

## SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

**Directions :** Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below, each sentence three possible substitutions are given for the underlined part. If one of them, i.e., (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter. If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet.

1. I don't remember exactly when did  
I go to Simla last year.
  - (a) when I did go
  - (b) when I was going
  - (c) when I went
  - (d) No improvement
2. Even he worked hard, he failed in the examination.
  - (a) Since
  - (b) Although
  - (c) For
  - (d) No improvement
3. He was asked to arbitrate with two merchants in a dispute.
  - (a) to arbitrate between
  - (b) to arbitrate at
  - (c) to arbitrate
  - (d) No improvement
4. He is resembling his father.
  - (a) has resembled
  - (b) was resembling
  - (c) resembles
  - (d) No improvement
5. Would you mind closing the window ?
  - (a) to close
  - (b) in closing
  - (c) for closing
  - (d) No improvement
6. He is definitely the cleverer among the two.
  - (a) in
  - (b) of
  - (c) than
  - (d) No improvement

## FILL IN THE BLANKS

**Directions :** Each of the items in this section contains a blank followed by words listed as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

7. When the police arrived, the thief \_\_\_\_\_ away.
- (a) strolled  
(b) moved  
(c) galloped  
(d) ran
8. His \_\_\_\_\_ as an officer was not quite satisfactory.
- (a) acting  
(b) doing  
(c) deed  
(d) record
9. The two children stood at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the table.
- (a) conclusion  
(b) terminal  
(c) end  
(d) termination
10. The old man was \_\_\_\_\_ weak to open the door.
- (a) very  
(b) far  
(c) much  
(d) too

## ANTONYMS

**Directions :** Each question in this section consists of a word printed in capital letters followed by words listed as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose from these the word that has most nearly the meaning **opposite** to the word in capital letters and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

### 11. FRAIL

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| (a) strong | (b) big  |
| (c) old    | (d) weak |

### 12. INDIGENOUS

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) genuine  | (b) foreign   |
| (c) indigent | (d) indignant |

### 13. POVERTY

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) prosperity | (b) adversary |
| (c) adversity  | (d) diversity |

### 14. WHOLESOME

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| (a) complete         | (b) unhealthy |
| (c) incomprehensible | (d) few       |

## COMPREHENSION

**Directions :** Read the following short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on what is stated or implied in the passages. Answer the questions that follow each passage.

### PASSAGE-I

In a free country, the man who reaches the position of leader is usually one of outstanding character and ability. Moreover, it is usually possible to foresee that he will reach such a position, since early in life one can see his qualities of character. But this is not always true in the case of a dictator; often he reaches his position of power through chance, very often through the unhappy state of his country. It is possible that Hitler would never have become the leader of Germany if that country had not been driven to despair.

**15.** In a free country, one who becomes a leader

- (a) must be of outstanding character and ability
- (b) must show qualities of character from an early age
- (c) is generally of a remarkable character and ability
- (d) must see that his country is free from despair

**17.** The passage seems to suggest that

- (a) despair sometimes leads to dictatorship
- (b) Hitler was no leader
- (c) a leader is chosen only by a free country.
- (d) a leader foresees his future position

**16.** Hitler became a leader because

- (a) he exhibited leadership qualities
- (b) Germany was a free country
- (c) Germany was in despair
- (d) Germans wanted a dictator

## PASSAGE-II

The dog is very intelligent animal and it can be trained for many duties. Some dogs work with the police and the army as sentries and trackers, and there are medals that are awarded to dogs for bravery in action. Other dogs act as seeing-eyes for the blind, and some breeds are specially trained for rescue work among mountains and snow. Jobs like herding sheep and cattle and guarding homes are also done by them. Whenever man lives and works in the Arctic Circle, in the desert, in the jungle, in the moors or mountains, the dog is his faithful companion and help. A common mongrel may possess these qualities just as much as the aristocratic bloodhound.

**18.** The passage tells us that dogs

- (a) can be trained to do different kinds of work
- (b) are capable of difficult work
- (c) are of different types
- (d) alone are a great help to man

**20.** The passage implies that

- (a) only dogs are faithful but not man
- (b) man would have felt helpless without dogs
- (c) the dog has certain qualities that make it man's trustworthy companion
- (d) dogs can be almost anything

**19.** Medals are awarded to some dogs for

- (a) their brave deeds
- (b) working with the police
- (c) serving as sentries
- (d) being able to perform difficult work

**21.** The phrase 'aristocratic bloodhound' in the passage means

- (a) the dog kept by wealthy people
- (b) a pedigree dog
- (c) a dog fond of blood
- (d) any big dog

## Synonyms

**Directions :** Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the underlined word.

22. He was fired for negligence on duty.

- (a) relieved of his job.
- (b) scolded
- (c) rebuked
- (d) attacked

24. Divine grace is truly ineffable.

- (a) that which cannot be rubbed out.
- (b) incapable of being understood.
- (c) that which is too great to be expressed in words.
- (d) too powerful to be defeated.

23. Democracy is not the standardising of everyone so as to obliterate all peculiarity.

- (a) demolish
- (b) extinguish
- (c) erase
- (d) change

25. The convocation address was very edifying.

- (a) tedious
- (b) in need of editing
- (c) instructive
- (d) exciting

**26. ESSAY 1:** Civil Services and you.

(50 marks)

**27. ESSAY 2:** Write essay on any one of the following in about 300 words: (50 marks)

- (a) Women empowerment in India: myth or reality.
- (b) India of my dreams.
- (c) A bird in hand is better than two in bush.
- (d) Where ignorance is a bliss, it is folly to be wise.