



Brahmastra Academy

CELEBRATING KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSIVELY

GENERAL ENGLISH

1. Spotting the Errors
2. Vocabulary
3. Antonyms
4. Synonyms
5. Sentence Improvement
6. Sentence Completion
7. Jumbled Sentences and Paragraphs
8. Comprehension

TREND ANALYSIS

(2016-2014)

S.No.	Chapter Name	2016 (I)	2015 (II)	2015 (I)	2014 (II)
1	Spotting the Errors	10	9	15	10
2	Antonyms	11	5	4	10
3	Synonyms	10	5	4	10
4	Sentence Improvement	10	10	15	10
5	Jumbled Sentences and Paragraphs	-	6	6	-
6	Fillers	9	15	-	10
7	Reading Comprehension	-	-	-	-
8	Cloze Test	-	-	6	-
Total		50	50	50	50

01

SPOTTING THE ERRORS

Generally, 10 to 15 questions based on spotting the errors are asked in NDA/NA exam. In this type of questions, the given sentences are divided into three parts with each part marked as (a), (b) and (c). We have to choose that part as our answer which has an error. If there is no error in any part, then choose option (d) as your answer.



‘Spotting the errors’ is that area of English language, where the grammatical skills of the candidates are comprehensively tested. Therefore, it can be said to be the most important part of the language proficiency test.

This is an integrated grammar exercise, so it covers all the grammatical parts. *This includes*

- Parts of speech
- Number, gender, cases and degrees
- Confusing words
- Usages of tenses
- Non-finites
- Determiners and articles

All these areas are to be studied thoroughly to score high in the NDA examination.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTION

Each question consists of a complex sentence, which is divided into **three** or **four parts**. One of the parts contains an **error**. The candidate has to spot the error and mark the incorrect option/part. Incorrect part of the sentence is the **right option**. In case, the sentence does not contain any error, option (d) needs to be selected.

Direction Which part of the following sentence is erroneous? In case there is no error, choose option (d).

Question The train should arrive at 7:30 in the morning but it was almost an hour late No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Ans. (a) In the given sentence, option (a) is given as ‘The train should arrive’. It should be ‘The train should have arrived’. Use of Present Perfect Tense is required here for an obligation. So, **option (a)** has an error and it is the right option.

NOUN

Noun is the name of a person, place or a thing apart from intangible things.

Examples of Noun are Akshay, Neha, Delhi, New York, Cup, Chair, Truth, Charity, etc.

Kinds of Noun

1. **Common Noun** It is a name given to every person or thing of the same class or kind.
e.g. - Boy, girl, fan, chair, etc.
2. **Proper Noun** Details of a common noun are signified by proper noun.
e.g. - Amit, Amita, Polar fan, Supreme chair, etc.
3. **Material Noun** It is a substance, a material or an ingredient we can see and touch which is used for making things.
e.g. - Gold, coal, wheat, rubber, etc.
4. **Collective Noun** It is the name of a group of persons or things.
e.g. - Army, police, mob, crowd, parliament, fleet, flock, team, etc.
5. **Abstract Noun** It is the name of a feeling, quality or a state.
e.g. - **Feeling** Love, fear, hate, anger, respect, pleasure, etc.
- **Quality** Strength, pitch, innocence, gluttony, judgement, obedience, beauty, etc.
- **State** Weariness, tiredness, mercy, birth, death, etc.
5. Collective nouns take a plural verb and are substituted by a plural pronoun when the group members do not behave as a whole but take different directions.
e.g. - The jury ~~is~~ / *are* divided in ~~its~~ / *their* decision.
- The Ministry *are* much divided in *their* opinion regarding the foreign policy.
6. Collective nouns, even when they denote living beings, are considered to be of neuter gender.
e.g. - India has a big army and *it* is divided into three major divisions.
7. Young children and lower animals are also referred to as neuter gender.
e.g. - The baby started crying when *it* was hungry.
- The lizard lost *its* tail when *it* was frightened.
8. When objects without life are personified, they are considered either of masculine or of feminine gender. Masculine Gender is used for strength, violence, anger and vengeance. It is used with sun, death, summer, winter.
e.g. - Nature has taken *his* vengeance by claiming lives of 100 persons.
- The sun, with *his* brilliance, came out of the clouds.

These sentences emphasise the strong masculine traits of nature and the sun, 'vengeance' and 'brilliance', so the masculine gender 'his' is used.

Feminine Gender is used for beauty, gentleness and gracefulness. It is used with earth, moon, spring, nature and even for sun.

- e.g. - Nature offers ~~its~~ / *her* lap to those who seek it.
- The sun, with *her* warmth, provided relief from the bitter cold.

The tender feminine traits of nature and the sun are revealed. So, the feminine gender (her) is used.

Rules of Noun

1. Articles are not used before material nouns.
e.g. - *The* leather is used in making shoes. (X)
- Leather is used in making shoes. (✓)
2. Material nouns and abstract nouns are not used in plural.
e.g. - Gold, Copper, Wood, Steel, etc.
- *Cares* of the old is necessary. (X)
- *Care* of the old is necessary. (✓)
3. Proper nouns are sometimes used as common nouns.
e.g. - Samudragupta is *the* Napoleon of India.
- Kalidas is *the* Shakespeare of India.
In these two sentences, the proper nouns Napoleon and Shakespeare are used as common nouns.
4. Collective nouns usually take a singular verb and are substituted by a singular pronoun.
e.g. - The jury *has* given *its* verdict.
- The team *has* performed to *its* potential.
9. Units of counting, i.e., pair, dozen, score, hundred, thousand, etc, when used after numbers retain their singular form.
e.g. - Ten pair, Five dozen, Ten score, Five hundred, Ten thousand, Five lakh, Ten crore, Five million, Ten billion, etc.
- My friend bought two *dozen* / ~~dozens~~ eggs from the market.

Here, the quantity is mentioned before the dozen, so we have its singular form.

- e.g. - My friend bought *dozens* of eggs from the market.

The quantity is not mentioned in the above sentence, so we use the plural form 'dozens'.

- e.g. - Sunil Gavaskar scored *thousands* of runs in his career.

The exact number of runs is not given in the above sentence.

10. In a compound noun, a compound word is not used in plural if a noun does the work of an adjective.

- e.g. - He is pursuing a two year/~~years~~ diploma course.
 - He is a fifteen year/~~years~~ old boy.
 - I have got a hundred rupee note.
 - He ran a five mile race.
 - They went on a fifteen day tour.
 - The diploma course he is pursuing, is of two years.
 - The boy is of fifteen years.
 - I have a note of hundred rupees.
 - The race he ran was of five miles.
 - Their tour was of fifteen days.

11. *The following nouns are used only in plural.*

- Names of instruments, which have two parts forming a kind of pair. Like scissors, spectacles, glasses, tongs, etc.
 e.g. - Scissors *are* / ~~is~~ used to cut.
 - My pair of spectacles *is* very expensive.
 Here, we use singular form 'is' as the word 'pair' is added before the word 'spectacles'.
- Certain articles of dress like trousers, shorts, jeans, etc.
 e.g. - Jeans *are* in vogue these days.
- Certain collective nouns (although they are singular in form). Police, cattle, gentry, peasantry, clergy, people, company, poultry, majority, artillery, infantry, etc.
 e.g. - Police *have* reached the crime scene.
 - Cattle *are* grazing in the field.
- Certain other nouns are thanks, assets, premises, alms, proceeds, contents, refreshments, orders, repairs, requirements, rations, statistics (*collection of data*), credentials, etc.
 e.g. - Court should make it mandatory for the ministers to declare their *assets*.
 - Alms *were* distributed in the beggars.

12. Some plural forms are commonly used in singular like Mathematics, Statistics, Physics, Economics (*All subjects*), Gymnastics, News, Innings, Series, Measles, Rabies, Mumps, Rickets, Summons, Names of Books, etc.

13. Uncountable nouns are used in the singular forms only. Indefinite article (a, an) is not used before them, nor are they (a, an) used with plural verbs. 'Much' is used in place of 'Many' for denoting plurality.

Some of the important nouns of this category are as follow

Advice, information, hair, luggage, business, work, word (promise), mischief, bread, scenery, abuse, vacation, evidence, employment, alphabet, poetry, furniture, baggage, trouble, fuel, wheat, rice, stationary are material nouns.

- e.g. - (a) He gave me *an* information. (X)
 He gave me information. (✓)
 - (b) You should be true to your *words*. (X)
 You should be true to your word. (✓)
 - (c) He was punished for committing (X)
many mischiefs.
 He was punished for committing (✓)
 much mischief.

Numbers of Noun

There are two kinds of numbers of nouns, which are as follow

Singular Noun It refers to one (single) person, thing, etc. e.g. boy, girl, table, man, etc.

Plural Noun It refers to more than one persons, things, etc. e.g. cities, boys, girls, men, etc.

- Sometimes plurals are made by changing the inside vowel.

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Foot	Feet
Tooth	Teeth
Mouse	Mice

- Sometimes plurals are made by adding 's' to the principal word of a compound noun. e.g.

Singular	Plural
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law
Vice-Admiral	Vice-Admirals
Court Martial	Courts Martial
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Runner-up	Runners-up
Looker-on	Lookers-on

- Some miscellaneous ones are as follow*

Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen
Datum	Data
Medium	Media
Stratum	Strata
Index	Indices
Formula	Formulae
Lacuna	Lacunae
Alumnus	Alumni
Corrigendum	Corrigenda
Erratum	Errata
Syllabus	Syllabi

- Nouns like sheep, deer, offspring, cod, fish, salmon, etc have the same form in both the numbers.

Cases

There are three types of cases

1. Nominative Case

A noun or pronoun is in the nominative case if it is used as the subject of a verb.

e.g. - *Sachin Tendulkar* scored a century.

Clue Put *Who* in active sentence and *What* in passive sentence before the verb.

2. Objective Case

A noun or pronoun is in the objective case if it is used as the object of a verb.

e.g. - Sachin Tendulkar scored *a century* (Active).
- A century was scored by *Sachin Tendulkar* (Passive).

Clue Put *What* in active sentence and *Whom* in the passive sentence after the subject and the verb.

3. Possessive Case

A noun is said to be in the possessive case if it denotes possession, authorship, origin, kind.

e.g. - *Amit's* house is at the back-side.

How is Possessive Case Formed

- By adding's to a singular noun.
- By adding's to plural nouns not ending in s.
e.g. - *Children's* school, *Men's* club.
- By adding only an apostrophe to a plural noun ending in s.
e.g. - *Boys'*, *victims'*, *pilgrims'*.
- By adding only an apostrophe to a singular noun when there are hissing sounds.
e.g. - *Jesus'* blessings, for *peace'* sake, for *conscience'* sake.

Rules of Possessive Case

- In case of a compound noun, the possessive sign is attached only to the last word.
e.g. - *My brother-in-law's* marriage.
- *The Queen-of-England's* residence.
- When two or more nouns show joint possession, the apostrophe sign is put with the latter only.
e.g. - Dharmendra is *Sunny* and *Bobby's* father.
- The words his, hers, its, theirs, yours, ours are possessive and they are not written with the possessive sign.
e.g. - Neither did his efforts succeed nor ~~your's~~/yours.
- The adverb 'else' combined with indefinite pronouns (somebody, anybody, etc) is expressed in possessive case as 'somebody else's' in place of 'somebody's else'.
e.g. - Is it your house? I thought it is ~~somebody's~~ else-/somebody else's?

v. The words **church, house, school, shop** are often omitted after a possessive case.

e.g. - Yesterday, I met my friend at *St John's*.

vi. The possessive case is chiefly used with the names of living things.

vii. The possessive case is also used with nouns denoting time, space or weight.

e.g. - *Stone's* throw away distance

- *A minute's* time

- *A day's* journey

Confusing Nouns

Words	Meaning	Example
Advice	Singular means an opinion or suggestion.	The teacher gave many <i>pieces of advice</i> to the students before the exam.
Advices	Plural (Advices) means information.	The invigilator gave <i>advices</i> to the students before the exam.
Cloth	Singular means unfinished product.	We give <i>cloth</i> to tailor to get the <i>clothes</i> stitched.
Clothes	Plural means garments.	
Colour	Singular and plural means red, green, etc.	A realist sees true <i>colours</i> of a <i>colour</i> .
Colours	(Plural only) implies 'true personality of someone'.	
Force	Singular means strength.	
Forces	Plural means the military organisations for air, land and sea.	<i>Forces</i> landed at the disputed spot on time.
Content	Singular means satisfaction.	I am <i>content</i> with the <i>contents</i> of this book.
Contents	Plural means parts.	
Light	Singular means radiance.	There was a <i>light</i> on the ascetic's face.
Lights	Singular and plural means lamps.	Diwali is a festival of <i>lights</i> .
People	Singular is used when we are talking about masses.	<i>People</i> of India, <i>Peoples</i> of Europe.
Peoples	Plural means people belonging to different cultures and ethnicities.	
Practice	Singular means exercise of a profession.	It is compulsory for new doctors that they have a <i>practice</i> in villages for 2 years in the beginning of their career.
Practices	(Both singular and plural) means habit.	
Custom	Singular means tradition.	One should respect one's <i>custom</i> and traditions.
Customs	Plural means a department.	The <i>customs</i> department seized illegal goods at the airport.

Words Denoting Groups

1. An *army* of soldiers.
2. An *alliance* of states, powers, etc.
3. An *assembly* of representatives.
4. An *attendance* of servants, persons.
5. An *audience* of listeners.
6. A *band* of musicians, followers.
7. A *batch* of pupils, candidates.
8. A *battery* of guns.
9. A *bench* of judges or magistrates.
10. A *block* of houses, buildings.
11. A *body* of men, soldiers, police, laws, etc.
12. A *brigade* of cavalry, infantry or artillery.
13. A *bundle* of hay.
14. A *bouquet* of flowers.
15. A *board* of trustees or directors.
16. A *caravan* of merchants.
17. A *code* of laws.
18. A *congress* of representatives.
19. A *century* of runs (in cricket).
20. A *cloud* of locusts.
21. A *cluster* of islands.
22. A *constellation* of stars.
23. A *course* of lectures.
24. A *consignment* of goods.
25. A *catalogue* of books (*i.e.*, their names).
26. A *circle* of friends, acquaintances.
27. A *clan* of people.
28. A *clique* of persons (belonging to a body).
29. A *commonwealth* of bees.
30. A *concourse* of people.
31. A *confederacy* of persons, nations, states.
32. A *confederation* of persons, powers, states.
33. A *conference* of preachers, delegates.
34. A *congregation* of worshippers.
35. A *convoy* of ships.
36. A *corporation* of people.
37. A *corps* of soldiers, volunteers, police.
38. A *curriculum* of studies.
39. A *crew* of sailors.
40. A *herd* of cattle (*i.e.* cattle pasturing).
41. An *escort* of soldiers.
42. A *fraction* of people (engaged in politics).
43. A *family* of plants, languages.
44. A *federation* of states.

SPOTTING THE ERRORS SET 1

✓ ERRORS OF NOUN

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

1. Order has been issued (a)/ for his transfer to another district (b)/ but he has not received them so far. (c)/ No error (d)
2. Although she has studied (a)/ English for almost a year (b)/ she is yet to learn the alphabets. (c)/ No error (d)
3. There are two scores of books (a)/ which are lying (b)/ unused in the library. (c)/ No error (d)
4. Children are prone (a)/ to making mischiefs (b)/ if they have nothing to do. (c)/ No error (d)
5. Sheeps are economically useful (a)/ and so they are reared (b)/ in the hills. (c)/ No error (d)
6. I have not gone through (a)/ the letter and so I am not aware (b)/ of its content. (c)/ No error (d)
7. I shall not attend the meeting (a)/ since I have many works to complete (b)/ within allotted time. (c)/ No error (d)
8. It is a pity (a)/ that even five years old boys (b)/ are engaged in hazardous factories. (c)/ No error (d)
9. You should always be (a)/ true to your words (b)/ if you are to succeed in life. (c)/ No error (d)
10. I gave him (a)/ two hundred rupees notes (b)/ for depositing. (c)/ No error (d)
11. It is not my business (a)/ to give an advice to those (b)/ who are not sensible enough to deal with their own problems. (c)/ No error (d)
12. I don't think (a)/ it is your house (b)/ It is somebody's else. (c)/ No error (d)

13. She misplaced her spectacle (a)/ and is now feeling (b)/ great difficulty in studying. (c)/ No error (d)
14. Arabian Nights are (a)/ a collection of (b)/ very interesting episodes of adventure. (c)/ No error (d)
15. I hope to visit (a)/ my uncle only next year (b)/ during summer vacations. (c)/ No error (d)
16. Ration has run out (a)/ and the District Magistrate (b)/ has been informed. (c)/ No error (d)

17. The table's wood (a)/ is infested with mite (b)/ and I am likely to dispose it off. (c)/ No error (d)
18. The morale of the army (a)/ was high because the news (b)/ coming from the front are very encouraging. (c)/ No error (d)
19. I can't come to you now (a)/ because a lot of works (b)/ remains to be done. (c)/ No error (d)
20. A farmer was leading oxes (a)/ to his field for ploughing (b)/ early in the morning. (c)/ No error (d)

➤ EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) When a person is assigned to a new station, he receives his 'orders'. This is a set of instructions, including where to be, when to be there etc. So, the correct sentence would be 'Orders have been issued'
2. (c) 'Alphabet' is the set of letters in a language. e.g. English alphabet has 26 letters from A-Z. In the given sentence, we will use 'alphabet' instead of 'alphabets'.
3. (a) When a quantity is given before 'score' like '2' or '5' etc, 'score' is not used in the plural form e.g., two score of books.
4. (b) The word 'mischief' does not have a plural form. Hence, 'mischief' would be used.
5. (a) The plural of 'sheep' is 'sheep'. In the given sentence, the word 'sheeps' is incorrect.
6. (c) The word 'content' is used in its plural form 'contents' when it is used to mean 'something contained'. So, the given sentence will have 'contents' instead of 'content'.
7. (b) As 'work' is an uncountable noun we need to use 'much work' instead of 'many works'.
8. (b) As we know that in a compound noun, a compound word is not used in plural if a noun does the work of an adjective.
In the given sentence, 'five years old' is an adjective of noun 'boys'. So, 'five year old' would be used instead of 'five years old'.
9. (b) 'True to your word' means 'promise'. In the given sentence, the phrase 'true to your words' is incorrect.
10. (b) In the given sentence, 'two hundred rupees' is used as an adjective of the noun 'notes'. It should be 'two hundred rupee'.
11. (b) As 'advice' is an uncountable noun, the article 'an' would not be used before it.
12. (c) The possessive pronoun in the given sentence 'somebody's else' is incorrectly used. Its correct usage will be 'somebody else's'.
13. (a) The correct usage of 'spectacle' is 'spectacles'.
14. (a) The book 'Arabian Nights' is a singular noun. So, 'are' would be replaced by 'is'.
15. (c) The correct use of 'vacations' is 'vacation'.
16. (a) 'Rations have run out' should be used.
17. (a) 'The table's wood' does not seem appropriate. It should be replaced by 'The wood of the table' which makes sense.
18. (c) 'News' is used as a singular noun. So, 'coming from the front is very encouraging' would be used.
19. (b) As 'work' is an uncountable noun, 'because a lot of work' would be used.
20. (a) The plural of 'ox' is 'oxen'. In the sentence, 'oxes' is used instead of 'oxen' which is incorrect.

PRONOUN

Words used in place of nouns are called pronoun. Generally, pronoun are words used in place of nouns. They are used to avoid the repetition of noun word in a sentence. e.g. I saw a boy on the roof. *He* seemed to recognise me.

In this example, the pronoun 'he' is italicised, used instead of repeating the noun 'boy' which is underlined.

Kinds of Pronoun

Personal Pronouns

This pronoun refers or is related to the words which are used in place of nouns referring to person. *Personal pronouns have the following categorisations*

1st Person : The one(s) speaking (I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours).

2nd Person : The one(s) spoken to (you, your, yours).

3rd Person : The one(s) spoken about (he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, they, their, theirs).

Persons	Nominative Case		Objective Case		Possessive Case	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I Person	I	We	Me	Us	My/Mine	Our/Ours
II Person	You	You	You	You	Your/Yours	Your/Yours
III Person						
Male	He	} They	Him	} Them	His	} Their/Theirs
Female	She		Her		Her/Hers	
Neuter	It		It		Its	

Rules of Personal Pronouns

1. A personal pronoun must be of the same number, gender and person as the noun for which it stands, i.e. antecedent should agree with the noun.
e.g. - I am not one of those who believe everything
~~I~~ / *they* see.
- Every man must love *his* / ~~her~~ / *their* country.
- He is one of the best boys that *have* played here.

2. The component of the verb *to be* (*is, am, are, was, were, will, shall*), when it is expressed by a pronoun, should be in the nominative case.

To be means

<i>Is</i>	:	He, She, It
<i>Am</i>	:	I
<i>Are</i>	:	We, You, They
<i>Was</i>	:	I, He, She, It
<i>Were</i>	:	We, You, They
<i>Will</i>	:	You, He, She, It, They
<i>Shall</i>	:	I, We

e.g. - It is ~~me~~ / *I*.

- It will be *he* / ~~him~~ who is going to win.
- Was it ~~her~~ / *she* who did it for you.

3. If a pronoun is used as the object of the verb or of a preposition, it should be in the objective case.

- e.g. - He was shouting at ~~I~~ / *me*.
- He was teaching ~~he~~ / *him*.
- The sweets are to be distributed among *you, him* and *me*.

4. Objective case is used after the following words *let, like, but*, etc.

- e.g. - It is no one else but ~~he~~ / *him* who has done the crime.
- He likes *me*.
- Let *him* come inside.

5. Words such as *as good as, as well as, as soon as, as beautiful as, as intelligent as, etc* are followed by nominative case.

- e.g. - When it comes to providing news, no one is as good as *he*.
- In studies he is as good as *he*.

6. **2, 3, 1 Rule** The second person should come before the third and the third person before the first. This case applies to singular pronouns only.

- e.g. - *I, You and He* are good friends. (X)
- *You, He and I* are good friends. (✓)

7. **1, 2, 3 Rule** 2, 3, 1 becomes 1, 2, 3 when we are talking about plural pronouns.

- e.g. - *We, You, and They* will go to the party.
- *We, You and They* will take dinner at *our/ their / your* house.

Exception When it comes to confessing something or committing a crime, 2, 3, 1 gets changed to 1, 2, 3 for all types of pronouns.

- e.g. - *I, you and he* will be punished for the crime.

8. When a pronoun stands for a collective noun, it must be in the neuter gender. But if the collective noun denotes separation or division, the pronoun used is plural.
e.g. - The jury gave *its* decision unanimously.
- The jury *were* divided in *their* opinion.
9. When two or more nouns are joined by 'and', the pronoun used would be plural.
e.g. - Ram *and* Mohan went to their school.
- Suresh *and* members of his family have completed their work.

Case I *Separate persons, the pronoun used for them must be plural.*

Case II *Same person, the pronoun used for them must be singular.*

[**Hint** If a single Article is used before the nouns, the verb and the pronoun are both singular, because the reference is to a singular person only].

- e.g. - The Comptroller and Auditor General
has / ~~*have*~~ submitted *his* / ~~*their*~~ report.
- The Chairman and the Managing Director
~~*has*~~ / *have* submitted ~~*his*~~ / *their* report.

10. When two or more singular nouns are joined by or, either-or or neither-nor, the pronoun and the verb should be singular.
e.g. - Either Raj or Amar *is* doing *his* duty.
11. Whenever one singular and one plural noun are used with either-or or neither-nor, the plural noun always comes second. In this case, the verb and the pronoun both become plural.
e.g. - Neither Amit nor his friends ~~*was*~~ / *were* present in *their* house.
12. While writing question tag, the subject and verb must be according to the main sentence.
e.g. - Our minister is intelligent, *isn't he*?
- The boys are not enjoying themselves, *are they*?
- They went to Delhi yesterday, *didn't they*?

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns are pronouns that refer back to the subject of the sentence. They end in-self, as in singular form, or-selves in plural form.

e.g. - Myself, themselves, yourself, ourselves etc.

Rules of Reflexive Pronouns

1. The reflexive pronoun is used with the following words absent, avail, apply, enjoy, pride, resign, acquit, revenge, exert, adapt, adjust, etc.
e.g. - He absented *himself* from the class.
- He acquitted *himself* admirably in the meeting.

2. With the following words, reflexive pronouns are not used Bathe, break, feed, hide, turn, move, rest, qualify, stop, etc.
e.g. - We *bathed* in the river.
- We *fed* at the motel.
3. A reflexive pronoun cannot be used as a substitute for the subject.
e.g. - Amit and I / ~~*myself*~~ were present on the site.
- I / ~~*Myself*~~ will see to it that you do not get the job.

Demonstrative Pronouns

The pronouns that are used to point out the objects to which they refer are called demonstrative pronouns like these, that, those, such, it, this, etc.

e.g. - *That* is the book I was looking for.

Rules of Demonstrative Pronouns

1. Do not commit the error of omission by forgetting to use 'that' (for plural use 'those').
e.g. - The Mumbai Film Studio is *bigger than* Noida. (X)
- The Mumbai Film Studio is bigger *than that* of Noida. (✓)
2. Pronoun 'it' comes before the phrase or clause to which it refers, whereas 'this' follows the phrase or clause it refers to.
e.g. - *This* is true that India has won the match. (X)
- *It* is true that India has won the match. (✓)

Indefinite Pronouns

When a pronoun refers to a person or a thing in a general way, but not to any person or thing in particular, it is called indefinite pronoun like any, anyone, none, someone, everyone, everybody, one, etc.

Rules of Indefinite Pronouns

1. One, if used in a sentence, always repeats itself.
e.g. - *One* must respect ~~*his*~~ / *one's* country for ~~*his*~~ / *one's* sake.
- *One* must obey ~~*their*~~ / *one's* elders.
2. When we are not talking specifically about females, only masculine gender is used.
e.g. - Everyone was getting ready for *his* / ~~*her*~~ show.
- Everyone of the Miss India contestants was getting ready for *her* show.
3. 'Either' is replaced by 'anyone' when we are talking about more than two persons or things. Same is the case with 'none' or 'neither'.
e.g. - I couldn't contact ~~*either*~~ / *anyone* of the three.
- *Anyone* of the three can come in.
- *None* / ~~*Neither*~~ of his body parts is defective.
4. 'Each other' should be used in speaking of two persons or things, 'one another' in speaking of more than two.
e.g. - We should love *one another*.

Relative Pronouns

This pronoun refers or relates to some noun which comes after this pronoun. Besides, it acts as a conjunction also because it connects two sentences.

- e.g. - Who, whom, which, where, etc.
- He is the boy *who* has topped the class.

Rules of Relative Pronouns

1. 'Who' is used for subject and 'Whom' for object.
e.g. - *Who* are you?
- *Whom* were you talking to?
- She is the girl ~~who~~ / *whom* I met in the train.

2. The relative pronoun *that* is preferred to 'who' or 'which' in the following cases

Case I After adjectives in the superlative degree.

- e.g. - It is the best movie ~~which~~ / *that* I have ever seen.
- It is the best food ~~which~~ / *that* I have had for years.

Case II After the following words all, same, any, only, nothing, the only, etc.

- e.g. - It is the same book ~~which~~ / *that* I saw in the market yesterday.
- All *that* glitters is not gold.
- It is not for nothing *that* he studied Psychology.

Case III After the interrogative pronouns, 'who' and 'what'.

- e.g. - Who is the girl ~~which~~ / *that* comes in your dreams?
- What is it *that* you want?

Case IV After two antecedents, one denoting a person and the other denoting an animal or a thing.

- e.g. - The man and his dog *that* had entered the school were turned out.

3. The relative pronoun should be placed as near as possible to its antecedent.

- e.g. - The office was located in the heart of the town *which* had beautiful interior decoration. (X)
- The office, *which* had beautiful interior decoration, was located in the center of the town. (✓)

4. The relative pronoun 'What' is used without any antecedent.

- e.g. - I mean ~~that~~ / *what* I say.
- ~~That~~ / *What* cannot be cured must be endured.

5. 'Whose' is used to refer to persons only; 'of which' is used while referring to lifeless objects.

- e.g. - I have a friend *whose* father is a doctor.
- I saw a watch, the dial *of which* was made of gold.

Interrogative Pronouns

The interrogative pronouns are used for making queries or asking questions. The pronoun 'who', 'what' and 'which' are used as interrogative pronouns.

Rules of Interrogative Pronouns

1. 'What' is used in broad sense, while 'Which' is used in the specific sense.

- e.g. - *What* are you doing these days?
- *Which* institute have you joined for that?

2. 'Which' is used in place of 'who' and 'what' when we are referring to a choice between two or among more than two things or persons.

- e.g. - Of the two brothers ~~who~~ / *which* is more intelligent?
- ~~Who~~ / *Which* is your mother in the crowd?

SPOTTING THE ERRORS SET 2



ERRORS OF PRONOUN

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

1. The master did not know (a)/ who of the servants (b)/ broke the glass. (c)/ No error (d)
2. The ruling party stood (a)/ for implementation of the bill (b)/ and was ready to stake their political existence. (c)/ No error (d)
3. Wherever they go (a)/ the Indians easily adapt to (b)/ local circumstances. (c)/ No error (d)
4. He is not one of those (a)/ who will help everybody (b)/ whom he meets. (c)/ No error (d)
5. It is not easy for anyone to command (a)/ respect from both one's friends and critics (b)/ as Dr. Neil did for his integrity and honesty. (c)/ No error (d)
6. Mahatma Gandhi taught us (a)/ that one should respect (b)/ the religions of others as much as his own. (c)/ No error (d)
7. He, You and I (a)/ shall manage (b)/ this problem together. (c)/ No error (d)
8. Was it him (a)/ who got injured (b)/ in an accident this morning? (c)/ No error (d)

9. As soon as he (a)/ saw his mother (b)/ he ran to her and embraced. (c)/ No error (d)
10. Due to me being a newcomer (a)/ I was unable to get a house (b)/ suitable for my wife and me. (c)/ No error (d)
11. The audience (a)/ are requested (b)/ to be in its seats. (c)/ No error (d)
12. A scientist must follow (a)/ his hunches and his data (b)/ wherever it may lead. (c)/ No error (d)
13. I am used to (a)/ many guests everyday (b)/ but there was none today. (c)/ No error (d)
14. The number of vehicles (a)/ plying on this road (a)/ is more than on the main road. (c)/ No error (d)
15. Being a destitute (a)/ I admitted him (b)/ to an old people's home. (c)/ No error (d)
16. One should make (a)/ his best efforts if one wishes to achieve (b)/ success in this organisation. (c)/ No error (d)
17. May I (a)/ know who you want (b)/ to see please? (c)/ No error (d)
18. Our is the only country (a)/ in the world that can boast of (b)/ unity in diversity. (c)/ No error (d)
19. Last summer he went (a)/ to his uncle's village (b)/ and enjoyed very much. (c)/ No error (d)
20. If I were him (a)/ I would have taught (b)/ those cheats a lesson. (c)/ No error (d)

EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) As the sentence refers to a choice among more than two persons (servants) 'which' will be used in place of 'who'.
2. (c) When a pronoun stands for a collective noun ('ruling party' in the sentence) it must be in the neuter gender. Hence, 'its' will be used in place of 'their'.
3. (b) As the sentence refers to a particular set of people (Indians), it will contain a reflexive pronoun 'themselves' after 'adapt'.
4. (c) The given sentence compares the subject 'he' with a number of people 'those'. Hence, at the end of the sentence, 'he meets' would be replaced by 'they meet'.
5. (b) In this sentence, the pronoun 'one's' is missing before the word 'critics'. Hence, we will add 'one's' before 'critics'.
6. (c) The given sentence has an indefinite pronoun 'one'. As per the rule, 'his' should be replaced with 'one's' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
7. (a) As per the rule, the second person should come before the third and the third person comes before the first. So, the correct order will be : 'You, he and I.....'
8. (a) As per the rule, the component of the verb 'to be' (was) when expressed by a pronoun should be in the nominative case. Hence, 'him' in the sentence will be replaced by 'he'.
9. (c) The sentence is incomplete as it does not answer the question 'whom did he embrace?' So, we will add 'her' at the end of the sentence.
10. (a) The pronoun 'me' used in part (a) of the sentence is incorrect. It should be replaced by 'I'.
11. (c) As the sentence refers to living beings ('audience') the pronoun 'its' will be replaced by 'their'.
12. (c) The pronoun 'it' is incorrectly used in the sentence. It should be replaced by 'they' as the sentence refers to 'his hunches' and 'his data'.
13. (c) The sentence refers to 'many guests' (plural) so the verb used with it should be plural. Hence, 'was' should be changed to 'were'.
14. (c) The sentence does not have 'that' after 'than'. So, to make the sentence meaningful 'that' should be added after 'than'.
15. (a) The sentence does not convey the intended meaning as it has 'He' missing in the beginning. So, the correct sentence would start as 'He being a destitute '
16. (b) As the sentence begins with an Indefinite pronoun 'one', it should not have 'his' in the sentence. Hence, we replace 'his' by 'one's' to make the sentence correct.
17. (b) The pronoun 'who' would be replaced by 'whom' to make it meaningful.
18. (a) The reflexive pronoun 'ours' will be used in the sentence instead of 'our' to make the sentence correct.
19. (c) The reflexive pronoun 'himself' would be used after the word 'enjoyed' to make the sentence meaningful.
20. (a) The verb 'were' when expressed by a pronoun should be in the nominative case. Hence, 'he' would be used instead of 'him'.

VERB

A verb is a word (such as jump, think, happen or exist) that is usually one of the main parts of a sentence and that expresses an action, an occurrence, or a state of being.

Classification of Verbs

Verb can be classified as follows

1. Main Verbs

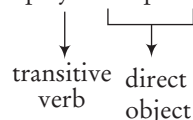
Main verbs have meanings related to actions, events and states. Most verbs in English are main verb. e.g. go, show, exist, etc.

Main verb can be divided into two categories transitive and intransitive, which are as follow

(i) Transitive Verbs

A transitive verb is a verb that can take a direct object.

e.g. She played the piano.



(ii) Intransitive Verbs

An Intransitive verb has two characteristics. **First**, it is an action verb expressing a double activity like arrive, go, lie, sneeze, sit, die, etc. **Second**, unlike a transitive verb, it will not have a direct object receiving the action.

Intransitive verbs have the pattern N + V (Noun + Verb). The clause is complete without anything else.

e.g. - John *smiled*.

- Nothing *happened*.

Here, 'smiled' and 'happened' are intransitive verbs.

Linking Verbs

Some main verbs are called Linking verbs. These verbs are not followed by objects. Instead they are followed by phrases which give extra information about the subject. Linking verbs include appear, feel, look, seem, sound, smell, taste, become, etc.

e.g. - A face *appeared* at the window.

In this sentence, 'appeared' is the linking verb and 'at the window' is the phrase.

2. Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verb can be divided into two categories primary and modal auxiliary verbs, which are as follow

(i) Primary Auxiliary Verbs

Primary auxiliary verbs can further be divided as follow

i. Verbs 'to be' : is, am, are, was, were

ii. Verbs 'to have' : have, has, had

iii. Verbs 'to do' : do, does, did

iv. Verbs 'shall' and 'will'

(ii) Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal Auxiliary verbs denote the mood/mode of the subject. They are can, could, may, might, should, used to, need, dare, etc.

Tenses

There are three basic tenses : Present, Past and Future.

These can further be divided into the following segments

1. **Simple** The action is mentioned simply. Nothing is said about whether the action is complete or not.
2. **Continuous** The action is incomplete or going on at the time of speaking.
3. **Perfect** The action is finished or complete with respect to a certain point of time.
4. **Perfect Continuous** The action is going on continuously over a long period of time and is yet to be finished.

Simple Present

(He, She, It, Single name — $V_1 + s, es$)

(They, you, I, Plurals— V_1)

- To express a habitual action.
e.g. - He *goes* for a walk in the morning.
- It *rains* in winter in Tamil Nadu.
- He often *gets* late for dinner.
- To express universal truths.
e.g. - The sun *rises* in the east.
- Two and two *make* four.
- In exclamatory sentences beginning with 'here' and 'there', to express what is actually taking place in the present.
e.g. - Here he *comes*!
- There *goes* the train!
- To indicate a future event that is part of a plan or an arrangement.
e.g. - PM *comes* to the town next month.
- The Indian team *goes* to England this month.
- To introduce quotations.
e.g. - Gita *says*, "Give your best and do not worry for the results".
- Pope *says*, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing".

Present Continuous

(Is / Am / Are + $V_1 + ing$)

- To express an action going on at the time of speaking.
e.g. - I am *studying* in the class.

- To express a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking.
e.g. - I am *preparing* for the competition.
- I am *working* on a project.
- It also represents future action or a definite arrangement in the near future.
e.g. - I am *going* to Mumbai tomorrow.
- He is *coming* tonight.
- When the reference is to a particular obstinate habit, the present continuous is used instead of present simple. An adverb, like always, constantly, etc, is also used.
e.g. - It is no use scolding him, he ~~always does~~ / is *always doing* what is forbidden.
- The following verbs are normally used in the present simple instead of present continuous
 - (a) Verbs of **Appearance** Look, appear, seem.
 - (b) Verbs of **Emotion** Want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, prefer, etc.
 - (c) Verbs of **Perception** See, hear, smell, taste, notice, recognize, etc.
 - (d) Verbs of **Possession** Belong to, consist of, contain, own, etc.
 - (e) Verbs of **Thinking** Agree, believe, consider, forget, imagine, know, mind, remember, etc.

Present Perfect (*Has / Have + V₃*)

- It is used to indicate completed activities in the immediate past. It is a mixture of present and past. It always implies a strong connection of past with the present.
e.g. - He *has* just *gone* out.
- The most important point is that it is used with the past actions whose time is not given and not definite.
e.g. - He *came* here. (X)
- He *has come* here. (✓)
- He *came* here yesterday. (✓)
- It is used with the adverbs like ever, just, recently, already, yet, so far, of late, lately, by the time, for, etc.
e.g. - He *has already* finished the work.
- *Recently*, he *has* started working on a new project.
- I *have just seen* that film.
- It is the best book that I *have ever read*.
- I *have known* him *for* twenty years.
- He *has started* coming late *lately*.
- He *hasn't paid* the bill *so far*.
- It can never be used with the words like last, ago, yesterday, before, back, formerly, fixed time, etc.
e.g. - He *has come* here yesterday. (X)
- He *came* here yesterday. (✓)
- India *has won* last year. (X)
- India *won* last year. (✓)

Present Perfect Continuous

(*Have been/Has been + V₁ + ing*)

- To express an action which began at sometime in the past and is still continuing.
e.g. - He is *playing* since 8 o'clock. (X)
- He *has been playing* since 8 o'clock. (✓)
- He *has been playing* for the last four hours. (✓)

Simple Past (*V₂*)

- To indicate an action completed in the past at a definite time.
e.g. - I *did* this. (X)
- I *have* done this. (✓)
- I *did* this yesterday. (✓)
- Denoted by last, ago, yesterday, back, before, formerly, any fixed time, etc.
e.g. - We *heard* a terrifying news *last* night.
- They *celebrated* the occasion two days *ago*.
- He *inherited* his father's business *after* his father's demise.
- The train *didn't* arrive on time *yesterday*.
- She *didn't* go there *in the morning*.
- To indicate past habits, indicated generally by the words like often, seldom, never, normally, generally, always, frequently, rarely, daily, used to, etc.
e.g. - As a kid, I *often went* to school on foot.
- My friend *frequently visited* his home town in the past.
- I *seldom wrote* a cheque even when there was balance in my account.
- *Whenever* I *called* on him he *pretended* to be ill.
- He *always carried* a stick when he *went* for a walk.
- After 'it is time'.
e.g. - It is time Indian cricket team ~~starts~~ / *started* winning test matches.



- The conjunction **since** denotes present time dating back to some event. It is therefore, followed by a Simple Past Tense and preceded by some form of Present Perfect Tense.
e.g., Many things have happened since I have left the school. (X)
- Many things have happened since I left the school. (✓)

Past Continuous (*Was/Were + V₁ + ing*)

- To denote an action going on at some time in the past.
e.g. - When I went to his house, he *was playing*.
- I *was studying* yesterday.
- For persistent habits in the past.
e.g. - He *was* always *mooching* around.

Past Perfect (*Had + V₃*)

- To describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past.
 - e.g. - I met him in New Delhi in 2000. I *had seen* him last five years before. (✓)
 - It *had rained* yesterday. (X)
 - It *rained* yesterday. (✓)
 - My friend *had come* to visit me. (X)
 - My friend *came* to visit me yesterday. (✓)
- Past perfect should be used only when we wish to say that one action completed before the other started. It should never be used at all in any other sense.
 - e.g. - I *went* to Mumbai. (X)
 - I *had gone* to Mumbai. (X)
 - Ravi *had* walked two miles by lunch time. (✓)
 - I *had gone* to Mumbai when he *came* to meet me. (✓)

Past Perfect Continuous (*Had been + V₁ + ing*)

- To express an action that began before a certain point of time in the past and continued upto that time.
 - e.g. - He *had been studying* for two hours when his girlfriend came.
 - Tendulkar *had been* playing for eleven years when his toe got injured.
- If there is Past tense in the Principal clause, it must be followed by a past tense in the Dependent clause. In an Indirect narration, the Simple Past in the Dependent clause is changed to Past Perfect, if the Principal clause is in the Past tense.
 - e.g. - He told me that he *intended* to start a business. (X)
 - He told me that he *had intended* to start a business. (✓)
 - He hinted that he *tried* to save him. (X)
 - He hinted that he *had tried* to save him. (✓)
- The exception to the above rule is if some universal, habitual or generally recognised fact is mentioned in the Dependent clause, the Present tense must be retained in all conditions.
 - e.g. - He told me that the earth *moves* round the sun.
 - His illness convinced me that all men *are* mortal.

Simple Future (*Shall / Will + V₁*)

- To express an action that is still to take place.
 - e.g. - I *shall go* for the preparation when I shall receive the call letter. (X)
 - I *shall go* for the preparation when I receive the call letter. (✓)

Future Continuous (*Shall be / Will be + V₁ + ing*)

- To express an action going on at some time in the future.
 - e.g. - I *shall be earning* when I *shall* be 21. (X)
 - I *shall be earning* when I am 21. (✓)

Future Perfect (*Shall have / Will have + V₃*)

- To indicate the completion of an action by a certain future time.
 - e.g. - We *shall have completed* our syllabus by next month.
 - I *shall have done* this work by tomorrow.

Future Perfect Continuous

(*Will have been / Shall have been + V₁ + ing*)

- To indicate an action which is in progress over a period of time and will be in progress at a certain time in future.
 - e.g. - Tendulkar *will have been playing* for India for 20 years when he completes the age of 35.
 - Time *will have been clocking* for ages in the coming moments.

Subject-Verb Agreement

- If two subjects together express one idea, one being added to the other for the sake of emphasis or clarification, the verb is singular. No plurality is left to exist in such a case.
 - e.g. - Slow and steady *wins* the race.
 - Bread and butter *is* essential for one's existence.
- When the plural noun denotes some specific quantity, distance, time or amount considered as a whole, the verb *is* generally singular.
 - e.g. - Six miles *is* not a long distance for me.
 - Ten lakh *is* equivalent to a million.
- Two or more singular subjects connected by 'either-or', 'neither-nor', take a verb in singular (third person singular verb).
 - e.g. - *Either* Vivek *or* Vimal *is* absent today.
 - He asked me if *either* of the applicants *was* suitable.
 - *Either* you *or* I *shall / will* go to the party.
- When the subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor' are of different numbers, the verb must be plural and the plural subject must be placed next to the verb.
 - e.g. - *Either* Amit *or* his parents *are* coming to the party.

5. Any noun qualified by 'each' or 'every' is followed by a singular verb. Even if two nouns so qualified are connected by 'and', the verb must still be singular.
e.g. - *Each* one of these boys *has* the potential to get selected.
- *Every* man and woman *was filled* with joy.
- *Every* day and each hour *teaches* us something.
6. Verb is according to the first subject when they are connected with and not, with, as well as, in addition to, along with, besides, like, together, etc.
e.g. - Rahul *and not* his friend was absent.
- Amit, *like* his friends, is always late.
- He *as well as* you is a good boy.
7. When two nouns or pronouns are joined by 'not only....but also', the verb agrees with the second noun or pronoun.
e.g. - *Not only* the officer *but also* the soldiers *were* awarded.
8. If the subject is 'the number of', the singular verb is used and the noun is plural.
e.g. - The number of one-dayers played these days *has* / ~~*have*~~ led to the deterioration of the game.
9. A 'great many' is always followed by plural verb and a plural noun.
e.g. - A great many *students have* passed this year.
- A great many *fish are* there in the pond.
10. 'Many a' is always followed by a singular verb and a singular noun.
e.g. - Many a *soldier has* got medal this year.
- Many a *student has* passed this year with flying colours.
11. A singular or a plural verb is used with words as pains, a lot of, means, variety, plenty, rest, wages, according to the sense in which they are used.
e.g. - A large number of girls *were* absent on account of bad weather.
- The number of admissions *has* gradually fallen off.
- A variety of books on the subject *are* available.
12. A verb should agree with its subject and not with the complement. But in the case of sentence beginning with 'The', the verb is according to the predicate/complement.
e.g. - Our only guide *was* the stars.
- The stars *were* our only guide.
13. In a compound sentence, both auxiliary verbs and principal verbs should be mentioned separately if they differ in number, form or voice. In such cases, one verb cannot act for both the clauses.

- e.g. - He has not and will not *marry* in near future. (X)
- He has not *married* and will not *marry* in near future. (✓)
- She is *intelligent* but her sisters *dull*. (X)
- She is *intelligent* but her sisters are *dull*. (✓)
- She is *intelligent* but her sister is *dull*. (✓)

14. Use of 'shall' and 'will'.

- To express simple future action 'shall' is used in the first person, and 'will' in the second and third person.
e.g. - I *shall* come.
- You *will* come.
- He *will* come.
- Shall is used in the second and third persons to express Command, Promise, Threat, Determination.
- Will is used in the first person to express Willingness, Promise, Threat, Determination.
e.g. - You *shall* not steal. (Command)
- You *shall* have a holiday tomorrow. (Promise)
- You *shall* be punished for this. (Threat)
- You *shall* do it for your country. (Determination)
- I *will* send you my book. (Willingness).
- I *will* try to do better next time. (Promise).
- I *will* punish you if you do that again. (Threat).
- I *will* succeed or die in this attempt. (Determination).
- In asking questions 'shall' is used in the first person and 'will' in the third person. In the second person, 'shall' and 'will' are used according to the answer expected.
e.g. - *Shall* we go?
- We shall go.
- *Will* he come tomorrow?
- He will come tomorrow.
- *Will* you do this for me?
- I *will* do it for you.

UNREAL PAST/ SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

A wish, desire, purpose, supposition contrary to fact or condition is expressed in subjunctive mood.

In subjunctive mood, 'were' and 'had' are used as the case may be. The sentence basically goes in the past tense.

- e.g. - I wish I *had* a car.
- I wish I *had* not met him.

There are three types of conditional clauses. Each kind contains a different pair of tenses.

i. Present likely condition

- e.g. - I *shall* go for the preparation when I *get* the call letter.
- You *will* pass if you *work* hard.

- ii. Present unlikely condition
 e.g. - If I *had* a house, I *would not have* rented yours.
 - If he *tried*, he *would succeed*.
 - If I *were* you, I *would* marry this girl.
- iii. Past condition
 e.g. - If he *had* studied, he *would have* got the call letter last year itself.
 - If she *had* brought money, she *could have* bought the jewellery.
- After, 'as if/as though'.
 e.g. - He behaves *as if* he were the owner of this place.
 - He came in looking *as though* he had seen a ghost.

THE INFINITIVE (T_O + V₁)

Rules of Infinitive

- In negative sentences, 'dare not' and 'need not' are used without *to*.
 e.g. - You dare not *to* leave India. (X)
 - How dare you *to* fail in the exam? (X)
 - You dare not fail in the exam. (✓)
- Prepositions 'but' and 'except' take the infinitive without *to*.
 e.g. - He did nothing *but* cry.
 - There is no alternative *except* this offer.
- Expressions like would rather, had rather, rather than, had better, as soon as, etc are followed by infinitive without *to*.
 e.g. - I would rather *to* go for picnic. (X)
 - I would better *to* sleep. (X)
 - I had better go / ~~gone~~ there. (✓)
 - I would as soon walk as *to* ride. (X)
- The infinitive without *to* is used after Auxiliary verbs such as shall, will, can, may, did, should; but ought is an exception.
 e.g. - I *should* go.
 - I *ought to* go.
- The *to* of one infinitive can be made to do duty for *to* of another infinitive in the sentence, provided that the verbs in the two infinitives are synonymous. If two separate ideas are better expressed by two infinitives, *to* of the latter infinitive should be omitted.
 e.g. - He helped me *to* progress and prosper.
 - It lies in my power *to* succeed or *to* fail.
 - It is a nice feeling *to* rejoice and *to* weep with others.

- Do not forget to use the preposition whenever the infinitive 'to' is made to qualify a noun.
 e.g. - I have no pen *to write*. (X)
 - I have no pen *to write with*. (✓)

THE GERUND (V₁ + ing)

A verb which does the action of a noun.

- e.g. - *Drinking* four litres of water a day keeps you in good shape.
 - *Running* tap makes a lot of noise.
 - *Smoking* isn't a good habit.

Rules of Gerund

- The following words are followed by gerund*
 Avoid, dislike, enjoy, help (in the sense of avoid), mind, prevent, risk, stop, etc.
 e.g. - I cannot *help* looking at you.
 - I do not *mind* going there.
 - I *enjoy* myself studying for long hours.
 - *Stop* doing that silly thing.
- The following phrases are followed by a gerund*
 Accustomed to, fed-up with, habitual to, addicted to, is no good, is used to, looking forward to, tired of, is worth, with a view to, owing to, object to, given to, taken to, etc.
 e.g. - I am *accustomed to* talking for hours.
 - I am *fed up with* his useless accusing.
 - It is *no good* scolding him.
- A gerund, and not an infinitive is used after such verbs and participles as are followed by their appropriate prepositions.
 e.g. - desirous of disqualify from
 - refrain from prevent from
 - debar from desist from
 - restrain from prohibit from
 - dissuade from abstain from
 - intent on bent on
 - keen on aim at
 - confident of insist on
 - persist in succeed in
 - fond of successful in
 - justified in hesitate in
 - a hope of fortunate in
 - harm in assist in
 - confidence in chance of
 - feel pleasure in interested in
- The noun or pronoun governing a gerund must be in the possessive case.
 e.g. - I am tired of *his* accusing. (✓)
 - Please excuse *me* being late. (X)
 - Please excuse *my* being late. (✓)
 - I remember him winning the race. (X)
 - I remember his winning the race. (✓)
 - I like my friend coming on time. (X)
 - I like my friend's coming on time. (✓)

SPOTTING THE ERRORS **SET 3**

✓ ERRORS OF VERB

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

1. Each of these players (a)/ have been warned (b)/ not to repeat the silly mistake. (c)/ No error (d)
2. Lime and soda (a)/ is (b)/ a digestive drink. (c)/ No error (d)
3. The mother as well as her children (a)/ were brought (b)/ to the police station for interrogation. (c)/ No error (d)
4. His benevolence and kindness (a)/ are (b)/ admired by his friends. (c)/ No error (d)
5. She never has and never will (a)/ allow her only son (b)/ to join politics. (c)/ No error (d)
6. Intelligence, as well as knowledge of the subject (a)/ are required to grasp (b)/ the meaning of the book. (c)/ No error (d)
7. Twenty officers have been dismissed (a)/ and thirty left (b)/ on their own. (c)/ No error (d)
8. Every word and every line (a)/ in the poems of Wordsworth (b)/ sings the blessings of nature. (c)/ No error (d)
9. So honestly he worked (a)/ that he was rewarded (b)/ by the chairman of the company. (c)/ No error (d)
10. Four miles (a)/ are not a long distance (b)/ for a young person like you. (c)/ No error (d)
11. No sooner he was brought (a)/ here than he began (b)/ to feel uneasy. (c)/ No error (d)
12. He, like the other members (a)/ of his family, were left shelterless (b)/ as a result of flood in the town. (c)/ No error (d)
13. In old age none of the relatives (a)/ are prepared to come (b)/ to the help of the old and the sick. (c)/ No error (d)
14. I don't think (a)/ five thousand rupees are a large sum (b)/ for the work you are going to undertake. (c)/ No error (d)
15. It were the students (a)/ who wanted the teacher (b)/ to declare holiday. (c)/ No error (d)
16. So fast did he drive motor car (a)/ that even the best driver (b)/ could not overtake him. (c)/ No error (d)
17. Everyone of the new Nursing Homes (a)/ coming up in the urban areas (b)/ need a lot of improvement. (c)/ No error (d)
18. Never I have come across (a)/ a man (b)/ who is foolish to such an extent. (c)/ No error (d)
19. He will be likely (a)/ to take part in the ceremony (b)/ provided he is granted leave. (c)/ No error (d)
20. Two thirds of the majority (a)/ are needed to pass (b)/ the resolution for the impeachment of the President. (c)/ No error (d)

➤ EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) The phrase 'Each of' takes a singular verb. So, 'have' would be replaced by 'has'.
2. (d) There is no error in the sentence.
3. (b) The phrase 'as well as' takes the verb as per the noun before it. As 'mother' is singular, 'were' would be changed to 'was'.
4. (b) As per the rule, if two subjects together express one idea, one being added to the other for the sake of emphasis or classification, the verb is singular. Hence, 'are' in the sentence would be replaced by 'is'.
5. (a) The verb 'allowed' will be added after 'has' to make the sentence grammatically correct. This is because as per the rule that in a compound sentence both auxiliary verbs and principal verbs should be mentioned separately if they differ in number, form or voice.
6. (b) The phrase 'as well as' takes a singular verb. Hence, we would replace 'are' in the given sentence by 'is' to make it grammatically correct.
7. (b) The sentence would be grammatically incorrect unless we add 'have' after 'thirty'. (Explanation same as answer 5).
8. (d) The sentence is correct.
9. (a) The sentence should start with 'So honestly did he work ' to make it grammatically correct.
10. (b) In the sentence 'four miles' is some specific distance considered as a whole. Hence, a singular verb 'is' would be used instead of 'are'.
11. (a) The correct usage of 'No sooner' in the sentence will be 'No sooner was he brought.....'
12. (b) When using 'like', the verb in the sentence should agree with the subject 'He'. Hence, 'were' in the given sentence would be replaced by 'was'.
13. (b) As per the rule, 'None of' takes a singular verb. Hence, we would replace 'are' by 'is' in the given sentence.
14. (b) In the sentence 'five thousand rupees' is some specific amount considered as a whole. Hence, we would use 'is' instead of 'are' in the given sentence.

