

CDS

Combined Defence Services

EXAM

II

2025

English

Time Allowed : 2 hours

M. M. : 100

Instructions

1. 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.
2. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See the directions in the Answer Sheet.
3. All items carry equal marks.
4. **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** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as a 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.

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Read the sentences carefully and find which part of speech the underlined word belongs to. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. His happiness was obvious, as he had won unprecedented appreciation for his hard work.
(a) Collective noun (b) Abstract noun
(c) Adjective (d) Common noun
2. I wonder if at times it rains to give us some respite from the dull moments of life.
(a) Adverb (b) Conjunction
(c) Verb (d) Participle
3. The manager expects every employee to do his duty.
(a) Infinite numeral adjective
(b) Distributive numeral adjective
(c) Demonstrative adjective
(d) Definite numeral adjective
4. The righteous always emerge victorious.
(a) Plural Noun (b) Adverb
(c) Determiner (d) Singular Noun
5. It rained every day during the month of August.
(a) Adverb (b) Pronoun
(c) Conjunction (d) Adjective

Directions: Given below are sentences that use discourse markers/expressions to make them complete. Identify the most appropriate discourse marker and mark your answer accordingly in the Answer Sheet.

6. I must, _____, ask for tolerance from the board.
(a) therefore (b) thus
(c) for example (d) likely
7. _____, eloquent expression of this skepticism can be found in the high theory removed from the reality.
(a) Unengagingly (b) Somewhat
(c) Indeed (d) Fortunate
8. I shall consider, _____, the narrow lines of argument articulated by philosophers.
(a) sui generis (b) in particular
(c) matter of fact (d) serendipitously
9. _____, issues of religious plurality are embedded in the relationship between different followers of the party.
(a) Somewhat (b) Significantly
(c) Unexpectedly (d) Overmuch
10. _____, we can take recourse to, what I call, an argument from ordinary life.
(a) Aggrievedly (b) Finally
(c) Fatally (d) Acceptably

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

11. Lose and Loose

- (a) Lose is a verb meaning to misplace and loose is an adjective meaning slack or movable.
- (b) Lose is an adjective meaning slack or movable and loose is a verb meaning to misplace.
- (c) Lose is an adjective meaning to misplace and loose is a verb meaning slack or movable.
- (d) Lose is a verb meaning slack or movable and loose is an adjective meaning to misplace.

12. Anyway and Any way

- (a) Anyway is an adverb meaning any manner or method. Any way is a phrase meaning regardless.
- (b) Anyway is a phrase meaning any manner or method. Any way is an adverb meaning regardless.
- (c) Anyway is an adverb meaning regardless. Any way is a phrase meaning any manner or method.
- (d) Anyway is a phrase meaning regardless. Any way is an adverb meaning any manner or method.

13. Allusion and Illusion

- (a) Allusion is a noun that is an implied reference to something. Illusion is a noun that refers to a false idea.
- (b) Illusion is a noun that is an implied reference to something. Allusion is a noun that refers to a false idea.
- (c) Allusion is a verb that refers to an implied reference to something. Illusion is a verb that refers to a false idea.
- (d) Illusion is an adverb that refers to an implied reference to something. Allusion is an adjective that refers to a false idea.

14. Appraise and Apprise

- (a) Appraise is a verb meaning to inform about something. Apprise is a verb meaning to examine and form an opinion about something.
- (b) Appraise is a verb meaning to examine and form an opinion about something. Apprise is a verb meaning to inform about something.

(c) Appraise is a noun meaning to inform about something. Apprise is a noun meaning to examine and form an opinion about something.

(d) Appraise is an adverb meaning to examine and form an opinion about something. Apprise is a verb meaning to inform about something.

15. Climactic and Climatic

- (a) Climactic is an adverb meaning moment of heightened excitement. Climatic is an adverb meaning climate of a particular area.
- (b) Climactic is an adjective meaning climate of a particular area. Climatic is an adjective meaning moment of heightened excitement.
- (c) Climactic is a verb meaning moment of heightened excitement. Climatic is a verb meaning climate of a particular area.
- (d) Climactic is an adjective meaning moment of heightened excitement. Climatic is an adjective meaning climate of a particular area.

Directions: In the following questions a particular word is provided. Four sentences have been framed using the word (in different tense forms), only one of which makes use of the word correctly. Select the correct option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

16. Advice

- (a) He advised his friend to take a break from his hectic schedule.
- (b) The doctor's advice went unheeded by his patient.
- (c) The teacher repeatedly advised her students to take safety precautions on the road.
- (d) Elders are often advising their children on various aspects of their heritage.

17. Illicit

- (a) The police put out a notice to illicit more information from the public.
- (b) Illicit trading in liquor became profitable during the prohibition.
- (c) The offer for new residential areas illicit a lukewarm response.
- (d) The news of the earthquake illicit a massive outpouring of help for the victims.

18. Effect

- (a) The weather conditions began to effect his health.
- (b) Climate change will have long term effect on every aspect of planetary life.

- (c) The people of the town were deeply effected by the new laws that were passed by the government.
 (d) All creatures are effected by emotion.

19. Brake

- (a) Frequent disruptions caused the braking of the flow of the speaker.
 (b) The rapid swirling water caused the dam walls to brake.
 (c) The driver braked sharply to avoid a collision.
 (d) The young officer did not know how to brake the unwelcome news to the family.

20. Incite

- (a) He has a deep incite into various aspects of social formations.
 (b) The words of the speaker incited feelings of anger, sorrow and grief.
 (c) His research gave the audience an incite into market trends.
 (d) Since he was incite she decided to call out to him.

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.

21. **S1:** Failure is the stepping stone to success.
S2: Successive failures are not however successive stepping stones to success.
 The second sentence:
 (a) contradicts the wisdom of the first
 (b) contrasts the wisdom of the first
 (c) confirms the wisdom of the first
 (d) qualifies the wisdom of the first
22. **S1:** All human beings are created equal in every respect.
S2: Some people are more equal than others.
 The second sentence:
 (a) contradicts the first
 (b) corroborates the first
 (c) correlates to the first
 (d) coincides with the first
23. **S1:** The origin of the universe has been traced to the Big Bang.
S2: There can be no knowledge of what existed before the Big Bang.

The second sentence:

- (a) contradicts the assertion made in the first
 (b) explains the basis behind the first
 (c) establishes limits on the assertion made in the first
 (d) confirms the assertion made in the first

24. **S1:** The highest clouds in the skies are the most fascinating.

S2: We are most attracted to those things that are most out of our reach.

The second sentence:

- (a) reiterates the axiom stated in the first
 (b) annuls the axiom stated in the first
 (c) contradicts the axiom stated in the first
 (d) contrasts the assertion made in the first

25. **S1:** A four-stroke engine is more efficient than a two-stroke engine.

S2: The two-stroke engine has been phased out to protect the environment.

The second sentence:

- (a) correlates to the first
 (b) contradicts the first
 (c) contrasts with the first
 (d) confirms the first

26. **S1:** Bottled water is safer than tap water.

S2: In many countries tap water is fed to babies.

The second sentence:

- (a) asserts the first
 (b) confirms the first
 (c) contrasts with the first
 (d) is an extension of the first

27. **S1:** The peacock is India's national bird.

S2: The Great Indian Bustard is the state bird of Rajasthan.

The second sentence:

- (a) provides additional information to what is contained in the first
 (b) provides contradictory information to what is contained in the first
 (c) provides less information than what is contained in the first
 (d) provides escalatory information to what is contained in the first

28. **S1:** Field games are generally more popular than individual sports.

