



CDS 2 2025 ENGLISH SAMPLE QUESTIONS PAPER

Time: 120 min

M: M: 120

INSTRUCTION: Read questions carefully. Each question contains 0.83 marks. For every wrong answer 0.27 marks will be deducted.

Direction: In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given 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 the four sentences.

1. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: One morning, a few days before Raman, the Cabuliwallah, was due to return to his country, Tagore was working in his study.
S6: They had quarrelled, and Rahman had struck the man with his knife.
P: There were blood stains on his cloth, and one of the policemen carried a knife stained with blood.
Q: Suddenly he heard shouting in the street, and he saw Rahman being led away between two policemen, followed by a crowd of curious boys.
R: He learned that a certain neighbour had owed the Cabuliwallah some money, but had denied it.
S: He hurried out and stopped them to inquire what it all meant.
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

2. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: Some people prefer country life to city life.
S6: For these reasons more and more people are leaving the country to live in the city.
P: Life in the country is quieter, cleaner and less hectic.
Q: The city also offers more privacy since neighbours are too busy to be interfering in the affairs of others.
R: However, the city offers more excitement, a wide variety of activities and a chance to meet more people.
S: Country people live longer and generally seem to be healthier and happier.
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

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

3. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: So we went on in the quiet, and the twilight deepened into night.

S6: Then as the darkness grew deeper, she put her arms round my neck, and, closing her eyes tightly pressed her face against my shoulder.

P: The ground grew dim and the trees black.

Q: The clear blue of the distance faded, and one star after another came out.

R: Neena's fears and her fatigue grew upon her.

S: I took her in my arms and talked to her and caressed her.

The proper sequence should be

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

4. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: People think that poverty is a great curse and wealth is a source of happiness in life.

S6: All great men were born poor.

P: A life of poverty gives more genuine satisfaction than a life passed in affluence which encourages dependence on others. Q: This is untrue.

R: Poor people are free from the evils which surround the rich.

S: They have sympathy for one another and are more self-reliant.

The proper sequence should be:

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

5. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.

S1: I am the manager of travel agency in the city.

S6: I spend those twenty five minutes doing crosswords.

P: I usually catch the 8 O'clock train for my journey to the office..

Q: I live fifteen kilometres out of the city where I have a small room.

- R: I go to work on the electric train everyday.
S: The train takes about twenty five minutes to get to the city.
The proper sequence should be:
(a) P R S Q (b) R Q P S
(c) Q R P S (d) S P R Q
6. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: In ancient India the city of Ujjain was quite famous.
S6: So one can see what a great love all who care for India must feel for this ancient city.
P: Here lived at one time the poet Kalidas. Q: He was a famous learned astronomer. R: And here also came and worked Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur.
S: It was always renowned as a seat of learning.
The proper sequence should be:
(a) P S R Q (b) S P R Q
(c) Q S R P (d) S R P Q
7. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: Pasteur began his fruitful scientific investigations when he was Professor of Chemistry at Strasburg.
S6: The pasteurization process which he prescribed for wine and beer is used now to safeguard milk too.
P: He also found how germs causing changes in materials could be controled by heat.
Q: He made a thorough study of the wine industry in France.
R: He thus saved the wine industry from ruin by is work.
S: After careful and extensive investigation he reduced the germ theory of fermentation.
The proper sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) Q P S R
(c) S Q P R (d) Q S P R
8. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: You ask me what I intend to do after graduation.
S6: That would be a great relief to my parents.
P: My ambition is to become an engineer.
Q: I can complete this course in two years.
R: But I am not 'sure whether I shall get enough marks to qualify for admission to an engineering college.
S: If I don't take up engineering, I would like to do an M.Sc. in Physics.
The proper sequence should be
(a) PRSQ (b) SQPR
(c) QSRP (d) RPQS
9. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: I searched for my friend all day.
S6: When I woke up the Sun was already above the horizon.
P: Although I was weary and hungry, I was not discouraged.
Q: I erupt in and lay on the ground with my bag for a pillow.
R: When, midnight came I felt that I could not walk much further.
S: At last I came to a place where the pavement was raised and had a hollow underneath.
The proper sequence should be:
(a) P R S Q (b) P S Q R
(c) R P S Q (d) S R Q P
10. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: A reporter is someone who gathers and writes news.
S6: The reporter and the editor are both called newsmen.
P: An editor is someone who prepares all the news for printing in the newspaper.
Q: A reporter cannot do a good job unless he has a good understanding of the requirements of the editor of his newspaper.
R: The editor decides how important each news story is and where it should be placed.
S: Many editors are former reporters.
The proper sequence should be
(a) Q P R S (b) Q R S P
(c) P R Q S (d) R S P Q
11. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: Great quantities of animal oil come from whales
S6: A few other creatures also yield oil.
P: It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption.
Q: These enormous creatures of the sea are the largest remaining animals in the world.
R: When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down.
S: To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas nature has provided it with a thick covering of fat called blubber
The proper sequence should be:
(a) PSRQ (b) QSRP
(c) PRQS (d) RPQS
12. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1: The first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English.