15. (a) As the students demanded the same thing i.e., declaring a holiday. So the students would be taken as a singular entity. Therefore, 'were' in the sentence would be replaced by 'was'.
16. (d) The sentence is correct.
17. (c) 'Everyone of' uses a singular verb. Hence, the verb 'need' in the given sentence should be replaced by 'needs'.

18. (a) 'Never I have' in the given sentence should be replaced by 'Never have I' to make it grammatically correct.
19. (a) As the given sentence is in the present tense, 'will be' in the sentence would be replaced by 'is'.
20. (b) In the given sentence, 'majority' means a collection of people who have the same point of view (vote). Therefore, this will be considered as a single entity. It will take a singular verb and hence 'are' in the given sentence will be replaced by 'is'.

ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to add something to its meaning.

Kinds of Adjective

1. Proper Adjectives

They are derived from proper noun.

Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives
India	Indian
China	Chinese
Turkey	Turkish
America	American
Shakespeare	Shakespearean

2. Possessive Adjectives

My, our, your, his, their, her, its are called possessive adjectives.

3. Adjectives of Quality

It shows the traits of a person or a thing.

- e.g. - Flowers were plucked *fresh*. (X)
 - *Fresh* flowers were plucked. (✓)

Confusing Words

Words	Meaning	Example
Verbal	It pertains to words.	His <i>verbal</i> words spoken <i>orally</i> are more dangerous than his figures on paper.
Oral	It means mouth.	
Common	Shared by all concerned.	It is <i>common</i> to everyone that India and Pakistan do not share a very good <i>mutual</i> understanding.
Mutual	In relation to each other.	

4. Adjectives of Number

It shows how many persons or things are meant or in what order a person or thing stands.

It is of three types which are as follows

- (a) **Definite Numeral Adjective** These adjectives denote exact number or order of persons/things.
 e.g. - The first *three* benches of this class.

- (b) **Indefinite Numeral Adjective** Few, many, less, more, some, any, etc.

- Use of *Less*, *Little* and *Fewer*

'Less' denotes quantity and 'fewer' denotes number.

e.g.

- ~~Not less than~~ / *No fewer than* 10000 persons died in the Gujarat earthquake.

- (c) **Distributive Numeral Adjective** Each and Every

- 'Each' is used in speaking of two or more things. The important point is that the things should be limited in number.
- 'Every' is used in speaking of more than two persons or things, where the things are not limited.
 e.g. - ~~Each~~ / *Every* day is important for someone or the other.

Confusing Words

Words	Meaning	Example
Other	'Other' means second of the two.	Call the <i>other</i> boy who is with you.
Another	'Another' means additional one.	There is <i>another</i> boy also who wants to meet you.

5. Adjectives of Quantity

It shows how much of a thing is meant.

- e.g. - Any, some, little, etc.

Confusing Words

Words	Meaning	Example
Little	'Little' has a negative meaning and it means hardly any.	He has <i>little</i> hope of recovery. (i.e., he is not likely to recover).
A Little	'A little' has a positive meaning. It means some, though not much.	He has <i>a little</i> hope of recovery. (i.e. he may possibly recover).
The Little	'The little' means not much but all there is.	<i>The little</i> money that Bihar had has gone to Jharkhand.
Any	'Any' is used in negative or/and interrogative sentences.	I shall not buy <i>any</i> material from this shop.
Some	'Some' is used in affirmative sentences.	I shall buy <i>something</i> from this shop.

However, if the question is a request or a command, 'some' replaces *any*.

- e.g. - Can I buy *something* from your shop?
 - Can I have *some* money?
 - Why don't you take *something*?

6. Exclamatory Adjectives

It is used to express surprise like

- e.g. - *What* an idea!
 - *What* a piece of work!

7. Interrogative Adjectives

These adjectives are used to ask questions.

- e.g. - *Which* picture do you like the most?

8. Demonstrative Adjectives

It points out which person or thing is meant.

- e.g. - *This* boy is intelligent.

- The plural forms 'these' and 'those' are often wrongly used with the singular nouns 'kind of' and 'sort of'.

- e.g. - *These sort/sorts* of questions are frequently asked in the exam.

Comparison of Adjectives

- Positive Degree** When only one case is there.
e.g. - Meerut is a *big* city.
- Comparative Degree** When two cases are there.
e.g. - Meerut is *bigger* than Ghaziabad.
- She is *better* than anybody else in the school.
- Superlative Degree** When more than two cases are there.
e.g. - Meerut is the *biggest* city of West Uttar Pradesh.
- He is the *most corrupt* politician of all in the country.

Confusing Words

Words	Meaning	Example
Later / Latter / Latest / Last	'Later' and 'latest' refer to time. 'Latter' and 'last' refer to position. Latter : Former (opposite) Last : First (opposite) Later : Earlier (opposite) Latest : Earliest (opposite)	Tempest was the <i>last/latest</i> play of Shakespeare. What is the <i>last/latest</i> news? He came <i>latter/later</i> than me. The first half of the movie was very entertaining but the <i>latter</i> wasn't.
Elder / Eldest	For blood relations only.	I am his <i>elder</i> brother.
Old / Older / Oldest	For both persons and things.	My friend is <i>older</i> than I am.

Farther	Geographical distance (comparative degree). Its superlative is 'farthest'.	Mumbai is <i>farther</i> than Gwalior. (✗) Mumbai is <i>farther</i> than Gwalior from Meerut. (✓) Kanyakumari is the <i>farthest</i> place in the South. (✓) I would like to add <i>further</i> meaning to the studies. (✓)
Further	Besides (in addition to)	
Nearest	It shows distance	The <i>nearest</i> post-office is <i>next</i> to the college.

Rules of Degrees

- Double comparatives and double superlatives are not used together.
e.g. - She is the *most prettiest* girl. (✗)
- She is the *prettiest* girl. (✓)
- This boy is *more sweeter* than that boy. (✗)
- This boy is *sweeter* than that boy. (✓)
- The Adjective ending in *-er* (e.g. *wiser*) should be used as 'more wise' while comparing two qualities of the same person or thing.
e.g. - He is ~~*wiser*~~/*more wise* than strong.
- He is ~~*more-wise*~~/*wiser* than his brother.
- In comparative cases, 'other' is used with than.
e.g. - He is *more* intelligent than his classmates. (✗)
- He is *more* intelligent than his *other* classmates. (✓)
- He is *stronger* than any person in the class. (✗)
- He is *stronger* than any *other* person in the class. (✓)
- This boy (*who has come from outside*) is *more* intelligent than any other boy in the class. (✓)
- The Nile is *longer* than any river in the world. (✗)
- The Nile is *longer* than any *other* river in the world. (✓)
- In superlative cases, *other* is not used.
e.g. - Samudragupta was the most powerful of all kings of his time.
- Adjectives expressing qualities, that do not have different degrees, cannot be compared.
e.g. - Perfect, complete, circular, finish, square, empty, impossible, enough, full, unique, wonderful, marvelous, excellent, ultimate.
- This glass is *more* full than that glass. (✗)
- I have had *more* than enough. (✗)

6. Similar things should be compared when we compare two things.
 e.g. - The climate of Dehradun is better *than* Meerut. (X)
 - The climate of Dehradun is better *than* that of Meerut. (✓)
 - The pollution in Delhi is greater *than* any other city in India. (X)
 - The pollution of Delhi is greater *than* that of any other city in India. (✓)
7. The comparative degree is generally followed by 'than', but the following comparative adjectives are followed by the preposition 'to'.
 e.g. - Superior, inferior, junior, senior, prefer, preferable, elder, younger, prior, etc.
 - He is senior *to* me.
 - I prefer tea *to* coffee.
 - The Jallianwala massacre happened prior *to* the Non-Cooperation Movement.
8. If there is a gradual increase, it is expressed with two comparatives and not with positives.
 e.g. - Indian fielding is getting *better and better* day-by-day.
 - He became *more and more* intelligent while studying.
9. When two adjectives qualify the same noun, both the adjectives should be represented in the same degree.
 e.g. - Taj Mahal is the *most beautiful* and the *most sought-after* place in India.
 - He is the *best* and *honest* minister of our time. (X)
 - He is the *best* and the *most honest* minister of our time. (✓)

10. The adjectives 'little' and 'few' are not made to qualify the nouns, 'quantity' and 'number'. Instead 'small' should be used to qualify these nouns.
 e.g. - Would you please lend me ~~a few~~ *small* number of books for a month?
 - I asked him not to waste even ~~a little~~ *small* quantity of food.
11. Do not say 'two first' for 'first two'.
 e.g. - I saw only the *two first* episodes of the serial. (X)
 - I saw only the *first two* episodes of the serial. (✓)
12. When two adjectives in different degrees of comparison are used in the same sentence, each should be complete in itself.
 e.g. - He is *as good* if not better than his brother. (X)
 - He is *as good as* if not better than his brother. (✓)
13. *Worth* + V_1 + *ing* is placed after the same noun it qualifies.
 e.g. - Taj Mahal is a monument *worth visiting*.
 - Computer is a commodity *worth buying*.

Confusing Words

Words	Meaning	Example
Hard	Difficult, tough	He studies <i>hard</i> . (i.e. works very hard in studies)
Hardly	Rarely, a little	He <i>hardly</i> studies. (i.e. he rarely studies)
Late	Delay	<i>Lately</i> he is coming <i>late</i> from the office.
Lately	Now-a-days	
Near	Close	Although he was <i>near</i> the truck, he <i>nearly</i> escaped.
Nearly	Almost	

SPOTTING THE ERRORS SET 4



ERRORS OF ADJECTIVE

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

- There were (a)/ no less than fifty persons (b)/ present in the room. (c)/ No error (d)
- Few remarks (a)/ that he made were (b)/ offensive to my friend. (c)/ No error (d)
- It is a (a)/ worth watching documentary (b)/ & you must not miss it. (c)/ No error (d)
- Of all the students (a)/ Rita was less worried (b)/ when the date for the annual examination was announced. (c)/ No error (d)
- Even the most perfect person (a)/ in the world is said to have erred (b)/ when there was time to perform. (c)/ No error (d)
- The meeting was postponed (a)/ because only a few number of persons (b)/ were present there. (c)/ No error (d)
- The tiger is (a)/ as swift as (b)/ any animal. (c)/ No error (d)
- In the opinion of everyone (a)/ she is wiser (b)/ than beautiful. (c)/ No error (d)

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9. He had to cut a sorry figure (a)/ when he realised that he had (b)/ no any money in his purse. (c)/ No error (d)
 10. Of the three ministers (a)/ who do you think (b)/ is going to prove more successful? (c)/ No error (d)
 11. Neither she is intelligent (a)/ nor hard working (b)/ and still she expects to secure first class. (c)/ No error (d)
 12. I requested him (a)/ to lend me few books (b)/ that might help me in my studies. (c)/ No error (d)
 13. He is the tallest (a)/ than anybody (b)/ in the school. (c)/ No error (d)
 14. I was surprised (a)/ to see her speak (b)/ with somewhat anger. (c)/ No error (d)
 15. Your essay (a)/ should not exceed more than (b)/ hundred words. (c)/ No error (d)
 16. My brother is elder (a)/ than me although (b)/ he looks younger. (c)/ No error (d)
 17. Could you (a)/ give me any money (b)/ to buy food? (c)/ No error (d)
 18. Privatisation offers the most ideal situation (a)/ for consumers because private sector (b)/ is very conscious of quality. (c)/ No error
 19. Little care on your part (a)/ would have made you (b)/ more successful than your friend. (c)/ No error (d)
 20. He is as intelligent if not more intelligent (a)/ than his brother who has qualified (b)/ for this post. (c)/ No error (d)

➤ EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) 'No less than' is used for quantity while 'no fewer than' is used for number. Hence, in the given sentence 'no fewer than' should be used.
2. (a) The word 'few' means 'none' and 'a few' means 'some'. So, 'A few' would be used in the sentence instead of 'few'.
3. (b) The usage of 'worth watching documentary' is incorrect. The correct usage will be 'documentary worth watching.'
4. (b) The superlative degree of the adjective 'worried' i.e., 'least worried' should be used in the sentence to make it grammatically correct.
5. (a) 'Perfect' is an adjective expressing qualities and does not have any degree. So, 'most perfect' used in the sentence is incorrect.
6. (b) As per the rule, the adjectives 'little' and 'few' are not made to qualify the nouns, 'quantity' and 'number'. Hence, 'small' should replace 'a few' in the given sentence.
7. (c) The sentence is erroneous. To make it grammatically correct, we need to add 'other' after the word 'any' in the sentence.
8. (b) According to the rule, adjectives ending in -er (wiser) should be used as 'more wise' while comparing two qualities of the same person or thing. So, 'wiser' in the given sentence should be replaced by 'more wise'.
9. (c) The 'any' in the given sentence is not needed. So, we will delete 'any' from the sentence.
10. (c) 'More successful' is going to be replaced by 'most successful' to make the sentence meaningful.
11. (a) The sentence is starting with 'Neither she is intelligent ' which is not the correct way. Hence, we change the sentence to the following 'Neither is she intelligent nor hard working '
12. (b) 'Few' means 'nothing'. So, we will use 'a few' in the given sentence to make it meaningful.
13. (b) 'Than anybody' in the sentence does not make sense with 'tallest'. So, 'of all' is used instead of 'than anybody'.
14. (c) 'Somewhat' does not make sense with 'anger'. So, we would use 'some' instead of 'somewhat'.
15. (b) 'Exceed hundred words' itself means that the essay should not be more than hundred words. Hence, we remove 'more than' from the sentence.
16. (b) 'Elder to me' would be the correct usage.
17. (b) 'Any money' does not make sense as 'any' is used in negative sense. So, we will replace 'any' by 'some'.
18. (a) Adjectives like 'ideal' do not have degrees. So, we would remove 'most' from the sentence.
19. (a) 'Little' means 'no' or 'negligible'. Hence, it should be replaced by 'A little'.
20. (a) The correct usage 'is as intelligent as'. So, part (a) of the sentence is erroneous.

ARTICLES

Articles are the members of determiners family. The word 'a, an and the' are articles. Articles are used before nouns.
e.g. My brother is *a* businessman.

Indefinite Articles

- Indefinite article 'A' is used before the words starting with the consonants.
- Indefinite article 'An' is used with the words starting with the vowel sound. (a, e, i, o, u)
 - e.g. - *An* umbrella is kept there.
 - *A* European lives in our colony.
 - Meerut has *a* university.
 - *An* honest and hardworking person always succeeds in life.
 - *An* hour is left.
 - *An* MA, *An* SP, *An* LLB

Use of Indefinite Articles

- (a) Before a common noun in singular to suggest the sense of one.
 - e.g. - Twelve inches make *a* foot.
 - There is *a* fan in the room.
 - *A* man is standing on the road.
- (b) Before a common noun in singular to suggest the vague sense of a certain or any.
 - e.g. - *A* book is kept there.
- (c) To make a common noun of a proper noun.

In this case, both definite and/or indefinite article can be used according to the case.

 - e.g. - Ajay is *a* Sherlock Holmes of our class.
 - Samudragupta was *the* Napoleon of India.
- (d) In the sense of each, every or per.
 - e.g. - The doctor advised the patient to take the medicine twice *a* day.
 - He studies for two hours *a* day.
- (e) In exclamations before singular countable nouns.
 - e.g. - What *a* shot!
 - What *a* beautiful girl!

Definite Article

Use of Definite Article 'The'

- (a) When we speak of a particular person or thing or one already referred to.
 - e.g. - *The* book is kept there.
 - *The* cassette of that movie is available in *the* market.
 - *The* book you mentioned is available in *the* store.
 - *The* pleasant weather is inviting us outside.

- (b) Before the names of physical features in Geography.
 - e.g. - *The* Himalayas, *The* Ganges, *The* Indian Ocean, etc.
 - However, if the reference is to a Single Island or a Single Mountain, 'the' is not used.
 - e.g. - *The* Kanchenjunga is the highest peak of the Himalayas in India. (X)
 - *The* North Andaman is a part of the Andaman group of islands. (X)
- (c) Before common nouns which are names of things unique of their kind.
 - e.g. - *The* Sun, *The* Moon, *The* Earth, *The* Sky.
- (d) Before the names of countries which show federation.
 - e.g. - *The* United States of America, *The* United Kingdom, *The* Republic of Korea, *The* Republic of South Africa, etc.

Exception The Netherlands, The Hague

- (e) Before the names of religious and mythological books, newspapers, magazines, journals, etc.
 - e.g. - *The* Bible, *The* Dainik Jagran, *The* India Today, *The* Times of India, etc
- (f) Before Superlatives.
 - e.g. - I am *the* best.
 - He is *the* cleverest.
- (g) As an adverb with a comparative.
 - e.g. - *The* more, *the* merrier.
 - *The* sooner, *the* better.
 - *The* higher you go, *the* colder it is.
- (h) Before terms denoting Nationality, Community and Castes.
 - e.g. - *The* Australians, *The* Indians, *The* Hindus, etc
- (i) Before historic events.
 - e.g. - *The* 1st Battle of Panipat, *The* Revolt of 1857, *The* Quit India Movement, *The* Gulf War, etc.
- (j) Before musical instruments.
 - e.g. - I can play *the* flute very well.
 - Ustad Amjad Ali Khan plays *the* sarod.
- (k) Before an adjective when it represents a class of a person.
 - e.g. - *The* rich should help *the* poor to come up.
 - *The* old should be respected by *the* young.
- (l) Before a unit of measurement.
 - e.g. - Cloth is sold by *the* metre.
 - Bananas are sold by *the* dozen.
- (m) Before a common noun to give the force of superlative.
 - e.g. - He is *the* man.
 - This is *the* thing to do.

- (n) Before the adjectives 'same' and 'whole' and after the adjectives 'all' and 'both'.
 e.g. - He is *the same* person that I saw yesterday.
 - *The whole* class performed splendidly.
 - *All the* boys passed with flying colours.
 - *Both the* friends were present there.
- (o) Before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.
 e.g. - *The* moralist in Gandhi revolted against injustice.
 - *The* judge in him prevailed upon the father and he sentenced his son to death.
- (p) Before various Cups and Trophies.
 e.g. - Sri Lanka has won *the* Asia Cup.
 - Almost all countries participate in *the* Olympics.
- (q) Before comparative degree in case of a choice.
 e.g. - He is *the* stronger of the two friends.

Omission of Articles

- (a) Before proper noun.
 e.g. - *The* New Delhi is the capital of India. (X)
- (b) Before material noun and abstract noun used in general sense.
 e.g. - The building is made up of *the* brick and *the* stone. (X)
 - I have *the* love for you. (X)
 - *The* care of the old is necessary. (X)
 • However, if the material noun and abstract noun show some specific cases, article should be used.
 e.g. - *The* stone of Kota is of good quality.
 - *The* love I have for you is unconditional and infinite.
- (c) Before a noun used in its widest sense.
 e.g. - *The* science is a subject based on facts. (X)
 - *The* man is immortal. (X)
 - *The* tiger is the national animal of India. (X)
- (d) Before the noun following 'kind of'.
 e.g. - What *kind of* a person you are? (X)
 - What *kind of* a book is it? (X)
- (e) Before uncountable nouns.
 e.g. - He gave me *advice*.
 - He passed on *information* to me.
- (f) Before school, college, home, church, temple, sea, work, bed, table, hospital, market, prison, court.
 However, when their purpose is thought of rather than the actual building, 'the' is used.
 e.g. - I go to *church* every Sunday.
 - I go to *bed* early these days.
- (g) Before names of diseases.
 e.g. - *AIDS* can be prevented using safety measures.
 - *Cancer* can be treated if detected early.
- (h) Before regular meals except when preceded by an Adjective.
 e.g. - I usually take *breakfast* at 9 o'clock.
 - We should take *dinner* atleast two hours before the sleeping time to avoid indigestion.
 - They gave us a sumptuous *lunch*.
- (i) Before modes of travel.
 e.g. - He will go by *air*.
 - Journey by *road* takes time.
- (j) Before names of relations like uncle, mother, father, etc.
 e.g. - *Uncle* will come tomorrow.
 - *Father* is working on a project.
- (k) Before adjectives used as nouns signifying a language or colours.
 e.g. - He doesn't know Hindi, but he knows *English*.
 - I like *red and blue*.
- (l) When two or more descriptive adjectives qualifying the same noun are connected by 'and', the Article is used before the first adjective only.
 e.g. - It is *a* Hindi and English Dictionary.
 (Here, the dictionary is one).
- (m) When two or more adjectives qualify different nouns, expressed or understood, the Article is used before each adjective.
 e.g. - *The* inner and *the* outer wall were both strongly defended.
 - He possesses *a* black dog and *a* white bitch.

SPOTTING THE ERRORS **SET 5**



ERRORS OF ARTICLES

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

1. The road (a)/ to famous monument (b)/ passes through a forest. (c)/ No error (d)
2. Our Housing Society comprises of (a)/ six blocks and (b)/ thirty three flats in an area of about thousand sq. metres. (c)/ No error (d)
3. Now that she is living in her own flat, (a)/ she cleans the windows (b)/ twice a week in the summer and once a week in the winter. (c)/ No error (d)
4. With little imagination and enterprise, (a)/ the tournament could have been transformed (b)/ into a major attraction. (c)/ No error (d)
5. These display (a)/ the (b)/ remarkable variety. (c)/ No error (d)
6. If you have faith in Almighty (a)/ everything will turn out (b)/ to be all right. (c)/ No error (d)
7. According to the Bible (a)/ it is meek and humble (b)/ who shall inherit the earth. (c)/ No error (d)
8. I am not wealthy (a)/ so I cannot afford (b)/ to buy a expensive car. (c)/ No error (d)
9. My father is (a)/ in bad mood (b)/ today. (c)/ No error (d)
10. On my request (a)/ Lalit introduced me to his friend (b)/ who is singer and a scientist. (c)/ No error (d)
11. This town isn't very well known (a)/ and there isn't much to see (b)/ so a few tourists come here. (c)/ No error (d)
12. He took to (a)/ reading Times (b)/ for better knowledge of the facts. (c)/ No error (d)
13. The accelerating pace of life in our metropolitan city (a)/ has had the tremendous effect (b)/ on the culture and life-style of the people. (c)/ No error (d)
14. Both the civilians (a)/ and armymen (b)/ joined the First World War. (c)/ No error (d)
15. The school is (a)/ within hundred yards (b)/ from my house. (c)/ No error (d)
16. The majority of the computer professionals recommends (a)/ that effective measures (b)/ should be taken against software piracy. (c)/ No error (d)
17. The famous Dr. Chandra (a)/ is only dentist (b)/ in our village. (c)/ No error (d)
18. This candidate lacks (a)/ an experience (b)/ otherwise he is well qualified. (c)/ No error (d)
19. The person I met (a)/ in the theatre (b)/ was the playwright himself. (c)/ No error (d)
20. The war of Mahabharata (a)/ is the full length illustration (b)/ of a righteous war. (c)/ No error (d)

> EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) The Article 'the' should be used before 'famous' as the sentence refers to a particular thing i.e., 'monument'.
2. (c) Article 'a' is used before a common noun to suggest the sense of 'one'. Therefore, 'a' would be used before 'thousand sq. metres' to suggest that it refers to one thousand square metres.
3. (c) The season e.g., summer, winter, etc are abstract nouns. So, articles are not used with them. So, we would remove 'the' before 'summer' and 'winter' and change them to 'summers' and 'winters'.
4. (a) 'Little' means 'none or negligible'. Thus, we should use article 'a' before 'little' as 'a little' means 'some'.
5. (b) In the given sentence, 'the' used with 'remarkable' is incorrect. Instead of 'the' we should use the article 'a'.
6. (a) In the given sentence, the article 'the' would come before 'almighty'. This is done because 'almighty' in the given sentence refers to 'God'.
7. (b) The given sentence implies to represent a class of persons i.e., 'the meek' and 'the humble'. Therefore, 'the' should be used before the adjectives 'meek' and 'humble'.
8. (c) The article 'a' in the given sentence should be replaced by 'an'.
9. (b) The article 'a' should precede the word 'bad' as it starts with a consonant.
10. (c) The article 'a' should precede the word 'singer'.
11. (c) 'A few' means some and 'few' means 'hardly any'. As per the sentence structure, 'few' should be used instead of 'a few'.
12. (b) In the given sentence, 'Times' is the name of a newspaper. Therefore, it should be written as 'The Times'.
13. (b) The sentence is incorrect as 'the' is used before the adjective 'tremendous'. So, to correct the sentence we would use 'a' instead of 'the' before 'tremendous'.
14. (b) As per the rule, 'the' should come before an adjective which represents a class of people. Therefore, we should add 'the' before 'armymen'.
15. (b) In the given sentence, the article 'a' should come before 'hundred yards' to convey the meaning that the school is within one hundred yards from the house.

16. (a) The verb 'recommends' is used incorrectly. It should be replaced by 'recommend' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
17. (b) The sentence wants to emphasise the fact that Dr. Chandra is the only dentist in the village. So, we would use 'the' before the word 'only' to convey the desired meaning.
18. (b) As per the rule, articles are omitted before abstract nouns used in general sense. In the given sentence, 'experience' is an abstract noun. So, it should not be preceded by an article.
19. (d) No error.
20. (a) 'The' should be added before 'Mahabharata' as it is a mythological book.

ADVERB

An adverb tells more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

e.g. - He is running *fast*.

Here 'fast' is the adverb which tells how he is running.

Kinds of Adverb

- 1. Adverb of Time** Answers the question 'when'.
e.g. - I shall meet you *tomorrow*.
- We were late by *two hours*.
- The clock struck *twelve*.
- 2. Adverb of Place** Answers the question 'where'.
e.g. - I shall meet you *in the market*.
- I shall meet you *there*.
- We were studying *in the institute*.
- 3. Adverb of Manner** Answers the question 'how'.
e.g. - He is sitting *quietly*.
- He is dancing *like Hritik Roshan*.
- 4. Adverb of Frequency** These tell us 'How often' an action takes place.
e.g. - Delhi Police is with you, *always*.
- 5. Adverb of Degree or Quantity** These tell us 'how much' or 'in what degree' or 'to what extent'.
e.g. - We have studied *enough*.
- There is *something* fishy out here.
- There is *little* doubt of his success.

Rules of Adverbs

- 1. So and Too** They should not be used without their co-relatives 'that' and 'to'.
e.g. - He is *so* rich (X)
- He is *so* rich that he can buy anything. (✓)
- He is *too* intelligent (X)
- He is *too* stupid to pass any exam. (✓)
- 2. Difference between very and much**
(a) 'Very' is used in positive degree and 'much' is in comparative degree.
e.g. - He is *much* intelligent. (X)
- He is *very* intelligent.
- He is *much* intelligent than his brother. (✓)

(b) 'Very' is used with $V_1 + \text{ing}$.

'Much' is used with V_3 .

e.g. - The match became ~~much~~ / *very* interesting.

- The crowd became *much* / ~~very~~ interested in the match.

- 3.** Some words retain their form when they become adverbs : Fast, first, next, back, ill, better, best, etc.
- 4.** Adverbs ending in -ly form the comparative by adding 'more' and superlative by adding 'most'.
e.g. - This work is *more beautifully* done than that work.
- The scenery of Kashmir is *most lovely* of all.
- 5.** Adverbs of manner, place and time are generally placed after the verb or after the object of the verb.
e.g. - We visited Kashmir *last year*.
- He is talking *on and on*.
- He is sitting *quietly*.
- 6. MPT RULE** If adverbs of manner, place and time are used in a single sentence, then the sequence followed is that of *MPT*.
e.g. - I read the book *yesterday* meticulously (X)
at home.
- I read the book meticulously at home *yesterday*. (✓)
- 7.** When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb comes before it.
e.g. - Her dress was ready *nearly*. (X)
- Her dress was *nearly* ready. (✓)
- He is sitting *quietly*. (✓)
- 8.** Adverbs of frequency such as always, ever, never, seldom, frequently, etc, are always placed before the verb they modify.
e.g. - He *sometimes* comes late.
- She *always* looks beautiful.
- 9.** 'Enough' is both an Adjective and an Adverb. As an adverb, it is always placed after the adjective it modifies. As an adjective it is placed before the noun.
e.g. - He is *enough* intelligent. (X)
- He is intelligent *enough* to win the competition. (✓)
- He has *enough* money to spend.

10. 'Only' and 'even' should be placed immediately before the word intended to modify.
 e.g. - I worked *only* two sums. (X)
 - I *only* worked two sums. (✓)
11. An adverb can be placed at the beginning of a sentence, when it is intended to qualify, not any word in particular, but sentence as a whole.
 e.g. - *Fortunately*, he was not present at that time.
 - *Interestingly*, the PM went in the metro.
12. 'Ever' is sometimes misused for 'never'. 'Seldom or never' and 'seldom if ever' are both correct, but 'seldom or ever' is incorrect. In the same manner, little if anything is correct, but little or anything is wrong.
 e.g. - He *seldom* or *never* passes in the examination with fair means.
 - He *seldom if ever* parties.
13. 'Else' should be followed by 'but', and not by 'than'.
 e.g. - It is nothing *else than* / *but* his carelessness which has led to his failure.
 - Aishwarya Rai is nothing *else but* a statue of beauty.
14. 'Rather' and 'Fairly' can mean moderately. But 'fairly' is used with favourable adjectives and adverbs while 'rather' is used with unfavourable adjectives and adverbs.
 e.g. - She is *fairly* intelligent but my sister is *rather* stupid.
 - He did *fairly* well in her exams but his sister did *rather* badly.
 - He grew up in *rather* unusual circumstances.
15. 'Rather' can also be used when we are correcting something that we have just said.
 e.g. - The process is not a circle but *rather* a spiral.
16. 'Rather' is also used in case of preference—would rather, had rather, rather than are used to express preference.
 e.g. - I *would rather* study than sleep.
 - I prefer getting up early *rather than* sleeping late.
17. We use 'rather' before verbs that introduce our thoughts and feelings, in order to express our opinion politely, especially when a different opinion has been expressed.
 e.g. - I *rather* think that he was telling the truth.
 - I *rather* like the decorative effect.
18. Adverb 'as' should be used to introduce predicative of the verbs such as regard, describe, define, treat, view, know.
 e.g. - I regard him *as* my elder brother.
 - The newspapers described the situation *as* horrible.
 - Biology is defined *as* the study of nature.
19. Adverb 'as' should not be used to introduce predicative of the verbs such as name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.
 e.g. - He was *considered* the best dancer of his time.
 - He was *appointed* Governor by the President.
 - Saurav Ganguly was *chosen* the captain.
 - He was called *dynamic* by his mates.
20. Negative Adverbs should not be used with the words that are already negative in sense. So two negatives should be avoided. Seldom, nowhere, never, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely, are some of the Adverbs. The verbs in such category are 'deny', 'forbid', while the conjunctions are 'unless', 'until', 'lest' and 'both'.
 e.g. - *No one scarcely* practises all the exercises. (X)
 - *Scarcely anyone* practises all the exercises. (✓)
 - I *rarely* went to meet ~~nobody~~/anybody in my childhood.
 - She *hardly* knows *anything*/~~nothing~~ about me.
 - He does *nothing* without *ever*/~~never~~ consulting me.
 - He has denied that he was ~~not~~ going there.
 - Walk steadily, lest you should ~~not~~ fall.
 - Both of them are not coming. (X)
 - Neither of them is coming. (✓)
21. Consider the following cases
- (a) 'Coward', 'miser', 'niggard', 'rogue' are Nouns. 'Cowardly', 'miserly', 'niggardly', 'roguish' are Adjectives.
 e.g. - An officer is trained never to fight ~~cowardly~~ /in a cowardly manner.
 - Although he seems brave, he is actually a *coward*.
 - It was a sheer *cowardly* act of violence.
- (b) 'Fast' retains its form in both Adjective and Adverb.
 e.g. - He is *fast* (Adjective).
 - He is running *fast* (Adverb).
- (c) 'Direct' and 'Directly' are adverbs. Direct means *straight* and Directly means *at once*.
 e.g. - Don't stop anywhere, return home *direct*.
 - Don't stop now, return home *directly*.
- (d) 'Manly', 'masterly', 'slovenly', 'monthly', 'weekly', 'sickly', 'friendly' are Adjectives and should not be confused with Adverbs.
 e.g. - He is earning fifty thousand rupees ~~monthly~~ /a month.
 - He is a *friendly* old man.

22. The use of 'never' for 'not' is incorrect, because 'never' means *not ever*.

- e.g. - I *never* remember having met him. (X)
- I do *not* remember ever having met him. (✓)
- We met the other day, but he *never* referred to the matter. (X)
- We met the other day, but he did *not* refer to the matter. (✓)

23. No sentence should begin with 'Due to'. It must be used after some form of the verb 'to be'.

- e.g. - *Due to* bad weather, the match was abandoned. (X)
- It was *due to* bad weather, the match was abandoned. (✓)

24. **Cent-per cent** It should be hundred per cent.

25. **Do the needful** It should be do what is necessary.

SPOTTING THE ERRORS SET 6



ERRORS OF ADVERB

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

1. Firstly, you should think (a)/ over the meaning of the words (b)/ and then use them. (c)/ No error (d)
2. The driver tried his best (a)/ to avert the accident by bringing the car (b)/ to a suddenly stop. (c)/ No error (d)
3. The Sunshine hotel was fully equipped (a)/ to offer leisure stay (b)/ to its clients. (c)/ No error (d)
4. The technician reminded them (a)/ to have a thoroughly cleaning (b)/ of the machine after each use. (c)/ No error (d)
5. I am (a)/ much glad (b)/ that you have won the trophy. (c)/ No error (d)
6. He is too coward (a)/ to make it (b)/ happen. (c)/ No error (d)
7. People invent new machines (a)/ when they think (b)/ different. (c)/ No error (d)
8. A man entered the tavern (a)/ and asked for some bread and cheese (b)/ with a decided foreign accent. (c)/ No error (d)
9. Watch how careful (a)/ the sparrow knits the straws (b)/ into one another to form a nest. (c)/ No error (d)
10. He is very (a)/ blind to read (b)/ the smallest of prints. (c)/ No error (d)
11. On hearing the news (a)/ he went directly (b)/ to the Manager's room. (c)/ No error (d)
12. They reached home (a)/ safely (b)/ although they started late. (c)/ No error (d)
13. It is the duty of every citizen (a)/ to do his utmost to defend (b)/ the hardly won freedom of the country. (c)/ No error (d)
14. The principal was (a)/ enough kind to (b)/ grant me scholarship. (c)/ No error (d)
15. It is nothing else (a)/ than foolishness (b)/ that led to his downfall. (c)/ No error (d)
16. I shall give you a reward (a)/ if you do your work (b)/ satisfactory. (c)/ No error (d)
17. The tried travellers were bundled off (a)/ to the nearby cop house till anyone (b)/ could come and vouch for their credentials. (c)/ No error (d)
18. I advised my brother to engage two coolies instead of one (a)/ because the luggage was too much heavy (b)/ for a single coolie to handle. (c)/ No error (d)
19. There is no one else (a)/ whom I esteem (b)/ than your father. (c)/ No error (d)
20. Although I was (a)/ in Delhi last month (b)/ I never meet him. (c)/ No error (d)

> EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) 'Firstly' is used to introduce a first point or reason. It does not make sense in the given sentence. So, we would use 'first' instead of 'firstly'.
2. (c) 'Suddenly stop' in the sentence does not make sense. Hence, we would change it to 'sudden stop' to make the sentence meaningful.
3. (b) 'Leisure' is an adjective and does not make sense in the sentence. It should be changed to its adverb form i.e. 'leisurely'.
4. (b) 'Thoroughly cleaning' is incorrect. It should be 'thorough cleaning'.
5. (b) 'Much' is used in comparative degree and 'very' is used in positive degree. So, we should use 'very' in place of 'much' in the given sentence.
6. (d) The sentence is correct.
7. (c) 'Different' in the sentence does not convey the right meaning of the sentence. It must be changed to 'differently'.

8. (c) 'Decided' is incorrect and does not make sense with the sentence. It should be changed to its adverb form 'decidedly'.
9. (a) 'Careful' in the given sentence should be changed to 'carefully' to convey the right meaning of the sentence.
10. (a) 'Very' is used in positive degree. Instead of 'very' we should use 'too' to convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
11. (b) 'Direct' means straight and 'directly' means 'at once'. Hence, we would use 'direct' in the sentence instead of 'directly'.
12. (d) The sentence is correct.
13. (c) 'Hardly won freedom' means 'negligibly won freedom' and does not make sense in the sentence. It should be changed to 'hard won freedom'.
14. (b) 'Enough kind' does not make sense. It should be changed to 'kind enough'.
15. (b) 'Than' used in the sentence is incorrect. It should be changed to 'but'.
16. (c) 'Satisfactory' does not make sense with the sentence. It should be changed to 'satisfactorily' (adverb form).
17. (b) 'Anyone' should be replaced by 'someone' to make the sentence meaningful.
18. (b) 'Too' and 'much' are not used together. It should be 'too heavy'.
19. (b) 'More' should be used after 'esteem' to make the sentence meaningful.
20. (c) 'Never' in the given sentence should be replaced by 'did not' to make the sentence meaningful.

CONJUNCTIONS

These are the words that merely join together sentences or words.

Rules of Conjunctions

1. 'Scarcely' and 'Hardly' should be followed by when and not by then.
e.g. - *Scarcely* had I started for the institute, *when* / ~~then~~ the rain started.
- *Hardly* had he arrived, *when* he had to leave again.
2. 'No sooner' is followed by than and not by when.
e.g. - *No sooner* had I started, *than* / ~~when~~ the rain started.
- *No sooner* did he arrive, ~~then~~ / *than* he had to leave.
3. 'Seldom or never' and 'seldom if ever' are both correct, but 'seldom or ever' is incorrect.
e.g. - He *seldom or never* goes to see movies in theatre.
4. 'Either-or', 'Neither-nor', 'not only-but also', 'both-and', 'whether-or' etc., should be followed by the same parts of speech or of the same function.
e.g. - He *neither* agreed to my proposal *nor* (X) to his.
- He agreed *neither* to my proposal *nor* (✓) to his.
- *Neither* he helps his mother by money (X) *nor* by other means.
- He helps his mother *neither* by money (✓) *nor* by other means.
- He helps his mother *not only* by money (✓) *but also* by other means.
5. The conjunctions 'though' (or although) and 'but' do the work of setting one statement against another by way of oppositions or contrast and therefore the correlative of 'though' is 'yet' or a comma (,).
e.g. - *Though* he worked hard, *yet* he could not top the class.
6. After the adjective 'other' (which is regarded as a kind of comparative), the only word that can be correctly used for contrasting one thing with another is 'than'. The prepositions *from*, *but*, *except* in such a connection are wrong.
e.g. - He had no *other* option ~~but~~ / *than* to fight.
- He had *another* reason ~~from~~ / *than* what he professed.
- She had no other claim to the post ~~except~~ / *than* her good looks.
7. Conjunction 'that' is not used in the following cases
(a) Direct narration.
e.g. - He said, "I am smart".
(b) Indirect speech, if the sentence is interrogative.
e.g. - He asked who he was?
8. In a 'not only.....but also' sentence, the verb should agree with the noun or pronoun mentioned second, because this is the part being emphasised.
e.g. - *Not only* the teacher *but also* the students are enjoying themselves.
9. 'Such as' is used to denote a category, whereas 'such that' emphasises the degree of something by mentioning its consequences.
e.g. - Yuvraj played *such* an innings *as* played by the best batsman.
- Yuvraj played *such* an innings *that* it took the match away from the opposition.

10. 'Both' is followed by *and* not by *as well as*. Besides, both has positive sense and cannot be used in negative sentences.
e.g. - Both Amit ~~as well as~~ / *and* his friends are coming.
- Both Amit *and* his friends are *not* coming. (X)
- Neither Amit nor his friends are coming. (✓)
11. 'Unless' means if not and therefore, it should not be used in a sentence or clause which is already negative.
e.g. - Unless you *do not* work hard, you will fail. (X)
- Unless you work hard, you will fail. (✓)
12. 'Lest' expresses a negative sense and therefore cannot be used with not. 'Should' is always used with 'lest'.
e.g. - Walk steadily, *lest* you should *not* fall. (X)
- Walk steadily, *lest* you should fall. (✓)
13. When 'suppose' is used in the beginning of a sentence to denote a command or a request, it is not followed by *if*.
e.g. - Suppose *if* you are caught, what will happen to your parents? (X)
- Suppose *you* are caught, what will happen to your parents? (✓)
14. Avoid the error of using 'than' for 'from' after the adjective *different*.
e.g. - He took a different role ~~than~~ / *from* the ones he has been doing for long.
15. 'Nothing else' should be followed by *but*, not by *than*.
e.g. - It is nothing else ~~but/than~~ your carelessness, that you have failed in the exam.
16. The use of Present tense after *as if* and *as though* should be avoided. [Subjunctive Mood].
e.g. - He looks as if he *suspects* something. (X)
- He looks as if he *suspected* something. (✓)

SPOTTING THE ERRORS SET 7



ERRORS OF CONJUNCTION

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

1. Although they listen to me (a)/ but their actions (b)/ prove otherwise. (c)/ No error (d)
2. He treats (a)/ us as (b)/ slaves. (c)/ No error (d)
3. Most of the girls are doing (a)/ their post graduation because (b)/ they may get good husbands. (c)/ No error (d)
4. Such was his pronunciation (a)/ as (b)/ I could not understand him. (c)/ No error (d)
5. He asked (a)/ that who (b)/ I was. (c)/ No error (d)
6. I am interested (a)/ in such books (b)/ that are interesting. (c)/ No error (d)
7. Each member of the alliance (a)/ agrees to take such action (b)/ that it deems necessary. (c)/ No error (d)
8. She looked at him (a)/ in such distress (b)/ as he had to look away. (c)/ No error (d)
9. This film is interesting (a)/ and the previous one (b)/ was boring. (c)/ No error (d)
10. It is difficult to know (a)/ whether (b)/ you are selected or not. (c)/ No error (d)
11. He has no chance (a)/ than to start (b)/ his own business. (c)/ No error. (d)
12. They had hardly finished (a)/ their meals that at once (b)/ they resumed their duty. (c)/ No error (d)
13. I don't know whether (a)/ Raj is equally (b)/ good as Vimal. (c)/ No error (d)
14. He (a)/ will return (b)/ on either Monday or Tuesday. (c)/ No error (d)
15. He is (a)/ not honest and not (b)/ truthful. (c)/ No error (d)
16. He has no other business (a)/ but to play (b)/ with computers. (c)/ No error (d)
17. Be smart (a)/ not only in dress (b)/ and also in action. (c)/ No error (d)
18. Hardly had I reached the airport (a)/ where I learned about (b)/ the powerful bomb explosion. (c)/ No error (d)
19. My book has been missing (a)/ from my room (b)/ till yesterday. (c)/ No error (d)
20. The manager of the bank was busy; (a)/ so he asked them to come and see him (b)/ between two to three in the afternoon. (c)/ No error (d)

> EXPLANATIONS

1. (b) The correlative of 'Although' is 'yet' and not 'but'. Hence, we should remove 'but' and use 'yet' in place of it.
2. (d) The sentence is correct.
3. (b) As the sentence starts with 'Most of', 'because' will not be used. We would replace it by 'so that'.
4. (b) As per the rule, 'such...that' is used for mentioning consequences. Hence, we would use 'that' in place of 'as'.
5. (b) As per the rule, 'that' is not used in Indirect speech if the sentence is interrogative. Hence, we would remove 'that' from the sentence.
6. (b) The conjunction 'such' is not needed in the sentence. We need to delete it from the sentence.
7. (d) The sentence is correct.
8. (c) In the given sentence, 'that' would be used in place of 'as'. (For explanation refer to Ans. 4)
9. (b) As a comparison is made in the given sentence, we would use 'but' in place of 'and'.
10. (d) The sentence is correct.
11. (b) We would use 'but' in place of 'than' as 'but' is used for the work of setting one statement ('He has no chance') against another ('to start his own business').
12. (b) 'That at once' needs to be deleted from the sentence and should be replaced by 'when'.
13. (b) In the given sentence, 'as' should be used in place of 'equally' as 'equally' is an adverb.
14. (c) 'On either' is not the correct usage. As per the rule 'Either ...or' should be followed by same parts of speech. Hence, the sentence should be : 'He will return either on Monday or on Tuesday.'
15. (b) Instead of using 'not' two times in the given sentence, we should use 'neither...nor'. So, part (b) would become 'neither honest nor'.
16. (b) As per the rule, after 'other' the only word that can be correctly used for contrasting one thing with another is 'than'. Hence, we should use 'than' in place of 'but'.
17. (c) The correct usage is 'not only ...but also'. Hence, we would use 'but' in place of 'and'.
18. (b) As per the rule, 'hardly' should be followed by 'when'. Hence, we would use 'when' in place of 'where'.
19. (c) 'Till' does not make sense in the sentence. It should be changed to 'since'.
20. (c) 'Between' takes 'and' and not 'to'. So, we would replace 'to' by 'and' in the sentence.

PREPOSITION

These are the words used with nouns/pronouns to show their relationship.

Some Important Prepositions

1. 'In' is used for bigger places (towns, cities, countries) while 'at' is used for smaller places.
e.g. - I live *at* Shastri Nagar in Meerut.
2. **In / Into** 'In' is used in speaking of things at rest. 'Into' is used in speaking of things in motion.
e.g. - He is shopping *in* the market.
- He jumped *into* the well.
- He has fallen *in* love.
- He is *in* the office.
- The snake crawled *into* the hole.
- The cup broke-off *into* a hundred pieces.
3. 'On' denotes position, 'upon' denotes movement.
e.g. - The cat is *on* the table.
- The cat pounced *upon* the mouse.
4. 'With' denotes the 'instrument' and 'by' denotes the 'agent'.
e.g. - The letter was written *by* him *with* his pen.
- The music was generated *by* / *with* a guitar.
- The murder was committed *by* him *with* a pistol.
- The ball was hit *by* the batsman *with* his bat.
5. 'Ago' refers to past time while 'before' denotes precedence between two events.
e.g. - Long *ago*, there was a king named Rama.
- Ram existed *before* Mahabharata was fought.
- He came *before* me.
- The train arrived *before* the scheduled time.
- India achieved independence 69 years *ago*.
6. 'Above' and 'below' merely denote position while 'over' and 'under' also carry a sense of covering or movement.
e.g. - We live *below* the roof.
- Sky is *above* us.
- Train is running *under* the bridge.
- The train is standing *below* the bridge.
- The bird is flying *over* the pond.
- A wire is passing *above* the building.
- I was wearing two sweaters *under* the jacket.
- 'Under' is used before a noun to indicate that a person or thing is being affected by something or is going through a particular process.
e.g. - I'm rarely *under* pressure and my co-workers are always nice to me.

- 'Under' can mean junior in ranks.
e.g. - He is *under* me.
 - If something happens 'under' a particular person or government, it happens when that person or government is in power.
e.g. - There will be no new taxes *under* his leadership.
 - If someone does something 'under' a particular name, he uses that name instead of his real name.
e.g. - The patient was registered *under* a false name.
 - 'Beneath' has the same meaning as 'under', but it is better to use it for abstract meanings.
e.g. - *Beneath* the festive mood, there is an underlying apprehension.
- Everybody thought that she was marrying *beneath* her.
- Many find themselves having to take jobs far *beneath* them.
7. Difference between On time, In time and In good time.
- 'On time' signifies absolutely right time, neither before nor after.
e.g. - The flight is *on time*.
 - 'In time' means you are not late for the event.
e.g. - I arrived just *in time* for my flight.
 - 'In good time' means with comfortable margin.
e.g. - I arrived at the airport *in good time*.
8. Difference between at the beginning/at the end and in the beginning/in the end
- 'At the beginning' means literally at the beginning.
e.g. - India scored fast *at the beginning* of the match.
 - 'At the end' means literally at the end.
e.g. - *At the end* of the book, you'll find the bibliography.
 - 'In the beginning' (or at first) means in the early stage. It implies that later there was a change.
e.g. - Sachin was nervous *in the beginning*, later he settled down.
 - 'In the end' (or at last) means eventually/after sometime.
e.g. - At first he was scared, but *in the end* he started enjoying.
9. No preposition is placed after the following verbs when they are used in active voice. Order, request, reach, attack, resemble, emphasise, accompany, discuss, investigate, comprise, enter (come into), flee (a place), join, affect, board, etc.
- e.g. - Our forces attacked ~~on~~ the enemy fort.
 - We reached ~~at~~ the station on time.
 - We ordered ~~for~~ a cup of tea.
 - He resembles ~~to~~ his father.
 - He accompanies ~~with~~ her wherever she goes.
 - The police are investigating ~~into~~ the case.
 - The teacher emphasised ~~on~~ morality.
 - I don't want to discuss ~~about~~ the problem with you.
10. Omit 'to' after verb of communication such as advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, order.
- e.g. - I advised ~~to~~ him to study hard.
 - I commanded ~~to~~ him to leave.
 - I ordered ~~to~~ him to bring me something to eat.
11. 'Till' is used in particular time while 'until' is used for indefinite time.
- But whenever 'till' and 'until' are being used as the first word of a sentence, only until is used.
- e.g. - We shall work *until* we fell down.
 - We shall work *till* 15 hrs.
 - ~~Till~~ / *Until* 30, he was a bachelor.
12. 'Till' is used for time while *to* for place.
- e.g. - We shall work *till* 5 pm.
 - We walked ~~till~~/*upto* the station.
13. The same preposition should not be used with two words unless it is appropriate to each of them.
- e.g. - It is different and inferior *to* the other. (X)
 - It is different *from* and inferior *to* the other. (✓)
 - Her dress does not add but detract *from* her appearance. (X)
 - Her dress does not add *to* but detract *from* her appearance. (✓)
14. 'Since' and 'from' are used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time but whereas 'since' is preceded by a verb in some perfect tense, 'from' is used with other tenses except the perfect tense. *For* refers to a period of time, not to a point of time, and should not be replaced by *since* or *from*.
- e.g. - I haven't taken anything *since* yesterday.
 - He has been here *since* nine o'clock.
 - I started my work *from* 1st January.
 - I shall start work *from* July.
 - He will join the office *from* tomorrow.
 - I have been practising *for* ten days.
15. Regarding the phrases of time, *morning*, *afternoon* and *evening* are preceded by the preposition 'in' whereas *dawn*, *daybreak*, *noon*, *midday* and *midnight* are preceded by the preposition 'at'. Besides, when these time phrases are qualified by 'last' or 'next', they are not preceded by any preposition.
- e.g. - I like to roam around *in* the evening.
 - I'll see you *at* night.
 - The sun is hottest *at* midday.
 - I met him *last* evening.

16. Across / Through

e.g. - Walk *across* the road and pass *through* a tunnel.

17. Between/Among

'Between' is used while referring to two persons/things whereas 'Among' is used for more than two.

e.g. - *Between* the two of you, who is stronger?
- The sweets are to be distributed *among* ten friends.

18. Beside/Besides

'Beside' means by the side of, whereas 'Besides' means in addition to.

e.g. - *Besides* eating, he is also watching T.V.
- You were sitting *beside* him.

19. From/Between

'From' is normally used with to/till, whereas 'Between' is used with and.

e.g. - He works *from* nine *to* six (or nine *till* six).
- The meeting was scheduled to be held *between* 2 PM *and* 3 PM.

20. Within/In

'Within' means before the end of time, whereas 'In' means at the end of time.

e.g. - He will return *in* five minutes.
- He will return *within* five minutes.