S2: Across the world tennis is more popular than hockey.

The second sentence:

- (a) reiterates the first
- (b) contradicts the first
- (c) contrasts with the first
- (d) reinforces the first

29. S1: Forest cover is conducive to ecological recovery.

S2: Unchecked urbanisation leads to environmental degradation.

The second sentence:

- (a) correlates to the first
- (b) disputes the first
- (c) contrasts with the first
- (d) contradicts the first

30. S1: Indians have been emigrating to countries across the world for centuries.

S2: The Indian diaspora is a model of success across the world.

The second sentence:

- (a) corroborates the first
- (b) disputes the first
- (c) is a logical consequence of the first
- (d) has no logical dependence on the first

Directions: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R, and S. You are required to unjumble the sentence, and mark your response accordingly by choosing the most appropriate sequence given in the options (a), (b), (c) and (d).

31. and the outcome in cases selected in prior years'

P

the suggestions received from the field

Q

formations are reviewed by a cross functional

R

committee to refine the scenarios and parameters

S

- (a) QPRS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SQPR
- (d) RSQP

32. pollution control equipment broadly

P

include wastewater treatment plants,

Q

the various categories of water

R

drinking water treatment plants and effluent treatment plants

S

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QSRP
- (c) RPQS
- (d) SRQP

33. facilitate the present and prospective entrepreneurs

P

for manufacturing and service units

Q

were notified in 2020, with guidelines to

R

some new composite criteria of classification

S

- (a) RPQS
- (b) SQPR
- (c) SQRP
- (d) QSPR

34. outside the formal education system the

P

policy seeks to educate and

Q

equip potential entrepreneurs, both within and

R

in the entrepreneurship domain

S

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) RSQP
- (d) SQRP

35. organising *Rozgar Melas* across the nation for

P

providing suitable job opportunities in the private sector to the youth

Q

National Skill Development Corporation under the aegis of MSDE has been

R

to give impetus to the employment initiatives in the country

S

- (a) SRQP
- (b) PQSR
- (c) RPQS
- (d) QSPR

36. to women-led development and the dream of
New India

P

India is moving from women's development

Q

and an equal partner in the country's overall
development

R

is where women are empowered, strong

S

(a) QPRS

(b) QPSR

(c) SQPR

(d) PSRQ

37. to provide additional one crore LPG

P

Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in 2021

Q

households under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala
Yojana

R

connections to adult women of poor

S

(a) QSRP

(b) SRPQ

(c) PSQR

(d) QPSR

38. process from the initial stage of planning

P

environmental impact assessment

Q

is a planning tool to integrate environmental

R

concerns into the developmental

S

(a) QSRP

(b) QRSP

(c) SPQR

(d) QPSR

39. that may push the viewers to

P

hours of content are shown in a way

Q

think that they are watching a

R

programme rather than an advertisement

S

(a) QPRS

(b) SQPR

(c) SQRP

(d) RSQP

40. engaged in performing visual and literary arts

P

in the field of intangible heritage

Q

the Ministry extends financial support to
individuals,

R

group of individuals and cultural organisations

S

(a) RSPQ

(b) QPSR

(c) RQPS

(d) PSQR

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

41. Not _____ metal is necessarily solid in its natural state.

(a) each

(b) every

(c) all

(d) any

42. The reminder has gone out on _____ occasions, requiring personnel to complete their personal files.

(a) further

(b) several

(c) untold

(d) most

43. It is important for people to work _____ their co-workers in the office to ensure maximum productivity.

(a) for

(b) into

(c) with

(d) over

44. You can choose _____ shirt you like from the collection available in the shop.

(a) whatever

(b) whatsoever

(c) whichever

(d) which

45. Depending on your preference, you can choose to complete either or _____ courses being offered by the university.

(a) some

(b) many

(c) any

(d) both

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 identify those sentences in which these words have been used most appropriately and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

46. Dairy, Dreary, Diary

1. She quietly stored all her sacred memories in her private dairy.
2. The proceedings of the meeting went on and on and were quite dreary.
3. They always bought their milk products from the local diary.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

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

47. Braid, Beard, Brood

1. The engineers were asked to braid the river by converting it into single body with the aid of an artificial dam.
2. Wise men, they say, often sport a beard.
3. Among certain avian species the males are known to brood the eggs laid by females.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

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

48. Lesion, Legion, Lesson

1. The scan of the affected area indicated the presence of a life-threatening lesion.
2. He had a legion of followers who hung on to his every word.
3. It is important to lesson the burden of others as we venture through life.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

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

49. Depose, Deplore, Deport

1. The director asked the actor to depose himself and instead act naturally.
2. The people are enthusiastically declaring that they deplore the salutary impact of the decisions taken by the administration.
3. Under extreme circumstances, the government can deport someone from a country.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

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

50. Bate, Bait, Bade

1. Those who had gathered for the unveiling were asked to bate their curiosity.
2. They set the bait to capture the leopard for tagging.
3. He reluctantly bade goodbye to his belongings.

In which of the sentences given above has/have the words been used correctly?

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

Directions: In the following items an idiom or a proverb is given. Select the response that most appropriately describes the meaning of the idiom or proverb and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

51. Someone's ears are flapping

- (a) Someone in a state of intense agitation
(b) Someone in a state of heightened excitement
(c) Someone desperate to eavesdrop on a conversation
(d) Someone embarrassed at being caught in the act of lying

52. Twist of the knife

- (a) Slicing through the difficulties that one faces in life
(b) To accept defeat in the face of an enemy
(c) The last thrust of a difficult operation
(d) To make someone who is already feeling bad, feel worse with one's words or actions

53. Blow your own trumpet

- (a) Be very loud in company
(b) All sound and fury, signifying nothing
(c) Excessively boastful of one's achievements
(d) Be scathing in one's criticism of others

54. Get under someone's skin

- (a) To fall intensely in love with someone
(b) To cause intense liking in someone
(c) To understand someone completely
(d) To annoy or irritate someone intensely

55. Many hands make light work

- (a) Many people working together can light a new path
(b) Many people helping can help accomplish a task quickly
(c) Many people working together can make work non-serious
(d) Workers light up the work they undertake

56. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush
 (a) What's hidden is always a matter of speculation
 (b) What we have is always more valuable than what we have a chance of getting
 (c) A gift is always better kept close to oneself
 (d) What can happen is always better than what has happened
57. Make heavy weather
 (a) Cloud seeding
 (b) To pollute the air
 (c) To complain about wet and rainy conditions
 (d) Unnecessarily create difficulty in dealing with a task
58. Sweep under the carpet
 (a) Maintain secrecy under any circumstance
 (b) Hide from general view
 (c) Keep a problem under wraps in the hope that it will be forgotten
 (d) Do a quick clean up job
59. A purple patch
 (a) A beautiful valley of flowers
 (b) The final bloom of the season
 (c) A great run of luck or success or form
 (d) A bodily discolouration related to heredity
60. Put out to pasture
 (a) To retire or render redundant
 (b) To feed someone
 (c) To diminish importance
 (d) To incubate
- Directions:** Each of the sentences in the following items has an underlined word, followed by four choices. Select the most appropriate option that improves/corrects the underlined word in the context of the sentence, and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.
61. The opposing political parties nevertheless took a bilateral position in the national interest.
 (a) impartial (b) intermittent
 (c) perilous (d) bipartisan
62. Although she had sampled food from all the restaurants in the food court, she remained indefinite towards the culinary fare on offer.
 (a) imperious (b) indifferent
 (c) imperilled (d) disinvested
63. The attitude of the whalers was marked by antipathy towards the marine life they had to encounter.
 (a) sympathy (b) empathy
 (c) indifference (d) animus
64. The family was rendered diligent due to the crash in the share market.
 (a) indigent (b) intransigent
 (c) indignant (d) apathetic
65. He had cultivated such great temperance in his personality that he was impassioned in his dealing with the vicissitudes of life.
 (a) dispassionate (b) perfunctory
 (c) devolved (d) disambiguated
66. The document was discerned to be a postscript, where clearly an earlier manuscript had been replaced by a new one.
 (a) parchment (b) palimpsest
 (c) pastiche (d) montage
67. He was accused of simulism for having copied from someone else without due acknowledgement.
 (a) sensationalism (b) institutionalism
 (c) plagiarism (d) spoonerism
68. The domineering manager behaved in a paternal manner with his subordinates, not allowing them to decide for themselves.
 (a) prim (b) petulant
 (c) presumptuous (d) paternalistic
69. Much to their disappointment, the team leader spared no more than a reflective glance at the draft plan drawn up by his team.
 (a) perfunctory (b) precise
 (c) engaging (d) egregious
70. Her actions were considered salutary because they were done without good reason or cause.
 (a) ingratiated (b) gratuitous
 (c) grating (d) gargantuan
- 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 against the above-mentioned corresponding letter. If there is no error, indicate your response as (d).

