

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (I) 2024

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 followed by four words or group of words. Select the option that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. Mohan was living in a **DEPLORABLE** condition.
(a) reprehensible (b) opprobrious
(c) despicable (d) commendable
2. These exercises will **COUNTERACT** the effects of stress and tension.
(a) exacerbate (b) foil
(c) thwart (d) contravene
3. You have to **PERSEVERE** with difficult students.
(a) give up (b) persist
(c) carry on (d) stand firm
4. Their new colour scheme is **HIDEOUS**.
(a) appalling (b) beautiful
(c) grotesque (d) macabre
5. Everywhere they go, they **SQUANDER** their earnings.
(a) fritter away (b) splurge
(c) squabble (d) manage

Directions: In this section, there is a passage having some blank spaces, each blank space is followed by four individual words or group of words. Select a word or group of words you consider the most appropriate for filling the blank space, and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

The Earth's climate is _____ 6. changing and evolving. Some of _____ 7. changes have been due to natural causes but others can be attributed to _____ 8. activities such as deforestation, emissions from industry and transport, etc., which have led to the _____ 9. of gases and aerosols in _____ 10. atmosphere. These gases are known

as greenhouse gases because they trap heat and _____ 11. air temperatures near the ground, acting like a greenhouse on the surface of the _____ 12. In order to create and strengthen the scientific and analytical capacity _____ 13. assessment of climate change in the country, different studies under Climate Change Action Programme _____ 14. developed. Many important bilateral and multilateral meetings and negotiations are held _____ 15. regular intervals.

6. (a) passionately (b) continually
(c) deadly (d) thoughtfully
7. (a) these (b) those
(c) this (d) that
8. (a) practical (b) geological
(c) human (d) animal
9. (a) assimilation (b) absolution
(c) collection (d) accumulation
10. (a) an (b) a
(c) the (d) no article
11. (a) raise (b) hike
(c) rise (d) balance
12. (a) crust (b) core
(c) mantle (d) planet
13. (a) for assessment (b) of
(c) in (d) to
14. (a) are developed (b) are initiated
(c) have developed (d) have initiated
15. (a) with (b) at
(c) in (d) on

Directions: Each of the following items features one part of a sentence, followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct alternative and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

16. He paused
(a) with a few moments.
(b) for a few moments.
(c) by a few moments.
(d) into a few moments.

- (b) broke up on the highway.
- (c) broke into the highway.
- (d) broke out on the highway.

18. All the countries signed the treaty

- (a) beneath Germany and France.
- (b) except Germany and France.
- (c) among Germany and France.
- (d) during Germany and France.

19. I reminded her

- (a) to turn off the lights at night.
- (b) to call off the lights at night.
- (c) to drop off the lights at night.
- (d) to break off the lights at night.

20. They told us about the woman

- (a) whom lived next door.
- (b) which lived next door.
- (c) who lived next door.
- (d) whose lived next door.

21. I'll see you

- (a) at the end of February.
- (b) on the end of February.
- (c) along the end of February.
- (d) for the end of February.

22. I dislike films

- (a) who have sad endings.
- (b) that have sad endings.
- (c) whose have sad endings.
- (d) whom have sad endings.

23. The thieves denied

- (a) having stealing the money.
- (b) stealing the money.
- (c) had stolen the money.
- (d) having to steal the money.

24. Did you

- (a) drop out to see Sunita on your way home?
- (b) drop in to see Sunita on your way home?
- (c) drop behind to see Sunita on your way home?
- (d) drop away to see Sunita on your way home?

25. Would you like to

- (a) meeting her? (b) meet her?
- (c) met her? (d) meet with her?

Directions: Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Select the most appropriate response from the options (a), (b), (c) or (d), and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

26. Be bad news

- (a) feelings of hate
- (b) someone who behaves in a dishonest way
- (c) someone who is considered undesirable
- (d) to be ill

27. Back to the drawing board

- (a) to draw comparisons

plan has failed

- (d) to be fast at understanding a situation

28. Be in the eye of the storm

- (a) to look at something quickly
- (b) to fail miserably at a sport
- (c) to see something that you do not want to see
- (d) to be in the midst of a controversy

29. Life in the fast lane

- (a) to lead a selfless life
- (b) to have a happy life without complaints
- (c) life without money or comforts
- (d) an exciting and eventful lifestyle

30. To pass the buck

- (a) to collect money from a group of people
- (b) to shift the responsibility of something to someone
- (c) to have a short conversation with someone
- (d) to have the credentials for a particular job

Directions: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled as P, Q, R and S. Rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence into sequence and select the correct sequence as (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

31.

