

CDS-II - Exam - 2011

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

T.B.C. : P-PQFB-L-RA

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

**A**

TEST BOOKLET  
ENGLISH

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. 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.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **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 (0.33)** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as 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.

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## SYNONYMS

**Directions (For the following 20 items) :**

Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

**1. HOSTILITY**

- (a) Illness
- (b) Enmity
- (c) Disturbance
- (d) Derogatory

**2. INDIFFERENT**

- (a) Dissimilar
- (b) Various
- (c) Interference
- (d) Unconcerned

**3. CONDEMN**

- (a) Censure
- (b) Despair
- (c) Kill
- (d) Hit

**4. DEFECT**

- (a) Loss
- (b) Harm
- (c) Shortcoming
- (d) Delicate

**5. JEALOUS**

- (a) Envious
- (b) Unhappy
- (c) Regretful
- (d) Remorse

**6. WEARY**

- (a) Careless
- (b) Shivering
- (c) Troubled
- (d) Weak

**7. PLAUSIBLE**

- (a) Pleasing to the taste
- (b) Seemingly true
- (c) Manageable
- (d) Cannot be proved

**8. CREDITABLE**

- (a) Able to lend money
- (b) Bringing praise
- (c) Able to repay a loan
- (d) Fit to be believed

**9. SALIENT**

- (a) Most important
- (b) Salt-like taste
- (c) Pleasing
- (d) Satisfactory

**10. FRAGILE**

- (a) Soft
- (b) Smooth
- (c) Flexible
- (d) Easily broken

**11. POIGNANT**

- (a) Bitter
- (b) Deep
- (c) Very painful
- (d) Sharp

**12. OUTLOOK**

- (a) Looking out
- (b) Prospect
- (c) Outward appearance
- (d) Scrutiny

**13. FORTITUDE**

- (a) Fortune
- (b) Fortification
- (c) Bravery
- (d) Breakthrough

**14. RETICENT**

- (a) Sensitive
- (b) Secretive
- (c) Not feeling well
- (d) Not saying much

**15. RECIPROCAL**

- (a) Formal
- (b) Favourable
- (c) Mutual
- (d) Sustainable

**16. APPRISE**

- (a) Inform
- (b) Estimate
- (c) Admire
- (d) Require

**17. CONSENSUS**

- (a) Awareness
- (b) General agreement
- (c) Careful observation
- (d) Praiseworthy

**18. UNCEREMONIOUS**

- (a) Impolite
- (b) Informal
- (c) Incomplete
- (d) Irregular

**19. TREASON**

- (a) Absurdity
- (b) Disloyalty
- (c) Dishonesty
- (d) Deception

**20. AMIABLE**

- (a) Popular
- (b) Generous
- (c) Friendly
- (d) Reasonable

## ORDERING OF SENTENCES

### **Directions (For the following 8 items) :**

In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

**21.** S1 : I will not be able to see you tomorrow.

S6 : At any rate I'll see you later in the week.

P : There is only a simple laboratory test to be done.

Q : Once I know what the diagnosis is, I can contact the doctor.

R : However, if you like, you can phone me.

S : We will then follow his instructions.

The correct sequence should be

(a) SPRQ

(b) RPQS

(c) SRPQ

(d) RQSP

**22.** S1 : James Watt used the power of steam to drive machines.

S6 : The jet engine is relatively more recent.

P : With petrol engines people were able to build motor cars and aeroplanes.

Q : Then, many years later, the petrol engine was invented.

R : These provided quicker means of traveling.

S : His invention was used later by other clever men to give us the railway engine.

The correct sequence should be

(a) SQPR

(b) PQRS

(c) PSRQ

(d) QSRP

**23.** S1 : Stalin sent General Zhukov to assume command in Leningrad.

S6 : The battle for Leningrad was the fiercest ever fought.

P : True, the city was prepared for street fighting.

Q : At that time no one knew whether the city could be saved.

R : No one knew the answer.

S : But would the city's defences hold?

The correct sequence should be

(a) RSQP

(b) QSPR

(c) QPSR

(d) RQPS

**24.** S1 : Bacteria in the mouth can cause bad odour and painful tooth decay.

S6 : Toothpaste advertisements are truthful when they advise us to brush regularly.

