

# CDS 2 2015 Answer Keys ENGLISH



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

1. All these items have been marked down.
  - (a) reserved
  - (b) packed up
  - (c) reduced in price
  - (d) entered
2. How can you have the effrontery to ask for another loan?
  - (a) right
  - (b) impudence
  - (c) heart
  - (d) courage
3. There was a devastating attack on his work.
  - (a) terrible
  - (b) casual
  - (c) unethical
  - (d) motivated
4. The committee conducted an exhaustive inquiry.
  - (a) time-consuming
  - (b) complicated
  - (c) renewed
  - (d) thorough
5. He is just laying up a lot of trouble for himself.
  - (a) clearing
  - (b) accumulating
  - (c) accepting
  - (d) removing
6. He fought the demon with all his might.
  - (a) heaviness
  - (b) strength
  - (c) density
  - (d) popularity
7. Devotees believe that God dwells in their heart.
  - (a) lives
  - (b) insists
  - (c) travels
  - (d) enters
8. Not everyone can respond to a difficult question quickly.
  - (a) discuss
  - (b) argue
  - (c) answer
  - (d) deny
9. The sage did not want to be bothered with mundane concerns.
  - (a) worldly
  - (b) meaningless
  - (c) trivial
  - (d) superfluous
10. Mountaineering in bad weather is dangerous.
  - (a) threatening
  - (b) shaky
  - (c) perilous
  - (d) slippery

11. Stellar groupings tend to be unlimited.
- (a) lengthy  
(b) heavenly  
(c) huge  
(d) infinite
12. One who rules with unlimited power is called a dictator.
- (a) anarchist  
(b) autocrat  
(c) egoist  
(d) sychophant
13. He was not ready with his annual accounts.
- (a) yearly  
(b) important  
(c) monthly  
(d) permanent
14. Society cannot depend upon a fanatic for guidance.
- (a) optimist  
(b) martyr  
(c) bigot  
(d) anarchist
15. A busy person cannot waste his time on trivial issues.
- (a) unimportant  
(b) rude  
(c) crude  
(d) tribal

#### ANTONYMS

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

16. The officer exaggerated the damage caused by the rowdies.
- (a) underwrote  
(b) condemned  
(c) ignored  
(d) underestimated
17. The speaker was unable to pacify the crowd.
- (a) excite  
(b) antagonize  
(c) threaten  
(d) challenge
18. His officer was a very strict person.
- (a) pleasant  
(b) open hearted  
(c) lenient  
(d) indifferent
19. Servitude is not helpful for mental growth.
- (a) Disservice  
(b) Retirement  
(c) Freedom  
(d) Termination



20. His attitude to poor people is deplorable.  
 (a) commendable  
 (b) miserable  
 (c) equitable  
 (d) desirable
21. The guest made derogatory remarks about the food he was served.  
 (a) interesting  
 (b) complimentary  
 (c) unnecessary  
 (d) cheerful
22. He has an aversion to milk.  
 (a) dear  
 (b) loving  
 (c) liking  
 (d) pet
23. The paucity of good teachers is the chief reason for the present condition of these schools.  
 (a) presence  
 (b) surplus  
 (c) appointment  
 (d) retention
24. Don't you think his account of things was monotonous?  
 (a) agreeable  
 (b) acceptable  
 (c) varied  
 (d) indecent
25. Spurious drugs can prove to be fatal.  
 (a) Virtuous  
 (b) Inferior  
 (c) Genuine  
 (d) Contemptuous

#### FILL IN THE BLANKS

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given below it. Select the word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

26. We must not \_\_\_\_\_ the real and important advances science has made.  
 (a) oppose  
 (b) question  
 (c) ignore  
 (d) doubt
27. These trousers are too long, \_\_\_\_\_ the length please.  
 (a) diminish  
 (b) lessen  
 (c) curtail
28. "What did you think of the film?" " \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't like it very much."  
 (a) To be honest  
 (b) Being honest  
 (c) To be fair  
 (d) In honesty
29. He \_\_\_\_\_ in this school since 2010.  
 (a) studied  
 (b) was studying  
 (c) has been studying  
 (d) had studied



