# INDUS RANGERS DEFENCE ACADEMY

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**CDS [ENGLISH + GS]**
**PRACTICE SHEET**

**Time: 01:00 Hr** **M. M.: 240**

**General Instructions:**

- There are 60 questions
- All questions have 4 marks for correct and –1 mark for wrong answer as a penalty.
- The name, date, and exam must be filled in OMR sheet otherwise the result will not be published.
- OMR fill should be properly.

# [ENGLISH]

## COMPREHENSION

**Directions:** In this section you have a few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items 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

Not all agricultural societies become civilizations, but no civilization can become one without passing through the stage of agriculture. This is because at some stage in the development of agriculture, as productivity improves, not all people would need to be engaged in producing or procuring food. A significant number of people could be freed up to pursue other activities such as building walls or monuments for new cities; making new tools, weapons and jewellery; organizing long-distance trade; creating new artistic masterpieces; coming up with new inventions; keeping accounts; and perhaps constructing new public infrastructure such as irrigation canals that further improve the productivity of agriculture, thus releasing even more people to do new things.

This can happen, of course, only if a society that has transitioned to high-productivity agriculture has also, at some stage in its evolution, found a way to channel the bonanza of free time into other work fruitfully. In the ancient world, this often involved creating new ideologies and new hierarchies or power structures to coerce or otherwise convince large groups of people to devote their time to the new tasks for very little reward.

**1. Which one of the following statements is true according to the author?**

(a) Agriculture has always been part of all civilizations.

(b) Not all civilizations have undergone the processes of agriculture.

(c) Agriculture gave birth to new civilizations.

(d) Communities discontinued agriculture to become civilizations.

**2. A significant number of people were sent to carry out other work from agriculture because**

(a) there were insufficient agricultural products.

(b) people were needed to build monuments, weapons, jewellery, etc.

(c) there were sufficient agricultural products.

(d) this enabled the development of civilizations.

**3. What kind of agriculture-based societies would emerge as civilizations?**

(a) Societies which achieved high productivity in agriculture had the opportunity to find time for other work.

(b) Societies which depended on agriculture completely moved to other fruitful work so as to move to many places.

(c) Societies which transitioned from one stage of agriculture to another.

(d) Societies which could not do agriculture for lack of resources moved to other work.

**4. People as groups were convinced to do new work through**

(a) reward, force and community persuasions.

(b) ideologies, hierarchies and power structures.

(c) excessive agricultural products.

(d) very high rewards.

**5. Which word in the passage means 'changeover'?**

(a) Transitioned (b) Channel

(c) Coerce (d) Hierarchies

**Passage – II**

When we pick up a newspaper, a book, or an article, we come to our task with certain preconceptions and predispositions. We expect to find a specific piece of information or be presented with an argument or an analysis of something, say, the likelihood of recession in the next six months or the reasons why children can't read. We probably know a little about the book or article we are reading even before we start. There was, after all, some reason why we chose to read one piece of writing rather than another.

Our expectations and predispositions may, however, blind us to what the article and its author is actually saying. If, for example, we are used to disagreeing with the author, we may see only what we expect to see and not what is actually there. Day after day in our routine

pattern of life we expose ourselves to the same newspaper, the same magazine, even books by authors with the same perspectives. In order to reflect on our reading habits and improve our skills we need to break out of this routine, step back and look at what we are doing when we read.

**6. According to the author, which one of the following statements is not true?**

(a) Reader's preconceptions influence their reading.

(b) Readers have expectations when they read an article or a book.

(c) Readers look for specific information in any of their readings.

(d) Readers assume that everything they read will have new information.

**7. Our expectations and predispositions may, however, blind us because**

(a) we may not get the actual ideas of the author.

(b) we will get the actual ideas of the author.

(c) we may disagree with the author.

(d) we will agree with all the ideas of the author.

**8. One of the ways to improve our reading habits is to**

(a) break the routine by changing the time of reading.

(b) change the types of topics we read.

(c) break the routine of reading the same newspaper.

(d) stop reading for some time and then restart reading.