P : Children's eating habits leave them prone to tooth decay.

Q : They grow in food particles left between teeth.

R : They often eat sweets and other items between meals.

S : Therefore, regular brushing after every meal eaten at home is essential.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PQSR

(b) QPRS

(c) RSPQ

(d) QRPS

**25.** S1 : The five-year plans are meant for the nation's economic development.

S6 : The most important is, certainly, failure on the family-planning front.

P : What are the reasons for it?

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

R : The reasons are many.

S : In India, every five-year plan ends with more people coming under the poverty line.

The correct sequence should be

(a) RPQS

(b) QSPR

(c) PRSQ

(d) SQRP

26. S1 : Man's growth from barbarism to civilization is supposed to be the theme of history.

S6 : In many ways, therefore, man has not made very great progress.

P : Strong countries attack and oppress weaker ones.

Q : But it is difficult to believe this ideal has been reached.

R : There is ample evidence of barbarism even today.

S : Individuals too exploit their fellows.

The correct sequence should be

(a) QRPS

(b) RQSP

(c) QRSP

(d) RPSQ

27. S1 : The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.

S6 : No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.

P : There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.

Q : Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers.

R : Today they are a relatively rare species.

S : If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.

The correct sequence should be

(a) QSPR

(b) RSPQ

(c) SRPQ

(d) RQSP

28. S1 : Though the Finance Minister claims that prices have become stable, facts do not support his stand.

S6 : This proves that the government is not properly informed.

P : What is worse, in some places it is not available even at the exorbitant price.

Q : Now it is above 10 rupees.

R : Sugar is a glaring example.

S : A month back its open-market price was 7 rupees per kg.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PRQS

(b) SRQP

(c) PSRQ

(d) RSQP

## ANTONYMS

**Directions (For the following 19 items) :**

Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

**29. DENY**

- (a) Accept
- (b) Proceed
- (c) Hold
- (d) Promote

**30. ACQUIT**

- (a) Inform
- (b) Release
- (c) Abuse
- (d) Condemn

**31. FERTILE**

- (a) Dry
- (b) Useless
- (c) Barren
- (d) Arid

**32. AFFLUENCE**

- (a) Not being fluent
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Difficulty
- (d) Unhealthy

**33. CONFIDENT**

- (a) Vague
- (b) Cowardly
- (c) Secretive
- (d) Unsure

**34. GLOOMY**

- (a) Cheerful
- (b) Forgetful
- (c) Faithful
- (d) Harmful

**35. FRUGAL**

- (a) Excessive
- (b) Extravagant
- (c) Rich
- (d) Generous

**36. OBVIOUS**

- (a) Obscure
- (b) Obsolete
- (c) Indifferent
- (d) Difficult

**37. FORBID**

- (a) Defy
- (b) Dislike
- (c) Permit
- (d) Understand



**38. HARMONIOUS**

- (a) Selfish
- (b) Aggressive
- (c) Mechanical
- (d) Discordant

**39. INCONSPICUOUS**

- (a) Open-hearted
- (b) Open-minded
- (c) Prominent
- (d) Smooth

**40. FACTUAL**

- (a) Imaginary
- (b) Idealistic
- (c) Unrealistic
- (d) Verbal

**41. ABANDON**

- (a) Assert
- (b) Retain
- (c) Produce
- (d) Twist

**42. ASSENT**

- (a) Breakdown
- (b) Misunderstand
- (c) Dispatch
- (d) Disagreement

**43. FICKLE**

- (a) Constant
- (b) Convenient
- (c) Questionable
- (d) Faithful

**44. DISCREET**

- (a) Worthy
- (b) Wishful thinking
- (c) Honest
- (d) Careless in behaviour

**45. ARTICULATE**

- (a) Unable to understand
- (b) Unable to express oneself
- (c) Unable to agree
- (d) Unable to live

**46. TRIVIAL**

- (a) Temporary
- (b) Delicate
- (c) Important
- (d) Arbitrary

**47. UNJUST**

- (a) Serious
- (b) Self-centred
- (c) Fair-minded
- (d) Considerable

## ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

**Directions (For the following 16 items) :**

Each of the following questions in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and select the correct sequence.