- P — include basic freedoms
- Q — the fundamental rights are
- R — guaranteed to the individual
- S — basic rights and
- (a) QSPR (b) QRSP
- (c) SQRP (d) RQSP

32.

- P — for many millennia
- Q — been in the making
- R — of a historical process that has
- S — the Indian nation is the product
- (a) SRQP (b) SQPR
- (c) PRSQ (d) RSQP

33.

- P — an epoch that was imbued
- Q — for its people the start of
- R — with a new vision
- S — India's Independence represented
- (a) SQPR (b) QRPS
- (c) SPQR (d) RQSP

34.

- P — science and mathematics exhibition
- Q — for a discussion on the forthcoming
- R — to be present before the Principal
- S — all students have been instructed

35.

P — two bowlers and two batsmen respectively

Q — to the new team

R — with the selection of another player

S — the team now has

(a) QPRS

(b) SQRP

(c) RQSP

(d) RPSQ

Directions: Each of the following sentences has an underlined word. Read the sentence carefully and find which word class the underlined word belongs to. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

36. You are most welcome to visit my humble **ABODE**.

(a) Noun

(b) Adjective

(c) Adverb

(d) Participle

37. The situation is **BEYOND** our control.

(a) Adjective

(b) Adverb

(c) Conjunction

(d) Preposition

38. I didn't tell him anything **EXCEPT** that I needed the money.

(a) Adjective

(b) Adverb

(c) Preposition

(d) Conjunction

39. Her dry-cleaned my coat **NICELY**.

(a) Adjective

(b) Adverb

(c) Relative pronoun

(d) Conjunction

40. Would you like to buy **THIS** new item?

(a) Determiner

(b) Conjunction

(c) Interjection

(d) Adjective

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based solely on the contents of the passage and the opinion of the author.

The grouping or assemblage of plants, animals and microbes we observe when we study a natural forest, a grassland, a pond, a coral reef or some other undisturbed area, is referred to as the area's biotic or biotic community. The plant portion of the biotic community includes all vegetation, from large trees down through to microscopic algae. Likewise, the animal portion includes everything from large mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians through to earthworm, tiny insects and mites. Microbes encompass a large array of microscopic bacteria, fungi and protozoans. Thus, the biotic community comprises a plant community, an animal community and a microbial community.

The particular kind of biotic community found in a given area is, in large part, determined by abiotic factors such as the amount of water or moisture present, the temperature, the salinity or the type of soil in the area. These abiotic factors both support and limit the particular community. For example, a relative lack of

these kinds of areas are deserts. Land with plenty of available moisture and a suitable temperature supports forests. The presence of water is the major factor that sustains aquatic communities.

The first step in investigating a biotic community may be simply to catalogue all the species present. Species are the different kinds of plants, animals and microbes in the community. A given species includes all those individuals which have a strong similarity in appearance to one another and which are distinct in appearance from other such groups. Each species in a biotic community is represented by a certain population — that is, by a certain number of individuals that make up the interbreeding, reproducing group.

41. Which one of the following does not belong to the biotic community?

(a) Water

(b) Human

(c) Protozoan

(d) Bush

42. The nature of the biotic community largely depends on:

1. Biotic components

2. Abiotic components

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

43. Which of the following is not an abiotic factor?

(a) Temperature

(b) Humidity

(c) Algae

(d) Moisture

44. In the passage, the word 'aquatic community' refers to:

(a) Biotic community inhabiting the land

(b) Biotic community found in water

(c) Biotic community found in the air

(d) Assemblage of rain and moisture

45. Species are defined on the basis of:

(a) Similarities only

(b) Differences only

(c) Both similarities and differences

(d) None of the above

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

46. The king's son was **BANISHED due to the political rivalry.**

(a) deported

(b) called back

(c) accepted

(d) notified

47. He gave a **DAZZLING performance at the opera.**

(a) brilliant

(b) dismal

(c) pathetic

(d) puerile

- (c) criticized (d) granted
 49. He **DISOWNED** his royal legacy and became a commoner.