**9. Which quality does the author here advocate, to be a good reader?**

(a) Being objective to the ideas of the author

(b) Having preconceptions and predispositions

(c) Having continuous routines

(d) Disagreeing with the author

**10. Which word in the passage means 'viewpoints?**

(a) Preconceptions (b) Predispositions

(c) Pattern (d) Perspectives

## SPOTTING ERRORS

**Directions:** Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on 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).

**11. (a)** After mysteriously expanding for decades, **(b)** Antarctica's sea ice cover, **(c)** starting melting. **(d)** No error.

**12. (a)** The auction, conducted by the bank, **(b)** will be price based, **(c)** using multiple priced method. **(d)** No error.

**13. (a)** If the scheme would have been implemented effectively, **(b)** all affected, **(c)** would have benefitted. **(d)** No error.

**14. (a)** Government Stock offers, **(b)** safety, liquidity and attractive returned, **(c)** for long duration. **(d)** No error.

**15. (a)** Scrolling thorough my social media timeline, **(b)** I hovered over a video, **(c)** of a minor road traffic accident. **(d)** No error

**16. (a)** The fascination with gold at least, **(b)** seems to be a case were traditional belief and **(c)** modern finance would point the same way. **(d)** No error.

**17. (a)** Evolutionary biology leave us, **(b)** distinctly pessimistic about the possibility, **(c)** that altruism can arise naturally among humans. **(d)** No error.

**18. (a)** When everything starts working for you, **(b)** you will find, **(c)** things are achieve and delivered. **(d)** No error.

**19. (a)** If I were you, **(b)** I would not go for, **(c)** change of job. **(d)** No error.

**20. (a)** At the beginning of the nineteenth century, **(b)** female literacy was extremely lowed, **(c)** in comparison to male literacy. **(d)** No error.

## ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

**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. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

21. (P) for long and, (Q) the backbone of India, (R) will continue to be the same,
(S) agriculture has been

(a) SPQR
(b) SQPR
(c) QRSP
(d) QSRP

22. (P) the cry of general public, (Q) agenda in any country, (R) public policy making,

(S) is generally driven by

(a) RQSP (b) RPSQ

(c) PSRQ (d) QRSP

23. (P) before it starts, (Q) of the government is, (R) the essential power, (S) the power to manage conflict

(a) RSPQ (b) SQRP

(c) RQSP (d) QRSP

24. (P) a majority of the vote, (Q) the party that received, (R) of the government, (S) must take control

(a) QPSR (b) PSRQ

(c) RSPQ (d) SQPR

25. (P) can express a view on, (Q) in which the electorate, (R) a particular issue of public policy, (S) a referendum is a vote

(a) SQPR (b) RPQS

(c) QRSP (d) PQRS

26. (P) in modern societies, (Q) or merely suppressed, (R) has class conflict, (S) been resolved

(a) RPSQ (b) RSPQ

(c) PRSQ (d) QRSP

27. (P) several of our food, (Q) are being extensively cultivated, (R) and vegetable crops,

(S) hybrid varieties of

(a) QRSP (b) SPQR

(c) QPRS (d) SPRQ

28. (P) against the officer, (Q) reason for the accusation, (R) there should have been,

(S) who was in-charge at that time

(a) RPSQ (b) RQPS

(c) PQRS (d) SPRQ

29. (P) poetry is, (Q) and ideas, (R) powerful feelings, (S) the spontaneous overflow of

(a) SRQP (b) PQRS

(c) RSQP (d) PSRQ

30. (P) historical identity and a common descent, (Q) a group of people, (R) is called an ethnic group, (S) who share a common culture,

(a) QSPR (b) QRPS

(c) PSQR (d) RQPS

# [GS]

31. Consider the following statements regarding Jainism:
    1. It was founded by Vardhamana Mahavira.
    2. Jainism rejects the authority of the Vedas.
    3. It believes in the existence of a creator God.
    Which of the statements are correct?
    A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
    C. 1 only D. 1, 2 and 3
32. Consider the following:
    1. Tripitaka 2. Agamas
    3. Kalpasutra
    Which are Jain texts?
    A. 2 and 3 B. 1 and 2
    C. 1 only D. All
33. Regarding Jain councils:
    1. First council was held at Pataliputra.
    2. Second council was held at Vallabhi.
    Correct answer:
    A. 1 only B. 2 only
    C. Both D. None
34. Which of the following are Triratnas?
    1.Right faith
    2.Right knowledge
    3.Right conduct
    A. 1 and 2 B. 2 and 3
    C. All D. 1 only
35. Consider the following statements regarding the origin and nature of Jainism:
    1.Jainism is considered a heterodox system because it rejects the authority of the Vedas and Vedic rituals.

