many others made vital contributions to its progress.

S: The Sanskrit word *Vijñāna* and the Arabic word *Ilm* convey a similar meaning, namely knowledge.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) SPRQ
- (c) SQRP
- (d) SQPR

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72. S1: Britain was the first country to experience modern industrialisation.

S6: This gave people a wider choice of ways to spend their earnings and expanded the market for the sale of goods.

P: Stability meant that the Kingdom had common laws, a single currency and a market that was not fragmented by local authorities levying taxes on goods that passed through their area, thus increasing their price.

Q: It had been politically stable since the seventeenth century, with England, Wales and Scotland unified under a monarchy.

R: By the end of the seventeenth century, money was widely used as the medium of exchange.

S: As a consequence, a large section of the people received their income in the form of wages and salaries, rather than in goods.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) QPSR
- (c) SQRP
- (d) SQPR

73. S1: William I had the land mapped, and distributed it in sections to one hundred eighty Norman nobles who had migrated with him to Britain.

S6: Thus, Anglo-Saxon peasants became tenants of various levels of landholders.

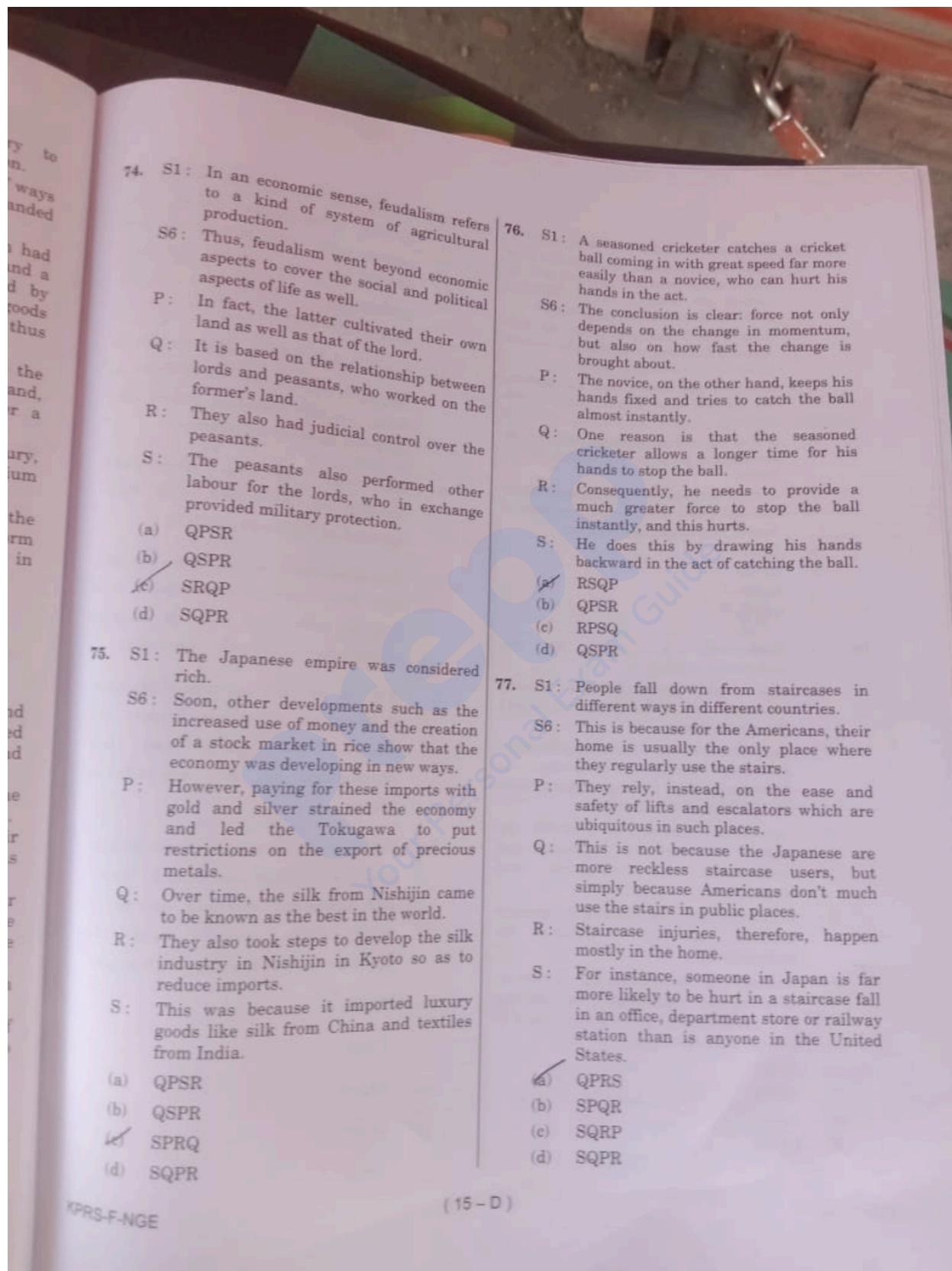
P: They could not, however, use their knights for private warfare, which was forbidden in England.

