

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (I) 2015

TOTAL MARKS: 200

TIME: 50 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This test consists of **50 questions**.
2. Each question carries **4 marks**.
3. For every incorrect answer, **1.33 marks will be deducted** as negative marking.
4. There is **no penalty for an unattempted question**.
5. Each question has **four alternatives — (a), (b), (c) and (d)**. Select the most appropriate answer.
6. Attempt the test within the prescribed time to simulate **actual examination conditions**.
7. Check the **Answer Key & Explanations** only after completing the test

Directions: In this Section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b), (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter '(d)' will signify a 'No error' response.

1. Unless you stop to make noise at once, / I will have no option but to / bring the matter to the attention of the police. / No error.
2. He couldn't but help / shed tears at the plight of the villagers / rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone. / No error.
3. Since it was his first election campaign, the candidate was confused; / none could clearly understand / either the principles he stood for or the benefits he promised. / No error.
4. It is an established fact that transcendental American poets and philosophers, / who lived in the latter half of the nineteenth century, / were more influenced by Indian philosophy, in particular by Upanishadic Philosophy. / No error.
5. No sooner did I open the door / when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in / making us shiver from head to foot. / No error.
6. After opening the door / we entered into the room / next to the kitchen. / No error.
7. When the dentist came in / my tooth was stopped aching / out of fear that I might lose my

tooth. / No error.

8. Emphasis on equality of life ensures / for the health and happiness / of every individual. / No error.
9. The students were / awaiting for / the arrival of the chief guest. / No error.
10. You will come / to my party tomorrow, / isn't it? / No error.
11. Having read a number of stories / about space travel / his dream now is about to visit the moon. / No error.
12. The meeting adjourned abruptly / by the Chairman after / about three hours of deliberation. / No error.
13. Not one of the hundreds / of striking workers / were allowed to go near the factory. / No error.
14. If I had known / this earlier / I will have helped him. / No error.
15. Mr. Smith was accused for murder / but the court found him not guilty / and acquitted him. / No error.

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 improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the

will be signified by the letter (d).

- 16.** Although India is still by far a poor country, it can become rich if its natural and human resources are fully utilised.
(a) few and far between
(b) by and large
(c) by and by
(d) No improvement
- 17.** The more they earn, more they spend.
(a) More they earn, more they spend
(b) More they earn, the more they spend
(c) The more they earn, the more they spend
(d) No improvement
- 18.** But in all these cases conversion from one scale to another is easy because scales have well-formulated.
(a) can be well-formulated
(b) are well-formulated
(c) well-formulated
(d) No improvement
- 19.** Five years ago on this date, I am sitting in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.
(a) was sitting
(b) sat
(c) have been sitting
(d) No improvement
- 20.** The old man felled some trees in the garden with hardly no effort at all.
(a) hard effort
(b) hardly any effort
(c) a hardly any effort
(d) No improvement
- 21.** She says she's already paid me back, but I can't remember, so I'll have to take her word.
(a) to take her word true
(b) to take her at her word
(c) to take her word for it
(d) No improvement
- 22.** The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
(a) hell bent on getting
(b) hell bent for getting
(c) hell bent to getting
(d) No improvement
- 23.** You are warned against committing the same mistake again.
(a) to commit
(b) for committing
(c) against to commit
(d) No improvement
- 24.** While we would like that all Indian children to go to school, we need to ponder why they do not.
(b) if all the children of India
(c) all Indian children
(d) No improvement
- 25.** Due to these reasons we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.
(a) Out of these reasons
(b) For these reasons
(c) By these reasons
(d) No improvement
- 26.** When it was feared that the serfs might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes at crushing them.
(a) into crushing
(b) in crushing
(c) without crushing
(d) No improvement
- 27.** In India, today many of our intellectuals still talk in terms of the French revolution and the Rights of Man, not appreciating that much has happened since then.
(a) much has been happening
(b) much had happened
(c) much might happen
(d) No improvement
- 28.** Taxpayers are to be conscious of their privileges.
(a) have to (b) need
(c) ought to (d) No improvement
- 29.** I would have waited for you at the station if I knew that you would come.
(a) had known (b) was knowing
(c) have known (d) No improvement
- 30.** No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could penetrate such a mindless act on his friends.
(a) perpetuate (b) perpetrate
(c) precipitate (d) No improvement

Directions: In items in this section, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences 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 order for the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

31.

S1: At the roadside the driver will be asked to blow through a small glass tube into a plastic bag.

