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T.B.C. : B-ABVB-O-HPJ

Test Booklet Series

**TEST BOOKLET
ENGLISH****Time Allowed : Two Hours****Maximum Marks : 100****INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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SPOTTING ERRORS

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. Of all those involved with the accident none was seriously injured. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. Radar equipments that is to be used for ships must be installed carefully. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. New types of electrical circuits has been developed by our engineers. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. Recently I visited Kashmir and found the sceneries to be marvellous. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. It is of primary importance in swimming to learn to breathe properly. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
6. When the party was over, he looked around for the girl who had come with him. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
7. After we were driving for miles on the winding road I was suddenly sick. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
8. The forecast was for fair and warm weather and the day dawned dark and chill. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
9. To write, to speak or to act seems very easy. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
10. I have not had tea since two days. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
11. Beside his mother he has two aunts who stay with him. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
12. This photograph appears to be the best of the two. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

21.

spread all (a) above the world, lay emphasis on vocational training. (a) However,

(b) under

(c) over

22.

(b) Accordingly,

(c) Similarly,

23.

they are taught to make paper bags, (a) dubious wall hangings etc. This, of course,

(b) simple

(c) clumsy

24.

is quite (a) agreeable and admirable. But what about play and (a) sport?

(b) astute

(c) additional

25.

(b) game?

(c) grounds?

Passage - 2

Galileo used mathematical calculation as well as observation of nature and was the first astronomer to

26.

use a telescope. With an instrument of his own (a) experiment, Galileo observed Jupiter

(b) construction,

(c) calculation,

27.

and four of (a) the moons, the phases of Venus and the spots on the sun. His (a) observing

(b) their

(c) its .

28.

(b) observations

(c) observed

29.

and calculations confirmed that Copernicus and Kepler were right. He saw (a) by his own eyes

(b) from

(c) with

30.

and made other people (a) to see too that the earth was not the fixed center of (a) an universe

(b) see

(c) seeing

31.

(b) a

(c) the

32.

as Ptolemy had said. Galileo (a) instead made some important discoveries in mechanics. He did not

(b) also

(c) therefore

33.

- (a) as legend says drop cannon balls from the Leaning Tower of Pisa (a) having proved that all
 (b) as stories say (b) proving
 (c) as people say (c) to prove

34.

35.

- bodies fall at the (a) same speed, but he did roll balls (a) downside a slope to show that
 (b) equal (b) down over
 (c) similar (c) down

36.

37.

- the (a) track a body falls is proportionate (a) to the square of the time it takes to fall. Galileo
 (b) distance (b) of
 (c) path (c) with

38.

39.

- also noticed the regular (a) swings of the lamps in Pisa Cathedral; (a) these gave him the idea of
 (b) swinging (b) this
 (c) swaying (c) those

40.

the pendulum, a device that enabled him to make the clock a scientific instrument for the first time.

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions: Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

41. It's ten o'clock already. It's high time you went home.

- (a) you had gone
 (b) you were going
 (c) you had been
 (d) No Improvement

43. Our plans for the trip fell down because we had no money.

- (a) off
 (b) out
 (c) through
 (d) No Improvement

42. The students are playing volley-ball since 8 A.M.

- (a) were playing
 (b) have playing
 (c) have been playing
 (d) No Improvement

44. None of these groups has reported accurately on the prevailing situation.

- (a) have reported
 (b) was reported
 (c) has reporting
 (d) No Improvement

45. Among the athletes undergoing training Ramesh was easily the better.
- (a) best
 - (b) better
 - (c) the best
 - (d) No improvement
46. The earth moves round the sun, isn't it?
- (a) wasn't it?
 - (b) hasn't it?
 - (c) doesn't it?
 - (d) No improvement
47. Supposing if he is arrested what will he do ?
- (a) if he will be arrested
 - (b) he is arrested
 - (c) if he was arrested
 - (d) No Improvement
48. My students have been interesting in learning French.
- (a) have been interested
 - (b) are being interesting
 - (c) have also interesting
 - (d) No Improvement
49. Hardly I had fallen asleep, when the bell rang.
- (a) I was fallen
 - (b) had I fallen
 - (c) I fell asleep
 - (d) No improvement
50. These days, Radha finds it difficult to make both her ends meet.
- (a) both ends meet
 - (b) both the ends meet
 - (c) ends meet
 - (d) No Improvement
51. My mother always asks us to close the fan when we leave the room.
- (a) on the fan
 - (b) off the fans
 - (c) turn off the fan
 - (d) No Improvement
52. If she does not get more high salary, she will resign.
- (a) more higher salary
 - (b) high salaries
 - (c) a higher salary
 - (d) No Improvement
53. The parents should not discriminate from the girl child.
- (a) discriminate between
 - (b) discriminate against
 - (c) discriminate at
 - (d) No Improvement
54. Shakespeare's play 'Macbeth' is another of his greatest works.
- (a) one of his greatest
 - (b) best of his greatest
 - (c) greatest of his
 - (d) No Improvement
55. Some schools require children to wear black leather expensive shoes.
- (a) black expensive leather shoes
 - (b) expensive leather black shoes
 - (c) expensive black leather shoes
 - (d) No Improvement