- S6: Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.
P: He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner and he will be pleased that he could figure out what you said.
Q: He will not expect you to be polite and use laborate grammatical phrases.
R: Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner and try to understand you and be ready to help you.
S: If you shout, "Please! Charing Cross! Which way?" you will have no difficulty.
The proper sequence should be:
(a) S R Q P (b) S R P Q
(c) R Q P S (d) R S P Q
13. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1. Agriculture
P. cotton for our clothes
Q. raw materials like jute
R. and sugarcane for our industries
S. gives us food
S6. and food for cattle.
(a) SRQP (b) RQPS
(c) QPRS (d) SPQR
14. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1. When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.
P. When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.
Q. It was not long before physicians were all using the Instrument to count the heartbeats of their patients.
R. Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse beats.
S. Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.
S6. Today it has many other uses.
(a) PQRS (b) QRPS
(c) SPQR (d) RPQS
15. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1. When All Baba returned he called his wife
P. She said to him, "Have you stolen them?
Q. He said, —I have bought you some jewels".
R. She said. "Our days of misery are now at an endl.
S. He said, —Be quiet and do not frighten yourself".
S6. He said, —Go to your brother's house and get a measure".
(a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
(c) PSRQ (d) QPSR
16. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1. 'Acu' means needles in Latin.
P. The needles stimulates specific nerves that transmit electrical impulses via the spinal cord and brain to the affected area.
Q. Quite appropriately, then, acupuncture consists of inserting very fine needles at specific points on the skin located near nerve endings.
R. Acupuncture also stimulates the released Of chemical substances from the brain centers and pituitary glands. S. These are connected to one another by lines called channels or meridians.
S6. Known as endorphins and encephalin, which are released and carried across the blood stream, these chemicals are the body's own pain relief mechanism
(a) SPRQ (b) RSQP
(c) PQRS (d) QSPR
17. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1. I was born here in the old city' the girl told us.
P. her answer suggested that her family has roots
Q. When we Inquired
R. as opposed to the modem towns that consist mostly of hotels.
S. and belongs to the traditional part where the temples are
S6. Some say people here are more ethnically pure.
(a) QPSR (b) SRPQ
(c) PSRQ (d) SRQP
18. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
P. But for the morning tea, I had to wait for someone to get up before me.
Q. This saying inspired me to rise early.
R. That day I was the first to get up
S. One day I got up early in the morning.
S6. One day I realised that it was a waste of time to get up early and wait for the morning tea.
(a) Q S R P (b) QPR S
(c) P Q R S (d) S P Q R
19. Find out the proper sequence of the given sentences.
S1. When they heard the bell
P. out of his clothes
Q. as quickly
R. every boy scrambled S. and got into bed
S6. as possible
(a) QRPS (b) PSQR
(c) RQSP (d) RPSQ

Directions: In these questions, the first and last sentence of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, S.

