

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (I) 2018

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

1. I do not want you to lead a life of **SYCOPHANCY** as you did during the foreign rule.
(a) admiration (b) love
(c) appreciation (d) flattery
2. In India, it has become easy to **ATTACK** cultural artefacts these days.
(a) beckon (b) assault
(c) belch (d) appreciate
3. A local court **GRANTED** bail to the criminal on Thursday.
(a) confessed (b) donated
(c) allowed (d) yielded
4. The judge told that he would analyze the evidence and then **DELIVER** the verdict.
(a) liberate (b) surrender
(c) transfer (d) pronounce
5. The growth and development of the peasant movement was **INDISSOLUBLY** linked with the national struggle for freedom.
(a) firmly (b) vaguely
(c) individually (d) steadily
6. Weather conditions have been **IMPROVING** over the past few days.
(a) mending (b) amending
(c) becoming better (d) advancing
7. The confusion on the **INTERLOCUTOR'S** face was gratifying.
(a) government officer (b) party worker
(c) dialogist (d) revolutionary
8. He spends his money **LAVISHLY**.

- (a) hesitatingly (b) generously
(c) foolishly (d) carefully

9. The government's new policies will come into force from the next **FISCAL** year.
(a) calendar (b) academic
(c) financial (d) leap
10. **ABUNDANT** food was available for the soldiers in the mess.
(a) little (b) plentiful
(c) delicious (d) wholesome

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

11. The country's economy must be **GEARED** to wartime requirements.
(a) subordinated to (b) related to
(c) adjusted to (d) unlinked to
12. Why does fire **ATTRACT** insects?
(a) discharge (b) destroy
(c) repel (d) remove
13. The party was excellent, and I would like to thank all the people **CONCERNED**.
(a) cared (b) attentive
(c) dependable (d) uninvolved
14. He is very **SERIOUS** by temperament.
(a) grave (b) trivial
(c) sober (d) stupid
15. There are a few **MISCELLANEOUS** items to discuss in this meeting.
(a) pure (b) mixed
(c) homogenous (d) discordant
16. Due to the postal strike, the **OUTGOING** mail got delayed.

- (a) urgent (b) incoming
(c) ordinary (d) speedy
17. He had a **FINE** ear for music.
(a) small (b) close
(c) coarse (d) smooth
18. There is no **LIKENESS** between him and his brother.
(a) unlikeness (b) unlikelihood
(c) dissimilarity (d) disaffinity
19. Cultural **DIVERSITY** in the working place is good for business.
(a) uniformity (b) conformity
(c) identity (d) similarity
20. The company was **LIQUIDATED** within five years.
(a) bankrupt (b) closed down
(c) flourishing (d) privatised

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).

21. The politician lost face in his constituency (a) / when he broke the pre-election promises (b) / he made to his people (c) / No error (d)
22. At the request of the Defence Attorney (a) / the jury were called (b) / and their individual verdicts were recorded (c) / No error (d)
23. Frank Lloyd Wright (a) / has been acclaimed (b) / by colleagues as the greater of all modern architects (c) / No error (d)
24. In my younger days (a) / I could run four miles (b) / at a stretch (c) / No error (d)
25. The owner (a) / as well as his servants (b) / is honest (c) / No error (d)

Directions: Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression.

26. **Cry over spilt milk**
(a) Complaining about a loss in the past
(b) Too much inquisitive about something
(c) When something is done badly to save money
(d) Dealing with a problem only in an emergency situation
27. **Cut the mustard**
(a) Prepare spices out of mustard seeds
(b) To come up to expectations

- (c) Making absurd expectations
(d) Very enthusiastic
28. **Devil's advocate**
(a) A dangerous person
(b) To present a counter argument
(c) Very argumentative person
(d) Creating an unpleasant situation
29. **Don't count your chickens before the eggs have hatched**
(a) If you are not good at something, better to avoid that
(b) Don't make plans for something that might not happen
(c) Not to come up to expectations
(d) Don't put all your resources in one possibility
30. **Give the benefit of doubt**
(a) To be partial to someone
(b) To be judgmental
(c) Reward someone even until proven otherwise
(d) Say something exactly right

Directions: In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

31.