56. It is a good thing for him should recognize his faults.
(a) that he to recognise his faults
(b) him recognizing his faults
(c) for him to recognize his faults
(d) No Improvement
57. Some boys speak their mother-tongue among one another.
(a) between them
(b) among themselves
(c) with them
(d) No Improvement
58. Prior than taking any decisions he always consults his lawyer.
(a) Prior to
(b) Previous to
(c) Prior as
(d) No Improvement
59. He does not know what the university is.
(a) an
(b) a
(c) one
(d) No Improvement
60. The Prime Minister called on the President.
(a) by
(b) in
(c) to
(d) No Improvement
61. No sooner did we reach the railway station when it began to rain.
(a) than
(b) and
(c) while
(d) No Improvement
62. Well-bred children always listen to their parents' advice.
(a) hear to
(b) agree
(c) obey
(d) No Improvement
63. We had not met since then, neither did I wish to meet him now.
(a) never did I wish
(b) nor did I wish
(c) did not I wish
(d) No Improvement
64. Even she had taken a taxi, she would have been late.
(a) Even if she had
(b) Although she had
(c) As if she had
(d) No Improvement
65. He felt sure of his success, though he was beginning to get worried.
(a) his succeed
(b) his successes
(c) being succeeded
(d) No Improvement

COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section there are **four** short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions 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

Much rhapsodical nonsense has been written about the "Mona Lisa" and her enigmatic smile, and there have been endless speculations as to her character and the meaning of her expression. It is all beside the mark. The truth is that the "Mona Lisa" is a study of modeling. Leonardo da Vinci had discovered that the expression of smiling is much more a matter of modeling of the cheek and of the forms below the eye than of the change in the line of the lips. It interested him to produce a smile wholly by these delicate changes of surface; hence the mysterious expression.

66. The word *rhapsodical* as used in the passage means
- (a) plain
 - (b) unreadable
 - (c) enthusiastic
 - (d) uniformed
67. "Mona Lisa" is the name of
- (a) a beautiful woman who made history in ancient Rome
 - (b) a famous painting
 - (c) the artist's mistress
 - (d) an art technique
68. The truth about the "Mona Lisa" is that it is a study in
- (a) feminine psychology
 - (b) facial expression
 - (c) feminine form
 - (d) modeling
69. The painter was able to produce that strange smile on Mona Lisa's face by
- (a) delicate changes on the surface of cheeks below the eyes
 - (b) using bright colours
 - (c) using a painting knife
 - (d) looking constantly at a smiling model while painting
70. The author of the above passage has examined 'Mona Lisa' from
- (a) an idealistic angle
 - (b) an imaginary point of view
 - (c) a purely artistic angle
 - (d) a scientific and realistic standpoint

Passage-II

It is possible to give wedding presents, birthday and Christmas presents, without any thought of affection at all, they can be ordered by postcard; but the unbirthday present demands the nicest care. It is therefore the best of all, and it is the only kind to which the golden rule of present-giving imperatively applies - the golden rule which insists that you must never give to another person anything that you would not rather keep: nothing that does not cost you a pang to part from. It would be better if this rule governed the choice also of those other three varieties of gifts, but they can be less exacting.