Some Usage

Fire <i>at</i>	:	Not killed
Fire <i>on</i>	:	Killed
Key <i>of</i>	:	A door
Key <i>to</i>	:	A problem
Deal <i>with</i>	:	Someone
Deal <i>in</i>	:	Business
Die <i>of</i>	:	Any disease
Die <i>from</i>	:	Any other reason
Buy <i>in</i>	:	A market
Buy <i>at</i>	:	A shop
Come <i>by</i>	:	Any vehicle
Come <i>on</i>	:	Foot
Come <i>into</i>	:	A conflict

SPOTTING THE ERRORS SET 8



ERRORS OF PREPOSITION

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-20) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

- The widely publicised manifesto (a)/ of the new party is not (b)/ much different than ours. (c)/ No error (d)
- I was taken with surprise (a)/ when I saw (b)/ the glamorous Appu Ghar. (c)/ No error (d)
- Man needs security (a)/ and leisure (b)/ of free thinking. (c)/ No error (d)
- This watch is (a)/ superior and more expensive (b)/ than that. (c)/ No error (d)
- It was apparent for everyone (a)/ present that if the patient did not receive (b)/ medical attention fast he would die. (c)/ No error (d)
- He knows very well (a)/ what is expected from him (b)/ but he is not able to fulfil all the expectations. (c)/ No error (d)
- My brother has (a)/ ordered for (b)/ a new book. (c)/ No error (d)
- That Brutus, who was his trusted friend (a)/ had attacked on him (b)/ caused heart break to Julius Caesar. (c)/ No error (d)
- Rana Pratap was (a)/ blind with (b)/ one eye. (c)/ No error (d)
- The doctor attended (a)/ to (b)/ the patient very quietly. (c)/ No error (d)
- I was shocked to hear (a)/ that his father (b)/ died of an accident. (c)/ No error (d)
- I must start at dawn (a)/ to reach the station (b)/ in time. (c)/ No error (d)
- I shall put on (a)/ a note in this regard (b)/ for your consideration and necessary decision. (c)/ No error (d)
- None could dare (a)/ to encroach (b)/ on his rights. (c)/ No error (d)
- The father brought the sweets (a)/ and distributed them (b)/ between his five children. (c)/ No error (d)
- Raman developed the habit (a)/ for sleeping late (b)/ when he was staying in the hostel. (c)/ No error (d)
- It is the duty of every right thinking citizen (a)/ to try to make (b)/ the whole world a happier place to live. (c)/ No error (d)
- The top-ranking candidates (a)/ will be appointed in senior jobs (b)/ in good companies. (c)/ No error (d)
- My niece has been married (a)/ with (b)/ the richest man of the town. (c)/ No error (d)
- The venue of examination (a)/ is one mile (b)/ further up the hill. (c)/ No error (d)

> EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) In formal writing, 'different from' is generally preferred, to 'different than'. Hence, we would replace 'than' by 'from'.
2. (a) The preposition 'with' should be replaced by 'by' to make the sentence correct.
3. (c) 'security' and 'leisure' are needed 'for' free thinking. Hence, we would replace 'of' by 'for'.
4. (b) The preposition 'to' must follow the word 'superior' in the given sentence to make it grammatically correct.
5. (a) The preposition 'for' in part (a) of the sentence does not make sense. It should be replaced by 'to' to make the sentence correct.
6. (b) The preposition 'of' should be used instead of 'from' in the given sentence.
7. (b) 'For' in part (b) of the sentence is not needed. It should be deleted.
8. (b) The preposition 'on' in the sentence is not needed. We need to delete it to convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
9. (b) 'Blind in one eye' is the correct usage. Hence, we should replace 'with' by 'in'.
10. (b) The preposition 'upon' is more appropriate than 'to'. Hence, we replace 'to' by 'upon'.
11. (c) 'Of' is used when the cause is a disease. In the given sentence, we should use 'in' in place of 'of'.
12. (d) The sentence is correct.
13. (a) 'Put on' should be replaced by 'put in' to convey the right meaning.
14. (c) 'Upon' is the right preposition that should be used with 'rights'. Hence, we replace 'on' by 'upon'.
15. (c) As per the rule, 'among' should be used when more than two persons are involved. Hence, we replace 'between' in the given sentence by 'among'.
16. (b) 'For sleeping late' does not make sense in the given sentence. It should be replaced with 'of sleeping late'.
17. (c) The sentence is not complete unless we add 'in' after 'live'.
18. (b) The correct usage is 'appointed to'. Hence, we would replace 'in' by 'to'.
19. (b) As per the right usage, 'you are married to someone' and not 'with someone'. Hence, we replace the preposition 'with' by 'to'.
20. (a) The preposition 'of' needs to be replaced by 'for' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

SPOTTING THE ERRORS

COMPLETE EXERCISE

Directions (Q. Nos 1-119) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

1. One of the most (a)/ widespread bad habit (b)/ is the use of tobacco. (c)/ No error (d)
2. Recently I visited Kashmir (a)/ and found the sceneries (b)/ to be marvellous. (c)/ No error (d)
3. All the furnitures have been (a)/ sent to the new house (b)/ located in a village. (c)/ No error (d)
4. The crowd of angry students (a)/ ordered the (b)/ closing of shops. (c)/ No error (d)
5. They left (a)/ their luggages (b)/ at the railway station. (c)/ No error (d)
6. The bus could not (a)/ ascend the steep hill (b)/ because it was in the wrong gears. (c)/ No error (d)
7. The Indian force (a)/ drove away (b)/ the Chinese. (c)/ No error (d)
8. His mouth watered (a)/ when he saw (b)/ a bouquet of grapes. (c)/ No error (d)
9. My brother-in-laws (a)/ who live in Mumbai have come (b)/ to stay with us. (c)/ No error (d)
10. These kind of shirts (a)/ are rather expensive (b)/ for him to buy. (c)/ No error (d)
11. Those sort of people (a)/ usually do not (b)/ earn fame in society. (c)/ No error (d)
12. Being a very (a)/ hot day I (b)/ remained indoors. (c)/ No error (d)
13. Had I come (a)/ to know about his difficulties (b)/ I would have certainly helped. (c)/ No error (d)
14. One of them (a)/ forgot to take their bag (b)/ from the school. (c)/ No error (d)
15. Mr. Sharma, our representative, (a) / he will attend the meeting (b)/ on our behalf. (c)/ No error (d)
16. If the teacher is good, (a)/ the students will respond (b)/ positively to them. (c)/ No error (d)
17. It is not difficult to believe that a man (a)/ who has lived in this city for a long time (b)/ he will never feel at home anywhere else in the world. (c)/ No error (d)
18. Each girl was (a)/ given a bunch of flowers (b)/ which pleased her very much. (c)/ No error (d)
19. As it was Rajan's (a)/ first interview, he dressed him (b)/ in his most formal suit. (c)/ No error (d)
20. Gopal and myself (a)/ will take care of (b)/ the function on Sunday. (c)/ No error (d)
21. During freedom struggle (a)/ many a patriot (b)/ were filled with patriotism. (c)/ No error (d)
22. There are a dozen (a)/ of Geography books lying in the shelf of my personal library (b)/ and you can use them whenever you like. (c)/ No error (d)
23. The number of amendments to our Constitution (a)/ have been very large (b)/ during the last 69 years of independence. (c)/ No error (d)
24. Just to the North of India (a)/ is the Himalayas (b)/ that were once impregnable. (c)/ No error (d)
25. She disappeared (a)/ and found dead (b)/ near a well outside the village. (c)/ No error (d)
26. I had been (a)/ to Delhi last week (b)/ to visit my friend. (c)/ No error (d)
27. Either she or you (a)/ is to blame (b)/ for the mismanagement of the domestic affairs. (c)/ No error (d)
28. It were the children (a)/ that caused a lot of problem to their parents (b)/ during the long bus journey. (c)/ No error (d)
29. He will be likely (a)/ to leave for the United States (b)/ last year to visit his brother. (c)/ No error (d)
30. The soldiers along with the commander (a)/ was court-martialled (b)/ for defying the orders. (c)/ No error (d)
31. She is better than (a)/ any girl that studies (b)/ in our institute. (c)/ No error (d)
32. The latest chapter of this novel (a)/ is the most comprehensive of all (b)/ the chapters in the book. (c)/ No error (d)
33. She was not punished (a)/ though she came (b)/ latter than I. (c)/ No error (d)
34. She is the best (a)/ and beautiful girl (b)/ of our class. (c)/ No error (d)
35. My notes are superior (a)/ than yours although I have prepared (b)/ them in a hurry. (c)/ No error (d)
36. Of all other my neighbours (a)/ he is the kindest (b)/ and the most considerate. (c)/ No error (d)
37. The works of Shakespeare (a)/ are more famous than (b)/ any other English dramatist. (c)/ No error (d)
38. It is all the more better (a)/ if you work (b)/ in my company. (c)/ No error (d)
39. A little quantity of sugar (a)/ is required to meet (b)/ the present demands. (c)/ No error (d)

40. He doesn't need (a)/ your help because (b)/ he is too intelligent. (c)/ No error (d)
41. The interviewer asked me (a)/ if I knew that Kalidas was the greater (b)/ than any other poet. (c)/ No error (d)
42. The reason we have not been able to pay income tax (a)/ is due to fact (b)/ that we did not receive pay on time. (c)/ No error (d)
43. Even now when I see the spot (a)/ I am reminded of an unique incident (b)/ that took place several years ago. (c)/ No error (d)
44. As soon as the teacher entered (a)/ everyone fell (b)/ in a silence. (c)/ No error (d)
45. As he had taken only a few sips (a)/ there was still little water (b)/ left in the glass. (c)/ No error (d)
46. To perform this experiment (a)/ drop little sugar (b)/ into a glass of water. (c)/ No error (d)
47. It is written in Gita (a)/ that God incarnates himself (b)/ in times of trouble. (c)/ No error (d)
48. Troy was taken by Greeks; (a)/ this formed the basis of a story (b)/ which has become famous. (c)/ No error (d)
49. These facts make it very clear (a)/ that he had hand in the murder (b)/ though he still pleads innocence. (c)/ No error (d)
50. A nationwide survey has brought up an (a)/ interesting finding (b)/ regarding infant mortality rate in India. (c)/ No error (d)
51. When I got (a)/ home I was (b)/ too exhausted. (c)/ No error (d)
52. I did not know hardly (a)/ anyone in the city (b)/ and so felt lonely. (c)/ No error (d)
53. I rarely find something (a)/ in the movie (b)/ that is worth remembering. (c)/ No error (d)
54. You have (a)/ acted nobler (b)/ than all of us. (c)/ No error (d)
55. Don't stop (a)/ anywhere. Go home (b)/ directly. (c)/ No error (d)
56. He has no time (a)/ to read magazines (b)/ and no desire neither. (c)/ No error (d)
57. He has not seldom (a)/ visited his parents (b)/ since he left this place. (c)/ No error (d)
58. It was much hot (a)/ yesterday and we (b)/ didn't go out. (c)/ No error (d)
59. I meet him often (a)/ near(b)/ the Town Hall. (c)/ No error (d)
60. I told her (a)/ as blunt as I could (b)/ but she was not convinced. (c)/ No error (d)
61. No sooner did the sun rise (a)/ when we took a hasty breakfast (b)/ and resumed the journey. (c)/ No error (d)
62. Because he is physically strong (a)/ therefore he was selected (b)/ for the school boxing team. (c)/ No error (d)
63. The reason for his failure (a)/ is because (b)/ he did not work hard. (c)/ No error (d)
64. Arjun asked him (a)/ that which was the way (b)/ to the post office. (c)/ No error (d)
65. Unless you do not listen to his advice (a)/ I am not going (b)/ to help you. (c)/ No error (d)
66. How do you say (a)/ that neither he or Raj has qualified (b)/ in the examination ? (c)/ No error (d)
67. We are not sure (a)/ if he is coming (b)/ to the party. (c)/ No error (d)
68. Sooner than he had arrived (a)/ his friends arranged a reception in his honour (b)/ in the best hotel in the town. (c)/ No error (d)
69. Mrs Dhaka went to Delhi (a)/ because she might (b)/ see Mrs Rai. (c)/ No error (d)
70. Neither he gave him no money (a)/ nor he helped him (b)/ in any way. (c)/ No error (d)
71. The doctor referred the patient (a)/ for the OPD (b)/ without examining him. (c)/ No error (d)
72. A man who always connives (a)/ on the faults of his children (b)/ is their worst enemy. (c)/ No error (d)
73. I do not understand (a)/ why (b)/ he is so angry at me. (c)/ No error (d)
74. I am hearing a lot (a)/ about the problem (b)/ of AIDS these days. (c)/ No error (d)
75. Because of his innocence (a)/ he can not distinguish (b)/ a cheat for an honest person. (c)/ No error (d)
76. After opening the door we entered (a)/ into the room (b)/ next to the kitchen. (c)/ No error (d)
77. As the meeting was (a)/ about to end (b)/ he insisted to ask several questions. (c)/ No error (d)
78. The watchman was kind enough (a)/ to inform us about the conspiracy (b)/ but declined to name the person behind it. (c)/ No error (d)
79. The captain and his wife (a)/ were invited for the cultural function (b)/ at my home. (c)/ No error (d)
80. The engineer came out to a novel solution (a)/ which may even reduce (b)/ daily energy consumption. (c)/ No error (d)
81. We are meeting today afternoon (a)/ to discuss the matter (b)/ and reach a compromise. (c)/ No error (d)
82. Either Ram or (a)/ you is responsible (b)/ for this action. (c)/ No error (d)
83. The student flatly denied (a)/ that he had copied (b)/ in the examination hall. (c)/ No error (d)
84. By the time you arrive tomorrow (a)/ I have finished (b)/ my work. (c)/ No error (d)
85. The speaker stressed repeatedly on (a)/ the importance of improving (b)/ the condition of the slums. (c)/ No error (d)
86. The captain with the members of his team (a)/ are returning (b)/ after a fortnight. (c) /No error (d)

- 87.** After returning from (a)/ an all-India tour (b)/ I had to describe about it. (c)/ No error (d)
- 88.** The teacher asked his students (a)/ if they had gone through (b)/ either of three chapters included in the prescribed text. (c)/ No error (d)
- 89.** Although they are living in the country (a)/ since they were married (b)/ they are moving to the town. (c)/ No error (d)
- 90.** Do you know (a)/ how old were you (b)/ when you came here? (c)/ No error (d)
- 91.** Whenever a person losses anything (a)/ the poor folk around (b)/ are suspected. (c)/ No error (d)
- 92.** Still impressive is that (a)/ we achieve this selective attention (b)/ through our latent ability to lip read. (c)/ No error (d)
- 93.** As I entered the famous gallery (a)/ my attention was at once drawn to the large sculpture in the corner. (c)/ No error (d)
- 94.** Everyday before (a)/ I start work for my livelihood (b)/ I do my prayer. (c)/ No error (d)
- 95.** Pooja went to her friend's house at the appointed hour ; but (a)/ she was told (b)/ that her friend left half an hour earlier. (c) No error (d)
- 96.** Rekha is (a)/ enough old (b)/ to get married. (c)/ No error (d)
- 97.** As far as I am concerned, (a)/ I shall do everything (b)/ possible to help you. (c)/ No error (d)
- 98.** The person in the seat of justice (a)/ should be absolutely partial (b)/ and not treat his nearest and dearest with favour. (c)/ No error (d)
- 99.** Let us congratulate him (a)/ for his success (b)/ in the examination. (c)/ No error (d)
- 100.** Many people prefer to travel (a)/ by the road (b)/ because it is less expensive. (c)/ No error (d)
- 101.** She was beside herself in joy (a)/ when she came to know (b)/ that she had been selected for the job. (c)/ No error (d)
- 102.** Mother tongue is as natural (a)/ for the development of man's mind (b)/ as mother's milk is for the development of the infant's body. (c)/ No error (d)
- 103.** The Prime Minister as well as his secretary were expected to (a)/ arrive in Chennai (b)/ on Saturday morning. (c)/ No error (d)
- 104.** The speaker was (a)/ not only slow (b)/ but also inaudible as well. (c)/ No error (d)
- 105.** The crowd surged forward (a)/ to have a glimpse (b)/ of their favourite leader. (c)/ No error (d)
- 106.** There is a distinctive possibility (a)/ that he will leave the job (b)/ once the investigation is over. (c)/ No error (d)
- 107.** Many a star (a)/ are (b)/ twinkling in the sky. (c)/ No error (d)
- 108.** We discussed the problem (a)/ so thoroughly that (b)/ I found it easy to work it out. (c)/ No error (d)
- 109.** He hesitated to accept the post (a)/ as he did not think (b)/ that the salary would not be enough for a man with a family of three. (c)/ No error (d)
- 110.** Have you gone through (a)/either of these three chapters (b)/ that have been included in his volume? (c)/ No error (d)
- 111.** I am learning English (a)/ for ten years (b)/ without much effect. (c)/ No error (d)
- 112.** Ramesh has agreed (a)/ to marry with the girl (b)/ of his parents's choice. (c)/ No error (d)
- 113.** The pity is that (a)/ no sooner he had left the place (b)/ than the fire broke out. (c)/ No error (d)
- 114.** When he was arriving (a)/ the party was (b)/ in full swing. (c)/ No error (d)
- 115.** The Dean wrote that he constituted a committee of experts (a)/ comprising five members (b)/ before the next meeting took place. (c)/ No error (d)
- 116.** I can't help to sneeze as (a)/ I got drenched yesterday (b)/ and have a bad cold. (c)/ No error (d)
- 117.** I have lived (a)/ from the hand to the mouth (b)/ for all these fifty years though nobody know it. (c)/ No error (d)
- 118.** Both he as well as his friend (a)/ worked in close harmony (b)/ on this same project. (c)/ No error (d)
- 119.** The Monk loved riding and hunting (a)/ and refused to conform by rules and regulations (b)/ of the ancient monastic order. (c)/ No error (d)

QUESTIONS FROM NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)

Directions (Q. Nos 1-95) Which part of the given sentences is erroneous? In case, there is no error, choose option (d).

2012 (I)

1. Let us (a)/ bring this discussion (b)/to close. (c)/ No error (d)
2. Each of them (a)/ have a different version (b)/of the crime. (c)/ No error (d)
3. I and Gopal (a)/ went to the meeting (b)/ together. (c)/ No error (d)
4. Latin is not only hard to write (a)/ but also (b)/ to read. (c)/ No error (d)
5. In most villages (a)/ the roads are rough (b)/ isn't it? (c)/ No error (d)
6. Despite of continuing pain (a)/ she worked at her temporary summer job (b)/ most of the week. (c)/ No error (d)
7. As soon the film started (a)/ I developed (b)/ an irritating headache. (c)/ No error (d)
8. He applied for an employment (a)/ in (b)/ an office. (c)/ No error (d)
9. Though we drove fast, the train left (a)/ before we could reach (b)/ the station. (c)/ No error (d)
10. One Indian virtue that has impressed me greatly (a)/ and touched me deeply (b)/ was the Indian people's freedom of rancour. (c)/ No error (d)

2012 (II)

11. If you will work hard (a)/ you will always (b)/ succeed. (c)/ No error (d)
12. She has been teaching (a)/ the same lesson (b)/ since five days.(c)/ No error (d)
13. Many a boy were happy (a)/ dancing at the victory (b)/ of our cricket team in Australia. (c)/ No error (d)

14. Imagine living (a)/ with someone (b)/ who never stops talk. (c)/ No error (d)
15. I was shocked (a)/ when he told me (b)/ that the old woman died by cancer. (c)/ No error (d)
16. To the men who worked so hard in the project, (a)/ the news was (b)/ profound disappointing. (c)/No error (d)
17. Even though she lost the beauty contest, (a)/ she was still more prettier (b)/than the other girls. (c)/ No error (d)
18. The novel is interesting, (a)/ informative (b)/ and it is easy to read. (c) No error (d)
19. The differential attractions of the sun and the moon have a direct effect (a)/ in the rising and failing (b)/ of the tides. (c)/ No error (d)
20. Despite of the pills (a)/which are available, (b)/ many people still have trouble sleeping. (c)/ No error (d)
21. None of the applicants have turned up (a)/ for the interview (b)/ on time. (c)/ No error (d)
22. Her mother did not reply (a)/ when I asked her (b)/ why was she weeping. (c)/ No error (d)
23. The oxygen content of Mars is not (a)/ sufficient enough to support life (b)/ as we know it. (c)/ No error (d)
24. He told his friends that (a)/ each of them (b)/ should be able to carry out the orders oneself. (c)/ No error (d)
25. If the police would have arrived (a)/ in time (b)/ the

riot would not have occurred. (c)/ No error (d)

26. The flag is risen in the morning (a)/ and taken down at night (b)/ by the guards. (c)/ No error (d)
27. I have seen him (a)/ going to the theatre (b)/ with his friends yesterday evening. (c)/ No error (d)
28. He was charged of murder (a)/ though the evidence did every thing (b)/ to convince the judge of his innocence. (c)/ No error (d)
29. Neither he nor his brother (a)/ is a good student (b)/ but both are good players. (c)/ No error (d)
30. He has taken charge (a)/ as principal of our college (b)/ three years ago. (c)/ No error (d)

2013 (II)

31. Suppose, if you were left alone (a)/ to live on a deserted island (b)/what would you do? (c)/No error (d)
32. He wondered that what (a)/would be the next move of his opponents (b)/who had vowed to see him dislodged from power. (c) /No error (d)
33. The nation should be grateful (a)/to the armed forces (b)/for protecting them. (c)/No error (d)
34. I do not know (a)/what is he doing? (b)/to solve the problem. (c)/No error (d)
35. For so many years (a) it is almost his habit (b) to go to the bed at 10 pm daily. (c)/No error (d)
36. He took (a)/down after (b)/his father. (c)/No error (d)
37. His honesty (a)/has never been (b)/called to question. (c)/No error (d)

38. I see her (a) most weekends (b) but not very often between. (c) No error (d)
39. The chancellor (a) was present (b) on both occasions. (c)/ No error (d)
40. The deliberations by (a)/the committee (b)/are completely confidential. (c)/No error (d)

2014 (I)

41. The pile of books(a)/ are(b)/ missing. (c)/ No error (d)
42. Either he(a)/ or I(b)/ are wrong. (c)/ No error (d)
43. Please(a)/ tell to him(b)/ to do his work. (c)/ No error (d)
44. Though he is good (a)/ he is (b)/ mischievous. (c)/ No error (d)
45. The thief (a)/ hit me (b)/ suddenly and hardly. (c)/ No error (d)
46. The number of books (a)/ in our library (b)/ is less. (c)/ No error (d)
47. The general said (a)/ 'soldiers do not fire (b)/ till I will give the order'. (c)/ No error (d)
48. Neither of the candidates (a)/ are (b)/ good. (c)/ No error (d)
49. The machine (a)/ is more efficient (b)/ than any other equipments in the workshop. (c)/ No error (d)
50. The tin deposits in that area (a)/ would probably be exhausted (b)/ into near future. (c)/ No error (d)
51. The operation of this machine (a)/ is different (b)/ to that of other. (c)/ No error (d)

2014 (II)

52. It was nearly thirty years ago (a)/ since this magazine (b)/ was first published. (c)/ No error (d)
53. Ten years ago he was having an income (a)/ of over ten thousand rupees a month; (b)/ he must indeed be a wealthy man by now. (c)/ No error (d)

54. In spite of the fact (a)/ that the meeting was about to end, (b)/ he insisted to ask several questions. (c)/ No error (d)
55. Hardly had he entered into the room (a)/ and taken his seat, (b)/ when the girls began to giggle. (c)/ No error (d)
56. I was disappointed (a)/ when I came for seeing you last evening (b)/ but could not find you at home. (c)/ No error (d)
57. The number of jobs (a)/that would be satisfactory in all respects (b)/ are small. (c)/ No error (d)
58. I have found the man, (a)/ whom I know (b)/ is the thief. (c)/ No error (d)
59. There is no reason (a)/ why he should not come (b)/ since he is in town and is free. (c)/ No error (d)
60. It is high time (a)/ we cried a halt to the existing corrupt practices (b)/ followed in the educational sphere. (c)/ No error (d)
61. The situation is perilous (a)/ but if we are prepared promptly to act, (b)/ there is still one chance of escape. (c)/ No error (d)

2015 (I)

62. Unless you stop to make noise at once, (a)/ I will have no option but to (b)/ bring the matter to the attention of the police. (c)/ No error (d)
63. He couldn't but help (a)/ shed tears at the plight of the villagers (b)/ rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone. (c)/ No error (d)
64. Since, it was his first election campaign, the candidate was confused; (a)/ none could clearly understand (b)/ either the principles he stood for or the benefits he promised. (c)/ No error (d)
65. It is an established fact that the transcendental American poets and philosophers, (a)/ who lived in the latter half of the 19th century, (b)/ were more influenced by Indian philosophy, in particular by Upanishadic Philosophy. (c) / No error (d)

66. No sooner did I open the door (a)/ when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in (b)/ making us shiver from head to foot. (c)/ No error (d)
67. After opening the door (a)/ we entered into the room (b)/ next to the kitchen. (c)/ No error (d)
68. When the dentist came in (a)/ my tooth was stopped aching (b)/ out of fear that I might lose my tooth. (c)/ No error (d)
69. Emphasis on equality of life ensures (a)/ for the health and happiness (b)/ of every individual. (c)/ No error (d)
70. The students were (a)/ awaiting for (b)/ the arrival of the chief guest. (c)/ No error (d)
71. You will come (a)/ to my party tomorrow, (b)/ isn't it? (c)/ No error (d)
72. Having read a number of stories (a)/ about space travel (b)/ his dream now is about to visit the Moon. (c)/ No error (d)
73. The meeting adjourned abruptly (a)/ by the Chairman after (b)/ about three hours of deliberation. (c)/ No error (d)
74. Not one of the hundreds (a)/ of striking workers (b)/ were allowed to go near the factory. (c)/ No error (d)
75. If I had known (a)/ this earlier (b)/ I will have helped him. (c) / No error (d)
76. Mr Smith was accused for murder (a)/ but the court found him not guilty (b)/ and acquitted him. (c)/ No error (d)

2015 (II)

77. I am told (a)/John is ill (b)/ since Monday. (c)/No error (d)
78. I shall leave school (a)/as soon as (b)/ I shall find a job. (c)/ No error (d)
79. He is a rich man (a)/ he is owning (b)/ a number of buildings in Bombay. (c)/No error (d)

- 80.** We were able to make it (a)/ in spite of (b)/ a bad weather. (c)/ No error (d)
- 81.** Neither of the letters of credit (a)/ were useful (b)/ when he needed it. (c)/ No error (d)
- 82.** Little he realised (a)/ that he wouldn't live (b)/ to see his grandson married. (c)/ No error (d)
- 83.** A difficult syllabus (a)/ is supposed to hurt (b)/ juvenile mind. (c)/No error (d)
- 84.** The voice of sanity and patriotism (a)/ are important to dispel (b)/ the prevailing confusion. (c)/ No error (d)
- 85.** You were going to explain (a)/ your late arrival, (b)/ isn't it? (c)/ No error (d)

2016 (I)

- 86.** She said that she was understanding (a)/ his point of view (b)/ very well. (c)/ No error (d)
- 87.** All the houses having been washed away (a)/ by the floods, (b)/ the villagers sought shelter in the Panchayat office. (c)/ No error (d)
- 88.** It is necessary for us to familiarise with (a)/ and get used to (b)/ the ways of the people among whom we live. (c)/ No error (d)
- 89.** The mother asked the child (a)/ why did she cry out (b)/ in her sleep. (c)/ No error (d)
- 90.** I asked him that (a)/ why he was angry (b)/ but he did not answer. (c)/ No error (d)

- 91.** I not fallen ill, (a)/ I would have sent you (b)/ my research paper much earlier. (c)/ No error (d)
- 92.** The barn owl helps the farmer by destroying (a)/ rats which could, if left unchecked (b)/ do a lot of damage to the crops. (c)/ No error (d)
- 93.** He had gone (a)/ home three weeks ago and was expected (b)/ back yesterday, but he has not come yet. (c)/ No error (d)
- 94.** We must sympathise (a)/ for others (b)/ in their troubles. (c)/ No error (d)
- 95.** The scientists in America (a)/ are trying for long (b)/ to discover the genes responsible for ageing. (c)/ No error (d)

ANSWERS**Complete Exercise**

1	b	2	b	3	a	4	a	5	b	6	c	7	a	8	c	9	a	10	a
11	a	12	a	13	c	14	b	15	b	16	c	17	c	18	c	19	b	20	a
21	c	22	a	23	b	24	b	25	b	26	a	27	a	28	a	29	a	30	b
31	b	32	a	33	c	34	b	35	b	36	a	37	c	38	a	39	a	40	c
41	b	42	b	43	b	44	c	45	b	46	b	47	a	48	a	49	b	50	c
51	c	52	a	53	a	54	b	55	c	56	c	57	a	58	a	59	a	60	b
61	b	62	b	63	b	64	b	65	a	66	b	67	b	68	a	69	b	70	a
71	b	72	b	73	c	74	a	75	c	76	b	77	c	78	b	79	b	80	a
81	a	82	b	83	d	84	b	85	d	86	b	87	c	88	c	89	a	90	a
91	a	92	c	93	d	94	c	95	c	96	b	97	d	98	b	99	b	100	b
101	a	102	c	103	a	104	c	105	b	106	a	107	b	108	c	109	b	110	b
111	a	112	b	113	b	114	a	115	a	116	a	117	b	118	a	119	b		

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	c	2	b	3	a	4	c	5	c	6	a	7	a	8	a	9	a	10	c
11	a	12	c	13	a	14	c	15	c	16	c	17	b	18	c	19	b	20	a
21	a	22	c	23	d	24	c	25	a	26	a	27	a	28	a	29	d	30	a
31	a	32	a	33	a	34	b	35	c	36	b	37	c	38	c	39	c	40	a
41	b	42	c	43	b	44	b	45	c	46	d	47	c	48	b	49	c	50	c
51	c	52	a	53	d	54	c	55	a	56	b	57	c	58	b	59	b	60	c
61	b	62	a	63	a	64	c	65	c	66	b	67	b	68	b	69	b	70	b
71	c	72	c	73	a	74	c	75	c	76	a	77	b	78	c	79	b	80	d
81	b	82	a	83	c	84	b	85	c	86	a	87	b	88	a	89	b	90	a
91	a	92	d	93	a	94	b	95	b										

EXPLANATIONS

Complete Exercise

1. (b) The phrase 'one of the' takes a plural noun. So, 'bad habit' should be replaced by 'bad habits'.
2. (b) The word 'scenery' is always used in a singular form. Hence, in the given sentence, 'scenery' should be used in place of 'sceneries'.
3. (a) The word 'furniture' is always used in a singular form. So, part (a) would become 'All the furniture has been.'
4. (a) 'Mob' is a 'group of people with one common thought of criminal consequence'. Hence, in the given sentence, 'mob' should be used in place of 'crowd'.
5. (b) The word 'luggage' is always used in a singular form. The correct sentence would be 'They left their luggage.....'
6. (c) In this sentence, 'gears' is used incorrectly. It should be changed to 'gear'.
7. (a) The sentence means to convey the message that the Indian Military drove away the Chinese. To convey this meaning, 'force' needs to be changed to 'forces'.
8. (c) 'Bouquet' is used with flowers. For grapes, we use 'bunch'.
9. (a) The plural of 'brother-in-law' is 'brothers-in-law'.
10. (a) The sentence refers to a number of shirts. So, the word 'kind' must be replaced by 'kinds'.
11. (a) As the sentence refers to a number of persons i.e. 'people', 'sorts' will be used instead of 'sort'.
12. (a) The pronoun 'It' comes before the phrase or clause to which it refers. So, 'It' will come at the starting of the sentence.
13. (c) The question 'Helped whom?' remains unanswered until we add 'him' at the end of the sentence.
14. (b) As the sentence refers to one person i.e. 'One of them' so it would have a singular pronoun. Hence, we would replace 'their' by 'his' to make the sentence correct.
15. (b) The pronoun 'he' in the sentence is not needed. Without 'he' the sentence is self-explanatory.
16. (c) The sentence refers to one teacher i.e. singular form. Hence, it should accompany a singular pronoun. Therefore, we will replace 'them' by 'him'.
17. (c) The pronoun 'he' in the sentence is not needed.
18. (c) 'Each girl' means a number of girls. Hence, the pronoun used for it will be plural. So, 'them' would replace 'her' in the sentence.
19. (b) This sentence would contain a reflexive pronoun. Hence, 'him' in the sentence would be replaced by 'himself'.
20. (a) The pronoun 'myself' used in the sentence is erroneous. Instead of 'myself', 'I' would be used.
21. (c) As per the rule, 'many a' takes a singular verb. So, in the given sentence we would replace 'were' by 'was' to make it grammatically correct.
22. (a) In the given sentence, 'dozen of geography books' is considered as a single entity. Hence, the verb 'are' in the sentence would be replaced by 'is'.
23. (b) When the subject of the sentence is 'The number of' is singular. Hence, 'have' in the given sentence would be replaced by 'has'.
24. (b) 'The Himalayas' are a mountain range and hence, should take a plural verb. Therefore, 'is' in the given sentence would be replaced by 'are'.
25. (b) In the given sentence, 'was' would be used after 'and'.
26. (a) As per the sentence structure, it mentions an activity (going to Delhi) that has already completed. So, 'had been' in the sentence would be replaced by 'went'.
27. (a) As per the rule, second person must be followed by third person. So, the sentence should start as 'Either you or she' instead of 'Either she or you'.
28. (a) 'The children' in the given sentence did a common thing (action) of troubling their parents. So, 'the children' would be taken as a single entity (singular) and hence would take a singular verb i.e. 'was'.
29. (a) As the sentence states an event in the past tense (last year), 'will be' should be replaced by 'was'.
30. (b) In the sentences with 'along with', the verb should agree with the first subject. Therefore, the given sentence will take a plural verb 'were' as 'The soldiers' is plural.
31. (b) The word 'other' is missing in the sentence. Hence, we will add 'other' after 'any' in the sentence.
32. (a) 'Latest chapter of this novel' does not make any sense. Hence, we replace it by 'last chapter'.
33. (c) 'Latter' is not the correct word to be used as per the sentence. Hence, we would use 'later' instead of it.
34. (b) As per the rule, when two adjectives qualify the same noun, both the adjectives should be represented in the same degree. So, we would change 'beautiful' in the given sentence to 'the most beautiful'.
35. (b) As per the rule 'superior' is followed by 'to'. So, we would replace 'than' by 'to'.
36. (a) The word 'other' in the given sentence is not needed. So, we will remove it.
37. (c) 'Those of' would be added before 'any other English dramatist'.
38. (a) To make the sentence meaningful, we would remove 'all the more' from the sentence.

39. (a) As per the rule, the adjectives 'little' and 'few' are not made to qualify the nouns 'quantity' and 'number'. Hence, we would use 'A small' instead of 'A little'.
40. (c) 'Too' is not the correct word to be used with 'intelligent' in the sentence. Hence, we would use 'very' instead of 'too'.
41. (b) 'The' is not used before a comparative adjective like 'greater'. So, we would remove 'the' before 'greater'.
42. (b) Here, 'fact' mentioned in the given sentence is a particular fact that 'we did not receive pay on time'. So, we should use 'the' before 'fact'.
43. (b) 'An' is not used with unique, so use 'a' with unique.
44. (c) As per the rule, articles are not used before abstract nouns. 'Silence' in the given sentence is an abstract noun. Hence, we would remove 'a' before 'silence'.
45. (b) 'Little' means 'no'. Hence, to make sense we would add the article 'a' before 'little'.
46. (b) 'Little sugar' means 'no sugar'. Hence, to make sense, we would add 'a' before 'little'.
47. (a) 'Gita' is a religious book of the Hindus. So, as per the rule, it should be written as 'the Gita'.
48. (a) 'Greeks' in the sentence is written incorrectly. It should be written as 'the Greeks' as it intends to mention 'people of Greece' in the given sentence.
49. (b) To make the sentence correct, the article 'a' should be added before 'hand'.
50. (c) In the sentence, we speak about a particular thing, 'infant mortality rate'. So, we would use 'the' before it.
51. (c) 'Very' should be used instead of 'too' as 'too' must be followed by 'to' to make the syntax correct.
52. (a) 'Did not know hardly' should be replaced by 'hardly knew' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
53. (a) 'Something' is used in a positive sense. It should be replaced by 'anything' in the given sentence to convey the right meaning.
54. (b) 'Nobler' does not make sense. It should be replaced by 'more nobly' in the given sentence.
55. (c) 'Direct' means 'straight' and 'directly' means 'at once'. Therefore, we must use 'direct' instead of 'directly' in the given sentence.
56. (c) 'Neither' should be replaced by 'either' to make the sentence meaningful.
57. (a) 'Not' in the given sentence is not needed as per the rule two negatives 'not' and 'seldom' are not used in a single sentence. Hence, we would remove 'not'.
58. (a) 'Much' should be replaced by 'very' in the sentence to make it meaningful.
59. (a) As per the rule, it should be 'often meet him' instead of 'meet him often'.
60. (b) 'Blunt' needs to be replaced by the adverb 'bluntly' to make the sentence meaningful.
61. (b) 'No sooner' is followed by 'than' and not by 'when'. Hence, we would replace 'when' by 'than'.
62. (b) The word 'therefore' is not needed in the sentence. Hence, we would delete that.
63. (b) 'Because' is not needed in the sentence as the sentence starts with stating the reason for failure. We should replace 'because' by 'that' to make the sentence correct.
64. (b) 'That' is not used in the indirect speech when the sentence is interrogative. Hence, we would remove 'that'.
65. (a) As per the rule 'unless' is not used with negatives like 'not'. Hence, we would remove 'do not' from the sentence.
66. (b) 'Neither' is used with 'nor'. Hence, we would replace 'or' by 'nor' in the sentence.
67. (b) The conjunction 'if' needs to be replaced by 'that'.
68. (a) Part (a) is incorrect. 'No' should be added before 'sooner'. The sentence would become 'No sooner had he arrived than '.
69. (b) 'Because' is the incorrect conjunction used in the sentence. It should be replaced by 'so that'.
70. (a) 'No' in the sentence should be removed as it is not needed in the sentence.
71. (b) The right usage is 'referred to' and not 'referred for'. Hence, we would replace 'for' by 'to'.
72. (b) The word 'connive' is used with 'at'. Hence, we would replace 'on' by 'at' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
73. (c) The right usage is 'angry with' and not 'angry at'. Hence, we replace 'at' by 'with' in the sentence.
74. (a) 'Am hearing' should be changed to 'hear'.
75. (c) 'Distinguish' uses the preposition 'from'. Hence, we would replace 'for' by 'from'.
76. (b) As per the rule, no preposition is used after 'enter', so we would remove the word 'into' from part (b).
77. (c) 'To ask' should be replaced by 'on asking' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
78. (b) 'Inform of' means the information about something and 'inform about' means the information with the details. Hence, we would use 'of' instead of 'about'.
79. (b) 'Invited to' is the correct usage. Hence, we would not use 'for'.
80. (a) 'Came out with' is the correct usage. Hence, we would replace 'to' by 'with' in the given sentence.
81. (a) 'Today' should not be used. It should be replaced by 'this'.
82. (b) The verb in the sentence must agree with 'you'. Hence, we would change 'is' to 'are'.
83. (d) The sentence is correct.
84. (b) 'I have finished' is incorrect as per the sentence structure. It should be changed to 'I will have finished.'
85. (d) The sentence is correct.

86. (b) The verb in the sentence should agree with the noun 'captain'. Hence, we should change 'are' to 'is'.
87. (c) The word 'about' is not needed in the sentence. Hence, we would remove 'about'.
88. (c) 'Either of' is used for two things. Hence, we would use 'any of' in the given sentence.
89. (a) 'Had been' should be used in place of 'are' to convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
90. (a) The word 'know' should be replaced by 'remember' to convey the proper meaning of the sentence.
91. (a) 'Losses' is the incorrect word. It should be changed to 'loses'.
92. (c) 'Through' is not the right word. It should be replaced by 'with'.
93. (d) The sentence is correct.
94. (c) 'Say' should be used in place of 'do' as 'do' is not used with 'prayer'.
95. (c) We need to add 'had' before 'left' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
96. (b) 'Enough old' should be changed to 'old enough'.
97. (d) The sentence is correct.
98. (b) We should use 'impartial' in place of 'partial'.
99. (b) 'For' should be replaced by 'on' to convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
100. (b) 'By the road' is incorrect. We should use 'by road'.
101. (a) 'In' in the given sentence needs to be replaced by 'with'.
102. (c) 'The' in the part (c) of the sentence should be replaced by 'an' as the next word 'infant's' starts with a vowel.
103. (a) As per the given sentence, the verb 'were' should be replaced by 'was' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
104. (c) 'As well' is not needed in the sentence. Hence, we delete it.
105. (b) The right phrase to use is 'catch a glimpse'. Hence, we replace 'have' by 'catch' in the given sentence.
106. (a) We need to use 'distinct' in place of 'distinctive' to make the sentence meaningful.
107. (b) 'Many a' uses a singular verb. Hence, we replace 'are' in the given sentence by 'is'.
108. (c) 'Work it out' does not convey the right meaning it should be changed to 'work out'.
109. (b) 'Did not think' needs to be replaced by 'thought' to make the sentence correct.
110. (b) 'Either' is used two things. For more than two, we use 'any'. Hence, we would replace 'either' by 'any' to make the sentence correct.
111. (a) 'Am' needs to be replaced by 'have been' as the task in the sentence ('learning English') is continuous.
112. (b) 'With' is not needed as 'to marry the girl' makes right sense. Hence, we would remove 'with'.
113. (b) 'He had left' needs to be changed to 'had he left' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
114. (a) 'Was arriving' is not correct as per the sentence structure and tense. It should be change to past tense i.e., 'When he arrived'.
115. (a) The sentence refers to a past event. Hence, the verb 'constituted' should be changed to 'had constituted'.
116. (a) We should remove 'to' and change 'sneeze' to 'sneezing' to make the sentence correct.
117. (b) 'Hand to the mouth' is incorrect. The correct phrase/idiom is 'hand to mouth' which means 'to have just enough money to live on and nothing extra'.
118. (a) As per the rule 'as well as' is not used in place of 'and'. Hence, we replace 'as well as' by 'and' to make the sentence correct.
119. (b) The preposition 'by' is incorrect. It should be replaced by 'to' to make the sentence meaningful.

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-2016)

1. (c) 'To close' does not convey the right meaning. It should be changed to 'to an end' or 'to conclusion' to make the sentence meaningful.
2. (b) 'Each of' takes a singular verb. Hence, 'have' in the given sentence should be changed to 'has'.
3. (a) As per the rules, 3rd person should come before 1st person. Hence, part (a) of the sentence would be changed to 'Gopal and I'.
4. (c) The word 'hard' should be added before 'to read' to make the sentence meaningful.
5. (c) The question tag 'isn't it?' should be replaced by 'aren't they?' to make the sentence correct.
6. (a) 'Despite' is not followed by preposition 'of' so to make the given sentence correct, remove 'of' from part (a) of the sentence.
7. (a) 'As soon as' is the correct usage. Hence, we should add 'as' after 'soon'.
8. (a) 'For an employment' should be changed to 'for employment'. This is done because articles are not used before abstract nouns.
9. (a) In the sentence, 'the train left' would be changed to 'the train had left'.
10. (c) The sentence refers to present tense. Hence, 'was' in the sentence should be changed to 'is'.
11. (a) 'Will' is not needed in part (a) of the sentence. Hence, we should remove 'will' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
12. (c) As per the rule, 'for' is used to express duration while 'since' is used for a starting point. Hence, we would use 'for' in the sentence in place of 'since'.
13. (a) 'Many a' takes a singular verb. Hence, we would use 'was' in place of 'were'.
14. (c) The verb 'talk' is used incorrectly in the sentence. It should be changed to 'talking' to make the sentence correct.
15. (c) 'Died by cancer' is incorrect as in case of diseases we use 'died of'. Hence, the word 'by' should be changed to 'of'.

16. (c) The adverb form of the word 'profound' i.e., 'profoundly' should be used instead of 'profound' to make the sentence meaningful.
17. (b) 'More' is used incorrectly in the sentence. It should be replaced by 'much' to make the sentence meaningful.
18. (c) 'It is' is not needed in the sentence. It should be deleted to make the sentence grammatically correct.
19. (b) The preposition 'in' in the given sentence is incorrect. It should be replaced by 'on' to make the sentence meaningful.
20. (a) The preposition 'despite' is not followed by 'of'. Hence, we delete 'of' from the given sentence.
21. (a) 'None of' uses singular verb. Hence, we would change 'have' to 'has' to make the sentence correct.
22. (c) 'Was she' is incorrect as per the given sentence. It should be replaced by 'she was'.
23. (d) The sentence is correct.
24. (c) 'Oneself' is incorrectly used. It should be changed to 'themselves'. So that it complements with the pronoun 'them' used in the given sentence.
25. (a) 'Would have arrived' is not correct as per the sentence structure. It should be 'had arrived'.
26. (a) 'Risen' is the incorrect form of the verb 'rise'. It should be changed to 'raised'.
27. (a) The sentence refers to a past event. Hence, 'have seen' should be changed to 'saw'.
28. (a) 'Charged with' means 'to place criminal charges against someone'. Hence, 'of' in the given sentence would be replaced by 'with'.
29. (d) The sentence is correct.
30. (a) As per the sentence structure, 'has taken' should be changed to 'took'.
31. (a) 'If' is not used with 'suppose'. Hence, we should delete 'if' from the sentence.
32. (a) 'That' is not needed in the sentence. Hence, we should remove it.
33. (a) 'Greatful' is incorrect. We should use 'grateful' in place of 'greatful' to convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
34. (b) 'Is he' should be changed to 'he is' to make the sentence grammatically correct. ('is he' is used in interrogative sentences.)
35. (c) 'The' should not be used in the sentence. It should be 'to go to bed at 10 pm daily'.
36. (b) The word 'down' is not needed in the sentence. Hence, we should remove it.
37. (c) The phrase 'call into question' means 'to cause doubt about something'. Hence, we would replace 'called to question' by 'called into question'.
38. (c) The part (c) of the sentence should be changed to 'but not very often in between' to make the sentence meaningful.
39. (c) 'At' should be used in place of 'on' in the given sentence.
40. (a) 'Of' is used with the word 'deliberations'. Hence, we would use 'of' in place of 'by'.
41. (b) 'Is' will be used in place of 'are'. Here subject 'The pile of books' is singular.
42. (c) 'Am wrong' is to be used instead of 'are wrong'. Helping verb is used according to the nearer subject which is 'I' in the given sentence.
43. (b) Remove 'to' after 'tell'. It is wrong use of preposition.
44. (b) Add 'yet' before he. 'Yet' is used in a sentence, starting with 'though/although'.
45. (c) Part (c) should be 'hard suddenly' to make the sentence meaningful.
46. (d) The sentence is correct.
47. (c) 'Till I give the order' is the right usage.
48. (b) Replace 'are' with 'is'. Singular form is used after neither.
49. (c) Write 'equipment' in place of 'equipments'. After 'any other' singular noun is used.
50. (c) Replace 'into' with 'in the'. 'Into' shows the motion of subject and here 'in the' will make sense.
51. (c) Replace 'to' with 'from'.
52. (a) Use 'about' in place of 'nearly'. 'Nearly' is used when the sense is vague, incomplete and uncertain but here the duration has been definite as to be thirty years.
53. (d) The sentence is correct.
54. (c) 'Insisted on asking several questions' should be used.
55. (a) Use of 'into' is not required here as we know that 'enter' agrees with no preposition.
56. (b) Use of infinitive is required here, so according to the structure of sentence, use 'to see' in place of 'for seeing' to make the sentence completely correct.
57. (c) Here, subject is singular. So, we would use 'is small' in part (c).
58. (b) Use 'who' in place of 'whom' as the sentence is in need of adjective clause to make it correct.
59. (b) 'Why' should be replaced by 'that' to make the sentence correct.
60. (c) Use 'being' before 'followed' because a complete sense can be given only by using this word.
61. (b) Use 'prepared to act promptly' in place of 'prepared promptly to act' which gives a proper meaning here.
62. (a) 'Unless you stop making noise at once' is better expression. We have to remove 'to make'.
63. (a) 'But' will come after 'help' because 'but' is the conjunction which add two words, sentences, etc.
64. (c) In this option 'had' should come in between 'he' and 'promised' i.e. the benefits he had promised.
65. (c) Here, 'in particular' will be replaced by the adverb 'particularly'.
66. (b) In this part, only 'when' should be replaced with 'than'.
67. (b) Use of preposition (into) is not required with 'enter'.

68. (b) 'was' would not be used in part (b).
69. (b) The verb 'ensures' does not take 'for' after it, so it has to be removed.
70. (b) 'For' would not be used in the sentence.
71. (c) 'Isn't' is wrong as it should be 'won't you'?
72. (c) 'About' should not be used here. Part (c) would be 'his dream now is to visit the Moon'.
73. (a) 'The meeting was adjourned abruptly' is the correct sentence.
74. (c) Here, subject one is singular so the verb should also be singular. Therefore, 'were' is incorrect and 'was' should be used.
75. (c) The sentence is an imaginative sentence in past, so 'will' has to be replaced by 'would'.
76. (a) 'Accused of' is the right usage as 'accused for' does not make sense in the given sentence.
77. (b) Use 'John has been ill' in place of 'John is ill' to make the syntax correct as there is a time reference.
78. (c) Remove 'shall' from the part of the sentence to make it correct. See the syntax:
sub+shall/will +...+sub+v₁/v₁ + s /es... .
79. (b) 'He is owning' is to be replaced by 'He owns'. 'Own' is not used in progressive form.
80. (d) The sentence is correct.
81. (b) 'Neither' is followed by singular verb. So, 'was' should be used in place of 'were'.
82. (a) Part (a) is erroneous. It should be 'Little did he realise'.
83. (c) 'minds' should be used in place of 'mind'.
84. (b) Use 'is' in place of 'are'. When two things are meant for same thing then singular verb is used.
85. (c) As per the rules of tag, we should use 'weren't you'. A tag takes the verb of the main sentence. Here, 'were' is the verb of the main sentence.
86. (a) Part (a) has error of tense. As the sentence is in Past Tense, the part (a) of the sentence would become 'She said that she had understood '
87. (b) Part (b) has error of use of preposition. Instead of 'by' we should write 'due to'.
88. (a) 'Ourselves' should be used after 'familiarise'.
89. (b) Part (b) has error in usage of tense 'why did she cry out' should not be used. It should be 'why had she cried out'.
90. (a) Part (a) has error. 'That' should not be used.
91. (a) Part (a) has error, the part (a) should be 'Had I not fallen ill'.
92. (d) The sentence is correct.
93. (a) Part (a) has error of use of Past Tense. Here, simple Past Tense is to be used and it should be 'He went home'.
94. (b) Part (b) has error in usage of preposition. 'With' should be used in place of 'for'.
95. (b) Present Continuous tense should be used in part (b). Part (b) would become 'have been trying for long'.

02

VOCABULARY

Vocabulary comprises one of the most scoring bunch of questions in NDA/NA exam. A sound vocabulary is always anticipated to crack the questions based on synonyms and antonyms. The following chapter gives you an edge in mastering the words that have importance in the examination.



Vocabulary is a broad concept in itself. One can enhance one's language skills by acquiring a good hold over **vocabulary**. To score high in the NDA/NA exam (English Paper), a candidate should improve his/her vocabulary skills. It helps one in solving questions of Comprehension, Cloze Test, Antonyms and Synonyms etc.

Here, we illustrate some steps to enrich vocabulary.

- Step I Identify the Word** Whenever we come across a new word in a sentence while reading a textbook, newspaper or a magazine, we should look up its meaning. This is the best way to enhance one's vocabulary. Suppose you come across a word 'Antique' and you don't know its meaning, you consult a dictionary and find its meaning which is 'old and often valuable'.
- Step II Identify the Antonyms of that Word** Along with the meaning of a word, its antonyms (words with opposite meaning) to it should also be taken into consideration. A good knowledge of words and their antonyms is very beneficial from the examination point of view. e.g. Opposite of Antique is modern. Antique can also be replaced by Modern, Renovated and Recent etc.
- Step III Identify the Synonyms of that Word** The knowledge of words that are similar or closer in meaning to a word is very useful. It makes a student efficient enough to have a strong sense of the language. Example: 'Antique' can be replaced by Traditional or Ancient.
- Step IV Form a Proper Sentence** This is one of the most important parts in vocabulary building. It serves to stimulate memory by recalling the words as and when needed, apart from making the proper sense and the use of words clear. e.g. To be more familiar with a word, we should use it in sentence form. For 'Antique' a proper sentence is 'People love to purchase the antique items.'



Aback Taken by surprise

Synonyms Surprised, thrown off guard

Antonyms Relax, Contended

- *Everyone was taken aback by Sachin's decision to quit.*

Abandon To leave something and never return to it

Synonyms Desert, Leave

Antonyms Continue, Carry on

- *Railways has abandoned their outer signal.*

Abase To humiliate

Synonyms Degrade, Disregard, Dishonour

Antonyms Regard, Honour, Respect

- *Abasing someone is immoral.*

Abashed Make someone feel embarrassed or ashamed

Synonyms Embarrass, Humiliate

Antonyms Unabashed, Undaunted

- *He is abashed of his own mistakes.*

Abate To make or become less strong

Synonyms Weaken, Lessen

Antonyms Strengthen, Intensify

- *We waited for the wind to abate.*

Abbreviate To shorten

Synonyms To abridge, To curtail

Antonyms Lengthen, Enhance

- *The voluminous book was abbreviated for the convenience of the students.*

Abdicate To give up power

Synonyms Relinquish, Renounce

Antonyms Accept, Take

- *The old king abdicated the throne.*

Aberrant straying from the right or normal way

Synonyms Deviant, atypical

Antonyms Normal, Usual

- *Aberrant behaviour can be a sign of rabies in an animal.*

Abet To encourage someone to do wrong

Synonyms Assist, Incite, Encourage

Antonyms Demotivate, Prevent

- *She abetted the thief in the robbery.*

Abeysance A state of not happening or being used at present

Synonyms Abandon, Suspension, Discontinuation

Antonyms Continuation, Resumption

- *The old generator has been in abeysance for six months.*

Abhor To feel hatred or dislike

Synonyms Detest, Loathe

Antonyms Like, Admire

- *The world would be like heaven if all the people abhor none.*

Abide To accept something in accordance with

Synonyms Obey, follow

Antonyms Flout, Reject

- *Citizens have to abide by the rules.*

Abnegate To give-up; renunciation

Synonyms Discard, Reject

Antonyms Accept, Take

- *Abnegating superstitions is advantageous.*

Abound To exist in large numbers or amounts

Synonyms Plenty, Suffice

Antonyms Scarce, Scanty

- *Kiwis abound in New Zealand.*

Abrasive Showing little concern for feeling of others

Synonyms Rude, Annoying, Unfriendly

Antonyms Pleasant, Friendly

- *Abrasive behaviour of employees may prove harmful to a firm.*

Abrogate To end a law, agreement or custom formally

Synonyms Abandon, Abort

Antonyms Institute, Introduce

- *Our country should abrogate outdated laws.*

Abstain Withhold or Refrain

Synonyms Avoid, Cease

Antonyms Do, Continue

- *It is worth while to abstain from intoxicants.*

Abstruse Difficult to understand, obscure.

