

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (I) 2016

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, each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was _____.
(a) inevitable (b) undeniable
(c) fatal (d) miserable
2. To explain his design to his visitors, the architect _____ a simple plan on the blackboard.
(a) built (b) finalised
(c) sketched (d) arranged
3. Though Bonsai, a well-known art form, originated in China, it was _____ by the Japanese.
(a) cultivated (b) finished
(c) perfected (d) enlarged
4. He is greatly admired for his _____ behaviour.
(a) decrepit (b) decadent
(c) decorative (d) decorous
5. Would you mind _____ to the Principal how the trouble started?
(a) remarking (b) saying
(c) explaining (d) talking
6. Vaccination will make people immune _____ certain diseases for a given period.
(a) against (b) to
(c) with (d) for
7. The two boys looked so alike that it was impossible to _____ between them.
(a) discriminate (b) discern
(c) distinguish (d) identify
8. The campers _____ their tents at the base of the mountain.
(a) installed (b) dug
(c) pitched (d) established

9. The enemy had captured him and his life was at stake, still he refused to _____ the state secrets.

(a) divulge (b) divert
(c) indulge (d) invert

Directions: Each item in this section consists of an underlined word in given sentences. Each sentence is followed by four words. Select the word which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

10. He handled the machine with **DEFT** fingers.
(a) delicate (b) sturdy
(c) quick (d) clumsy
11. I was deeply affected by his **URBANE** behaviour.
(a) rural (b) rude
(c) irrational (d) indifferent
12. His **TIMIDITY** proved costly.
(a) arrogance (b) boldness
(c) skilfulness (d) cunning
13. Arrangements were made to handle the **MAMMOTH** gathering tactfully.
(a) significant (b) small
(c) unruly (d) noisy
14. He was **ENGROSSED** in his work when I walked in.
(a) occupied (b) inattentive
(c) engaged (d) absent
15. These are the main points of the **PRECEDING** paragraph.
(a) following (b) previous
(c) first (d) last
16. He made a **SHREW** guess.
(a) clever (b) wild
(c) incorrect (d) discriminating
17. He is suffering from a **SEVERE** cough.
(a) violent (b) mild
(c) bad (d) continuous

quite bad.

- (a) Individually (b) Obviously
(c) Clearly (d) Collectively

19. He was **CONSPICUOUS** because of his colourful shirt.
(a) charming (b) ugly
(c) small (d) unnoticeable
20. He hates these **CONTINUAL** arguments with his friend.
(a) repeated (b) irrational
(c) occasional (d) regular

Directions: 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 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).

21. She said that she was understanding (a) his point of view (b) very well. (c) No error. (d)
22. All the houses, having been washed away (a) by the floods, (b) the villagers sought shelter in the panchayat office. (c) No error. (d)
23. It is necessary for us to familiarize with (a) and get used to (b) the ways of the people among whom we live. (c) No error. (d)
24. The mother asked the child (a) why did she cry out (b) in her sleep. (c) No error. (d)
25. I asked him that (a) why he was angry (b) but he did not answer. (c) No error. (d)
26. Had I not taken ill; (a) I would have sent you (b) my research paper much earlier. (c) No error. (d)
27. The barn owl helps the farmer by destroying rats (a) which could, if left unchecked, (b) do a lot of damage to the crops. (c) No error. (d)
28. He had gone home (a) three weeks ago and was expected back (b) yesterday, but he has not come yet. (c) No error. (d)
29. We must sympathize (a) for others (b) in their troubles. (c) No error. (d)
30. The scientists in America (a) are trying for long (b) to discover the genes responsible for ageing. (c) No error. (d)

Directions: 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)