20. These four parts are not given in proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of S1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
P. Many children take advantage of their parents busy schedule.
Q. This results in children's ignorance of social values.
R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
S. Now a days parents spend very meagre time with children.
S6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
(a) SRPQ (b) PQRS
(c) SQRP (d) SPQR
21. Find the most opposite word in meaning. He wanted to inaugurate the project right on schedule.
(a) Terminate (b) Inculcate
(c) Facilitate (d) Ameliorate
22. Find the most opposite word in meaning. His partners felt that it was a viable business proposition.
(a) Envious (b) Unenviable
(c) Inviolable (d) Impracticable
23. Find the most opposite word in meaning. VINDICTIVE
(a) Forgiving (b) Humane
(c) Polite (d) Liberal
24. Find the most opposite word in meaning. Kapil's bowling yesterday proved very costly.
(a) Economical (b) Frugal
(c) Thrifty (d) Expensive
25. Find the most opposite word in meaning. FORBID
(a) Defy (b) Dislike
(c) Permit (d) Understand
26. Find the most similar word in meaning. CREDITABLE
(a) Able to lend money (b) Bringing praise
(c) Able to repay a loan (d) Fit to believed
27. Find the most similar word in meaning. Mass murder is very often a result of communal frenzy.
(a) Patricide (b) Fratricide
(c) Regicide (d) Genocide
28. Find the most similar word in meaning. ECCENTRIC
(a) Destructive (b) Deceitful
(c) Conformist (d) Unconventional
29. Find the most similar word in meaning. Why did you make that, flippant remark?

- (a) Highly critical
(b) Not showing deserved respect
(c) Casual
(d) Indifferent
30. Find the most similar word in meaning. OBLIVIOUS
(a) Narrow-minded (b) Daring
(c) Stubborn (d) Unaware
31. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. The police is investigating (a)/ for the recent happening (b)/ in the area (c)/ No error (d)
(a) The police is investigating
(b) For the recent happening
(c) In the area
(d) No error
32. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. You are (a)/more beautiful (b)/ than She (c)/ No error (d)
(a) You are (b) More beautiful
(c) Than her (d) No error
33. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. When I left (a)/ the house at 9 o clock (b)/my son was still at home (c)/ No error (d)
(a) When I left
(b) The house at 9 o clock
(c) My son was still at home
(d) No error
34. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. Men are wanted (a)/ for the army (b)/and the navy and the air force (c)/ No error (d)
(a) Men are wanted
(b) For the army
(c) And the navy and the air force
(d) No error
35. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. A chill wind blew (a) / and icy fingers of death (b)/ crept up my spine (c)/ No error (d)
(a) A chill wind blew
(b) And icy fingers of death
(c) Crept up my spine
(d) No error
36. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. Paradise Lost (a)/ is (b)/a epic poem(c)/No error d)
(a) Paradise Lost (b) Is
(c) A epic poem (d) No error
37. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. The children (a)/ laughed at (b)/ the clown (c)/ No error (d)
(a) The children (b) Laughed at
(c) The clown (d) No error
38. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any. How long it takes (a)/to travel from Chennai to Trichy (b)/ by train? (c)/ No error (d)

