

NDA & NA EXAMINATION (I) 2025

TOTAL MARKS: 200

TIME ALLOWED: 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: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the correct option from the given options, based solely on the passage. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

An attempt to determine the number of languages in the world is affected by other factors. A few new languages do continue to be discovered, even these days, as unexplored regions of the world begin to be opened up. The discovery does not usually take place straight away. Often there are similarities with an already known language which make the investigators assume that what they have found is just a dialect of that language. Only after a considerable period of contact does it transpire that the speech is so different that it has to be considered a different language. It takes a language survey to establish the facts, and there are still many countries where such surveys are incomplete or have not even begun. The people may be known, but the identity of their language may not be. Because many such peoples are bilingual or multilingual, and converse with outsiders in lingua franca, it may take a while before linguists come to realize that there is an ethnic language there at all.

1. Which of the following is **NOT** the reason for the difficulty in estimating the number of languages of the world?
 - (a) New languages continue to be discovered
 - (b) There are still unexplored regions
 - (c) New languages are considered a dialect of a known language
 - (d) People who speak the language do not claim their language
2. Which one of the following is a way to establish the discovery of a new language?
 - (a) By establishing contact over a period of time with the speakers of the language
 - (b) By finding the similarities of the language with

other languages

- (c) By comparing with the lingua franca of the region
 - (d) By conducting a survey of all languages of the region
3. Which one of the following statements is **correct**?
 - (a) Language surveys have been conducted by all nations
 - (b) There is hardly any language to be discovered in the world
 - (c) All the languages are either complete languages or dialects of other major languages
 - (d) No new language needs to be discovered since all languages are known to the world
 4. 'The people may be known, but the identity of their language may not be,' means
 - (a) People are recognised as different ethnic groups but not necessarily their language
 - (b) People are recognised as different ethnic groups and their language is recognised
 - (c) People are not recognised as different ethnic groups, and so are their languages
 - (d) Because the people are not from different ethnic groups and their language is recognised
 5. Which one of the following words from passage means 'come to be known'?
 - (a) transpire
 - (b) lingua franca
 - (c) straight
 - (d) variant

Directions: The following items have a sentence in direct or indirect speech with four options. One of the options converts the direct or indirect speech into indirect or direct correctly. Select the correct option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet.

6. Convert from direct speech to indirect speech:
Charu said to her friend, "I want you to be here at 6.00 p.m. tomorrow for the meeting."

- there at 6.00 p.m. the next day for the meeting
 (b) Charu told her friend that she wanted her to be there at 6.00 p.m. tomorrow for the meeting
 (c) Charu requested her friend that she wanted her to be there at 6.00 p.m. tomorrow for the meeting
 (d) Charu told her friend that she will want her to be there at 6.00 p.m. the next day for the meeting

7. Convert from direct speech to indirect speech:

Nitin said to his brother, "What a beautiful painting it is?"

- (a) Nitin wondered to his brother that what a beautiful painting it was
 (b) Nitin wondered before his brother that it was a beautiful painting
 (c) Nitin exclaimed that it is a beautiful painting
 (d) Nitin asked his brother whether it was beautiful painting

8. Convert from indirect speech to direct speech:

The teacher asked her students why they had been quiet in the previous class.

- (a) The teacher asked her students, "Why were they keeping quiet in the previous class?"
 (b) The teacher said to her students, "Why were you quiet in the previous class?"
 (c) The teacher said to her students, "Why had you been quiet in the previous class?"
 (d) The teacher said to her students, "Why were you quiet in previous class?"

Directions: Following items have four sentences, one of which is correct. Find the correct option and mark your response in the Answer Sheet.

