

PART A VERBAL ABILITY

HINTS/SOLUTIONS

Practice Problems I

Grammar - Nouns/Articles/Pronouns (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 1 to 5:

1. No articles are needed. Here the reference is not to a particular man or amount of money but the reference here is generic, hence the definite article 'the' is not needed.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
2. 'Each and every' take singular verb. Option (D) is correct as, only this satisfies all the conditions.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
3. Here the reference is generic and not to a particular piece of platinum metal, hence definite article 'the' is not used. Secondly there is a comparison in the sentence as it can be inferred from 'any other'. The comparative form of 'costly' is 'costlier' and the use of 'more' is incorrect as it would be redundant.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
4. In the first blank, the reference is to the noun form hence 'advice' is appropriate (advise is its verb form). In the second blank, it is clearly a reference to the verb (to + verb) hence 'practise' is correct. The noun form of it is practice.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
5. Here the reference is to a particular type or kind of power, hence a definite article should precede power. Power is vested in somebody or something (or) we vest something in somebody or vest somebody with something.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 6 to 15:

6. When we refer to all the people of a country, definite article 'the' is normally optional. However, we always use 'the' if the nationality word ends in -sh, -ss, -ese or ch.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
7. When we mean 'one of many' we use a/an. When we mean it is the only one we use the. In the given context both 'the' and 'a' are appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
8. Many nouns are countable in one meaning and uncountable in another meaning for things that we perceive as individual units, we use the countable form. Hence, 'a lot of noise'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
9. He would be going on 'an' official tour.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
10. 'Freedom' is uncountable noun, hence does not take a/an.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

11. Since wood is material noun it does not take articles.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
12. It takes the article 'an'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
13. 'Nature' is never used with 'the'. Since it is uncountable noun a/an are not used. Hence, no article is required.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
14. 'Articles' are not used before proper nouns.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
15. He behaves like 'a' Hitler.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 16 to 20:

16. availed of (✗)
The verb 'avail' always takes a 'self' pronoun and preposition 'of'.
Hence she availed herself of
17. one another (✗)
'one another' and 'each other' are reciprocal pronouns 'one another' refers to three or more whereas 'each other' refers to two persons or things.
Hence answer: Those two companies always help each other (✓)
18. 'one another' (✗)
answer: each other; follows the same rule mentioned in the previous statement.
19. enjoy during holidays (✗)
enjoy takes a reflexive (self) pronoun as the object because it is a transitive verb.
Dear students, enjoy yourselves (✓)
20. Committee is used as a plural noun here, since each one has a different opinion hence the pronoun following it also should be in plural.
The committee were divided in their (✓)

Grammar - Nouns/Articles/Pronouns (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 21 to 30:

21. 'Advice' is an uncountable noun; so many advices is (✗)
Much, a lot of, or plenty of, are used with uncountables.
Answer: a lot of advice.
22. Many informations (✗)
information - uncountable noun
Hence a lot of information (or) much information.

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23. a summon (✖)
Summon is a verb - to call
Summons is a noun - Magisterial orders.
It is a singular noun
The Magistrate has issued summons (✓).....
24. hairs (✖)
Should not be used in plural number.
Answer: My hair has turned grey.
Hairs should be used only when counted separately, but not when in a bunch.
25. furnitures (✖)
It is used as a singular noun.
Hence answer: Our office has purchased new furniture
26. troubles - maker (✖)
'One of the' takes a plural noun and singular verb.
∴ Answer: One of the trouble - makers
The subject here is 'one', which is always singular. The sentence means 'one among many'. So trouble makers.
27. thieves (✖)
plural of thief is thieves
Answer: Four thieves
28. machineries is wrong usage.
(machinery: machines collectively)
Answer: latest machinery.
29. many mischiefs (✖)
Many acts of mischief (✓) or
A lot of mischief (✓)
30. order (✖)
(order: The way in which people or things are arranged)
(orders: instructions)
The Magistrate has passed orders

Explanatory Notes for Questions 31 to 40:

31. Between you and I (✖)
Rule: When a pronoun is connected by a conjunction (and, or) with some other word in objective case, it must also be in objective case.
Hence answer: 'Between you and me
- [**Note:** 'The secretary' is the subject here].
32. 'do your duty
- (✖)
-
- one is an indefinite pronoun. The pronoun following 'one' should be one's (not his/her)
-
- Answer: one should do one's duty (✓)
33. Like you and he (✖)
Follows the same rule as in question 1.
Hence Ans: Good students like You and him (✓)

34. You, he and I (✖) – wrong ordering of words.
While expressing a negative idea or guilt,
First person – first
Second person – second and
Third person – third
Answer: I, you and he (✓)
35. Only You and him (✖)
'You' is in subjective case.
A pronoun in subjective case, when connected with another pronoun by a conjunction (and, or), the second pronoun also must be in subjective case.
Hence only you and he (✓)
36. If I were him (✖)
'If I were
- states impossible condition, the pronoun 'I' is in subjective case hence it should be followed by the subjective case of the pronoun.
-
- If I were
- he
- (✓)
37. Everyone announced one's (✖)
Everyone – indefinite pronoun
'Everyone' is followed by the pronoun 'his'.
Everyone announced his
38. She helped everyone of those boys in doing their work (✖)
'everyone of the boys' should be followed by the pronoun 'his'
Hence answer: is doing his work.
39. Every teacher and every student their duty (✖)
[teacher and student are common genders].
Hence answer: Every teacher and every student his or her duty.
40. Neither of the boys have their records.
'Neither of the' is always followed by a singular verb and singular pronoun.
Hence answer: Neither of the boys has his record.

Grammar - Verbs/Tenses/Auxiliary (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 41 to 50:

41. 'Wrestled' means to struggle with a difficulty.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
42. 'Rush' means to move or act with urgent haste.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
43. 'Writhe' means to twist or squirm in pain. Hence, the appropriate choice.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
44. 'Weary' means to get tired. The other words are not suitable.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

45. The context is about culture. Hence 'venerate' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
46. 'compensate' means to give something to reduce or balance the bad. The context is about not being thoughtful. Hence, compensate is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
47. The terrorists forced the villagers into hiding. Hence, 'coerced' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
48. 'Goad' means to provoke someone to action.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
49. 'Dock' is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
50. 'Dodder' is to be slow and unsteady.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
62. 'Take heart' is not to lose hope.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
63. 'Take' fits into the blank, appropriately.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
64. 'Had been left' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
65. It is a general statement, hence simple present is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
66. 'Succeed' is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
67. 'Barriers' fits the blank appropriately.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
68. He does not 'eliminate' the ugly aspects is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
69. 'Commit' is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
70. 'Marooned' means abandoned. Appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 51 to 60:

51. 'Sixty miles' is taken as a unit, hence the verb is in singular number.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
52. He 'has discontinued' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
53. 'Picked' is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
54. We hope that they are enjoying good health is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
55. Those who 'follow' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
56. 'Stayed' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
57. 'Has overflowed' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
58. The Prime Minister 'will fly' is appropriate as the context suggests a future plan.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
59. 'Write to' is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
60. The context is a supposition hence 'were' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
71. Measles have (✖)
The names of diseases take singular verbs.
Measles has (✓)
72. 'Arabian Nights' are (✖)
'Arabian Nights' is the title of a book hence a singular verb should be used.
'Arabian Nights' is (✓)
73. Five miles are (✖)
When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity taken as a whole, it takes a singular verb.
Five miles is (✓)
74. The cost of all essential commodities have (✖)
Rule: The error of proximity. The verb must agree with the actual subject of the sentence.
'Cost' is the subject in the sentence (singular)
Hence the verb it takes is also singular.
The cost of all essential commodities has.
75. The construction of these buildings have taken (✖)
The subject of the sentence is 'the construction'. It is singular. Hence it takes a singular verb.
The construction of the buildings has taken (✓)
76. These are a bunch of keys (✖)
bunch of keys – collective noun.
Hence it takes a singular verb.
∴ This is a bunch of keys..... (✓)