- S1:** The Subsidiary Alliance system was extremely advantageous to the British.
S6: They controlled the defence and the foreign relations of the protected ally.
P: They could now maintain a large army at the cost of Indian states
Q: if any war occurred in the territories
R: either of the British ally or of the Britishers
S: This enabled them to fight wars far away from their own territories

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P S Q R
(c) Q R P S (d) S R P Q

32.

- S1:** In reality, by signing a Subsidiary Alliance, an Indian state virtually signed away its independence.
S6: In fact, the Indian ruler lost all vestiges of sovereignty in external matters.
P: of maintaining diplomatic relations
Q: It lost the right of self defence
R: with its neighbours
S: and of settling its disputes
The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) R S P Q
(c) Q P S R (d) Q S R P

33.

S1: A mighty popular Revolt broke out in Northern and Central India in 1857.

S6: Millions of peasants, artisans and soldiers fought heroically and wrote a glorious chapter.

P: Sepoys, or the Indian soldiers of the Company's army

Q: but soon engulfed wide regions and involved the masses

R: and nearly swept away the British rule

S: It began with a mutiny of the
The proper sequence should be

- (a) R S P Q (b) P Q R S
(c) S R P Q (d) Q R P S

34.

S1: The Indian Civil Service gradually developed into one of the most efficient and powerful civil services in the world.

S6: though these qualities obviously served British, and not Indian interests.

P: and often participated in the making of policy

Q: independence, integrity and hard work

R: They developed certain traditions of

S: its members exercised vast power

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q R S P
(c) R S Q P (d) S P R Q

35.

S1: The ruin of Indian handicrafts was reflected in the ruin of the towns and cities which were famous for their manufactures.

S6: Centres were depopulated and laid waste.

P: Dacca, Surat, Murshidabad and many other rising industrial

Q: ravages of war and plunder, failed to

R: survive British conquest

S: Cities which had withstood the

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) S Q R P
(c) S R P Q (d) Q R S P

Directions: In this section you have 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

The rule of the road means that in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed. When the policeman,

say, at a road-crossing steps into the middle of the road and puts out his hand, he is the symbol not of tyranny but of liberty. You have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that you may enjoy a social order which makes your liberty a reality. We have both liberties to preserve — our individual liberty and our social liberty. That is, we must have a judicious mixture of both. I shall not permit any authority to say that my child must go to this school or that, shall specialize in science or arts. These things are personal. But if I say that my child shall have no education at all, then society will firmly tell me that my child must have education whether I like it or not.

36. According to the author, the "rule of the road" implies

- (a) the rule regulating the traffic on the road
(b) the principle on which a road is constructed to ensure safe traffic
(c) unrestricted freedom for all to lead a happy life
(d) restricted individual freedom to ensure freedom for all

37. The author thinks that when a policeman signals you to stop on a road-crossing, he is

(a) behaving in a whimsical manner
(b) interfering with your freedom to use the road
(c) protecting the liberty of all to use the road
(d) mischievously creating hurdles in your way from some personal motive

38. The author is of the view that we should

(a) have absolute individual liberty without any restrictions imposed by the society
(b) have everything controlled by the society without any kind of individual liberty
(c) try to strike a sensible balance between our individual liberty and our social liberty
(d) have more of social liberty than individual liberty

39. The author holds that

(a) educating or not educating his child is a matter of personal liberty
(b) educating or not educating his child is also a matter of social liberty
(c) choosing the school for his child is a matter of social liberty
(d) choosing the subject of study for his child is a matter of social liberty

40. The most suitable title of the passage would be

(a) The Policeman at a Road Crossing
(b) The Laws of the Road

- (c) Importance of Liberty
- (d) Education of Children

Passage

My most interesting visitor comes at night, when the lights are still burning — a tiny bat who prefers to fly in through the open door, and will use the window only if there is no alternative. His object in entering the house is to snap up the moths that cluster around the lamps. All the bats I have seen fly fairly high, keeping near the ceiling; but this particular bat flies in low, like a dive-bomber, zooming in and out of chair legs and under tables. Once, he passed straight between my legs. Has his radar gone wrong, I wondered, or is he just plain crazy?