71. In his well-recognised stentorian yet amused voice
 (a)
 the principal demanded an unique excuse
 (b)
 from the student hauled up for alleged minor misdemeanour.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
72. The visiting school children
 (a)
 went around the lake
 (b)
 during trip to the famous lake city.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
73. The unfair distribution
 (a)
 of assets among the family members
 (b)
 angered the more hardworking members of the family owned firm.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
74. Given the nature of the problem
 (a)
 it was not unnatural for there to be
 (b)
 bad blood among the two of them.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
75. He emphasised the need for
 (a)
 strict discipline and compliance
 (b)
- among the newly-appointed staff.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
76. The officer marvelled
 (a)
 at the low attendance
 (b)
 remarking on the presence of less than twenty people at work.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
77. The entire attention of the visiting
 (a)
 dignitaries centred around
 (b)
 the craftwork on display.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
78. A group of wayfaring tourists
 (a)
 who had trudged for hundreds of kilometres
 (b)
 has finally arrived at the destination.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
79. The tumult among the gathered spectators
 (a)
 rose to a crescendo
 (b)
 upon the arrival of their most favourite superstar.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)

80. The listings on the menu that had been proffered by him

(a)

were selected after meticulous care

(b)

and discernment with regard to taste and preference.

(c)

No error

(d)

Directions: Match List 1 with List II and select the answer using the code given below the Lists:

81.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Ensue	1.	Muddy ground
B.	Morass	2.	Complex disputes
C.	Imbroglia	3.	Collection of different things
D.	Potpourri	4.	To happen as a result

Code:

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

82.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Malversation	1.	Continuing without a break
B.	Conundrum	2.	Confusing problem
C.	Incessant	3.	Extracting money in the form of taxes
D.	Mulct	4.	Corrupt behaviour of a public servant

Code:

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

83.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Impugn	1.	Meaningless words
B.	Spew	2.	Expressing doubts about something
C.	Harangue	3.	Flowing out of something in a forceful way
D.	Gibberish	4.	Aggressive lecturing

Code:

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

84.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Caveat	1.	Old-fashioned
B.	Amble	2.	Warning
C.	Acolyte	3.	Walking at a slow pace
D.	Archaic	4.	Ardent follower

Code:

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

85.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Kernel	1.	Something that causes bad luck
B.	Brook	2.	Small stream
C.	Jinx	3.	Something that gives feeling of comfort
D.	Solace	4.	Soft part inside a seed

Code:

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

86.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Feat	1.	The development of events outside a person's control
B.	Fate	2.	Used to measure depth of water
C.	Fathom	3.	An embarrassing mistake
D.	Faux pas	4.	An achievement requiring great courage

Code:

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

87.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Semitic	1.	Similarity of appearance
B.	Seminary	2.	Training college for priests
C.	Send off	3.	A family of languages that includes Hebrew
D.	Semblance	4.	Wish good luck to person leaving

Code:

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

88.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Hatch	1.	Rough and low in pitch
B.	Haughty	2.	Arrogant behaviour
C.	Gruff	3.	Tiring and demanding
D.	Gruelling	4.	A door in an aircraft

Code:

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

89.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Extirpate	1.	Praise enthusiastically
B.	Extol	2.	Farthest point
C.	Extremity	3.	To remove completely
D.	Expunge	4.	Destroy completely

Code:

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

90.

List I (Word/Expression)		List II (Meaning)	
A.	Devious	1.	Cause something to seem less valuable
B.	Devolution	2.	Skilful in using underhand tactics
C.	Detriment	3.	Transfer of power from higher to lower government
D.	Detract	4.	The state of being harmed or damaged

Code:

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

Directions: In the following item, a CLOZE question is given with ten blanks, each with four options. Select the most appropriate word from the options which fills the blanks correctly, and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

It is increasingly 91. _____ (a) recognised that learning levels within many countries
 (b) recognise
 (c) recognising
 (d) been recognised

are

highly unequal. This 92. _____ (a) ought to be happening because of
 (b) should
 (c) must
 (d) may

institutional features of school systems, such as early streaming, regional diversity

93. _____ (a) on expenditure or political engagement,
 (b) in
 (c) for
 (d) with

94. _____ (a) unequal access to education, and non-equitable access
 (b) unequal
 (c) inequality
 (d) equal

to different types of providers. Among the developed countries, 95. _____ (a) these
 (b) those
 (c) that
 (d) some

with more equal learning outcomes 96. _____ (a) also have better average learning
 (b) with
 (c) to
 (d) for

outcomes, 97. _____ (a) suggested that appropriate interventions in the education.
 (b) suggesting
 (c) have suggested
 (d) suggest

sector may have positive effects on both equality and the quality of education. Economic inequality is associated with the distribution of 98. _____ (a) numeracy skills among
 (b) number
 (c) proficiency
 (d) calculation

adults, although the direction of causation is unclear. Arguably, 99. _____ (a) no
 (b) any
 (c) few
 (d) some

society will ever reach total equality in the learning outcomes of every individual 100. _____
 (a) Difference in learning outcomes may depend on individual
 (b) Different
 (c) Differentiated
 (d) Differences

ability and motivation, as well as the type of background one comes from and the types of resources one has access to.

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

101. S1. The Tungabhadra is the chief tributary of the Krishna formed by the union, near Kudali, of the two streams Tunga and Bhadra.

S6. The Tungabhadra has served as a historic natural frontier right through the centuries.

P. The river is perennial in character and comes down in frequent heavy rushes during the rains.

Q. The rain-bearing river was dammed by the rulers of Vijayanagara near Hampi for watering the palaces and gardens of that great city.

R. The united stream strikes in a north-easterly direction through Mysore and skirts the adjacent districts.

S. The bed of both the headstreams of the Tungabhadra is rocky.

- (a) PQSR (b) PRSQ
(c) RSPQ (d) RQSP

102. S1. In July 1917, Prince Lvov was replaced by a socialist revolutionary Alexander Kerensky as the head of the provisional government.

S6. In Russia the Soviets have been in existence since 1905, and the Soviet system played a especially important role under the Provisional Government.

P. However, such a partial replacement failed to satisfy the Bolsheviks.

Q. The revolutionaries did not want a parliamentary republic nor a bourgeois democracy but rather they wanted a soviet of workers, soldiers, and labourers.