- (a) How long it takes
(b) To travel from Chennai to Tricky
(c) By train?
(d) No error
39. Read not to contradict nor to believe but to weigh and consider.
(a) But to weigh and consider
(b) No Error
(c) Nor to believe
(d) Read not to contradict
40. Henry is a capable boy of doing anything.
(a) A capable boy
(b) Of doing anything
(c) Henry Is
(d) No Error
41. I tried to record my voice for testing the new microphone.
(a) For testing
(b) The new microphone
(c) I tried to record my voice
(d) No error
42. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
On the arrival of the mail (a)/ the car finally (b)/ made the start (c)/ No error (d)
(a) On the arrival of the mail
(b) The car finally
(c) Made the start
(d) No error
43. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
Neither the size (a)/ nor the colour of the gloves (b)/ were right (c) / No error (d)
(a) Neither the size
(b) Nor the colour of the gloves
(c) Were right
(d) No error
44. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
My friend will not come to attend this marriage unless he is not invited
(a) Unless he is not invited
(b) No error
(c) My friend will not come
(d) To attend this marriage
45. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
It is not advisable to take heavy luggage's while on a journey
(a) To take heavy luggage's
(b) While on a journey
(c) No error
(d) It is not advisable
46. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
The children are driving me to distraction Today
(a) No error (b) Distraction today
(c) The children are (d) Whose brother to
47. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
(a)/ So hoarse he was (b)/ that he could not make(c)/ the speech (d)/ No error
(a) So hoarse he was
(b) That he could not make
(c) The speech
(d) No error
48. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
(a)/As per the invitation card (b)/ Rahim marries with Sayra (c)/on 13th December Monday(d) No error
(a) As per the invitation card
(b) Rahim marries with Sayra
(c) On I 3th December Monday
(d) No error
49. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
Electronic mail or e mail(a)/ are a method of exchanging(b)/ digital messages(c)/ no error(d)
(a) Electronic mail or e mail
(b) Are a method of exchanging
(c) Digital messages
(d) No error
50. Find the grammatical error in the sentence if any.
It is painful to saw that some youngsters are killing time without doing anything useful
(a) Some youngsters are
(b) Killing time without doing anything useful
(c) No error
(d) It is painful to saw that
51. The difference
P: and development on the other affects
Q: in the relationship between death and birth rates on the one hand
R: but the age structure of the population S: not just the rate of population growth
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) S - R - Q - P (b) Q - P - S - R
(c) S - P - Q - R (d) Q - R - S - P
52. Public Interest Litigations,
P: as they are subjected to massive misuse
Q: but today they contribute to the backlog
R: were instituted as a means to help ordinary people sidestep judicial delays to secure justice
S: also called postcard petitions
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) R - S - Q - P (b) S - R - P - Q
(c) R - S - P - Q (d) S - R - Q - P
53. Aside P: of the same three-storey building in the military academy
Q: from eating in the same dining hall
R: half to the north of the entrance half to the south

- S: the 206 troops live side by side on the ground floor
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) R-P-S-Q (b) Q-S-P-R
(c) R-S-P-Q (d) Q-P-S-R
54. The doctor able to find out.
(P) What had caused
(Q) The food poisoning
(R) Had not been
(S) What one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) S -P-R-Q (b) P-R-Q-S
(c) P-R-S-Q (d) S-P-Q-R
55. I think the members (P)/ are basically in agreement (Q)/ of the group (R)/ on the following points (s) The correct sequence should be
(a) R-Q-P-S (b) S-Q-R-P
(c) P-R-Q-S (d) P-Q-S-R
56. For dropping kilos, it is safe to cut your fat intake/(P) and maintaining weight loss/(Q) to 20% of your calories/(R) even further/(S).
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) PRQS (b) QSPR
(c) SPRQ (d) QPRS
57. there is only one way (P) the world can be (Q) in which (R) made safe from the war (S) The correct sequence should be
(a) RQSP (b) PRQS
(c) PQSR (d) SPRQ
58. To resolve it (P) than (Q) it is easier (R) to talk about a problem (S) The correct sequence should be
(a) R P Q S (b) Q P R S
(c) P Q S R (d) R S Q P
59. How strange that a refugee
P: should fall in love
Q: when he had got to America
R: with a girl less than half his age
S: who had by the skin of his teeth escaped death in Germany
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) R Q P S (b) S P R Q
(c) R P Q S (d) S Q P R
60. For
P: are determined by nature and which by Nature
Q: about two decades now
R: aspects of cognition and behaviour in the human brain
S: scientists have been trying to figure out
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) S - Q - R - P (b) Q - S - P - R
(c) S - Q - P - R (d) Q - S - R - P
61. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if Required. During his long discourse, he did not touch the central idea of the topic.
(a) Touch (b) Touch up
(c) Touch on (d) No Improvement
62. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. Rajesh is not very well these days.
(a) In poverty (b) Unwell
(c) Indifferent (d) No improvement
63. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required . I don't think many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow. I, but for one, have to be in Chennai.
(a) So for one (b) Rather for one
(c) For one (d) No improvement
64. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. He made the utmost effort to save us.
(a) An all-out (b) An altered
(c) An Intentional (d) No improvement
65. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. Boil the potatoes and then crush it until soft.
(a) Smash it (b) Knead it
(c) Mash it (d) No improvement
66. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. Kamals suggestion was greeted with hoots of laughter.
(a) In (b) At
(c) An (d) No improvement
67. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. I don't understand why did you not call me last night.
(a) Why had you not call (b) Why you did not call
(c) Why not did you call (d) No improvement
68. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. He borne down all opposition with an iron hand.
(a) Bore in all (b) Bore down all
(c) No Improvement (d) Bore up all
69. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. Every one of this girls is beautiful.
(a) That (b) The
(c) These (d) No Improvement
70. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. Our progress was slow because of having to search for them at frequent intervals.
(a) At having (b) Through having
(c) In having (d) No improvement
71. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.
(a) Out of the way (b) By the way