Synonyms Esoteric, Perplexing

Antonyms Clear, Obvious

- *You are not the only one who finds Einstein's theory abstruse.*

Absurd Ridiculous, Unreasonable

Synonyms Foolish, Ridiculous

Antonyms Reasonable, Genuine

- *Political parties indulge in absurd arguments before the election.*

Abut To border upon

Synonyms Adjoin, Lie next to, Adjacent

Antonyms Far, Opposite

- *Our land abuts a nature preserve.*

Abysmal extremely poor or bad

Synonyms Awful, Terrible

Antonyms Good, Pleasant

- *The quality of her work is abysmal.*

Accede To agree

Synonyms Consent, Acceptance

Antonyms Disagree, Refusal, Denial

- *The business contract between the two parties was acceded successfully.*

Accentuate To emphasise or to make noticeable

Synonyms Highlight, Hype

Antonyms Shadowed, Downtrodden

- *People often shout to accentuate their opinion.*

Accessible Easy to obtain, approachable

Synonyms Achievable, Acquiresome

Antonyms Remote, Distant

- *Everything is accessible with the Internet.*

Accessory A thing which can be added to something else in order to make it more useful, versatile or attractive

Synonyms Adornment, Retrofit

Antonyms Subsidiary, Corroborative

- *Cellular phones are incomplete without the accessories.*

Acclaim Public approval and praise

Synonyms Praise, Applaud, Cheer

Antonyms Criticise, Remark upon

- *Sardar Patel was an acclaimed leader.*

Accolade An award or an expression of praise.

Synonyms Appreciation, Honour, Award

Antonyms Criticism, Critique

- *Getting success is a great accolade.*

Accord Be harmonious or consistent

Synonyms Concord, Agreement

Antonyms Disagree, Contrast

- *The board of directors could not reach an accord in the annual meeting.*

Accost Approach and address angrily or aggressively

Synonyms Annoy, Confront

Antonyms Aid, Help

- *On the mistake of the son, father accosted him.*

Accrue To increase in number or amount

Synonyms To collect, To accumulate

Antonyms Disperse, Dwindle

- *Crossing for a single run accrued the score of the team.*

Adept Skilful

Synonyms Expert, Efficient

Antonyms Unskilled, Inept

- *It seems that he is adept in computers.*

Adjourn Temporary breaking-off

Synonyms Suspend, Interrupt

Antonyms Carry out, Advance

- *Court is adjourned for the day.*

Adjunct Something joined or added to another thing but is not an essential part of it

Synonyms Supplement, Addition

Antonyms Subtraction, Lessening

- *The witness of the case has adjuncted a new twist in it.*

Adjure To urge solemnly

Synonym Request

Antonym Answer

- *On the continuous adjuring of students, a picnic was arranged.*

Admonish To warn

Synonyms Scold, Reprove

Antonyms Allow, Compliment

- *The teacher admonished the student for his insolent behaviour.*

Adorn Make more beautiful or attractive

Synonyms To embellish, To decorate

Antonyms Malign, Deface

- *The temple is adorned with flowers.*

Adroit Very skilful

Synonyms Expert, Proficient

Antonyms Unskilled, Incompetent

- *The showroom needs an adroit mechanic.*

Afflict Affect adversely

Synonyms Suffer, Bother

Antonyms Comfort, Aid

- *The flood has greatly afflicted the crops in this village.*

Affluence Having a lot of money

Synonyms Wealth, Prosperity

Antonyms Scarcity, Poverty

- *Generally, affluent fathers have spoiled kids.*

Affront An action or remark that causes outrage or offence

Synonyms Insult, Offence

Antonyms Honour, Compliment

- *Poor dressing sense often causes affront.*

Aggrandize Increase power, status or wealth of

Synonyms Exalt, Boost

Antonyms Abase, Degrade

- *Its a movie that aggrandizes the bad guys.*

Aggravate To make a problem worse

Synonyms Worsen, Compound

Antonyms Soothe, Calm

- *The symptoms were aggravated by drinking alcohol.*

Agog very eager or curious to hear or see something

Synonyms Eager, Impatient

Antonyms Reluctant, Uninterested

- *He was all agog on hearing the news of his promotion.*

Altercation A noisy argument or disagreement, especially in public

Synonyms Quarrel, Bickering

Antonyms Agreement, Harmony

- *A general political talk should not lead to an altercation.*

Altruism Disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others.

Synonyms Benevolence, Humanitarianism

Antonyms Greediness, Meanness

- *Mother Teresa is known for her altruism.*

Amalgamate To combine to form a larger group

Synonyms To merge, Combine

Antonyms Separate, Disjoin

- *Hutchison and Essar group amalgamated to form Hutchison-Essar.*

Ambiguous Open to more than one interpretation, not having one obvious meaning

Synonyms Unclear, Confusing

Antonyms Clear, Obvious

- *Ambiguous answers must be removed.*

Ameliorate Making a situation better, less painful

Synonyms Mitigate, Improve

Antonyms Worsen, Aggravate

- *Government grant is ameliorating the situation in the territory.*

Amenable Open and responsive to suggestions

Synonyms Compliant, Manageable, Persuadable

Antonyms Stubborn, Rigid, Non-compliant

- *A better way to resolve the problems is being amenable.*

Amicable Friendly behaviour of a person

Synonyms Friendly, Good-natured

Antonyms Unfriendly, Hostile

- *Noble people are always amicable.*

Annul To make something legally void

Synonyms Cancel, Abolish, Invalidate

Antonyms Accept, Validate

- *The contract was annulled by the second party.*

Anomaly Deviation from the standard

Synonyms Oddity, Peculiarity

Antonyms Conformity, Normality

- *We do not publish cheap quality books as it is an anomaly to our policy.*

Antagonism A strong feeling of dislike or hatred
 Synonyms Hate, Prejudice
 Antonyms Love, Affection
 • *Man cannot be an antagonist as he has to live in the society.*

Antipathy A strong feeling of dislike
 Synonyms Aversion, Dislike
 Antonyms Affinity, Cordiality
 • *Pakistan's antipathy is open to India.*

Antithesis The direct or exact opposite
 Synonyms Counterpart, Converse
 Antonyms Same, Identical
 • *It seems that he has decided to be in antithesis of my opinion.*

Aphorism A short, wise and true statement
 Synonyms Adage, Maxim
 Antonyms Nonsense, Absurdity
 • *"Honesty is the best policy" is a very practical aphorism.*

Aplomb Confidence and style
 Synonyms Assurance, Poise
 Antonyms Gaucheness, Discomposure
 • *Continuous failure had a great effect on his aplomb.*

Apocryphal Well-known but probably not true
 Synonyms Fictitious, Made-up
 Antonyms Authentic, Real
 • *Existence of God is an apocryphal fact to the people world wide.*

Apogee Most successful part of something
 Synonyms The top, Apex
 Antonyms Bottom, Base
 • *Romance is the apogee of a relationship.*

Appease to make someone pleased or less angry by giving or saying something they desire
 Synonyms To pacify, Placate
 Antonyms Annoy, Irritate
 • *His appeasing behaviour is always appreciated.*

Append To add something to the end of a writing
 Synonyms Add, Attach
 Antonyms Disjoin, Detach
 • *It is always advisable to append the hints to a mathematical problem.*

Apportion To divide something among people
 Synonyms Distribute, Allocate
 Antonyms Keep, Withhold
 • *The property of the deceased man was apportioned between his two sons.*



Babble To talk or say something in a quick, confused, excited or silly way
 Synonyms Chatter, Bumble
 Antonyms Quiet, Sense
 • *He seems to be babbling.*

Badger To try to make someone do something by asking them many times
 Synonyms Pester, Bother, Torment
 Antonyms Aid, Delight
 • *The peon had to be badgered to get the form signed by the principal.*

Baleful Full of evil intentions, menacing
 Synonyms Destructive, Malignant
 Antonyms Good, Helping, Promising
 • *His baleful behaviour was strange.*

Banal Trite; something boring ; ordinary and not original
 Synonyms Common place, Trite, Boring, Dull
 Antonyms Entertaining, Original
 • *I hate the places that seem banal.*

Bane A cause of great distress or annoyance.
 Synonyms Ruin, Destruction
 Antonyms Blessing, Boon, Advantage
 • *Keeping noise levels low is the bane of airport administration.*

Bashful Tending to feel uncomfortable with other people and be embarrassed easily; shy
 Synonyms Diffident, Modest, Meek, Coy, Nervous
 Antonyms Open, Confident
 • *She feels bashful in my company.*

Berate To criticise or scold severely
 Synonyms Lash out, Tear into, Abuse
 Antonyms Praise, Compliment
 • *Father berated his son for his mistakes.*

Bereavement The situation you are in when a close friend or a family member has just died
 Synonyms Death, Loss
 Antonyms Happiness, Zeal
 • *I am deeply concerned at the bereavement caused by my father's death.*

Bestow To give or confer or honour someone
 Synonyms Award, Give, Grant, Present
 Antonyms Deprive, Refuse, Take
 • *A lot of awards are bestowed upon him.*

Bigotry Intolerance towards those who hold different opinion from oneself
 Synonyms Fanaticism, Prejudice
 Antonyms Tolerance, Impartiality
 • *A deeply ingrained bigotry prevented her from even considering the arguments.*

Bizarre Strange and difficult to explain
 Synonyms Strange, Weird
 Antonyms Explainable, Normal
 • *The bizarre events taking place in the destored house led the people to assume it was haunted.*

Blabber Talk foolishly
 Synonyms Chatter, Babble
 Antonyms Sense, Consciouness
 • *Blabbering is what one can expect from fools.*

Bohemian A socially unconventional person, especially an artist or a writer
 Synonym Non-conformist
 Antonym Conformist
 • *The Bohemian attitude is considered rebellious.*

Bolster To support or strengthen
 Synonyms Strengthen, Reinforce
 Antonyms Discourage, Undermine
 • *More money is needed to bolster the industry.*

Boor A person who is rude and does not consider other people's feelings
 Synonyms Lout, Rogue
 Antonyms Civilised, Decent, Modest
 • *Terrorists are nothing but boors.*

Bovine Relating to or affecting cattle, looking or acting like a cow
Synonyms Cow-like, Cattle-like
• *She stared at us with a stupid bovine expression.*

Brag To speak proudly of what you have done or what you own
Synonyms Swagger, Boast
Antonyms Modest, Polite
• *He was bragging about his success.*

Brash Showing too much confidence and too little respect
Synonyms Arrogant, Brazen
Antonyms Diffident, Meek
• *A brash man has less friends.*

Bumble To speak or move in a confused way
Synonyms Lurch, Stumble
Antonyms Efficient, Expert
• *Bumbling persons create a doubt to security.*

Bungle To do something badly or unsuccessfully
Synonyms Mishandle, Mismanage
Antonyms Succeed, Managed
• *He has bungled the whole work.*

Buoyant Happy and confident
Synonyms Happy, Joyous
Antonyms Unhappy, Sad
• *He was very buoyant about the visit to Agra.*

Burgeon To grow or develop quickly
Synonyms Expand, Swell
Antonyms Shrink, Contract
• *Terrorism is burgeoning across the border.*

Burly A large and strong person
Synonyms Tawny, Gigantic
Antonyms Lean, Thin
• *There must be a burly man for the role of a demon.*

Bustling If a place is bustling, it is full of busy activity
Synonyms Dashing, Scurrying
Antonyms Quiet, Inactive, Dormant
• *The house, usually bustling with activity, was strangely silent.*



Cabal A group of people who secretly work together
Synonyms Clique, Faction
Antonyms Individual, Single
• *He was assassinated by a cabal of that place.*

Cache A hidden store of provision, weapons, treasure; to hide weapons or other things
Synonyms Hoard, Store
Antonyms Discard, Remove
• *People must create a cache of medicines for emergency.*

Cajole To persuade someone to do something by coaxing or flattery
Synonyms Persuade, Coax
Antonyms Dissuade, Discourage
• *He knows how to cajole people into doing what he wants.*

Calamity An event that brings terrible loss, lasting distress or severe affliction
Synonyms Tragedy, Catastrophe
Antonyms Blessing, Godsend
• *The great calamity was brought to rest.*

Callous Showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others.
Synonyms Insensitive; Unsympathetic
Antonyms Sensitive, Sympathetic
• *People often think that doctors are callous.*

Calumny A false accusation
Synonyms Defamation, Slander
Antonyms Eulogy, Praise
• *He is a victim of calumny.*

Camouflage To disguise
Synonyms Hide, Conceal
Antonyms Reveal, Show
• *The camouflaged players arrived at the airport.*

Canard A false, report or story
Synonyms Tale, Story
Antonyms Truth, Fact
• *The newspaper was sued for publishing a canard about a celebrity.*

Canny Very clever and able to make intelligent decisions.
Synonyms Clever, Shrewd
Antonyms Uncanny, Daft
• *Rohan is a canny card player.*

Cantankerous Bad tempered, argumentative and uncooperative
Synonyms Bad tempered, Uncooperative
Antonyms Affable, Good-natured
• *Children are by nature cantankerous.*

Capacious Having a lot of space
Synonyms Spacious, Open
Antonyms Small, Cramped
• *A bungalow is a capacious house to live-in.*

Cardinal Of the greatest importance, fundamental.
Synonyms Significant, Fundamental
Antonyms Unimportant, Insignificant
• *Cardinal facts of the case are hidden.*

Careen To go forward quickly while moving from side to side
Synonyms Lurch, Rock
Antonyms Crawl, Creep
• *I saw the duck careening through the ponds.*

Castigate To criticise severely
Synonyms Rebuke, Chide, Scold
Antonyms Admire, Praise
• *Odd behaviour of a person is a matter of castigation.*

Catalyst Stimulus; a person who causes change by his presence
Synonyms Impetus, Incentive
Antonyms Inhibitor, Preventer
• *Birbal was a catalyst in the courts of Akbar.*

Catapult To suddenly put someone into an important position; to propel
Synonyms Excel, Marshal
Antonyms To recede, Decline
• *Someone cannot be catapulted to be the chief straight way.*

Charismatic Possessing spiritual grace; inspiring
Synonyms Charming, Fascinating
Antonyms Offensive, Frightening
• *Modi is a charismatic leader.*

Chaste Morally pure or decent
 Synonyms Decent, Pure
 Antonyms Impure, Indecent
 • *The chaste conduct of the austere person commands respect.*

Cherubic Good natured
 Synonyms Innocent, Angelic
 Antonyms Demonic, Devilish
 • *His behaviour reveals his approach to be cherubic.*

Chide To express mild disapproval of someone, to scold someone gently
 Synonyms Rebuke, Scold
 Antonyms Admire, Praise
 • *Mother chided the son for his rude behaviour with the guests.*

Chronic Happening or existing frequently or most of the time
 Synonyms Persistent, Long standing
 Antonyms Temporary, Mild
 • *She suffers from chronic pain in her knees.*

Churlish Rude, unfriendly and unpleasant
 Synonyms Arrogant, ill-mannered
 Antonyms Gracious, Polite
 • *Churlish behaviour is his trademark.*

Clout Power and influence
 Synonyms Sway, Power
 Antonyms Powerless, Uncontrol
 • *Hitler was a man of great clout.*

Coalesce To grow together or unite into one; to fuse
 Synonyms Fuse, Join
 Antonyms Split, Breakup
 • *The ice-masses coalesced into a glacier over time.*

Cogent Very clear and easy for the mind to accept and believe
 Synonyms Convincing, Compelling
 Antonyms Vague, Unconvincing
 • *His ideas were cogent and sound.*

Conciliate To end a disagreement or someone's anger by acting in a friendly way or to slightly change your opinion
 Synonyms Appease, Placate
 Antonyms Provoke, Kindle
 • *The nagging child was conciliated by the toys.*

Concomitant Naturally accompanying or associated with something
 Synonyms Linked, Associated
 Antonyms Disassociated, Unlinked
 • *Loss of memory is a concomitant of old age.*

Concussion Temporary unconsciousness or confusion caused by a blow on the head
 Synonym Violent, Shaking
 Antonym Consciousness
 • *The accident caused the man a severe concussion.*

Condone To accept behaviour that is morally wrong
 Synonyms Accept, Allow
 Antonyms Condemn, Punish
 • *Parents always condone the fault of children.*

Contentious Causing or likely to cause disagreement
 Synonyms Controversial, Argumentative
 Antonyms Agreeable, Pleasing
 • *The contentious issue may obstruct the development.*

Contort To twist or bend out of normal shape
 Synonyms Distort, Twist
 Antonyms Straighten, Smooth
 • *He contorted the instrument by rough handling.*

Contrive To invent or make something in a clever or unusual way
 Synonyms Create, Manufacture
 Antonyms Destroy, Ruin
 • *The Defence Ministry contrived a plan to tackle cross border terrorism.*

Conundrum A confusing and difficult question or problem
 Synonyms Dilemma, Quandary
 Antonym Easy-way
 • *Competitive exams make you face conundrums.*

Convene To come together for a meeting or activity
 Synonyms Summon, Call
 Antonyms Disperse, Leave
 • *We convened at the hotel for a seminar.*

Convivial (Of an event or atmosphere) Friendly, lively and enjoyable
 Synonyms Jovial, Pleasant
 Antonyms Sad, Unhappy
 • *The President of the club arranged a convivial cocktail party.*

Copious Ample, producing much
 Synonyms Plentiful, Abundant
 Antonyms Scarce, Meager
 • *The storm produced a copious amount of rain.*



Dabble Take part in an activity in a casual way.
 Synonyms Tinker, Dally, Trifle
 Antonym Take seriously
 • *Rita dabbled in many things before she got married.*

Dainty Small and graceful
 Synonyms Elegant, Petite
 Antonyms Crude, Ugly
 • *The house looks dainty and beautiful.*

Dank Unpleasantly moist and cold
 Synonyms Wet, Damp
 Antonyms Arid, Dry
 • *He shivered as he entered the dank room.*

Deadlock A situation involving opposing parties, in which no progress can be made; stalemate
 Synonyms Gridlock, Dilemma
 Antonyms Solution, Agreement
 • *The mediator will help the opposing parties end the deadlock so the contract can be signed.*

Debacle A complete failure; a crushing defeat
 Synonyms Fiasco, Failure
 Antonyms Success, Accomplishment
 • *He faced a debacle in yesterday's game.*

Debase To adulterate, to make poor in quality or of less value
 Synonyms Degrade, Devalue
 Antonyms Upgrade, Enhance
 • *Debased commodities are sold in the market.*

Debauch To destroy or damage something so that it is no longer considered good or moral.
 Synonyms Abase, Corrupt
 Antonyms Ennoble, Uplift
 • *Western culture has debauched the moral fabric of our society.*

Debilitate To make someone very weak and infirm
 Synonyms Cripple, Disable
 Antonyms Strengthen, Enable
 • *The virus debilitates the body's immune system.*

Decadence Having low moral standards and behaviour
 Synonyms Corruption, Debauchery
 Antonyms Ascent, Decency
 • *Decadent people are not valued.*

Decimate To kill a large number of (something) or to reduce very heavily
 Synonyms Annihilate, Exterminate
 Antonyms Bear, Build, Create
 • *Populations of endangered animals have been decimated.*

Decrepit Worn out or ruined because of age or neglect
 Synonyms Dilapidated, Battered
 Antonyms Firm, Healthy
 • *The building was a decrepit sample of bricks now.*

Defalcate To steal or misuse funds entrusted to one
 Synonyms Embezzle, Loot, Filch
 Antonyms Appropriate, Receive
 • *Public funds are defalcated by leaders.*

Demure (of a woman or her behaviour) Modest; shy; reserved
 Synonyms Meek, Bashful
 Antonyms Brazen, Shameless
 • *Her demure nature gets everybody's attention.*

Deplore To feel or express strong condemnation of something
 Synonyms Abhor, Denounce
 Antonyms Praise, Commend
 • *Public deplored the causal steps taken by the administration for the safety of women.*

Depravity The state of being morally bad, or an action that is morally bad.
 Synonyms Perversion, Criminality
 Antonyms Goodness, Uprightness
 • *People were shocked by the depravity of her actions.*

Deprecate To criticise or express disapproval of something
 Synonyms Belittle, Detract
 Antonyms Approve, Commend
 • *Everybody deprecated the death of the charitable man.*

Deride To laugh at someone or something in a way that shows you think they are stupid or are of no value.
 Synonyms Ridicule, Mock, Disdain
 Antonyms Admire, Approve
 • *He was derided at for his strange ways.*

Desperado A desperate or reckless person, especially a criminal
 Synonyms Bandit, Villain
 Antonyms Civilised, Refined
 • *Law must punish the desperado.*

Despot A ruler who has total power and often uses it in cruel and unfair ways.
 Synonyms Tyrant, Oppressor
 Antonym Democrat
 • *Hitler was one of the biggest despots.*

Desultory Lacking a plan, purpose or enthusiasm
 Synonyms Aimless, Chaotic
 Antonyms Organised, Systematic
 • *He wandered around, cleaning up in a desultory way.*

Detract Diminish the worth or value of something
 Synonyms Belittle, Decrease
 Antonyms Commend, Compliment
 • *Numerous errors in the book detracted the reader's attention.*

Devious Showing a skilful use of underhand tactics to achieve goals
 Synonyms Unfair, Fraudulent
 Antonyms Honest, Fair
 • *The minister was a devious politician.*

Devolve 1. Transfer of power to a lower level
 2. Pass into a worse state; degenerate
 Synonyms Delegate, Pass on
 Antonyms Centralize, Improve
 • *In a democratic system, power is devolved to the local level.*

Diabolic Extremely evil
 Synonyms Cruel, Atrocious
 Antonyms Kind, Moral
 • *The police quickly mobilised to track down the diabolical serial killer.*

Diffident Modest or shy because of a lack of self-confidence
 Synonyms Bashful, Meek
 Antonyms Bold, Confident
 • *He is too diffident to work in a company.*

Disapprobation Strong disapproval, typically on moral grounds
 Synonyms Deprecation, Disapproval
 Antonyms Approval, Approbation
 • *Sherry was used to constant disapprobation of critics.*

Disconcert to make someone upset; unsettle
 Synonyms Perplex, Baffle, Bewilder
 Antonyms Assist, Calm
 • *The whole experience had disconcerted him.*



Earmark Designate funds or resources for a particular purpose, procure
 Synonyms Attribute, Designate
 Antonym Disallocate
 • *The government earmarked a huge package for agriculture*

Ebullient Very happy and enthusiastic; exuberant
 Synonyms Cheerful, Exuberant
 Antonyms Unhappy, Depressed
 • *The man seems to be ebullient on his success.*

Edifice A large impressive building; a system that has been established for a long time
 Synonyms Monument, Building
 • *The glass edifice is an architectural wonder.*

Effeminate Womanish; Feminine, Unmanly

Synonyms Effete, Unmanly

Antonyms Masculine, Manly

- He had a high and somewhat effeminate voice.

Effete Weak and Powerless

Synonyms Unmanly, Effeminate

Antonyms Manly, Powerful

- His effete body looks pale.

Effusive Expressing gratitude, approval or pleasure in a way that shows very strong feeling

Synonyms Gushing, Unrestrained

Antonyms Restrained, Reserved

- The coach was effusive in praising Tendulkar.

Emaciated Very thin and weak, usually because of illness or extreme hunger

Synonyms Thin, Skeletal

Antonyms Chubby, Fat

- Chronic diseases make one emaciated.

Embodiment someone or something that represents a quality or an idea exactly

Synonyms Personification, Incarnation

Antonym Exclusion

- Mother Teresa was often regarded as the embodiment of selfless devotion to others.

Enervate to make someone feel weak and without energy

Synonyms Debilitate, Devitalise

Antonyms Strengthen, Energise

- We were enervated by the lengthy discussion.

Enjoin To instruct or urge someone to do something or behave in a particular way

Synonyms Urge, Command, Insist

Antonyms Obey, follow

- The boss enjoined the workers to do the best.

Ensconce To make yourself very comfortable or safe in a place or position

Synonyms Settle, Install

Antonyms Unsettle, Exhibit

- He ensconced in his new abode there.

Entree Admittance; the right to enter something

Synonyms Entry, Ingress

Antonyms Exit, Refusal

- Entree to the country club is through sponsorship.

Entropy Lack of order or predictability, gradual decline into disorder

Synonyms Break up, Collapse

Antonyms Improvement, Order

- The mishandling of the situation led to entropy.

Ephemeral Existing only for a short time

Synonyms Fleeting, Transient

Antonyms Enduring, Lasting

- Fame in the show business is ephemeral.

Epoch A long period of time, especially one in which there are new advances and great changes

Synonyms Era, Span, Age

- The development of the steam engine marked an important epoch in the history of industry.

Equitable Treating everyone fairly and in the same way.

Synonyms Unbiased, Reasonable

Antonyms Partial, Biased

- He is fighting for a more equitable distribution of funds.

Excruciating Intensely painful

Synonyms Acute, Agonising

Antonyms Painless, Calm

- The Utrakhand disaster was an excruciating experience for the victims.

Expatiate Speak or write in detail

Synonyms Expound, Lecture

Antonyms Compress, Abridge

- It is useless to expatiate upon the beauties of nature to one who is blind.



Facade The principal front of a building that faces on to a street or open space

Synonyms Front, Elevation, Frontage

Antonyms Rear, Back

- The gallery's 18th century facade attracted the visitors.

Facetious Treating serious issues with deliberately inappropriate humour

Synonyms Flippant, Frivolous

Antonyms Serious, Formal

- The facetious boy was chided.

Facile 1. Ignoring the true complexities of an issue; superficial
2. A success which is easily achieved

Synonyms Superficial, Hasty

Antonyms Thorough, Profound

- This problem needs more than just a facile solution.

Factitious Artificial, not natural

Synonyms Fake, Bogus

Antonyms Natural, Real

- His explanations were all factitious.

Fallacious Based on a mistaken belief; misleading

Synonyms Erroneous, False

Antonyms Genuine, True

- Someone is spreading fallacious information.

Fastidious Very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and details; very concerned about matters of cleanliness

Synonyms Pains-taking, Meticulous

Antonyms Careless, Sloppy

- His culinary skills are fastidious.

Fatuous Stupid, not correct or not carefully thought about

Synonyms Silly, Foolish

Antonyms Sensible, Intelligent

- All his reasons appeared fatuous to me.

Feckless Lacking initiative or strength of character; irresponsible

Synonyms Useless, Worthless

Antonyms Responsible, Competent

- Country does not need feckless people.

Fecund Very fertile

Synonyms Fertile, Fruitful

Antonyms Unproductive, Infertile

- The soil of the plains is fecund.

Feisty Having or showing exuberance, strong determination and lack of fear

Synonyms Courageous, Gutsy

Antonyms Cowardly, Dull

- Mountaineering needs feisty people.

Felicity 1. Intense happiness
2. The ability to find appropriate expressions for one's thoughts
Synonyms Bliss, Delight, Eloquence
Antonyms Sorrow, Unhappiness
• *Felicity is a bliss to be enjoyed.*

Fester (of a problem or negative feeling) become worse or more intense, especially through long term neglect or indifference
Synonyms Smoulder, Aggravate
Antonyms Flourish, Grow
• *It is better to express your anger than let it fester inside you.*

Fetid Smelling extremely bad, Foul
Synonyms Smelly, Putrid
Antonyms Aromatic, Perfumed
• *The corpse of the dog has made the surroundings fetid.*

Fidelity Honest or lasting support, Loyalty, Faithfulness
Synonyms Loyalty, Constancy
Antonyms Dishonesty, Infidelity
• *Friendship survives on fidelity.*

Fiend 1. Cruel, inhuman
2. An enthusiastic or devotee of a particular thing
Synonyms Barbarian, Ogre
Antonyms Angel, God
• *His hands were trembling as if he was some sort of fiend.*

Flack Strong criticism or opposition
Synonyms Criticism, Censure
Antonyms Appraisal, Praise
• *Dowry should be a matter of flack.*

Flagrant Too bad to be ignored
Synonyms Heinous, Shameless
Antonyms Magnificent, Wonderful
• *The killing of innocent villagers is an example of flagrant ways of Maoists.*

Foment To cause trouble to develop
Synonyms Incite, Instigate
Antonyms Deter, Discourage
• *He was accused of fomenting violence.*

Fortitude Courage in pain or adversity
Synonyms Courage, Bravery
Antonyms Cowardice, Fear
• *Fortitude makes you a winner.*

Frenzied Madly excited or uncontrolled
Synonyms Wild, Frantic
Antonyms Controlled, Calm
• *The office was a scene of frenzied activity this morning.*



Gainsay To deny or contradict a fact or statement
Synonyms Dispute, Oppose
Antonyms Accept, Confirm
• *There is no gainsaying the fact that they have built a great building.*

Gall Bold and impudent behaviour
Synonyms Impudence, Insolence
Antonyms Cordiality, Politeness
• *After borrowing my car, he had the gall to complain about its seats.*

Gallant 1. Brave; heroic
2. (Of a man) polite and kind towards woman
Synonyms Valiant, Unafraid
Antonyms Timid, Rude
• *Although she lost, she made a gallant effort.*

Garble To make words or messages clear and difficult to understand
Synonyms Muddle, Jumble
Antonyms Obvious, Clear
• *The terrified child gave a garbled account of the incident to the police.*

Garish Too bright or colourful
Synonyms Gaudy, Bright
Antonyms Dull, Unflashy
• *The decoration looked garish.*

Gauche Awkward and uncomfortable with other people, specially because young and lacking in experience
Synonyms Awkward, Gawky
Antonyms Elegant, Sophisticated
• *She had grown from a gauche teenager to a self assured young woman.*

Genial Friendly and cheerful
Synonyms Affable, Cordial
Antonyms Hostile, Unfriendly
• *His genial outpour surprised me.*

Ghastly Unpleasant and shocking
Synonyms Terrible, Horrible
Antonyms Pleasant, Charming
• *The scene of the crime looks ghastly.*

Giddy Having a sensation of whirling and a tendency to fall or stagger.
Synonyms Dizzy, Light-headed
Antonyms Steady, Sensible
• *He was walking giddily.*

Gingerly In a careful or cautious manner
Synonyms Warily, Cautiously
Antonyms Carelessly, Rashly
• *He did the work gingerly.*

Gratify To please someone or to satisfy a wish or need
Synonyms Please, Gladden
Antonyms Dissatisfy, Displease
• *I am gratified by his words.*

Grimace To make an expression of pain, strong dislike, etc in which the face twists in an ugly way
Synonyms Scowl, Frown
Antonyms Smile, Content
• *After falling down, he started to stand up grimacing with pain.*

Grisly Causing horror or disgust
Synonyms Gruesome, Ghastly
Antonyms Pleasant, Attractive
• *The grisly figure made the child cry.*

Grubby Covered with dirt
Synonyms Filthy, Mucky, Grimy
Antonyms Clean, Tidy
• *One must clean off grubby hands before eating.*

Gruff (person's voice) Low and unfriendly
Synonyms Rough, Hoarse
Antonyms Soft, Mellow
• *He speaks in a gruff way, but is really kind.*



Habituated Used to something, especially something unpleasant
 Synonyms Accustom, Adapt
 Antonyms Avoid, Shun
 • Bears can become habituated to people easily.

Haggard Looking exhausted or unwell, especially from fatigue, worry or suffering
 Synonyms Drained, Tired
 Antonyms Fresh, Healthy
 • The athletes looked haggard after the race.

Haggle Dispute or bargain persistently
 Synonyms Barter, Negotiate
 Antonyms Concur, Comply
 • Customers often haggle with the seller.

Hallowed Very respected and praised because of great importance or great age
 Synonyms Holy, Sacred
 Antonyms Cursed, Unholy
 • The site of the ancient temple is a hallowed ground.

Hapless Having no luck; very unfortunate
 Synonyms Unlucky, Ill-fated
 Antonyms Fortunate, Lucky
 • She plays the hapless heroine who is unlucky in love.

Harrowing Extremely upsetting because connected with suffering
 Synonyms Torturous, Painful
 Antonyms Calming, Comforting
 • The harrowing news reached the village.

Headstrong Very determined to do what one wants without listening to others
 Synonyms Wilful, Strong-willed
 Antonyms Undetermined, Tractable
 • He made himself headstrong for the coming project.

Heady Having a strong exhilarating effect
 Synonyms Exciting, Thrilling
 Antonyms Boring, Dull
 • The party seems heady today.

Hector Talk to someone in a bullying way
 Synonyms Intimidate, Badger
 Antonyms Please, Assist
 • The senior guy was hectoring the junior.

Heedless Not giving attention to a risk or possible difficulty
 Synonyms Inattentive, Oblivious
 Antonyms Needful, Attentive
 • He was driving heedlessly.

Heinous Outrageously evil; horrifying
 Synonyms Wicked, Atrocious
 Antonyms Admirable, Delightful
 • The man is facing charges over his heinous act.

Herald To be a sign of something that is going to come or happen soon
 Synonyms Indicator, Sign
 Antonym Aforeseen
 • The early flowers are heralds of spring.

Horrendous Shocking; horrible
 Synonyms Dreadful, Alarming
 Antonyms Pleasing, Wonderful
 • Conditions in the refugee camps were horrendous.

Humane Having or showing compassion
 Synonyms Compassionate, Kind
 Antonyms Unkind, Inhumane
 • It is not humane to treat animals cruelly.

Hypothetical Based on a situation that is not real, but that might happen
 Synonyms Imaginary, Theoretical
 Antonyms Real, Actual
 • She described a hypothetical case to clarify her point.



Idolatry Very great admiration or respect for someone, often too great
 Synonyms Reverence, Adoration
 Antonyms Vilification, Condemnation
 • Newton was revered to the point of idolatry.

Impertinent Rude and not showing respect towards someone older or in a higher position than you
 Synonyms Disrespectful, Rude
 Antonyms Polite, Mannered
 • Its impertinent to ask strangers about their private lives.

Implausible Not believable or realistic
 Synonyms Unbelievable, Doubtful
 Antonyms Reasonable, Convincing
 • She's been making implausible claims.

Impolitic Unwise words or actions that are likely to cause offence or problems.
 Synonyms Unwise, Imprudent
 Antonyms Wise, Prudent
 • I thought it impolitic to ask any question about her ex.

Improvident Not giving thought to the future
 Synonyms Heedless, Inconsiderate
 Antonyms Provident, Farsighted
 • He is improvident about his career.

Inalienable Not subject to being taken away from or given by the possessor
 Synonyms Absolute, Inviolable
 Antonyms Changeable, Alienable
 • The group of women wanted equal inalienable rights as men.

Incorrigible Beyond correction or change
 Synonyms Hardened, Hopeless
 Antonyms Correctable, Changeable
 • She is an incorrigible chatterbox.

Incredulous Not able or willing to believe something
 Synonyms Mistrustful, Doubtful
 Antonyms Believing, Credulous
 • Everyone laughed at the incredulous stories of the old man.

Indigent Very poor
 Synonyms Penniless, Destitute
 Antonyms Rich, Affluent
 • The heavy losses he incurred in business rendered him indigent.

Infallible Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong

Synonyms Unerring, Flawless

Antonyms Fallible, Erring

- *I never claimed to be infallible.*

Inimical Harmful or limiting

Synonyms Injurious, Harmful

Antonyms Helpful, Advantageous

- *A person with inimical behaviour is dangerous.*

Iniquitous Very unfair or evil

Synonyms Wicked, Sinful

Antonyms Good, Virtuous

- *This decision seems iniquitous.*

Innate (of a quality) which you are born with or which is present naturally

Synonyms Inborn, Ingrained

Antonyms Acquired, Extrinsic

- *He is a person with innate wisdom.*

Insipid Lacking flavour; weak or tasteless

Synonyms Bland, Tasteless

Antonyms Tasty, Delicious

- *The dinner was insipid.*



Jabber Talk in a rapid, excited and often incomprehensible way

Synonyms Prattle, Babble

Antonyms Be silent, Speak clearly

- *The train was full of people jabbering into their mobile phones.*

Jaded Not having interest or losing interest as you have experienced something too many times.

Synonyms Bored, Tired

Antonyms Fresh, Activated

- *Flying is exciting the first time you do it, but you soon become jaded.*

Jaunty Lively in manner or appearance

Synonyms Merry, Cheerful

Antonyms Unhappy, Depressed

- *Success makes a person jaunty.*

Jinx Bad luck or a person or thing that brings bad luck

Synonyms Misfortune, Curse

Antonyms Good Luck, Boon

- *His luck has been so bad he feels jinxed.*

Jocular Funny or intended to make someone laugh

Synonyms Funny, Humorous

Antonyms Serious, Depressed

- *Someone made a jocular remark to entertain the gathering.*



Kaput Broken; not working properly

Synonyms Faulty, Broken

Antonym Operational

- *My fridge has gone kaput.*

Ken A person's range of knowledge or understanding

Synonyms Knowledge, Awareness

Antonym Ignorance

- *Politics are beyond my ken.*

Kernel The central or most important part of something

Synonyms Essence, Core

Antonyms Exterior, Periphery

- *We are to write the kernel of the story.*

Kindle Arouse or inspire (an emotion or feeling)

Synonyms Arouse, Rouse, Wake

Antonyms Douse, Put out

- *The trip kindled an interest in travel.*

Knave A dishonest man

Synonyms Fraud, Cheat

Antonym Honest

- *A knave cheated me on the bus.*



Labile Changing often or easily

Synonyms Adaptable, Reactive

Antonyms Balanced, Unreactive

- *Our culture is the most labile of all.*

Laborious Tedious; needing a lot of time and effort

Synonyms Tough, Arduous

Antonyms Simple, Easy

- *The project needs laborious people.*

Lackadaisical Lacking enthusiasm and determination

Synonyms Lazy, Unenthusiastic

Antonyms Enthusiastic, Excited

- *Efforts from the man seem lackadaisical.*

Laggard A person who makes slow progress and lags behind others

Synonyms Loiterer, Lingerer

Antonym Leader

- *A laggard can't win the race of life.*

Lambaste To criticise severely

Synonyms Chastise, Castigate

Antonyms Praise, Compliment

- *His work was lambasted by everyone.*

Languid Showing or having very little strength, energy or activity.

Synonyms Enervated, Unenergetic

Antonyms Energetic, Active

- *He looked languid after a sleepless night.*

Lassitude A state of physical or mental weariness

Synonyms Fatigue, Lethargy

Antonyms Freshness, Vigour, Energy

- *Symptoms of the disease include paleness and lassitude.*

Leery Cautious or wary due to realistic suspicions

Synonym Careful

Antonym Careless

- *They were leery of their neighbours.*

Leviathan Extremely large and powerful

Synonyms Titan, Huge

Antonyms Powerless, Tiny

- *The old building is leviathan and imposing.*

Limber (of a person or body part) Able to bend and move easily and smoothly

Synonyms Flexible, Nimble

Antonyms Rigid, Stiff

- *His whole body is a limber of muscles.*

Limpid Clearly expressed and easily understood

Synonyms Lucid, Clear

Antonyms Unclear, Unintelligible

- *The situation is a limpid one to get through.*

Livid Extremely angry
 Synonyms Infuriated, Irate
 Antonyms Calm, Peaceful
 • *The boss was livid when yet another deadline was missed.*

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Macabre Horrible, because concerned with death
 Synonyms Shocking, Gruesome
 Antonyms Pleasant, Pleasing
 • *Even the police were horrified at the macabre nature of the killings.*

Magnanimous Generous or forgiving
 Synonyms Benevolent, Charitable
 Antonyms Selfish, Mean-spirited
 • *The king was magnanimous towards his subjects.*

Magnate Successful businessman; tycoon
 Synonyms Tycoon, Mogul
 Antonyms Pawn, Nobody
 • *Ratan Tata is a business magnate.*

Maladroit Awkward in movement or unskilled in behaviour or action
 Synonyms Bumbling, Awkward
 Antonyms Adroit, Skilful
 • *She can be a little maladroit in social situations.*

Malodorous Stinking; foul-smelling
 Synonyms Noxious, Fetid
 Antonyms Aromatic, Fragrant
 • *The malodorous drain is a problem for the locality.*

Maverick An unorthodox or independent minded person
 Synonyms Non-conformist, Dissenter
 Antonyms Orthodox, Conformist
 • *He was considered as something of a maverick in the publishing word.*

Mellifluous Pleasingly smooth and musical to hear
 Synonyms Harmonious, Mellow
 Antonyms Noisy, Cacophonous
 • *She has a rich and mellifluous voice.*

Mendacious Not truthful; lying
 Synonyms Deceitful, Dishonest
 Antonyms Truthful, Honest
 • *None of his statements are mendacious.*

Miffed Annoyed at someone's behaviour towards you
 Synonyms Irritated, Angry
 Antonym Pleased
 • *The miffed employees called up a strike.*

Minatory Expressing or conveying a threat
 Synonyms Aggressive, Threatening
 Antonyms Unthreatening
 • *The minatory situation is under control.*

Minuscule Extremely small
 Synonyms Tiny, Minute
 Antonyms Huge, Vast
 • *The minuscule insects are hidden there in the bush.*

Modicum A small amount, especially of something good
 Synonyms Particle, Speck
 Antonyms Lot, Entirety
 • *Only a modicum of skill is necessary to put the pieces together.*

Modish Fashionable
 Synonym Stylish
 Antonym Traditional
 • *The showroom contains a lot of modish clothes.*

Mollify To make someone less angry
 Synonyms Appease, Placate
 Antonyms Enrage, Agitate
 • *All attempts to mollify the extremists have failed.*

Moor Wasteland
 Synonym Upland
 Antonym Cropland
 • *Government has decided to gentrify the moor.*

N

Nadir The worst or lowest point of something
 Synonyms Rock-bottom, Base
 Antonyms Zenith, Apex
 • *He is at the nadir on this matter.*

Nebulous (especially of ideas) not clear and having no form
 Synonyms Ambiguous, Vague
 Antonyms Clear, Certain
 • *These philosophical concepts can be nebulous.*

Nefarious (especially of activities) morally bad
 Synonyms Heinous, Odious
 Antonyms Delightful, Gentle
 • *The man was found to be involved in nefarious activities.*

Nettle To annoy or irritate someone
 Synonyms Irritate, Irk
 Antonyms To please, Calm
 • *His continuous questions nettled him.*

Niggardly ungenerous with money, time etc; mean
 Synonyms Mean, Miserly
 Antonyms Generous, Abundant
 • *Rita is a niggardly woman, so don't expect a handout from her.*

Nihilism The belief that traditional morals, ideas, beliefs have no worth or value
 Synonyms Negativity, Cynicism
 Antonyms Allowance, Approval
 • *Young generation shows a great deal of nihilistic traditions.*

Non-plussed So surprised and confused that one is unsure how to react.
 Synonyms Astonish, Astound
 Antonyms Calm, Comfort
 • *I can't say why he was non-plussed at my arrival.*

O

Obdurate Not willing to change your opinion or the way you do something
 Synonyms Adamant, Hardened
 Antonyms Amenable, Submissive
 • *He is known for his obdurate determination.*

Obfuscate To make something more difficult to understand
 Synonyms Obscure, Confuse
 Antonyms Clarify, Enlighten
 • *This explanation has obfuscated everybody.*

Obliterate 1. To destroy completely
2. To remove a thought, feeling or memory from someone's mind
Synonyms Demolish, Annihilate
Antonyms Create, Establish
• *An explosion obliterated the new building.*

Obnoxious Very unpleasant or rude
Synonyms Repulsive, Offensive, Disgusting
Antonyms Agreeable, Decent
• *When she's in a bad mood she is obnoxious to everyone.*

Obstinate Unreasonably determined; stubborn
Synonyms Adamant, Inflexible
Antonyms Flexible, Amenable
• *He can be very obstinate at times.*

Obstreperous Difficult to deal with and noisy
Synonyms Unruly, Boisterous
Antonyms Pacified, Tractable
• *The executive refused to help the obstreperous clientele.*

Obverse Opposite or counterpart of a fact or truth
Synonyms Complement, Counterpart
Antonyms Reverse, Rear
• *The two brothers are of obverse nature.*

Obviate Remove (a need or difficulty); avoid or prevent something undesirable
Synonyms Remove, Prevent
Antonyms Support, Allow
• *A parachute can be used to obviate disaster.*

Occult Relating to magical powers and activities
Synonyms Psychic, Magical
Antonyms Natural, Obvious
• *Some books in the library were on occult subjects.*

Offbeat Unusual and strange therefore surprising or noticeable
Synonyms Bizarre, Unconventional
Antonyms Ordinary, Conventional
• *She decided to choose an offbeat career in fine arts and was successful.*

Onerous Difficult to do or needing a lot of effort
Synonyms Arduous, Demanding
Antonyms Effortless, Easy
• *She found the duties of motherhood onerous.*

Overweening Too proud or confident in yourself
Synonyms Brash, Haughty
Antonyms Modest, Unassuming
• *Nobody wants to be friendly with overweening people.*

Overwrought In a state of being upset, nervous and worried
Synonyms Frantic, Agitated and worried
Antonyms Calm, Collected
• *He was in an overwrought state for weeks after the accident.*



Palliate To reduce the bad effects of something; To reduce pain without curing its cause
Synonyms Alleviate, Soothe
Antonyms Aggravate, Agitate
• *The medicine palliated the pain of the patient*

Pallid 1. Very pale, in a way that looks unhealthy and not attractive
2. Showing no enthusiasm or excitement
Synonyms Anemic, Feeble, Uninspired
Antonyms Enthusiastic, Hearty, Strong
• *His pallid face reveals the tension.*

Pandemonium Wild and noisy disorder or confusion
Synonyms Disorder, Chaos
Antonyms Calm, Order
• *Pandemonium reigned in the hall as the election results were announced.*

Parched Dried out because of too much heat.
Synonyms Arid, Scorched
Antonyms Wet, Damp
• *It was the height of summer and the land was parched and brown.*

Parlous Very bad, dangerous or uncertain
Synonyms Bad, Dreadful
Antonyms Good, Comfortable
• *Relationship between the two countries have been in a parlous state for some time.*

Parsimonious Very unwilling to spend money or give something; stingy
Synonyms Niggardly, Miserly
Antonyms Extravagant, Generous
• *Even the parsimonious Deepu went to the cafe.*

Paucity The fact that there is too little of something
Synonyms Shortage, Dearth
Antonyms Abundance, Sufficiency
• *Wastage of water can cause its paucity.*

Pejorative Expressing disapproval or suggesting that something is not good or is of no importance
Synonyms Disparaging, Deprecatory
Antonyms Complimentary, Praising
• *Make sure students realise that 'fat' is a pejorative word.*

Pellucid Very clear in meaning and easy to understand
Synonyms Comprehensible, Understandable
Antonyms Complex, Unclear
• *The pellucid language of the book catches the attention of everyone.*

Perky Cheerful and lively
Synonyms Bubbly, Lively
Antonyms Depressed, Gloomy
• *His perky face looks elegant to me.*

Pesky Causing trouble; Annoying
Synonyms Nettlesome, Troublesome
Antonyms Pleasing, Untroubling
• *I've been trying to get rid of this pesky cold.*

Plaudits Enthusiastic approval; praise
Synonyms Accolade, Acclaim
Antonyms Blame, Censure
• *She has received plaudits for her work with homeless people.*

Plenary 1. Complete; full
2. (of a meeting) To be attended by all participants, who otherwise meet in smaller groups
Synonyms Absolute, Complete
Antonyms Incomplete, Limited
• *A plenary session of the UN Security Council was held this month.*

Predicament A difficult, unpleasant or embarrassing situation
Synonyms Crisis, Deadlock
Antonyms Advantage, Solution
• *I have taken a loan to get out of my financial predicament.*

Prevaricate To avoid telling the truth or saying exactly what you think about something
Synonyms Distort, Dodge
Antonyms Confront, Face
• *The convict prevaricated before the court.*

Proclivity A strong natural liking for something or tendency to do something that is usually bad.
Synonyms Predilection, Predisposition
Antonyms Antipathy, Disinclination
• *Gambling is his main proclivity.*

Profligate Wasteful with money and resources
Synonyms Extravagant, Wasteful
Antonyms Thrifty, Frugal
• *She is well-known for her profligate spending habits.*

Q

Quagmire 1. An area of soft wet ground which one sinks into if one tries and walks on it.
2. An awkward, complex or hazardous situation.
Synonyms Dilemma, Entanglement
Antonyms Solution, Agreement
• *The quagmire he is in seems unavoidable.*

Quail Feel or show fear or apprehension
Synonyms Blanch, Cringe
Antonyms Calm, Steady
• *Students were quailing before the principal.*

Quaint Attractive because of being unusual and especially old-fashioned
Synonym Bizarre
Antonym Common
• *The writer talked about the quaint customs of the natives.*

Quandary A state of not being able to decide what to do about a situation in which you are involved.
Synonyms Impasse, Difficulty
Antonyms Solution, Certainty
• *The unexpected results of the test have created a quandary for the researchers.*

Querulous Complaining in an annoyed way.
Synonyms Petulant, Bemoaning
Antonyms Cheerful, Easy-going
• *He is becoming a querulous person day by day.*

Quibble To argue or complain about small, unimportant things
Synonyms Protest, Argument
Antonyms Approval, Agreement
• *There is no point quibbling over a couple of dollars.*

Quip A humorous and clever remark
Synonyms Gag, Gibe
Antonyms Seriousness, Praise
• *They traded quips over a beer.*

Quisling A person who helps an enemy who has taken over his country.
Synonyms Collaborator, Betrayer
Antonyms Supporter, Loyalist
• *The ruler warned all the quislings.*

Quixotic Having ideas or intentions that are impressive but not practical.
Synonyms Impractical, Idealistic
Antonyms Practical, Pragmatic
• *They had quixotic dreams about the future.*

R

Rabid Having a very extreme opinion about or interest in something
Synonyms Crazy, Fanatical
Antonyms Moderate, Liberal
• *Amit is a rabid cricket fan.*

Rankle To make someone annoyed or angry for a long time
Synonyms Anger, Embitter
Antonyms Calm, Comfort
• *It still rankles me that she got promoted and I didn't.*

Raspy Unpleasantly rough
Synonyms Gruff, Hoarse
Antonyms Soothing, Soft
• *Her voice was raspy from yelling so much.*

Ratify To make a treaty, agreement etc official by signing it or voting for it.
Synonyms Sanction, Approve
Antonyms Disapprove, Deny
• *Project was ratified by the officials.*

Ravishing Very beautiful
Synonyms Gorgeous, Stunning
Antonyms Ugly, Hideous
• *She looked ravishing in her wedding dress.*

Recondite (of a subject or knowledge) Not known by many people and difficult to understand
Synonyms Obscure, Esoteric
Antonyms Obvious, Simple
• *Geochemistry is a recondite subject.*

Recoup To get back money that one has spent or lost
Synonyms Retrieve, Regain
Antonyms Forefeit, Lose
• *The gambler recouped his losses in the next game.*

Rectitude The quality of being honest and morally correct
Synonyms Righteousness, Goodness
Antonyms Infamy, Dishonesty
• *Gandhiji was a man of unquestioned moral rectitude.*

Redolent Strongly reminiscent or suggestive of; fragrant; odorous; suggestive of an odour
Synonyms Evocative, Suggestive
Antonyms Bland, Unsavoury
• *Rashi's house seemed to be redolent with the aroma of flowers.*

Reek (v/n) To smell strongly and unpleasantly; stink
Synonyms Stink, Smell
Antonyms Sweetness, Fragrance
• *Her breath reeked of garlic.*

Renunciation The formal rejection of something, typically a belief, claim or course of action

Synonyms Repudiation, Abandonment

Antonyms Agreement, Allowance

- *The company renounced the agreement made by them.*

Repartee Conversation or speech characterised by quick, witty comments or replies

Synonyms Banter, Pleasantry

Antonyms Seriousness, Question

- *The two comedians engaged in witty repartee.*

Replete Filled or well supplied with something

Synonyms Filled, Loaded

Antonyms Lacking, Empty

- *The book is replete with photographs.*

Reprieve To cancel or postpone a punishment

Synonyms Abatement, Absolution

Antonyms Charge, Punish

- *He was sentenced to death but was granted a last minute reprieve.*

Reproach To criticise someone, especially for not being successful or not doing what is expected

Synonyms Disgrace, Rebuke

Antonyms Approval, Commendation

- *His mother reproached him for not eating his dinner.*

Repugnant Causing a strong feeling of dislike or disgust

Synonyms Repulsive, Abhorrent

Antonyms Pleasant, Delightful

- *The idea of cheating in an exam is morally repugnant to me.*



Scintillate Emit flashes of light, sparkle

Synonyms Shine, Gleam

Antonym Dull

- *Stars are scintillating in the sky.*

Scoff To laugh and speak about a person or idea in a way that shows you think they are silly or stupid.

Synonyms Belittle, Deride

Antonyms Approve, Compliment

- *The critics scoffed at his paintings.*

Sententious Trying to appear wise, clever and important in a way that is annoying

Synonyms Moralistic, Self-righteous

Antonym Unimportant

- *The document was sententious and pompous.*

Servitude The state of being under the control of someone else and of having no freedom; slavery

Synonyms Bondage, Enslavement

Antonyms Freedom, Mastery

- *In the past, the majority of women were confined to a lifetime of servitude and poverty.*

Sever To put an end to (a connection or relationship); break off

Synonyms Detach, Disconnect

Antonyms Unite, Connect

- *I severed myself from my double-faced friends.*

Sham Someone or something that is not what it pretends to be; pretence

Synonyms Fake, Pretend

Antonyms Real, Genuine

- *They claimed that the election had been fair, but really it was a sham.*

Skullduggery Secret and dishonest behaviour

Synonyms Trickery, Fraudulence

Antonym Honesty

- *Skullduggery is never appreciated.*

Sleaze Activities especially business or political, of a low moral standard

Synonyms Corrupt, Immoral

Antonyms Moral, Principled

- *Molestation is an obvious sleaze.*

Slipshod Characterised by a lack of care, thought or organisation; shabby

Synonyms Careless, Disorganised

Antonyms Careful, Meticulous

- *She complained that the carpenter's work had been slipshod.*

Slovenly 1. Untidy and dirty

2. (of a person or action) careless; excessively casual

Synonyms Messy, Scruffy

Antonyms Tidy, Neat

- *Change your slovenly habits right now.*

Stalwart 1. Loyal, reliable and hardworking

Synonyms Staunch, Dependable

Antonyms Non-reliable, Undependable

- *I have a bunch of stalwart friends.*

Stodgy Dull and uninspired; lacking originality or excitement

Synonyms Boring, Dull

Antonyms Interesting, Lively

- *The company did not succeed in shedding its stodgy image.*

Stouthearted Brave and determined

Synonyms Fearless, Courageous

Antonyms Timid, Cowardly

- *The stouthearted soldiers won the battle.*

Stupor A state of near- unconsciousness or insensibility

Synonyms Coma, Trance

Antonyms Consciousness, Wakefulness

- *He was lying under a table in a drunken stupor.*



Taint To damage something, especially by adding something harmful or undesirable to it

Synonyms Contaminate, Pollute

Antonyms Clean, Improve

- *A leaky pipe can taint the entire water supply.*

Tangible Real or not imaginary; able to be shown, touched or experienced

Synonyms Palpable, Touchable

Antonyms Intangible, Abstract

- *There is no tangible evidence to support her claim.*

Thrifty Using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully

Synonyms Frugal, Prudent

Antonyms Extravagant, Generous

- *He is being thrifty in deciding his budget.*

Throttle To attack or kill someone by choking or strangling; strangle

Synonyms Gag, Smother

Antonyms Release, Let go

- A leader was throttled by the Maoists.