Q: They soon began to gift some of their own lands to knights who would serve them just as they in turn served the king.

R: They were obliged to supply a certain number of knights to the king.

S: These noble lords became the chief tenants of the king and were expected to give him military help.

- (a) PRQS
- (b) PSQR
- (c) SQRP
- (d) SRQP



78. S1 : The lantana plant is not native to India.

S6 : However, eradicating lantana is a long and arduous process which can only be carried out with a lot of technical expertise and financial commitment.

P : Since then, it has spread over six lakh square kilometres, covering fifty percent of the country's natural areas.

Q : Research also shows that the lantana has invaded most pasture lands in the country.

R : It was introduced in the country as an ornamental plant by the British in the 1800s.

S : A 2020 estimate by researchers shows that the plant occupies forty percent of forests, including tiger reserves.

- (a) QSRP
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) RQSP
- (d) SQPR

79. S1 : Biodiversity is crucial for the sustenance of life.

S6 : After all, products that benefit customers must also positively impact the environment.

P : Corporations have a social responsibility to help navigate discourses on biodiversity and leverage opportunities for sustainable development.

Q : Conserving biodiversity requires the urgent collaboration between, and involvement of, individuals and corporations.

R : Further, customers' demand for greener products can be a catalyst for sustainability.

S : Redesigning manufacturing processes, adopting new technologies, and shifting to a paperless environment are ways to achieve such development.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) SPQR
- (c) PQRS
- (d) QPSR

80. S1 : Among the momentous watersheds through which human beings have passed since their appearance over 100,000 years ago, none has been more profound in its consequences than the shift to agriculture.

S6 : Unfortunately, such transformations disrupted delicate natural balances as humans sought enhanced control over their new modes of subsistence.

P : They did this by purposefully transforming landscapes with their agricultural fields and pastures.

Q : They lived much like the way in which their own hominid predecessors had lived for millions of years, as integral components of the Earth's ecosystems.

R : However, with the invention of practices of agriculture, these new farmers and herders began manipulating their surroundings to an unprecedented degree.

S : Before that, for countless generations, nearly all humans had lived as hunters and gatherers, dwelling together in small, stable, nomadic bands that operated in close harmony with nature.

- (a) RPQS
- (b) PRQS
- (c) RQSP
- (d) SQRP

*Directions : Each of the following sentences has an underlined word. Read each sentence carefully, and determine which word class the underlined word belongs to. Mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

81. Who came first in the race ?  
(a) Preposition  
(b) Adjective  
(c) Adverb  
(d) Article
82. It is obligatory for all employees to wear protective clothing.  
(a) Noun  
(b) Adjective  
(c) Adverb  
(d) Participle
83. Turn right at the end of the street.  
(a) Adjective  
(b) Adverb  
(c) Noun  
(d) Preposition
84. Swimming is good for health.  
(a) Participle  
(b) Verb  
(c) Noun  
(d) Gerund
85. My arms are aching terribly.  
(a) Noun  
(b) Adjective  
(c) Adverb  
(d) Participle
86. The local council could not finance the project as planned.  
(a) Noun  
(b) Verb  
(c) Adverb  
(d) Participle
87. We met a lot of interesting people during our winter holidays.  
(a) Conjunction  
(b) Preposition  
(c) Article  
(d) Participle
88. Vicky refused to join the trek to the hills because he is afraid of heights.  
(a) Verb  
(b) Adverb  
(c) Noun  
(d) Adjective
89. The number of boxes sold leapt from 19,400 to 33,542.  
(a) Noun  
(b) Adjective  
(c) Adverb  
(d) Verb
90. Amar ensured the timely delivery of the products.  
(a) Adverb  
(b) Adjective  
(c) Noun  
(d) Preposition

*Directions : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four options. Select the preposition or determiner you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

