

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (II) 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. All human beings are **FALLIBLE**
(a) frail (b) erring
(c) mortal (d) perfect
2. His words were **VAGUE**
(a) identical (b) obscure
(c) precise (d) imperceptible
3. She performed all her duties **CONSCIENTIOUSLY**
(a) assiduously (b) carelessly
(c) painstakingly (d) scrupulously
4. These risks are **INCIDENTAL** to the work of a firefighter
(a) essential (b) adventitious
(c) serendipitous (d) subsidiary
5. She has always been **DISDAINFUL** of poor people
(a) reverential (b) derisive
(c) supercilious (d) insolent

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

Most of our food comes from agriculture, so we tend to believe that it is _____ 6. of natural biota. This is not true. In nature, _____ 7. the plants and animals _____ 8. to the rigours of natural selection. Only the fittest survive. _____ 9., wild populations have numerous traits for competitiveness, resistance to parasites, _____ 10. to adverse conditions, _____ 11. and other aspects of vigour. In contrast, populations grown for many _____ 12. under the pampered

conditions of agriculture tend to lose these traits, because they _____ 13. for production, not resilience. For example, a high-producing plant _____ 14. lacks resistance to drought is _____ 15. and the resistance to drought is ignored. Also, in the process of breeding plants for maximum production, all genetic variation is eliminated.

6. (a) independent (b) dependent
(c) relevant (d) consequent
7. (a) the (b) both
(c) some (d) among
8. (a) had been continuously subjected
(b) will be continuo usly subject
(c) continuously subjected
(d) are continuously subjected
9. (a) Consequently (b) Inadvertently
(c) Although (d) Since
10. (a) withdrawal (b) tolerance
(c) adaptable (d) compliance
11. (a) and (b) with
(c) by (d) upon
12. (a) eras (b) epochs
(c) periods (d) generations
13. (a) had selected (b) have selected
(c) are selected (d) might select
14. (a) whichever (b) whom
(c) that (d) whenever
15. (a) heated (b) irrigated
(c) showered (d) deserted

Directions: Each of the following items features one part of a sentence followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct alternative.

16. Preeti suggests
(a) that I ask to your advice
(b) that I had asked your advice

17. We saw

- (a) the older of all monuments in the city
- (b) the old of all monuments in the city
- (c) the oldest monument in the city
- (d) an oldest of all monuments in the city

18. Since you have been touring all day

- (a) you must be tired
- (b) you ought to have been tired
- (c) you could had been tired
- (d) you might not be tired

19. His condition is serious, but

- (a) it should be worse
- (b) it ought to be worse
- (c) it could be worse
- (d) it had been going to be worse

20. I hope the bus comes soon because

- (a) we waited for half an hour
- (b) we have been waiting for half an hour
- (c) we waiting for half an hour
- (d) we could have been waiting for half an hour

21. Someone

- (a) has spilt juice on the sofa
- (b) should have spilt juice on the sofa
- (c) have spilt juice on the sofa
- (d) would spilt juice on the sofa

22. What would you do

- (a) if you found your lost toy?
- (b) if you will have found your lost toy?
- (c) if you would found your lost toy?
- (d) if you have find your lost toy?

23. If I were you

- (a) I shouldn't buy that dress
- (b) I wouldn't buy that dress
- (c) I weren't buying that dress
- (d) I mustn't buying that dress

24. I wish

- (a) I could help you
- (b) I ought to help you
- (c) I did help you
- (d) I must help you

25. The efforts of the security services have not been quite

- (a) upto the incredibility
- (b) up-take
- (c) up-tight
- (d) upto the mark

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

26. A white lie

- (a) An offensive way of describing something
- (b) To do something completely impossible
- (c) A lie that is absolutely and universally true
- (d) A lie that you tell to avoid hurting someone

- (b) A situation which goes from bad to worse
- (c) A fatal accident
- (d) To accept the unpleasant situation

28. Count your blessings

- (a) to start to understand how badly something has affected you
- (b) an event which gradually becomes worse
- (c) to be grateful for good things in your life
- (d) something that you say in order to warn someone

29. Have the last laugh

- (a) to be the worst example of something
- (b) to succeed when others thought that you would not
- (c) to solve all the problems of life
- (d) to laugh at someone secretly

30. Sit on the fence

- (a) to make someone suddenly notice you
- (b) to fail completely
- (c) to delay making a decision
- (d) to behave very badly

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 have four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentences and mark your response accordingly.