30. "His parents died when he was young."  
"I think that's why he has \_\_\_\_\_ problems."  
(a) too many  
(b) so many  
(c) any more  
(d) much more
31. \_\_\_\_\_ if he is willing to fit in with the plans of the group.  
(a) There is no objection to him joining the party  
(b) There is no objection on his joining the party  
(c) There is no objection to his joining the party  
(d) There was no objection for his joining the party
32. Having secured the highest marks in the class, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the college had offered him a scholarship  
(b) he was offered a scholarship by the college  
(c) a scholarship was offered him by the college  
(d) a college scholarship had been offered to him
33. After they \_\_\_\_\_ lunch, the boys ran outside.  
(a) have eaten  
(b) had eaten  
(c) were eating  
(d) would eat
34. As he was \_\_\_\_\_ and had saved enough money, his family escaped misery when he died suddenly.  
(a) prudent  
(b) preparatory  
(c) persistent  
(d) providential.
35. Some mysteries remain in desert research : especially relating to why some regions, once fertile, are now \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) blossoming  
(b) cultivable  
(c) barren  
(d) irrigated

#### SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

**Directions:** Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (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).

36. It's ten o'clock already. It's high time you went home.  
(a) you had gone  
(b) you were going  
(c) you had been  
(d) No Improvement
37. The students are playing volley-ball since 8 A.M.  
(a) were playing  
(b) have playing  
(c) have been playing  
(d) No Improvement



38. Our plans for the trip fell down because we had no money.
- off
  - out
  - through
  - No Improvement
39. None of these groups has reported accurately on the prevailing situation.
- have reported
  - was reported
  - has reporting
  - No Improvement
40. Among the athletes undergoing training Ramesh was easily the better.
- best
  - better
  - the best
  - No improvement
41. The earth moves round the sun, isn't it?
- wasn't it?
  - hasn't it?
  - doesn't it?
  - No improvement
42. Supposing if he is arrested what will he do ?
- if he will be arrested
  - he is arrested
  - if he was arrested
  - No Improvement
43. My students have been interesting in learning French.
- have been interested
  - are being interesting
  - have also interesting
  - No Improvement
44. Hardly I had fallen asleep, when the bell rang.
- I was fallen
  - had I fallen
  - I fell asleep
  - No improvement
45. These days, Radha finds it difficult to make both her ends meet.
- both ends meet
  - both the ends meet
  - ends meet
  - No Improvement
46. My mother always asks us to close the fan when we leave the room.
- on the fan
  - off the fans
  - turn off the fan
  - No Improvement
47. If she does not get more high salary, she will resign.
- more higher salary
  - high salaries
  - a higher salary
  - No Improvement
48. The parents should not discriminate from the girl child.
- discriminate between
  - discriminate against
  - discriminate at
  - No Improvement
49. Shakespeare's play 'Macbeth' is another of his greatest works.
- one of his greatest
  - best of his greatest
  - greatest of his
  - No Improvement



50. Some schools require children to wear black leather expensive shoes.
- (a) black expensive leather shoes  
 (b) expensive leather black shoes  
 (c) expensive black leather shoes  
 (d) No Improvement
51. It is a good thing for him should recognize his faults.
- (a) that he to recognise his faults  
 (b) him recognizing his faults  
 (c) for him to recognize his faults  
 (d) No Improvement
52. Some boys speak their mother-tongue among one another.
- (a) between them  
 (b) among themselves  
 (c) with them  
 (d) No Improvement
53. Prior than taking any decisions he always consults his lawyer.
- (a) Prior to  
 (b) Previous to  
 (c) Prior as  
 (d) No Improvement
54. He does not know what the university is.
- (a) an  
 (b) a  
 (c) one  
 (d) No Improvement
55. The Prime Minister called on the President.
- (a) by  
 (b) in  
 (c) to  
 (d) No Improvement
56. No sooner did we reach the railway station when it began to rain.
- (a) than  
 (b) and  
 (c) while  
 (d) No Improvement
57. Well-bred children always listen to their parents' advice.
- (a) hear to  
 (b) agree  
 (c) obey  
 (d) No Improvement
58. We had not met since then, neither did I wish to meet him now.
- (a) never did I wish  
 (b) nor did I wish  
 (c) did not I wish  
 (d) No Improvement
59. Even she had taken a taxi, she would have been late.
- (a) Even if she had  
 (b) Although she had  
 (c) As if she had  
 (d) No Improvement
60. He felt sure of his success, though he was beginning to get worried.
- (a) his succeed  
 (b) his successes  
 (c) being succeeded  
 (d) No Improvement