91. The information is available \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.  
(a) with  
(b) on  
(c) in  
(d) at
92. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ more vegetables.  
(a) one  
(b) much  
(c) many  
(d) any
93. What other sport do you play \_\_\_\_\_ hockey?  
(a) beside  
(b) besides  
(c) instead  
(d) expect
94. I called the office two or three times, but \_\_\_\_\_ time no one responded.  
(a) all  
(b) some  
(c) any  
(d) each
95. You can park on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.  
(a) all  
(b) no  
(c) either  
(d) both
96. I'm not speaking to Ravi. I've fallen \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
(a) away  
(b) back  
(c) out  
(d) through
97. Dr. Kumar is very busy with her practice. She has \_\_\_\_\_ time for other things.  
(a) few  
(b) a few  
(c) little  
(d) a little
98. Harish wanted to report on the war \_\_\_\_\_ the danger involved.  
(a) though  
(b) in spite of  
(c) although  
(d) even though
99. \_\_\_\_\_ student could tell you where the college library is located.  
(a) All  
(b) Some  
(c) Few  
(d) Any
100. The two groups entered \_\_\_\_\_ an agreement after a protracted discussion.  
(a) unto  
(b) at  
(c) in  
(d) into

**Directions :** Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Select the most appropriate response from the options provided and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

101. Mealy-mouthed  
(a) Habituated to inflicting harsh words on others  
(b) Possessing exquisite culinary sensibilities  
(c) Lacking braveness to state things forthrightly  
(d) Exhibiting tendency for gluttony
102. Live in each other's pockets  
(a) To have a lot of money that is shared with others  
(b) To exchange wealth readily with each other  
(c) To live by borrowing from each other  
(d) To spend too much time together
103. Play possum  
(a) Pretend to be dead  
(b) Take big risks  
(c) Behave in a stupid way  
(d) Be excessively happy
104. Work like a dog  
(a) To work in the hope of reward  
(b) To work faithfully  
(c) To work very hard  
(d) To make a mess while working
105. Open a can of worms  
(a) To create suspense about how things will turn out  
(b) To spark a situation that creates problems and complications  
(c) To create trouble by saying the right thing at the wrong time  
(d) To create something without anyone knowing about it
106. More than meets the eye  
(a) A pleasant feast for the eyes beyond one's imagination  
(b) A beautiful spectacle unfolding before one's eyes  
(c) The disguised significance of something beyond the obvious  
(d) A pair of beautiful eyes
107. Hold the fort  
(a) To reach high places  
(b) To breach all opposition  
(c) Be present at the precise moment when one is required  
(d) Be responsible on behalf of someone who is absent
108. It's all Greek to me  
(a) It is foreign to me  
(b) It appears classical to me  
(c) I can't understand it at all  
(d) It's frustrating because it is unfamiliar
109. To close ranks  
(a) To engage in fierce competition  
(b) To stop communicating with one's colleagues  
(c) To stop hiring people for new jobs  
(d) To unite in order to defend a common interest
110. Be under a cloud  
(a) To be the object of suspicion  
(b) To be filled with gloom  
(c) To operate as an undercover agent  
(d) To hide one's misdeeds

*Directions : Select the option that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word in the given sentences and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.*

111. To him everything I did was considered contemptuous.  
(a) condescending  
(b) patronising  
(c) arrogant  
(d) reverential
112. Social media trends are ephemeral.  
(a) everlasting  
(b) evanescent  
(c) transient  
(d) fleeting
113. As a person Mohan is generally considered to be parsimonious.  
(a) frugal  
(b) sparing  
(c) partisan  
(d) extravagant
114. Ramesh has a tempestuous relationship with his neighbours.  
(a) tumultuous  
(b) belligerent  
(c) tranquil  
(d) riotous
115. Arvind had an arduous task to attend to.  
(a) strenuous and exacting  
(b) onerous and overbearing  
(c) difficult and exacerbating  
(d) easy and effortless
116. Malaika has been in a perpetual dilemma since the time she heard the disturbing news.  
(a) eternal  
(b) transitory  
(c) continuous  
(d) unceasing
117. They were distraught on receiving the news.  
(a) flustered  
(b) composed  
(c) rattled  
(d) perturbed
118. She is considered to be demure by her family members.  
(a) sedate  
(b) modest  
(c) brazen  
(d) solemn
119. What he got by way of a settlement was a pittance.  
(a) bonanza  
(b) petty amount  
(c) instalment  
(d) miniscule amount
120. His academic papers often are viewed as being ponderous.  
(a) profound  
(b) difficult  
(c) elegant  
(d) informative