

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (I) 2019

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 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).

1. Opening his letters (a) / reading them carefully and sending for his clerk (b) / he dictated answers with them (c) / No error (d)
2. He was my school-friend (a) / but becoming a great man (b) / he has grown proud enough to forget his old friends (c) / No error (d)
3. Rabindranath Tagore (a) / a Nobel laureate and the author of the national anthem (b) / found Shantiniketan (c) / No error (d)
4. The art of printing was introduced into England (a) / during the reign of Edward IV (b) / by William Caxton, a native of Kent (c) / No error (d)
5. From thirty years (a) / he devoted himself to public affairs (b) / without taking a holiday (c) / No error (d)
6. If Ramesh will be promoted (a) / he will get (b) / a higher salary (c) / No error (d)
7. My brother goes (a) / to the office (b) / five day week (c) / No error (d)
8. If you lend Mohan a pen (a) / he will lend it to someone else (b) / and never you will get it back (c) / No error (d)
9. One of most widely spread (a) / bad habits (b) / is the use of tobacco (c) / No error (d)
10. A great part (a) / of Arabia (b) / is desert (c) / No error (d)

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by

four words or groups of words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

11. Some people complain when they encounter a small misfortune in the course of their thoroughly happy life.
(a) run into (b) run away
(c) run down (d) run with
12. This world is full of **MISERIES**.
(a) indifferent love (b) perfect happiness
(c) great suffering (d) moderate sympathies
13. A glance at a beautiful object gives us **DELIGHT**.
(a) wisdom (b) happiness
(c) purity (d) peace
14. It is terrible for people to die of **STARVATION**.
(a) slouch (b) staple
(c) plenty (d) hunger
15. The university has constituted a **GRIEVANCE** redressal committee to look into the matter.
(a) depression (b) complaint
(c) abrasion (d) gratefulness
16. Rakesh delivered a **SLANDEROUS** speech.
(a) abusive (b) praiseworthy
(c) moderate (d) inspiring
17. Suddenly, the sky was darkened by a **GIGANTIC** bird.
(a) winged (b) small
(c) tiny (d) enormous
18. To **ABOLISH** poverty would be to destroy the soil upon which mankind produces the virtues conducive to higher civilization.
(a) detest (b) eradicate
(c) nurture (d) assimilate
19. The Arabs who are not in the cities live in the desert throughout the year, shifting from one **OASIS** to another.

- (a) sandbank (b) mound
(c) dune (d) spring

20. The **VARIOUS** facets of life can be found reflected in a large city.
(a) several (b) similar
(c) valuable (d) singular

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word 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.

21. Ramesh is a very **DUBIOUS** character.
(a) shady (b) suspicious
(c) trustworthy (d) doubtful
22. Do not indulge in **UNMINDFUL** activities, please.
(a) vigilant (b) careless
(c) stupid (d) fatuous
23. He is suffering from a **CURABLE** disease.
(a) remediable (b) treatable
(c) terminal (d) operable
24. He was born on a very **AUSPICIOUS** day.
(a) propitious (b) fortunate
(c) ominous (d) opportune
25. He has deeper **HOSTILITY** towards Mohan.
(a) animosity (b) belligerence
(c) malice (d) friendship
26. His life is rather **MONOTONOUS**.
(a) exciting (b) dreary
(c) tedious (d) uneventful
27. Macbeth is a morally **REPULSIVE** character.
(a) abominable (b) attractive
(c) obnoxious (d) ugly
28. The serene beauty of Kashmir had a **SOOTHING** effect on his mind.
(a) placid (b) pleasing
(c) tranquil (d) turbulent
29. Life is **TRANSIENT** in nature.
(a) brief (b) momentary
(c) eternal (d) short-lived
30. Sohan is a **VAIN** person.
(a) modest (b) arrogant
(c) conceited (d) proud

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.

31. **A dark horse**
(a) a black coloured horse
(b) a person who wins a race or competition although no one expected him to
(c) a person who keeps secrets
(d) an ignorant person

32. **A show-stopper**
(a) someone who stops the show
(b) someone who organizes the show
(c) a performance that is extremely good
(d) a fashionable person

33. **A jack of all trades**
(a) someone who has many skills
(b) a confident and not very serious young man
(c) someone who has hit the jackpot
(d) a great businessman

34. **Fight tooth and nail**
(a) to quarrel with someone
(b) to attack someone with a lot of force
(c) to try hard to prevent something from happening
(d) to try very hard to achieve something

35. **Fair and square**
(a) in an honest way
(b) in a critical way
(c) neither very good nor very bad
(d) in a foolish way

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.

36.
S1: We do not know what to do with our knowledge.
S6: In the course of time they may rule over us altogether.
P: For example, we are unable to manage our machines.
Q: We already find it difficult to do without machines.
R: Machines should be fed properly and waited upon attentively; otherwise they refuse to work or cause destruction.
S: Science has given us superhuman powers, which we do not use properly.