S6: The driver will be asked to go to the police station.

the driver
cannot be punished under the new law.
Q: Inside the tube are chemically treated crystals which
change colour if the driver has alcohol on his
breath.
R: But if the colour change does reach the line
then the test
has proved positive.
S: If the colour change goes beyond a certain line
marked on
the tube this indicates that the driver is probably
over the specified limit.
The proper sequence should be
(a) P S Q R (b) S Q R P
(c) R P S Q (d) Q S P R

32.

S1: Hope springs eternally in the heart
of man.
S6: This is the central idea of the
poem.
P: But hope is everlasting.
Q: Love, friendship and youth perish.
R: It is nursed by the glorious elements of nature.
S: Man derives hope from nature in his gallant
struggle after
some noble ideal.
The proper sequence should be
(a) Q P R S (b) S R Q P
(c) R S Q P (d) Q P S R

33.

S1: Mr Sherlock Holmes and Doctor
Watson were spending a weekend in a University
town.
S6: It was clear that something very
unusual happened.
P: One evening they received a visit from an
acquaintance, Mr
Hilton Soames.
Q: On that occasion he was in a state of great
agitation.
R: They were staying in furnished rooms, close to
the library.
S: Mr Soames was a tall, thin man of a nervous
and excitable
nature.
The proper sequence should be
(a) P R S Q (b) R P S Q
(c) P Q R S (d) R P Q S

34.

S1: The machines that drive modern
civilisation derive their power from coal and oil.
S6: Nuclear energy may also be
effectively used in this respect.

Q: These sources may not be exhausted very
soon.

R: A time may come when some other sources
have to be tapped
and utilised.

S: Power may, of course, be obtained in future
from forests,
water, wind and withered vegetables.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S

(c) S R Q P (d) S P Q R

35.

S1: The body can never stop.

S6: It comes from food.

P: To support this endless activity, the body needs
all the
fuel for action.

Q: Sometimes it is more active than at other times,
but it is

always moving.

R: Even in the deepest sleep we must breathe.

S: The fuel must come from somewhere.

The proper sequence should be

(a) Q P R S (b) P R Q S

(c) Q R P S (d) S R Q P

36.

S1: American idealism is essentially a
belief in the idea of progress.

S6: This sense they have inherited from
the English.

P: Therefore, he believes that, because of human
effort, the
future will be better than the past.

Q: But if Americans are usually optimistic, they are
not

wholly unrealistic.

R: The American tends to view history as a record
of human
achievement.

S: They have some common sense practicality.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S (b) P Q S R

(c) R P Q S (d) P R Q S

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.

Passage

After having slept for an hour, Bond decided to go out
into the city and try to find his contact. After changing
his suit, he carefully locked his room and stepped out

only for a few minutes when it suddenly 37. _____ to him that he was being 38. _____ by someone. There was really no 39. _____ for that 40. _____ of footsteps. He was now walking 41. _____ the main street, which was crowded 42. _____ people. He became extremely aware of the danger of people threatening him.

37. (a) felt (b) occurred (c) happened
 38. (a) followed (b) shot (c) looked
 39. (a) reason (b) cause (c) evidence
 40. (a) weight (b) sound (c) hurting
 41. (a) from (b) down (c) over
 42. (a) with (b) by (c) in

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.

43. He was **FIRED** for negligence on duty.
 (a) relieved of his job (b) scolded
 (c) rebuked (d) attacked
 44. Democracy is not the standardising of everyone so as to **OBLITERATE** all peculiarity.
 (a) demolish (b) extinguish
 (c) erase (d) change

- (a) that which cannot be rubbed out
 (b) incapable of being understood
 (c) that which is too great to be expressed in words
 (d) too powerful to be defeated

46. The convocation address was very **EDIFYING**.

- (a) tedious (b) in need of editing
 (c) instructive (d) exciting

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

47. John is always **SHABBILY** dressed.
 (a) decently (b) beautifully
 (c) extravagantly (d) scantily
 48. The new manager of the Bank is **URBANE** in his manners.
 (a) civilised (b) slow
 (c) rude (d) foolish
 49. It is necessary to develop **THRIFTY** habits to be able to lead a comfortable life.
 (a) expensive (b) extravagant
 (c) economical (d) good
 50. Many people suffer because of **PRIDE**.
 (a) lowliness (b) submission
 (c) humility (d) obedience