Tirade A long, angry speech of criticism or accusation

Synonyms Diatribe, Invective

Antonyms Compliment, Praise

- The coach directed a tirade at the team after the loss.

Titanic Extremely powerful, strong, important or large

Synonyms Colossal, Gigantic

Antonyms Small, Puny

- A titanic wave let the Titanic sink in.

Titter To give a short, half-suppressed laugh; giggle

Synonyms Giggle, Snigger

Antonym Cry

- He was tittering on his joke.

Toothsome (Especially of food) attractive or pleasant

Synonyms Tasty, Delicious

Antonyms Unpleasant, Unsavoury

- Pizza is a toothsome food for this generation.

Torpid Having or showing very little energy or movement; not active

Synonyms Lethargic, Inactive

Antonyms Energetic, Active

- The torpid boy is becoming obese day-by-day.

Tout 1. To publicise; praise excessively
2. To sell tickets unofficially, usually at a much higher than the official price

Synonyms Laud, Praise

Antonyms Criticise, Blame

- A local car dealer was touting its wares on the radio.



Ubiquitous Existing everywhere; omnipresent

Synonyms Universal, Prevasive

Antonyms Rare, Scarce

- Reliance Jio's advertisements are ubiquitous.

Umbrage A feeling of being offended by what someone had said or done

Synonyms Annoyance, Chagrin

Antonyms Calmness, Comfort

- Will she take umbrage if she isn't invited to the party?

Unabashed Without any worry about possible criticism or embarrassment

Synonyms Brazen, Unashamed

Antonyms Ashamed, Sheepish

- He is an unabashed capitalist.

Unassuaged Not soothed or relieved

Synonyms Annoyed, Complaining

Antonyms Contented, Pleased

- The customer is unassuaged with the services.

Unbridled Not controlled or limited

Synonyms Unrestricted,

Unrestrained

Antonyms Controlled, Restrained

- The unbridled riot caused a lot of damage.

Undiscerning Lacking judgement, insight or taste

Synonyms Obtuse, Indiscriminate

Antonyms Insightful, Perceptive

- The situation showed undiscerning character of the lady.

Unequivocal Leaving no doubt; unambiguous

Synonyms Unambiguous, Absolute

Antonyms Ambiguous, Doubtful

- The church is unequivocal in its condemnation of the violence.

Unexpurgated (of a text) Complete and containing all the original material; uncensored

Synonyms Exhaustive, Entire

Antonyms Censored, Abridged

- Unexpurgated material was sent for proof-reading now.



Vanity 1. Excessive pride in or admiration of one's own appearance or achievements.

2. The quality of being worthless or futile

Synonyms Egotism, Conceit

Antonyms Modesty, Humility

- He is in a deep vanity about his abilities.

Vanquish To defeat thoroughly

Synonyms Conquer, Trounce

Antonyms Surrender, Yield

- The school team was vanquished in the match.

Vaunt Boast about or praise something, especially excessively

Synonyms Boast, Brag

Antonyms Deprecate, Condemn

- Even the noblest of fellows have been known to vaunt a bit.

Vehement Expressing strong feelings; forceful, passionate or intense

Synonyms Forceful, Passionate

Antonyms Mild, Apathetic

- The proposal has faced vehement opposition from many people.

Venal Willing to do dishonest things in return for money

Synonyms Corrupt, Crooked

Antonyms Honest, Ethical

- The country wants to get rid of venal leaders.

Venerable Valued and respected because of old age, long use etc

Synonyms Revered, Esteemed

Antonyms Dishonourable, Disreputable

- The Hindu is a venerable newspaper.

Venerate To honour or greatly respect a person or thing

Synonyms Respect, Exalt

Antonyms Denounce, Condemn

- The Ganges is venerated in India.

Verity An important principle or fact that is always true

Synonyms Accuracy, Veracity

Antonyms Falseness, Falsehood

- Revolution of Earth on its axis is a verity.

Verve Great energy and enthusiasm

Synonyms Vigour, Enthusiasm

Antonyms Lethargy, Inactivity

- *She delivered her speech with tremendous verve.*

Vindicate To clear someone of blame or suspicion, to prove to be right or reasonable, to justify

Synonyms Justify, Acquit

Antonyms Blame, Charge

- *The investigation vindicated her complaint about the newspaper.*

Virulent 1. (of a disease or poison) Extremely severe or harmful in its effects.

2. Full of hate and violent opposition

Synonyms Fatal, Malicious

Antonyms Harmless, Amicable

- *There is a virulent relation between India and Pakistan these days.*

Vitiate To spoil or impair the quality or efficiency of something

Synonyms Annihilate, Spoil

Antonyms Fix, Mend

- *Mishandling has vitiated the quality of machines.*

Voracious Engaging in an activity with great eagerness or enthusiasm

Synonyms Insatiable, Uncontrollable

Antonyms Satiated, Controllable

- *As a child, I had a voracious appetite for books.*

W

Wallop To strike or hit very hard

Synonyms Bash, Batter

Antonym —

- *The peon was walloping the bell continuously.*

Whimper To make a series of low, feeble sounds expressive of fear, pain or discontent

Synonyms Sob, Whine

Antonyms Laugh, Chuckle

- *The dog that met with the accident was whimpering in front of the office.*

Whisk To take or move someone or something somewhere suddenly and quickly

Synonyms Dart, Dash

Antonyms Drag, Slow

- *The sacks of grain are taken by hungry people whiskily.*

Whit A very small part or amount

Synonyms Scrap, Bit

Antonyms Lot, Whole

- *The child accepted only a whit of the chocolate.*

Wistful Sad and thinking about something that is impossible or past

Synonyms Contemplative, Nostalgic

Antonyms Cheerful, Happy

- *I thought about my childhood days and grew wistful.*

X

Xenophobic Extreme dislike or fear of foreigners, their customs, their religions etc.

Synonyms Animosity, Chauvinism

Antonyms Tolerance, Impartiality

- *Tourist guides cannot be xenophobic.*

Y

Yank To pull something with a quick movement

Synonyms Jerk, Tug

Antonym Push

- *The man yanked at the zip of the bag.*

Z

Zany Strange, surprising or uncontrolled in an amusing way

Synonyms Bizarre, Eccentric

Antonyms Familiar, Sensible

- *His zany behaviour is beyond explanation.*

Zest Enthusiasm, eagerness, energy and interest

Synonyms Enthusiasm, Guts

Antonyms Apathy, Indifference

- *His humour added zest to the performance.*

03

ANTONYMS

The importance of vocabulary brings the candidate to the questions based on antonyms. Generally, a good number of 8 to 10 questions are there in this type of question. The questions may be either in direct format or in sentence format. If the question is in the sentence format, then answer must be given according to the context there within.



An **Antonym** is a word that is directly opposite in meaning to a given word.

e.g. The word 'close' has its antonym as 'open'.

Here, both the words are opposite in meaning to each other.

Questions on antonyms are based on direct and sentence format, which are as follow

1. Direct Format

In this format a word is given and out of the given four options, a word is to be selected which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

e.g. Which of the given word is **opposite** in meaning of the words provided?

DEAD

- (a) Moving (b) Life (c) Alive (d) Decease

Explanation (c) 'Dead' means no longer alive. To find the antonym of dead, we have to consider its opposite meaning i.e., not dead or living. 'Alive' means 'living or not dead'. So, option (c) is the correct choice.

2. Sentence Format

In this format one word of a sentence is highlighted and out of the given four options, a word is to be selected which is opposite in meaning to that of the highlighted word.

e.g. Which of the given words is the antonym of the word written in capital letters?

Police took the ILL man to a hospital.

- (a) decease (b) moving (c) life (d) healthy

Explanation (d) The opposite of 'ill' is 'healthy'. So, the right answer is (d).



CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY

FIND THE ANTONYM OF GIVEN WORDS

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-50) *In the following items, which of the given word is **opposite** in meaning of the words provided.*

- 1. DETAIN**
(a) Release (b) Silence
(c) Forget (d) Prosper
- 2. FAMOUS**
(a) Boring (b) Poor
(c) Obscure (d) Untalented
- 3. COLOSSAL**
(a) Easy (b) Tiny
(c) Graceful (d) Fool
- 4. FLUID**
(a) Solid (b) Liquid
(c) Afraid (d) Decent
- 5. CONTINUE**
(a) Curve (b) Argue
(c) Carry (d) Pause
- 6. LABOUR**
(a) Amuse (b) Cat
(c) Rest (d) Strive
- 7. BRAWNY**
(a) Swift (b) Weak
(c) Strong (d) Pale
- 8. FICKLE**
(a) Steady (b) Kind
(c) Please (d) Finagle
- 9. INEPT**
(a) Clumsy (b) Infer
(c) Competent (d) Foolish
- 10. PIVOTAL**
(a) Turning (b) Wavy
(c) Unimportant (d) Clear
- 11. CURSED**
(a) Swore (b) Pious
(c) Unfortunate (d) Lucky
- 12. CANDID**
(a) Unkind (b) Blunt
(c) Valid (d) Dishonest
- 13. FLAUNT**
(a) Regard (b) Sink
(c) Hide (d) Propose
- 14. HEAL**
(a) Sew (b) Foot
(c) Good (d) Maim
- 15. PACIFY**
(a) Excite (b) Land
(c) Coddle (d) Unhand
- 16. SULLEN**
(a) Dirty (b) Cheerful
(c) Clean (d) Risen
- 17. ASSURE**
(a) Alarm (b) Reassure
(c) Quiet (d) Unsure
- 18. FALLACIOUS**
(a) Perfect (b) Truthful
(c) Accidental (d) Disarming
- 19. GUMPTION**
(a) Seriousness (b) Apathy
(c) Levity (d) Despair
- 20. ECSTASY**
(a) Gate (b) Agony
(c) Languor (d) Fatigue
- 21. ASTUTE**
(a) Distracted (b) Careful
(c) Generous (d) Foolish
- 22. WINSOME**
(a) Dour (b) Attractive
(c) Mysterious (d) Clever
- 23. DROLL**
(a) Forget (b) Charm
(c) Sedate (d) Absurd
- 24. ENIGMATIC**
(a) Healthy (b) Watchful
(c) Disastrous (d) Obvious
- 25. OBTUSE**
(a) Slim (b) Acute
(c) Opaque (d) Thick
- 26. OBSEQUIOUS**
(a) Clear (b) Clever
(c) Domineering (d) Dandified
- 27. DOLEFUL**
(a) Empty (b) Rich
(c) Witty (d) Elated
- 28. WANTON**
(a) Merciful (b) Repast
(c) Brilliant (d) Vicious
- 29. BANAL**
(a) Sincere (b) Wealthy
(c) Extraordinary (d) Trustworthy
- 30. LUGUBRIOUS**
(a) Quick (b) Cheerful
(c) Salubrious (d) Dry
- 31. PERSPICACIOUS**
(a) Calm (b) Easy
(c) Dull (d) Winsome
- 32. ELAN**
(a) Inelegance (b) Stupidity
(c) Obscure (d) Despair
- 33. RECONDITE**
(a) Manifest (b) Flexible
(c) Provident (d) Sociable
- 34. GAINSAY**
(a) Regret (b) Own
(c) Prudent (d) Prude
- 35. EFFLUVIUM**
(a) Land (b) Essential
(c) Fragrance (d) Solid
- 36. PARSIMONY**
(a) Generosity (b) Sinfulness
(c) Verbosity (d) Tenderness
- 37. TRUCULENT**
(a) Faltering (b) Gentle
(c) Facile (d) Submissive
- 38. SPURIOUS**
(a) Disingenuous (b) Thoughtless
(c) Placid (d) Genuine
- 39. WELTER**
(a) Order (b) Freeze
(c) Patron (d) Sustain
- 40. ECLAT**
(a) Apathy (b) Dullness
(c) Silence (d) Disinterest
- 41. PESSIMISTIC**
(a) Indifferent (b) Ascetic
(c) Helpful (d) Hopeful
- 42. ANALOGOUS**
(a) Similar
(b) Uncritical
(c) Disproportionate
(d) Dissimilar
- 43. EVIDENT**
(a) Unnoticeable
(b) Observed
(c) Seen
(d) Calculated
- 44. THICK SKINNED**
(a) Insensitive (b) Sensitive
(c) Resolute (d) Different
- 45. ELEGANCE**
(a) Balance (b) Savagery
(c) Dullness (d) Politeness
- 46. STERN**
(a) Violent (b) Genial
(c) Great (d) Crowded

47. INCREDIBLE

- (a) Hard to believe
- (b) Hard to understand
- (c) Believable
- (d) Conspicuous

48. ERSATZ

- (a) Genuine
- (b) Artificial
- (c) Old
- (d) Outdated

49. CANTANKEROUS

- (a) Bad-tempered (b) Sleepy
- (c) Affable (d) Polymath

50. NEOPHYTE

- (a) Expert (b) Beginner
- (c) Gardener (d) Introvert

Directions (Q. Nos. 51-100) *Each item in this section consists of a capital word in given sentence. Each sentence is followed by four words. Select the word which is **most opposite** in meaning to the capital word.*

51. All care is FUTILE in a cureless case.

- (a) waste (b) expensive
- (c) useful (d) cheap

52. REVELATION of facts became very easy when I investigated the case.

- (a) Rejection (b) Elimination
- (c) Concealment (d) Introduction

53. The story you have just told is INCREDIBLE.

- (a) credible (b) fantastic
- (c) probable (d) believable

54. His assignments have taken him to many EXOTIC locations around the world.

- (a) wonderful (b) cosmopolitan
- (c) irrelevant (d) common

55. He has given up his VICIOUS habits.

- (a) godly (b) virtuous
- (c) sublime (d) friendly

56. The doctor found the patient INERT.

- (a) active (b) lazy
- (c) strong (d) resolute

57. The issue was raised TANGENTIALLY in the negotiations.

- (a) partly (b) forcefully
- (c) candidly (d) fitfully

58. ESCALATING prices are causing hardship to the poor.

- (a) Fixed (b) Fluctuating
- (c) Falling (d) Reasonable

59. I have MALICE towards none.

- (a) sympathy (b) goodwill
- (c) friendship (d) attraction

60. The boy comes of an AFFLUENT family.

- (a) poor (b) ordinary
- (c) infamous (d) backward

61. What the critic said about this new book was ABSURD?

- (a) interesting (b) impartial
- (c) sensible (d) ridiculous

62. The issue raised in the form can be IGNORED.

- (a) removed (b) considered
- (c) set aside (d) debated

63. After swallowing the frog, the snake had become LETHARGIC.

- (a) aggressive (b) dull
- (c) active (d) hungry

64. For the first time, I saw him speaking RUDELY to her.

- (a) softly (b) gently
- (c) politely (d) slowly

65. Dust storms and polluted rivers have made it HAZARDOUS to breathe the air and drink the water.

- (a) convenient (b) risky
- (c) wrong (d) safe

66. Only hard work can ENRICH our country.

- (a) impoverish (b) improve
- (c) increase (d) involve

67. He is a man of EXTRAVAGANT habits.

- (a) sensible (b) careful
- (c) economical (d) balanced

68. They employ only DILIGENT workers.

- (a) unskilled (b) lazy
- (c) careless (d) idle

69. His success in the preliminary examination made him COMPLACENT.

- (a) discontented (b) self-satisfied
- (c) curious (d) militant

70. In this competition, he has become the VICTOR.

- (a) beaten (b) frustrated
- (c) disappointed (d) vanquished

71. His behaviour at social gatherings is LAUDABLE.

- (a) condemnable (b) impolite
- (c) unpleasant (d) repulsive

72. The characters in this story are not all FICTITIOUS.

- (a) common (b) factual
- (c) real (d) genuine

73. The RELUCTANCE of the officer was obvious.

- (a) eagerness (b) hesitation
- (c) enjoyment (d) unwillingness

74. He is a GENEROUS man.

- (a) stingy (b) uncharitable
- (c) selfish (d) ignoble

75. The officer EXAGGERATED the damage caused by the rowdies.

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

76. The speaker was unable to PACIFY the crowd.

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

77. His officer was a very STRICT person.

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

78. SERVITUDE is not helpful for mental growth.

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

79. His attitude to poor people is DEPLORABLE.

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

80. The guest made DEROGATORY remarks about the food he was served.

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

81. He has an AVERSION to milk.

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

82. The PAUCITY of good teachers is the chief reason for the present condition of these schools.

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

83. Don't you think his account of things was MONOTONOUS?

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

84. SPURIOUS drugs can prove to be fatal.
(a) Virtuous (b) Inferior
(c) Genuine (d) Contemtpuous
85. Kapil's bowling yesterday proved very COSTLY.
(a) economical (b) frugal
(c) thrifty (d) expensive
86. I cannot see much LIKENESS between the two boys.
(a) enmity (b) hatred
(c) difference (d) dislike
87. I am still DUBIOUS about that plan.
(a) certain (b) doubtful
(c) docile (d) faithful
88. The wise say that life is meant not merely to ACCUMULATE wealth but for self-realisation.
(a) amass (b) produce
(c) scatter (d) gather
89. He will never TURN DOWN your request.
(a) turn up (b) turn over
(c) reject (d) accept

90. I was upset by his HOSTILE attitude.
(a) friendly (b) negative
(c) positive (d) inimical
91. Yuvraj Singh is suffering from a BENIGN cancer.
(a) unfriendly (b) friendly
(c) fatal (d) malignant
92. He is a NOTED figure of film industry.
(a) known (b) unknown
(c) famous (d) infamous
93. SAGACIOUS decisions taken at right time in career has long effects.
(a) Foolish
(b) Intelligent
(c) Thoughtful
(d) Intuitive
94. The drug will have PERNICIOUS effect on your health.
(a) beneficial
(b) prolonged
(c) ruinous
(d) poor

95. His BOORISH ways entertained the group.
(a) enthusiastic (b) funny
(c) refined (d) magical
96. His performance was CAPTIVATING.
(a) poor (b) excellent
(c) allergic (d) enthralling
97. A VIGILANT constable evaded the possible bomb blast in Delhi.
(a) sleeping (b) incautious
(c) coward (d) lazy
98. Please CONFIRM me whether you are coming or not in the party.
(a) inform (b) deny
(c) reject (d) avoid
99. Raju is so TACTFUL that he would manage the loss.
(a) unintelligent (b) slow
(c) poor (d) rough
100. It is a wrong NOTION that everything depends on luck.
(a) principle (b) reality
(c) fantasy (d) law

QUESTIONS FROM NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-73) Each item in this section consists of a capital word in given sentences. Each sentence is followed by four words. Select the word which is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the capital word.

2012 (I)

1. The COMPLAINANT was not supportive of providing all facts in the court.
(a) defendant (b) advocate
(c) indulgence (d) servant
2. Living in a SOLITARY place brings in some kind of satisfaction.
(a) limited (b) exotic
(c) healthy (d) populous
3. They spent a DISTURBED night after hearing the tragic news.
(a) restless (b) sleepless
(c) mournful (d) peaceful
4. We have CREATED a beautiful new house from out of the old ruin.
(a) destroyed (b) built
(c) constructed (d) planned

5. A large number of designer clothes are REVOLTING.
(a) inviting (b) beautiful
(c) fashionable (d) delightful
6. Though they are twins, they look very DIFFERENT.
(a) regular (b) same
(c) similar (d) uniform
7. RECESSION is a major cause of unemployment.
(a) Education
(b) Inflation
(c) Poverty
(d) Computerisation
8. He finally CONCEDED that he was involved in smuggling.
(a) admitted
(b) accepted
(c) denied
(d) concealed

9. The accused emphatically DENIED the charge in the court.
(a) accepted (b) agreed
(c) asserted (d) affirmed
10. This cloth is a COARSE of touch.
(a) delicate (b) rough
(c) painful (d) harsh

2012 (II)

11. A small ALTERCATION between the children started off a riot.
(a) quarrel
(b) friendly discussion
(c) contest
(d) race
12. He agreed reluctantly to sign the form but looked ILL AT EASE.
(a) embarrassed (b) comfortable
(c) welcome (d) easy

- 13.** My mother has been working hard for the last two weeks and she feels **RUN DOWN**.
(a) energetic (b) cold
(c) emotional (d) morbid
- 14.** The three states signed a pact to have **COLLECTIVE** economy.
(a) distributive (b) disintegrative
(c) individual (d) divided
- 15.** He was deeply hurt by her **CURT** reply.
(a) abrupt (b) short
(c) expansive (d) rude
- 16.** He was asked to **ACCELERATE** the pace of work.
(a) slacken (b) control
(c) speed (d) supervise
- 17.** The child was **ABDUCTED** when he was going to school.
(a) seized (b) set free
(c) kidnapped (d) ransomed
- 18.** The baby has a very **DELICATE** body.
(a) crude (b) strong
(c) hard (d) bony
- 19.** The government has **ENHANCED** the tuition fees in schools and colleges.
(a) magnified
(b) aggravated
(c) decreased
(d) augmented
- 20.** He aims at **PERFECTION** in whatever job he undertakes.
(a) deficiency (b) immaturity
(c) badness (d) completeness

2013 (I)

- 21.** Her illness **ENERVATED** the whole family.
(a) enhanced (b) exhausted
(c) weakened (d) energised
- 22.** The teacher **INSERTED** another picture to illustrate the point.
(a) deducted (b) added
(c) removed (d) reclined
- 23.** The committee rejected his **LUDICROUS** proposal.
(a) absurd (b) reasonable
(c) farcical (d) stupid
- 24.** Children **ADORE** the cricket players.
(a) discuss (b) condemn
(c) benefit (d) check

- 25.** These people are sunk in abysmal ignorance and their illiteracy is simply **COLOSSAL**.
(a) intolerable (b) huge
(c) small (d) silly
- 26.** Previously per capita income used to **INCREASE** by seven rupees per year.
(a) dwindle (b) diminish
(c) mitigate (d) profit
- 27.** In the modern times, we find that most social relationships are rather **ARTIFICIAL**.
(a) decent (b) genuine
(c) excellent (d) adorable
- 28.** Social **LIBERTY** may be instrumental in the emotional growth of a person.
(a) constraint (b) slavery
(c) compulsion (d) obligation
- 29.** Education is most **ESSENTIAL** for the all round development of a person.
(a) unimportant (b) disdainful
(c) customary (d) redundant
- 30.** He was extremely **MODEST** in company.
(a) curious (b) virtuous
(c) unassuming (d) immodest

2013 (II)

- 31.** His **CANDID** remarks impressed the authorities.
(a) blunt (b) guarded
(c) sincere (d) unconventional
- 32.** The guilty appealed to the jury to **CONDONE** his punishment.
(a) accept (b) forgive
(c) condemn (d) criticise
- 33.** His family **SEVERED** ties with him for marrying inter-caste.
(a) joined (b) included
(c) detached (d) disrupted
- 34.** It is easy to understand his **FUZZY** thoughts.
(a) misty (b) vague
(c) clear (d) useful
- 35.** He drove his car through **SLIMY** road to reach your office.
(a) ugly (b) clean
(c) beautiful (d) slippery
- 36.** We are **ANXIOUS** to avoid any problems with regard to this.
(a) cool (b) composed
(c) careless (d) worried

- 37.** The railway lines are **EXTENDED** and we are quite happy about it.
(a) protracted (b) widened
(c) curtailed (d) elongated
- 38.** There was a fire this morning. They were lucky to **ESCAPE** it.
(a) arrest (b) elude
(c) evade (d) conceive
- 39.** Domestic violence is a very **INHUMAN** act.
(a) indifferent
(b) compassionate
(c) terrible
(d) ferocious
- 40.** His **ELOQUENT** speech helped him bag the award.
(a) lucid (b) vivid
(c) short (d) inarticulate

2014 (I)

- 41. FRAIL**
(a) Strong (b) Big
(c) Old (d) Weak
- 42. INDIGENOUS**
(a) Genuine (b) Foreign
(c) Indigent (d) Indignant
- 43. POVERTY**
(a) Prosperity (b) Adversary
(c) Adversity (d) Diversity
- 44. WHOLESOME**
(a) Complete
(b) Unhealthy
(c) Incomprehensible
(d) Few

2014 (II)

- 45.** His short but pointed speech was **APPLAUDED** by all sections of the audience.
(a) disapproved
(b) misunderstood
(c) praised
(d) welcomed
- 46.** In ancient India, scholars had no interest in political power or **MATERIAL** growth.
(a) internal (b) spiritual
(c) psychic (d) celestial
- 47.** A **FRIENDLY** dog met us at the farm gate.
(a) helpful
(b) understanding
(c) quiet
(d) hostile

48. He is extremely INTELLIGENT but proud.

- (a) dull (b) weak
(c) ignorant (d) arrogant

49. The young leader was RELUCTANT to shoulder the responsibilities of the ministerial office.

- (a) wanting (b) willing
(c) anxious (d) eager

50. He ABANDONED his family.

- (a) supported (b) encouraged
(c) pleased (d) saved

51. History ABOUND in instances of courage.

- (a) shines (b) lacks
(c) suffices (d) fails

52. ADVERSITY teaches man to be humble and self-reliant.

- (a) Sincerity (b) Animosity
(c) Curiosity (d) Prosperity

53. Like poverty, AFFLUENCE can sometimes create its own problems.

- (a) indigence (b) opulence
(c) sorrow (d) exuberance

54. The habit of SQUANDERING money should not be encouraged.

- (a) discarding (b) hoarding
(c) donating (d) stealing

2015 (I)

55. John is always SHABBILY dressed.

- (a) decently
(b) beautifully
(c) extravagantly
(d) scantily

56. The new manager of the bank is URBANE in his manners.

- (a) civilised (b) slow
(c) rude (d) foolish

57. It is necessary to develop THRIFTY habits to be able to lead a comfortable life.

- (a) expensive (b) extravagant
(c) economical (d) good

58. Many people suffer because of PRIDE.

- (a) lowliness (b) submission
(c) humility (d) obedience

2015 (II)

59. He CONCEALED his thoughts very cleverly.

- (a) emphasised
(b) expressed
(c) affirmed
(d) revealed

60. The proposal was DENOUNCED by one and all.

- (a) renounced
(b) recommended
(c) announced
(d) commended

61. She was SKEPTICAL about the safety of the new drug.

- (a) doubtful (b) certain
(c) hopeful (d) sanguine

62. The answers to the question were COHERENT.

- (a) relaxed (b) loose
(c) consistent (d) disconnected

63. It was no ALTRUISTIC motive that prompted him to help her.

- (a) selfish (b) inhuman
(c) brutal (d) wicked

2016 (I)

64. He handled the machine with DEFT fingers.

- (a) delicate (b) sturdy
(c) quick (d) clumsy

65. I was deeply affected by his URBANE behaviour.

- (a) rural (b) rude
(c) irrational (d) indifferent

66. His TIMIDITY proved costly.

- (a) arrogance (b) boldness
(c) skilfulness (d) cunning

67. Arrangements were made to handle the MAMMOTH gathering tactfully.

- (a) significant (b) small
(c) unruly (d) noisy

68. He was ENGROSSED in his work when I walked in.

- (a) occupied (b) inattentive
(c) engaged (d) absent

69. These are the main points of the PRECEDING paragraph.

- (a) following (b) previous
(c) first (d) last

70. He made a SHREWD guess.

- (a) clever (b) wild
(c) incorrect (d) discriminating

71. He is suffering from a SEVERE cough.

- (a) violent (b) mild
(c) bad (d) continuous

72. CUMULATIVELY, the effect of these drugs is quite bad.

- (a) Individually (b) Obviously
(c) Clearly (d) Collectively

73. He was CONSPICUOUS because of his colourful shirt.

- (a) charming (b) ugly
(c) small (d) unnoticeable

ANSWERS

Check Your Vocabulary

1	a	2	c	3	b	4	a	5	d	6	c	7	b	8	a	9	c	10	c
11	d	12	d	13	c	14	d	15	a	16	b	17	a	18	b	19	b	20	b
21	d	22	a	23	c	24	d	25	b	26	c	27	d	28	a	29	c	30	b
31	c	32	d	33	a	34	b	35	c	36	a	37	b	38	d	39	a	40	b
41	d	42	d	43	a	44	b	45	c	46	b	47	c	48	a	49	c	50	a
51	c	52	c	53	a	54	d	55	b	56	a	57	c	58	c	59	b	60	a
61	c	62	b	63	c	64	c	65	d	66	a	67	c	68	b	69	a	70	d
71	a	72	c	73	a	74	a	75	d	76	a	77	c	78	c	79	a	80	b
81	c	82	b	83	c	74	c	85	a	86	c	87	a	88	c	89	d	90	a
91	d	92	b	93	a	94	a	95	c	96	c	97	b	98	b	99	a	100	b

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	a	2	d	3	d	4	a	5	a	6	c	7	b	8	c	9	a	10	a
11	b	12	b	13	a	14	c	15	c	16	a	17	b	18	b	19	c	20	a
21	d	22	c	23	b	24	b	25	c	26	b	27	b	28	a	29	a	30	d
31	b	32	c	33	a	34	c	35	b	36	b	37	c	38	a	39	b	40	d
41	a	42	b	43	a	44	b	45	a	46	b	47	d	48	a	49	b	50	a
51	b	52	d	53	a	54	b	55	a	56	c	57	b	58	c	59	d	60	b
61	b	62	d	63	a	64	d	65	b	66	b	67	b	68	b	69	a	70	c
71	b	72	a	73	d														

 **EXPLANATIONS**
Check Your Vocabulary

1. (a) Detain means hold or keep back then its opposite will be 'release' which means 'let go'.
2. (c) Famous means widely known then its opposite will be 'obscure' which means 'little known'.
3. (b) Colossal means incredibly large, therefore 'tiny' is its opposite.
4. (a) Fluid is a substance that flows then its opposite will be 'solid' which means 'does not flow'.
5. (d) Continue means act without interruption then its opposite will be 'pause' which means 'stop temporarily'.
6. (c) Labour means work then its opposite will be 'rest' which means 'cease working'.
7. (b) Brawny means muscled or strong, therefore 'weak' is its opposite.
8. (a) Fickle means to lack steadiness, therefore 'steady' is its opposite.
9. (c) Inept means to lack competence, therefore 'competent' is its opposite.
10. (c) Pivotal means very important or crucial, therefore 'unimportant' is its opposite.
11. (d) Cursed means a cause of trouble or bad luck. So, 'lucky' is its antonym.
12. (d) Candid means to be frank or honest, therefore 'dishonest' is its opposite.
13. (c) Flaunt means show off, therefore 'hide' is its opposite.
14. (d) Heal means restore to health then its opposite will be 'maim' which means to 'injure'.
15. (a) Pacify means soothe or calm, therefore 'excite' is its opposite.
16. (b) Sullen means showing a disagreeable mood or lacking cheer, therefore 'cheerful' is its opposite.
17. (a) Assure means make sure by removing doubt or worry then its opposite will be 'alarm' which means 'to give warning or to arouse fear'.
18. (b) Fallacious means not true or accurate. So, 'truthful' is its opposite.
19. (b) Gumption means initiative or drive then its opposite will be 'apathy' which means 'a lack of interest or concern'.
20. (b) Ecstasy means a state of rapturous delight then its opposite will be 'agony' which means 'intense pain of mind or body'.
21. (d) Astute means shrewd or mentally sharp or clever. So, 'foolish' is its antonym.
22. (a) Winsome means cheerful and engaging then its opposite will be 'dour' which means 'gloomy or sullen'.
23. (c) Droll means to have a humorous or odd quality then its opposite will be 'sedate' which means 'unruffled or serious'.
24. (d) Enigmatic means mysterious or obscure, therefore 'obvious' is its opposite.
25. (b) Obtuse means insensitive or stupid then its opposite will be 'acute' which means 'marked by keen perception or shrewd'.
26. (c) Obsequious means 'too eager to help or obey someone important', then its opposite will be 'domineering' which means 'play the dictator or bully'.
27. (d) Doleful means full of grief or cheerless then its opposite will be 'elated' which means 'very happy and excited'.
28. (a) The meaning of wanton is malicious or merciless, therefore 'merciful' is its opposite.
29. (c) Banal means trite or common place, therefore 'extraordinary' is its opposite.
30. (b) Lugubrious means mournful or dismal, therefore 'cheerful' is its opposite.
31. (c) Perspicacious means quick in noticing, understanding or judging things accurately therefore, 'dull' is its opposite.

32. (d) Elan means vigorous spirit or enthusiasm then its opposite will be 'despair' which means 'an utter loss of hope'.
33. (a) Recondite means not understood or known by many people then its opposite will be 'manifest' which means 'easily understood or recognised'.
34. (b) Gainsay means deny then its opposite will be 'own' which means 'to admit'.
35. (c) Effluvium means an offensive smell then its opposite will be 'fragrance' which means 'a sweet or delicate odor'.
36. (a) Parsimony means thrift or stinginess, therefore 'generosity' is its opposite.
37. (b) Truculent means cruel or savage, therefore 'gentle' is its opposite.
38. (d) Spurious means lacking genuine qualities or false, therefore 'genuine' is its opposite.
39. (a) Welter means a state of wild disorder or turmoil, therefore 'order' is its opposite.
40. (b) Eclat means a dazzling effect or brilliance, therefore 'dullness' is its opposite.
41. (d) Pessimistic is one who tends to see the worst aspect of things. So, 'hopeful' is its antonym.
42. (d) Analogous is similar in some way. So, 'dissimilar' is its antonym.
43. (a) Evident means obvious or noticeable. So, 'unnoticeable' is its antonym.
44. (b) Thick-skinned refers to a person who does not get upset or offended by things other people say. So, 'sensitive' is its antonym.
45. (c) Elegance is the quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner. So, 'dullness' is its antonym.
46. (b) Stern means very serious especially in an unfriendly way. So, 'genial' is its antonym.
47. (c) Incredible is difficult or impossible to believe. So, 'believable' is its antonym.
48. (a) Ersatz is artificial or copied from something else. So, 'genuine' is its antonym.
49. (c) Cantankerous is bad-tempered. So, 'affable' is its antonym.
50. (a) Neophyte means novice. So, 'expert' is its antonym.
51. (c) Futile means having no purpose. So, its antonym will be 'useful'.
52. (c) Revelation means making people aware of something. So, its antonym will be 'concealment'.
53. (a) 'Incredible' means impossible or very difficult to believe. So, its antonym will be 'credible'.
54. (d) Exotic means seeming exciting and unusual, so 'common' will be the opposite word of exotic.
55. (b) Vicious means violent and cruel. So, its antonym will be 'virtuous'.
56. (a) Inert means without power to move or act. So, 'active' is its antonym.
57. (c) Tangentially means having slight or indirect connection. So, its antonym will be 'candidly', which means outspoken or frank.
58. (c) Escalating means increasing rapidly. So, 'falling' is its antonym.
59. (b) Malice means ill-will or desire to do harm. So, its antonym will be 'goodwill'.
60. (a) Affluent means having a lot of money and a good standard. So, 'poor' would be the antonym of this word.
61. (c) Absurd means not logical and sensible. So, its antonym will be 'sensible'.
62. (b) Ignore means to pay no attention. So, its antonym will be 'considered', which means 'to pay attention'.
63. (c) Lethargic means not having any energy. So, its antonym will be 'active'.
64. (c) Rudely means showing lack of respect. So, its antonym will be 'politely'.
65. (d) Hazardous means dangerous. So, its antonym will be 'safe'.
66. (a) Enrich means to improve the quality of something. So, its antonym will be 'impoverish' which means 'to reduce the quality of something'.
67. (c) Extravagant means lavish. Its opposite will be 'economical' which means 'not so costly'.
68. (b) Diligent means hardworking. Its opposite will be 'lazy'.
69. (a) Complacent means too satisfied with yourself or with a situation. So, 'discontented' is its antonym.
70. (d) Victor means the winner. Its opposite will be 'vanquished' which means 'defeated'.
71. (a) Laudable means praiseworthy. Its opposite will be 'condemnable' which means 'insulting'.
72. (c) Fictitious means something that is not real. So, its antonym will be 'real'.
73. (a) Reluctance means unwillingness to do something. Its opposite will be 'eagerness' which means 'willingness to do something'.
74. (a) Generous means willing to give people more of your time or money. Its opposite will be 'stingy' which means 'not giving willingly or miser'.
75. (d) Exaggerated means to make or show something greater than usual. Its opposite will be 'underestimated' which means 'to diminish or lessen the quality of something or someone'.
76. (a) Pacify means to make someone calm and silent. Its opposite will be 'excite' which means 'to provoke someone to do something'.
77. (c) Strict means hard or tough in attitude or action, but 'lenient' means 'soft hearted and friendly'.
78. (c) Servitude means slavery, but 'freedom' means 'to make free from all bonds'.
79. (a) Deplorable means deserving strong condemnation, but 'commendable' means 'deserving praise'.
80. (b) Derogatory means showing a critical or disrespectful attitude, but 'complimentary' means 'showing respect to other or praise someone'.
81. (c) Aversion means strong dislike for something, but 'liking' means 'a feeling of fondness for something'.
82. (b) Paucity means small amount of something, but 'surplus' means 'more than what is needed'.
83. (c) Monotonous means lacking in variation, but 'varied' means 'number of different types showing variety'.
84. (c) Spurious means false or fake, but 'genuine' means 'authentic'.

85. (a) 'Costly' means expensive. 'economical' means 'inexpensive' or 'low-priced', so it is the opposite of the costly.
86. (c) Likeness means resemblance, similarity, so 'difference' is the most appropriate opposite.
87. (a) Dubious means doubtful, questionable. Its opposite will be 'certain' which means 'unquestionable' or 'undoubting'.
88. (c) Accumulate means 'to gather'. So, scatter will be its opposite word.
89. (d) Turn down means reject. So, its opposite is 'accept'.

90. (a) Hostile means 'not friendly'. So, friendly will be its opposite word.
91. (d) Benign means not harmful in effect. So, 'malignant' is its antonym, which means harmful.
92. (b) Noted means famous. So, 'unknown' is its antonym.
93. (a) Sagacious is having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgement. So, 'foolish' is its antonym.
94. (a) Pernicious means having a harmful effect. So, 'beneficial' is its antonym, which means favourable.
95. (c) Boorish means rough and bad-mannered. So, 'refined' is its antonym, which means well-mannered.

96. (c) Captivating means charming. So, 'allergic' is its antonym, which means unbearable.
97. (b) Vigilant means cautious. So, 'incautious' is its antonym, which means careless.
98. (b) Confirm is establish the truth or correctness of something. So, 'deny' is its antonym.
99. (a) Tactful means having or showing skill and sensitivity in dealing with others or with difficult issues. So, 'unintelligent' is its antonym.
100. (b) Notion means a conception or belief about something. So, 'reality' is its antonym.

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-2016)

1. (a) Complainant is a legal expression that means a person who makes a formal complaint in a court of law. In the given choices, 'defendant' is its antonym.
2. (d) Solitary means unsociable or lonely. Its antonym would be 'populous'.
3. (d) Within the context of this sentence, the antonym of disturbed would be 'peaceful'. All other three words have more or less negative meaning similar to that of disturbed.
4. (a) Destroyed is the obvious antonym of created, which means 'demolished'.
5. (a) Within the context of this sentence, the antonym of revolting would be 'inviting'. Revolting means disgusting whereas 'inviting' means 'attractive'.
6. (c) In this sentence, the contextual meaning of different is not similar. So, 'similar' is the correct antonym.
7. (b) Recession means a temporary economic decline during which trade and industry activity are reduced. In the context of the given sentence, the antonym of recession is 'inflation'.
8. (c) The word concede means to admit, often unwillingly, that something is true. Among the options 'denied' is its antonym.

9. (a) Deny means do not admit or accept. So, 'accepted' is the correct antonym.
10. (a) The word coarse here in this sentence, means rough. So, its antonym would be 'delicate', which means 'soft'.
11. (b) Altercation means a noisy argument or disagreement. So, 'friendly discussion' is the obvious antonym of it.
12. (b) Ill at ease means to be worried and not relaxed. Its antonym would be 'comfortable' which means 'without difficulty'.
13. (a) Run down means very tired. Its opposite will be 'energetic' which means 'full of energy'. So, they both are antonyms to each other.
14. (c) Collective means forming a whole or combined together. Its opposite will be 'individual' which means 'being single'. So, they both are antonyms to each other.
15. (c) Curt means short and not polite and 'expansive' means 'friendly' or 'polite'. So, they both are the opposite words.
16. (a) Accelerate means to make something happen more quickly. Its opposite will be 'slacken' which means 'to make slower'.
17. (b) Abducted means 'to kidnap someone'. 'Set free' is the correct antonym of it, which means 'to release someone'.

18. (b) Delicate means easily damagable. 'Strong' is the obvious antonym of it, which means 'tough'.
19. (c) 'Enhanced' means to raise the value or price. Its opposite will be 'decrease' which means 'to lessen something'.
20. (a) Perfection means the state of being without fault. Deficiency is its opposite as it means 'a failing or shortcoming'.
21. (d) Enervate means to weaken mentally or morally. Its opposite will be 'energise' which means 'to make someone enthusiastic'.
22. (c) Inserted means to put something into something. Its opposite will be 'remove' which means 'to take something away'.
23. (b) Ludicrous means very silly or ridiculous. Its opposite will be 'reasonable' which means 'fair and sensible'.
24. (b) Adore means to love and admire someone very deeply. Its opposite will be 'condemn' which means 'to criticise someone strongly'.
25. (c) Colossal means extremely huge. Its opposite will be 'small' which means 'little' or 'not large'.
26. (b) The opposite of 'increase' is 'diminish' which means 'to reduce something'.
27. (b) Artificial means not real. Its opposite will be 'genuine' which means 'something that is true'.

28. (a) Liberty means freedom to do something what you want. Its opposite will be 'constraint' which means 'something that limits a person or thing'.
29. (a) Essential means something that is very necessary. Its opposite will be 'unimportant' which means 'not important'.
30. (d) Modest means not telling too much about your own abilities. 'Immodest' has just opposite meaning of 'modest'.
31. (b) Candid means speaking openly and honestly. Its opposite will be 'guarded' which means 'not showing your feeling'.
32. (c) Condone means to accept behaviour that is morally wrong. Its opposite will be 'condemn' which means 'to express strong disapproval for moral reasons'.
33. (a) Severed means to completely end a relationship with somebody. Its opposite will be 'join' which means 'to connect'.
34. (c) Fuzzy means confused. Its opposite will be 'clear' which means 'easy to understand'.
35. (b) Slimy means covered with unpleasant liquid or substance. Its opposite will be 'clean' which means 'not dirty'.
36. (b) Anxious means 'very eager or concerned to do something or for something to happen'. Its opposite will be composed, which means calm.
37. (c) Extended means to make something longer or larger. Its opposite will be 'curtailed' which means 'to limit something or make it shorter'.
38. (a) Escape means to avoid something unpleasant or dangerous. Its opposite 'arrest' which means 'to be captured'.
39. (b) Inhuman means lacking kindness and pity. Its opposite will be 'compassionate' which means 'feeling or showing sympathy'.
40. (d) Eloquent means able to use language and express your opinions well. Its opposite will be 'inarticulate' which means 'not expressed clearly'.
41. (a) Frail means weak. So, its antonym is 'strong' which means 'powerful'.
42. (b) Indigenous means native or belonging naturally to a place. So, 'foreign' is its antonym.
43. (a) Poverty means being poor or the state of being poor. So, 'prosperity' is its antonym.
44. (b) Wholesome implies healthy or healthful. So, its opposite is 'unhealthy'.
45. (a) Applauded means praised. So, 'disapproved' is its correct antonym which means 'not praised or criticised'.
46. (b) Material means earthly or related to wealth. So, 'spiritual' is the correct antonym which means 'divine'.
47. (d) Friendly means kind and pleasant. So, 'hostile' is the correct antonym which means 'unfriendly'.
48. (a) Intelligent means smart. So, 'dull' is its correct antonym which means 'stupid'.
49. (b) Reluctant means unwilling. So, 'willing' is the correct antonym which means 'ready'.
50. (a) Abandoned means to leave and never return to someone who needs protection or help. So, 'supported' will be its antonym.
51. (b) Abounds means exist in large numbers. So, 'lacks' is the correct antonym which means 'deficit'.
52. (d) Adversity means a difficult or unlucky situation. So, 'prosperity' is its correct antonym.
53. (a) Affluence means state of richness. So, 'indigence' is the correct antonym which means 'extreme poverty'.
54. (b) Squandering means wasting. So, 'hoarding' is its correct antonym which means 'to collect'.
55. (a) Shabbily means 'badly'. Its opposite will be 'decently' which means 'well sophisticated'.
56. (c) Urbane means polite. So, 'rude' is the correct antonym which means 'impolite'.
57. (b) Thrifty means economical or money saving. Its opposite will be 'extravagant' which means 'spend much'.
58. (c) Pride here means the belief that you are better or more important than other people. So, 'humility' will be its correct antonym, which means humble feeling.
59. (d) Concealed means to hide. So, its antonym will be 'revealed' which means 'to disclose'.
60. (b) Denounced means to criticise. So, 'recommended' is its antonym that means 'to praise'.
61. (b) Skeptical means doubtful, so correct antonym will be 'certain'.
62. (d) Coherent means in connection to one another. So, 'disconnected' is just opposite in its meaning.
63. (a) Altruistic means not selfish, so its correct antonym is 'selfish'.
64. (d) Deft means skillful and quick. Its opposite will be 'clumsy' which means 'doing something without skill'.
65. (b) Urbane means confident and well-mannered. Its opposite will be 'rude' which means 'being impolite'.
66. (b) Timidity means showing a lack of courage or confidence. Hence, 'boldness' is its opposite.
67. (b) Mammoth means extremely large. Therefore, 'small' is its opposite.
68. (b) Engrossed means absorb all the attention or interest of someone. So, 'inattentive' is its opposite.
69. (a) Preceding means coming before in order. Its opposite will be 'following' which means 'next in order'.
70. (c) Shrewd means able to judge a situation accurately. So, 'incorrect' is its opposite.
71. (b) Severe means intense or serious'. So, 'mild' is its opposite.
72. (a) Cumulatively means increasing or enlarging by successive addition. So, 'individually' is its opposite.
73. (d) Conspicuous means easy to see or get noticed. So, 'unnoticeable' is its opposite.

04

SYNONYMS

Another aspect of vocabulary is questions based on similar words. These questions are 8 to 10 in number and may be either in sentence format or in direct format. To answer the questions based on sentence format, the candidate is required to answer according to the context within.



Synonyms are the words which have a similar meaning to that of a given word.

e.g. The synonyms of the word 'reside' is abode, dwell, to live, etc.

Here, all the underlined words have the same meaning in context to the given word.

Questions on synonyms are based on direct and sentence format, which are as follow

1. Direct Format

In this format a word is given and out of the given four options, a word is to be selected which is the correct meaning of the given word.

e.g. Which of the given words is **closest** in meaning of the words provided?

REMOTE

- (a) Automatic (b) Distant (c) Mean (d) Savage

Explanation (b) Remote means located far away and 'Distant' also means 'far away in space or time'. While, Automatic means done or occurring spontaneously, Mean means intend to convey or refer to and Savage means cruel and vicious. So, the right synonym for 'Remote' is 'Distant'. Hence, option (b) is the correct choice.

2. Sentence Format

In this format one word of a sentence is highlighted and out of the given four options, a word is to be selected which is similar in meaning to the highlighted word.

e.g. Which of the given word have the same meaning to the word written in **capital** letters?

A person gets **WEAK** mobile signal in remote area.

- (a) fluctuating (b) falling (c) low (d) distant

Explanation (c) In this sentence 'Weak' is used as 'Low' mobile signal. While, Fluctuating (rise and fall), Falling (drop down) and Distant (faraway) are different in meaning to the given word. Hence, option (c) is the correct choice.



CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY

FIND THE SYNONYM OF GIVEN WORDS

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-50) *In the following items, which of the given words is **closest** in meaning to the words provided.*

- 1. MODEST**
(a) Attractive (b) Clever
(c) Current (d) Humble
- 2. CUSTOM**
(a) Dessert (b) Habit
(c) Ethic (d) Deliver
- 3. PROLONG**
(a) Extend (b) Inquire
(c) Relax (d) Wait
- 4. HUSTLE**
(a) Dance (b) Hurry
(c) Busy (d) Clean
- 5. SOLEMN**
(a) Amusing (b) Harmful
(c) Speech (d) Serious
- 6. IMPLY**
(a) Suggest (b) Stab
(c) Thick (d) Destroy
- 7. RAMBLE**
(a) Knot (b) Confuse
(c) Wander (d) Wonder
- 8. BENEFICIAL**
(a) Help (b) Advantageous
(c) Charity (d) Wise
- 9. FLARE**
(a) Judicial (b) Temper
(c) Style (d) Blaze
- 10. NEGLIGENT**
(a) Pajamas (b) Morbid
(c) Careless (d) Dark
- 11. ALOOF**
(a) Above (b) Tidy
(c) Clever (d) Reserved
- 12. RESOLVE**
(a) Turn (b) Puzzle
(c) Decide (d) Want
- 13. CONGREGATE**
(a) Worship (b) Gather
(c) Disturb (d) Hurry
- 14. UTTER**
(a) Express (b) Defer
(c) Borrow (d) Laugh
- 15. FEARLESS**
(a) Powerful (b) Cowardly
(c) Brave (d) Careful
- 16. NEGLIGIBLE**
(a) Insignificant (b) Arguable
(c) Careless (d) Dark
- 17. PLACID**
(a) Calm (b) Lazy
(c) Solemn (d) Devious
- 18. RAKE**
(a) Thin (b) Scoundrel
(c) Gentleman (d) Shovel
- 19. DUPE**
(a) Rancher (b) Trick
(c) Simpleton (d) Drug
- 20. STIGMA**
(a) Stain (b) Trial
(c) Difficulty (d) Holiness
- 21. RESIDE**
(a) Remain (b) Home
(c) Dwell (d) Sediment
- 22. COVETOUS**
(a) Quiet (b) Sneaky
(c) Lurking (d) Greedy
- 23. ABIDE**
(a) Endure (b) Hate
(c) Attendance (d) Live
- 24. SHREWD**
(a) Intractable (b) Mean
(c) Astute (d) Intelligent
- 25. FETTER**
(a) Rancid (b) Praise
(c) Hamper (d) Persist
- 26. FLAGRANT**
(a) Vibrant (b) Glaring
(c) Vicious (d) Pleasant
- 27. MITIGATE**
(a) Relieve (b) Blend
(c) Defend (d) Confuse
- 28. RAIL**
(a) Scold (b) Push
(c) Try (d) Punish
- 29. MELD**
(a) Character (b) Distinction
(c) Blend (d) Firmness
- 30. RALLY**
(a) Demonstrate (b) Muster
(c) Course (d) Truly
- 31. ABJECT**
(a) Indigent (b) Desire
(c) Deplorable (d) Extreme
- 32. BESPOKE**
(a) Gentle (b) Quiet
(c) Tailored (d) Handsome
- 33. DIFFIDENT**
(a) Apathetic (b) Shy
(c) Arrogant (d) Quarrelsome
- 34. PROFFER**
(a) Mendicant (b) Wastrel
(c) Predict (d) Tender
- 35. MORDANT**
(a) Dead (b) Gruesome
(c) Fetid (d) Caustic
- 36. CHURLISH**
(a) Childish (b) Boorish
(c) Tempestuous (d) Disorderly
- 37. ANTEDILUVIAN**
(a) Antiquated (b) Parched
(c) Nonsectarian (d) Nonsensical
- 38. PICAYUNE**
(a) Petty (b) Spicy
(c) Paltry (d) Southern
- 39. SMITE**
(a) Flee (b) Speck
(c) Dirt (d) Strike
- 40. WINNOW**
(a) Carve (b) Wind
(c) Weed (d) Carry
- 41. EXPLOIT**
(a) Utilise (b) Alert
(c) Support (d) Neglect
- 42. DETRIMENTAL**
(a) Demolition (b) Aversion
(c) Beneficial (d) Harmful
- 43. SHARP**
(a) Bleakly (b) Bluntly
(c) Exactly (d) Blond
- 44. CONDEMN**
(a) Censure (b) Approve
(c) Recommend (d) Praise
- 45. RELUCTANT**
(a) Disinclined (b) Anxious
(c) Refuse (d) Eager
- 46. INTRICATE**
(a) Complicated (b) Simple
(c) Colourful (d) Good
- 47. PENURY**
(a) Pompous (b) Luxury
(c) Poverty (d) Punitive

48. EXPOSTULATE

- (a) Protest (b) Agree
(c) Follow (d) Argue

49. ABSURD

- (a) Senseless (b) Clean
(c) Abrupt (d) Candid

50. PHILANTHROPY

- (a) Generosity (b) Perversity
(c) Perjury (d) Flaunting

Directions (Q. Nos. 51-100) *Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words or group of words. Select the **synonym** of word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.*

51. The engineer **ROUGHED OUT** his ideas on a piece of paper while he talked.

- (a) shaped roughly
(b) rejected
(c) drew a quick plan
(d) described inaccurately

52. He fell into an **ABYSS** of despair.

- (a) well
(b) deep pit
(c) sea
(d) hollow

53. He had the **AUDACITY** to interrupt the Governor of the State while the latter was addressing a gathering of academicians.