## COMPREHENSION

**Directions:** In this section there are **four** short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

### Passage-I

Much rhapsodical nonsense has been written about the "Mona Lisa" and her enigmatic smile, and there have been endless speculations as to her character and the meaning of her expression. It is all beside the mark. The truth is that the "Mona Lisa" is a study of modeling. Leonardo da Vinci had discovered that the expression of smiling is much more a matter of modeling of the cheek and of the forms below the eye than of the change in the line of the lips. It interested him to produce a smile wholly by these delicate changes of surface; hence the mysterious expression.

61. The word *rhapsodical* as used in the passage means
- plain
  - unreadable
  - enthusiastic
  - uniformed
62. "Mona Lisa" is the name of
- a beautiful woman who made history in ancient Rome
  - a famous painting
  - the artist's mistress
  - an art technique
63. The truth about the "Mona Lisa" is that it is a study in
- feminine psychology
  - facial expression
  - feminine form
  - modeling
64. The painter was able to produce that strange smile on Mona Lisa's face by
- delicate changes on the surface of cheeks below the eyes
  - using bright colours
  - using a painting knife
  - looking constantly at a smiling model while painting
65. The author of the above passage has examined 'Mona Lisa' from
- an idealistic angle
  - an imaginary point of view
  - a purely artistic angle
  - a scientific and realistic standpoint

### Passage-II

It is possible to give wedding presents, birthday and Christmas presents, without any thought of affection at all, they can be ordered by postcard; but the unbirthday present demands the nicest care. It is therefore the best of all, and it is the only kind to which the golden rule of present-giving imperatively applies - the golden rule which insists that you must never give to another person anything that you would not rather keep: nothing that does not cost you a pang to part from. It would be better if this rule governed the choice also of those other three varieties of gifts, but they can be less exacting.

66. The author says that wedding, birthday and Christmas presents
- are always indicators of the giver's affection
  - may not always be given with any thought of affection
  - are given only to flatter the recipient
  - are given only to fulfil an obligation
67. 'They can be ordered by postcard' means that
- the present may only be a postcard
  - the present would be an expensive one
  - the choice does not involve much care
  - the present would not be worth giving



68. The 'unbirthday' present is the best of all because
- it cannot be ordered by postcard
  - it means giving expensive presents
  - its choice needs the utmost care
  - other occasions are better than birthdays for giving presents
69. A 'golden rule' is a rule which
- brings profit
  - is very important
  - is very difficult
  - is very easy
70. The writer is of the view that one should give a present that
- one would like to possess oneself
  - one would like to get rid of
  - cannot be ordered by mail
  - is highly expensive and attractive

### Passage-III

People project their mental processes into their handwriting. They subconsciously shape and organise their letters, words and lines in ways that directly reflect their personalities. This explains why no two handwritings are - or even can be - alike; the medium is just too personal. Everyday observation confirms the link between handwriting and personality, at least in an elementary way. Precise people construct their words with care, slowly and exactly; dynamic people dash them off. Flamboyant people boldly cover half a page with a few words and a signature, whose size fittingly reflects their expansive sense of self. Most of us have made such observations. But it takes a practiced eye to discern the scores of variations and interpret the subtle interplay of forces at work in any given handwriting. In fact in Europe, handwriting analysis known as graphology, now enjoys scientific acceptance and common use.

