

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (II) 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

In this section, 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).

1. Had she been hungry, she would have devoured the whole lot of it.
(a) Unless she had been hungry
(b) However she had been hungry
(c) As if she had been hungry
(d) No improvement
2. Until you don't finish the work, you won't be given leave.
(a) Until you must finish
(b) Until finishing
(c) Until you finish
(d) No improvement
3. The names of the defaulters have been cut off the register.
(a) cut out (b) struck out
(c) struck off (d) No improvement
4. This is a matter I'd rather not talk about.
(a) of which I'd rather not talk about
(b) I rather not talk about
(c) than I'd rather not talk about
(d) No improvement
5. Only when you left I did sleep.
(a) I slept
(b) did I sleep
(c) had I slept
(d) No improvement

6. I will be happy if you will buy me apples.
(a) buy (b) bought
(c) will be buying (d) No improvement
7. After I saved some money, I shall go abroad.
(a) shall save
(b) should have saved
(c) have saved
(d) No improvement
8. Can you arrange the car to be ready this evening?
(a) arrange with the car
(b) arrange for the car
(c) arrange that the car
(d) No improvement
9. Hardly had he reached home when the telephone rang.
(a) he had reached (b) did he reach
(c) he reached (d) No improvement
10. He is likely to win the elections by the sweeping majority.
(a) with the sweeping majority
(b) in sweeping majority
(c) by a sweeping majority
(d) No improvement

Directions: Each of the following items 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 re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and select the correct sequence.

11.
His uncle
always advised his son (P)
to depend on his own efforts (Q)
who was a self-made man (R)

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) SQPR (b) RQSP
(c) PRSQ (d) QPSR

12.

The doctor

did not like the behaviour of the patients(P)
who were very competent in his profession (Q)
when they talked at length (R)
about their problems (S)

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) RSPQ (b) RSQP
(c) QPRS (d) PRQS

13.

from leadership in culture (P)
in military situations and in face-to-face small
groups (Q)
leadership has wide range of expressions (R)
to leadership in politics (S)

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) RPSQ (d) SQPR

14.

He sat
glancing occasionally (P)
peering through the window (Q)
at the figure of the old woman (R)
until he was chilled with the cold (S)

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PSRQ (b) QRPS
(c) SPRQ (d) PRSQ

15.

After the earthquake tremors, the TV showed a
haggard man
shaking his fist at the sky (P)
clambering over the ruins (Q)
and collapsing with a howl of revolt (R)
of his house and factory (S)

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) SRQP (b) QSPR
(c) PQRS (d) RPSQ

16.

Everyone
acknowledges (P)
when he considers the case calmly (Q)
who knows you (R)
that you have been wronged (S)

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) RSQP (b) PRQS
(c) RQPS (d) QPRS

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words. Select the word that is nearest in

response in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

17. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so **GARRULOUS**.

- (a) unreasonable (b) talkative
(c) quarrelsome (d) proud

18. He bore the pain with great **FORTITUDE**.

- (a) resignation (b) defiance
(c) indifference (d) forbearance

19. He gave his **TACIT** approval to the proposition.

- (a) full (b) loud
(c) clean (d) implied

20. In spite of hard work, the farmers could not **MANAGE** yield.

- (a) satisfactory (b) scanty
(c) plenty (d) normal

21. He was **EXHILARATED** at the outcome of the election results.

- (a) satisfied (b) surprised
(c) disappointed (d) overjoyed

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words. Select the word that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

22. He **CONCEALED** his thoughts very cleverly.

- (a) emphasized (b) expressed
(c) affirmed (d) revealed

23. The proposal was **DENOUNCED** by one and all.

- (a) renounced (b) recommended
(c) announced (d) commended

24. She was **SKEPTICAL** about the safety of the new drug.

- (a) doubtful (b) certain
(c) hopeful (d) sanguine

25. The answers to the question were **COHERENT**.

- (a) relaxed (b) loose
(c) consistent (d) disconnected

26. It was no **ALTRUISTIC** motive that prompted him to help her.

- (a) selfish (b) inhuman
(c) brutal (d) wicked

Directions: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words given after the sentence. Select whichever word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

