

NDA / NA

National Defence Academy /
Naval Academy

GENERAL
ABILITY TEST:
ENGLISH

QUESTION PAPER
2025 (I)

Time: 50 min

Total Marks: 200

Instructions

1. This Test Booklet contains **50** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answer). You will select the response that you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response that you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
2. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See the directions in the Answer Sheet.
3. All items carry equal marks.
4. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to the various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions.
5. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as a penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

Directions : Each of the following items in this consists of a sentence, the parts, of which have been jumbled. Three parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. The parts are rearranged in four sequence, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to select the most appropriate option that sequence the parts correctly and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

1. participate in the function
P

many of the people who had come to
Q

the auditorium was over-crowded
R

could not find a seat because
S

- (a) PRQS (b) PQRS
(c) QPSR (d) SPRQ

lay outside her existing life

2. P

she knew that the answer
Q

somewhere in the back of her mind
R

to her question about life
S

(a) R P Q S

(b) Q S P R

(c) Q P S R

(d) R Q S P

3. works of literature
P

inside the pages of all good
Q

lies the truth about some of
R

the more challenging question posed by humanity
S

(a) P R Q S

(b) Q P R S

(c) Q P S R

(d) R P S Q

4. takes on account of its economic successes
P

to address continuing social inequality
Q

for every stride of progress any nation
R

it takes two back if it is unable
S

(a) P R Q S

(b) Q P R S

(c) R P S Q

(d) R P Q S

5. the book value of a loan or
P

an intangible asset over a set period of time
Q

used to periodically lower

R

amortisation is an accounting technique

S

- (a) S R P Q (b) R S P Q
(c) S R Q P (d) R P S Q

Directions : The following items have a blank space followed by four options. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

6. There is more than to get the job done.
(a) one way (b) one ways
(c) any ways (d) any way
7. The class decided to organise
(a) picnic (b) a picnic
(c) picnics (d) the picnic
8. The accused before the judge.
(a) tried (b) was trial
(c) sat trial (d) stood trial
9. The manner in which the demolitions have been carried out scrutiny by the High Court.
(a) was under (b) under
(c) is under (d) however under
10. I consider the opinions of all stakeholders before taking a final decision.
(a) will not (b) have
(c) will (d) shall

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

11. your transfer request is concerned, we'll be discussing it at the next meeting.
(a) As far as (b) To begin
(c) By the way (d) Talking about
12. did you know Ravi has a new job?
(a) For one thing (b) By the way
(c) In the first place (d) As a result
13. the wind, it was getting stronger, and I was getting colder.
(a) To begin with (b) By the way
(c) First of all (d) Speaking of
14. what are you doing in my room?
(a) On the other hand (b) Excuse me
(c) Look there (d) Eventually
15. an happy childhood leads to criminal behaviour.
(a) Still if (b) Even somewhat
(c) In some cases (d) In progression

16. the problem is nothing but a wrong assumption about processes.

(a) In the meanwhile (b) Somewhat
(c) Engagingly (d) In other words

17. Many,, hesitate to publicly broach such questions for fear of nurturing discrimination.

(a) understandably (b) despite
(c) until (d) of course

18. one notes that in the nineteenth century an important development of reflection and questioning gained momentum.

(a) Particularly speaking
(b) Generally speaking
(c) Otherwise
(d) Of course

19. the situation has completely transformed over the past few years.

(a) Somewhat (b) Believably
(c) Thus (d) Predominantly

20. the committee is of the opinion that all academic matters will be discussed in the Executive Body Meeting.

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

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

21. Cynosure :

(a) Person or thing that causes a change.
(b) Person or thing that attracts a lot of attention.
(c) Person or thing regarded as exact copy.
(d) Person or animal that lives in a particular place.

22. Coeval:

(a) Person of roughly the same age.
(b) Person or organisation that cooperates with others.
(c) Person employed to drive a private car.
(d) Person employed in taking.

23. Retrogression :

(a) Sudden sharp drop in price.
(b) Reverse pressure.
(c) Return to earlier state.
(d) Sudden occurrence of a past event.

24. Imprest :

(a) Surprise attack by people.
(b) Money used to manage small expense.
(c) Sudden occurrence of laughter.
(d) Sudden increase in activity.