9. Which one of the following sentences is correct?

- (a) He is considered as the brightest intellectual in the country
 (b) He is considered as one among the brightest intellectual in the country
 (c) He is considered as one among the brighter intellectual in the country
 (d) He is considered as one of the intellectual in the country

10. Which one of the following sentences is correct?

- (a) No other mountain is taller than the Himalayas
 (b) No other mountain is tall than the Himalayas
 (c) No other mountains taller than the Himalayas
 (d) No other mountain is taller then the Himalayas

Directions: In the following items, a pair of words is provided. You are required to select the option that most appropriately describes the meaning of both the words and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

11. Confident and Confidant

- close friend
 (b) Confidant means certain and confident means close friend
 (c) Confident means belief and confidant means an emissary
 (d) Confident means assurance and confidant means intimate person

12. Broke and brook

- (a) Broke means abundance and brook means a flowing water body
 (b) Broke means bankrupt and brook means a stream
 (c) Broke means fractured and brook means nonsense
 (d) Broke means negotiate and brook means a stream

13. Accept and Except

- (a) Accept means apart from and except means recognise
 (b) Accept means recognise and except means include
 (c) Accept means consent and except means apart from
 (d) Accept means allude and except means apart from

14. Accord and Accrued

- (a) Accord means collected and accrued means agreement
 (b) Accord means agreement and accrued means arrived
 (c) Accord means accepted and accrued means received
 (d) Accord means agreement and accrued means accumulated

15. Guarantee and Warranty

- (a) Guarantee is an agreement and warranty is a service contract
 (b) Guarantee is a business agreement and warranty is a service contract
 (c) Guarantee is a promise and warranty is a service contract
 (d) Guarantee is acceptance and warranty is a service contract

Directions: In the following items a sentence or a phrase is given with a word that is underlined, followed by four options. Select the most appropriate option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

16. The Constitution of India ensures PROPORTIONATE representation from all regions.

- (c) partial (d) suffragette
17. There is a feeling of **DISENCHANTMENT** among the members of the group.
(a) delight (b) disappointment
(c) idealism (d) unrelenting
18. She believed that it was **IMMINENT** that he would be chosen as the leader of the group.
(a) timely (b) distant
(c) unlikely (d) inevitable
19. The brave soldiers left an **INDELIBLE** impression on the people of the land.
(a) permanent (b) fleeting
(c) hilarious (d) eradicable
20. The manager always provides **INSTANTANEOUS** replies to all queries.
(a) immediate (b) delayed
(c) deliberate (d) unwanted

Directions: In this section each item consists of six sentences that comprise a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The sequence of the middle four sentences has been jumbled up and labelled as 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.

21.

S1: Although all sources of energy ultimately come from natural processes, non-renewable resources cannot be replaced naturally at the rate they are being used.

S6: The sustainable use of natural resources in a manner that provides the maximum benefit of these resources to humans over a period of time can be termed as conservation.

P: This will increase the time and cost of mining and once these resources are used up they cannot be replaced.

Q: Hence, we must remember that though our country is rich in mineral deposits these resources are short-lived.

R: Extraction of these ores through the process of mining will soon become difficult and very expensive because these minerals have to be mined from greater depths over time.

S: Mineral resources can be said to be finite and non-renewable.

- (a) QPRS (b) SPQR
(c) SQRP (d) SQPR

22.

S1: India, at present, has one of the largest road networks in the world.

S6: It passes through Howrah, Delhi and Amritsar and terminates in Kabul (Afghanistan).

India since the ancient times.

Q: The Grand Trunk Road was built by Sher Shah Suri across the Indo-Gangetic plain, from Chittagong (Bangladesh) to Peshawar (Pakistan).

R: Kings such as Ashoka and Chandragupta built roads for easy transportation of goods and people.

S: Construction of roads continued as an important activity in the late medieval period.

- (a) QPRS (b) SPQR
(c) PQRS (d) PRSQ

23.

S1: National highways connect one state with another and are of national importance.

S6: These road systems are also known as primary road systems and are laid and operated under the supervision of the National Highway Authority of India.

P: They are important because whereas they constitute merely two per cent of the total road networks, they nevertheless carry 40 per cent of the total road traffic.