- (a) courage (b) authority
(c) foolishness (d) arrogance

54. After weeks of **FRENETIC** activity, the ground was ready for the big match.

- (a) strenuous (b) hurried
(c) excited (d) hectic

55. The students took **COPIOUS** notes during the lecture delivered by the visiting professor.

- (a) extensive (b) exhaustive
(c) bounteous (d) abounding

56. Very few people are **IMPERVIOUS** to criticism.
(a) impenetrable (b) unaffected
(c) unstoppable (d) unmindful

57. The policemen kept on questioning the criminal but failed to **ELICIT** the truth.

- (a) evoke (b) wrest
(c) obtain (d) extort

58. Teaching in universities is now considered a **LUCRATIVE** job.

- (a) risky (b) profitable
(c) honourable (d) undignified

59. The committee conducted an **EXHAUSTIVE** inquiry.

- (a) time-consuming
(b) complicated
(c) renewed
(d) thorough

60. He is just **LAYING UP** a lot of trouble for himself.

- (a) clearing (b) accumulating
(c) accepting (d) removing

61. He fought the demon with all his **MIGHT**.

- (a) heaviness (b) strength
(c) density (d) popularity

62. Devotees believe that God **DWELLS** in their heart.

- (a) lives (b) insists
(c) travels (d) enters

63. Not everyone can **RESPOND TO** a difficult question quickly.

- (a) discuss (b) argue
(c) answer (d) deny

64. The sage did not want to be bothered with **MUNDANE** concerns.

- (a) worldly (b) meaningless
(c) trivial (d) superfluous

65. Mountaineering in bad weather is **DANGEROUS**.

- (a) threatening (b) shaky
(c) perilous (d) slippery

66. Stellar groupings tend to be **UNLIMITED**.

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

67. One who rules with unlimited power is called a **DICTATOR**.

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

68. He was not ready with his **ANNUAL** accounts.

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

69. Society cannot depend upon a **FANATIC** for guidance.

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

70. A busy person cannot waste his time on **TRIVIAL** issues.

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

71. She is a woman of **STERLING** qualities.

- (a) interesting (b) outstanding
(c) irritating (d) exciting

72. Although the boys in his class were naughty, he never resorted to **CORPORAL** punishment.

- (a) harsh (b) physical
(c) unjust (d) general

73. He wanted to **MITIGATE** his burdens.

- (a) lessen (b) increase
(c) postpone (d) leave

74. She adjusted quite well with her husband's **IDIOSYNCRASIES**.

- (a) peculiar habits
(b) bad habits
(c) weaknesses
(d) stupid manners

75. The Deputy Inspector General made a **PERFUNCTORY** inspection of the police station.

- (a) thorough and complete
(b) superficial
(c) done as a routine but without interest
(d) intensive

76. The decision to drop the atom bomb on Hiroshima was a **GRAVE** one.

- (a) serious (b) momentous
(c) instinctive (d) impulsive

77. A scientist generally carries out his investigations **EMPIRICALLY**.

- (a) by intuitively
(b) by verbally
(c) by through written communication
(d) by observation and experiment

78. He is employed in an **ORDNANCE** factory.

- (a) orthodox
(b) arms and ammunition
(c) electrical and electronic
(d) ordinary and common

79. He is a **SYCOPHANT** who tries to win over politicians.

- (a) psychologist
(b) opportunist
(c) unscrupulous man
(d) flatterer

80. I cannot believe in the **VERACITY** of his statement.

- (a) truth (b) usefulness
(c) sincerity (d) falsity

- 81.** I never believed that it was the **AUTHENTIC** signature of the Prime Minister.
(a) hand-written (b) genuine
(c) proper (d) authoritative
- 82.** Valiant Vicky used to **BOAST** of his bravery to his beloved wife.
(a) cry (b) abuse
(c) hate (d) brag
- 83.** I can no longer be satisfied with **FICTITIOUS** good conduct.
(a) based on facts
(b) based on imagination
(c) based on hatred
(d) based on feudal ties
- 84.** **MASS MURDER** is very often a result of communal frenzy.
(a) Patricide (b) Fratricide
(c) Regicide (d) Genocide
- 85.** The two **EXECUTIONERS** approached the tree with a red mark on its side.
(a) executive engineers
(b) explorers
(c) experimenters
(d) those who inflict capital punishment
- 86.** The **MAIDEN SPEECH** of the young member of the Lok Sabha was very much appreciated by the people.
(a) farewell speech
(b) short speech
(c) first speech
(d) speech about women

- 87.** Please do not **INTERFERE** with my work.
(a) meddle (b) help
(c) object (d) copy
- 88.** This job is very **TEDIOUS**.
(a) tiresome (b) dull
(c) interesting (d) exciting
- 89.** She **TAKES AFTER** her mother.
(a) follows (b) comes after
(c) resembles (d) Imitates
- 90.** He is very intelligent, but **ILL-FAVoured** by nature.
(a) unlucky
(b) weak in health
(c) short-tempered
(d) ugly
- 91.** The song had a **SOPORIFIC** effect on the child.
(a) soothing
(b) terrific
(c) supreme
(d) sleep-inducing
- 92.** His **ALLEGIANCE** to the party was suspect from the very beginning.
(a) servility
(b) obedience
(c) loyalty
(d) passivity
- 93.** Sympathetic criticism has a **SALUTARY** effect.
(a) premature (b) terrible
(c) disastrous (d) beneficial

- 94.** His bad behaviour **EVOKED** punishment.
(a) escaped
(b) called for
(c) produced
(d) summoned
- 95.** Please do not give any more **FLIMSY** pretexts for not having done the work.
(a) insubstantial (b) strong
(c) justified (d) impulsive
- 96.** He was the court appointed lawyer for fifty-six **INDIGENT** defendants.
(a) indian men (b) poor
(c) guilty (d) untried
- 97.** The boy said that pain had **ABATED**.
(a) reduced (b) vanished
(c) increased (d) stabilised
- 98.** He became known as an **IMPLACABLE** foe of fundamentalism.
(a) relentless (b) pleasing
(c) dangerous (d) courageous
- 99.** The queen was aware of the **INSOLENT** behaviour of the lords.
(a) violent (b) polite
(c) insulting (d) frivolous
- 100.** Modern man is **PRAGMATIC** in his dealings.
(a) practical (b) playful
(c) casual (d) clever

QUESTIONS FROM NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-69) Each of the following items, consists of a sentence followed by four words or group of words. Select the **synonym** of word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.

2012 (I)

- 1.** The convict's **INGENUOUS** explanation brought tears in every eye.
(a) candid (b) secret
(c) insincere (d) consistent
- 2.** The **ENORMITY** of the population problem is irksome.
(a) intensity (b) vastness
(c) cruelty (d) fragility

- 3.** **EXAGGERATION** of facts would always lead to confusion.
(a) Simplification
(b) Negation
(c) Emancipation
(d) Amplification
- 4.** After his father's death, he became **INSOLVENT**.
(a) rich (b) poor
(c) bankrupt (d) nonchalant

- 5.** He **INDUCES** human beings to want things they don't want.
(a) influences
(b) dictates
(c) persuades
(d) appreciates
- 6.** His information is not **AUTHENTIC**.
(a) real (b) reliable
(c) believable (d) genuine

7. He is not CUT OUT to be a teacher.
(a) trained (b) suited
(c) selected (d) guided
8. The Chief Minister REPRIMANDED the officers for their methods of handling the public.
(a) adulated
(b) scolded severely
(c) disapproved of
(d) suspended
9. Sin is the sole calamity that a wise man should APPREHEND.
(a) give up
(b) discourage
(c) comprehend
(d) fear
10. We must be proud of our cultural HERITAGE.
(a) things we make for ourselves
(b) things we have lost
(c) things we have from the past
(d) things we do for others

2012 (II)

11. MOMENTOUS changes are taking place in the social and economic life of India.
(a) Notorious (b) Momentary
(c) Official (d) Enormous
12. His condition DETERIORATED day-by-day.
(a) went bad (b) grew worse
(c) went down (d) grew bad
13. She is pretty INSIPID young lady.
(a) clever (b) lazy
(c) dull (d) lean
14. It is the difficulty or SCARCITY of a thing that makes it precious.
(a) poverty (b) absence
(c) insufficiency (d) disappearance
15. We should not allow ADVERSITY to discourage us.
(a) poverty
(b) darkness
(c) time of trouble
(d) unfriendly criticism
16. He is very OBLIGING by nature.
(a) helpful (b) nice
(c) thankful (d) compelling

17. She thought that RUNNING INTO her old friend was a stroke of fate.
(a) meeting by chance
(b) colliding
(c) travelling with
(d) quarrelling with
18. He was a CHARISMATIC leader.
(a) exceptionally fascinating
(b) particularly popular
(c) compulsively pleasant
(d) strangely haunting
19. She was completely ENGROSSED in her work.
(a) disturbed (b) absorbed
(c) fatigued (d) successful
20. He is an INDEFATIGABLE worker.
(a) tired (b) tireless
(c) brave (d) skilful

2013 (I)

21. One must live life with DIGNITY.
(a) nobility (b) eminence
(c) honour (d) rank
22. Europe, America and Japan have taken to the field of science with SINGULAR vigour and activity.
(a) peculiar (b) outstanding
(c) familiar (d) single
23. Our age is pre-eminently an AGE of science.
(a) era (b) date
(c) generation (d) moment
24. Ant is believed to be the most INDUSTRIOUS creature.
(a) sensible (b) successful
(c) diligent (d) punctual
25. The schools insist on giving WHOLESOME food to the children for the proper growth of their mind and body.
(a) whole crops (b) nourishing
(c) fit (d) sound
26. As I look around, I see the crumbling ruins of a proud civilisation strewn like a vast heap of FUTILITY.
(a) irrelevance (b) absurdity
(c) pointlessness (d) downtrodden
27. Mark Antony's EULOGY of Caesar is finely recorded by Shakespeare in his play.
(a) prayer (b) honour
(c) praise (d) denunciation

28. By 1918, Gandhiji had established himself as a leader with a UNIQUE way of protesting exploitation and injustice.
(a) different (b) exceptional
(c) excellent (d) good
29. Your INTERVENTION was required.
(a) interference (b) interruption
(c) disturbance (d) connection
30. It is difficult to DISCERN the sample on the slide without adjusting the microscope.
(a) discard (b) arrange
(c) determine (d) debate

2013 (II)

31. A wise man puts past RANCOUR behind and moves ahead.
(a) dislike (b) hatred
(c) division (d) criticism
32. Many of the villagers were ISOLATED by heavy showers of rains.
(a) destroyed
(b) separated from others
(c) battered
(d) devastated
33. A series of COLUMNS supporting a large porch is typical of medieval architecture.
(a) statues (b) arches
(c) pillars (d) murals
34. Trees that BLOCK the view of oncoming traffic should be cut down.
(a) alter (b) obstruct
(c) improve (d) spoil
35. The landscape changed ABRUPTLY after the snowfall.
(a) suddenly (b) sharply
(c) favourably (d) slightly
36. We saw a SCINTILLATING fireworks display.
(a) fascinating (b) unforgettable
(c) beautiful (d) sparkling
37. The PACT has been in effect for twenty years.
(a) treaty (b) monarchy
(c) lease (d) trend
38. He had a reputation of being a PRUDENT businessman.
(a) skilful (b) wealthy
(c) careful (d) dishonest

39. There was a signpost where the two paths CONVERGE.
(a) separate (b) intersect
(c) merge (d) diverge
40. The violence erupted because of the ZEALOT.
(a) enthusiastic (b) brave
(c) timid (d) fanatic

2014 (II)

41. We should always try to maintain and promote communal AMITY.
(a) bondage (b) contention
(c) friendship (d) understanding
42. Many species of animals have become EXTINCT during the last hundred years.
(a) aggressive (b) non-existent
(c) scattered (d) feeble
43. True religion does not require one to PROSELYTISE through guile or force.
(a) translate (b) hypnotise
(c) attack (d) convert
44. That the plan is both inhuman and PREPOSTEROUS needs no further proof.
(a) heartless (b) impractical
(c) absurd (d) abnormal
45. The attitude of the Western countries towards the third-world countries is rather CALLOUS to say the least.
(a) passive (b) unkind
(c) cursed (d) unfeeling
46. Whatever the VERDICT of history may be, Chaplin will occupy a unique place in its pages.
(a) judgement (b) voice
(c) outcome (d) prediction
47. He CORROBORATED the statement of his brother.
(a) confirmed (b) disproved
(c) condemned (d) seconded
48. Whatever opinion he gives is SANE.
(a) rational (b) obscure
(c) wild (d) arrogant

49. The story is too fantastic to be CREDIBLE.
(a) believable (b) false
(c) readable (d) praiseworthy
50. Catching snakes can be HAZARDOUS for people untrained in the art.
(a) tricky (b) harmful
(c) difficult (d) dangerous

2015 (I)

51. Democracy is not the standardising of everyone so as to OBLITERATE all peculiarity.
(a) demolish (b) extinguish
(c) erase (d) change
52. Divine grace is truly INEFFABLE.
(a) describable (b) spiritual
(c) indescribable (d) nameless
53. The convocation address was very EDIFYING.
(a) tedious (b) in need of editing
(c) instructive (d) exciting

2015 (II)

54. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so GARRULOUS.
(a) unreasonable (b) talkative
(c) quarrelsome (d) proud
55. He bore the pain with great FORTITUDE.
(a) resignation (b) defiance
(c) indifference (d) forbearance
56. He gave his TACIT approval to the proposition.
(a) full (b) loud
(c) clean (d) implied
57. In spite of hard work, the farmers could only get a MEAGRE yield.
(a) satisfactory (b) scanty
(c) plenty (d) normal
58. He was EXHILARATED at the outcome of the election results.
(a) satisfied (b) surprised
(c) disappointed (d) overjoyed

59. He was FIRED for negligence on duty.
(a) relieved of his job (b) scolded
(c) rebuked (d) attacked

2016 (I)

60. Suddenly there was a bright flash, followed by a DEAFENING explosion.
(a) dangerous (b) terrifying
(c) mild (d) very loud
61. He showed EXEMPLARY courage during the crisis.
(a) usual (b) durable
(c) commendable (d) some
62. When the new teacher entered the classroom, he found the pupils RESTIVE.
(a) at rest (b) idle
(c) quiet (d) impatient
63. There is no DEARTH of talent in this country.
(a) scarcity (b) availability
(c) plenty (d) absence
64. The servants RETIRED to their quarters.
(a) entered (b) went away
(c) ran away (d) mobilised
65. The navy gave TACTICAL support to marines.
(a) sensitive (b) strategic
(c) immediate (d) expert
66. A genius tends to DEVIATE from the routine way of thinking.
(a) dispute (b) disagree
(c) distinguish (d) different
67. He was greatly DEBILITATED by an attack of influenza.
(a) depressed (b) weakened
(c) worried (d) defeated
68. His efforts at helping the poor are LAUDABLE.
(a) welcome (b) sincere
(c) good (d) praiseworthy
69. His conduct brought him REPROACH from quarters.
(a) rebuke (b) sympathy
(c) indifference (d) remorse

ANSWERS

Check Your Vocabulary

1	d	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	d	6	a	7	c	8	b	9	d	10	c
11	d	12	c	13	b	14	a	15	c	16	a	17	a	18	b	19	b	20	a
21	c	22	d	23	a	24	c	25	c	26	b	27	a	28	a	29	c	30	b
31	c	32	c	33	b	34	d	35	d	36	b	37	a	38	a	39	d	40	c
41	a	42	d	43	c	44	a	45	a	46	a	47	c	48	d	49	a	50	a
51	c	52	b	53	d	54	c	55	b	56	b	57	a	58	b	59	d	60	b
61	b	62	a	63	c	64	a	65	c	66	d	67	b	68	a	69	c	70	a
71	b	72	b	73	a	74	a	75	b	76	a	77	d	78	b	79	d	80	a
81	b	82	d	83	b	84	d	85	d	86	c	87	a	88	a	89	c	90	c
91	d	92	c	93	d	94	b	95	a	96	b	97	a	98	a	99	c	100	a

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	a	2	b	3	d	4	c	5	c	6	d	7	b	8	b	9	d	10	c
11	d	12	b	13	c	14	c	15	c	16	a	17	a	18	a	19	b	20	b
21	c	22	b	23	a	24	c	25	b	26	c	27	c	28	b	29	a	30	c
31	b	32	b	33	c	34	b	35	a	36	d	37	a	38	c	39	b	40	d
41	c	42	b	43	d	44	c	45	d	46	a	47	a	48	a	49	a	50	d
51	c	52	c	53	c	54	b	55	d	56	d	57	b	58	d	59	a	60	d
61	c	62	d	63	a	64	b	65	b	66	d	67	b	68	d	69	a		

EXPLANATIONS

Check Your Vocabulary

- (d) Modest means to be free of conceit or pretension. So, 'humble' is its synonym.
- (b) Custom means long established practice. So, 'habit' is its synonym.
- (a) Prolong means lengthen in time. So, 'extend' is its synonym.
- (b) Hustle means to quickly move. So, 'hurry' is its synonym.
- (d) Solemn means very serious or formal in manner, behaviour or expression. So, 'serious' is its synonym.
- (a) Imply means express indirectly. So, 'suggest' is its synonym.
- (c) Ramble means move aimlessly from place to place. So, 'wander' is its synonym.
- (b) Beneficial means causing benefit. So, 'advantageous' is its synonym.
- (d) Flare means a fire. So, 'blaze' is its synonym.
- (c) Negligent means marked by neglect. So, 'careless' is its synonym.
- (d) Aloof means not friendly. So, 'reserved' is its synonym.
- (c) One meaning of Resolve is to 'decide'.
- (b) To congregate means to 'gather' in a group.
- (a) To utter means to 'express' in words.
- (c) Fearless means lacking fear or 'brave'.
- (a) Negligible means very small or unimportant. So, 'insignificant' is its synonym.
- (a) Placid means free of disturbance. So, 'calm' is its synonym.
- (b) A rake is a dissolute person. So, 'scoundrel' is its synonym.
- (b) Dupe means deceive. So, 'trick' is its synonym.
- (a) Stigma means a mark of shame or discredit. So, 'stain' is its synonym.

21. (c) Reside means occupy a place as one's home. So, 'dwell' is its synonym.
22. (d) Covetous means wanting to have something too much. So, 'greedy' is its synonym.
23. (a) Abide means accept or bear someone or something bad, unpleasant etc. So, 'endure' is its synonym.
24. (c) Shrewd means having or showing sharp powers of judgement. So, 'astute' is its synonym.
25. (c) Fetter means restrain. So, 'hamper' is its synonym.
26. (b) Flagrant means too bad to be ignored. So, 'glaring' is its synonym.
27. (a) Mitigate means to make less severe or painful. So, 'relieve' is its synonym.
28. (a) Rail means 'scold' in harsh, abusive language.
29. (c) Meld means merge. So, 'blend' is its synonym.
30. (b) Rally means 'muster' for a common purpose.
31. (c) Abject means extremely bad or severe. So, 'deplorable' is its synonym.
32. (c) Bespoke means custom made; 'tailored' also means custom-made.
33. (b) Diffident means lacking in confidence. So, 'shy' is its synonym.
34. (d) Proffer means put something forward for acceptance. So, 'tender' is its synonym.
35. (d) Mordant means cruel and criticising in a humorous way. So, 'caustic' is its synonym.
36. (b) Churlish means impolite. So, 'boorish' is its synonym.
37. (a) Antediluvian means very old or old-fashioned. So, 'antiquated' is its synonym.
38. (a) Picayune means of little value or significance. So, 'petty' is its synonym.
39. (d) Smite means to 'strike' heavily especially with the hand.
40. (c) Winnow means to get rid of, like 'weed'.
41. (a) Exploit means to make full use of and derive benefit from a resource. So, 'utilise' is its synonym.
42. (d) Detrimental means 'harmful'.
43. (c) Sharp means 'precisely or exactly'. So, both are synonyms of each other.
44. (a) Condemn means 'to express complete disapproval of or censure'. So, condemn and censure are synonyms of each other.
45. (a) Reluctant means unwilling and hesitant. So, 'disinclined' is its synonym.
46. (a) Intricate is 'complicated'.
47. (c) Penury is the state of being very poor. So, 'poverty' is its synonym.
48. (d) Expostulate means to express strong disapproval or disagreement. Hence, 'argue' is its synonym.
49. (a) Absurd means extremely silly, foolish or unreasonable. So, 'senseless' is its synonym.
50. (a) Philanthropy is the practice of giving money and time to help make life better for other people. So, 'generosity' is its synonym.
51. (c) Roughed out is a phrasal verb means 'to draw a rough draft'. So, 'drew quick plan' is its synonym.
52. (b) Abyss means 'a deep pit'. So, options, 'sea' will be its synonym.
53. (d) Audacity means the rashness or brashness to do something. So, 'arrogance' is its synonym.
54. (c) Frenetic means wildly excited or active. So, 'excited' is its synonym.
55. (b) Copious means abundant or plentiful. So, 'exhaustive' is its synonym.
56. (b) Impervious means not able to be influenced, hurt or damaged. So, 'unaffected' is its synonym.
57. (a) 'Elicit' and 'Evoke' mean the same i.e. 'to cause a particular response to happen'.
58. (b) Lucrative and 'profitable' both mean the same, i.e. 'attractive and full of profit'.
59. (d) Exhaustive and 'thorough' both have same meaning as 'fully comprehensive'.
60. (b) Laying up and 'accumulating' both have same meaning, i.e. 'build up'.
61. (b) Might and 'strength' both mean the same, i.e. 'impressive power'.
62. (a) Dwells and 'lives' have the same meaning which means 'to live'.
63. (c) Respond and 'answer' have the same meaning which means 'say something in reply'.
64. (a) Mundane and 'worldly' both means the same, i.e. 'of this earthly world rather than a heavenly or spiritual one'.
65. (c) Dangerous and 'perilous' both have same meaning, i.e. 'likely to cause harm or injury'.
66. (d) Unlimited and 'infinite' both means the same, i.e. 'without any limit'.
67. (b) Dictator and 'autocrat' both means the same, i.e. 'a ruler with total power over a country'.
68. (a) Annual and 'yearly' have the same meaning as 'occurring once every year'.
69. (c) Fanatic and 'bigot' both means the same, i.e. 'a person filled with excessive zeal'.
70. (a) Trivial and 'unimportant' have the same meaning which means 'of little value or importance'.
71. (b) Sterling means (of a person or their work or qualities) excellent or valuable. So, 'outstanding' is its synonym.
72. (b) Corporal means of or relating to the body. So, 'physical' is its synonym.
73. (a) Mitigate means to make less severe or painful. So, 'lessen' is its synonym.
74. (a) Idiosyncrasies means an unusual way in which a particular person behaves or thinks. So, 'peculiar habits' is its synonym.
75. (b) Perfunctory and 'superficial' both mean the same, i.e. 'carried out without real interest, feeling or effort'.
76. (a) Grave means making you feel worried so, 'serious' is its synonym.
77. (d) Empirically means based on observation or experience, not on theory. So, 'by observation and experiment' is its synonym.
78. (b) Ordnance refers to 'arms and ammunition', which is its synonym.
79. (d) Sycophant means 'a person who praises powerful people in order to get their approval'. So, 'flatterer' is its synonym.
80. (a) Veracity means 'truth', which is its synonym.

81. (b) Authentic means conforming to fact and therefore worthy of trust, reliance or belief. So, 'genuine' is its synonym.
82. (d) Boast means to say (something about oneself) in a proud or self-admiring way. So, 'brag' is its synonym.
83. (b) Fictitious means 'imaginary'.
84. (d) Mass murder means the savage and excessive killing of many people. So, 'genocide' is its synonym.
85. (d) Executioners means one who puts to death. So, 'those who inflict capital punishment' is its synonym.
86. (c) Maiden speech means the first speech given by a newly elected member of a Legislature or Parliament so, 'first speech' is its synonym.

87. (a) Interfere means to enter into the concerns of others. So, 'meddle' is its synonym.
88. (a) Tedious means boring and too slow or long. So, 'tiresome' is its synonym.
89. (c) Takes after means to look the same as or similar. So, 'resembles' is its synonym.
90. (c) Ill-favoured is abstract. So, short-tempered is its correct synonym.
91. (d) Soporific means 'tending to induce drowsiness or sleep'. So, 'sleep inducing' is its synonym.
92. (c) Allegiance means 'loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or course'.
93. (d) Salutory means having a good or helpful result especially after

something unpleasant has happened. So, 'beneficial' is its synonym.

94. (b) Evoked means to cause a particular reaction or response to happen. So, 'called for' is its synonym.
95. (a) Flimsy is not likely to be true or to be believed. So, 'insubstantial' is its synonym.
96. (b) Indigent means 'very poor'.
97. (a) Abate is 'to decrease in strength'. So, 'reduced' is its synonym.
98. (a) Implacable means 'unable to be appeased or placated'. So, 'relentless' is its synonym.
99. (c) Insolent means showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect. So, 'insulting' is its synonym.
100. (a) Pragmatic is 'based on practical judgements rather than principles'. So, 'practical' is its synonym.

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-2016)

1. (a) Ingenuous means frank. The word 'candid' too means 'frank'. So, it is the right synonym.
2. (b) Enormity means very great in size'. So, 'vastness' is the right synonym as it means the same.
3. (d) Exaggeration is 'making something seem larger, more important, better or worse than it really is'. Its synonym is 'amplification'.
4. (c) Insolvent means 'not having enough money to pay debts, buy goods'. Its synonym is 'bankrupt' as it means the same.
5. (c) Induces means 'to persuade someone to do something'. So, the answer choice is obvious.
6. (d) Authentic means 'true or real'. Among the options, 'genuine' is the obvious synonym.
7. (b) 'Not cut out to be something' is an idiomatic expression that means not to be the right type of person for something. Here, 'suited' is the right synonym.
8. (b) Reprimanded means to express someone your strong official disapproval of them. So, here correct synonym would be option (b) 'scolded severely'.
9. (d) The contextual meaning of the word apprehend, here is 'fear'. So, option (d) is the correct synonym.

10. (c) Heritage means 'things we have from the past'. So, option (c) is the correct synonym.
11. (d) Momentous means very big or great and 'enormous' means the same. So, they both are synonyms.
12. (b) Deteriorated means became worse, so 'grew worse' is the synonym.
13. (c) Insipid means 'not exciting or boring,' so 'dull' will be the perfect synonym as it means the same.
14. (c) Scarcity means not enough and 'insufficiency' means the same, so they are synonyms.
15. (c) Adversity means 'difficulty or problem', so 'time of trouble' could be the synonym of it.
16. (a) Obliging means 'helpful behaviour', so 'helpful' is the perfect synonym of it.
17. (a) Running into means 'to meet someone by chance'. So, they both are synonyms.
18. (a) Charismatic means very attractive and 'exceptionally fascinating' has the same meaning. So, they both are synonyms.
19. (b) Engrossed means 'getting involved in something with full attention', so 'absorbed' will be the synonym as it means the same.

20. (b) Indefatigable and 'tireless' both mean 'a person who is not weary'. So, they both are synonyms.
21. (c) Dignity and 'honour' mean 'the quality of being worthy of respect'. So, they both are synonyms.
22. (b) Singular and 'outstanding' both mean 'extremely good'. So, they both are synonyms.
23. (a) Age means 'a period of time' and 'era' means the same. So, they both are synonyms.
24. (c) Industrious means 'hardworking' and 'diligent' means the same. So, they both are similar words.
25. (b) Wholesome and 'nourishing' both are synonyms as they mean 'healthy food'.
26. (c) Futility and 'pointlessness' both are similar words as they mean 'uselessness'.
27. (c) Eulogy means 'to appreciate somebody', that means 'praise' is the synonym of eulogy.
28. (b) Unique and 'exceptional' both mean unusual. So, they both are synonyms.
29. (a) Intervention and 'interference' both mean 'unwanted involvement'. So, they both are synonyms.
30. (c) Discern and 'determine' both mean 'to decide'. So, they both are synonyms.

31. (b) Rancour and 'hatred' both mean 'bitterness or resentfulness'. So, they both are synonyms.
32. (b) Isolated means 'to separate somebody physically or socially from other people or things'. Hence, option (b) is correct.
33. (c) Columns means tall, solid, vertical post and 'pillars' has exactly the same meaning. So, they both are synonyms.
34. (b) Block and 'obstruct' mean 'to stop from seeing'. So, they both are synonyms.
35. (a) Abruptly and 'suddenly' mean 'unexpectedly' and 'changing without knowledge'. So, they both are synonyms.
36. (d) Scintillating and 'sparkling' mean 'twinkling and shining brightly'. So, they both are synonyms.
37. (a) Pact and 'treaty' both mean 'a formal agreement'. So, they both are synonyms.
38. (c) Prudent and 'careful' both mean 'showing care and thought for the future'. So, they both are synonyms.
39. (b) Converge and 'intersect' both mean 'to move towards each other and meet at a point'. So, they both are synonyms.
40. (d) Zealot and 'fanatic' both mean 'a person who is extremely enthusiastic about something'. So, they both are synonyms.
41. (c) 'Amity' is the exact and appropriate synonym of 'friendship'.
42. (b) 'Extinct' and 'Non-existent' both mean 'having no living members' (like dinosaurs) which is exactly what the statement is talking about. So, 'non-existent' is its synonym.
43. (d) Proselytise directly implies 'to convert or attempt to convert from one religion to another'. So, 'convert' is its synonym.
44. (c) 'Preposterous' means unreasonable and 'absurd' is the nearest in the meaning of the word, fitting best to the statement.
45. (d) Callous means 'not caring about other people's feelings or suffering'. The best synonym to the word is 'unfeeling' which means 'lacking sensitivity towards others'.
46. (a) Verdict means a formal answer or decision of the jury given to the court. 'Judgement' also means 'the decision of a court'. So, it is the nearest in the meaning of the word verdict.
47. (a) Corroborated means 'to provide evidence to support a statement'. So, 'confirmed' is the correct answer among the given options.
48. (a) 'Rational' means 'logical or sane' is the appropriate answer among the given options.
49. (a) Credible directly relates to 'believable or convincing'. So, 'believable' is the appropriate answer.
50. (d) Hazardous means 'that can be dangerous or cause damage'.
51. (c) Erase is most suitable synonym here in the context of the sentence as 'obliterate' and 'erase' both mean 'wipe out'.
52. (c) Here, ineffable means 'too great to be expressed in words'. Hence, option (c) indescribable is correct.
53. (c) 'Instructive' as well as edifying both mean 'providing intellectual instruction'.
54. (b) Garrulous as well as 'talkative' means 'one who talks much'. So, both are synonyms.
55. (d) Fortitude and 'forbearance' are synonyms as both mean 'mental strength and courage to face danger, pain etc'.
56. (d) Tacit and 'implied' are synonyms to each other as both mean 'not understood'.
57. (b) Meagre and 'scanty' both have a meaning 'less in amount'. So, these are synonyms.
58. (d) Exhilarated and 'overjoyed' are the similar words as both have same meaning, i.e. 'extremely happy'.
59. (a) Fired means 'relieved of his job'. Hence, option (a) is correct.
60. (d) Deafening means 'very loud'.
61. (c) Exemplary means very good and suitable to be copied by others. 'Commendable' means 'praise worthy', therefore, option (c) is its synonym.
62. (d) Restive means 'unable to stay still or being controlled'. Therefore, option (d) 'impatient' is its synonym.
63. (a) Dearth means 'a lack or scarcity of something'. Therefore, option (a) is its synonym.
64. (b) Retired means 'to go to a place'. According to the context of the sentence option (b) 'went away' is most similar in meaning to the word 'retired'.
65. (b) Tactical means 'careful planning in order to achieve something'. Therefore, option (b) 'strategic' is most similar in meaning to the word tactical.
66. (d) Deviate means 'to be different from the rest'. Therefore, option (d) 'different' is its synonym.
67. (b) Debilitated means 'to weaken as a result of an illness'. Therefore, option (b) 'weakened' is most similar to the word 'debilitate'.
68. (d) Laudable means 'worth appreciation'. Therefore, 'praiseworthy' is its correct synonym.
69. (a) Reproach means 'expressing blame or criticism'. Therefore, option (a) 'rebuke' is its synonym.

05

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Generally, 10 to 15 questions based on sentence improvement are asked in NDA/NA exam. In these questions, a part of the given sentences is underlined. Out of the given options, an option is chosen for underlined portion, which may improve the sentence.



Questions based on sentence improvement are designed to test a candidate's knowledge of **English grammar and vocabulary**. A sound knowledge of **grammatical rules** is highly beneficial in solving such questions. **Study of grammar** along with constant practice is sure to give the desired result.

*In the questions given below, a part of the sentence is **underlined**. Below are given alternatives to the **underlined** part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is needed, option (d) is the answer.*

e.g. The girl is wise despite her age.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) is her | (b) than her |
| (c) for her | (d) No improvement |

Explanation (c) In the above given sentence underlined word is despite her, we have to choose the correct option which will improve the sentence. Among the given options 'for her' is best option which improves the sentence and makes it grammatically correct while 'is her', 'than her' and 'at her' are incorrect choices that are not grammatically correct. Hence, option (c) is the correct choice.



IMPROVE THE SENTENCES

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-85) In the questions given below, a part of the sentence is **underlined**. Below are given alternatives to the **underlined** part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is needed, option (d) is the answer.

1. He could not look anything in the dark room.
(a) look at
(b) see
(c) see through
(d) No improvement
2. He was fined for careless driving.
(a) got fined
(b) fined
(c) was to be fined
(d) No improvement
3. We look forward to hear from you.
(a) hearing
(b) have heard
(c) listen
(d) No improvement
4. When the examinations were over Anil and me went to our native town.
(a) me and Anil
(b) Anil and I
(c) I and Anil
(d) No improvement
5. Will you kindly open the knot?
(a) untie
(b) break
(c) loose
(d) No improvement
6. Realising the significance of technical education for developing country, the government laid aside a large sum on it during the last plan-period.
(a) laid up
(b) set aside
(c) laid out
(d) No improvement
7. Other countries have eradicated this disease ten years ago.
(a) eradicated
(b) had eradicated
(c) did eradicate
(d) No improvement
8. We were not the wiser for all this effort to explain the case to us.
(a) none
(b) neither
(c) nevertheless
(d) No improvement
9. If I stood alone in defence of truth, and the whole world is banded against me and against truth. I would fight them all.
(a) will be banded
(b) were banded
(c) banded
(d) No improvement
10. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.
(a) touch upon
(b) touch on
(c) touch of
(d) No improvement
11. He has not and can never be in the good books of his employer because he lacks honesty.
(a) has not and cannot be
(b) has not and can never been
(c) has not been and can never be
(d) No improvement
12. This matter admits of no excuse.
(a) admits to
(b) admits from
(c) admits
(d) No improvement
13. You have come here with a view to insult me.
(a) to insulting me
(b) of insulting me
(c) for insulting me
(d) No improvement
14. For all powers of reason and understanding, we know a little about life's secrets.
(a) a little of love secrets
(b) little about life's secrets
(c) nothing about life's secrets
(d) No improvement
15. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.
(a) did they speak
(b) they will speak
(c) they had spoken
(d) No improvement
16. More than one person was killed in accident.
(a) were killed
(b) are killed
(c) have been killed
(d) No improvement
17. If he had time, he will call you.
(a) would have
(b) would have had
(c) has
(d) No improvement
18. His powerful desire brought about his downfall.
(a) His intense desire
(b) His desire for power
(c) His fatal desire
(d) No improvement
19. All, but her, had made an attempt.
(a) All, but she,
(b) All, but herself,
(c) All, but hers,
(d) No improvement
20. I hope you vividly remember the premier of the film when I, my wife and you were present in the hall.
(a) my wife, I and you
(b) you, I and my wife
(c) my wife, you and I
(d) No improvement
21. With a thundering roar the huge rocket soared up from the launching pad.
(a) flew up
(b) went upwards
(c) took off
(d) No improvement
22. My opinion for the film is that it will bag the national award.
(a) opinion to
(b) opinion about
(c) opinion on
(d) No improvement

23. He sent a word to me that he would be coming late.
(a) sent word
(b) had sent a word
(c) sent words
(d) No improvement
24. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.
(a) along
(b) towards
(c) for
(d) No improvement
25. Fifty kilometres are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
(a) is not a great distance
(b) is no distance
(c) aren't a great distance
(d) No improvement
26. I am used to hard work.
(a) work hard
(b) work hardly
(c) hard working
(d) No improvement
27. It was indeed a shock for her, but she has later recovered from it.
(a) since
(b) then
(c) afterwards
(d) No improvement
28. There is dearth of woman doctor in our state. We shall have to recruit some from the other states.
(a) women doctor
(b) woman doctors
(c) women doctors
(d) No improvement
29. The poor villagers have waited in the bitter cold for more than four hours now.
(a) have been waiting
(b) had waited
(c) has been waiting
(d) No improvement
30. Most donors would seriously protest any effort to extrapolate from such limited data.
(a) protest against
(b) protest at
(c) protest to
(d) No improvement
31. The greatest thing in style is to have a use of metaphor.
(a) knowledge (b) command
(c) need (d) No improvement
32. Infact, if it hadn't been for his invaluable advice on so many occasions I wouldn't have achieved anything in life.
(a) remarkable advice
(b) valuable advices
(c) priceless suggestion
(d) No improvement
33. To get one's name in the Rowland Ward's book of hunting records was the hot ambition of every serious hunter.
(a) extreme (b) burning
(c) high (d) No improvement
34. I have lived in Delhi since I was four.
(a) am living (b) lived
(c) had lived (d) No improvement
35. My friend was in hospital for a week after an accident.
(a) through (b) following
(c) for (d) No improvement
36. I want you to clearly understand that matters.
(a) you clearly to understand
(b) you to understand clearly
(c) to clearly understand you
(d) No improvement
37. If you cross the line, you will be disqualified.
(a) cross upon the line
(b) cross on the line
(c) cross out the line
(d) No improvement
38. No sooner he had returned home then his mother felt happy.
(a) had he returned home when
(b) he had returned home than
(c) did he return home than
(d) No improvement
39. There is no more room for you in this compartment.
(a) There is no more seat
(b) There is no more space
(c) There is no more accommodation
(d) No improvement
40. Young men and women should get habituated to reading and writing about current affairs.
(a) used (b) prepared
(c) trained (d) No improvement
41. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.
(a) away
(b) up
(c) down
(d) No improvement
42. Every time I go in a lift to my sixth floor apartment, I remember the calm and serenity of my ancestral home in the village.
(a) move in a lift
(b) ascend in a lift
(c) take a lift
(d) No improvement
43. He found a wooden broken chair in the room.
(a) wooden and broken chair
(b) broken wooden chair
(c) broken and wooden chair
(d) No improvement
44. If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before bed time.
(a) If the room was brighter
(b) If the room are brighter
(c) Had the room been brighter
(d) No improvement
45. Practically, every part of the banana tree is used by man.
(a) each part
(b) any part
(c) most part
(d) No improvement
46. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book. I won as a prize.
(a) I had won as a prize
(b) I have won as prize
(c) I had to win as a prize
(d) No improvement
47. His father won't be able to leave for Varanasi until they have arrived.
(a) until they arrive
(b) until they will have arrived
(c) until they will arrive
(d) No improvement
48. The company goes to great length to ensure that employees can be comfortable in their work environment.
(a) are comfortable
(b) will be comfortable
(c) should be comfortable
(d) No improvement

49. The reason why he wrote the letter was because he could not contact him over the phone.
 (a) why he wrote the letter was since
 (b) for which he wrote the letter because
 (c) why he wrote the letter was that
 (d) No improvement
50. I shall be grateful to you if you are of help to me now.
 (a) help (b) would help
 (c) helped (d) No improvement
51. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need?
 (a) lend me any rupees
 (b) borrow me a few rupees
 (c) lend me a few rupees
 (d) No improvement
52. He should move on to the next point and not harp one string only.
 (a) harp on string only
 (b) harp only one string
 (c) harp upon one string only
 (d) No improvement
53. Please make it a point to send a letter at my address.
 (a) on my address
 (b) to my address
 (c) in my address
 (d) No improvement
54. The demonstration passed off peacefully.
 (a) passed out (b) passed away
 (c) passed on (d) No improvement
55. This telephone number is not existing.
 (a) has not existed
 (b) does not exist
 (c) has not been existing
 (d) No improvement
56. Whenever my students come across new words, I ask them to look for them in the dictionary.
 (a) to look it up
 (b) to look them up
 (c) to look at them
 (d) No improvement
57. Please remind me of posting these letters to my relatives.
 (a) by posting
 (b) to post
 (c) for posting
 (d) No improvement

58. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.
 (a) to bear upon
 (b) to bear with
 (c) to bear away
 (d) No improvement
59. I shall not go until I am invited.
 (a) till I am invited
 (b) unless I am invited
 (c) if not I am invited
 (d) No improvement
60. I took the cycle which he bought yesterday.
 (a) that he bought yesterday
 (b) that which he had bought yesterday
 (c) that he had bought yesterday
 (d) No improvement
61. If you had attended the meeting, you would have benefitted a great deal.
 (a) could benefit
 (b) would benefit
 (c) benefitted
 (d) No improvement
62. The cloud of misfortunes appears to have blown out.
 (a) over
 (b) up
 (c) away
 (d) No improvement
63. We had nothing to eat since 8'o clock, this morning.
 (a) have had nothing
 (b) has had nothing
 (c) did have nothing
 (d) No improvement
64. If you are not clear about the meaning of a word, it is wise to look into a dictionary.
 (a) look for
 (b) look at
 (c) look up
 (d) No improvement
65. They are social insects, living in communities, regulated by definite laws, each member of society bearing well-defined and separate part in the work of a colony.
 (a) who are living in communities
 (b) living among a community
 (c) who lives with a community
 (d) No improvement

66. The dissidents hold a great problem in every political party.
 (a) cause
 (b) give
 (c) pose
 (d) No improvement
67. Not long back, in Japan, a mysterious nerve gas affected a large number of people.
 (a) effected
 (b) infected
 (c) infested
 (d) No improvement
68. As she was suffering from high fever, she could not face the examination.
 (a) bear
 (b) suffer
 (c) take
 (d) No improvement
69. As he is past his teens now, he can look for himself.
 (a) after
 (b) to
 (c) around
 (d) No improvement
70. Either he or I am going.
 (a) he or I are going
 (b) he is going or I am
 (c) I or he is going
 (d) No improvement
71. It will be no good trying to find an excuse next time.
 (a) to try to find
 (b) to try finding
 (c) trying finding
 (d) No improvement
72. We did not see this movie yet.
 (a) have seen
 (b) have not seen
 (c) has seen
 (d) No improvement
73. If I were you, I would do it at once.
 (a) was
 (b) am
 (c) would be
 (d) No improvement
74. They set a strong guard, lest anyone could escape.
 (a) would
 (b) might
 (c) should
 (d) No improvement

75. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
 (a) out (b) in
 (c) for
 (d) No improvement
76. The end of the examinations is an opportunity for celebrating.
 (a) chance (b) moment
 (c) occasion
 (d) No improvement
77. Our office clock is not so correct as it should be, it is usually five minutes fast.
 (a) right
 (b) regular
 (c) accurate
 (d) No improvement
78. You cannot forbid him leaving.
 (a) he leaving
 (b) his leaving
 (c) him to leave
 (d) No improvement

79. I hope you won't object to me watching while you work.
 (a) against me watching
 (b) me to watch
 (c) to my watching
 (d) No improvement
80. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
 (a) disagreed
 (b) denied
 (c) declaimed
 (d) No improvement
81. We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.
 (a) doubting
 (b) doubtful
 (c) doubtless
 (d) No improvement
82. By the time he arrived, everybody had gone home.
 (a) when he arrived
 (b) at which he arrived

- (c) by which he arrived
 (d) No improvement
83. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.
 (a) altering
 (b) alternative
 (c) alternation
 (d) No improvement
84. I cannot listen what she is saying.
 (a) hear what
 (b) listen for what
 (c) listen to that
 (d) No improvement
85. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
 (a) wrong
 (b) left
 (c) negative
 (d) No improvement

✓ QUESTIONS FROM NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)

Directions (Q. Nos.1-57) In this section, 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 against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response. Thus, a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

2014 (I)

1. I don't remember exactly when did I go to Shimla last year.
 (a) when I did go
 (b) when I was going
 (c) when I went
 (d) No improvement
2. Even he worked hard, he failed in the examination.
 (a) Since
 (b) Although
 (c) For
 (d) No improvement
3. He was asked to arbitrate with two merchants in a dispute.
 (a) to arbitrate between
 (b) to arbitrate at
 (c) to arbitrate
 (d) No improvement

4. He is definitely the cleverer among the two.
 (a) in (b) of
 (c) than (d) No improvement
5. He is resembling his father.
 (a) has resembled
 (b) was resembling
 (c) resembles
 (d) No improvement
6. Would you mind closing the window?
 (a) to close (b) in closing
 (c) for closing (d) No improvement
7. I can be grateful if you could write to me about it.
 (a) would be (b) should be
 (c) must be (d) No improvement
8. A majority of the passengers could have been saved if the driver had applied the brakes in time.

- (a) had been saved
 (b) may have been saved
 (c) could have saved
 (d) No improvement
9. He is living in this house for the past ten years.
 (a) was living
 (b) had been living
 (c) has been living
 (d) No improvement
10. He is knowing the secret.
 (a) knows
 (b) has been knowing
 (c) was knowing
 (d) No improvement
11. The meeting has been put off to Friday next.
 (a) put on
 (b) put out
 (c) put for
 (d) No improvement

12. If you will come with me I shall be happy.
(a) come with me
(b) had come with me
(c) came with me
(d) No improvement

2014 (II)

13. As the parties failed to reach any agreement, the meeting broke through.
(a) broke out (b) broke away
(c) broke up (d) No improvement
14. If I have reached there by this time tomorrow, I will write to you immediately.
(a) reached (b) reach
(c) am reaching (d) No improvement
15. My friend met me, unexpectedly, when I looked for a taxi, desperately.
(a) had looked
(b) was looking
(c) had been looking
(d) No improvement
16. Her learning makes up towards her want of beauty.
(a) for (b) to
(c) against (d) No improvement
17. If he got his enemy in his hand, he would have crushed him to death.
(a) has got (b) was getting
(c) had got (d) No improvement
18. Please ask your son to turn off the radio, so that it is not quite so loud.
(a) in (b) back
(c) down (d) No improvement
19. He said that when I have worked for him for six months I would get a pay rise.
(a) had worked
(b) have had worked
(c) did work
(d) No improvement
20. I am looking forward to joining your organization.
(a) join (b) join in
(c) having joined (d) No improvement
21. I am not sure why she is wanting to see him.
(a) she wants
(b) is she wanting
(c) she want
(d) No improvement

22. Everybody who finished writing can go home.
(a) had finished
(b) have finished
(c) has finished
(d) No improvement

2015 (I)

23. Although, India is still by far a poor country, it can become rich if its natural and human resources are fully utilised.
(a) few and far between
(b) by and large
(c) by and by
(d) No improvement
24. The more they earn, more they spend.
(a) More they earn, more they spend
(b) More they earn, the more they spend
(c) The more they earn, the more they spend
(d) No improvement
25. But in all these cases, conversion from one scale to another is easy because scales have well-formulated.
(a) can be well-formulated
(b) are well-formulated
(c) well-formulated
(d) No improvement
26. Five years ago on this date, I am sitting in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.
(a) was sitting
(b) sat
(c) have been sitting
(d) No improvement
27. The old man felled some trees in the garden with hardly no effort at all.
(a) hard effort
(b) hardly any effort
(c) a hardly any effort
(d) No improvement
28. She says she's already paid me back, but I can't remember, so I'll have to take her word.
(a) to take her word true
(b) to take her at her word
(c) to take her word for it
(d) No improvement

29. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
(a) hell bent on getting
(b) hell bent for getting
(c) hell bent to getting
(d) No improvement

30. You are warned against committing the same mistake again.
(a) to commit
(b) for committing
(c) against to commit
(d) No improvement

31. While we would like that all Indian children to go to school, we need to ponder why they do not.
(a) that all the Indian children
(b) if all the children of India
(c) all Indian children
(d) No improvement

32. Due to these reasons, we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.
(a) Out of these reasons
(b) For these reasons
(c) By these reasons
(d) No improvement

33. When it was feared that the serfs might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the protestant leaders joined the princes at crushing them.
(a) into crushing
(b) in crushing
(c) without crushing
(d) No improvement

34. In India, today many of our intellectuals still talk in terms of the French revolution and the Rights of Man, not appreciating that much has happened since then.
(a) much has been happening
(b) much had happened
(c) much might happen
(d) No improvement

35. Taxpayers are to be conscious of their privileges.
(a) have to
(b) need
(c) ought to
(d) No improvement

36. I would have waited for you at the station if I knew that you would come.
(a) had known
(b) was knowing
(c) have known
(d) No improvement

37. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could penetrate such a mindless act on his friends.
 (a) perpetuate
 (b) perpetrate
 (c) precipitate
 (d) No improvement

2015 (II)

38. Had she been hungry, she would have devoured the whole lot of it.
 (a) Unless she had been hungry
 (b) However she had been hungry
 (c) As if she had been hungry
 (d) No improvement
39. Until you don't finish the work, you won't be given leave.
 (a) Until you must finish
 (b) Until finishing
 (c) Until you finish
 (d) No improvement
40. The names of the defaulters have been cut off the register.
 (a) cut out
 (b) struck out
 (c) struck off
 (d) No improvement
41. This is a matter I'd rather not talk about.
 (a) of which I'd rather not talk about
 (b) I rather not talk about
 (c) than I'd rather not talk about
 (d) No improvement
42. Only when you left I did sleep.
 (a) I slept
 (b) did I sleep
 (c) had I slept
 (d) No improvement
43. I will be happy if you will buy me apples.
 (a) buy
 (b) bought
 (c) will be buying
 (d) No improvement

44. After I saved some money, I shall go abroad.
 (a) shall save
 (b) should have saved
 (c) have saved
 (d) No improvement
45. Can you arrange the car to be ready this evening?
 (a) arrange with the car
 (b) arrange for the car
 (c) arrange that the car
 (d) No improvement
46. Hardly had he reached home when the telephone rang.
 (a) he had reached
 (b) did he reach
 (c) he reached
 (d) No improvement
47. He is likely to win the elections by the sweeping majority.
 (a) with the sweeping majority
 (b) in sweeping majority
 (c) by a sweeping majority
 (d) No improvement

2016 (I)

48. When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was carried along by his enthusiasm.
 (a) carried aloft
 (b) carried down
 (c) carried away
 (d) No improvement
49. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet.
 (a) rose another two feet
 (b) arisen another two feet
 (c) would raise another two feet
 (d) No improvement
50. One can live and work in a town without being aware of the daily march of the sun across the sky without never seeing the moon and stars.