41. Consider the following statements:

1. The tiny bat flew in low like a dive-bomber.
2. The tiny bat like all bats keeps near the ceiling.
3. It has lost direction because its radar has gone wrong.
4. It wants to entertain the author with its skill in flying.

Which of the above statements may be assumed to be true from the information given in the passage?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4

42. The bat entered the room

- (a) because there was no alternative
- (b) to eat the moths round the lamps
- (c) as it had gone mad
- (d) as it preferred to fly in through the open door

43. After comparing the habits of the tiny bat with those of other bats, the author was

- (a) sure that this bat lost its direction
- (b) not sure of its preferences
- (c) surprised to find that it was an expert flier
- (d) unable to give the correct explanation for its behaviour

44. The author calls the tiny bat an “interesting visitor”. This means
- (a) the bat visits him at night
 - (b) the bat is interested in the moths
 - (c) this bat has peculiar qualities
 - (d) this bat surprises him by zooming in and out like a dive-bomber
45. What, according to you, can be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (a) Someone visits me
 - (b) Night of Mysteries
 - (c) My Nocturnal Visitor
 - (d) A Funny Visitor

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 the word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

46. The tired traveller _____ on in the hope of finding some resting place.
- (a) strolled
 - (b) scurried
 - (c) paraded
 - (d) plodded
47. The car was damaged beyond repair in the _____ accident.
- (a) outrageous
 - (b) ghastly
 - (c) nasty
 - (d) heinous
48. They gave a _____ dinner to celebrate the occasion, which impressed every guest.
- (a) austere
 - (b) public
 - (c) sumptuous
 - (d) summary
49. Once the _____ manuscript is received by the publishers, it is typed in double space.
- (a) total
 - (b) full
 - (c) complete
 - (d) filled
50. I am used to _____ in queues.
- (a) stand
 - (b) standing
 - (c) stand up
 - (d) standing still

Answers and Explanations

1. (D) Flattery — *Sycophancy* means excessive or insincere flattery, especially to gain favour.
2. (B) Assault — *Attack* means to assault or act aggressively against someone or something.
3. (C) Allowed — *Granted* means allowed, approved or given.
4. (D) Pronounce — To *deliver a verdict* means to pronounce or formally announce it.
5. (A) Firmly — *Indissolubly* means in a way that cannot be separated or broken; *firmly* is the closest option.
6. (C) Becoming better — *Improving* means becoming better.
7. (C) Dialogist — An *interlocutor* is a person taking part in a dialogue or conversation.
8. (B) Generously — *Lavishly* means freely, abundantly or generously.