- (a) command (b) emphasis
(c) belief (d) stress
28. The day was extremely hot and, in no time, my back was drenched with _____.
(a) prickly heat (b) perspiration
(c) sores (d) fatigue
29. The Government is encouraging village upliftment _____ in the country.
(a) programmes (b) designs
(c) talks (d) propaganda
30. Satish was endowed _____ a natural talent for music.
(a) in (b) by
(c) for (d) with
31. Mr. Ghosh is very happy _____ his son's excellent result.
(a) for seeing (b) to see
(c) by seeing (d) see
32. Sunlight filtering _____ the stained glass window created a mosaic of colours on the floor.
(a) in (b) through
(c) at (d) into
33. Are you feeling doubtful _____ your decision?
(a) about (b) upon
(c) at (d) for
34. I want to study Geology now for I _____ Zoology for the last three years.
(a) am studying (b) have been studying
(c) had studied (d) had been studying
35. Increase in storage facilities has made it possible to store foods at places _____ of all over the country.
(a) safe (b) easy
(c) proper (d) convenient
36. To say that we were surprised at the cleverness of the child is an understatement; we were really _____.
(a) annoyed (b) astounded
(c) flattered (d) confused
37. In spite of the old woman's repeated entreaties, he remained _____.
(a) ashamed (b) docile
(c) indifferent (d) lethargic
38. There was _____ competition for electoral seats.
(a) diligent (b) rapid
(c) cut-throat (d) sparse
- (a) composed (b) consist
(c) made with (d) comprises
40. His love for money is the only _____ that drives him to work so hard.
(a) programme (b) plan
(c) reason (d) greed
41. According to _____ sources, the Chief Minister did not consult his Cabinet Members on this issue.
(a) intelligent (b) simple
(c) reliable (d) fundamental
- 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 answer 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).**
42. I am fond (a) / in seeing Monday (b) / No error (d)
43. I shall leave school (a) / as soon as (b) / I shall find a job (c) / No error (d)
44. He is a rich man (a) / he is owning (b) / a number of buildings in Bombay (c) / No error (d)
45. We were able to make it (a) / in spite of (b) / a bad weather (c) / No error (d)
46. Neither of the two letters of credit (a) / were useful (b) / when he needed it (c) / No error (d)
47. Little he realized (a) / that he wouldn't live (b) / to see his grandson married (c) / No error (d)
48. A difficult syllabus (a) / is supposed to hurt (b) / juvenile mind (c) / No error (d)
49. The voice of sanity and patriotism (a) / are important to dispel (b) / the prevailing confusion (c) / No error (d)
50. You were going to explain (a) / your late arrival (b) / isn't it? (c) / No error (d)