- (c) In a big way (d) No improvement
72. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. I made a lecture.
(a) Will make (b) Gave
(c) Would make (d) No improvement
73. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. There were so many children at the party that it was hardly Impossible to keep a count.
(a) Hardly possible for keeping
(b) Hardly impossible keeping
(c) Hardly possible to keep
(d) No improvement
74. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. Water and soil pollutants find their entry into the body through Ingestion of contaminated water or food.
(a) No improvement
(b) Digestion of contaminated
(c) Injection of contaminated
(d) Passage of contaminated
75. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. The practice of starving the children in order to cure diarrhea also aggravates the situation.
(a) Starving child (b) No improvement
(c) Starve children (d) Starving children
76. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. Mr. Bharath was a professor whom all students respected.
(a) Looked up to (b) Looked up
(c) No improvement (d) Looked over
77. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. She is the lady who will inaugurate the exhibition.
(a) Declare the exhibition open
(b) Start the exhibition
(c) Begin the exhibition
(d) No improvement
78. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. This matter admits no excuse.
(a) Admits for (b) No improvement
(c) Admits of (d) Admits to
79. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. The Louvre, a museum known to everyone In the world, is in Paris.
(a) A world-renowned museum
(b) No improvement
(c) A globally known museum
(d) A world-famous museum
80. Improve the underlined part in the sentence if required. A greedy man always hankers after money.
(a) Wanted (b) Greed's after
(c) No Improvement (d) Runs after

Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Deriving your authority from the government, your position would secure the respect and consideration of everyone, especially in a service where official rank carries so much weight. This would secure to you every attention and comfort on your way and there, together with a complete submission to your orders. I know these things are matter of indifference to you except so far as they may further the great objects you have in view, but they are of importance in themselves, and of every importance to those who have a right to take an interest in your personal position and comfort.

81. The above passage most probably is a part of a
(a) Speech
(b) Official communication
(c) Written report
(d) Personal letter
82. The writer's attitude towards the person addressed is characterized by
(a) Officiousness (b) Flattery
(c) Humility (d) Arrogance
83. The person addressed is most likely a
(a) Social worker (b) Government servant
(c) Commercial agent (d) Foreign dignitary
84. The writer is asking his reader to accept
(a) Great objects
(b) A respected position
(c) An official rank
(d) A significant assignment
85. The great objects' in the passage means
(a) Significant items
(b) Noble goals
(c) Precious merchandise
(d) Objects of praise

Directions: You have one brief passage with live questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language so the argument runs must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism like preferring cartels to electric light or handsome cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes. Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes It is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form and

so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English especially written English is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits one can think more clearly and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

86. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because
 - (a) Bad habits spread by imitation.
 - (b) We live in a decadent civilization.
 - (c) There are too many bad writers.
 - (d) People are too lazy to change their bad habits.
87. The author believes that
 - (a) It's now too late to do anything about the problem.
 - (b) Language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
 - (c) The decline in the language can be stopped.
 - (d) The process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.
88. The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be
 - (a) Taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad Habits
 - (b) Avoiding being frivolous about it
 - (c) Clear thinking.
 - (d) For professional writers to help.
89. The author believes that
 - (a) English is becoming ugly.
 - (b) Bad language habits are inevitable.
 - (c) Our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier
 - (d) Our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.
90. What causes bad language in the end?
 - (a) The bad influence of individual writers.
 - (b) The imitation of bad language habits.
 - (c) Political and economic causes.
 - (d) An assumption that nothing can be done about it.