71. The author says that wedding, birthday and Christmas presents
- (a) are always indicators of the giver's affection
 - (b) may not always be given with any thought of affection
 - (c) are given only to flatter the recipient
 - (d) are given only to fulfil an obligation
72. 'They can be ordered by postcard' means that
- (a) the present may only be a postcard
 - (b) the present would be an expensive one
 - (c) the choice does not involve much care
 - (d) the present would not be worth giving

73. The 'unbirthday' present is the best of all because
- (a) it cannot be ordered by postcard
 - (b) it means giving expensive presents
 - (c) its choice needs the utmost care
 - (d) other occasions are better than birthdays for giving presents
74. A 'golden rule' is a rule which
- (a) brings profit
 - (b) is very important
 - (c) is very difficult
 - (d) is very easy
75. The writer is of the view that one should give a present that
- (a) one would like to possess oneself
 - (b) one would like to get rid of
 - (c) cannot be ordered by mail
 - (d) is highly expensive and attractive

Passage-III

People project their mental processes into their handwriting. They subconsciously shape and organise their letters, words and lines in ways that directly reflect their personalities. This explains why no two handwritings are - or even can be - alike; the medium is just too personal. Everyday observation confirms the link between handwriting and personality, at least in an elementary way. Precise people construct their words with care, slowly and exactly; dynamic people dash them off. Flamboyant people boldly cover half a page with a few words and a signature, whose size fittingly reflects their expansive sense of self. Most of us have made such observations. But it takes a practiced eye to discern the scores of variations and interpret the subtle interplay of forces at work in any given handwriting. In fact in Europe, handwriting analysis known as graphology, now enjoys scientific acceptance and common use.

76. If you are a showy and colourful person, your handwriting is likely to be
- (a) neat and slow
 - (b) dashing and careless
 - (c) bold and large
 - (d) legible but small
77. Graphology is
- (a) the study of graphs
 - (b) the analysis of handwriting
 - (c) a special branch of phonetics
 - (d) a graphical description of handwriting
78. Handwriting analysis is
- (a) not useful to us
 - (b) an elementary study
 - (c) an imprecise science
 - (d) a means of studying personality
79. According to the author, people are:
- (a) not conscious of what they write
 - (b) aggressive in the nature of their writing
 - (c) not conscious of the way they write
 - (d) not used to personal writing
80. The fact that handwriting is related to personality
- (a) has been noticed by most people
 - (b) is appreciated by dynamic people
 - (c) is restricted to persons who write carefully
 - (d) is known only to graphologists

Passage-IV

The simplest method of welding two pieces of metal together is known as pressure welding. The ends of metal are heated to a white heat — for iron, the welding temperature should be about 1300°C — in a flame. At this temperature the metal becomes plastic. The ends are then pressed or hammered together, and the joint is smoothed off. Care must be taken to ensure that the surfaces are thoroughly clean first, for dirt will weaken the weld. Moreover, the heating of iron or steel to a high temperature cause oxidation, and a film of oxide is formed on the heated surfaces. For this reason, a flux is applied to the heated metal. At welding heat, the flux melts, and the oxide particles are dissolved in it together with any other impurities which may be present. The metal surfaces are pressed together, and the flux is squeezed out from the centre of the weld. A number of different types of weld may be used, but for fairly thick bars of metals, a vee-shaped weld should normally be employed. It is rather stronger than the ordinary butt weld.

81. The simplest way of welding two pieces of metal together is
- (a) heating the metal
 - (b) holding it in a flame
 - (c) coating the metal with plastic
 - (d) hammering heated pieces
82. Unless the surfaces are cleaned first
- (a) the metal will not take white heat
 - (b) the resulting weld will be weak
 - (c) the joint will be rough
 - (d) the metal will be less plastic
83. When iron is heated to about 1300 degree centigrade
- (a) flames turn from white to blue
 - (b) chemical reaction starts
 - (c) oxide film is found on its surfaces
 - (d) it turns into steel
84. The flux is used to
- (a) make the metal plastic
 - (b) cool the heated metal
 - (c) cover up any dirt
 - (d) dissolve oxide and other impurities
85. For fairly thick bars of metals
- (a) a vee shaped weld should be used
 - (b) ordinary butt weld should be used
 - (c) a number of different types of weld may be used
 - (d) a pressure weld may be used

SYNONYMS

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the underlined word.