31. P — good quality elementary education conforming

Q — is a fundamental right of all children
R — the Right to Education Act (RTE) mandates
S — to the standards and norms specified in the Act

- (a) QSPR
- (b) RPSQ
- (c) RQSP
- (d) SQPR

32. P — the conflicts and disputes in their mind

Q — music not only relieves the burden
R — on children and the young
S — but also alleviates

- (a) QRSP
- (b) PSRQ
- (c) QPRS
- (d) PQRS

33. P — but it is virtually covered by a dome-shaped

Q — Antarctica is a continent
R — nearly twice as large as Australia
S — ice sheet nearly 2 miles thick

- (a) QRPS
- (b) SPRQ
- (c) QSPR
- (d) SQPR

34. P — the global economic weight from the advanced economies

Q — that there was a major shift in
R — and Central Bank Governors, in recognition

Finance Ministers

- (a) SPQR (b) PQRS
(c) QRSP (d) SRQP

35. P — aquaculture nation in the world and
Q — India's products are exported to many
nations
R — fish producing and the second largest
S — India is the third largest
(a) SRPQ (b) QPRS
(c) RPQS (d) PQRS

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

36. **ADDERS** are the only poisonous snakes found across Britain
(a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Determiner
37. She spoke to him once **SINCE** he has been in town
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Conjunction (d) Preposition
38. I don't really want to go. **BESIDES**, it's too late now
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Preposition (d) Conjunction
39. Look at **THAT** man over there
(a) Adverb (b) Conjunction
(c) Determiner (d) Article
40. The plane is ready for **TAKE-OFF**
(a) Noun (b) Conjunction
(c) Verb (d) Gerund

Directions: In this section, you have a short passage. After the passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and the opinion of author only.

We live in a time when globalisation is rapidly encompassing travel, information, trade and investment. The internet ties people together in ways unimagined a few years ago. The globalisation of health, however, remains an elusive goal, similar to the globalisation of economic well-being. Laurie Garrett, in *The Coming Plague*, describes an unwelcome form of globalisation: the globalisation of disease. Garrett examines the recent history of emerging diseases such as AIDS, Ebola, Hantavirus, Rift Valley Fever, Legionnaires' disease, and others. She also explains the resurgence of familiar diseases like tuberculosis,

new diseases are clearly linked to changes in land use, which brings humans into close contacts with rodents or other animals that harbour viruses previously unknown to medicine and often deadly to humans. Resurgent diseases, by contrast, are a creation of our medical practice. By treating people with antibiotics without restraint, we unknowingly select strains that are immune to the antibiotics and that pass on their resistant genes to unrelated bacteria by way of plasmid transfer. The heroes of her book are the women and men on the frontlines of epidemiology. Garrett makes a plea for a greater commitment from our universities, medical schools, and government agencies to train workers who will be capable of recognizing new diseases and who will be able to move about equally well in the laboratory, the hospital and the field in pursuit of knowledge and public-health intervention around the world.

41. What according to the passage is the 'unwelcome form of the globalization'?

1. Globalization of the diseases
2. Elusive goal of globalization
3. History of fatal diseases
4. Selective use of antibiotics

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

42. According to the passage, globalisation of health has become imperative due to

- (a) the globalisation of diseases
- (b) public health intervention
- (c) the creation of new medical systems
- (d) the indiscriminate use of antibiotics

43. According to the passage, resurgent diseases are affected by:

1. Medical practices
2. Overuse of antibiotics
3. Emergence of new strains

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

44. According to the passage, many new diseases are emerging due to change in land use because

- (a) humans are coming in contact with unfamiliar viruses
- (b) urbanisation makes pathogens proliferate
- (c) humans become adaptive and pass on their genes to related bacteria by way of plasmid transfer
- (d) humans are inadvertently releasing new viruses

45. What is the meaning of the word "epidemiology" in the passage?

diseases

(c) The scientific study of the invention and uses of drugs

(d) The scientific study of the use of drugs

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

46. Sages and seers have **CAUTIONED** that the path towards enlightenment is full of illusory traps

(a) reasoned

(b) admitted

(c) warned

(d) refused

(a) dull

(b) happy

(c) disturbed

(d) enthusiastic

48. There are many **ELUSIVE** questions in philosophy

(a) clear

(b) baffling

(c) paramount

(d) truthful

49. Cleaning this mess is a **MAMMOTH** task

(a) huge

(b) quick

(c) easy

(d) intelligent

50. The police department's image was **TARNISHED** after the high-profile murder case

(a) enhanced

(b) tainted

(c) restored

(d) assigned

Answers and Explanations

1. (D) Perfect — *Fallible* means capable of making mistakes. Its opposite is *perfect/infallible*.
2. (C) Precise — *Vague* means unclear or indefinite; *precise* means exact and clearly defined.
3. (B) Carelessly — *Conscientiously* means carefully, responsibly and diligently. Its opposite is *carelessly*.
4. (A) Essential — *Incidental* means secondary, minor or accompanying rather than essential. Hence, *essential* is the opposite.
5. (A) Reverential — *Disdainful* means showing contempt or lack of respect; *reverential* means showing deep respect.
6. (A) Independent — The sentence says we tend to believe agriculture is independent of natural biota, but the author immediately corrects this belief: "This is not true."
7. (B) Both — The correct construction is "both the plants and animals..."
8. (D) Are continuously subjected — A plural subject (*plants and animals*) requires *are*, and the passive construction *are subjected to* is correct.
9. (A) Consequently — It introduces the result of continuous natural selection: consequently, wild populations possess competitive and resistant traits.
10. (B) Tolerance — The natural expression is "tolerance to adverse conditions."
11. (A) And — It connects *tolerance to adverse conditions* with the following additional qualities.
12. (D) Generations — Agricultural populations are selectively bred for many generations.
13. (C) Are selected — The populations are selected for production, requiring passive voice.