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9 the simple fact is that food

production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reasons first population did not grow geometrically and birth rates in all Western countries fell during the 20th Century resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past quarter century birth rates have been falling in the developing countries too. Second modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore at the global level the Malthusian doomsday never befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years -from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 2001. But during the same period India's food grain production grew by nearly four times. From 51 million tones in 1951 to 191 million tones in 2001. As a result the per capita food grain availability in India has gone up considerably since the independence. That is the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

91. In the developing countries the birth rate is
 - (a) Increasing.
 - (b) Doubling
 - (c) Falling.
 - (d) Static.
92. India's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly
 - (a) Five times.
 - (b) Four times.
 - (c) Three times.
 - (d) Two times.
93. The food production had always been_____ of population growth.
 - (a) Slow
 - (b) Ahead
 - (c) Adequate
 - (d) Stagnant
94. Malthus doomsday prediction did not come true due to two major reasons. They are
 - (a) Rapid growth in population and Industrial development.
 - (b) Very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation.
 - (c) Increase in per capita income and economic progress.
 - (d) Better facilities in Health and Hygiene.
95. In the past forty five years India's population has grown about
 - (a) Three and a half times.
 - (b) One and a half times.
 - (c) Five times.
 - (d) Two and a half times

Directions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

One of the most serious problems confronting our country is that of a fast growing population. In fact, it is at the root of many other problems. At the moment, thanks to planning we are able produce food and cloth

sufficient for our people and even in some excess. But if the population continues to grow at this rate, it will not be long before the surplus turns into a bare minimum and even a deficit. The position in regard to accommodation is even now far from satisfactory in spite of our efforts.

96. It is at the root of many other problems means that
 - (a) it is found along with many other Problems
 - (b) it is caused by many other problems
 - (c) it gives rise to many other problems
 - (d) It is buried under many other problems
97. The present satisfactory position in regard to food and cloth is due to
 - (a) The fact that the population has been Controlled
 - (b) Our good luck
 - (c) Good rainfall
 - (d) Our economic planning
98. If the population of India continues to increase at this rate, the situation in regard to food and cloth
 - (a) Is likely to remain the same
 - (b) Is likely to become less satisfactory
 - (c) Is likely to improve
 - (d) Is likely to vary up and down
99. The situation in respect of accommodation
 - (a) Is less than satisfactory
 - (b) Is quite satisfactory
 - (c) Is improving rapidly
 - (d) Is the result of total neglect
100. At present Indians have
 - (a) More provision for cloth than accommodation
 - (b) More provision for accommodation than Cloth
 - (c) Abundance of cloth and accommodation
 - (d) Scarcity of cloth and accommodation

Directions : you have one brief passage with live questions. read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. The pose of curving pathways rather than straight lines for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines good forces tend to wander. Then odd numbers of plants or trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious. Even the plants used are symbolic For example the Cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolizes abundance says Sadhana Roy Choudhary. In Japan nature is said to be so closely intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born In the family letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

101. They prefer curving pathways because
 - (a) They are inauspicious.
 - (b) They can walk easily.

- (c) They stumble over straight ones.
 - (d) Good spirits walk on them.

102. Abundance means
 - (a) Long life.
 - (b) Happiness.
 - (c) Plenty.
 - (d) Permanent.
103. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of I birth of a child because
 - (a) It is auspicious to plant a sapling.
 - (b) It is closely associated with the growth of the child.
 - (c) It gives longevity to the child.
 - (d) It gives happiness to the child.
104. According to the passage the Japanese are
 - (a) Superstitious.
 - (b) Philosophical.
 - (c) Lovers of nature.
 - (d) Lovers of numerology.
105. The Japanese pathways tend to be
 - (a) Symbolic.
 - (b) Beautiful
 - (c) Curved.
 - (d) Straight

Directions: you have one brief passage with live questions. read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well-being. But much of our confidence about our own wellbeing comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations. The lives of the so-called primitive peoples are thought to be harsh their existence dominated by the incessant quest for food . In fact primitives did very little work. By contemporary standards we d have to judge them very lazy. The key to understanding why these stone-age people failed to act like us - increasing their work effort to get more things- is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having they had kept their wanting lowland in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards but in at least one dimension- time-we have to count

106. What is the basis for progress and growth according to the writer?
 - (a) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
 - (b) We have been taught that progress in Necessary
 - (c) (3 Material progress has given us strength.
 - (d) We have assumed to progress.
107. What does the writer attribute to modern economics?
 - (a) That our lives are easier than before.
 - (b) The progress is a natural process.