86. All these items have been marked down.
(a) reserved
(b) packed up
(c) reduced in price
(d) entered
87. How can you have the effrontery to ask for another loan?
(a) right
(b) impudence
(c) heart
(d) courage
88. There was a devastating attack on his work.
(a) terrible
(b) casual
(c) unethical
(d) motivated
89. The committee conducted an exhaustive inquiry.
(a) time-consuming
(b) complicated
(c) renewed
(d) thorough
90. He is just laying up a lot of trouble for himself.
(a) clearing
(b) accumulating
(c) accepting
(d) removing
91. He fought the demon with all his might.
(a) heaviness
(b) strength
(c) density
(d) popularity
92. Devotees believe that God dwells in their heart.
(a) lives
(b) insists
(c) travels
(d) enters
93. Not everyone can respond to a difficult question quickly.
(a) discuss
(b) argue
(c) answer
(d) deny
94. The sage did not want to be bothered with mundane concerns.
(a) worldly
(b) meaningless
(c) trivial
(d) superfluous
95. Mountaineering in bad weather is dangerous.
(a) threatening
(b) shaky
(c) perilous
(d) slippery

96. Stellar groupings tend to be unlimited.

- (a) lengthy
- (b) heavenly
- (c) huge
- (d) infinite

97. One who rules with unlimited power is called a dictator.

- (a) anarchist
- (b) autocrat
- (c) egoist
- (d) sychophant

98. He was not ready with his annual accounts.

- (a) yearly
- (b) important
- (c) monthly
- (d) permanent

99. Society cannot depend upon a fanatic for guidance.

- (a) optimist
- (b) martyr
- (c) bigot
- (d) anarchist

100. A busy person cannot waste his time on trivial issues.

- (a) unimportant
- (b) rude
- (c) crude
- (d) tribal

ANTONYMS

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

101. The officer exaggerated the damage caused by the rowdies.

- (a) underwrote
- (b) condemned
- (c) ignored
- (d) underestimated

103. His officer was a very strict person.

- (a) pleasant
- (b) open hearted
- (c) lenient
- (d) indifferent

102. The speaker was unable to pacify the crowd.

- (a) excite
- (b) antagonize
- (c) threaten
- (d) challenge

104. Servitude is not helpful for mental growth.

- (a) Disservice
- (b) Retirement
- (c) Freedom
- (d) Termination

105. His attitude to poor people is deplorable.

- (a) commendable
- (b) miserable
- (c) equitable
- (d) desirable

106. The guest made derogatory remarks about the food he was served.

- (a) interesting
- (b) complimentary
- (c) unnecessary
- (d) cheerful

107. He has an aversion to milk.

- (a) dear
- (b) loving
- (c) liking
- (d) pet

108. The paucity of good teachers is the chief reason for the present condition of these schools.

- (a) presence
- (b) surplus
- (c) appointment
- (d) retention

109. Don't you think his account of things was monotonous?

- (a) agreeable
- (b) acceptable
- (c) varied
- (d) indecent

110. Spurious drugs can prove to be fatal.

- (a) Virtuous
- (b) Inferior
- (c) Genuine
- (d) Contemptuous

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given below it. Select the word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

111. We must not _____ the real and important advances science has made.

- (a) oppose
- (b) question
- (c) ignore
- (d) doubt

113. "What did you think of the film?" "_____, I didn't like it very much."

- (a) To be honest
- (b) Being honest
- (c) To be fair
- (d) In honesty

112. These trousers are too long, _____ the length please.

- (a) diminish
- (b) lessen
- (c) curtail
- (d) reduce

114. He _____ in this school since 2010.

- (a) studied
- (b) was studying
- (c) has been studying
- (d) had studied

115. "His parents died when he was young."
"I think that's why he has _____ problems."

- (a) too many
- (b) so many
- (c) any more
- (d) much more

116. _____ if he is willing to fit in with the plans of the group.

- (a) There is no objection to him joining the party
- (b) There is no objection on his joining the party
- (c) There is no objection to his joining the party
- (d) There was no objection for his joining the party

117. Having secured the highest marks in the class, _____.

- (a) the college had offered him a scholarship
- (b) he was offered a scholarship by the college
- (c) a scholarship was offered him by the college
- (d) a college scholarship had been offered to him

118. After they _____ lunch, the boys ran outside.

- (a) have eaten
- (b) had eaten
- (c) were eating
- (d) would eat

119. As he was _____ and had saved enough money, his family escaped misery when he died suddenly.

- (a) prudent
- (b) preparatory
- (c) persistent
- (d) providential

120. Some mysteries remain in desert research : especially relating to why some regions, once fertile, are now _____.

- (a) blossoming
- (b) cultivable
- (c) barren
- (d) irrigated