The proper sequence should be
(a) S P R Q (b) P S Q R
(c) Q R P S (d) S R P Q

37.
S1: The British rule in India has brought about moral, material, cultural and spiritual ruination of this great country.
S6: We are not to kill anybody but it is our dharma to see that the curse of this Government is blotted out.

P: I regard this rule as a curse.

Q: Sedition has become my religion.

R: Ours is a non-violent battle.

S: I am out to destroy this system of Government.

The proper sequence should be

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

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 rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

38. the urban local body elections (P) unidentified gunmen (Q) and injured another during (R) shot dead two workers (S)
(a) Q S R P (b) P Q S R
(c) S P R Q (d) R P S Q
39. both intense political and (P) this state has a history of (Q) of syncretic accomplishments (R) religious contestation and (S)
(a) S Q P R (b) P Q S R
(c) S Q R P (d) Q P S R
40. the father also (P) in his quest for justice (Q) by the system (R) feels let down (S)
(a) S Q P R (b) P S R Q
(c) S Q R P (d) P Q R S

Directions: In this section you have a passage. After the passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read the 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 do not wish to suggest that because we were one nation we had no differences, but it is submitted that our leading men travelled throughout India either on foot or in bullock-carts. They learned one another's languages and there was no aloofness amongst them. What do you think could have been the intention of those farseeing ancestors of ours who established Setubandha (Rameshwar) in the South, Jagannath in the East and Hardwar in the North as places of pilgrimage? You will admit they were no fools. They knew that worship of God could have been performed just as well at home. They taught us that those whose hearts were aglow with righteousness had the Ganges in their own homes.

But they saw that India was one undivided land so made by nature. They, therefore, argued that it must be one nation. Arguing thus, they established holy places in various parts of India, and fired the people with an idea of nationality in a manner unknown in other parts of the world. And we Indians are one as no two Englishmen are. Only you and I and others who consider ourselves civilized and superior persons imagine that we are many nations. It was after the advent of railways that we began to believe in distinctions, and you are at liberty now to say that it is through the railways that we are beginning to abolish those distinctions. An opium-eater may argue the advantage of opium-eating from the fact that he began to understand the evil of the opium habit after having eaten it. I would ask you to consider well what I had said on the railways.

41. According to the author, India
(a) has never been one nation
(b) has been an aggregate of several nations
(c) has always been one nation along with differences
(d) became a nation after the British came
42. Why did the great sages of India establish pilgrimages in the different corners of the country?
(a) Because they wanted to push people to travel to different places
(b) Because they could observe the underlying unity of the country as made by nature
(c) Because they themselves had travelled to these places
(d) Because they wanted people to be religious everywhere
43. In the passage, the author's attitude towards the railways is
(a) critical (b) sympathetic
(c) indifferent (d) apathetic
44. What does the author mean when he says that "whose hearts were aglow with righteousness had the Ganges in their own homes"?
(a) One need not visit the Ganges to take holy bath
(b) The Ganges has been polluted, so one should bath at home
(c) One should take a holy dip in the Ganges to purify one's heart
(d) The purity of heart is superior to observance of any ritual
45. The paragraph is written in a
(a) dialogic style
(b) prescriptive style

- (c) descriptive style
(d) analytical style

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. _____ forests prevent erosion.

- (a) Lean (b) Dense
(c) Sparse (d) Tidy

47. Three people were arrested and an illegal arms unit was _____ by the police in a raid.

- (a) revealed (b) searched
(c) discovered (d) busted

48. A woman got into the car and _____.

- (a) drove off (b) broke down
(c) rode in (d) drove in

49. The lecture was not very interesting. In fact I _____ in the middle of it.

- (a) showed off (b) put off
(c) dozed off (d) plugged off

50. The cops _____ murder by kin.

- (a) suspect (b) afford
(c) manage (d) administer

Answers and Explanations

1. (C) "he dictated answers with them" — The correct preposition is to, not *with*.
Correct: *He dictated answers to them.*
2. (B) "but becoming a great man" — The participial construction is incorrect. It should indicate that the change happened after he became a great man.
Correct: *but having become a great man...*
3. (C) "found Shantiniketan" — *Found* is the present/base form meaning establish; its past tense is *founded*.
Correct: *Rabindranath Tagore ... founded Shantiniketan.*
4. (D) No error — The sentence correctly states that the art of printing was introduced into England during Edward IV's reign by William Caxton.
5. (A) "From thirty years" — *For* is used for a period of time; *from* indicates a starting point.
Correct: *For thirty years, he devoted himself...*
6. (A) "If Ramesh will be promoted" — In a first conditional, the *if*-clause normally takes the simple present, not *will*.
Correct: *If Ramesh is promoted, he will get a higher salary.*
7. (C) "five day week" — In this compound adjective, the correct expression requires the article and hyphenation.
Correct: *a five-day week.*
8. (C) "and never you will get it back" — When a negative adverb such as *never* begins the clause, subject-auxiliary inversion is required.
Correct: *and never will you get it back.*
9. (A) "One of most widely spread" — The superlative construction requires the.
Correct: *One of the most widely spread bad habits...*
10. (D) No error — *A great part of Arabia is desert* is grammatically correct.