- (c) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being.
 (d) That it forces us to assume progress.
108. What is the writer's image of the primitive people?
 (a) Their life was harsh.
 (b) They did no work.
 (c) They were lazy.
 (d) Search for food was their primary focus.
109. What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage?
 (a) They had no desires
 (b) They had everything they needed.
 (c) They had limited desires!
 (d) They kept their wants high.
110. How does the writer appreciate the primitives?
 (a) They have a low degree of wants.
 (b) They are the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
 (c) They are materially poor.
 (d) They are highly satisfied

Directions: you have one brief passage with live questions. read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows it can also if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

111. Speech is a great blessing
 (a) If we use it indiscriminately.
 (b) If we use it carefully.
 (c) If we use it to please others.
 (d) If we use it to play one against the other.
112. Speech can also be a great curse
 (a) If we express ourselves alike to all.
 (b) If we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people.
 (c) If we always try to please every one with it.
 (d) If we always try to win friends with it.
113. A slip of the tongue means
 (a) Biting the tongue while speaking.
 (b) Telling lies to defend oneself.
 (c) Using words carelessly.

- (d) Incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.
114. The passage reveals that
 (a) The use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
 (b) Careless use of words creates enemies.
 (c) Careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
 (d) Speech always reflects one's attitudes.
115. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because
 (a) He wants to play with people.
 (b) He wants to deceive every one.
 (c) He wants to amuse every one
 (d) He lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.
116. Fill the blank with an appropriate word. I'll take _____ now as I have another appointment some where else
 (a) Departure (b) My leave
 (c) Permission (d) Leave from work
117. Fill the blank with an appropriate word. Only patience and fortitude carried him _____ the crisis
 (a) Over (b) About
 (c) Out (d) Through
118. Fill the blank with an appropriate word. The accused was _____ as the counsel could not produce a witness
 (a) Let out (b) Let off
 (c) Let on (d) Let aside
119. Fill the blank with an appropriate word. The Supreme Court has _____ tourism in the core area of the forest
 (a) Propagated (b) Encapsulated
 (c) Forced (d) Prohibited
120. Fill the blank with an appropriate word. She heard the _____ of the hinges
 (a) Rattling (b) Rustling
 (c) Crashing (d) Creaking



CDS 2 2025 ENGLISH SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
ANSWER SHEET

1.	B	21.	A	41.	A	61.	C	81.	D	101.	D
2.	A	22.	D	42.	C	62.	B	82.	A	102.	C
3.	B	23.	A	43.	C	63.	C	83.	B	103.	B
4.	B	24.	A	44.	A	64.	A	84.	C	104.	C
5.	A	25.	C	45.	A	65.	C	85.	A	105.	C
6.	B	26.	B	46.	A	66.	D	86.	D	106.	A
7.	B	27.	D	47.	A	67.	B	87.	C	107.	C
8.	A	28.	D	48.	D	68.	B	88.	A	108.	C
9.	A	29.	B	49.	B	69.	C	89.	C	109.	C
10.	A	30.	D	50.	D	70.	B	90.	C	110.	B
11.	B	31.	A	51.	B	71.	C	91.	C	111.	B
12.	C	32.	D	52.	D	72.	B	92.	B	112.	A
13.	D	33.	D	53.	D	73.	C	93.	B	113.	C
14.	D	34.	A	54.	D	74.	A	94.	B	114.	B
15.	D	35.	C	55.	C	75.	B	95.	D	115.	D
16.	D	36.	C	56.	B	76.	C	96.	C	116.	B
17.	A	37.	D	57.	B	77.	D	97.	D	117.	D
18.	A	38.	A	58.	D	78.	C	98.	B	118.	B
19.	D	39.	B	59.	D	79.	D	99.	A	119.	D
20.	A	40.	A	60.	D	80.	C	100.	A	120.	D