R. When the February Revolution broke out, the leader of the Bolsheviks, Lenin, was in Switzerland.

S. He arrived in Russia in April 1917, and was followed by Trotsky.

- (a) PQSR (b) PRSQ
(c) QPSR (d) RQSP

103. S1. The history of India's struggle for freedom is an enthralling are

S6. A more vibrant retelling is perhaps required of this tumultuous period of our history

P. It has all the drama and excitement of an epic tale

Q. And yet, in most history textbooks, what students encounter are numbers

R. As in epics, heroism was often accompanied by extreme sacrifice.

S. Accounts of this period are loaded with tales of loyalty, allegiance, high ideals and peaceful protests

- (a) PQRS (b) SQRT
(c) QPRS (d) PRSQ

104. S1. Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of Kings married the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette in 1770

S6. Remarkably nevertheless, under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain.

P. Furthermore, lenders, who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans.

Q. The ascension was preceded by a war that added more than a billion livre to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livre.

R. In 1774, Louis XVI ascended the throne of France at the age of 20.

S. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.

- (a) SRPQ (b) SQRP
(c) RQSP (d) RQSP

105. S1. Montesquieu was a great philosopher of his time.

S6. He supported constitutional monarchy in France like the English one.

P. He wanted power to be shared between the king, the nobles, and the Third Estate.

Q. In his book *The Spirit of the Laws*, he propagated the theory of separating powers into three branches of government – the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary.

R. To prevent any one of the three classes from becoming too powerful, Montesquieu suggested the making of a new constitution based on checks and balances.

S. If this was done, he argued, there would be no tyranny and the liberty of the individual could be safeguarded.

- (a) PQSR (b) SQRP
(c) QPRS (d) RSQP

106. S1. Glaciation has important effects on the landscape beyond the direct modifications created by ice erosion and deposition.
- S6. At the same time, ice advanced from the Welsh mountains into the Vale of Evesham and combined with northern ice to pond up a large proglacial lake covering much of the Midlands.
- P. One example is that glaciation frequently disrupts pre-existing drainage lines, initiating a new pattern persisting after the ice has disappeared.
- Q. The Midlands, what is now the Coventry/Warwick area, was formerly drained by the head waters of the River Soar, flowing into the Trent south of Nottingham.
- R. Two well-documented instances of such effects occur in England.
- S. During glaciation, the valleys of Soar and Trent were occupied by ice advancing from the north.
- (a) PQSR (b) RPQS
(c) SRPQ (d) RSQP
107. S1. The primary evidence for climate change that occurred many million years ago is the rocks and deposits themselves.
- S6. In other words, despite the clear legacy in many parts of the world of recent glaciation, the vast majority of sedimentary rocks were laid down in warm climatic conditions.
- P. Sediments and fossil in the poles tell us a great deal about the environment in which they were laid down.
- Q. We must, of course, bear in mind when interpreting this information that, because of the movement of the continents, no one latitude of the Earth has necessarily gone through such marked climatic vicissitudes.
- R. Nevertheless, even allowing for this factor, one of the most remarkable discoveries about the climate change of the past is that the two poles of the Earth have been free of ice for at least 90 per cent of the known history of the planet.
- S. We may find in close proximity to one another, coal deposits indicating the humid conditions of the tropics, red sandstones laid down in deserts and morainic materials reflecting polar conditions.
- (a) PQSR (b) QSPR
(c) SQRP (d) RSQP
108. S1. Every geological period has been dominated by one particular form of life; as conditions changed to those of a new period, different types of organisms emerged into dominance.
- S6. The origin of completely new biological systems is comparatively rare, so consequently only a few major types have developed during the history of life.
- P. Individual shifts rely on opportunity, ecological access, and the development of a new adaptation.
- Q. Characteristically these shifts are rapid and are followed by a bout of adaptive radiation into the new ecological — for example, with the emergence of life on land.
- R. Within each period, natural selection has created a vast array of adaptive experiments culminating in a breakthrough to a new biological system that may cross the ecological barrier to the next period.
- S. Every breakthrough of shift in dominance is dependent on ones that have occurred before so that the process of evolution is progressive.
- (a) PQSR (b) QSPR
(c) RSPQ (d) RQPS
109. S1. The sun is the primary transmitter of energy for the processes of change on the Earth's surface and in the atmosphere.
- S6. Only a small part of insolation is absorbed and converted into thermal energy.
- P. Its rays are transmitted in various wavelengths of the solar spectrum, mainly in the ultraviolet, visible and infrared bands.
- Q. When components of the solar spectrum reach the earth, the insolation is partially absorbed and converted to thermal energy.
- R. The amount of energy the earth receives from other celestial bodies is negligible by comparison.
- S. Radiant energy from the sun that strikes the earth is called insolation.
- (a) PSQR (b) QSPR
(c) SQRP (d) RSQP
110. S1. Temperature indicates the relative degree of molecular activity, or heat, of a substance.
- S6. The boiling point of water under standard conditions is at 100 degrees Centigrade.
- P. Temperature is an index of sensible heat, not a direct measure of the quantity of energy.

Q. Zero on this scale is the 'triple point' temperature, at which the gaseous, liquid, and solid states of water are at equilibrium under standard atmospheric pressure.

R. If heat flows from one body to another, the former has the higher temperature.

S. To indicate the temperature of a body, an arbitrary scale of reference is employed.

(a) QSRP (b) QSPR

(c) SQRP (d) PRSQ

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

111.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Qualification
B.	Verb	2.	Conditionally
C.	Adverb	3.	Qualify
D.	Adjective	4.	Qualifying

Code:

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

112.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Error
B.	Verb	2.	Erroneously
C.	Adverb	3.	Err
D.	Adjective	4.	Erroneous

Code:

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

113.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Think
B.	Verb	2.	Care
C.	Adverb	3.	Carefully
D.	Adjective	4.	Careful

Code:

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

114.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Dually
B.	Verb	2.	Duplication
C.	Adverb	3.	Duplicate
D.	Adjective	4.	Duple

Code:

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

115.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Emanant
B.	Verb	2.	Exodus
C.	Adverb	3.	Outward
D.	Adjective	4.	Exit

Code:

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

116.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Extremely
B.	Verb	2.	Spectatorial
C.	Adverb	3.	Spectator
D.	Adjective	4.	Spectate

Code

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

117.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Auditory
B.	Verb	2.	Hear
C.	Interjection	3.	Hark
D.	Adjective	4.	Hearing

Code:

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

118.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Knowing
B.	Verb	2.	Know
C.	Adverb	3.	Knowingly
D.	Adjective	4.	Knowledge

Code:

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

119.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Cogitation
B.	Verb	2.	Pensively
C.	Adverb	3.	Cogitate
D.	Adjective	4.	Cogitative

Code:

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

120.