"No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

31. When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was **CARRIED ALONG** by his enthusiasm.
(a) carried aloft (b) carried down
(c) carried away (d) No improvement
32. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake **RAISED ANOTHER TWO FEET**.
(a) rose another two feet (b) arisen another two feet
(c) would raise another two feet (d) No improvement
33. One can live and work in a town without being aware of the daily march of the sun across the sky **WITHOUT NEVER** seeing the moon and stars.
(a) seldom (b) hardly
(c) ever (d) No improvement
34. Applications of those who are graduates will be considered.
(a) whom are graduates
(b) whose are graduates
(c) whom are only graduates
(d) No improvement
35. It **IS RAINING** heavily all through this week.
(a) has rained (b) rains
(c) rained (d) No improvement
36. The sparrow took no **NOTICE ABOUT** the bread.
(a) notice of (b) notice from
(c) notice to (d) No improvement
37. As he spoke about his achievements, his **HIGH** claims amused us.
(a) big (b) tall
(c) long (d) No improvement
38. We ought to **STAND FOR** what is right.
(a) stand at (b) stand on
(c) stand up (d) No improvement
39. He enjoys **TO TELL STORIES** to children.
(a) how to tell stories (b) telling stories
(c) to narrate stories (d) No improvement
40. In a few minutes' time, when the clock strikes six, I **WOULD BE WAITING** here for an hour.
(a) shall be waiting on
(b) shall have been waiting
(c) shall wait
(d) No improvement

Directions: Each item in this section consists of an underlined word in given sentences. Each sentence is followed by four words. Select the word which is most similar in meaning to the

Answer Sheet accordingly.

41. Suddenly there was a bright flash, followed by a **DEAFENING** explosion.
(a) dangerous (b) terrifying
(c) mild (d) very loud
42. He showed **EXEMPLARY** courage during the crisis.
(a) usual (b) durable
(c) commendable (d) some
43. When the new teacher entered the classroom, he found the pupils **RESTIVE**.
(a) at rest (b) idle
(c) quiet (d) impatient
44. There is no **DEARTH** of talent in this country.
(a) scarcity (b) availability
(c) plenty (d) absence
45. The servants **RETIRED** to their quarters.
(a) entered (b) went away
(c) ran away (d) mobilised
- marines.
(a) sensitive (b) strategic
(c) immediate (d) expert
47. A genius tends to **DEVIATE** from the routine way of thinking.
(a) dispute (b) disagree
(c) distinguish (d) differ
48. He was greatly **DEBILITATED** by an attack of influenza.
(a) depressed (b) weakened
(c) worried (d) defeated
49. His efforts at helping the poor are **LAUDABLE**.
(a) welcome (b) sincere
(c) good (d) praiseworthy
50. His conduct brought him **REPROACH** from all quarters.
(a) rebuke (b) sympathy
(c) indifference (d) remorse

.Answers and Explanations

1. (A) Inevitable — *Inevitable* means certain to happen and impossible to avoid. If the brakes failed at full speed, an accident was inevitable.
2. (C) Sketched — To sketch a plan means to draw it quickly and simply, which fits the context of explaining a design.
3. (C) Perfected — *Perfected* means developed or improved to the highest standard. Bonsai originated in China but was perfected by the Japanese.
4. (D) Decorous — *Decorous* means polite, proper and socially acceptable. Hence, *decorous behaviour*.
5. (C) Explaining — Would you mind is followed by a gerund (-ing form), and we explain something to someone.
Correct: *Would you mind explaining to the Principal...*
6. (B) To — The standard construction is immune to a disease.
Correct: *Vaccination will make people immune to certain diseases.*
7. (C) Distinguish — Distinguish between means to recognize the difference between two similar things or persons.
8. (C) Pitched — The standard collocation is pitch a tent, meaning to set it up.
9. (A) Divulge — *Divulge* means to reveal secret or confidential information. Hence, *divulge the state secrets*.
10. (D) Clumsy — *Deft* means skilful and quick in movement; clumsy is its opposite.
11. (B) Rude — *Urbane* means polished, courteous and sophisticated; rude is the opposite in this context.
12. (B) Boldness — *Timidity* means lack of courage or confidence; boldness is its opposite.
13. (B) Small — *Mammoth* means extremely large; *small* is the opposite.
14. (B) Inattentive — *Engrossed* means completely absorbed or attentive; inattentive is the opposite.
15. (A) Following — *Preceding* means coming before; following means coming after.
16. (B) Wild — A *shrewd guess* is an intelligent, well-judged guess; a wild guess is made without sufficient knowledge or reasoning.
17. (B) Mild — *Severe* means very serious or intense; mild is its opposite.
18. (A) Individually — *Cumulatively* means collectively or taken together; *individually* is the opposite.
19. (D) Unnoticeable — *Conspicuous* means easily seen or noticeable; unnoticeable is its opposite.
20. (C) Occasional — *Continual* means happening repeatedly or frequently; occasional is the opposite.