25. Turgid :

- (a) Determined or loyal
- (b) Dirty or untidy
- (c) Swollen or distended
- (d) Excited or upset

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

26. The Constitution of India ensures proportionate representation from all regions.

- (a) balanced
- (b) partial
- (c) unlikely
- (d) suffragette

27. There is a feeling of disenchantment among the members of the group.

- (a) delight
- (b) disappointment
- (c) idealism
- (d) unrelenting

28. She believed that it was imminent that he would be chosen as the leader of the group.

- (a) timely
- (b) distant
- (c) unlikely
- (d) inevitable

29. The brave soldiers left an indelible impression on the people of the land.

- (a) permanent
- (b) fleeting
- (c) hilarious
- (d) eradicable

30. The manager always provides instantaneous replied to all queries.

- (a) immediate
- (b) delayed
- (c) deliberate
- (d) unwanted

Directions : In this section each item consists of six sentences that comprise a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The sequence of the middle four sentences has been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Q P R S
- (b) S P Q R
- (c) S Q R P
- (d) S Q P R

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

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

P : The importance of roads has been recognised in India since the ancient times.

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

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

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

- (a) Q P R S
- (b) S P Q R
- (c) P Q R S
- (d) P R S Q

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) P R S Q
- (b) S P Q R
- (c) P R Q S
- (d) S Q R S

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Q S R P (b) S P Q R
(c) P Q R S (d) P Q S R

35. S1 : Our Constitution reminds us of the necessity of representation in a large democracy.

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

P : This is why election become important.

Q : Therefore, representatives are elected by the people.

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

S : All citizens cannot participate in taking every decision.

- (a) Q S R P (b) S P Q R
(c) P Q S R (d) S Q P R

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

36. Convert from direct speech to indirect speech : Charu said to her friend, "I want you to be here at 6:00 p.m. tomorrow for the meeting".

- (a) Charu told her friend that she wanted her to be there at 6:00 p.m. the next day for the meeting.
(b) Charu told her friend that she wanted her to be there at 6:00 p.m. tomorrow for the meeting.
(c) Charu requested her friend that she wanted her to be there at 6:00 p.m. tomorrow for the meeting.
(d) Charu told her friend that she will want her to be here at 6:00 p.m. the next day for the meeting.

37. Convert from direct speech to indirect speech : Nitin said to his brother, "What a beautiful painting it is"?

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

- (d) Nitin asked his brother whether it was beautiful painting.

38. Convert from indirect speech to direct speech : The teacher asked her students why they had been quiet in the previous class.

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

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

39. Which one of the following sentences is correct?

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

40. Which one of following sentence is correct?

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

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

41. Confident and Confidant

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

42. Broke and Brook

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

43. Accept and Except

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

44. Accord and Accrued

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

45. Guarantee and Warranty

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

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

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

such people are bilingual or multilingual, and converse with outsiders in lingua franca, it may take a while before linguists come to realise that there is an ethnic language there at all.

46. Which one of the following is NOT the reason for the difficulty in estimating the number of language of the world ?

- (a) New language continue to be discovered.
- (b) There are still unexplored regions.
- (c) New language are considered a dialect of a known language.
- (d) People who speak the language do not claim their language.

47. Which one of following is a way to establish the discovery of a new language?

- (a) By establishing contact over a period of time with speakers of the language.
- (b) By finding the similarities of the language with other languages.
- (c) By comparing with the lingua franca of the region.
- (d) By conducting a survey of all languages of the region.

48. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Language surveys have been conducted by all nations.
- (b) There is hardly any language to be discovered in the world.
- (c) All the languages are either complete language or dialects of other major languages.
- (d) No new language needs to be discovered since all languages are known to the world.

49. "The people may be known, but the identity of their language may not be", means

- (a) People are recognised as different ethnic group but not necessarily their language.
- (b) People are recognised as different ethnic group and their language is recognised.
- (c) People are not recognised as different ethnic group, and so are their languages.
- (d) Because the people are not from different ethnic groups and their language is recognised.