48. Now that the office is closed have gone the typists all  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQRP
- (b) RQPS
- (c) SRQP
- (d) QRPS

49. He gave to the child a doll was broken whose head  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQPS
- (b) PSQR
- (c) RSQP
- (d) PQSR

50. My father when he was at school last year John's fees paid  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) PQSR

51. The Prime Minister little chance of winning his party to have clearly suspects  
P Q R S

the next election.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) QPRS
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) PQRS

52. All the students affirmed positively that responded eagerly to the question and  
P Q  
the political affiliation of student unions interviewed on television was undesirable.  
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) RPQS
- (d) SQPR

53. Although the motion until it had been from the House received general support  
P Q R  
it was not carried considerably amended.  
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) SQPR
- (c) RQSP
- (d) QRSP

54. The doctor told the patient to give an injection to the nurse after four hours  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQPS
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) QPSR
- (d) PSRQ

55. The judge lied to the court why he had asked the accused in spite of his oath  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) QPSR
- (c) PRQS
- (d) RQPS

56. His father said and stop on trivial things wasting your time now get up  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ
- (b) PSRQ
- (c) QRSP
- (d) RQSP

57. The stranger's movements and the police him arrested aroused suspicion  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQPR
- (b) RQPS
- (c) SPRQ
- (d) RPQS

58. The future is gloomy outlook animal of this noble  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR
- (b) QPSR
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) QSRP

59. The food at the party served was delicious but not wholesome  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ
- (b) QPRS
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) QRSP

60. In one of the Asian countries as well as women wear salwars men  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
- (b) PQRS
- (c) SPQR
- (d) RQPS

61. You won't believe me, to see him I went but whenever he was out  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QRSP
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) RQPS

62. As the car stood up to greet him came near the door the waiters  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QPSR
- (b) SRPQ
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) PRSQ

63. At last had come she had been the moment waiting for  
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQSP
- (b) QSPR
- (c) SQRP
- (d) QRPS

## SPOTTING ERRORS

**Directions (For the following 15 items) :**

Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter, i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d).

64. The composition contained even no less than twenty mistakes. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

65. He told us that he has not read the book. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

66. The minister announced compensation for the victims from the accident.  
(a) (b) (c)

No error  
(d)

67. I should have preferred to go by myself. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

68. There is no place in this compartment. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

69. The young man had no manner. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

70. There are many beautiful furnitures in the room. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

71. The policeman prevented us from entering into the hall. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

72. The world comprises good and bad people. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

73. Would you please order for tea and biscuits for all of us? No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

74. I have paid my bill for electricity only a week ago. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

75. He has just been appointed ambassador to an important country  
(a) (b)  
for a five-year term. No error  
(c) (d)

76. This is the old man whom I said had helped me. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

77. The dog pushed the door open and stole the meat. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

78. The truck driver accused the lady for walking in the middle of the road.  
(a) (b) (c)

No error  
(d)



## SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

**Directions (For the following 17 items) :**

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible substitutions for the underlined part are given. If one of them, i.e., (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

**79.** If I were you, I would do it at once.

- (a) was
- (b) am
- (c) would be
- (d) No improvement

**80.** They set a strong guard, lest anyone could escape.

- (a) would
- (b) might
- (c) should
- (d) No improvement

**81.** The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.

- (a) out
- (b) in
- (c) for
- (d) No improvement

**82.** The accused refused having murdered anybody.

- (a) disagreed
- (b) denied
- (c) declaimed
- (d) No improvement

**83.** We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.

- (a) doubting
- (b) doubtful
- (c) doubtless
- (d) No improvement

**84.** By the time he arrived, everybody had gone home.

- (a) when he arrived
- (b) at which he arrived
- (c) by which he arrived
- (d) No improvement