problem in the supplied sentence is “was understanding”, since understand is normally a stative verb: *she understood his point of view*. Thus, the printed question/key appears inconsistent. The official answer A is retained exactly as supplied.

22. (D) No error — *All the houses having been washed away* is an absolute construction, correctly followed by the main clause *the villagers sought shelter...*
23. (A) — Official key — The official key marks (A). Standard usage, however, requires the reflexive pronoun after *familiarize*: *familiarize ourselves with*.
24. (B) “why did she cry out” — In indirect questions, statement word order is used. Correct: *The mother asked the child why she cried out in her sleep*.
25. (A) “I asked him that” — *That* is not used before an indirect *why*-question. Correct: *I asked him why he was angry...*
26. (A) “Had I not taken ill” — The official key marks (A). The intended correction is normally *Had I not fallen ill... / Had I not become ill...*
27. (D) No error — The sentence is grammatically acceptable: *rats which could, if left unchecked, do a lot of damage...*
28. (A) “He had gone home three weeks ago” — With a definite past-time expression such as *three weeks ago*, the simple past is appropriate. Correct: *He went home three weeks ago...*
29. (B) “for others” — The correct preposition is *with*. Correct: *We must sympathize with others in their troubles*.
30. (B) “are trying for long” — For an action continuing over a period up to the present, use the present perfect continuous. Correct: *The scientists have been trying for long...*
31. (C) Carried away — Be carried away means to become excessively excited or influenced by emotion or enthusiasm.
32. (A) Rose another two feet — *Rise* is intransitive; water rises by itself. Correct: *The water in the lake rose another two feet*.
33. (C) Ever — *Without never* creates an incorrect double negative.

stars.

34. (D) No improvement — *Those who are graduates* is grammatically correct.
35. (A) Has rained — According to the official key, (A). The present perfect connects the week's rainfall with the present.
36. (A) Notice of — The fixed expression is *take notice of*. Correct: *The sparrow took no notice of the bread*.
37. (B) Tall — Tall claims means exaggerated or excessive claims.
38. (C) Stand up — The intended expression is *stand up for what is right*, meaning defend or support what is right. With the printed wording, the full correction would be “*stand up for what is right*.”
39. (B) Telling stories — Enjoy is followed by a gerund. Correct: *He enjoys telling stories to children*.
40. (B) Shall have been waiting — The future perfect continuous describes an action continuing up to a specified future point. Correct: *When the clock strikes six, I shall have been waiting here for an hour*.
41. (D) Very loud — *Deafening* means extremely loud, so loud that it seems capable of causing deafness.
42. (C) Commendable — *Exemplary* means worthy of imitation, praise or admiration; *commendable* is closest.
43. (D) Impatient — *Restive* means restless, impatient or difficult to control.
44. (A) Scarcity — *Dearth* means a shortage or scarcity of something.
45. (B) Went away — *Retired* here means withdrew or went away to their quarters.
46. (B) Strategic — *Tactical* relates to carefully planned actions used to achieve a particular objective; strategic is the closest option.
47. (D) Differ — *Deviate from* means to depart from or differ from the usual course or standard.
48. (B) Weakened — *Debilitated* means made weak or feeble.
49. (D) Praiseworthy — *Laudable* means deserving praise; praiseworthy.
50. (A) Rebuke — *Reproach* means criticism, blame or rebuke.