- (a) seldom
 (b) hardly
 (c) ever
 (d) No improvement
51. Applications of those who are graduates will be considered.
 (a) whom are graduates
 (b) whose are graduates
 (c) whom are only graduates
 (d) No improvement
52. It is raining heavily all through this week.
 (a) has rained
 (b) rains
 (c) rained
 (d) No improvement
53. The sparrow took no notice about the bread.
 (a) notice of
 (b) notice from
 (c) notice to
 (d) No improvement
54. As he spoke about his achievements, his high claims amused us.
 (a) big
 (b) tall
 (c) long
 (d) No improvement
55. We ought to stand for what is right.
 (a) stand at
 (b) stand on
 (c) stand up
 (d) No improvement
56. He enjoys to tell stories to children.
 (a) how to tell stories
 (b) telling stories
 (c) to narrate stories
 (d) No improvement
57. In a few minutes time, when the clock strikes six, I would be waiting here for an hour.
 (a) shall be waiting on
 (b) shall have been waiting
 (c) shall wait
 (d) No improvement

ANSWERS

Improve the Sentences

1	b	2	d	3	d	4	b	5	a	6	b	7	a	8	a	9	b	10	a
11	c	12	d	13	b	14	b	15	a	16	a	17	c	18	b	19	a	20	c
21	c	22	b	23	a	24	b	25	a	26	d	27	a	28	b	29	a	30	a
31	a	32	d	33	b	34	d	35	b	36	d	37	d	38	c	39	b	40	a
41	c	42	c	43	b	44	c	45	d	46	a	47	a	48	a	49	c	50	b
51	c	52	c	53	b	54	d	55	b	56	b	57	b	58	b	59	b	60	c
61	d	62	a	63	a	64	c	65	d	66	c	67	b	68	c	69	a	70	d
71	a	72	b	73	d	74	c	75	c	76	c	77	c	78	c	79	c	80	b
81	b	82	d	83	b	84	a	85	a										

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	c	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	c	6	d	7	a	8	d	9	c	10	a
11	d	12	a	13	c	14	b	15	b	16	a	17	c	18	c	19	a	20	d
21	a	22	c	23	b	24	c	25	b	26	a	27	b	28	b	29	a	30	d
31	c	32	b	33	b	34	d	35	a	36	a	37	b	38	d	39	c	40	c
41	a	42	b	43	a	44	c	45	b	46	d	47	c	48	c	49	a	50	c
51	d	52	c	53	a	54	b	55	c	56	b	57	b						

EXPLANATIONS

Improve the Sentences

- (b) 'Look' does not make sense in the sentence. It should be changed to 'see'.
- (d) No improvement
- (d) No improvement
- (b) 'Me' should be replaced by 'I' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
- (a) The word 'untie' is used with 'knot'. So, we would replace 'open' by 'untie'.
- (b) 'Laid aside' does not make sense. It should be replaced by 'set aside'.
- (a) As the sentence is in past tense, we will use 'eradicated' in place of 'have eradicated'. Because the time is also given of the completion of the task.
- (a) 'None the wiser' is an idiom which means 'to still be confused about something even after it has been explained to you'. So, we would replace 'not' by 'none'.
- (b) As the verb in the first part of the sentence is in past tense, we would change 'is banded' to 'were banded' to make the sentence correct.
- (a) 'Touch upon' makes the correct sense in the given sentence.
- (c) 'Has not been and can never be' should be used as the incident in the given sentence refers to a continuous event in the past.
- (d) No improvement
- (b) 'To' should be replaced by 'of' and 'insult' by 'insulting' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
- (b) 'Little about life's secrets' makes proper sense with the given sentence as it means 'negligible'. So, remove 'a'.
- (a) As the sentence is in the past tense, 'did they speak' would be used.
- (a) As the given sentence mentions plural ('more than one person'), the plural verb 'were' would be used in place of 'was'.
- (c) The sentence mentions an incident in present tense, so 'has' should be used in place of 'had'.
- (b) 'His desire for power' makes sense with the given sentence.
- (a) In the given sentence, subject pronoun 'she' should be used in place of object pronoun 'her' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

20. (c) The correct sequence should be 3rd person, 2nd person and 1st person. So, 'my wife, you and I would be used.
21. (c) 'Took off' is the right phrase that should be used with 'rocket'.
22. (b) 'Opinion about' makes the right sense in the given sentence.
23. (a) The phrase 'send word to someone' means to convey a message to someone. So, 'sent a word' in the given sentence would be changed to 'sent word'.
24. (b) 'Towards' is the right word to be used with 'heading'.
25. (a) 'Is not a great distance' should be used as 'fifty kilometres' in the given sentence is taken as a whole (i.e. singular).
26. (d) No improvement
27. (a) The sentence talks about a point in time ('It was indeed a shock for her'). So, we would use 'since' in place of 'later'.
28. (b) 'Woman doctors' should be used to convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
29. (a) The sentence refers to a continuous activity (waiting). So 'have been waiting' should be used.
30. (a) 'Protest' does not make sense in the sentence. It should be replaced by 'protest against'.
31. (a) 'A use' does not convey any meaning. It should be replaced by 'knowledge'.
32. (d) No improvement
33. (b) 'Burning' goes with 'ambition'. Hence, we would replace 'hot' by 'burning'.
34. (d) No improvement
35. (b) As one activity in the given sentence (being in hospital) follows another (accident), we would use 'following'.
36. (d) No improvement
37. (d) No improvement
38. (c) 'No sooner' is followed by 'than'. Hence, we would use 'did he return home than'.
39. (b) 'There is no more space' would convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
40. (a) 'Used' can be used in place of 'habituated' to improve the sentence.
41. (c) 'Knocked out' does not make sense with the given sentence. 'out' should be replaced by 'down'.
42. (c) 'Take a lift' should be used in place of 'go in a lift'.
43. (b) 'Broken wooden chair' conveys the right meaning.
44. (c) 'Had the room been brighter' makes the sentence grammatically correct.
45. (d) No improvement
46. (a) The sentence refers to an event in the past (won as a prize). So, we would use 'I had won as a prize'.
47. (a) 'Until they arrive' should be used to make the sentence grammatically correct.
48. (a) 'Are comfortable' should be used to make the sentence meaningful.
49. (c) 'Because' would not be used in the sentence as it states a reason. Hence, 'why he wrote the letter was that' would be used.
50. (b) 'Would help' should be used to convey the right meaning of the sentence.
51. (c) 'Lend me a few rupees' should be used as 'lend me few rupees' is equivalent to no money.
52. (c) 'Harp upon one string only' should be used to convey the correct meaning of the sentence.
53. (b) 'To' should be used in place of 'at'.
54. (d) No improvement
55. (b) 'Does not exist' makes the sentence meaningful.
56. (b) 'To look them up' means 'to find their meaning'. So, we would use option (b).
57. (b) 'To post' is the right usage. It should be used in place of 'of posting'.
58. (b) 'To bear with' should be used in place of 'to bear'.
59. (b) 'Unless I am invited' should be used.
60. (c) 'That he had bought yesterday' uses the correct tenses as per the given sentence.
61. (d) No improvement
62. (a) 'Over' would make right sense with 'blown'.
63. (a) 'Have had nothing' fits properly as per the sentence structure.
64. (c) 'Look up' means 'to find'. So, 'look up' should be used in place of 'look into'.
65. (d) No improvement
66. (c) 'Pose' should be used in place of 'hold'.
67. (b) 'Infected' makes sense with the given sentence.
68. (c) 'Take' goes with 'examination'. So, we would replace 'face' by 'take'.
69. (a) 'After' should be used in place of 'for' to make the sentence meaningful.
70. (d) No improvement
71. (a) 'To try to find' should be used to make the sentence meaningful.
72. (b) 'Have not seen' should be used instead of 'did not see'.
73. (d) No improvement
74. (c) 'Lest' is always followed by 'should'.
75. (c) 'Call for something' means 'to need something'.
76. (c) 'Occasion' is the right word that should be used in the given sentence.
77. (c) 'Accurate' is the right word. It should be used in place of 'correct'.
78. (c) 'Him to leave' makes sense with the given sentence.
79. (c) 'To my watching' makes correct sense.
80. (b) Refused should be replaced by 'denied' to make it correct.
81. (b) It should be 'doubtful' in place of 'redoubtable'.
82. (d) No improvement
83. (b) It should be 'alternative' in place of 'alternate'.
84. (a) It should be 'hear what' in place of 'listen what'.
85. (a) It should be 'wrong'. Right implies 'less'.

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-2016)

1. (c) 'When I went' will be used in the sentence in place of 'when did I go'.
2. (b) 'Although' should be used in place of 'even'.
3. (a) 'To arbitrate between' makes the sentence grammatically correct.
4. (b) 'Of' will be used instead of 'among'.
5. (c) 'Resembles' will be used instead of 'is resembling'.
6. (d) No improvement
7. (a) 'Would be' is the correct usage as 'would' is used for polite requests.
8. (d) No improvement
9. (c) 'Has been living' will be used in place of 'is living'.
10. (a) 'Knows' is the most appropriate choice.
11. (d) No improvement
12. (a) 'Come with me' will be used in the sentence.
13. (c) If a meeting 'breaks up' it ends and people leave. So, (c) is the right option.
14. (b) 'Reach' should be used in place of 'have reached' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
15. (b) Use of 'was looking' is appropriate here according to correct tense structure.
16. (a) 'For' should be used in place of 'towards'.
17. (c) Use of 'had got' is suitable here because here Past Perfect tense is required.
18. (c) 'Turn off' means to switch the radio off. Here, there is a sense of low sound with radio still playing. Hence, 'turn down' is suitable because it means to lower the volume.
19. (a) 'Had worked' should be used in the given sentence.
20. (d) No improvement
21. (a) 'She wants' should be used to make the sentence grammatically correct.
22. (c) We would use Present Perfect tense here. So, use 'has finished' in place of finished.
23. (b) 'By and large' should be used in place of 'by far' as 'by far' does not convey the right meaning.
24. (c) Use 'The more they earn, the more they spend' which is grammatically correct.
25. (b) 'Are well-formulated' should be used in place of 'have well-formulated'.
26. (a) The sentence is about past, so verb should also be in Past tense. Hence, 'was sitting' is correct.
27. (b) 'Hardly no effort' is wrong. It should be replaced with 'hardly any effort'.
28. (b) 'To take someone at his/her word' means 'to accept what someone says on trust'.
29. (a) 'Hell bent on getting' is correct, so it should replace 'hell bent at getting' in the sentence.
30. (d) No improvement.
31. (c) Remove 'that' before 'all Indian children' to make it correct.
32. (b) 'For these reasons' is better expression, so it should replace 'Due to these reasons' in the sentence.
33. (b) Use of preposition 'at' is wrong, option (b) i.e. 'in crushing' is correct expression.
34. (d) The sentence cannot be improved further.
35. (a) 'Have to' should be used in place of 'are to'.
36. (a) If I 'had known' (past imaginative case) is the correct expression.
37. (b) Use of 'penetrate' is wrong, which means 'to go inside'. It should be 'perpetrate' which means 'to commit a crime or a violent or harmful act'.
38. (d) No improvement
39. (c) Use 'Until you finish'. We do not use 'don't' when 'until' and 'unless' are used in the sentence.
40. (c) The correct verb to be used here is 'strike off'. 'Strike off' means to erase from a list. Its past tense is 'struck off'.
41. (a) We need a sentence connector. So, 'of which' is used here as a proper connector.
42. (b) 'Only when ...' is an adverbial phrase here and for this, we have to use inversion form of the verb. So, 'did I sleep' is correct.
43. (a) Use 'buy' here as the conditional clause needs to be in Simple Present tense.
44. (c) 'Saved' should be replaced with 'have saved' to show the consequence of the action.
45. (b) 'Arrange for the car' is suitable replacement for this sentence. 'Arrange for' is an idiomatic expression which means 'to make plans for someone to do something'.
46. (d) No improvement
47. (c) Use 'by a sweeping majority' which is grammatically correct.
48. (c) From the given options, the idiom 'carried away' is appropriate. 'Carried away' means 'to become overly excited or involved in something'.
49. (a) The sentence is in the past tense. The past tense of the verb 'rise' is 'rose'. Therefore, option (a) is correct.
50. (c) The word 'ever' is an appropriate substitution of 'never'.
51. (d) No improvement
52. (c) The sentence is in past tense. Therefore, option (c) is correct.
53. (a) The preposition 'of' is used with the word 'notice' to form a meaningful expression.
54. (b) 'Tall claims' is the correct expression. It means 'over statement'.
55. (c) The phrase 'stand up for' means to defend or support someone or something. So, option (c) would be used.
56. (b) 'Telling stories' should be used in place of 'to tell stories'.
57. (b) The sentence is in future perfect continuous tense. Therefore, option (b) should be used.

06

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Generally, 10 to 15 questions based on sentence completion are asked in NDA/NA exam. The question can be based on a sentence or on a paragraph format. The candidate has to choose the correct option to fill the blank from the given options.



Sentence Completion comprises of filling up of the gaps given in a particular sentence individually or in a passage. The sentence has a blank and is followed by four options. The candidate has to pick the correct option to fill the blank.

A candidate should read the given sentence first and try to deduce the meaning of the statement. After that, the inferred meaning should be matched with the given options. The close inferential word is to be selected as the choice.

Types of Questions

Generally, two types of questions are asked in the exam

Type 1 Single Sentence Completion

Here only a single sentence is given with a blank. Candidate has to select the most appropriate word out of the given choices. For Example

The crows appear to behave, actively helping one another to find food.

(a) mysteriously (b) warily (c) aggressively (d) cooperatively

Ans. (d) Cooperatively as it stands for the quality of helping actively helping one another to find food.

Type 2 Sentence Completion in Passage

A small passage is given with many blanks. Each blank is to be filled with appropriate word. For each blank, three or four choice words are given out of which correct word is to be chosen keeping in mind the context of the passage. e.g.

In recent years I've come across a number of instances in which students have developed devices and apps to help seniors and the disabled. But I was **1.** (a) genuine impressed by a creation of a **12** **2.** (a) years old.

(b) genuinely

(b) ear

(c) gainly

(c) year

Ans. 1. (b), 2. (c)



SENTENCE COMPLETION EXERCISE

SET 1 SINGLE SENTENCE COMPLETION

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-83) *Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence **meaningfully** complete.*

1. The two sisters look so that it is difficult to tell one from the other.
(a) same (b) similar
(c) identical (d) alike
2. Since one cannot read every book, one should be content with making a selection.
(a) normal (b) standard
(c) sample (d) judicious
3. Success comes to those who are vigilant not to permit from the chosen path.
(a) diversion (b) deviation
(c) obstruction (d) alienation
4. His actions had pain and suffering on thousands of people.
(a) deplored (b) eliminated
(c) affected (d) inflicted
5. He has good over the famous world languages.
(a) authority (b) expertise
(c) hold (d) command
6. The lions in the Gir forest are protected as they come under species.
(a) dangerous (b) engendered
(c) enamoured (d) endangered
7. People who have an reputation are often avoided by the rest.
(a) unsteady (b) unsavory
(c) unsafe (d) unsatisfied
8. My father was too to push open the heavy door.
(a) timid (b) faint
(c) feeble (d) faltering
9. He does not suffer from any disease at all.
(a) acute (b) chronic
(c) temporary (d) irregular
10. We are not sure if their business is strictly
(a) prudent (b) honest
(c) judicious (d) legitimate
11. The claims made by the manufacturer of the product are so extravagant that only the will accept them on face value.
(a) cynical (b) gullible
(c) rich (d) indifferent
12. Justice should be even-handedly.
(a) discharged (b) performed
(c) declared (d) administered
13. The leader of the opposition party condemned the communal riots in terms.
(a) unambiguous (b) unparliamentary
(c) unequivocal (d) uncontrollable
14. They should spend less time about and more with their children.
(a) gallivanting (b) gravitating
(c) frisking (d) flirting
15. The government's handling of the situation led to violations of human rights.
(a) tumultuous (b) obvious
(c) ostensible (d) flagrant
16. A bullet his cheek.
(a) grazed (b) glazed
(c) grasped (d) screamed
17. The injured man was still groggy and could only give a account of the accident.
(a) garish (b) gangling
(c) garbled (d) garrulous
18. The teacher's counsel had a effect on the mischievous student's conduct.
(a) memorable (b) salutary
(c) sudden (d) forceful
19. The majority of village folk in India are illiterate and superstitious.
(a) overtly (b) delicately
(c) stubbornly (d) covertly
20. I must admit my parents stood by me in my times of
(a) passion (b) duress
(c) involvement (d) criticism
21. Even if it rains all day I will not be able to my journey.
(a) put by (b) put out
(c) put off (d) put away
22. Help yourself whatever you can use without wasting.
(a) with (b) to
(c) in (d) for
23. Indigenous products are now comparable imported goods in quality.
(a) against (b) to
(c) than (d) from
24. The Director pointed out in favour of the manager that the profitability of the plant had since he has taken over.
(a) added (b) arisen
(c) increased (d) declined
25. Madan the first prize in this competition.
(a) have won (b) win
(c) has won (d) is winning
26. In large cities people are cut from nature.
(a) down (b) out
(c) off (d) away
27. As a general rule, politicians do not centre stage.
(a) foster (b) forbid
(c) forgive (d) forsake
28. We cannot go on strike every year. Now that we have gone on strike we must this issue.
(a) canvass (b) cross
(c) clinch (d) culminate

- 29.** Indications are that the government has to the prospect of granting bonus to the striking employees.
(a) relieved (b) aligned
(c) obliged (d) reconciled
- 30.** I was totally by his line of thinking and could not put forth any argument.
(a) refuted (b) non-plussed
(c) degraded (d) exhausted
- 31.** The study on import of natural gas from Iran through pipeline would be completed shortly.
(a) natural (b) economic
(c) feasibility (d) calculated
- 32.** Man is, however, he is more in need of mental companionship than of physical companionship.
(a) biological (b) egoistic
(c) gregarious (d) democratic
- 33.** Shivalal classical music. He always prefers Bhimsen Joshi to Asha Bhonsale and Pandit Jasraj to Kumar Sanu.
(a) adores (b) cares
(c) cultivates (d) apprehends
- 34.** He is the best man for this job. He has mental to carry it out.
(a) adroitness (b) durability
(c) persuasion (d) predilection
- 35.** We still have not given our to conduct the survey of natural resources in our state.
(a) consent (b) request
(c) provision (d) projection
- 36.** His party is solely to be blamed for the political in the country.
(a) revival
(b) degradation
(c) stalemate
(d) devaluation
- 37.** Now the management graduate can expect to have a prosperous life on a income without having to depend on finding a place in family business having to tend the paternal estates.
(a) professional
(b) regular
(c) meaningful
(d) dependable
- 38.** The Earth is at present in great danger of becoming uninhabitable because of environmental pollution, which is going on at an incredibly rapid pace.
(a) gigantic (b) inhuman
(c) stupendous (d) colossal
- 39.** It was indeed unreasonable him to leave this job and start business.
(a) in (b) with
(c) upon (d) of
- 40.** Rohit behaves strangely at times and therefore, nobody gets with him.
(a) about (b) through
(c) along (d) up
- 41.** It was difficult to remove my feet as it had got stuck in the mud.
(a) fairly (b) greatly
(c) widely (d) firmly
- 42.** Due to security reasons, we were entry to the assembly hall.
(a) stopped (b) denied
(c) warned (d) rejected
- 43.** the arrival of the police, nobody went near the victim.
(a) Unless (b) Although
(c) Even (d) Till
- 44.** The car in which the minister was travelling with an accident.
(a) hit (b) drove
(c) crashed (d) met
- 45.** Divya always the permission of her father before going for movies.
(a) seeking (b) seeks
(c) sought (d) seeker
- 46.** It that Punit will not be selected for the post.
(a) feels (b) looks
(c) believes (d) seems
- 47.** Namrata was found to the required qualifications for the job.
(a) contain (b) disclose
(c) posses (d) acquire
- 48.** I purposely meet you during my last visit to Kashmir.
(a) didn't (b) won't
(c) hadn't (d) wouldn't
- 49.** The non-cooperative attitude of the members can only the image of the society.
(a) spoil (b) improve
(c) degrade (d) defame
- 50.** If our friends are not able to take us in their car; we must make arrangements to go to the airport.
(a) alternative (b) another
(c) alternate (d) possible
- 51.** Many decisions were taken at the meeting.
(a) hectic (b) historic
(c) historical (d) historicin
- 52.** We had to pay more taxi fare because the driver brought us by a route.
(a) circular (b) circumscribed
(c) longest (d) circuitous
- 53.** The team was well trained and strong, but somehow their was low.
(a) feeling (b) moral
(c) consciousness (d) morale
- 54.** The brought against the ministry was rejected by a vast majority in the Lower House of Parliament.
(a) bill (b) motion
(c) decree (d) suit
- 55.** Owing to the power cut in the area, factories are being forced to men.
(a) throw away (b) send off
(c) put off (d) lay off
- 56.** In a changing and unstructured business environment, creativity and innovation are being demanded of executives.
(a) highly, extremely
(b) progressively, increasingly
(c) increasingly, moderately
(d) excessively, rapidly
- 57.** Moreover, a fact finding mission by BSN to India in January this year strongly recommended that the French group should do it alone and not hand over to an Indian Partner.
(a) organised, papers
(b) constituted, authority
(c) sponsored, power
(d) dispatched, control

58. This partly explains how the Mehta family has been able to its lavish lifestyle in recent times, despite the fact that all its assets have been..... .
 (a) keep, removed
 (b) afford, attached
 (c) develop, liquidated
 (d) keep up, destroyed
59. The Hubble Space Telescope will search for planets around the stars, a key to the for extraterrestrial life and examine interstellar dust and gases out of which stars are born.
 (a) perception (b) discovery
 (c) enquiry (d) quest
60. Soft minded individuals are to embrace all kinds of superstitions.
 (a) disposed (b) eager
 (c) reluctant (d) prone
61. He is a person of sound character and disposition.
 (a) beneficent (b) morous
 (c) amiable (d) amicable
62. It being an issue, it is not correct to introduce questions of morality into the debate.
 (a) moral (b) immoral
 (c) amoral (d) irrelevant
63. The communalist represents the of everything noble that we have inherited from our culture and history.
 (a) antithesis (b) antidote
 (c) immorality (d) antagonism
64. According to corporate circles data is pushing through the merger to create financially company in the processed foods business, the group's thrust area for the 1990's.
 (a) acceptable (b) powerful
 (c) leading (d) straight
65. One major between the Election Commission and the Union Government is related to the powers of the former in respect of the deployment of central police forces at places where elections are held.
 (a) irritant (b) conflict
 (c) pain (d) culprit
66. Your present statement does not what you said last week.
 (a) accord to (b) accord in
 (c) accord with (d) accord for
67. I had a vague that the lady originally belonged to Scotland.
 (a) notion (b) expression
 (c) imagination (d) theory
68. The prisoner showed no for his crimes.
 (a) hatred (b) obstinacy
 (c) remorse (d) anger
69. It is inconceivable that in many schools children are subjected to physical in the name of discipline.
 (a) violation (b) exercise
 (c) violence (d) security
70. We have not yet fully realised the consequences of the war.
 (a) happy (b) pleasing
 (c) grim (d) exciting
71. Happiness consists in being what we have.
 (a) contented to (b) contented with
 (c) contented for (d) contented in
72. His rude behaviour is a his organisation.
 (a) disgrace for
 (b) disgrace on
 (c) disgrace upon
 (d) disgrace to
73. No child is understanding. One has to wait and provide proper guidance.
 (a) dull to (b) dull in
 (c) dull of (d) dull for
74. I am fully the problems facing the industry.
 (a) alive with (b) alive to
 (c) alive for (d) alive on
75. The Romans were science.
 (a) bad in (b) bad to
 (c) bad for (d) bad at
76. Although, I was of his plans, I encouraged him, because there was no one else who was willing to help.
 (a) sceptical (b) remorseful
 (c) fearful (d) excited
77. You have no business to pain on a weak and poor person.
 (a) inflict (b) put
 (c) direct (d) force
78. Her uncle died in a car accident. He was quite rich. She suddenly all her uncle's money.
 (a) succeeded (b) caught
 (c) gave (d) inherited
79. There was a major accident. The plane crashed. The pilot did not see the tower.
 (a) likely (b) probably
 (c) scarcely (d) hurriedly
80. The car we were travelling in a mile from home.
 (a) broke off (b) broke down
 (c) broke into (d) broke up
81. What are you in the kitchen cupboard?
 (a) looking in (b) looking on
 (c) looking to (d) looking for
82. I did not see the point of waiting for them, so I went home.
 (a) hanging around
 (b) hang on
 (c) hang together
 (d) hanging up
83. He lost confidence and of the deal at the last minute.
 (a) backed out (b) backed on
 (c) backed down (d) backed onto

SET 2 SENTENCE COMPLETION IN PASSAGE

Directions (Passages 1-62) *In the following passages, at certain point, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c) or (a), (b), (c) and (d) one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the **best** word out of the given ones.*

PASSAGE 1

Once a tribal king went to a jungle for hunting. While hunting, he caught two parrots in his net. He was happy to catch the parrots as he could teach them to talk and then let his children play with the talking parrots.

But **1.** (a) when the tribal king was returning home with his two parrots, one of the parrots escaped from the net
(b) while
(c) would

and **2.** (a) flew away. The tribal king brought the other parrot home and taught it to **3.** (a) squeak like him.
(b) fly (b) cheat
(c) flown (c) speak

Soon the parrot learnt to talk like a tribal man. The other parrot which had **4.** (a) managed to escape, was caught
(b) wanted
(c) cried

by a sage. The sage **5.** (a) liked the parrot and taught him to recite holy hymns.
(b) strikes
(c) wiped

PASSAGE 2

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the largest cat species, most recognisable for their pattern of dark vertical stripes on reddish-orange fur with a lighter underside. The largest wild tiger ever reported had a total body length of 3.38 m over curves and weighed 388.7 kg.

Not only is tiger a beautiful animal but it is also the indicator of the **6.** (a) forest's health **7.** (a) Blaming the tiger
(b) closet's (b) Killing
(c) man's (c) Saving

means we save the forest since tiger cannot live in places where trees have vanished and in turn secure food and water for all. If we make sure tigers **8.** (a) dive, we have to make sure that deer, antelope and all other animals
(b) live
(c) strive

that the tiger eats (its prey base) live. To make sure that these **9.** (a) carnivores live, we must make sure that all
(b) herbivores
(c) omnivores

the trees, grass and other plants that these **10.** (a) prey animals need for food are protected. In this way, the whole
(b) stray
(c) gray

forest gets saved!

PASSAGE 3

If you've ever **11.** (a) cloned a pet, you already know how much fun and affection they can bring. But did you know
(b) owned
(c) shoved

that pets also come with some **12.** (a) pretty powerful mental and physical health benefits? Dogs in particular can
(b) gritty
(c) sunny

reduce stress, anxiety and depression, ease loneliness, encourage exercise and playfulness and even **13.** (a) improved
(b) impoves
(c) improve

your cardiovascular health. Caring for a dog can help children grow more secure and active or provide valuable companionship for **14.** (a) older adults. Perhaps most importantly, though, a dog can add real joy and

- (b) oldest
- (c) elder

- 15.** (a) conditional love to your life.
(b) provisional
(c) unconditional

PASSAGE 4

Life began on earth millions of years ago. Though there are **16.** (a) numbered forms of life, as we all know, human
(b) innumerable
(c) numerous

beings **17.** (a) devolved to be most intelligent form of life. Yet almost all human beings fail to recognise this
(b) evolving
(c) evolved

opportunity given by existence, by looking beyond their desires. Life can be used, misused or just **18.** (a) wasted.
(b) superused
(c) washed

Those who make good use of this opportunity not only are enlightened, but also bring light in others life.

- 19.** (a) God Krishna, Gautama the Buddha, Vardhamana Mahaveera, Jesus Christ, Prophet Mohammed,
(b) Lord
(c) Bard

Adi Shankara Charya, Shirdi Saibaba are some of them who have attained this **20.** (a) means. Osho is also a great
(b) blend
(c) end

Master who belongs to this list. He has spoken volumes on topics such as 'trust', 'freedom', 'miracle' and 'healing'. However, he became extremely popular (unpopular as well, in the eyes of unwise) for his **21.** (a) courses on sex.
(b) discourses
(c) forces

PASSAGE 5

Can we see (22) the Earth is a globe? Yes, we can, when we watch a ship that sails out to sea. If we watch closely, we see that the ship begins (23) The bottom of the ship disappears first and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, (24) we can only see the top of the ship and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the Earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange and (25) turn the orange away from you. You will see the pin disappear, (26) a ship does on the Earth.

- 22.** (a) if (b) where (c) that (d) whether
23. (a) being disappeared (b) to be disappeared
(c) to have disappeared (d) to disappear
24. (a) until (b) since (c) after (d) by the time

- 25.** (a) reluctantly (b) accidentally
(c) slowly (d) passionately
26. (a) the same (b) alike
(c) just as (d) by the way

PASSAGE 6

After months of colder weather, the days get longer, the buds (27) in the trees, birds sing and the world (28) a green dress. Spring passes (29) summer. Everyone knows that summer will not (30) forever. The power of all the wisest men and women in the world cannot keep it for us. The corn becomes ripe, the leaves turn brown and then drop to the ground, (31) the world changes its green dress for a dress of autumn colours.

- 27.** (a) fall off (b) take up
(c) put off (d) come out
28. (a) looks after (b) puts on
(c) carries on (d) comes round

- 29.** (a) into (b) by (c) from (d) on
30. (a) forego (b) evaluate (c) succumb (d) last
31. (a) yet (b) therefore
(c) since (d) and

PASSAGE 7

The postal service is the government agency (32) handles the mail. Its job is (33) letters and packages to people and businesses all over the world. Its goal is to see that your mail gets to its destination (34) possible. People (35) the postal service to deliver important letters and even valuables, (36) time and to the right person.

32. (a) the fact that (b) whether
(c) of which (d) that
33. (a) being delivered (b) to be deliver
(c) to have delivered (d) to deliver
34. (a) less quickly (b) too quickly
(c) so quickly that (d) as quickly as
35. (a) back out (b) check out
(c) come in (d) rely on
36. (a) to (b) for (c) at (d) on

PASSAGE 8

A century ago the process of choosing a career was a much simpler matter than it is today. A boy often followed in his father's footsteps. His sister learned the household skills that (37) her to become a wife and mother. Now-a-days young people grow up in a much free society (38) they enjoy almost unlimited career opportunities. In recent years, there (39) an enormous increase in the kinds of vocations from which it is possible to choose. In addition, many of the barriers to career opportunity that existed only a few decades ago, such as (40) based on sex or religion or ethnic origins are (41) disappearing.

37. (a) had prepared (b) may prepare
(c) was prepared (d) would prepare
38. (a) where (b) when (c) why (d) whom
39. (a) had been (b) has been
(c) will be (d) would have been
40. (a) judgement (b) perception
(c) goodwill (d) discrimination
41. (a) rapidly (b) incessantly
(c) categorically (d) vigilantly

PASSAGE 9

King Mongkut (42)..... the King of Siam (Thailand) in the year 1851. Mongkut (43)..... Siam for seventeen years. Mongkut was a (44) A dynast is a (45).... ruler. This means that Mongkut became king because his family had been ruling Siam before him. Mongkut was the fourth member of his family to be king of Siam and so he was (46)..... Rama IV. How did Mongkut's family become the rulers of Siam?

In the previous century, Taksin had been the King of Siam and for a number of years he had slowly gone

(47)..... Many of the King's advisers turned against him and asked a powerful General (Chakri) to (48)..... Taksin and become the new King of Siam. General Chakri overthrew Taksin and (49)..... himself King of Siam. He was known as Rama and was the first ruler of the Chakri Dynasty. The Chakri Dynasty was (50).... and it has (51)..... to the present day.

42. (a) became (b) insane (c) overthrow (d) called
43. (a) made (b) ruled (c) dynasty (d) became
44. (a) hereditary (b) insane (c) dynasty (d) called
45. (a) became (b) ruled (c) dynasty (d) hereditary
46. (a) hereditary (b) called (c) overthrow (d) insane
47. (a) hereditary (b) insane (c) overthrow (d) called
48. (a) overthrow (b) ruled (c) dynasty (d) made
49. (a) before (b) ruined (c) dynamic (d) made
50. (a) hereditary (b) established
(c) overthrow (d) called
51. (a) survived (b) insane (c) overthrow (d) called

PASSAGE 10

There once was an old woman who (52) in a shoe. This must have been very cramped and difficult because living (53) a shoe is not very comfortable, I expect. One day, she went out and there (54) some children playing in the street nearby where she lived. They began shouting (55) her. "You silly old woman, why do you live in a shoe?", they shouted and other things like that. They were very insulting (56) the old woman. I don't know why the old woman had to live in a shoe, but she (57) have been very poor and it was not nice to (58) fun of the poor woman because she was so hard up that she had nowhere (59) to live. But children can be very cruel sometimes and this case was (60) exception. However, on this occasion the old woman didn't just (61) their insults meekly, but became very angry and shouted "I will teach you a (62)", she chased them with a cane.

52. (a) make (b) must (c) lived (d) else
53. (a) whether (b) in (c) despite (d) within
54. (a) were (b) was (c) are (d) had
55. (a) below (b) under (c) upon (d) at
56. (a) till (b) to (c) until (d) based on
57. (a) ought to (b) need not (c) might (d) must
58. (a) make (b) create (c) cook (d) prepare
59. (a) instead (b) from (c) however (d) else
60. (a) no (b) not (c) neither (d) either
61. (a) lived (b) else
(c) take/accept/put up with (d) must
62. (a) chapter (b) lesson (c) teaching (d) power

QUESTIONS FROM **NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)**

SET 1 SINGLE SENTENCE COMPLETION

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-48) *In this section, each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider **most appropriate** for the blank space.*

2014 (I)

1. When the police arrived, the thief away.
(a) strolled (b) moved
(c) galloped (d) ran
2. His as an officer was not quite satisfactory.
(a) acting (b) doing
(c) deed (d) record
3. The two children stood at the of the table.
(a) conclusion (b) terminal
(c) end (d) termination
4. The old man was weak to open the door.
(a) very (b) far
(c) much (d) too
5. Universities in Germany and Denmark will have an input the project.
(a) for (b) into
(c) about (d) at
6. He gave me a leg when I was completely new to the business.
(a) up (b) down
(c) off (d) for
7. You should have nothing to do with those criminals, they all have violent attitudes and long records. They are men the same kidney.
(a) with (b) in
(c) of (d) on
8. He didn't have the guts to stand his friend when he was in trouble.
(a) with (b) for
(c) by (d) beside
9. He broke out of the prison dressing as a woman.
(a) in (b) as
(c) by (d) with

10. When electricity failed, emergency generators
(a) cut out (b) cut off
(c) cut on (d) cut in
11. We need two more hands to the heavy rush of work.
(a) cope up (b) cope with
(c) cope to (d) cope in
12. Twenty-five candidates each other for the first prize.
(a) compete for (b) compete with
(c) compete to (d) compete on
13. We must eliminate the rich and poor.
(a) disparity between
(b) disparity for
(c) disparity in
(d) disparity from
14. As an innovator, he the beaten track and explored religions.
(a) deviated from (b) deviated to
(c) deviated in (d) deviated for

2014 (II)

15. You haven't had your lunch yet, you?
(a) are (b) aren't
(c) have (d) haven't
16. Life is to death as pleasure is to
(a) poverty (b) suffering
(c) anguish (d) pain
17. The French reputed to have a very good sense of humour.
(a) is (b) was
(c) are (d) will be
18. 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the of life oiled and running smoothly.
(a) path (b) machine
(c) garden (d) river

19. Many of the advances of civilisation have been conceived by young people just on the of adulthood.
(a) boundary (b) threshold
(c) peak (d) horizon
20. The more your action and thought are allied and, the happier you grow.
(a) divergent (b) unravelled
(c) integrated (d) invincible
21. He in wearing the old-fashioned coat in spite of his wife's disapproval.
(a) insists (b) persists
(c) desists (d) resists
22. It is not what you say that, but what you do.
(a) matches (b) implies
(c) matters (d) moves
23. Physically we are now all neighbours, but psychologically we are to each other.
(a) primitives (b) complementary
(c) strangers (d) cowards
24. The old 'Nature versus ' debate regarding crime continues even today.
(a) man (b) universe
(c) culture (d) nurture

2015 (II)

25. Man has won his dominant position on this planet by his of technology.
(a) command (b) emphasis
(c) belief (d) stress
26. The day was extremely hot and, in no time, my back was drenched with
(a) prickly heat (b) perspiration
(c) sores (d) fatigue

27. The government is encouraging village upliftment in the country.
(a) programmes (b) designs (c) talks (d) propaganda
28. Satish was endowed a natural talent for music.
(a) in (b) by (c) for (d) with
29. Mr Ghosh is very happy his son's excellent result.
(a) for seeing (b) to see (c) by seeing (d) see
30. Sunlight filtering the stained glass window created a mosaic of colours on the floor.
(a) in (b) through (c) at (d) into
31. Are you feeling doubtful your decision?
(a) about (b) upon (c) at (d) for
32. I want to study Geology now for I Zoology for the last three years.
(a) am studying (b) have been studying (c) had studied (d) had been studying
33. Increase in storage facilities has made it possible to store goods at places to people all over the country.
(a) safe (b) easy (c) proper (d) convenient
34. To say that we were surprised at the cleverness of the child is an understatement; we were really
(a) annoyed (b) astounded (c) flattered (d) confused
35. In spite of the old woman's repeated entreaties, he remained
(a) ashamed (b) docile (c) indifferent (d) lethargic
36. There was competition for electoral seats.
(a) diligent (b) rapid (c) cut-throat (d) sparse
37. The cricket team mainly of State players.
(a) composed (b) consist (c) made with (d) comprises
38. His love for money is the only that drives him to work so hard.
(a) programme (b) plan (c) reason (d) greed
39. According to sources, the Chief Minister did not consult his Cabinet Members on this issue.
(a) intelligent (b) simple (c) reliable (d) fundamental
- 2016 (I)
40. When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was
(a) inevitable (b) undeniable (c) fatal (d) miserable
41. To explain his design to his visitors, the architect a simple plan on the blackboard.
(a) built (b) finalised (c) sketched (d) arranged
42. Though Bonsai, a well-known art form, originated in China, it was by the Japanese.
(a) cultivated (b) finished (c) perfected (d) enlarged
43. He is greatly admired for his behaviour.
(a) decrepit (b) decadent (c) decarative (d) decorous
44. Would you mind to the Principal how the trouble started?
(a) remarking (b) saying (c) explaining (d) talking
45. Vaccination will make people immune certain diseases for a given period.
(a) against (b) to (c) with (d) for
46. The two boys looked so alike that it was impossible to between them.
(a) discriminate (b) discern (c) distinguish (d) identify
47. The campers their tents at the base of the mountain.
(a) installed (b) dug (c) pitched (d) established
48. The enemy had captured him and his life was at stake, still he refused to the state secrets.
(a) divulge (b) divert (c) indulge (d) invert

SET 2 SENTENCE COMPLETION IN PASSAGE

Directions (Passages 1-37) In the following passages, at certain point, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c) or (a), (b), (c) and (d) one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the **best** word out of the given ones.

2013 (I)

PASSAGE 1

In a few seconds, we ran the boat into a little bay, where we made her fast to a piece of coral, and running up the beach, entered the ranks of the penguins armed with our sticks and spears.

We were greatly surprised to 1. (a) find that instead of attacking us or 2. (a) showing signs of fear at our
(b) learn (b) giving
(c) hear (c) revealing
(d) understand (d) conveying

3. (a) arrival, these strange birds did not move 4. (a) in their places until we took hold 5. (a) off them,
 (b) entry (b) at (b) of
 (c) approach (c) from
 (d) alight (d) on (d) on

they merely 6. (a) opened their eyes on us 7. (a) with wonder as we passed. There 8. (a) lived one
 (b) turned (b) out of (b) existed
 (c) closed (c) in (c) was
 (d) showed (d) on (d) persisted

old penguin, however that 9. (a) commenced to walk slowly towards the sea, and Peterkin 10. (a) carried
 (b) began (b) bore
 (c) continued (c) took
 (d) stalked (d) thought

it into his head that he 11. (a) would try to stop it, so he 12. (a) interposed between it and the sea
 (b) could (b) ran
 (c) should (c) arrived
 (d) won't (d) jumped

and 13. (a) moved his stick in its face. But this 14. (a) appeared to be a determined old 15. (a) bird.
 (b) pointed (b) happened (b) animal
 (c) waved (c) proved (c) creature
 (d) watched (d) seemed (d) pet

It would not go back; in fact, it 16. (a) should not cease to advance, but 17. (a) battled with Peterkin bravely,
 (b) would (b) struggled
 (c) could (c) contested
 (d) must (d) snugged

and 18. (a) chased him before it, until it 19. (a) touched the sea.
 (b) drove (b) arrived at
 (c) moved (c) reached
 (d) lashed (d) jumped

2014 (I)

PASSAGE 2

Drobny defied the critics. He had played through the Wimbledon fortnight and reached the final. Could he win just one more match and take the crown, or would he fail again at the last test and justify those who said that he lacked the little something that makes the champion? His opponent was the Australian Ken Rosewall, 20. (a) that brilliant
 (b) a
 (c) the

youngster and already a master 21. (a) with worldwide experience behind him. Jaroslav Drobny, 22. (a) a son of a
 (b) a (b) an
 (c) that (c) the

Czech carpenter, who 23. (a) had started the boy off at the 24. (a) age of five with a wooden 'bat' in lieu 25. (a) for a
 (b) a (b) stage (b) of
 (c) the (c) career (c) to

racquet, went on 26. (a) to the famous Centre Court at Wimbledon 27. (a) in day with the full knowledge that this
 (b) a (b) on
 (c) the (c) that

28. (a) can be the game of his 29. (a) life. He had kept on trying, and 30. (a) he could keep on trying, but
 (b) must (b) age (b) one
 (c) would (c) day (c) you

31. (a) games would become fewer and fewer. He knew that he had to gain an advantage from the start, and he had
 (b) matches
 (c) opportunities

this young rival set off against him.

2015 (I)

PASSAGE 3

After having slept for an hour, Bond decided to go out into the city and try to find his contact. After changing his suit, he carefully locked his room and stepped out of the hotel. No one was around. But he had walked only for a few minutes when it suddenly

- 32.** (a) felt to him that he was being **33.** (a) followed by someone. There was really no **34.** (a) reason for it except
 (b) occurred (b) shot (b) cause
 (c) happened (c) looked (c) evidence
- a very slight **35.** (a) weight of footsteps. He was now walking **36.** (a) from the main street, which was crowded
 (b) sound (b) down
 (c) hurting (c) over
- 37.** (a) with people. He became extremely aware of the danger of people threatening him.
 (b) by
 (c) in

> ANSWERS

Sentence Completion Exercise

Set 1 - Single Sentence Completion

1	c	2	d	3	b	4	d	5	d	6	d	7	b	8	c	9	b	10	d
11	b	12	d	13	c	14	a	15	d	16	a	17	c	18	b	19	c	20	b
21	c	22	a	23	b	24	c	25	c	26	c	27	d	28	d	29	d	30	b
31	c	32	c	33	a	34	a	35	a	36	c	37	b	38	d	39	d	40	c
41	d	42	b	43	d	44	d	45	b	46	d	47	c	48	a	49	a	50	a
51	b	52	d	53	d	54	b	55	d	56	b	57	d	58	b	59	d	60	d
61	c	62	d	63	a	64	b	65	b	66	c	67	a	68	c	69	c	70	c
71	b	72	d	73	b	74	b	75	d	76	a	77	a	78	d	79	b	80	b
81	d	82	a	83	a														

Set 2 - Sentence Completion in Passage

1	b	2	a	3	c	4	a	5	a	6	a	7	c	8	b	9	b	10	a
11	b	12	a	13	c	14	a	15	c	16	b	17	c	18	a	19	b	20	c
21	b	22	c	23	d	24	a	25	c	26	c	27	d	28	b	29	a	30	d
31	d	32	d	33	d	34	d	35	d	36	d	37	d	38	a	39	b	40	d
41	a	42	a	43	b	44	c	45	d	46	b	47	b	48	a	49	d	50	b
51	a	52	c	53	b	54	a	55	d	56	b	57	d	58	a	59	d	60	a
61	c	62	b																

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

Set 1 - Single Sentence Completion

1	d	2	d	3	c	4	d	5	c	6	a	7	c	8	c	9	c	10	d
11	b	12	b	13	a	14	a	15	c	16	d	17	c	18	b	19	b	20	c
21	b	22	c	23	c	24	d	25	a	26	b	27	a	28	d	29	b	30	b
31	a	32	b	33	d	34	b	35	c	36	c	37	d	38	c	39	c	40	a
41	c	42	c	43	d	44	c	45	b	46	c	47	c	48	a				

Set 2 - Sentence Completion in Passage

1	a	2	a	3	a	4	c	5	b	6	b	7	c	8	c	9	b	10	c
11	a	12	b	13	b	14	c	15	a	16	b	17	a	18	b	19	c	20	b
21	a	22	c	23	a	24	a	25	b	26	a	27	c	28	c	29	a	30	a
31	c	32	b	33	a	34	c	35	b	36	b	37	a						

07

JUMBLLED SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS

Generally, 10 to 15 questions based on jumbled sentences and paragraphs are asked in NDA/NA exam. In these questions, the candidate has to rearrange the jumbled words or phrases to make a meaningful sentence or paragraph.



Ordering of words/sentences is a necessary and indispensable part of the NDA examination. The candidates are required to place these words or sentences in a proper sequence. This test may have several words, phrases or sentences in a jumbled up manner.

In some questions, first and the last sentences of the paragraph are given and the rest are jumbled. The candidate is needed to place the middle sentences in a proper sequence. However, in simple questions, you have to rearrange the words and phrases so that a relevant and meaningful sentence is obtained. The sentences should form a coherent order in a logical sequence.

Arranging the Sentence in Correct Order

The correct sequence is formed when all the sentences are organically linked. A sort of cause-effect relationship is also implicit in such exercises because a sentence will follow another only when the former leads to the latter. Thus, taking into consideration this aspect, sentences can be easily sequenced.

Sound knowledge of language, helping verbs and conjunctions enables a candidate to solve these questions easily.

Tips for Attempting Questions

- Frame the sentences logically to get a meaningful order.
- Rearrangement of sentences should be grammatically correct.
- Use simple and linear approach to frame the sentence to obtain a logical meaning.

Types of Questions

Usually two types of questions are asked in the exam

TYPE 1

Reordering of words to form a meaningful sentence

In this type, the initial part of the sentence is given as a hint. The rest of the sentence is divided into a number of phrases (labelled as P, Q, R, S) and given in a jumbled form.

The candidate has to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence to form a meaningful sentence. The initial part of the sentence serves as a hint for arranging the given phrases into a sentence.

Some examples are given below of this type

Directions (Q. Nos. 1 and 2) *In the questions given below, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Rearrange these parts which are labelled as P, Q, R and S to produce a correct sentence. Choose the **proper sequence** among the alternatives.*

1. P : himself

Q : a child

R : can usually feed

S : by the age of six months

The correct sequence should be

(a) QPRS

(b) SRQP

(c) PQRS

(d) QRPS

Explanation *The correct sequence is QRPS [option (d)] i.e. A child can usually feed himself by the age of six months.*

2. The boy

P : in the competition

Q : who was wearing spectacles

R : won many prizes

S : held in our college

The correct sequence should be

(a) PQRS

(b) RPSQ

(c) QRPS

(d) QPSR

Explanation *The correct sequence is QRPS [option (c)] i.e. The boy who was wearing spectacles won many prizes in the competition held in our college.*

TYPE 2

Reordering of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph

In this type, the initial and final part of the paragraph is given and labelled as S1 and S6. The rest of the paragraph is broken into 4 parts (labelled as P, Q, R and S) and given in a jumbled form.

The candidate needs to arrange the jumbled parts (P, Q, R and S) in a way that the resultant paragraph is coherent and meaningful.

Some examples are given below of this type

Directions (Q. Nos. 3 and 4) *In the questions given below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the **proper order** of the four sentences.*

3. S1 : She said on the phone that she would report for duty next day.

S6 : Eventually we reported to the police.

P : We waited for few days then we decided to go to her place.

Q : But she did not.

R : We found it locked.

S : Even after that we waited for her for quite a few days.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PRSQ

(b) QPSR

(c) QPRS

(d) SQPR

Explanation *The correct sequence is QPRS [option (c)] i.e.*

She said on the phone that she would report for duty next day. But she did not. We waited for few days then we decided to go to her place. We found it locked. Even after that we waited for her for quite a few days, eventually we reported to the police.

4. S1 : Throughout history, man has used energy from the Sun.

S6 : This energy comes from inside atoms.

P : Today, when we burn wood or use electric current, we are drawing energy.

Q : However, we now have a new supply of energy.

R : All our ordinary life depends on Sun.

S : This has come from the Sun.

The proper sequence should be

(a) SQPR

(b) RQPS

(c) QSRP

(d) PSRQ

Explanation *The correct sequence is PSRQ [option (d)] i.e.*

Throughout history, man has used energy from the Sun. Today, when we burn wood or use electric current, we are drawing energy. This has come from the Sun. All our ordinary life depends on Sun. However, we now have a new supply of energy, this energy come from inside atoms.



REARRANGEMENT EXERCISE

SET 1 REARRANGE THE JUMBLED SENTENCES

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-51) In the given questions, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Rearrange these parts which are labelled as P, Q, R and S to produce the **correct** sentence. Choose the among the alternatives.

1. Little

P : that he had been let down
Q : stood by all these years
R : did he realise
S : by a colleague whom he had

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ (b) RSQP
(c) QSRP (d) QSPR

2. There was

P : needed for its everyday life
Q : a time when each family
R : for itself most of the things
it
S : actually produced

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) RQPS
(c) RSPQ (d) QSRP

3. Then

P : it struck me
Q : of course
R : suitable it was
S : how eminently

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPQR (b) QSRP
(c) PSRQ (d) QPSR

4. The grocer

P : did not listen to the
protests of customer
Q : who was in the habit of
weighing less
R : whom he had cheated
S : with great audacity

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) QSPR
(c) QPRS (d) PQSR

5. Though he dialled frequently

P : on telephone
Q : my brother could not
contact me
R : and had left no information
S : as I had gone out of office

The proper sequence should be

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

6. Education is

P : of the proper sense of
responsibilities
Q : the first need
R : in a citizen
S : for the development

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) QSRP
(c) QSPR (d) PQRS

7. It was

P : in keeping with my mood
Q : a soft summer evening
R : as I walked sedately
S : in the direction of new
house

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ (b) QRPS
(c) QPRS (d) SQPR

8. With her body

P : dragging her unwilling feet
Q : weak and infirm
R : doubled with age
S : she persisted in her mission

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) SRPQ

9. When he

P : did not know
Q : he was nervous and
R : heard the hue and cry at
midnight
S : what to do

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) QSPR
(c) SQPR (d) PQRS

10. A French woman

P : committed suicide
Q : where she had put up
R : who had come to Kolkata
S : by jumping from the balcony
of the hotel

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRQS (b) QSRP
(c) RPSQ (d) SRQP

11. I saw that

P : but seeing my host in this
mood
Q : I deemed it proper to take
leave
R : as I had frequently done
before
S : it had been my intention to
pass the night there

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPSR (b) QRPS
(c) SPQR (d) SRPQ

12. It was to be

P : before their school
examination
Q : which was due to start
R : the last expedition
S : in a month

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) RQSP
(c) RPQS (d) SPRQ

13. They felt safer

P : to watch the mountain
Q : of more than five miles
R : as they settled down
S : from a distance

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ (b) RSQP
(c) PQSR (d) PRSQ

14. If you need help

P : promptly and politely
Q : ask for attendants
R : to help our customers
S : who have instructions

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) QPSR
(c) QSRP (d) SQRP

**15. He was so kind and generous
that**

P : he not only
Q : made others do so
R : but also
S : helped them himself

The proper sequence should be

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

- 16.** Work is the one thing
P : and without it
Q : that is necessary
R : to keep the world going
S : we should all die

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPSR (b) RPQS
(c) SRPQ (d) QRPS

- 17.** I read an advertisement that said
P : posh, air-conditioned
Q : gentleman of taste
R : are available for
S : fully furnished rooms

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PSRQ
(c) PSQR (d) SRPQ

- 18.** It has been established that
P : Einstein was
Q : although a great scientist
R : weak in arithmetic
S : right from his school days

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ (b) QPRS
(c) QPSR (d) RQPS

- 19.** I was
P : and stay for few days in Delhi
Q : when my father told me
R : very excited
S : that I could go with him

The proper sequence should be

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

- 20.** All such students
P : get success
Q : who are honest and hard-working
R : and recognition
S : in every walk of life

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) PRQS
(c) QPRS (d) PSRQ

- 21.** P : they marched
Q : for a while under a tree
R : after they had rested
S : on to their journey

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) PSRQ
(c) QRPS (d) RQPS

- 22.** P : as the President entered the hall
Q : from his seat
R : to greet him
S : everyone got up

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) QPRS
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

- 23.** P : he took shelter
Q : near the lake
R : when there was a heavy downpour
S : under the large mango tree

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRQS (b) PSRQ
(c) RSPQ (d) RPSQ

- 24.** Our educationalists are
P : to teach children
Q : too often anxious
R : without any utility
S : so many languages

The correct sequence should be

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

- 25.** P : the rain did not prevent
Q : from being played
R : to finish
S : the match

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PSQR
(c) PSRQ (d) SQPR

- 26.** It has been like
P : inheriting some money
Q : and afterwards
R : marrying for love
S : through the wife

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) PSQR
(c) SPQR (d) PQSR

- 27.** His mother
P : when he was hungry
Q : last evening
R : could not feed
S : the baby

The correct sequence should be

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

- 28.** P : whenever he heard the question, the old man
Q : answered

- R : who lived in that house
S : that the Earth is flat

The correct sequence should be

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

- 29.** In the Middle Ages,
P : there was little progress
Q : either intellectual or social
R : with the result that
S : teaching became the exclusive prerogative of the church

The correct sequence should be

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

- 30.** A scientist has shown that,
P : when anyone holds
Q : a burning cigarette
R : near their leaves
S : plants react with fear

The correct sequence should be

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

- 31.** P : because the driver lost control
Q : and hit a lamp post
R : the bus fell into a ditch
S : at a turning

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) RPSQ
(c) PQSR (d) SPRQ

- 32.** P : we want every country
Q : or a foreign policy
R : to have a population policy
S : as it has an economic policy

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
(c) PRSQ (d) RQPS

- 33.** The teacher
P : and the pupils continued likewise with their repetition
Q : read the sentence again
R : the pupils knew the sentence by heart
S : until the teacher thought

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR
(b) PSRQ
(c) QPSR
(d) QSRP

- 34.** For dropping kilos
P : it is safe to cut your fat intake
Q : and maintaining weight loss
R : to 20% of your calories
S : even further
The correct sequence should be
(a) PRQS (b) QSPR
(c) SPRQ (d) QPRS
- 35.** His uncle
P : after he joined
Q : did not send
R : the college
S : money for his expenses
The correct sequence should be
(a) QRSP (b) RSQP
(c) QSPR (d) SRPQ
- 36.** Language is
P : to the other person
Q : communicating
R : only a means of
S : one's thoughts and emotions
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQSR (b) RQSP
(c) QRSP (d) SPQR
- 37.** Whenever I see the model
P : who started it
Q : is the face of the man
R : of our factory
S : what comes to my mind
The correct sequence should be
(a) SRQP (b) RSQP
(c) QPRS (d) PQRS
- 38.** P : I bought from your shop
Q : a week ago
R : to send the books
S : you have not cared
The correct sequence should be
(a) QPSR (b) QPRS
(c) SRPQ (d) PQSR
- 39.** P : at the door that he would have the door broken open
Q : the guard shouted
R : if the persons inside did not heed his call
S : at the top of his voice
The correct sequence should be
(a) SPRQ
(b) QSPR
(c) PRSQ
(d) PQRS

- 40.** P : by bandits
Q : were driving through a desert area
R : a man and his daughter
S : when they were held up
The correct sequence should be
(a) SPRQ (b) RQSP
(c) SRPQ (d) PQRS
- 41.** Our finest contemporary achievement
P : and toil
Q : in the provision of higher education
R : is our unprecedented expenditure of wealth
S : for all
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) RQPS
(c) RPQS (d) PRQS
- 42.** It seemed to him like
P : seeing one's reflection
Q : an endless quest
R : two mirrors
S : while standing between
The correct sequence should be
(a) PRSQ (b) SPQR
(c) RSPQ (d) QPSR
- 43.** P : a series of shocks is known as earthquake
Q : which can be recognised through seismic waves
R : that result from sudden Earth movements or tremors
S : causing widespread destruction of life and property
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) RPQS
(c) RSPQ (d) RQSP
- 44.** P : in this world
Q : a man has
R : it is possible that the best friend
S : may turn against him
The correct sequence should be
(a) QPRS (b) PQRS
(c) RQPS (d) QRSP
- 45.** We are doing
P : to the people
Q : to give relief
R : all we can
S : but more funds are needed

- The correct sequence should be*
(a) PQRS (b) RQPS
(c) QPRS (d) SPQR
- 46.** The man
P : when he was
Q : in the office last evening
R : could not finish
S : all his work
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) QRSP
(c) RQPS (d) RSPQ
- 47.** The people decided
P : they were going
Q : how much
R : to spend
S : on the construction of the school building
The correct sequence should be
(a) QPRS (b) PQRS
(c) PRQS (d) SQPR
- 48.** P : the man said that those workers
Q : would be given a raise
R : who did not go on
S : strike last month
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) QPRS (d) RSPQ
- 49.** P : I think the members
Q : are basically in agreement
R : of the group
S : on the following points
The correct sequence should be
(a) RQPS (b) SQRP
(c) PRQS (d) PQSR
- 50.** While it was true that
P : I had
Q : to invest in industry
R : some lands and houses
S : I did not have ready cash
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) SQPR (d) QPRS
- 51.** P : but for your help
Q : to finish this work
R : it would not have been possible
S : in time
The correct sequence should be
(a) PRQS (b) SPQR
(c) RPQS (d) PQRS

SET 2 REARRANGE THE JUMBLED PARAGRAPHS

Directions (Q. Nos. 52-90) *In the questions given below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper order of the four sentences.*

- 52.** S1 : Since the sixties, there has been an increasing interest in neurophysiology which deals with the neural bases of mental activity and behaviour.
- S6 : So far, the journal has published the mixture of articles including reports and investigations.
- P : It has format which is very similar to that of brain and language, a sister journal.
- Q : Since then, a number of journals devoted entirely to this area of research have appeared.
- R : Before the 1960's, when this was the concern of a small number of investigators, research articles were scattered in various neurological journals.
- S : Brain and cognition is one such journal.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQSP (b) QRSP
(c) QSPR (d) RSPQ

- 53.** S1: She said on the phone that she would report for duty next day.
- S6 : Eventually, we reported to the police.
- P : We waited for few days then we decided to go to her place.
- Q : But she did not.
- R : We found it locked.
- S : Even after that we waited for her for quite a few days.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) QPSR
(c) QPRS (d) SQPR

- 54.** S1 : A force exists between everybody in the universe.
- S6 : The greater the mass, the greater is the Earth's force of attraction on it. We can call this force of attraction as gravity.
- P : Normally, it is very small but when the one of the bodies is a planet like Earth, the force is considerable.
- Q : It has been investigated by many scientists including Galileo and Newton.
- R : Everything on or near the surface of the Earth is attracted by the mass of Earth.
- S : This gravitational force depends on the mass of the bodies involved.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRQS (b) PRSQ
(c) QSRP (d) QSPR

- 55.** S1: Metals are today being replaced by polymers in many applications.
- S6 : Many Indian institutes of science and technology run special programmes on polymer science.
- P : Above all, they are cheaper and easier to process making them a viable alternative to metals.
- Q : Polymers are essentially a long chains of hydrocarbon molecules.
- R : Today, polymers as strong as metals have been developed.
- S : These have replaced the traditional chromium-plated metallic bumpers in cars.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) RSQP
(c) RQSP (d) QRPS

- 56.** S1 : Biological evolution has not fitted man to any specific environment.
- S6 : That brilliant sequence of cultural peaks can most appropriately be termed the ascent of man.