11. (A) Run into — *Encounter* means to meet or come across unexpectedly; *run into* conveys the same meaning.
12. (C) Great suffering — *Misery* means great suffering, distress or unhappiness.
13. (B) Happiness — *Delight* means great pleasure, joy or happiness.
14. (D) Hunger — *Starvation* means suffering or death caused by extreme lack of food, hence *hunger*.
15. (B) Complaint — A *grievance* is a complaint about something considered unfair or wrong.
16. (A) Abusive — *Slandorous* means false, defamatory or abusive, especially when damaging someone's reputation.
17. (D) Enormous — *Gigantic* means extremely large or huge; hence *enormous*.
18. (B) Eradicate — *Abolish* means to eliminate, end or do away with; *eradicate* is the closest option.
19. (D) Spring — An *oasis* is a fertile place in a desert where water is available, generally around a spring or other water source.
20. (A) Several — *Various* means several, different or diverse.
21. (C) Trustworthy — *Dubious* means doubtful, suspicious or unreliable; *trustworthy* is its opposite.
22. (A) Vigilant — *Unmindful* means not attentive or heedful; *vigilant* means watchful and alert.
23. (C) Terminal — *Curable* means capable of being cured; *terminal* describes a disease expected to result in death and is the opposite among the options.
24. (C) Ominous — *Auspicious* means favourable or promising good fortune; *ominous* suggests something unfavourable or threatening.
25. (D) Friendship — *Hostility* means enmity or antagonism; *friendship* is its opposite.

26. (A) Exciting — *Monotonous* means dull, repetitive or tedious; *exciting* is the opposite.
27. (B) Attractive — *Repulsive* means causing strong dislike or disgust; *attractive* is the opposite.
28. (D) Turbulent — *Soothing* means calming or comforting; *turbulent* suggests disturbance or agitation.
29. (C) Eternal — *Transient* means temporary or short-lived; *eternal* means everlasting.
30. (A) Modest — *Vain* means excessively proud or conceited; *modest* is its opposite.
31. (B) A person who wins a race or competition although no one expected him to — A dark horse is a relatively unknown or unexpected person who surprisingly succeeds.
32. (C) A performance that is extremely good — A show-stopper is a performance so impressive that it receives prolonged applause or becomes the highlight of a show.
33. (A) Someone who has many skills — A jack of all trades is someone capable of doing many different kinds of work.
34. (D) To try very hard to achieve something — Fight tooth and nail means to fight or try with maximum determination and effort.
35. (A) In an honest way — Fair and square means honestly, fairly and according to the rules.
36. (A) S–P–R–Q — The logical sequence is: *Science has given us superhuman powers, which we do not use properly* → *For example, we are unable to manage our machines* → *Machines should be fed properly and waited upon attentively...* → *We already find it difficult to do without machines.*
This connects naturally with S1, “We do not know what to do with our knowledge,” and S6, “In the course of time they may rule over us altogether.”
37. (B) P–S–Q–R —
I regard this rule as a curse → *I am out to destroy this system of Government* → *Sedition has become my religion* → *Ours is a non-violent battle.*
This logically connects the condemnation of British rule with the concluding emphasis on non-violence.
38. (A) Q–S–R–P —
“Unidentified gunmen shot dead two workers and injured another during the urban local body elections.”
39. (D) Q–P–S–R —
“This state has a history of both intense political and religious contestation and of syncretic accomplishments.”
40. (B) P–S–R–Q —
“The father also feels let down by the system in his quest for justice.”
41. (C) Has always been one nation along with differences — The author acknowledges differences but argues that India was fundamentally one nation.
42. (B) Because they could observe the underlying unity of the country as made by nature — The author says the ancestors saw India as “one undivided land so made by nature” and established pilgrimage centres across it to strengthen national unity.
43. (A) Critical — The author is clearly critical of the railways, arguing that distinctions became more strongly perceived after their advent.
44. (D) The purity of heart is superior to observance of any ritual — The statement means that inner righteousness and purity are more important than physically visiting a sacred place.
45. (A) Dialogic style — The passage uses expressions such as “*What do you think...?*”, “*You will admit...*” and “*I would ask you...*”, giving it the character of a dialogue or conversation.
46. (B) Dense — Dense forests have thick vegetation and extensive root systems that help hold the soil together and prevent erosion.
Correct: *Dense forests prevent erosion.*
47. (D) Busted — *Bust* in this context means to discover and shut down an illegal operation.
Correct: *An illegal arms unit was busted by the police.*
48. (A) Drove off — *Drive off* means to leave a place in a vehicle.
Correct: *A woman got into the car and drove off.*
49. (C) Dozed off — *Doze off* means to fall asleep, usually unintentionally and for a short time.
Correct: *In fact I dozed off in the middle of it.*
50. (A) Suspect — *Suspect* means to believe something is probably true without definite proof.
Correct: *The cops suspect murder by kin.*