Q: The road infrastructure of the country is therefore crucial, and their construction and maintenance is of critical importance.

R: They bear the load of traffic because these roads connect long distances and pass through major cities and towns.

S: Since they cover the length and breadth of the nation and connect cities and towns, these highways are the primary facilitators of trade and connectivity.

- (a) PRSQ (b) SPQR
(c) PRQS (d) SQRP

24.

S1: The South African Constitution was inaugurated in December 1996.

S6: A special constitutional court enforces the rights enshrined in the Constitution.

P: Its creation and promulgation took place at a time when South Africa still faced the threat of a civil war after the dissolution of the Apartheid Government.

Q: The South African Constitution says that its "Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa."

R: Apropos, it forbids discrimination on the grounds of "race, gender, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth".

S: The Bill of Rights grants perhaps the most extensive range of rights to the citizens.

- (a) QSRP (b) SPQR
(c) PQRS (d) PQSR

25.

representation in a large democracy.

S6: Elections have today become the most visible symbol of the democratic process.

P: This is why elections become important.

Q: Therefore representatives are elected by the people.

R: Whenever we think of India as a democracy, our mind invariably turns to our successful elections.

S: All citizens cannot participate in taking every decision.

- (a) QSRP (b) SPQR
(c) PQSR (d) SQPR

Directions: Given below are sentences that use discourse markers/expressions to make them complete. Identify the most appropriate discourse marker/expression and mark your answer accordingly in the Answer Sheet.

26. _____ your transfer request is concerned, we'll be discussing it at the next meeting.
(a) As far as (b) To begin with
(c) By the way (d) Talking about
27. _____, did you know Ravi has a new job?
(a) For one thing (b) By the way
(c) In the first place (d) As a result
28. _____ the wind, it was getting stronger, and I was getting colder.
(a) To begin with (b) By the way
(c) First of all (d) Speaking of
29. _____, what are you doing in my room?
(a) On the other hand (b) Excuse me
(c) Look there (d) Eventually
30. _____, an unhappy childhood leads to criminal behaviour.
(a) Still if (b) Even somewhat
(c) In some cases (d) In progression
31. _____ the problem is nothing but a wrong assumption about processes.
(a) In the meanwhile (b) Somewhat
(c) Engagingly (d) In other words
32. Many, _____, hesitate to publicly broach such question for fear of nurturing discrimination.
(a) understandably (b) despite
(c) until (d) of course
33. _____ one notes that in the nineteenth century an important development of reflection and questioning gained momentum.
(a) Particularly speaking (b) Generally speaking
(c) Otherwise (d) Of course
34. _____ the situation has completely transformed over the past few years.
(a) Somewhat (b) Believably
(c) Thus (d) Predominantly

academic matters will be discussed in the Executive Body Meeting.

- (a) Hence (b) But
(c) Later (d) Although

Directions: Given below are words, followed by their appropriate meaning. Identify the correct meaning and mark your answer accordingly in the Answer Sheet.

36. **Cynosure:**
(a) Person or thing that causes a change
(b) Person or thing that attracts a lot of attention
(c) Person or thing regarded as exact copy
(d) Person or animal that lives in a particular place
37. **Coeval:**
(a) Person of roughly the same age
(b) Person or organisation that cooperates with others
(c) Person employed to drive a private car
(d) Person employed in taking census
38. **Retrogression:**
(a) Sudden sharp drop in price
(b) Reverse pressure
(c) Return to earlier state
(d) Sudden occurrence of a past event
39. **Imprest:**
(a) Surprise attack by people
(b) Money used to manage small expenses
(c) Sudden occurrence of laughter
(d) Sudden increase in activity
40. **Turgid:**
(a) Determined or loyal (b) Dirty or untidy
(c) Swollen or distended (d) Excited or upset

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 as P, Q, R and S. The parts are rearranged in four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to select the most appropriate option that sequences the parts correctly and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

41.
P — participate in the function
Q — many of the people who had come to
R — the auditorium was over-crowded
S — could not find a seat because
(a) PRQS (b) PQRS
(c) QPSR (d) SPRQ
42.
P — lay outside her existing life
Q — she knew that the answer
R — somewhere in the back of her mind
S — to her questions about life

- (c) QPSR (d) RQSP

43.