2.It developed as a reaction against Brahmanical dominance and ritualistic orthodoxy in the later Vedic period.

3.Jainism completely denies the existence of soul (Atman) similar to Charvaka philosophy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

36. Consider the following statements about Vardhamana Mahavira:

1.He was born into a Kshatriya clan associated with the Vajji confederacy.

2.He renounced worldly life at the age of 30 and practiced severe asceticism for about 12 years.

3.He attained Kevala Jnana (omniscience) at Bodh Gaya under a peepal tree.

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. All

37. With reference to Jain philosophy, consider the following statements:

1.Anekantavada emphasizes that reality is complex and cannot be expressed from a single viewpoint.

2.Syadvada is a logical doctrine that states all propositions are conditionally true.

3.These doctrines reject the use of logic and reasoning in philosophical inquiry.

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 only
D. All

38. Regarding Jain ethics and vows, consider the following statements:

1.The five Mahavratas are strictly followed by monks while householders follow them in a limited form.

2.Ahimsa in Jainism extends to avoiding harm to even microscopic organisms.

3.The principle of Aparigraha encourages accumulation of wealth for social welfare.

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 only
D. All

39. With reference to Jain literature, consider the following statements:

1.The Jain Agamas were originally preserved in Prakrit language, especially Ardhamagadhi.

2.The final compilation of Jain texts took place at the Council of Vallabhi.

3.Jain texts were initially written down during the lifetime of Mahavira.

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. All

40. Consider the following statements about Tirthankaras:

1.They are considered divine incarnations sent by God to guide humanity.

2.They are spiritual teachers who have achieved liberation and show the path to others.

3.Rishabhanatha is regarded as the first Tirthankara.

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 1 and 2 only

C. 1 and 3 only D. All

41. Consider the following statements about Jain practices:
    1.Sallekhana is a ritual of voluntary and gradual fasting unto death under strict ethical guidelines.
    2.It is considered equivalent to suicide in Jain philosophy.
    3.It is practiced to detach from the body and purify the soul.
    A. 1 and 3 only B. 2 only
    C. 1 only D. All
42. Consider the following statements regarding Parshvanatha and Mahavira:
    1.Parshvanatha, regarded as the 23rd Tirthankara, advocated four primary vows —Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya and Aparigraha— without explicitly emphasizing celibacy as a separate vow.
    2.Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, systematized Jain teachings further by adding Brahmacharya as a distinct and essential vow.
    3.Both Parshvanatha and Mahavira belonged to the same time period and were contemporaries.
    A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
    C. 1 and 3 only D. All
43. Consider the following statements regarding Chandragupta Maurya and Jainism:
    1.According to tradition, Chandragupta Maurya accepted Jainism in his later years under the guidance of Bhadrabahu.
    2.He is believed to have migrated to southern India and spent his final days at Shravanabelagola.
    3.He died following the ritual of Sallekhana, reflecting strict adherence to Jain ascetic practices.
    A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
    C. 1 only D. All
44. Consider the following statements about the decline and regional spread of Jainism:
    1.Jainism flourished in South India under the patronage of dynasties like the Rashtrakutas and the Western Gangas.
    2.Its decline in North India is often attributed to the resurgence of Brahmanism and lack of sustained royal support.
    3.Jainism completely vanished from southern India after the medieval period.
    A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
    C. 1 only D. All
45. Consider the following statements:
    1.Iron is referred to as ‘Krishna Ayas’.
    2.Its use was crucial in expansion into Ganga plains.
    3.It was widely used in Rig Vedic period.
    A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
    C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