50. Which one of the following words from passage means 'come to be known' ?

- (a) transpire
- (b) lingua franca
- (c) straight
- (d) variant

Answer Key

| Q. No | Answer Key | Topic's Name | Chapter's Name |
|-------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | c | Sentence rearrangement | Reasoning |
| 2 | b | Sentence rearrangement | Reasoning |
| 3 | b | Sentence rearrangement | Reasoning |
| 4 | c | Sentence rearrangement | Reasoning |
| 5 | a | Sentence rearrangement | Reasoning |
| 6 | a | Fill in the blanks | Grammar |
| 7 | b | Fill in the blanks | Grammar |
| 8 | d | Fill in the blanks | Grammar |
| 9 | c | Fill in the blanks | Grammar |
| 10 | d | Fill in the blanks | Grammar |
| 11 | a | Expressions | Grammar |
| 12 | b | Expressions | Grammar |
| 13 | d | Expressions | Grammar |
| 14 | b | Expressions | Grammar |
| 15 | c | Expressions | Grammar |
| 16 | d | Expressions | Grammar |
| 17 | a | Expressions | Grammar |
| 18 | b | Expressions | Grammar |
| 19 | c | Expressions | Grammar |
| 20 | a | Expressions | Grammar |
| 21 | b | Word meaning | Vocabulary |
| 22 | a | Word meaning | Vocabulary |
| 23 | c | Word meaning | Vocabulary |
| 24 | b | Word meaning | Vocabulary |
| 25 | c | Word meaning | Vocabulary |
| 26 | b | Synonyms | Vocabulary |
| 27 | b | Synonyms | Vocabulary |
| 28 | d | Synonyms | Vocabulary |
| 29 | a | Synonyms | Vocabulary |
| 30 | a | Synonyms | Vocabulary |
| 31 | c | Ordering of sentences | Reasoning |
| 32 | d | Ordering of sentences | Reasoning |
| 33 | a | Ordering of sentences | Reasoning |
| 34 | d | Ordering of sentences | Reasoning |
| 35 | d | Ordering of sentences | Reasoning |
| 36 | a | Direct/Indirect speech | Grammar |
| 37 | b | Direct/Indirect speech | Grammar |
| 38 | b | Direct/Indirect speech | Grammar |
| 39 | a | Direct/Indirect speech | Grammar |
| 40 | a | Direct/Indirect speech | Grammar |
| 41 | a | Word pairs | Vocabulary (Homophones) |
| 42 | b | Word pairs | Vocabulary (Homophones) |
| 43 | c | Word pairs | Vocabulary (Homophones) |
| 44 | d | Word pairs | Vocabulary (Homophones) |
| 45 | c | Word pairs | Vocabulary (Homophones) |
| 46 | d | Comprehension | Reading passage |
| 47 | a | Comprehension | Reading passage |
| 48 | c | Comprehension | Reading passage |
| 49 | a | Comprehension | Reading passage |
| 50 | a | Comprehension | Reading passage |

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct order begins with "Q" to introduce the subject, i.e., many people who came to the function. "P" follows to explain what they came for, which is to participate in the function. "S" describes the problem, that they couldn't find a seat, and "R" explains why—due to the overcrowded auditorium. This makes **QPSR** the correct sequence.
2. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The sentence starts with "Q," where the speaker knows the answer to her questions. "S" follows, asserting that the answer is related to life. "P" then explains that the answer lies outside her existing life, and "R" concludes by specifying that the answer resides in the back of her mind. The correct sequence is **QSPR**.
3. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The sentence starts with "Q," introducing the idea that inside the pages of good literature lies the truth. "P" follows to specify the type of literature being discussed. "R" then explains what the literature reveals—truth about challenging questions posed by humanity. Finally, "S" elaborates on those questions. Therefore, the correct sequence is **QPRS**.
4. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The sentence begins with "R," with the mention of a nation making progress, "P" follows by highlighting the kind of progress—economic success. "S" then explains a setback: two steps back if social inequality isn't addressed. "Q" concludes with the core issue—addressing ongoing inequality. This sequence logically presents the contrast between progress and setbacks, making **RPSQ** correct.
5. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The sentence starts with "S," defining amortisation as an accounting technique. "R" follows, while explaining its purpose—to reduce value over time. "P" then introduces what is being reduced, such as the book-value of a loan. "Q" completes the idea by adding that it can also apply to intangible assets over a period. Hence, **SRPQ** is correct.
6. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct phrase is "more than one way," a common expression meaning there are multiple solutions or approaches to a problem. It is grammatically correct and idiomatic. "Any way" is incorrect here because it doesn't fit the structure of the phrase naturally.
7. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Here, "a picnic" does justice to the requirement of the blank because "picnic" is a singular countable noun and requires an article "a" before it. The class decides to organise any / a certain picnic. Therefore, indefinite article suits the need of the sentence.
8. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The phrase "stood trial" is a legal idiom meaning someone faced formal judicial proceedings. "Sat trial" and "was trial" are grammatically incorrect. "Tried" could work in another context, but not for appearing in court; thus, "stood trial" is correct.
9. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "Is under scrutiny" is the correct grammatical structure in present tense, showing that the High Court is currently examining the demolitions. Here, the demolitions must have occurred in recent past (as seen in the use of "have"), so present tense does justice to the blank. The verb "is" agrees with the singular subject "manner." Other options like just "under" or "was under" are either incomplete or in past tense.
10. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: "Shall" is used to express a strong intention or commitment, especially in formal contexts. Here, it shows the speaker's determination to consider everyone's opinions before deciding. It's more appropriate than "have," which implies obligation, or "will," which is more casual and less formal in tone.
11. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The phrase "As far as your transfer request is concerned" is a formal way to introduce the topic. It narrows the focus of the sentence to a specific matter before providing details.
12. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "By the way" introduces a new but slightly off-topic piece of information. Here, it brings up a casual question about Ravi's new job, which is not directly related to the previous context.
13. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The sentence is connecting the topic of "the wind" to something previously mentioned. "Speaking of" is the correct discourse marker to continue discussing or linking to the current subject.
14. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "Excuse me" is used when politely getting someone's attention or interrupting. In this context, it fits naturally as someone is politely trying to ask a question about what the other person is doing.
15. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The phrase "In some cases" is appropriate here because the sentence is