9. (C) Financial — *Fiscal* relates to financial matters, especially government revenue and taxation.
10. (B) Plentiful — *Abundant* means existing in large quantities; plentiful.
11. (D) Unlinked to — *Geared to* means adjusted, connected or adapted to; *unlinked to* is the opposite.
12. (C) Repel — *Attract* means draw towards; repel means drive away.
13. (D) Uninvolved — *Concerned* here means involved; *uninvolved* is its opposite.
14. (B) Trivial — *Serious* means important or grave; trivial means insignificant.
15. (C) Homogenous — *Miscellaneous* means of various or mixed kinds; *homogenous* means of the same kind.
16. (B) Incoming — *Outgoing* mail is mail being sent out; incoming mail is being received.
17. (C) Coarse — *Fine* means delicate or refined; coarse is its opposite.
18. (C) Dissimilarity — *Likeness* means similarity; dissimilarity is its opposite.
19. (A) Uniformity — *Diversity* means variety or difference; uniformity means sameness.
20. (C) Flourishing — *Liquidated* means closed down or wound up; flourishing means thriving or prospering.
21. (C) — “he made to his people” — The appropriate expression is made to the people/electorate, rather than the possessive expression used here. The official key marks part (C).
22. (D) No error — *Jury* can take a plural verb when its members are considered individually, which is reinforced by *their individual verdicts*.
23. (C) — “the greater of all modern architects” — With *of all*, the superlative greatest is required. Correct: *the greatest of all modern architects*.
24. (D) No error — *I could run four miles at a stretch* is grammatically correct.
25. (D) No error — With *as well as*, the verb agrees with the first subject, *owner*. Therefore, *is* is correct.
26. (A) Complaining about a loss in the past — Cry over spilt milk means regretting or complaining about something that has already happened and cannot be changed.
27. (B) To come up to expectations — Cut the mustard means to reach the required standard or perform satisfactorily.
28. (B) To present a counter argument — A devil's advocate deliberately argues the opposite side to test an argument.
29. (B) Don't make plans for something that might not happen — Don't count your chickens before they hatch means not to assume success before it actually occurs.
30. (C) Reward someone even until proven otherwise The idiom give someone the benefit of the doubt means to accept or believe someone when there is insufficient evidence to decide otherwise.
31. (B) P–S–Q–R
Correct flow: *They could now maintain a large army at the cost of Indian states → This enabled them to fight wars far away from their own territories → if any war occurred in the territories → either of the British ally or of the Britishers.*
32. (C) Q–P–S–R
Correct flow: *It lost the right of self-defence → of maintaining diplomatic relations → and of settling its disputes → with its neighbours.*
33. (A) R–S–P–Q — Official key
The official answer supplied is (A). However, the printed fragments appear awkwardly arranged; the natural grammatical flow would ordinarily begin with “*It began with a mutiny of the Sepoys...*”. The official key is retained exactly as requested.
34. (D) S–P–R–Q
Correct flow: *Its members exercised vast power → and often participated in the making of policy → They developed certain traditions of → independence, integrity and hard work.*
35. (B) S–Q–R–P
Correct flow: *Cities which had withstood the → ravages of war and plunder, failed to → survive British conquest → Dacca, Surat, Murshidabad and many other rising industrial...*
36. (D) Restricted individual freedom to ensure freedom for all — The author argues that some individual liberty must be curtailed so that everyone can enjoy liberty.
37. (C) Protecting the liberty of all to use the road — The policeman's signal restricts one person's movement temporarily but protects everyone's freedom and safety.
38. (C) Try to strike a sensible balance between our individual liberty and our social liberty — The author explicitly advocates a “judicious mixture” of individual and social liberty.
39. (B) Educating or not educating his child is also a matter of social liberty — Parents may choose the school or subjects, but society can insist that the child must receive an education.
40. (C) Importance of Liberty — The passage primarily discusses the relationship between individual and social liberty.

41. (A) 1 only — Only statement 1 is directly supported: the tiny bat flies low like a dive-bomber. The radar idea is merely the author's speculation.
42. (B) To eat the moths round the lamps — The passage explicitly says that the bat's object in entering the house is to snap up the moths around the lamps.
43. (D) Unable to give the correct explanation for its behaviour — The author wonders whether its radar has gone wrong or whether it is simply crazy, showing uncertainty.
44. (C) This bat has peculiar qualities — Unlike other bats observed by the author, this one flies unusually low and moves between furniture.
45. (C) My Nocturnal Visitor — *Nocturnal* means active at night, making this the most appropriate title for a passage about the author's unusual night-time visitor.
46. (D) Plodded — *Plod* means to walk slowly and heavily, especially when tired.
Correct: *The tired traveller plodded on...*
47. (C) Nasty — A nasty accident is a natural collocation meaning a serious or unpleasant accident.
48. (C) Sumptuous — *Sumptuous* means splendid, luxurious or lavish, especially when describing a meal.
Correct: *They gave a sumptuous dinner...*
49. (C) Complete — Complete manuscript means the entire finished manuscript ready for the publisher.
50. (B) Standing — Be used to is followed by a noun or gerund (-ing form).
Correct: *I am used to standing in queues.*