71. If you are a showy and colourful person, your handwriting is likely to be
- neat and slow
  - dashing and careless
  - bold and large
  - legible but small
72. Graphology is
- the study of graphs
  - the analysis of handwriting
  - a special branch of phonetics
  - a graphical description of handwriting
73. Handwriting analysis is
- not useful to us
  - an elementary study
  - an imprecise science
  - a means of studying personality
74. According to the author, people are:
- not conscious of what they write
  - aggressive in the nature of their writing
  - not conscious of the way they write
  - not used to personal writing
75. The fact that handwriting is related to personality
- has been noticed by most people
  - is appreciated by dynamic people
  - is restricted to persons who write carefully
  - is known only to graphologists



#### Passage-IV

The simplest method of welding two pieces of metal together is known as pressure welding. The ends of metal are heated to a white heat — for iron, the welding temperature should be about  $1300^{\circ}\text{C}$  — in a flame. At this temperature the metal becomes plastic. The ends are then pressed or hammered together, and the joint is smoothed off. Care must be taken to ensure that the surfaces are thoroughly clean first, for dirt will weaken the weld. Moreover, the heating of iron or steel to a high temperature cause oxidation, and a film of oxide is formed on the heated surfaces. For this reason, a flux is applied to the heated metal. At welding heat, the flux melts, and the oxide particles are dissolved in it together with any other impurities which may be present. The metal surfaces are pressed together, and the flux is squeezed out from the centre of the weld. A number of different types of weld may be used, but for fairly thick bars of metals, a vee-shaped weld should normally be employed. It is rather stronger than the ordinary butt weld.

76. The simplest way of welding two pieces of metal together is
- heating the metal
  - holding it in a flame
  - coating the metal with plastic
  - hammering heated pieces
77. Unless the surfaces are cleaned first
- the metal will not take white heat
  - the resulting weld will be weak
  - the joint will be rough
  - the metal will be less plastic
78. When iron is heated to about 1300 degree centigrade
- flames turn from white to blue
  - chemical reaction starts
  - oxide film is found on its surfaces
  - it turns into steel
79. The flux is used to
- make the metal plastic
  - cool the heated metal
  - cover up any dirt
  - dissolve oxide and other impurities
80. For fairly thick bars of metals
- a vee shaped weld should be used
  - ordinary butt weld should be used
  - a number of different types of weld may be used
  - a pressure weld may be used



### SPOTTING ERRORS

**Directions:** Each item 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 response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

81. Of all those involved with the accident none was seriously injured. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
82. Radar equipments that is to be used for ships must be installed carefully. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
83. New types of electrical circuits has been developed by our engineers. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
84. Recently I visited Kashmir and found the sceneries to be marvellous. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
85. It is of primary importance in swimming to learn to breathe properly. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
86. When the party was over, he looked around for the girl who had come with him. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
87. After we were driving for miles on the winding road I was suddenly sick. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
88. The forecast was for fair and warm weather and the day dawned dark and chill. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
89. To write, to speak or to act seems very easy. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
90. I have not had tea since two days. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
91. Beside his mother he has two aunts who stay with him. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
92. This photograph appears to be the best of the two. No error  
(a) (b) (c) (d)



93. Either the operator (a) or the foreman are (b) to blame for the accident. (c) No error (d)
94. The article offers (a) good advice to (b) whomever must accept it. (c) No error (d)
95. She dislikes (a) you being most organized (b) than she is. (c) No error (d)

### SELECTING WORDS

**Directions:** In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c), one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., (a), (b) or (c), relating to this word on your Answer Sheet. Examples K and L have been solved for you.

- K L  
The (a) boy was in the school in Simla. (a) She was homesick.  
(b) horse (b) It  
(c) dog (c) He

**Explanation:** Out of the list given in item K, only 'boy' is the correct answer because usually, a boy, and not a horse or a dog, attends school. So '(a)' is to be marked on the Answer Sheet for item K. A boy is usually referred to as 'he', so for item L, '(c)' is the correct answer. Notice that to solve the first item K you have to read the rest of the sentence and then see what fits best.