List I (Parts of Speech)		List II (Word)	
A.	Noun	1.	Intuitive
B.	Verb	2.	Intuition
C.	Adverb	3.	Intuitively
D.	Adjective	4.	Intuit

Code:

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

Answer Key

Q. No	Answer Key	Topic's Name	Chapter's Name
1	(b)	Part of speech	Grammar
2	(c)	Part of speech	Grammar
3	(b)	Part of speech	Grammar
4	(a)	Part of speech	Grammar
5	(d)	Part of speech	Grammar
6	(a)	Discourse markers	Vocabulary
7	(c)	Discourse markers	Vocabulary
8	(b)	Discourse markers	Vocabulary
9	(b)	Discourse markers	Vocabulary
10	(b)	Discourse markers	Vocabulary
11	(a)	Word pairs	Vocabulary
12	(c)	Word pairs	Vocabulary
13	(a)	Word pairs	Vocabulary
14	(b)	Word pairs	Vocabulary
15	(d)	Word pairs	Vocabulary
16	(b)	Usage of word	Vocabulary
17	(b)	Usage of word	Vocabulary
18	(b)	Usage of word	Vocabulary
19	(c)	Usage of word	Vocabulary
20	(b)	Usage of word	Vocabulary
21	(d)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
22	(a)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
23	(c)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
24	(a)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
25	(a)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
26	(c)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
27	(a)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
28	(b)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
29	(a)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
30	(c)	Relationship between sentences	Logical comprehension
31	(a)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
32	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
33	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
34	(d)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
35	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
36	(b)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
37	(d)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
38	(b)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
39	(a)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
40	(a)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
41	(b)	Preposition/determiner	Grammar
42	(b)	Preposition/determiner	Grammar
43	(c)	Preposition/determiner	Grammar
44	(c)	Preposition/determiner	Grammar
45	(d)	Preposition/determiner	Grammar

46	(b)	Homophones	Vocabulary
47	(c)	Homophones	Vocabulary
48	(a)	Homophones	Vocabulary
49	(d)	Homophones	Vocabulary
50	(a)	Homophones	Vocabulary
51	(c)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
52	(d)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
53	(c)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
54	(d)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
55	(a)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
56	(b)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
57	(d)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
58	(c)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
59	(c)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
60	(a)	Idioms & phrases	Vocabulary
61	(d)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
62	(b)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
63	(d)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
64	(a)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
65	(a)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
66	(b)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
67	(c)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
68	(d)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
69	(a)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
70	(b)	Correct usage of word	Vocabulary
71	(b)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
72	(c)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
73	(c)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
74	(c)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
75	(d)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
76	(c)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
77	(b)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
78	(c)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
79	(c)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
80	(d)	Spotting the errors	Grammar
81	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
82	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
83	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
84	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
85	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
86	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
87	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
88	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
89	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
90	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
91	(a)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
92	(d)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar

93	(b)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
94	(a)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
95	(b)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
96	(a)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
97	(c)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
98	(a)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
99	(a)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
100	(d)	Cloze test	Vocabulary & grammar
101	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
102	(b)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
103	(d)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
104	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
105	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
106	(b)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
107	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
108	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
109	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
110	(d)	Ordering of sentences	Para-jumbles
111	(c)	Part of speech	Grammar
112	(c)	Part of speech	Grammar
113	(b)	Part of speech	Grammar
114	(c)	Part of speech	Grammar
115	(b)	Part of speech	Grammar
116	(d)	Part of speech	Grammar
117	(a)	Part of speech	Grammar
118	(a)	Part of speech	Grammar
119	(c)	Part of speech	Grammar
120	(b)	Part of speech	Grammar

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The word happiness represents an intangible feeling or state of mind, which cannot be touched or seen physically but be only felt. Such words that denote ideas, emotions, or qualities, are categorised as abstract nouns. Since the sentence is describing a state of mind, happiness is correctly identified as an abstract noun.

2. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The underlined word "wonder" expresses the action or mental activity of thinking with curiosity. Since verbs denote actions, states, or processes, wonder here functions as the main verb of the sentence. It is not an adverb, conjunction, or participle because it directly shows what the subject I is doing.

3. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The word "every" distributes the responsibility of duty to each employee individually. Such words are classified as distributive numeral adjectives, as they single out each member of a group rather than referring to them collectively. It is neither an "infinite numeral adjective" nor a "definite numeral adjective," since its role is to distribute actions to individuals.

4. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The word "righteous" normally functions as an adjective, but when preceded by the and used without a noun, it acts as a plural noun referring to people as a group. In this sentence, the righteous means righteous people. Hence, it should be identified as a plural noun, not an adjective.

5. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The word "every" describes the noun "day" by referring to the frequency across the entire month. Since adjectives are used to qualify or modify nouns, "every" functions as an adjective in this sentence. It does not modify the verb rained, so it cannot be considered an

adverb. Hence, the correct classification is adjective.

6. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: "Therefore" is a discourse marker showing a logical consequence. The sentence suggests that because something has occurred, the speaker must ask for tolerance. "Thus" is similar, but slightly more formal; "for example" introduces an illustration, and "likely" indicates probability, which doesn't fit here.

7. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: "Indeed" emphasises and confirms the statement. It strengthens the idea that the eloquent expression exists. "Unengagingly" describes a manner (negative tone), "Somewhat" weakens the assertion, and "Fortunate" is irrelevant. Only "Indeed" appropriately signals confirmation and emphasis.

8. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: "In particular" highlights specificity, focusing attention on certain lines of argument. "Sui generis" means unique or of its own kind, "matter of fact" indicates neutrality, and "serendipitously" suggests coincidence, none of which convey the intended focus.

9. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: "Significantly" indicates that the issues are important and meaningfully influence relationships. "Somewhat" weakens the impact, "Unexpectedly" implies surprise, and "Overmuch" suggests excess. Only "Significantly" conveys the appropriate emphasis on the importance of these issues.

10. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: "Finally" fits best because the sentence suggests a concluding remark or the last option the writer proposes. It signals that after other arguments or points, this is the ultimate recourse. "Acceptably" suggests appropriateness, but it doesn't capture the sense of conclusion here. "Aggrievedly" and "Fatally" are clearly irrelevant.

11. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: "Lose" is always a verb (e.g., I lose my keys), meaning to misplace, be deprived of, or fail to win. "Loose" is mainly an adjective (e.g., a loose shirt), meaning not tight, slack, or movable. Other options confuse the part of speech or wrongly assign meanings.

12. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Anyway" (one word) functions as an adverb meaning regardless or in any case (e.g., I will go anyway). "Any way" (two words) is a phrase meaning any manner or method (e.g., You can solve this problem any way you like). Options (a), (b) and (d) mix up their meanings.

13. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Allusion and illusion are both nouns, but with distinct meanings. Allusion refers to an indirect or implied reference, often used in literature. Illusion refers to a false perception, idea, or deceptive impression. Option (a) captures both definitions accurately, while the other options incorrectly classify the words as verbs, adjectives or adverbs.

14. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Appraise" means to assess or evaluate (e.g., The jeweller will appraise the diamond). "Apprise" means to inform or notify (e.g., Please apprise me of any changes). Both are verbs, but their meanings are distinct. Options (a), (c) and (d) misidentify the parts of speech.

15. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Both climactic and climatic are adjectives, but refer to different contexts. Climactic relates to a climax or the most intense, exciting moment, often in drama or events. Climatic, on the other hand, relates to climate or weather conditions. Option (d) gives the correct classification and definitions, while the other options wrongly classify them as adverbs or verbs, or swap their meanings.

16. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The word "advice" is a noun meaning a recommendation. Option (b) uses it correctly: The doctor's advice went unheeded. Options (a) and (c) wrongly use advised instead of advised, and (d) incorrectly uses advising. Thus, only option (b) demonstrates correct usage of the noun advice.

17. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The word "illicit" is an adjective meaning unlawful or forbidden. Option (b)

is correct: Illicit trading in liquor became profitable during prohibition. Other sentences confuse illicit with elicit (a verb meaning draw out), leading to incorrect usage.

18. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Effect is mainly a noun meaning result or outcome. In option (b), long term effect is correct. Options (a), (c) and (d) misuse effect as a verb, where the correct form should be affect. Hence, only (b) represents proper usage of effect as a noun.

19. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Brake is a noun/verb connected to slowing or stopping a vehicle. Option (c) correctly uses braked in the context of driving. The other options misuse brake in unrelated contexts, confusing it with break. Therefore, the only accurate use is in option (c).

20. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The verb incite means to provoke or stir up emotions, often negative. Option (b) correctly uses it: The speaker incited feelings of anger, sorrow and grief. Other options confuse incite with insight (understanding), or misuse its grammatical form. Therefore, (b) is the only correct answer.

21. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The first sentence conveys a general motivational truth that failure helps in achieving success. The second sentence does not oppose this idea but refines it, stressing that while occasional failure may help, repeated failures don't always guarantee success. Thus, the second statement qualifies and limits the wisdom of the first.

22. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The first sentence puts forward the principle of complete equality among human beings. However, the second sentence denies this idea by stating that some individuals enjoy more privileges or advantages, meaning everyone is not truly equal. This stands in direct opposition to the claim made in the first sentence, making it a contradiction.

23. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The first statement asserts that the origin of the universe is traced to the Big Bang. The second statement places a limitation by stating that we cannot know anything beyond that point, i.e., what existed before the Big Bang. Hence, the second sentence restricts the scope of the first without denying it.

24. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The first sentence describes the fascination of the highest clouds, which are hard to reach. The second sentence generalises this principle, saying people are most attracted to what is unattainable. Thus, the second sentence essentially restates the wisdom of the first in a broader perspective.

25. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The first statement highlights the efficiency of a four-stroke engine compared to a two-stroke engine. The second mentions that the two-stroke engine has been phased out due to environmental concerns. Although they speak about different dimensions—efficiency and environmental impact—they are related, since both justify why the four-stroke engine is considered superior.

26. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The first statement emphasises bottled water's safety over tap water. However, the second statement points out that in many countries, tap water is considered safe enough to be given even to babies, which challenges the earlier claim. Therefore, the second sentence stands in contrast to the first, presenting a different viewpoint.

27. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The first sentence provides information about the national bird of India, while the second sentence gives another independent fact about the state bird of Rajasthan. There is no contradiction, limitation, or escalation between the two. The second sentence simply adds further information to the first.

28. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The first sentence argues that field games enjoy greater popularity compared to individual sports. However, the second statement directly challenges this assertion by presenting an example where an individual sport, tennis, is more popular than a field game, hockey. This makes the second sentence a contradiction to the first statement.

29. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The first sentence points out the benefits of forest cover in ecological recovery, while the second sentence highlights the harmful effects of unchecked urbanisation on the environment. Both emphasise the significance of environmental balance and complement each other by showing positive and negative aspects of ecological health. Thus, the sentences correlate.

30. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The first sentence describes the long-standing trend of Indians emigrating to different parts of the world. The second sentence highlights the achievements of the Indian diaspora that resulted from this emigration. Since the diaspora exists because of the continuous migration, the success mentioned in the second is a logical consequence of the first.

31. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is QPRS, as it presents the ideas in a logical and connected manner. Q introduces the context by mentioning outcomes and suggestions, P states about the outcome in prior years, R states how these are reviewed, and S provides the source. Other sequences disturb the natural sentence structure.

32. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RPQS, as it presents the ideas in a logical and connected manner. R introduces the various categories of water, followed by pollution control equipment, which further details its types by mentioning wastewater treatment plants, drinking water treatment plants and effluent treatment plants. Other sequences disturb the natural sentence structure.

33. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is SQR P, as it conveys the idea coherently. S sets the subject with "some new composite criteria", Q links it with classification, R shows when and how it was notified, and P concludes with the purpose. Other sequences leave the subject hanging or distort the grammatical flow.

34. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct order is (a) PQRS. P starts with: "Outside the formal education system, the policy seeks to educate and..." Q continues: "...equip potential entrepreneurs..." R adds more detail: "...both within..." S completes the thought: "...and in the entrepreneurship domain." This order maintains logical flow and makes the sentence clear and coherent.

35. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RPQS, as it presents the ideas in a logical and connected manner. Sentence R introduces detail of the National Skill Development Corporation under

the aegis of MSDE, P specifies the organising of Rozgar Melas across the nation for the youth, Q adds the purpose of providing suitable job opportunities in the private sector to the youth, and S concludes by explaining its role in giving impetus to employment initiatives in the country. Other sequences break the flow and distort the intended sense.

36. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is QPSR, as it flows logically. Q introduces India moving from women's development, P continues with the dream of New India S states, where women are empowered and strong, and R concludes an equal partnership in the country's overall development,

37. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is QPSR, as it presents a clear progression. Q mentions the Ujjwala 2.0 launched in 2021, P mentions providing additional one crore LPG connections, S focuses on the connections to adult women of poor households, and R specifies households under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

38. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is QRSP, as it follows a logical order. Q introduces the topic of environmental impact assessment, R describes it as a planning tool, S integrates environmental concerns into development, and P concludes with the purpose.

39. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is QPRS, as it flows logically. Q introduces the topic- hours of content which are shown in a certain way, P offers the consequence, suggesting that this may push the viewers to think, R indicates they are watching a programme rather than an advertisement, and S concludes the thought.

40. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RSPQ, as it presents a clear progression. R specifies that the Ministry extends financial support, S details support to individuals, groups of individuals, and cultural organisations, P mentions engagement in performing visual and literary arts and Q concludes the sequence.

41. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Every" fits naturally as it emphasises that all metal, without exception, is necessarily solid in its natural state, providing a broad and inclusive meaning suitable for the sentence's context.

42. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Several" is appropriate as it suggests multiple occasions when the reminder has gone out, requiring personnel to complete their personal files, indicating a recurring but not excessive number of instances.

43. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "With" is correct as it implies collaboration, indicating that people should work alongside their co-workers in the office to ensure maximum productivity, fostering a teamwork-oriented context.

44. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Whichever" is a determiner, meaning any one from a limited set, while "whatever" is used for choices from an unlimited or unknown set of possibilities. "Whichever" suits the sentence as it allows for a choice from the available collection, giving flexibility to select any shirt liked, aligning with the idea of personal preference from the shop's options.

45. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: "Both" fits the sentence as it suggests a choice between two options (either or), allowing the selection of courses offered by the university. This aligns with the context of preference, implying two distinct sets of courses can be chosen to complete the university requirements. This is because "either" and "both" are used to refer to two things/people.

46. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Sentence 1 incorrectly uses "dairy" (milk products) instead of "diary" (journal). Sentence 2 correctly uses "dreary" (dull). Sentence 3 incorrectly uses "diary" (journal), instead of "dairy" (milk products). Only sentence 2 is correct.

47. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Sentence 1 should use "broad" (to widen) but incorrectly uses "braid" (weave). Sentence 2 correctly uses "beard" (facial hair). Sentence 3 uses "brood" (incubate) correctly to explicate the act of sitting on eggs by male birds. thus, sentence 2 and 3 are correct.

48. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The word set includes lesion (a wound or abnormal tissue), legion (a large group), and lesson (something learned or taught). In sentence 1, "lesion" is correctly used in a medical context. Sentence 2 appropriately uses "legion" to describe a large number of followers. However, sentence 3 misuses "lesson" (which is a noun) when the verb "lessen" (meaning to reduce) is required. Thus, only sentences 1 and 2 are correct.

49. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The words are depose (to remove from power or give testimony), deplore (to express strong disapproval), and deport (to expel from a country). Sentence 1 misuses "depose" (should be "pose" or "position"). Sentence 2 misuses "deplore" (which implies condemnation) in a context that describes a positive impact ("salutary"), creating a contradiction. Sentence 3 correctly uses "deport" for legal expulsion. Only sentence 3 is appropriate.

50. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Bait" is used correctly in sentence 2. "Bait" refers to something used to lure or trap an animal, so setting a bait to capture a leopard is grammatically correct.

"Bade" is also used correctly in sentence 3. "Bade" is the past tense of the verb "to bid," which means to say goodbye. He reluctantly bade goodbye to his belongings.

"Bate" in sentence 1 is incorrect. "Bate" means to reduce or lessen something, like "to bate one's breath". The intended meaning here is probably "to restrain" or "curb" their curiosity, which would require the word "dampen" or "temper" instead

51. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom suggests a person is keenly listening to others' private talks, often with curiosity or intent. The imagery of "ears flapping" implies active, eager attention, aligning with the idea of eavesdropping rather than agitation or embarrassment.

52. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom refers to worsening an already painful situation, like turning a knife to deepen a wound. It captures the act of intensifying someone's emotional distress through deliberate words or deeds.

53. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom describes someone proudly highlighting their successes, often to an annoying degree. It suggests self-promotion, like a trumpet's loud sound drawing attention, rather than mere noise or criticism of others.

54. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: This phrase implies getting beneath someone's calm exterior, causing deep frustration. It's not about love or understanding but rather provoking a strong, negative emotional reaction.

55. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom means that many people working together can light a new path,

indicating that with collaboration, comes new opportunities and innovation.. It emphasises teamwork's power to reduce burden, and creating new paths and speed their completion.

56. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: This proverb advises valuing the present over uncertain future gains. It highlights the security of the known versus the risk of the unknown.

57. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom suggests overcomplicating a simple matter, like struggling against rough weather. It's not about clouds or complaints but adding undue complexity to a task.

58. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This phrase is used for a situation when someone strives to hide an unpleasant act or issue, to get away with it, often unnoticed. It is expected that it is forgotten by others.

59. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom refers to a period of exceptional achievement, like a vibrant patch of colour. It's not about flowers or discoloration but a streak of positive performance.

60. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This phrase suggests moving someone out of active duty, like an old horse grazing. It's about retirement or obsolescence, not feeding or incubation, focusing on ending a role.

61. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: This term describes cooperation between opposing groups for a common goal. "Bilateral" suggests mutual agreement, but "bipartisan" specifically applies to political parties working together in the national interest, unlike the other options.

62. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: This word means lacking interest or concern, fitting her lack of preference despite sampling various foods. It contrasts with imperious or imperiled, which don't align with her neutral stance.

63. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: This term indicates strong hostility or hatred, matching the whalers' negative feelings for marine life. It's more intense than sympathy or indifference, aligning with antipathy.

64. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This term suggests the family became impoverished due to the crash, prompting diligent efforts to cope. It fits the

financial hardship context better than indignant or apathetic, reflecting a need-driven response.

65. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This suggests he clarified and managed life's changes in a balanced and objective way, aligning with temperance effort. It contrasts with perfunctory, reflecting a resolved, dispassionate (calm and unemotional) approach to challenges.

66. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: This refers to a manuscript with earlier text overwritten, matching the idea of a replaced document. It's more specific than parchment or pastiche, fitting the context.

67. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This term means copying others' work without credit, aligning with the accusation. It's distinct from sensationalism or spoonerism, directly addressing the copying issue.

68. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: This describes a controlling, fatherly attitude, fitting the manager's behaviour, and "not allowing them to decide for themselves". It contrasts with prim or presumptuous, emphasising his overbearing guidance.

69. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This suggests a cursory, uninterested look, matching the team's disappointment. It differs from precise or engaging, highlighting the leader's lack of attention.

70. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: This means actions done without justification, fitting the lack of good reason. It contrasts with ingratiated or grating, aligning with the context of unnecessary deeds.

71. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Unique" should be "a unique". Even though "unique" starts with a vowel, the "y" sound at the beginning of the word is considered a consonant sound (like "you"). So, it's "a unique" rather than "an unique."

The rest of the sentence is grammatically appropriate, making (b) the error, not affecting the principal's voice or the student's situation.

72. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "During trip" should be "during the trip" for proper article usage, as "trip" needs "the" for specificity. This is because nouns are preceded by a determiner when it is a singular countable noun. The rest, including "went around" and "lake city," is correct, making (c) the error.

73. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "More hardworking" should be "hardworking"; this is because comparative adjective is used to compare two states or things. Thus, the base form of the adjective suits the context of the sentence. The rest, including "unfair distribution" and "hardworking members," is accurate, making (c) the error.

74. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Among" should be "between" as it involves only two people, requiring "between" for accuracy. "Unnatural" fits the context of expected conflict, but the preposition error in (c) needs correction. The rest is grammatically sound.

75. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: No error (d). The sentence is grammatically correct with "emphasised", "strict discipline", "compliance", and "newly-appointed" (hyphenated correctly). All parts (a), (b) and (c) are appropriately used.

76. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Less" should be "fewer" as "people" is a countable noun, requiring "fewer" for quantity rather than "less". The rest, including "marvelled" and "low attendance", is correct, making (c) the error.

77. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Centred around" should be "centred on" as "centred around" is incorrect usage; "centred on" (the main focus) is the proper preposition. The rest, including "visiting dignitaries" and "craftwork on display," is correct, making (b) the error.

78. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Has arrived" should be "arrived" to maintain past tense consistency with "trudged" and "arrived." This is because the action that happens first is "had trudged" many kilometres, it is after its completion that they arrive. So, the first action will be past perfect and the second in simple past. The rest, including "wayfaring tourists" and "hundreds of kilometres," is correct, making (c) the error.

79. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Most Favourite" should be "favourite" (depending on regional spelling), because with certain adjectives like "favourite", "perfect", "ideal", the addition of superlative degree becomes redundant. So "most" will be eliminated. The rest, including "tumult" and "crescendo," is correct, making (c) the error.

80. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The entire sentence is correct in terms of grammar and syntax. So, there is no error.

81. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Ensue is to happen as a result, Morass refers to muddy ground, Imbroglio refers to complex disputes, and Potpourri is Collection of different things making (c) the accurate pairing.

82. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Maleversation is the corrupt behaviour of a public servant, conundrum is a confusing problem, Incessant is to continue without a break and Mulct is to extract money in the form of taxes, making (a) the accurate pairing.

83. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Impugn is expressing doubts about something, Spew is to flow out of something in a forceful way, Harague refers to aggressive lecturing, and Gibberish refers to meaningless words, making (c) the accurate pairing.

84. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Caveat is a warning, Amble is to walk at a slow pace, Acolyte refers to an ardent follower, and Archaic is old fashioned, making (c) the accurate pairing.

85. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Kernel is the soft part inside a seed, Brook is a small stream, Jinx refers to something that causes bad luck, and Solace is to give comfort, making (a) the accurate pairing.

86. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Feat is an achievement that requires great courage, Fate is the development of events outside a person's control, Fathom is a measuring unit for depth of water, and Faux pas refers to an embarrassing mistake, making (c) the accurate pairing.

87. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is : Semitic is a family of languages that includes Hebrew, Arabic and Aramaic, Seminary refers to a training college, Send off is to wish good luck to a person leaving, and Semblance is the same appearance, making (d) the accurate choice.

88. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Hatch is a door in an aircraft, Haughty refers to arrogant behaviour, Gruff is rough and low in pitch, and Gruelling refers to tiring and demanding, making (a) the accurate choice.

89. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Extirpate means to root out or destroy completely, typically used in the context of eliminating something undesirable.