14. (C) That — *That* correctly introduces the relative clause modifying *plant*: "a high-producing plant that lacks..."
15. (B) Irrigated — If a high-producing plant lacks drought resistance, it is irrigated, while its lack of natural drought resistance is ignored.
16. (D) that I ask your advice — After *suggest*, the subjunctive construction suggests that I ask is correct. Also, we say *ask your advice*, not *ask to your advice*.
17. (C) the oldest monument in the city — When comparing one thing with all others, the superlative degree (*oldest*) is required.
18. (A) you must be tired — *Must* expresses a strong logical deduction based on the fact that the person has been touring all day.
19. (C) it could be worse — The idiomatic construction means that although the condition is serious, a worse situation is possible.
20. (B) we have been waiting for half an hour — The action began in the past and is still continuing; therefore, the present perfect continuous is appropriate.
21. (A) has spilt juice on the sofa — *Someone* is grammatically singular, so *has*, not *have*, is required.
22. (A) if you found your lost toy? — This is a second conditional: What would you do if + simple past...?
23. (B) I wouldn't buy that dress — The standard construction is "If I were you, I wouldn't..."
24. (A) I could help you — *I wish I could...* expresses a present inability or unrealised desire.
25. (D) upto the mark — *Up to the mark* means reaching the required or expected standard.
26. (D) A lie that you tell to avoid hurting someone
27. (A) Feelings of hatred between people — *Bad blood* means hostility, resentment or ill feeling between people.

things one has.

29. (B) To succeed when others thought that you would not — *Have the last laugh* means to eventually succeed or be proved right after others doubted or mocked you.
30. (C) To delay making a decision — *Sit on the fence* means to avoid choosing between alternatives or taking a definite position.
31. (B) R–P–S–Q
Correct sentence: "The Right to Education Act (RTE) mandates good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Act is a fundamental right of all children."
The sequence given by the official key is RPSQ.
32. (A) Q–R–S–P
Correct sentence: "Music not only relieves the burden on children and the young but also alleviates the conflicts and disputes in their mind."
Not only...but also determines the sequence.
33. (A) Q–R–P–S
Correct sentence: "Antarctica is a continent nearly twice as large as Australia but it is virtually covered by a dome-shaped ice sheet nearly 2 miles thick."
34. (D) S–R–Q–P
Correct sentence: "The G20 was formed in 1999, as a forum of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, in recognition of the fact that there was a major shift in the global economic weight from the advanced economies."
35. (A) S–R–P–Q
Correct sentence: "India is the third largest fish producing and the second largest aquaculture nation in the world and India's products are exported to many nations."
36. (A) Noun — Adders is the name of a type of snake; therefore, it is a noun.
37. (D) Preposition — In *since he has been in town*, the official key marks D. Here *since* introduces the time reference connected with the following clause.

here.

39. (C) Determiner — In that man, *that* determines which man is being referred to; hence, it is a demonstrative determiner.
40. (A) Noun — *Take-off* names the act/process of an aircraft leaving the ground and functions as a noun after the preposition *for*.
41. (A) 1 only — Globalisation of diseases — The passage explicitly calls "the globalisation of disease" an *unwelcome form of globalisation*.
42. (D) The indiscriminate use of antibiotics — The passage highlights the widespread and unwise/unrestrained use of antibiotics, which has contributed to the resurgence of diseases.
43. (D) 1, 2 and 3 — Resurgent diseases are linked to medical practices, overuse of antibiotics, and the resulting selection of antibiotic-resistant strains.
44. (A) Humans are coming in contact with unfamiliar viruses — Changes in land use bring humans into closer contact with animals harbouring viruses previously unknown to medicine.
45. (B) The scientific study of the spread and control of diseases — *Epidemiology* is the scientific study of the distribution, spread and control of diseases in populations.
46. (C) Warned — *Cautioned* means warned or advised someone about possible danger.
47. (A) Dull — *Monotonous* means dull, repetitive and lacking variety.
48. (B) Baffling — *Elusive* in this context means difficult to understand, grasp or answer; *baffling* is closest.
49. (A) Huge — *Mammoth* figuratively means enormous, immense or huge.
50. (B) Tainted — *Tarnished* means damaged, stained or harmed in reputation; *tainted* is the closest synonym.