P — works of literature
Q — inside the pages of all good
R — lies the truth about some of
S — the more challenging questions posed by
humanity

- (a) PRQS (b) QPRS
(c) QPSR (d) RPSQ

44.

P — takes on account of its economic successes
Q — to address continuing social inequality
R — for every stride of progress any nation
S — it takes two back if it is unable

- (a) PRQS (b) QPRS
(c) RPSQ (d) RPQS

45.

P — the book-value of a loan or
Q — an intangible asset over a set period of time
R — used to periodically lower
S — amortisation is an accounting technique

- (a) SRPQ (b) RSPQ
(c) SRQP (d) RPSQ

followed by four options. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

46. There is more than _____ to get the job done.

- (a) one way (b) one ways
(c) any ways (d) any way

47. The class decided to organise _____.

- (a) picnic (b) a picnic
(c) picnics (d) the picnic

48. The accused _____ before the judge.

- (a) tried (b) was trial
(c) sat trial (d) stood trial

49. The manner in which the demolitions have been carried out _____ scrutiny by the High Court.

- (a) was under (b) under
(c) is under (d) however under

50. I _____ consider the opinions of all stakeholders before taking a final decision

- (a) will not (b) have
(c) will (d) shall

Answers and Explanations

- (D) People who speak the language do not claim their language
The passage mentions new discoveries, unexplored regions and initially mistaking a language for a dialect as difficulties. It does not say that speakers fail to claim their language.
- (D) By conducting a survey of all languages of the region
The passage explicitly says, "It takes a language survey to establish the facts." Hence, a language survey establishes whether the speech constitutes a separate language.
- (C) All the languages are either complete languages or dialects of other major languages
Among the given alternatives, C is the intended answer. The passage distinguishes between an independent language and what may initially appear to be a dialect. Options A, B and D directly contradict the passage.
- (A) People are recognised as different ethnic groups but not necessarily their language
The people may already be known, while linguists may still be unaware that they possess a distinct ethnic language.
- (A) Transpire
Transpire means to become known, apparent or revealed.
- (A) Charu told her friend that she wanted her to be there at 6.00 p.m. the next day for the meeting.
I → she; want → wanted; you → her; here → there; tomorrow → the next day. Therefore, A is the correct transformation.
- (B) Nitin wondered before his brother that it was a beautiful painting.
The original is an exclamatory sentence expressing admiration. Among the options provided, B is the intended transformation.
- (B) The teacher said to her students, "Why were you quiet in the previous class?"
In converting back to direct speech, *they* becomes *you*, and *had been quiet* returns to *were quiet*.
- (A) He is considered as the brightest intellectual in the country.
Among the supplied options, A is the intended correct sentence. The other alternatives contain errors such as *one among the brightest intellectual* and *one of the intellectual*.
- (A) No other mountain is taller than the Himalayas.
The comparative construction *taller than* is grammatically correct. *Tall than* and *taller then* are incorrect.
- (A) Confident = certain; Confidant = close friend
Confident means sure or certain; a confidant is a trusted person or close friend with whom secrets are shared.

brook is a small stream.