- making a non-universal statement. It shows that an unhappy childhood can lead to criminal behaviour, but not always. This softens the claim and introduces a generalisation accurately, making it the best fit.
16. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: "In other words" is used to rephrase or clarify a statement, which is exactly what this sentence is doing. It simplifies or restates a more complex idea. The sentence aims to explain the problem more clearly, so this discourse marker fits perfectly.
17. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Understandably" expresses that the hesitation is reasonable or expected given the context of fearing discrimination. It shows sympathy toward those who avoid discussing sensitive topics. Other options either don't match the tone or break the sentence structure, making "understandably" the most appropriate choice.
18. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "Generally speaking" emphasises a broad observation. In this case, it draws attention to a broader historical development in the nineteenth century.
19. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "Thus" is used to show a conclusion or result. It indicates that the situation has changed as a consequence of earlier developments. The word fits logically and grammatically. Other options like "Somewhat" or "Predominantly" do not match the idea of a complete transformation.
20. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Hence" is appropriate because the sentence expresses a formal opinion or decision likely based on earlier reasoning. It acts as a connector showing result or conclusion. "Although" would require a second clause to complete the contrast, making it unsuitable by its own here.
21. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "Cynosure" refers to someone or something that is the centre of admiration or attention. It comes from the Greek word for the North Star, which is a guiding point. The other options refer to unrelated ideas like change or copying, which do not fit the meaning.
22. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Coeval" means a person or thing that existed at the same time as another, usually of the same age or period. It comes from Latin roots meaning "of the same age." Option (b) implies co-operation but not age, which changes the meaning entirely.
23. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "Retrogression" means going backward to a worse or more primitive condition. It describes decline or regression, often in behaviour, development or quality. A sudden drop in price Option (a) or reverse pressure Option (b) are specific effects but don't capture the full meaning of the word.
24. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: An "imprest" is a small sum of money given in advance to cover minor expenses, especially in business settings. It's usually replenished regularly. Options like "surprise attack" or "laughter" are unrelated to finance and misrepresent the actual meaning of the term.
25. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "Turgid" literally means swollen, especially due to fluid. It can also be used figuratively to describe overly complex or pompous writing. Other options such as "determined", "dirty" or "upset" do not relate to the physical or stylistic qualities implied by "turgid."
26. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "Proportionate" means corresponding in size or amount to something else. "Partial" is the closest in meaning here, implying a share or part, as in partial representation. "Balanced" implies fairness, not quantity. "Unlikely" and "suffragette" are unrelated.
27. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "Disenchantment" refers to the loss of belief or disappointment after being let down. It conveys a sense of disillusionment, which aligns closely with "disappointment". Other options like "delight", "idealism" and "unrelenting" do not match the negative sentiment.
28. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: "Imminent" means something that is about to happen very soon and cannot be avoided. The most appropriate synonym is "inevitable", which conveys a sense of something certain to occur. "Timely" doesn't capture the urgency or certainty. "Delayed" and "deliberate" are opposite in meaning.
29. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Indelible" means something that cannot be removed or forgotten. "Permanent" is the best synonym here. "Fleeting", "hilarious" and "eradicable" either contradict the meaning or are irrelevant in this context.
30. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Instantaneous" means occurring instantly or without delay. The correct synonym is "immediate". "Delayed" and "deliberate" imply slowness or intentionality, and "unwanted" does not fit the meaning at all.
31. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct sequence is **SQRP**. The passage begins with the idea that non-renewable resources cannot be replaced easily (S1). Sentence **S** continues by stating they are finite. **Q** builds on this by highlighting the temporary nature of even abundant mineral deposits. **R** logically follows, explaining the difficulties of extraction. **P** then discusses the rising costs and irreplacability, which coherently leads to the concluding idea of sustainable use in S6.
32. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct sequence is **PRSQ**. The paragraph begins with S1 claiming that India is one of the largest road networks in the world. **P** validates this by taking us back to importance of roads in India since the ancient times. **R** validates the claim in the examples of Ashoka and Chandragupta, who built roads for easy transportation of goods and people. **S** follows the chronology till the time when road was as