- P : It is by no means a biological evolution, but it is a cultural one.
- Q : His imagination, his reason, his emotional subtlety and toughness, make it possible for him not to accept the environment but to change.
- R : And that series of inventions by which man from age by age has re-shaped his environment is a different kind of evolution.
- S : Among the multitude of animals which scamper, burrow, swim around us he is the only one who is not locked into his environment.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPRS (b) SRQP
(c) QRSP (d) SQRP

- 57.** S1 : Growing up means not only getting larger, but also using our sense and our brain is to become more aware of things around us.
- S6 : In other words, we must develop and use our ability to reason because the destruction or the preservation of the places in which we live depends on us.
- P : Not only does he have a memory but he is able to think and reason.
- Q : In this, man differs from all other animals.
- R : Before we spray our roadside plants or turn sewage into our rivers, we should pause to think what the results of our action are likely to do.
- S : This is to say, he is able to plan what he is going to do in the light of his experience before he does it.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) SPQR
(c) SPRQ (d) QPSR

- 58.** S1 : All the land was covered by the ocean.
 S6 : The God moulded the first people out of clay according to his own image and mind.
 P : The leading God fought the monster, killed it and chopped its body into two halves.
 Q : A terrible monster prevented the Gods from separating the land from the water.
 R : The God made the sky out of the upper part of the body and ornamented it with stars.
 S : The God created the Earth from the lower part, grew plants on it and populated it with animals.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PQSR
 (c) QPSR (d) QPRS

- 59.** S1 : Payment for imports and exports is made through a system called foreign exchange.
 S6 : Another time, it may be worth eight pesos.
 P : The value of the money of one country in relation to the money of other countries is agreed upon.
 Q : These rates of exchange vary from time to time.
 R : For instance, an American dollar or a British pound sterling is worth certain amounts in the money of other countries.
 S : Sometimes, a United States dollar is worth 12 pesos in Mexico.

The proper sequence should be

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

- 60.** S1 : Jawaharlal Nehru was the greatest plan-enthusiast.
 S6 : Nehru himself became the Chairman of the commission.
 P : Under Nehru's advice, the pre-independent Congress set-up National Planning Commission in 1938.

Q : But he forgot that what could be achieved by force under the communist dictatorship of Russia was not possible under the democratic set-up of India.

R : He took the idea from Russia where Five Year Plans transformed a very backward country into a top power of the world.

S : No free government can call for compulsory sacrifice and suffering from the whole people.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) SRQP
 (c) QPRS (d) RQSP

- 61.** S1 : What are the causes of our chronic food shortage?

S6 : This unprecedented growth can drag us to the doors of starvation very soon.

P : To feed for these growing new millions is desperate task.

Q : Every year, we add more than a crore of persons to our population.

R : Despite stupendous efforts by our government, the population is growing unabated.

S : The chief cause is the population explosion.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) SQPR
 (c) QPRS (d) PSQR

- 62.** S1 : There is difference between Gandhiji's concept of secularism and that of Nehru's.

S6 : Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm instead of good.

P : Nehru's idea of secularism was equal indifference to all religions and bothering about none of them.

Q : According to Gandhiji, all religions are equally true and each scripture is worthy of respect.

R : Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture and tradition.

S : In Gandhiji's view, secularism stands for equal respect for all religions.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) PSQR
 (c) QSPR (d) PRSQ

- 63.** S1 : A ceiling on urban property.

S6 : Since their value would exceed the ceiling fixed by the government.

P : no mill-owner could own factories or mills or plants

Q : and mass circulation papers

R : would mean that

S : no press magnate could own printing presses

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP (b) RPSQ
 (c) SRPQ (d) QPSR

- 64.** S1 : This weather-vane often tops a church spire, tower or high building.

S6 : The weather-vane can, however give us some indication of other.

P : They are only wind-vanes.

Q : Neither alone can tell us what the weather will be.

R : They are designed to point to direction from which the wind is coming.

S : Just as the barometer only tells us the pressure of air, the weather-vane tells us the direction of wind.

The proper sequence should be

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

- 65.** S1 : Most of the universities in the country are now facing financial crisis.

S6 : The government should realise this before it is too late.

P : Cost benefit yardstick thus should not be applied in the case of universities.

Q : The current state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue for long.

R : Universities cannot be equated with commercial enterprises.

S : Proper development of universities and colleges must be ensured.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRPS (b) QSPR
(c) QRSP (d) QPRS

66. S1 : I keep on flapping my big ears all day.

S6 : Am I not a smart, intelligent elephant?

P : They also fear that I will flip them all away.

Q : But children wonder why I flap them so.

R : I flap them so to make sure they are safely there on either side of my head.

S : But I know what I am doing.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) QPRS (d) PSRQ

67. S1 : A father having offered to take the baby out in a perambulator, was tempted by the sunny morning to slip into a pub for a glass of beer.

S6 : She waited for him, anticipating the white face and quivering lips which would soon appear with the news that the baby had been stolen.

P : Indignant at her husband's behaviour, she decided to teach him a lesson.

Q : She wheeled away the pram.

R : A little later, his wife came by, where to her horror, she discovered her sleeping baby.

S : Leaving the pram outside, he disappeared inside the bar.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ (b) RQPS
(c) SPQR (d) PQSR

68. S1 : A gentleman who lived alone always had two plates placed on the table at dinner time.

S6 : In this way, the cat showed her gratitude to her master.

P : One day just as he sat down to dine, the cat rushed into the room.

Q : One plate was for himself and other was for his cat.

R : She dropped a mouse into her own plate and another into her master's plate.

S : He used to give the cat a piece of meat from his own plate.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSPR (b) PSRQ
(c) QRSP (d) RPQS

69. S1 : The study of speech disorders due to brain injury suggests that patients can think without having adequate control over their language.

S6 : How they manage to do this we do not know.

P : But they succeed in playing games of chess.

Q : Some patients, for example fail to find the names of objects presented to them.

R : They can even use the concepts needed for chess playing, though they are unable to express many of the concepts in ordinary language.

S : They even find it difficult to interpret long written notices.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
(c) QSPR (d) SRPQ

70. S1 : And then Gandhi came.

S6 : Political freedom took new shape and then acquired a new content.

P : Get off the backs of these peasants and workers, he told us, all you who live by their exploitation.

Q : He was like a powerful current of fresh air, like a beam of light, like a whirlwind that upset many things.

R : He spoke their language and constantly drew their attention to their appalling conditions.

S : He didn't descent from the top, he seemed to emerge from the masses of India.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP (b) SRQP
(c) RSQP (d) PRSQ

71. S1 : Ants eat worms, centipedes and spiders.

S6 : Some jump, and some give out a pungent repellent substance.

P : They are usually much quicker than the ant itself.

Q : Nevertheless, these animals do not make easy game for ants.

R : Besides, they have an extraordinary number of ways of escaping.

S : They also eat larvae and insect adults such as flies, moths and spring tails.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) SPRQ
(c) SRPQ (d) SRQP

72. S1 : The future beckons to us.

S6 : There is no resting for anyone of us till we redeem our pledge in full.

P : Infact we have hard work ahead.

Q : Where do we go and what shall be our endeavour?

R : We shall also have to fight and end poverty, ignorance and disease.

S : It will be to bring freedom and opportunity to the common man.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
(c) QSRP (d) SRPQ

73. S1 : Once upon a time an ant lived on the bank of a river.

S6 : She was touched.

P : The dove saw the ant struggling in water in a helpless condition.

Q : All its efforts to come up are failed.

R : One day, it suddenly slipped into water.

S : A dove lived in the tree on the bank not far from the spot.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQSP (b) QRPS
(c) SRPQ (d) PQRS

- 74.** S1 : It is regrettable that there is widespread corruption in the country at all levels.
S6 : This is indeed a tragedy of great magnitude.
P : So there is hardly anything that the government can do about it now.
Q : And there are graft and other malpractices too.
R : The impression that corruption is universal phenomenon persists and the people not cooperate in checking this evil.
S : Recently, several offenders were brought to book, but they were not given deterrent punishment.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP (b) SQRP
(c) RSQP (d) PQSR

- 75.** S1 : Smoke oozed up between the planks.
S6 : Most people bore the shock bravely.
P : Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
Q : The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
R : Everyone now knew there was fire on board.
S : Flames broke out here and there.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ (d) QSRP

- 76.** S1 : It was a dark moonless night.
S6 : They all seemed to him to be poor and ordinary mere childish words.
P : He turned over the pages, reading passages here and there.
Q : He heard them on the floor.
R : The poet took down his books of poems from his shelves.
S : Some of them contained his earliest writings which he had almost forgotten.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPQS (b) RQSP
(c) RSPQ (d) RPSQ

- 77.** S1 : A noise started above their heads.
S6 : Nearly 200 lives were lost on the fateful day.
P : But people did not take it seriously.
Q : That was to show everyone that there was something wrong.
R : It was a dangerous thing to do.
S : For, within minutes the ship began to sink.

The proper sequence should be

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

- 78.** S1 : The cooperative system of doing business is a good way of encouraging ordinary workers to work hard.
S6 : The main object is to maintain the interest of every member of the society and to ensure that the members participate actively in the projects of society.
P : If the society is to be well run, it is necessary to prevent insincere officials being elected to the committee which is responsible for the running of business.
Q : They get this from experienced and professional workers who are not only familiar with the cooperative system, but also with efficient method of doing business.
R : To a large extent, many cooperative societies need advice and guidance.
S : The capital necessary to start a business venture is obtained by the workers contributions.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR
(b) PQSR
(c) SRQP
(d) PSRQ

- 79.** S1 : American private lies may seem shallow.

S6 : This would not happen in China, he said.

P : Students would walk away with books they had not paid for.

Q : A Chinese journalist commented on a curious institution the library.

R : Their public morality, however, impressed visitors.

S : But in general, they returned them.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) QPSR
(c) RQPS (d) RPSQ

- 80.** S1 : For sometime in his youth, Abraham Lincoln was manager for a shop.
S6 : Never before Lincoln had so much time for reading as had then.
P : Then a chance customer would come.
Q : Young Lincoln's way to keeping shop was entirely unlike anyone else's.
R : Lincoln would jump up and attend to his needs and then revert to his reading.
S : He used to lay full length on the counter of the shop eagerly reading a book.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) QSPR
(c) SQRP (d) QPSR

- 81.** S1 : Manisha went shopping one morning.
S6 : She drove home with an empty basket.
P : Disappointed she turned around and returned to the parking lot.
Q : She got out and walked to the nearest shop.
R : She drove her car into the parking lot and stopped.
S : It was there that she realised that she'd forgotten her purse at home.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RSQP (b) RQSP
(c) PQRS (d) QPRS

- 82.** S1 : Several sub-cities have been planned around capital.
 S6 : Hopefully, the housing problem will not be as acute at present after these sub-cities are built.
 P : Dwarka is the first among them.
 Q : They are expected to alleviate the problem of housing.
 R : It is coming up in the South-West of capital.
 S : It will cater to over one million people when completed.

The proper sequence should be

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

- 83.** S1 : Your letter was big relief.
 S6 : But don't forget to bring chocolate for Garima.
 P : How did your exams go?
 Q : After your result, you must come here for a week.
 R : You hadn't written for over a month.
 S : I am sure you will come out with flying colours.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) QRPS
 (c) RPSQ (d) PSQP

- 84.** S1 : While crossing a busy road, we should obey the policeman on duty.
 S6 : We should never run while crossing the road.
 P : We should always cross the road at the zebra crossing.
 Q : We must look to the signal lights and cross the road only when the road is clear.
 R : If there are no signal lights at the crossing, we should look to the right, then to left and again the right before crossing the road.
 S : If the road is not clear we should wait.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) PQRS
 (c) RQSP (d) QRPS

- 85.** S1 : As a dramatist, Rabindranath was not what might be called a success.
 S6 : Therefore, drama forms the essential part of the traditional Indian culture.
 P : His dramas were moulded on the lines of the traditional Indian village dramas than the dramas of modern world.
 Q : His plays were more a catalogue of ideas than a vehicle of the expression of action.
 R : Actually, the drama has always been the life of Indian people, as it deals with legends of Gods and Goddesses.
 S : Although in his short stories and novels, he was able to create living and well-defined characters, he did not seem to be able to do so in dramas.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
 (c) QSPR (d) RSQP

- 86.** S1 : The Hound of Baskervilles was feared by the people of the area.
 S6 : The Hound of Baskervilles remains an unsolved mystery.
 P : Some people spoke of seeing a huge, shadowy form of a hound at midnight on the moor.
 Q : But they spoke of it in tones of horror.
 R : Nobody had actually seen the hound.
 S : This shadowy form did not reveal any details about the animal.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPQR (b) SPRQ
 (c) PSRQ (d) PQRS

- 87.** S1 : The art of growing old is one which the passage of time has forced upon my attention.
 S6 : This is not always easy one's own past is gradually increasing weight.

- P : One of these is undue absorption in the past.
 Q : One's thought must be directed to the future and to things about which there is something to be done.
 R : Psychologically, there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age.
 S : It does not do good to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days or in sadness about friend who are dead.

The proper sequence should be

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

- 88.** S1 : We speak today of self-determination in politics.
 S6 : Cultural subjection is ordinarily of an unconscious character and it implies slavery from the very start.
 P : So long as one is conscious of a restraint, it is possible to resist it or to near it as a necessary evil and to keep free in spirit.
 Q : Slavery begins when one ceases to feel that restraint and it depends on if the evil is accepted as good.
 R : There is, however, a subtler domination exercised in the sphere of ideas by one culture to another.
 S : Political subjection primarily means restraint on the outer life of people.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) RSQP
 (c) SPQR (d) RSPQ

- 89.** S1 : The city is almost a slum and stinks most of time.
 S6 : But some visitors came away with the unforgettable sight of young labours scantily clad.
 P : The slush on the road did not deter them.
 Q : The occasional slips and falls were considered a small price to pay for the trip.

R : They were excited,
fascinated by the sight of
fresh snow on the roads.
S : Even so, it looked beautiful
to tourists of various
categories.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS
- (b) QPRS
- (c) RSQP
- (d) SPQR

90. S1 : Politeness is not a quality
possessed by only one
nation or race.
S6 : In any case, we should not
mock at others habits.
P : One may observe that a
man of one nation will
remove his hat or fold his
hands by way of greetings
when he meets someone he
knows.

Q : A man of another country
will not do so.
R : It is a quality to be found
among all people and
nations in every corner of
the Earth.
S : Obviously, each person
follows the custom of his
particular country.

The proper sequence should be

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

QUESTIONS FROM **NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)**

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-28) *In the questions given below, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Rearrange these parts which are labelled as P, Q, R and S to produce the **correct sentence**. Choose the among the alternatives.*

2012 (I)

1. P : even when
Q : are well informed
R : people engaged in a
conversation
S : their conversation may be
dull
The correct sequence should be
(a) QSPR (b) PRQS
(c) SRQP (d) SQRP
2. P : a pressure cooker
Q : fits tightly on the top
R : consists of a very strong
vessel
S : made of an aluminium alloy
with a lid that
The correct sequence should be
(a) PRSQ (b) RSPQ
(c) QSPR (d) PQSR
3. P : is to convince your reader
Q : the aim of an
argumentative essay
R : you have taken on a subject
is right
S : that the position

The correct sequence should be
(a) SQPR (b) RQSP
(c) PQSR (d) QPSR

4. P : there is only one way
Q : the world can be
R : in which
S : made safe from the war

The correct sequence should be
(a) RQSP (b) PRQS
(c) PQSR (d) SPRQ

5. P : the conspiracy
Q : got wind of
R : the Government
S : against the king's life

The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) RQPS
(c) PSQR (d) SPQR

6. P : to death penalty is that
Q : in preventing the crime
R : the important objection
S : it has not succeeded

The correct sequence should be
(a) PRSQ (b) PSRQ
(c) RPSQ (d) QSPR

7. P : choice carefully
Q : when you want
R : make your
S : a graphic representation
for your data,

The correct sequence should be
(a) QRSP (b) SRQP
(c) PRQS (d) QSRP

8. P : he would like to see some
changes

Q : but as a junior lecturer
R : he does not cut much ice
S : in the curriculum

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPSR
- (c) QRPS (d) PSQR

9. P : he simply starves
Q : even when there are good
crops,
R : but if the crops fail
S : he lives from hand to mouth

The correct sequence should be

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

10. P : providence had helped me
Q : to retain my true identity and
R : changed the course of my life
S : in the process

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) PQSR
- (c) RSQP (d) PRQS

2012 (II)

11. P : he had
Q : no to him
R : such a winning smile
S : that I could not say

The correct sequence should be

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

- 12.** P : he nodded
Q : he understood
R : as though
S : everything
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) PSQR
(c) QRSP (d) SPRQ
- 13.** P : the child burned down
Q : the house
R : by playing
S : with matches
The correct sequence should be
(a) RSPQ (b) QSPR
(c) RPSQ (d) QPSR
- 14.** P : in his innocence
Q : I believed
R : of the charge
S : and acquittal
The correct sequence should be
(a) SQRP (b) QPSR
(c) PRSQ (d) RPQS
- 15.** My little sister
P : in school
Q : instead of reading books
R : who was quite intelligent
S : played with dolls
The correct sequence should be
(a) PRSQ (b) RSPQ
(c) QPSR (d) PRQS
- 16.** P : for having stood first
Q : last year
R : at the BA examination
S : he was awarded gold medal
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) SPRQ
(c) PRQS (d) SRQP
- 17.** We are proud that
P : as our chief guest
Q : our Mayor
R : is a former student of this college
S : who is presiding over today's function
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) QPSR
(c) PQSR (d) QSPR
- 18.** At the end of the morning exercise,
P : the soldiers
Q : to get ready to leave
R : were asked
S : for an unknown destination

The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) RSPQ
(c) SRQP (d) PRQS

- 19.** After having got up from bed
P : the Magistrate
Q : to bring coffee
R : ordered the attendant
S : immediately
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) SPQR
(c) SPRQ (d) PRQS

- 20.** P : to resolve it
Q : than
R : it is easier
S : to talk about a problem
The correct sequence should be
(a) RPQS (b) QPRS
(c) PQSR (d) RSQP

- 21.** P : to my client
Q : that I speak
R : immediately
S : it is important
The correct sequence should be
(a) SRQP (b) SQPR
(c) SPQR (d) PSQR

- 22.** You had better
P : of getting a good response
Q : so that
R : we will be sure
S : work hard
The correct sequence should be
(a) RSQP (b) SQRP
(c) SQPR (d) RPQS

2013 (II)

- 23.** P : she
Q : and neither have I
R : the assignment yet
S : hasn't finished
The correct sequence should be
(a) QRSP (b) QPSR
(c) PQSR (d) PSRQ

- 24.** P : himself
Q : a child
R : can usually feed
S : by the age of six months
The correct sequence should be
(a) QPRS
(b) SRQP
(c) PQRS
(d) QRPS

- 25.** Every experience in life makes
P : on some of the cells
Q : or other nerve centres
R : of the brain
S : an impression
The correct sequence should be
(a) SPRQ (b) QRSP
(c) RSPQ (d) PSQR

- 26.** You'll
P : know how to do it
Q : have to
R : because she does not
S : help her
The correct sequence should be
(a) QSPR (b) SRPQ
(c) QPRS (d) QSRP

- 27.** P : would you like to come
Q : on Saturday
R : at the International House
S : to a concert
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) PSQR
(c) RSPQ (d) PQSR

- 28.** It is
P : to be admitted
Q : not necessary that to be admitted
R : to an engineering college
S : you qualify an entrance examination
The correct sequence should be
(a) SRQP (b) QSPR
(c) QRPS (d) SRPQ

Directions (Q. Nos. 29-34) *In the questions given below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper order of the four sentences.*

2015 (I)

- 29.** S1 : At the roadside, the driver will be asked to blow through a small glass tube into a plastic bag.
S6 : The driver will be asked to go to the police station.
P : and if the colour change does not reach the line, the driver cannot be punished under the new law

Q : Inside the tube are chemically treated crystals which change colour if the driver has alcohol on his breath

R : but if the colour change does reach the line then the test has proved positive

S : if the colour change goes beyond a certain line marked on the tube, this indicates that the driver is probably over the specified limit

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) SQRP
(c) RPSQ (d) QSPR

30. S1 : Hope springs eternally in the heart of man.

S6 : This is the central idea of the poem.

P : but hope is everlasting

Q : love, friendship and youth perish

R : it is nursed by the glorious elements of nature

S : man derives hope from nature in his gallant struggle after some noble ideal

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPRS (b) SRQP
(c) RSQP (d) QPSR

31. S1 : Mr Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson were spending a weekend in a University town.

S6 : It was clear that something very unusual happened.

P : one evening, they received a visit from an acquaintance, Mr Hilton Soames

Q : on that occasion, he was in a state of great agitation

R : they were staying in furnished rooms, close to the library

S : Mr Soames was a tall, thin man of a nervous and excitable nature

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) RPSQ
(c) PQRS (d) RPQS

32. S1 : The machines that drive modern civilisation derive their power from coal and oil.

S6 : Nuclear energy may also be effectively used in this respect.

P : but they are not inexhaustible

Q : these sources may not be exhausted very soon

R : a time may come when some other sources have to be tapped and utilised

S : power may, of course, be obtained in future from forests, water, wind and withered vegetables

The proper sequence should be

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

33. S1 : The body can never stop.

S6 : It comes from food.

P : to support this endless activity, the body needs all the fuel for action

Q : sometimes, it is more active than at other times, but it is always moving

R : even in the deepest sleep, we must breathe

S : the fuel must come from somewhere

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QRPS (d) SRQP

34. S1 : American idealism is essentially a belief in the idea of progress.

S6 : This sense they have inherited from the English.

P : therefore, he believes that, because of human effort, the future will be better than the past

Q : but if Americans are usually optimistic, they are not wholly unrealistic

R : the Americans tends to view history as a record of human achievement

S : they have some common sense practicality

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PQSR
(c) RPQS (d) PRQS

Directions (Q. Nos. 35-40) *In the questions given below, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. Rearrange these parts which are labelled as P, Q, R and S to produce the **correct sentence**. Choose the among the alternatives.*

2015 (II)

35. His uncle

P : for success in life,

Q : always advised his son,

R : who was a self-made man

S : to depend on his own efforts

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) RQSP
(c) PRSQ (d) QPSR

36. The doctor

P : did not like the behaviour of the patients

Q : who was very competent in his profession

R : when they talked at length

S : about their problems

The proper sequence should be

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

37. P : from leadership in culture

Q : in military situations and in face-to-face small groups

R : leadership has wide range of expressions

S : to leadership in politics

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) RPSQ (d) SQRP

38. He sat

P : glancing occasionally

Q : peering through the window

R : at the figure of the old woman

S : until he was chilled with the cold

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ
(b) QRPS
(c) SPRQ
(d) PRSQ

GENERAL ENGLISH > Jumbled Sentences and Paragraphs

39. After the earthquake tremors, the TV showed a haggard man

P : shaking his fist at the sky

Q : clambering over the ruins

R : and collapsing with a howl of revolt

S : of his house and factory

The proper sequence should be

(a) SRQP (b) QSPR

(c) PQRS (d) RPSQ

40. Everyone

P : acknowledges

Q : when he considers the case calmly

R : who knows you

S : that you have been wronged

The proper sequence should be

(a) RSQP

(b) RPSQ

(c) PQRS

(d) QRPS

> ANSWERS

Rearrangement Exercise

1	a	2	d	3	d	4	c	5	c	6	c	7	c	8	c	9	a	10	c
11	d	12	c	13	a	14	c	15	a	16	d	17	b	18	b	19	b	20	c
21	b	22	c	23	d	24	d	25	b	26	a	27	a	28	c	29	b	30	c
31	c	32	c	33	c	34	b	35	c	36	b	37	b	38	c	39	b	40	b
41	c	42	d	43	a	44	c	45	b	46	d	47	a	48	b	49	c	50	c
51	c	52	a	53	c	54	d	55	a	56	c	57	d	58	d	59	c	60	d
61	b	62	a	63	b	64	d	65	a	66	b	67	a	68	a	69	c	70	b
71	a	72	c	73	a	74	a	75	a	76	d	77	c	78	a	79	b	80	b
81	b	82	a	83	c	84	d	85	c	86	c	87	c	88	c	89	d	90	b

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	b	2	a	3	d	4	b	5	b	6	c	7	d	8	d	9	a	10	b
11	d	12	a	13	a	14	b	15	b	16	b	17	d	18	d	19	d	20	d
21	b	22	b	23	d	24	d	25	a	26	d	27	b	28	b	29	d	30	c
31	b	32	b	33	c	34	c	35	b	36	c	37	c	38	c	39	b	40	b

08

COMPREHENSION

Around 6 to 10 questions based on Comprehension are asked in NDA exam. These questions are based on the given passages. For tips on how to attempt these questions, read the section below.



Verbal comprehension measures your ability to read and understand the written passage. Through the comprehension exercises you are asked to answer questions about the passage.

Answers to the questions based on the reading passage should be only according to the information given in the passage.

If you have information from your own experience and knowledge, you should not use it to answer a question of this type. Even if you think that there is a mistake in the given paragraph, you must still answer the question on the basis of the information given in the passage.

Tips for Attempting Comprehension

1. **Skim** once as rapidly as possible to determine the main idea before you look at the questions. Do not worry about words you do not know at this stage.
2. **Underline the words** that you do not understand to facilitate a complete understanding of the passage. This will enable you to solve the vocabulary questions quickly.
3. **Look through the words carefully** maintain the order in which the questions appear in the test paper. Read intensively the portion relevant to the answer.
4. **Concentrate** on the vocabulary items and find out the meanings of the words you do not know in the context.

Generally, options are tricky or some options are **closely related**. Therefore, analyse the questions and read the options carefully before answering.

Answer strictly on the **basis of the passage** and avoid selecting general answers.



CHECK YOUR COMPREHENSION SKILL

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-41) Read each of the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1

Modern economic theory does not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials, as its approach is to measure everything by means of a money price. Thus, taking various alternative fuels like coal, oil, wood and water-power; the only difference between them recognised by modern economics is relative cost per equivalent unit. The cheapest is automatically the one to be preferred, as to do otherwise would be irrational and uneconomic. From a Buddhist point of view, of course, this will not do since the essential difference between non-renewable fuels like coal and oil on the one hand and renewable sources like wind-power and water-power on the other cannot be simply overlooked.

Non-renewable goods must be used only if their use is indispensable and then only with the greatest care and highest concern for conservation. To use them carelessly or extravagantly, is an act of violence and while complete non-violence may not be possible on this Earth, it is nonetheless a duty of man to aim at the ideal of non-violence in all he does.

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct on the basis of information in the above passage?

1. Buddhist economists totally prohibit the use of non-renewable sources.
2. The attitude of modern economists towards natural resources is uneconomic.
3. Complete non-violence is not possible.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Only 3 | (d) 1 and 3 |

2. The Buddhist viewpoint implies

- (a) conservation should be given the highest consideration
- (b) hydel projects are highly capital intensive
- (c) oil is to be preferred since it does not produce ash
- (d) money economics should govern the choice of energy sources

3. Buddhist economists are not in favour of

- (a) economic development
- (b) world economy being governed by oil prices
- (c) using non-renewable sources indiscriminately
- (d) harnessing wind energy

4. In this passage, the author has tried to

- (a) show that the modern economist is concerned only with costs
- (b) underline the need for conserving natural resources
- (c) differentiate between the two economic philosophies
- (d) explain the impact of oil on the world economy

PASSAGE 2

As society becomes more and more affluent, people would prefer to work shorter hours at their regular employment so that they may enjoy longer hours of leisure during which they can indulge in more congenial activities. They will not like to waste their leisure time performing routine domestic chores, which tend to sap their energy. The idea of a robot slave which would be capable of performing many of these monotonous chores is one that will appeal to many. Already robots are used in mines and factories to perform tasks which are too risky for human beings.

It takes a lot of research by dedicated scientists and sufficient financial backing for a model to be developed to perform a new task. This in turn depends on the number of people who feel the need for a robot to perform these specific tasks. The problem of designing a robot capable of performing various routine tasks around the house is not insurmountable. A domestic robot slave with its own computer and response mechanism and source of power, which can be programmed to perform certain specific tasks, is not an impossibility.

5. In an affluent society, people prefer to work shorter hours because

- (a) they are lazy
- (b) they do not have the strength to work
- (c) they want time to carry out other activities
- (d) they abhor their work

6. Domestic chores

- (a) are welcome by housewives
- (b) are too demanding
- (c) lead to family discord
- (d) are too time consuming

7. Robots are already used in mines and factories to perform

- (a) hazardous tasks
- (b) tasks with greater efficiency than human beings
- (c) tasks which lead to economy in the operations
- (d) tasks which are forbidden by the labour laws

8. Developing a robot capable of performing a new task

- (a) is difficult for the scientists
- (b) is impossible for the scientists
- (c) requires huge capital
- (d) depends on the number of people who require it

PASSAGE 3

The energy crisis has been with us for a long time and will be with us even longer. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear that the world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. The supply of oil can be shut off at whim any time. In any case, the oil wells will run dry in about 30 years. New sources of energy must be found and this will take time. But it is not likely to restore that sense of copious energy availability we had in the past.

9. In the writer's opinion, the energy crisis
- (a) is an outcome of unregulated supply of oil to industries
 - (b) will subside as soon as the Arab oil begins to flow again
 - (c) is very likely to lead to the world war
 - (d) will remain with us for an almost indefinite period of time
10. The phrase 'so fragile a base' refers to the
- (a) current energy crisis in the world
 - (b) uncertainty about the flow of Arab oil
 - (c) delay in finding the new energy sources
 - (d) drying up of the oil wells in future
11. The type of writing in the given passage could be called
- (a) official
 - (b) scientific
 - (c) popular
 - (d) political

PASSAGE 4

All who have gone before you have submitted to the stroke of death. All who come after you shall undergo the same fate. The great and the good, the prince and the peasant, the renowned and the obscure travel alike the road which leads to the grave. At the moment when you expire, thousands throughout the world shall with you, be yielding up their breath. Can that be held to be a great calamity which is common to you with everything that lives on the Earth, which is an event as much according to the course of the nature, as it is that leaves shall fall in autumn or that fruit should drop from the tree when it is fully ripe.

12. Death is a natural phenomenon because
- (a) the moment you die, thousands of people all over the world die with you
 - (b) it is as natural as the fall of leaves of fruits from the trees
 - (c) many people have died in the past
 - (d) the great and the good, the prince and the peasant, the renowned and the obscure, all die
13. The author compares death with the fall of the ripe fruit from a tree to show that death
- (a) occurs in nature also
 - (b) is a kind of fall from a great height
 - (c) gives freedom from the ordeals of life
 - (d) occurs with the achievement of fullness

14. Which one of the following sentences shows that death is a great leveller?
- (a) All who come after you shall undergo the same fate
 - (b) The great and the good, the prince and the peasant, the renowned and the obscure travel alike the road which leads to the grave
 - (c) At the moment when you expire, thousands throughout the world shall with you, be yielding up their breath
 - (d) All who have gone before you have submitted to the stroke of death

PASSAGE 5

I was late bloomer and always envied those people who stood out in high school because I didn't. I learned early on, although, that it's essential to set yourself apart from the group. Life is one struggle after another to succeed, particularly when you're starting out. If your biodata is sitting at the bottom of a pile of junk mail, sometimes a distinctive approach will get you noticed, especially if the competition is fierce.

Once my partner Jerry and I asked the other freelance writers of a TV serial what characters they hated to write for the most. Everybody said the same thing—they disliked writing for the minor characters because they thought that writing for them wouldn't help them to get other jobs. Jerry and I decided that we would write scripts for the minor character because that's what was needed and we needed to set ourselves apart.

In the first script, Jerry and I wrote a school-girl falls in love with a boy in her class. The producers loved the story. And with that one script, Jerry and I were no longer just another comedy-writing team.

15. The author is of the opinion that
- (a) one should be part of the group
 - (b) one should be different from others
 - (c) it is important to do well in high school
 - (d) one should need to the advice of the seniors
16. The author had been
- (a) into advertising business
 - (b) a comedy writer
 - (c) a music director
 - (d) a news reader
17. According to the author,
- (a) one should be very meticulous in preparing his biodata
 - (b) competition in the job-market is very fierce
 - (c) one should follow a conservative approach in preparing his biodata
 - (d) one should try to get noticed by being innovative
18. Jerry and the author wrote scripts for the minor characters
- (a) to realise their creative potential
 - (b) to earn more money
 - (c) to establish a different image
 - (d) because they did not have enough work

PASSAGE 6

Wind-power has obvious advantage as it is non-polluting, causes no ecological imbalance, requires no throughput fuel and has extremely low gestation period. After almost a decade of sporadic growth, wind energy finally seems to be stepping out from shadows of alternative technology into the commercial mainstream, worldwide. Even though, India now has an installed base of just over 1600 MW, this is nothing compared to countries such as Germany which meets around 20% of its energy requirements from wind energy.

Wind-power offers long-term price stability too. Not only are generation costs of such projects low, the capital expenditure is comparable to fossil fuel based stations. Wind-power plants have low operating and maintenance costs. Long-term economics work out to be quite favourable for the wind energy. Infact, it is being seen as a solution to sustainable development. By the end of 2001, the installed wind-power was almost 25000 MW.

19. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Wind-power plants take a long time to get commissioned
 - (b) Maintenance cost of wind-power plants is high
 - (c) Wind-power plants lead to violent vibrations
 - (d) Wind-power plants require no fuel
20. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Installation of wind-power is resisted by environmentalists
 - (b) Generation cost of wind-power plants is high
 - (c) Installation cost of wind-power plants is much higher than of fossil fuel based plants
 - (d) Wind-power is now being commercially harnessed
21. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) In Germany, 25000 MW of electricity is generated by using wind-power
 - (b) Wind-power plants offer no price stability
 - (c) Wind-power is economically viable on long-term basis
 - (d) In America, 20% of the power requirements are met through wind-power

PASSAGE 7

Personally, I have been very fortunate and almost inevitably, I have received courtesy from my own countrymen as well as from the English. Even my goalers and the policemen, from place to place have been kind to me and much of the bitterness of conflict and the sting of goal-life has been toned down because of this human touch. It was not surprising that my own countrymen should treat me so for I had gained a measure of notoriety and popularity among them. Even for Englishmen, I was an individual and not merely one of the mass and I imagine the fact that I had received my education in England, brought me nearer to them.

22. The phrase 'almost inevitably' in this passage means
- (a) without precedence
 - (b) unexpectedly
 - (c) invariably
 - (d) considerably
23. The writer is of the opinion that the bitterness of conflict has been toned down because of
- (a) the adversary's courteous behaviour
 - (b) the adversary's diplomatic behaviour
 - (c) his good behaviour
 - (d) the writer being close to the Englishmen
24. The writer's own countrymen treated him with love and regard because of
- (a) a human touch in their nature
 - (b) his good political work
 - (c) his courage and generosity
 - (d) his widespread popularity among the masses

PASSAGE 8

English is generally acknowledged to be the world's most important language. It is perhaps worth trying to understand briefly the basis for that evaluation. There are after all thousands of languages in the world and each seems to be uniquely important to those who speak it as their native language, the language they acquired at their mother's knee. But there are some objective standards to judge their relative importance.

One criterion is the number of speakers of the language. A second is the extent to which a language is geographically dispersed : in how many continents and countries is it used or its knowledge necessary? A third is its functional load : how extensive is the range of purposes for which it is used? In particular, to what extent is it the medium for highly valued cultural manifestations such as science or literature? A fourth is the economic and political influence of the native speakers of the language.

25. The author wants to evaluate the importance of the English language because it is
- (a) the language of the Britishers
 - (b) studied as second language in India
 - (c) the most useful language of the world
 - (d) used in many countries
26. The speakers of every language
- (a) consider their language as the most important
 - (b) do not like other languages
 - (c) treat all the languages alike
 - (d) want to learn English
27. The writer's evaluation of the importance of the English language is based on
- (a) general notions
 - (b) linguistic assumptions
 - (c) subjective feelings
 - (d) objective criteria

PASSAGE 9

The spectre of unemployment is looming large on almost every graduate with a general purpose degree. This education has very little relevance to life and therefore, the young generation is getting frustrated. If we look deeper into the problems of extremism and terrorism, perhaps unemployment and frustration of young people is one of the chief reasons for this malaise. The most dangerous trend is the growing violence in the human heart. The first task of every university is to ensure that violence to each other does not become the new human culture. The sociologists have a lot to contribute by analysing the thought processes of the young persons and evolving the remedial measures.

28. The young generation is getting frustrated because
(a) they have taken general purpose degrees
(b) they remain unemployed
(c) they are drawn to terrorism
(d) there is violence around them
29. Enormous responsibility to comprehend the problems of young generation lies with
(a) the press and TV media
(b) our political leaders
(c) the sociologists
(d) education administrators
30. The increase in violence in our society is
(a) a sign of revolutionary zeal
(b) the result of modern system of education
(c) the urge to surpass others in life
(d) the result of frustration in life

PASSAGE 10

There is a natural tendency in every animate being to resent restrictions. If you block the growth of a plant, it will try to pierce through the blockade. If you enclose a worm or fish in a glass jar, you will find it restlessly moving hither and thither to find a way out. Similarly, if you confine a bird or an animal in a cage or a room, you will find it gets constantly trying to break through the cage or the room in a fit of escape. Only when it gets tired or identifies itself with the environment of the prison, it will sit silent. Thus, the urge to be free is inborn in all animate beings. It gets suppressed only on its identification with the situation. The urge to be free is also reason present in inanimate objects but it is latent and ultimately gets fulfilled. It is for this reason that matter constantly changes its shape. The change is in a way a fulfillment of that urge.

31. The natural tendency among the living beings is to
(a) submit to the circumstances
(b) strive for freedom
(c) place restrictions in the way of others
(d) create blockades

32. A worm in a glass jar first tries to
(a) adjust itself (b) break the jar
(c) move out of it (d) ignore the change
33. An animal will sit quietly in a cage after it has
(a) eaten well
(b) struggled enough
(c) identified itself with the changed circumstances
(d) given up hope of freedom
34. Matter constantly changes its shape because it
(a) is inanimate
(b) also has an urge to be free
(c) is moulded into different shapes by men
(d) has not soul

PASSAGE 11

If you want your mate to stop guessing about your feelings and motives, you have to be prepared to reveal yourself. And in order to reveal yourself, you have to know yourself profoundly. You can't talk openly and honestly with your mate until you have tried being honest with yourself first. Take time off to be alone. Use that time not simply to engage in passive meditation, but to carry on an active inner dialogue with yourself. Between the person you think you are and the inner you that operates at gut level. Communicating with yourself involves revelation, self-analysis and re-evaluation. Change is impossible otherwise. No architect in any field will attempt to make new plans without assessing the present situation. So too, each of us can and must make an assessment of our own assets or liabilities.

35. Your mate shall stop guessing about your feelings when
(a) you are honest (b) you know yourself
(c) he reveals himself to you (d) you talk openly
36. You can talk openly and honestly to your mate only when you
(a) reveal your emotions and feelings
(b) are honest with him
(c) do not engage yourself in passive meditation
(d) are honest with yourself
37. You should take time off to be alone so that
(a) you talk to yourself
(b) you engage yourself in passive meditation
(c) your motives and feelings are clear
(d) you do not change yourself
38. No architect plans without assessing the present situation because
(a) each of us can and must make an assessment
(b) self-analysis and re-evaluation are necessary factors for him
(c) change is impossible otherwise
(d) no assessment of our own assets or liabilities is possible

PASSAGE 12

There is a widely held but mistaken belief that meetings are for solving the problems and making the decisions. For a start, the number of people attending a meeting tends to be inversely proportional to their collective ability to reach conclusions and make decisions. And these are the least important elements. Instead hours are spent in side issues, playing elaborate games with one another.

39. According to the author, meetings
- (a) are a waste of time
 - (b) help to solve problems
 - (c) are a form of playing elaborate games
 - (d) allow decisions to be made

40. The words that show that many people believe meetings are important are
- (a) widely held
 - (b) collective ability
 - (c) number of people
 - (d) solving problems
41. The author believes in the sanctity of holding meetings for
- (a) practical value
 - (b) transactional features
 - (c) collective opinion
 - (d) decision-making

✓ QUESTIONS FROM NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-29) Read each of the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

2012 (I)

PASSAGE 1

Even in the most primitive societies, the great majority of people satisfy a large part of their material needs by exchanging goods and services. Very few people indeed can make for themselves everything they need—all their food, their clothes, their housing, their tools. Ever since men started living in communities, they have been satisfying their needs by means of specialisation and exchange; increasingly each individual has concentrated on what he can do best and has produced more of the special goods or services in which he has concentrated, than he can consume himself. The surplus he has exchanged with other members of the community, acquiring in exchange the things he needs that others have produced.

1. According to the passage, the great majority of people can satisfy their needs today by
- (a) providing things for themselves
 - (b) exchanging goods and services
 - (c) concentrating on what they can do best
 - (d) individual specialisation
2. Exchange of goods becomes possible only when
- (a) there is no specialisation
 - (b) goods are produced in surplus
 - (c) primitive societies become modern
 - (d) individuals make things for themselves
3. Specialisation and exchange began when men started
- (a) big industries
 - (b) concentrating on their work
 - (c) producing things for individual use
 - (d) living in communities

4. Exchange of goods and services becomes necessary because
- (a) man is a social being
 - (b) reciprocity is the law of life
 - (c) trade and commerce are means of progress
 - (d) we cannot produce everything we need for ourselves

PASSAGE 2

What interests many people is the possibility of finding an Earth-like planet and many science fiction stories have been woven around the possibility of there existing a planet somewhere in the universe which is an exact replica of the Earth. There are too many variable quantities for this to be a possibility worth considering. What is possible, if planetary systems are common as they seem to be, is the existence of planets where the conditions are similar to conditions on the Earth and to which our form of life could rapidly adapt. If life had gained a foothold on such a planet, it is possible that life closely paralleling our own planet could have developed.

What sorts of conditions is necessary for life as we know it to develop? First of all, of course a suitable planetary body is essential. Given this, then two vital conditions must be satisfied. The temperature must be neither too hot nor too cold, since intense heat breaks down organic molecules and severe cold prevents activity from going on. Too much short-wave radiation also upsets living organisms. The other prerequisite is a suitable atmosphere sufficiently dense to give protection from radiation and meteorites and containing oxygen and water vapour in reasonable quantities.

5. This passage suggests that there
 (a) cannot be another planet like the Earth
 (b) are other planets like the Earth mentioned only in stories
 (c) may be other planets like the Earth in this universe
 (d) is a planet which is exactly like the Earth
6. The hypothesis about the possibility of planets parallel to the Earth gets its strength from the fact that
 (a) the scientists have discovered them
 (b) books have been written about them
 (c) the planetary system exists
 (d) many people have shown interest in it
7. The statement, 'If life had gained a foothold on such a planet' means that
 (a) if there is life on the planet, it would be like ours
 (b) if we go there, we can develop it like this Earth
 (c) even if we try, we cannot go and live there
 (d) it is impossible for life to develop there

PASSAGE 3

'The doctor's coming in a minute, Inspector', said Miss Smith.

'Yes, thank you for phoning, Miss Smith. It was very kind of you the lady's name is Mrs West, you say,'

'Yes, that's right.' 'And what about Mr West?'

'Doctor West, Inspector.'

'Oh, I see Well, Doctor West, then. 'Do you know where he is?'

'Not exactly, Inspector. He never told Mrs West where he was going. You see, they hated each other.'

'What do you mean?'

'Well, Doctor West thought that Mrs West was in love with another man and everyone knows Doctor West went to see another woman'.

8. The conversation appears to be taking place
 (a) in a street where an accident has just occurred
 (b) in a hotel where Mrs West suddenly became ill
 (c) in Mrs West's house where the police are enquiring into lady's murder
 (d) in Mrs West's house where a theft has taken place the night before
9. The questions the Inspector asks are
 (a) inquisitive (b) foolish
 (c) disturbing (d) searching
10. 'You see, they hated each other.' 'What do you mean?' The Inspector seems
 (a) to know Doctor West's secret
 (b) surprised to get the information
 (c) not to have understood Miss Smith
 (d) not impressed by Miss Smith's information

2012 (II)

PASSAGE 4

There was a farewell ceremony on her last day at school, to which my parents and I were invited. It was a touching ceremony in a solemn kind of way. The City Corporation sent a representative and so did the two main political parties. There were many speeches and my grandmother was garlanded by a girl from every class. Then the head girl, a particular favourite of hers, unveiled the farewell present the girls had bought for her by subscription. It was a large marble model of the Taj Mahal; it had a bulb inside and could be lit up like a table lamp. My grandmother made a speech too but she couldn't finish it properly, for she began to cry before she got to the end of it and to stop to wipe away her tears. I turned away when she began dabbing at her eyes with a huge green handkerchief and discovered, to my surprise, that many of the girls sitting around me were wiping their eyes too. I was very jealous, I remember. I had always taken it for granted that it was my own special right to love her; I did not know how to cope with the discovery that my right had been infringed by a whole school.

11. The farewell ceremony described in the passage is for the
 (a) author's mother used to teach at his/her school
 (b) mother of head girl teaching at her school
 (c) grandmother of head girl no longer teaching at her school
 (d) grandmother of the author who used to teach at his/her school
12. The farewell ceremony made everyone feel
 (a) sad
 (b) unhappy
 (c) happy
 (d) bad
13. Before the writer attended the ceremony, he/she had thought
 (a) he/she was the only child who loved his/her grandmother
 (b) all the girls in the school loved his/her grandmother
 (c) only a few girls in the school loved his/her grandmother
 (d) only the headgirl loved her grandmother

PASSAGE 5

It is no doubt true that we cannot go through life without sorrow. There can be no sunshine without shadow, we must not complain that roses have thorns but rather be grateful that thorns bear flowers. Our existence here is so complex that we must expect much sorrow and suffering. Yet, it is certain that no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it. The world is like a looking glass; if you smile, it smiles; if you frown, it frowns back. Always try, then, to look at the bright side of things. There are some persons whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine and brightens the whole room. Life has been described as a comedy to those who think and a tragedy to those who feel.

14. The author says that we cannot go through life without sorrow because
 (a) it is our fate (b) we are always discontented
 (c) life is a tragedy (d) human life is very complex

- 15.** According to the author, no man can be discontented with the world if he
 (a) is determined to be happy
 (b) is sincere in discharging his duties
 (c) has a healthy attitude to life
 (d) likes sunshine
- 16.** The expression 'Life is a tragedy to those who feel' means that it is a tragedy to those who
 (a) think about the world
 (b) believe in fate
 (c) do not understand the world
 (d) are sensitive and emotional
- 17.** The author says, "There are some persons whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine and brightens the whole room". The reason for this is that, they
 (a) have the capacity to love
 (b) talk more of roses and less of thorns
 (c) are happy and spread happiness
 (d) look good and behave well
- 18.** What is the author's message in this passage?
 (a) Look at the bright side of things
 (b) Our existence is so complex
 (c) The world is a looking glass
 (d) Expect much sorrow and suffering

2013 (II)

PASSAGE 6

It has often been said that the scale of natural phenomena in India and her total dependence on the monsoon, have helped to form the character of her people. Even today, major disasters, such as flood, famine and plague are hard to check and in older times, their control was almost impossible. Many other ancient civilisations, such as those of the Greeks, Romans and Chinese had to contend with hard winters, which encouraged sturdiness and resourcefulness. India, on the other hand, was blessed by a bounteous nature, who demanded little of man in return for sustenance, but in her terrible anger could not be appeased by any human effort. Hence, it has been suggested, the Indian character has tended to quietism, accepting fortune and misfortune alike without complaint.

- 19.** The author's main argument is
 (a) description of natural phenomena of India
 (b) unpredictability of Indian monsoon
 (c) correlation between the climate and the character of the inhabitants of a region
 (d) hardships caused by natural calamities

- 20.** Which one of the following civilisations did not have to face hardships due to bad winter?
 (a) Indian (b) Greeks
 (c) Chinese (d) Romans
- 21.** The expression 'India, on the other hand, was blessed by a bounteous nature ' means
 (a) Indian soil is fertile
 (b) India is a land of flora and fauna
 (c) Indian people have been rewarded more generously by nature in proportion to their efforts
 (d) Indian soil is suited for growing a variety of crops
- 22.** Which trait of Indian character has been formed by the monsoon?
 (a) Fatalism (b) Sturdiness
 (c) Asceticism (d) Epicureanism

2014 (I)

PASSAGE 7

In a free country, the man who reaches the position of leader is usually one of outstanding character and ability. Moreover, it is usually possible to foresee that he will reach such a position, since early in life one can see his qualities of character. But this is not always true in the case of a dictator, often he reaches his position of power through chance, very often through the unhappy state of his country. It is possible that Hitler would never have become the leader of Germany if that country had not been driven to despair.

- 23.** In a free country, one who becomes a leader
 (a) must be of outstanding character and ability
 (b) must show qualities of character from an early age
 (c) is generally of a remarkable character and ability
 (d) must see that his country is free from despair
- 24.** Hitler became a leader because
 (a) he exhibited leadership qualities
 (b) Germany was a free country
 (c) Germany was in despair
 (d) Germans wanted a dictator
- 25.** The passage seems to suggest that
 (a) despair sometimes leads to dictatorship
 (b) Hitler was no leader
 (c) a leader is chosen only by a free country
 (d) a leader foresees his future position

PASSAGE 8

The dog is a very intelligent animal and it can be trained for many duties. Some dogs work with the police and the army as sentries and trackers and there are medals that are awarded to dogs for bravery in action. Other dogs act as seeing-eyes for the blind and some breeds are specially trained for rescue work among mountains and snow. Jobs like herding sheep and cattle and guarding homes are also done by them. Whenever man lives and works in the Arctic Circle, in the desert, in the jungle, in the moors or mountains, the dog is his faithful companion and help. A common mongrel may possess these qualities just as much as the aristocratic bloodhound.

- 26.** The passage tells us that dogs
 (a) can be trained to do different kinds of work
 (b) are capable of difficult work
 (c) are of different types
 (d) alone are a great help to man

- 27.** Medals are awarded to some dogs for
 (a) their brave deeds
 (b) working with the police
 (c) serving as sentries
 (d) being able to perform difficult work

- 28.** The passage implies that
 (a) only dogs are faithful but not man
 (b) man would have felt helpless without dogs
 (c) the dog has certain qualities that make it man's trustworthy companion
 (d) dogs can do almost anything

- 29.** The phrase 'aristocratic bloodhound' in the passage means
 (a) the dog kept by wealthy people
 (b) a pedigree dog
 (c) a dog fond of blood
 (d) any big dog

ANSWERS

Check Your Comprehension Skill

1	c	2	a	3	c	4	b	5	c	6	b	7	a	8	d	9	d	10	b
11	d	12	b	13	d	14	b	15	b	16	b	17	d	18	c	19	d	20	d
21	c	22	c	23	a	24	d	25	c	26	a	27	d	28	b	29	c	30	d
31	b	32	c	33	c	34	b	35	d	36	d	37	a	38	c	39	c	40	a
41	c																		

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	b	2	b	3	d	4	d	5	b	6	c	7	a	8	b	9	a	10	b
11	d	12	a	13	a	14	d	15	b	16	d	17	c	18	a	19	c	20	a
21	c	22	a	23	c	24	c	25	a	26	a	27	a	28	c	29	b		