**85.** There is no alternate, so we must leave now.

- (a) altering
- (b) alternative
- (c) alternation
- (d) No improvement

**86.** I cannot listen what she is saying.

- (a) hear what
- (b) listen for what
- (c) listen to that
- (d) No improvement

87. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
- (a) wrong  
(b) left  
(c) negative  
(d) No improvement
88. We are sorry to hear regarding your father's death.
- (a) of  
(b) over  
(c) for  
(d) No improvement
89. Babu asked his friend, "Where you went yesterday?"
- (a) "Where did you go yesterday?"  
(b) "Where you had gone yesterday?"  
(c) "Where you did go yesterday?"  
(d) No improvement
90. He lay on the grass enjoying the sunshine.
- (a) laid  
(b) lied  
(c) led  
(d) No improvement
91. Some passengers were flown to Paris on the last trip.
- (a) fled  
(b) flied  
(c) flew  
(d) No improvement
92. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
- (a) is  
(b) become  
(c) be  
(d) No improvement
93. After the vote was taken the meeting broke.
- (a) broke down  
(b) broke up  
(c) broke out  
(d) No improvement
94. The speaker asked the audience to bear upon him for a few minutes more.
- (a) on  
(b) with  
(c) for  
(d) No improvement
95. Many people find it difficult to make both hands meet.
- (a) both accounts  
(b) both hand to mouth  
(c) both ends meet  
(d) No improvement

## COMPREHENSION

### Directions (For the following 25 items) :

In this section, you have **six** short passages. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. First, read the passage and answer the questions based on the passage. You are required to select your answers from the given options.

#### PASSAGE—I

Cozette could have been a pretty child, but she was thin and pale and her eyes were stained with weeping. She was dressed in her thin torn cotton dress and she shivered all the time. Here and there on her body were blue marks from the beatings that her mistress had given her. Her naked legs were red and rough. When she spoke, her voice trembled. Everything about the child, her looks, her behaviour, her speech, her silence, every small gesture she made, showed a terrible fear. She was so afraid that, even though she was wet through, she dared not go near the fire to warm herself, but sat shivering in a corner of the room.

**96.** Cozette could not be a pretty child because

- (a) she was pale and emaciated
- (b) she was weeping
- (c) she was scantily dressed
- (d) she was trembling with fear

**97.** Cozette's voice trembled because

- (a) she was feeling cold
- (b) she was frightened
- (c) there was no fire near her
- (d) she was wearing a thin, cotton dress

**98.** Cozette's terrible fear is conveyed most vividly by the description of

- (a) her constant shivering
- (b) her tear-stained eyes
- (c) her trembling voice
- (d) her inability to go near the fire

**99.** The cause of Cozette's fear is explained by

- (a) her pale appearance
- (b) her torn dress
- (c) the blue marks on her body
- (d) her speech

PASSAGE—II

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

**100.** According to the author, discussions of drug addiction are generally concerned with

- (a) addicts
- (b) non-addicts
- (c) criminals
- (d) black marketers

**101.** Addicts take to criminal acts because

- (a) drugs make them lose self-control
- (b) the habit of robbing and stealing is hard to break
- (c) they need large sums of money to buy drugs
- (d) law is powerless against them

**102.** The author seems to criticize the narcotics laws for

- (a) being too lenient
- (b) being too complicated
- (c) being ineffective
- (d) driving addicts to crime

**103.** The word 'stupendous' in the passage means

- (a) very high
- (b) foolish
- (c) shocking
- (d) illegal

**104.** With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

1. Addiction to drugs is a criminal act.
2. Drug addicts cannot be rehabilitated.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE—III

Even in the most primitive societies the great majority of people satisfy a large part of their material needs by exchanging goods and services. Very few people indeed can make for themselves everything they need—all their food, their clothes, their housing, their tools. Ever since men started living in communities, they have been satisfying their needs by means of specialization and exchange; increasingly each individual has concentrated on what he can do best, and has produced more of the special goods or services in which he has concentrated, than he can consume himself. The surplus he has exchanged with other members of the community, acquiring, in exchange the things he needs that others have produced.

**105.** Very few people can satisfy their needs today by

- (a) providing things for themselves
- (b) exchanging goods and services
- (c) concentrating on what they can do best
- (d) individual specialization

**106.** Exchange of goods becomes possible only when

- (a) there is no specialization
- (b) the goods are produced in surplus
- (c) primitive societies become modern
- (d) individuals make things for themselves

**107.** Specialization and exchange began when men started

- (a) big industries
- (b) concentrating on their work
- (c) producing things for individual use
- (d) living in communities

**108.** Exchange of goods and services becomes necessary because

- (a) man is a social animal
- (b) reciprocity is the law of life
- (c) trade and commerce are means of progress
- (d) we cannot produce everything we need ourselves

PASSAGE—IV

I came home from one vacation to find that my brother Ron had brought a dog while I was away. A big burly, choleric dog, he always acted as if he thought I wasn't one of the family. There was a slight advantage in being one of the family. For he didn't bite the family as often as he bit strangers. Mother used to send a box of candy every Christmas to the people he bit. The list finally contained forty or more names. Nobody could understand why we didn't get rid of the dog!