1. (D) No improvement — *Had she been hungry, she would have devoured...* is a correct inverted third conditional.
2. (C) Until you finish — After *until*, we do not use the negative *don't* when the main clause already conveys the intended negative condition.
Correct: Until you finish the work, you won't be given leave.
3. (C) Struck off — Strike a name off a register/list means to remove it officially.
Correct: *The names of the defaulters have been struck off the register.*
4. (D) No improvement — *This is a matter I'd rather not talk about* is already natural and grammatically correct.
5. (B) Did I sleep — When *Only when...* comes first, the main clause requires inversion.
Correct: *Only when you left did I sleep.*
6. (A) Buy — In the first conditional, the *if-clause* normally takes the simple present.
Correct: *I will be happy if you buy me apples.*
7. (C) Have saved — After *after* referring to a completed future action, the present perfect can be used.
Correct: *After I have saved some money, I shall go abroad.*
8. (B) Arrange for the car — The standard structure is arrange for something to be done.
Correct: *Can you arrange for the car to be ready this evening?*
9. (D) No improvement — *Hardly had...when...* is a correct construction.
Correct as given: *Hardly had he reached home when the telephone rang.*
10. (C) By a sweeping majority — The indefinite article is required.
Correct: *He is likely to win the elections by a sweeping majority.*
11. (B) R-Q-S-P — Official key — The corrected official key marks B. The fragments in the pasted version appear incomplete because an S-part is missing, so a complete grammatical reconstruction cannot be made reliably from the supplied text.
12. (C) Q-P-R-S — According to the corrected official key, the proper sequence is QPRS.
13. (C) R-P-S-Q —
Correct flow: *Leadership has wide range of expressions → from leadership in culture → to leadership in politics → in military situations and in face-to-face small groups.*
14. (C) S-P-R-Q — The official sequence is SPRQ.
15. (B) Q-S-P-R —
Correct flow begins: *clambering over the ruins → of his house and factory → shaking his fist at the sky → and collapsing with a howl of revolt.*
16. (B) P-R-Q-S — The official sequence is PRQS.
17. (B) Talkative — *Garrulous* means excessively talkative.
18. (D) Forbearance — *Fortitude* means courage and endurance in facing pain or adversity; forbearance is the closest option.
19. (D) Implied — *Tacit* means understood or implied without being openly expressed.
20. (B) Scanty
21. (D) Overjoyed — *Exhilarated* means extremely happy, excited or elated; *overjoyed* is closest.
22. (D) Revealed — *Concealed* means hid; revealed means made known.
23. (D) Commended — *Denounced* means strongly condemned; commended means praised or approved.
24. (B) Certain — *Skeptical* means doubtful; certain is the opposite.
25. (D) Disconnected — *Coherent* means logically connected and consistent; disconnected is the opposite.
26. (A) Selfish — *Altruistic* means selfless and concerned for others; selfish is its direct opposite.
27. (A) Command — Command of technology means mastery or control over technology.
28. (B) Perspiration — *Drenched with perspiration* means soaked with sweat.
Correct: *My back was drenched with perspiration.*
29. (A) Programmes — Village upliftment programmes is the natural expression for organised schemes aimed at rural development.
30. (D) With — The correct expression is endowed with.
Correct: *Satish was endowed with a natural talent for music.*
31. (B) To see — The natural construction is happy to see.
Correct: *Mr. Ghosh is very happy to see his son's excellent result.*
32. (B) Through — Light filters through a window.
33. (A) About — The correct collocation is doubtful about something.

decision?

34. (B) Have been studying — The action began in the past and continues to the present.
Correct: *I have been studying Zoology for the last three years.*
35. (D) Convenient — *Convenient places* means places suitable and easily usable for storage/distribution.
36. (B) Astounded — *Astounded* means greatly surprised or amazed, fitting the stronger meaning intended by *understatement*.
37. (C) Indifferent — Despite repeated requests, he remained indifferent, meaning unconcerned or unmoved.
38. (C) Cut-throat — Cut-throat competition means extremely fierce or ruthless competition.
39. (D) Comprises — *Comprise* means consist of.
Correct: *The cricket team comprises mainly State players.*
40. (C) Reason — His love of money is the only reason that motivates him to work so hard.
41. (C) Reliable — According to reliable sources is the standard collocation.
42. (B) "in seeing Monday" — *Fond* takes the preposition of.
Correct: *I am fond of seeing Monday.*
(The wording itself is unusual, but the grammatical error is the preposition.)

introduced by as soon as, simple present is used for future reference.

Correct: *I shall leave school as soon as I find a job.*

44. (B) "he is owning" — *Own* is a stative verb and is normally not used in the continuous form.
Correct: *He owns a number of buildings...*
45. (C) "a bad weather" — *Weather* is uncountable and does not take a.
Correct: *in spite of bad weather.*
46. (B) "were useful" — *Neither of the two letters* is treated as singular in traditional examination grammar.
Correct: *Neither ... was useful.*
47. (A) "Little he realized" — When *little* meaning "not at all" begins a sentence, inversion is required.
Correct: *Little did he realize that...*
48. (C) "juvenile mind" — A singular countable noun requires an article.
Correct: *hurt a juvenile mind*, or more naturally, *hurt juvenile minds.*
49. (B) "are important" — The subject is singular: The voice.
Correct: *The voice of sanity and patriotism is important...*
50. (C) "isn't it?" — The question tag must agree with *you were going*.
Correct: *weren't you?*