13. (C) Accept = consent; Except = apart from
Accept means to agree to or receive; except means excluding or apart from.
14. (D) Accord = agreement; Accrued = accumulated
An accord is an agreement, while something accrued has accumulated over time.
15. (C) Guarantee = a promise; Warranty = a service contract
A guarantee is an assurance or promise, whereas a warranty is a formal assurance regarding a product/service.
16. (A) Balanced
Proportionate means corresponding in size, degree or proper proportion; *balanced* is the closest option.
17. (B) Disappointment
Disenchantment means disappointment resulting from discovering that something is not as good as expected.
18. (D) Inevitable
Imminent strictly means about to happen very soon. Of the given alternatives, *inevitable* is the intended/closest answer.
19. (A) Permanent
Indelible means impossible to remove or erase, hence permanent.
20. (A) Immediate
Instantaneous means occurring immediately or without delay.
21. (D) S-Q-P-R
Mineral resources can be said to be finite and non-renewable → *Hence...resources are short-lived* → *This will increase the time and cost...* → *Extraction...will soon become difficult...*
This follows the intended logical discussion of finite mineral resources.
22. (D) P-R-S-Q
Roads were important in ancient times (P) → Ashoka and Chandragupta built them (R) → construction continued into the late medieval period (S) → Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road (Q). The sequence is chronological.
23. (B) S-P-Q-R
S explains the nationwide importance of highways; P gives their traffic significance; Q draws the conclusion about infrastructure; R further explains why they carry heavy traffic.
24. (D) P-Q-S-R
P gives the historical context of the Constitution → Q introduces the Bill of Rights → S explains its extensive rights → R gives examples of prohibited discrimination.
- therefore representatives are elected (Q) → hence elections become important (P) → this leads naturally to India's successful elections (R).
26. (A) As far as
The standard expression is "As far as X is concerned", meaning *regarding X*.
27. (B) By the way
By the way introduces a new or incidental point in conversation.
28. (D) Speaking of
Speaking of the wind means with reference to the topic just mentioned.
29. (B) Excuse me
Excuse me appropriately introduces a question expressing surprise or seeking an explanation.
30. (C) In some cases
It limits the statement: an unhappy childhood may lead to criminal behaviour in certain cases, not invariably.
31. (D) In other words
In other words is used to restate or clarify an idea in a different way.
32. (A) Understandably
The sentence means that many people understandably hesitate because they fear encouraging discrimination.
33. (B) Generally speaking
Generally speaking introduces a broad or general observation.
34. (C) Thus
Thus means therefore/consequently, introducing a resulting statement.
35. (A) Hence
Hence means therefore/as a consequence and appropriately introduces the committee's conclusion.
36. (B) Person or thing that attracts a lot of attention
A cynosure is a person or thing that is the centre of attention or admiration.
37. (A) Person of roughly the same age
A coeval is a person of the same age or from the same period.
38. (C) Return to earlier state
Retrogression means movement backwards or return to a less advanced/earlier condition.
39. (B) Money used to manage small expenses
An imprest is a fixed amount of money provided for minor or routine expenses.
40. (C) Swollen or distended
Turgid literally means swollen or distended; figuratively, it can also describe excessively ornate language.

come to participate in the function could not find a seat because the auditorium was over-crowded.”

42. (B) Q–S–P–R

Correct sentence: “She knew that the answer to her questions about life lay outside her existing life somewhere in the back of her mind.”

43. (B) Q–P–R–S

Correct sentence: “Inside the pages of all good works of literature lies the truth about some of the more challenging questions posed by humanity.”

44. (C) R–P–S–Q

Correct sentence: “For every stride of progress any nation takes on account of its economic successes, it takes two back if it is unable to address continuing social inequality.”

45. (A) S–R–P–Q

Correct sentence: “Amortisation is an accounting

period of time.”

46. (A) One way

The fixed construction is “There is more than one way to...” Hence, *one way* is correct.

47. (B) A picnic

Picnic is a singular countable noun here and requires the indefinite article: *organise a picnic*.

48. (D) Stood trial

The standard idiom is *stand trial*, meaning *to be tried in a court of law*. Therefore: *The accused stood trial before the judge*.

49. (C) Is under

The subject is singular—the manner—so the correct construction is: *The manner... is under scrutiny by the High Court*.

50. (C) WILL