**109.** Which of the following descriptions fits the dog?

(a) The dog was tiny and delicate

(b) The dog was sturdy and short-tempered

(c) The dog was huge and cool

(d) The dog was small and sweet-tempered

**110.** The dog did not consider the writer as one of the family. What do you think was the consequence of this?

(a) The dog barked at him all the time

(b) The dog drove him out of his own house

(c) The dog behaved with him in an unfriendly way

(d) The dog bit him more than he bit others in the family

**111.** The Christmas list contained more than forty names. What does this suggest?

(a) The writer's mother had a lot of friends

(b) The writer's family celebrated Christmas well

(c) The writer's dog had bitten at least forty people

(d) The writer's mother sent them candy boxes

PASSAGE—V

A little girl was learning a history lesson with her governess. All the morning she had been reading it over and hearing it explained by her governess, but no good came of either the reading or the teaching. The governess went over the lesson several times, explained the meaning, and for the last time, asked her pupil to read it over. After due time had been given, the girl was examined as to her knowledge of the lesson; but not a single answer could she give correctly. The governess lost patience with her, and threatened to punish her unless she could state where a certain treaty was signed.

**112.** According to the passage, the little girl read the lesson and heard it explained all the morning because

- (a) the girl did not like her governess
- (b) the governess could not explain it long enough
- (c) the girl could not understand it
- (d) the girl read the lesson only once

**113.** With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

- 1.. The governess taught the same lesson several times.
2. The governess wanted to complete her teaching work quickly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**114.** After reading the whole passage, which of the following impressions do you think correct about the inability of the girl to answer questions correctly?

- (a) The dullness of the girl
- (b) The incompetence of the governess
- (c) The difficulty of the language
- (d) The lack of time

**115.** Which of the following correctly expresses the meaning of 'lost patience with her'?

- (a) The inability of the governess to endure further the girl's failure to answer
- (b) The governess lost her enthusiasm to teach the girl
- (c) The governess felt that the girl cannot be taught the lesson
- (d) The governess felt that she was not good enough to teach the girl

PASSAGE—VI

Many doctors flatly refused to believe Jenner when he announced that he had found a preventive against smallpox. They declared vaccination to be a dangerous practice. But the dread of smallpox was in everybody's heart, and people flocked to Jenner to be vaccinated. The Latin word for cow is 'vacca'; it is the root from which the word vaccination was formed. Some of the 'vacca' used by Jenner were not pure and some harms were done; but when supplies of pure vaccine were available, the practice of vaccinating spread all over England and from England to other countries. We hardly hear of outbreaks of smallpox now.

**116.** The passage describes

- (a) how smallpox may be treated
- (b) how vaccines were manufactured in England
- (c) the dangers of vaccination especially for children
- (d) the gradual acceptance of vaccination as a preventive against smallpox

**117.** Vaccination sometimes proved harmful because

- (a) vaccination was a dangerous practice
- (b) some of the vaccines used were of a poor hygienic standard
- (c) there are physiological differences between cows and human beings
- (d) vaccination is given at a very early age

**118.** People hastened to get themselves vaccinated because

- (a) many doctors supported Jenner's claims
- (b) fear of the terrible disease drove them to take the risk of vaccination

(c) supplies of pure vaccine had now become available

(d) the practice of vaccinating had spread all over the world

**119.** Vaccination was intended by Jenner to

- (a) cure people suffering from smallpox
- (b) delay the death of smallpox victims
- (c) build up a defence against smallpox germs
- (d) prevent cows from spreading the disease

**120.** With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

1. Many doctors did not believe that Jenner was a doctor.
2. There are no outbreaks of smallpox nowadays.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2



**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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