46. Consider the following statements about daily practices of Jain monks:
    1. Jain monks often carry a broom-like object to gently sweep the path to avoid harming small living beings.
    2. Some sects use a mouth-covering cloth to prevent accidental harm to airborne microorganisms.
    3. These practices are symbolic only and not strictly followed in reality.
    A. 1 and 2 only
    B. 2 and 3 only
    C. 1 only
    D. All
47. Consider the following statements:
    1. All Tirthankaras are believed to have attained Nirvana at the same place.
    2. Mahavira attained Nirvana at Pawapuri.
    3. Different Tirthankaras are associated with different regions and places.
    A. 2 and 3 only
    B. 1 and 2 only
    C. 1 only
    D. All
48. Consider the following statements regarding Rishabhanatha:
    1. He is regarded as the first Tirthankara in Jain tradition and is also known as Adinatha.
    2. He is believed to have introduced basic human activities such as agriculture, cooking, and social organization.
    3. His life and teachings are fully supported by archaeological and historical evidence.
    A. 1 and 2 only
    B. 2 only
    C. 1 and 3 only
    D. All
49. Consider the following statements regarding Neminatha:
    1.Neminatha is regarded as the 22$^{nd}$ Tirthankara in Jain tradition.
    2.He is associated with the symbol of a conch (Shankha).
    3.He is considered the immediate predecessor of Mahavira.
    A. 1 and 2 only
    B. 2 only
    C. 1 only
    D. All
50. Consider the following statements regarding Mallinatha's significance:
    1.Mallinatha's identity is central to debates on gender and spiritual equality in Jainism.
    2.Mallinatha is the only Tirthankara associated with gender controversy.
    3.Mallinatha is associated with the lion symbol.
    A. 1 only
    B. 1 and 2 only
    C. 2 only
    D. All
51. Consider the following statements about origin of sects:
    1.The division between Shvetambara and Digambara is believed to have occurred due to famine and migration.
    2.Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta Maurya are associated with the southern migration linked to Digambara tradition.
    3.The split occurred during Mahavira's lifetime.

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 only
D. All

52. Consider the following:
1.Mandala 3 is associated with Vishvamitra
2.Mandala 7 is associated with Vasistha
3.Mandala 4 is associated with Gritsamada
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1, 2 and 3
D. 1 only

53. Consider the following statements regarding Mahavira's preaching methods:
1.He used Prakrit languages such as Ardhamagadhi to communicate effectively with the masses rather than elite Sanskrit.
2.His teachings were transmitted orally by disciples and later compiled into canonical texts.
3.He restricted his teachings only to elite Kshatriya and Brahmin audiences.
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 only
D. All

54. Which of the following Mandalas contains the famous Gayatri Mantra?
A. Mandala 1
B. Mandala 3
C. Mandala 7
D. Mandala 10

55. Consider the following statements regarding Shravanabelagola:
1.It is located in Karnataka.
2.It is famous for the statue of Bahubali (Gomateshwara).
3.It is associated with Mahavira's enlightenment.
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 only
D. All

56. Consider the following statements regarding Vallabhi:
1.It is located in Gujarat.
2.It was the site of the second Jain council.
3.It is associated with final compilation of Agamas.
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 only
D. All

57. Match List I with List II:

| List I (Tirthankara) | List II (Symbol) |
|---|---|
| A. Rishabhanatha | 1. Lion |
| B. Ajitanatha | 2. Bull |
| C. Sambhavanatha | 3. Horse |
| D. Mahavira | 4. Elephant |

A. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
B. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
C. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
D. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

58. Match List I with List II:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Abhinandananatha | 1. Monkey |
| B. Sumatinatha | 2. Curlew (bird) |
| C. Padmaprabha | 3. Lotus |
| D. Chandraprabha | 4. Moon |

A. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
B. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
C. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
D. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

59. Consider the following statements about Paumachariya:
1.It is a Jain retelling of the Ramayana composed by Vimalasuri.
2.It is written in Prakrit language.
3.It portrays Rama primarily as a violent warrior king.
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 only
D. All

60. Consider the following statements regarding Makkhaliputta Gosala:
1.He was the founder of the Ajivika sect.
2.He was a contemporary of Mahavira and Buddha.
3.He was a strong supporter of the Jain doctrine of karma.
A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 only
D. All