#### Passage - 1

96. 'What (a) can happen to them after us?' This most (a) joyous question continually torments the (b) will (b) distressing (c) must (c) distracting
98. parents of these (a) unethical children. So they are mainly interested in (a) providing (b) unnatural (b) making (c) unfortunate (c) giving
100. some kind of vocational training for them. (a) But special schools for such children, (b) Yet (c) Hence



101. spread all (a) above the world, lay emphasis on vocational training. (a) However,  
(b) under (b) Accordingly,  
(c) over (c) Similarly,

102. they are taught to make paper bags, (a) dubious wall hangings etc. This, of course,  
(b) simple  
(c) clumsy

103. is quite (a) agreeable- and admirable. But what about play and (a) sport?  
(b) astute (b) game?  
(c) additional (c) grounds?

**Passage - 2**

Galileo used mathematical calculation as well as observation of nature and was the first astronomer to use a telescope. With an instrument of his own

106. Galileo observed Jupiter  
(a) experiment,  
(b) construction,  
(c) calculation,

107. and four of (a) the moons, the phases of Venus and the spots on the sun. His (a) observing  
(b) their (b) observations  
(c) its (c) observed

108. and calculations confirmed that Copernicus and Kepler were right. He saw (a) by his own eyes  
(b) from  
(c) with

109. and made other people (a) to see too that the earth was not the fixed center of (a) an universe  
(b) see (b) a  
(c) seeing (c) the

110. as Ptolemy had said. Galileo (a) instead made some important discoveries in mechanics. He did not  
(b) also  
(c) therefore

113. (a) as legend says drop cannon balls from the Leaning Tower of Pisa (a) having proved that all  
(b) as stories say (b) proving  
(c) as people say (c) to prove
- 114.
115. bodies fall at the (a) same speed, but he did roll balls (a) downside a slope to show that  
(b) equal (b) down over  
(c) similar (c) down
- 116.
117. the (a) track a body falls is proportionate (a) to the square of the time it takes to fall. Galileo  
(b) distance (b) of  
(c) path (c) with
- 118.
119. also noticed the regular (a) swings of the lamps in Pisa Cathedral; (a) these gave him the idea of  
(b) swinging (b) this  
(c) swaying (c) those
120. the pendulum, a device that enabled him to make the clock a scientific instrument for the first time.

## SSBCRACK.COM Answer Keys:

1 c, 2 d, 3 a, 4 d, 5 b, 6 b, 7 a, 8 c, 9 a,  
10 a, 11 d, 12 b, 13 a, 14 c, 15 a, 16 d,  
17 a, 18 c, 19 c, 20 d, 21 b, 22 c, 23 b,  
24 c, 25 c, 26 c, 27 b, 28 a, 29 c, 30 b,  
31 c, 32 b, 33 b, 34 a, 35 c, 36, 37 c,  
38 c, 39 a, 40 c, 41 d, 42 d, 43 a, 44 b,  
45 a, 46c, 47 c, 48 b, 49 a, 50 c, 51 c,  
52 b, 53 a, 54 b, 55, 56 a, 57 c, 58 b,  
59 a, 60 d, 61 c, 62 b, 63 b, 64 a, 65 c,



66 b, 67 c, 68 c, 69 b, 70 a, 71 c, 72 b,  
73 d, 74 c, 75 a, 76 a, 77 b, 78 c, 79 d,  
80 a, 81 c, 82 c, 83 a, 84 b, 85 , 86 c,  
87 a, 88 c, 89 b , 90b , 91 , 92 c, 93 c,  
94 b, 95 b, 96 b, 97 b, 98 c, 99 a, 100 c,  
101 c, 102 b, 103 b, 104 b, 105 a,106 b,  
107c, 108 b, 109 c, 110 b, 111 c, 112 b ,  
113 b, 114 b, 115 a, 116 c, 117 b, 118 a,  
119 b,  
120 b

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