Extol means to praise enthusiastically or highly.

Extremity refers to the furthest point or limit of something, often used in terms of distance or in anatomical contexts (e.g., hands, feet).

Expunge means to erase or remove something completely, often used for records or information.

90. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct match is: Devious is to show a skillful use of underhand tactics to achieve goals, Devolution refers to the transfer of power, Detriment refers to the state of being harmed or damaged, and Detract means to diminish the worth or value, making (b) the accurate choice.

91. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The phrase "It is increasingly recognised" is a fixed passive construction used to show general acceptance of a fact (rising awareness that learning levels are unequal). Other options like "recognise" or "recognising" would break grammatical flow. "Been recognised" is redundant here.

92. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The sentence explains a possibility and uncertainty —unequal learning levels may be happening due to institutional features. "Must" or "should" imply certainty or obligation, which the context does not support. "Ought to" also feels too prescriptive for an observation.

93. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The phrase "in expenditure or political engagement" maintains grammatical accuracy. "On" or "with" would distort meaning, while "for" is inappropriate here. The preposition "in" is standard when describing involvement or participation within a domain or field. This option aligns with the "expenditure or political engagement"

94. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The phrase should read "unequal access to education and non-equitable access", which is the standard collocation. Since this is an adjective, it can precede a noun. "Inequality" would require a different construction ("inequality in access"), while "unequal" is rarely used. "Equal" contradicts the context. Hence, unequal is the most accurate choice here.

95. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Those" is used to refer to specific items or groups that are distinct from the

speaker or the context. In this case, it refers to the countries being compared (among the developed countries), making “those” the appropriate choice.

96. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The phrase “also have better average learning outcomes” flows naturally, showing an additional advantage. The other options—“with”, “to”, or “for”—do not fit the grammar or meaning. “Also” appropriately connects equal learning outcomes with better performance.

97. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The sentence likely refers to something that has already been suggested in the past and has relevance to the present. The present perfect tense (“have suggested”) is used to indicate actions or events that occurred at an unspecified time before now, with a connection to the present moment.

98. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The phrase “distribution of numeracy skills among adults” is natural and commonly used in education. “Number” and “calculation” are too narrow, while “proficiency” is vague. “Numeracy” specifically refers to mathematical ability, which suits the context.

99. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: “Arguably, no society will ever reach total equality ...” is the best fit. The sentence expresses impossibility, so “no” works correctly. “Any”, “few”, or “some” weaken the absolute idea being expressed. Hence, “no” emphasises the unlikelihood of perfect equality.

100. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The sentence refers to “differences in learning outcomes” among individuals. “Difference” (singular) does not match the plural idea, “different” is an adjective, and “differentiated” changes the meaning. Therefore, “differences” properly reflect multiple variations in learning outcomes.

101. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RSPQ. After introducing the Tungabhadra in S1, R continues by describing its flow through Mysore. S explains the rocky bed of the headstreams, P elaborates on its perennial nature, and Q highlights its use by the Vijayanagara rulers. This sequence develops the geographical, physical, and historical aspects smoothly, leading to S6’s conclusion.

102. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is PRSQ. S1 introduces Kerensky replacing Prince Lvov.

P explains the dissatisfaction with this partial replacement. R gives background on Lenin’s position during the February Revolution. S follows, describing Lenin’s arrival in Russia. Q then clarifies what revolutionaries truly wanted. This order ensures logical progression from leadership changes to revolutionary demands, ending naturally with S6.

103. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is PRSQ. S1 begins by describing India’s freedom struggle as enthralling. P supports this by noting its drama and excitement. R contrasts this with the factual treatment in history textbooks. S emphasises the sacrifices involved, and Q adds examples of loyalty and ideals. Together, the sequence balances emotion, fact, and examples, connecting meaningfully with S6.

104. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RQSP. S1 introduces Louis XVI’s marriage. R continues with his accession to the throne. Q highlights the financial strain caused by war, and S elaborates on how long wars drained France’s resources. P follows logically, mentioning lenders increasing interest charges. This builds a coherent narrative of financial difficulties, leading to S6 about France aiding America.

105. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is QPRS. S1 introduces Montesquieu as a great philosopher. Q follows with his book *The Spirit of the Laws* describing separation of powers. P explains power-sharing among king, nobles and the Third Estate. R continues with checks and balances to prevent misuse. S concludes that liberty could thus be safeguarded. S6 connects by showing his support for constitutional monarchy.

106. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RPQS. S1 opens with the impact of glaciation on landscapes. R continues with the examples of glaciation in England. P describes drainage changes such as the diverted Warwickshire Avon. Q mentions valleys of Soar and Trent being excavated by ice. S concludes with advancing glaciers from the north. S6 ties in with glacial advances into the Midlands.

107. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is SQRQ. S1 begins with rocks and deposits as primary climate evidence. S describes nearby deposits reflecting past conditions. Q warns about continental drift affecting interpretation. R

emphasises that poles remained icy for millions of years. P explains that sediments and fossils reveal past environments. S6 links with how warm-climate rocks still exist in today's record.

108. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RSPQ. S1 introduces how each geological period was dominated by life forms. R continues with natural selection producing adaptive experiments. S follows, showing breakthroughs depending on earlier shifts, making evolution progressive. P explains reliance on opportunity and adaptation. Q concludes with rapid radiation into new ecological zones. S6 closes by stating new systems are rare in history.

109. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is RSQP. S1 presents the sun as Earth's main energy source. R notes negligible energy from other celestial bodies. S then defines insolation as radiant energy from the sun. Q follows with absorption on Earth's surface. P adds its transmission in ultraviolet, visible, and infrared bands. S6 ends by stating that only a small fraction converts into heat.

110. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is PRSQ. S1 introduces temperature as molecular activity. P defines it as an index of sensible heat. R follows with heat flow determining relative temperature. S concludes with arbitrary reference scales. Q explains the triple point where water's three states coexist. S6 finalises with boiling point at 100°C under standard conditions.

111. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4. The noun form is qualification, the verb is qualify, the adverb is conditionally, and the adjective is qualifying. This arrangement ensures each word is matched with the right part of speech.

112. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4. The noun form is error, the verb is err, the adverb is erroneously, and the adjective is erroneous. This matching maintains grammatical accuracy between the given parts of speech and the words.

113. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4. The noun form is care, the verb is think, the adverb is carefully, and the adjective is careful. This order aligns each part of speech with its appropriate word form.

114. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4. The noun is duplication, the verb is duplicate, the adverb is dually, and the adjective is duple. This logical pairing ensures clarity and correctness of the part-of-speech usage.

115. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1. The noun is exodus, the verb is exit, the adverb is outward, and the adjective is emanant. Each word here is properly placed under its respective part of speech.

116. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: the answer choice does not match. The noun form is spectator, the verb is spectate, the adverb is extremely, and the adjective is spectatorial. This arrangement ensures each word is matched with the right part of speech.

117. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is the answer choice does not match. The noun form is hearing, the verb is hear, the interjection is hark, and the adjective is auditory. This arrangement ensures each word is matched with the right part of speech.

118. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1. The noun form is knowledge, the verb is know, the adverb is knowingly, and the adjective is knowing. This arrangement ensures each word is matched with the right part of speech.

119. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4. The noun form is cogitation, the verb is cogitate, the adverb is pensively, and the adjective is cogitative. This arrangement ensures each word is matched with the right part of speech.

120. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sequence is A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1. The noun form is intuition, the verb is intuit, the adverb is intuitively, and the adjective is intuitive. This arrangement ensures each word is matched with the right part of speech.