Answers and Explanations

- (A) "Unless you stop to make noise at once" — *Stop to make noise* means stop in order to make noise. Here, stop making noise is required.
- (A) "He couldn't but help" — This is a faulty combination. Use couldn't help shedding tears or couldn't but shed tears.
- (D) No error — The sentence is grammatically acceptable.
- (C) "were more influenced by Indian philosophy" — With *influenced*, the comparative more is unnecessary in this context; *were influenced by* is appropriate.
- (B) "when the rain..." — The correct correlative construction is No sooner...than, not no sooner...when.
- (B) "entered into the room" — *Enter* is transitive here and does not take *into*: entered the room.
- (B) "was stopped aching" — Incorrect construction. It should be stopped aching.
- (B) "for the health and happiness" — *Ensure* does not take *for* in this construction: ensures the health and happiness.
- (B) "awaiting for" — *Await* is transitive: awaiting the arrival, not *awaiting for*.
- (C) "isn't it?" — The tag must correspond to *you will*: won't you?
- (C) "his dream now is about to visit" — Correct construction: his dream now is to visit the moon.
- (A) "The meeting adjourned abruptly" — Passive voice is required because the Chairman performed the action: The meeting was adjourned abruptly.
- (C) "were allowed" — *Not one* is singular; hence was allowed.
- (C) "I will have helped him" — In a past unreal conditional: I would have helped him.
- (A) "accused for murder" — The correct preposition is accused of murder.
- (B) By and large — By and large means *generally/on the whole*. It fits the intended sense.
- (C) The more they earn, the more they spend — The standard comparative construction is the more..., the more...
- (B) Are well-formulated — A finite passive verb is needed: because scales are well-formulated.
- (A) Was sitting — *Five years ago* requires past tense: I was sitting.

incorrect double negative. Correct: hardly any effort.

21. (C) To take her word for it — Take someone's word for it means accept what someone says as true.
22. (A) Hell bent on getting — The fixed expression is hell-bent on + gerund.
23. (D) No improvement — Warn someone against doing something is grammatically correct.
24. (C) All Indian children — After *would like*, the correct construction here is *would like all Indian children to go...*
25. (B) For these reasons — For these reasons is the idiomatic expression meaning *because of these reasons*.
26. (B) In crushing — The correct expression is join someone in doing something.
27. (D) No improvement — *Much has happened since then* correctly uses the present perfect with *since then*.
28. (C) Ought to — Ought to be conscious of their privileges expresses obligation appropriately.
29. (A) Had known — This is a third conditional: *I would have waited...if I had known...*
30. (B) Perpetrate — Perpetrate means commit an unlawful, harmful or immoral act. *Penetrate* is incorrect here.
31. (D) Q-S-P-R — First the crystals are introduced (Q), then the colour limit is explained (S), followed by the negative result (P) and positive result (R).
32. (A) Q-P-R-S — *Love, friendship and youth perish* (Q) contrasts naturally with *But hope is everlasting* (P), followed by its connection with nature.
33. (B) R-P-S-Q — First their accommodation is mentioned (R), then Soames's visit (P), his description (S), and finally his agitated condition (Q).
34. (B) Q-P-R-S — The present energy sources may not be exhausted soon (Q), but they are finite (P); (R), followed by examples (S).
35. (C) Q-R-P-S — The body is always active (Q); even during sleep it breathes (R); therefore it requires fuel (P), which must come from somewhere (S).
36. (C) R-P-Q-S — Americans view history as human achievement (R), leading to faith in future progress (P); this optimism is then qualified (Q) by their practical common sense (S).
37. (B) Occurred — The standard expression is "it occurred to him", meaning *he suddenly realised*.
38. (A) Followed — He felt that someone was following him.
39. (C) Evidence — There was no real evidence supporting his suspicion.
40. (B) Sound — Sound of footsteps is the natural expression.
41. (B) Down — One commonly walks down the main street.
42. (A) With — The correct collocation is crowded with people.
43. (A) Relieved of his job — *Fired* means dismissed or removed from employment.
44. (C) Erase — *Obliterate* means destroy, remove or erase completely.
45. (C) That which is too great to be expressed in words — *Ineffable* means too great or extraordinary to be adequately expressed in words.
46. (C) Instructive — *Edifying* means instructive or morally/intellectually improving.
47. (A) Decently — *Shabbily* means poorly or untidily dressed; decently gives the opposite sense.
48. (C) Rude — *Urbane* means polished, courteous and refined; rude is its opposite.
49. (B) Extravagant — *Thrifty* means economical and careful with money; extravagant is the opposite.
50. (C) Humility — *Pride* is opposed to humility, meaning modesty or lack of excessive self-importance.