50. The public was **SCEPTICAL** about the new government policy.
 (a) hopeful (b) anxious
 (c) doubtful (d) expectant

Answers and Explanations

1. (D) Commendable — *Deplorable* means very bad, disgraceful or deserving condemnation. *Commendable* means deserving praise, so it is the opposite.
2. (A) Exacerbate — *Counteract* means to reduce or neutralise the effect of something. *Exacerbate* means to make something worse, hence the opposite.
3. (A) Give up — *Persevere* means to continue despite difficulty; *give up* means to stop trying.
4. (B) Beautiful — *Hideous* means extremely ugly or unpleasant; *beautiful* is its opposite.
5. (D) Manage — *Squander* means to waste money/resources recklessly. *Manage* here conveys careful handling rather than waste.
6. (B) Continually — *Continually changing and evolving* means that the Earth's climate keeps changing over time.
7. (A) These — The demonstrative *these* correctly refers back to the *changes* just mentioned.
8. (C) Human — Deforestation and emissions from industry and transport are human activities.
9. (D) Accumulation — Greenhouse gases accumulate in the atmosphere; *accumulation* means gradual build-up.
10. (C) The — The standard expression is "in the atmosphere."
11. (A) Raise — *Raise* is transitive: greenhouse gases raise air temperatures. *Rise* would not take an object.
12. (D) Planet — A greenhouse acts on the surface of the planet.
13. (A) For assessment — The natural construction is "capacity for assessment of climate change."
14. (B) Are initiated — Studies under the programme are initiated for the stated purpose.
15. (B) At — The fixed expression is "at regular intervals."
16. (B) for a few moments — We use *for* to indicate a duration of time: *He paused for a few moments*.
17. (A) broke down on the highway — *Break down* means to stop functioning, especially of a vehicle or machine.
18. (B) except Germany and France — *Except* means excluding. Thus, all countries other than Germany and France signed.
19. (A) to turn off the lights at night — *Turn off* means to switch off an electrical light/device.
20. (C) who lived next door — *Who* is the appropriate relative pronoun for a person when it functions as the subject.
21. (A) at the end of February — The standard expression is at the end of a period.
22. (B) that have sad endings — *That* correctly introduces the relative clause modifying the non-human antecedent *films*.
23. (B) stealing the money — *Deny* is followed by a gerund (-ing form): *denied stealing*.
24. (B) drop in to see Sunita — *Drop in* means to visit someone informally or casually.
25. (B) meet her? — *Would you like to* is followed by the base form of the verb: *Would you like to meet her?*
26. (C) Someone who is considered undesirable — *Be bad news* describes a person or thing considered troublesome, unpleasant or undesirable.
27. (C) To start planning again because the previous plan has failed — *Back to the drawing board* means starting again after an unsuccessful attempt.
28. (D) To be in the midst of a controversy — *Be in the eye of the storm* means being at the centre of a difficult or controversial situation.
29. (D) An exciting and eventful lifestyle — *Life in the fast lane* refers to an exciting, busy and often high-pressure lifestyle.
30. (B) To shift the responsibility of something to someone — *Pass the buck* means to transfer responsibility or blame to another person.
31. (A) Q-S-P-R —
Correct sentence: "The fundamental rights are basic rights and include basic freedoms guaranteed to the individual."
32. (A) S-R-Q-P —
Correct sentence: "The Indian nation is the product of a historical process that has been in the making for many millennia."
33. (A) S-Q-P-R —
Correct sentence: "India's Independence

34. (C) S–R–Q–P —
Correct sentence: "All students have been instructed to be present before the Principal for a discussion on the forthcoming science and mathematics exhibition."
35. (C) R–Q–S–P —
Correct sentence: "With the selection of another player to the new team, the team now has two bowlers and two batsmen respectively."
36. (A) Noun — *Abode* means a home or place of residence. It names a place/thing and is therefore a noun.
37. (D) Preposition — *Beyond* is followed by the noun phrase *our control* and shows a relationship; therefore, it functions as a preposition.
38. (D) Conjunction — According to the official key, the tested underlined expression is classified as a conjunction in the given construction.
39. (B) Adverb — *Nicely* modifies the action and tells us how it was done; therefore, it is an adverb.
40. (A) Determiner — *This* comes before and specifies the noun phrase new item, so it functions as a demonstrative determiner.
41. (A) Water — A biotic community consists of living organisms such as plants, animals and microbes. Water is non-living and therefore an abiotic component.
- community in an area is largely determined by abiotic factors such as water, temperature, salinity and soil.
43. (C) Algae — Temperature, humidity/moisture are non-living environmental factors. Algae are living organisms, so they are not abiotic.
44. (B) Biotic community found in water — *Aquatic* means related to or living in water; therefore, an aquatic community is a biotic community found in water.
45. (C) Both similarities and differences — The passage defines a species as individuals having a strong similarity to one another while being distinct in appearance from other groups.
46. (A) Deported — *Banished* means sent away or expelled from a place/country, usually as punishment. *Deported* is the nearest option.
47. (A) Brilliant — *Dazzling* means extremely impressive, brilliant or outstanding in this context.
48. (B) Rejected — *Rebuffed* means rejected or refused abruptly.
49. (B) Abandoned — *Disowned* means renounced, rejected or refused to acknowledge. *Abandoned* is the closest option.
50. (C) Doubtful — *Sceptical* means having doubts or not being easily convinced.