an important activity in the late medieval period. Q showcases another great example- the Grand Trunk Road. This is elucidated in S6.

33. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct sequence is PRSQ. S1 introduces national highways and their significance. P follows, explaining their importance during congestion. R supports this with a fact that they carry 40% of total traffic. S stresses the need for proper maintenance due to this heavy usage. Q adds that although they make up only 2% of the road network, they are vital. S6 then concludes by labelling them as primary road systems.

34. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct sequence is PQSR. S1 states the inauguration of the South African Constitution. P logically follows, giving the historical context of its creation after apartheid. Q then highlights the significance of the Bill of Rights within the Constitution. S expands on this by stating that it grants a wide range of rights. R concludes with specifics, listing the types of discrimination it forbids, leading smoothly into S6 about enforcing these rights.

35. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct sequence is SQPR. S1 discusses the need for representation in a democracy. S logically follows, explaining that not all citizens can take every decision. Q continues, stating that representatives are elected to act on behalf of the people. P then explains why elections are important in this system. R wraps up the idea by highlighting how India's successful elections are a symbol of democracy, leading smoothly to S6.

36. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Charu's sentence is a request, not a command. In indirect speech, "I want you to..." changes to "she wanted her to..." and "tomorrow" becomes "the next day." So, (a) is correct as it follows proper tense change and indirect structure.

37. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Although the sentence shows admiration, the question mark makes it a rhetorical question. So "said to" changes to "wondered before," and the question becomes a statement. Tense is correctly shifted from "is" to "was."

38. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: To convert indirect to direct speech, use the reporting verb "said" (not "asked") for neutral tone and retain the original question with correct punctuation.

39. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: It clearly states that he is the top intellectual. "Considered as" is accepted in informal usage, and "the brightest intellectual in the country" expresses a superlative idea without awkward or redundant phrasing.

40. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: It uses the proper comparative form "taller than" to compare one mountain with the Himalayas. The sentence is complete, logical and grammatically accurate, clearly emphasising the

unmatched height of the Himalayas.

41. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: "Confident" means self-assured or having strong belief in oneself. "Confidant" is a person with whom one shares personal secrets—an intimate or trusted individual. This option correctly captures both meanings in a clear and precise way.

42. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: "Broke" means having no money—bankrupt. "Brook" refers to a small, natural stream of water. This option accurately matches the meanings of both words and avoids the confusion caused by less common or metaphorical meanings in other options.

43. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: "Accept" means to receive or agree to something—showing consent. "Except" means to exclude or leave out, which can also mean "apart from." This option provides the most accurate and commonly understood meanings for both words.

44. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: "Accord" means a formal agreement or harmony between parties. "Accrued" means accumulated or gathered over time, especially in financial contexts. This option best captures the accurate meanings of both words in commonly accepted usage, especially in official settings.

45. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: A "guarantee" is a promise, often legal, ensuring the quality or outcome of something. A "warranty" is a written service contract offering repair or replacement. This option clearly reflects this distinction in usage between promise and service coverage.

46. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: It is not mentioned in the passage. Nowhere does it say that people who speak the language do not claim it. The other options (a, b and c) are discussed as valid reasons for the difficulty in estimating the number of languages.

47. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage explains that only after a considerable period of contact does it become clear that the speech is different enough to be a new language. Hence, establishing contact over time with speakers helps discover new languages.

48. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage mentions that many languages are still unrecorded or misclassified, implying that existing languages are often grouped under dialects. Hence, it's accurate that all languages are either complete languages or dialects of other major languages.

49. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The line "The people may be known, but the identity of their language may not be" suggests that while ethnic groups are known, their specific languages aren't necessarily recognised.

50. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: In the passage, "transpire" is used in the sense of something gradually becoming known or revealed — "Only after a considerable period of contact does it transpire..." So the word means "come to be known," fitting the question perfectly.