Grammar - Verbs/Tenses/Auxiliary (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 61 to 70:

61. 'Keep pace' is to move as fast as others.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

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77. A pious man and good neighbour have died (✖)
Rule: When two nouns are joined by 'and' and they refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular.
A pious man and good neighbour has died (✓)
78. Bread and milk are (✖)
'Bread and milk' is treated as singular noun as they reflect a single idea, hence takes a singular verb.
Bread and milk is (✓)
79. Sanjay as well as his brothers have gone home (✖)
Rule: When the subject of the sentence consists of two nouns joined with 'as well as', then the verb agrees with the first subject.
Sanjay as well as his brothers has gone(✓)
80. with his followers have escaped.
Rule: When the subject of the sentence consists of two nouns joined with 'with', the verb agrees with the first subject.
..... with his followers has escaped.

Grammar - Adjectives/Adverbs (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 81 to 90:

81. There was public censure. So the government cannot take a belligerent stand. Neither can it be staid. 'Acquiescent' means ready to accept.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
82. 'Opalescent' which means showing many small points of shifting colour against a pale or dark ground is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
83. 'Turned a new leaf' suggests that the man has become more pleasant suggesting he was splenetic or bad – tempered.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
84. The model was well known and famous. We can conclude this from all the applause she received. Hence, renowned is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
85. There is a contrast in the given sentence, 'Ultramodern' and 'quaint old'. 'Incongruous' which means out of place is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
86. 'Stultifying' which means boring or foolish is appropriate because the context speaks about falling sleepy.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
87. 'Stygian' means very dark. The word is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
88. 'Sloshed' means drunk. Hence, suits the context.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
89. 'Spiritual' and preaching are related. Hence, appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
90. The context is about preacher's remarks. So 'sententious' which means given to moralizing in a pompous or affected manner is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 91 to 100:

91. 'Manfully' which means brave and resolute is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
92. 'Delightfully' means very pleasing. The weather was pleasing.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
93. 'Vicarious' means to experience the feelings or actions of others.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
94. 'Vicious' means cruel or violent. He twisted her arm violently.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
95. He won the match so he victoriously held the trophy aloft.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
96. Many people have faith in him. So he is irrefutably or surely a leader of masses.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
97. 'Inspite' is the clue in the sentence. 'Hardly' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
98. 'Precisely' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
99. 'Predominantly' means having the greatest control or power. Earlier diabetes used to strike the elderly but now even children are affected.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
100. 'Pre-eminently' means surpassing all others. He was appointed the spokesman of the party surpassing all others.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

Grammar - Adjectives/Adverbs (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 101 to 114:

101. more wiser (✖)
usage of dual comparatives is wrong.
Answer: I am wiser than..... (✓)
102. larger than you (✖)
The comparison should be between two similar things

- Answer:** My house is larger than yours (✓)
(Yours → Your house)
103. is better than Madras (✗)
The comparison is between the climate of two places.
Hence it is correct to say: The climate of Hyderabad is better than that of Madras. (✓)
104. The given sentence is correct. Many a + Singular noun + Singular verb is the correct structure.
105. little sugar (✗)
Little – Not at all.
a little – some
(‘Little’ is used for uncountable nouns)
A little sugar (✓)
106. Older (✗)
Older is used only when we compare people belonging to different families.
Pooja is my elder sister (✓)
107. much fine (✗)
very fine (✓)
‘much’ is generally used in a negative sense.
108. Senior than (✗)
The comparative adjectives which end in ‘or’ are always followed by ‘to’.
My friend is senior to me by 4 years. (✓)
109. Preferable than (✗)
Preferable is followed by ‘to’
Answer: Death is preferable to disgrace.
110. Worth-seeing city (✗)
City worth-seeing (✓)
The adjective ‘worth-seeing’ qualifies the noun ‘city’.
111. Both sisters are doctors (✗)
Both of my friend’s sisters are doctors. (✓)
112. The two first (✗)
Answer: The first two chapters..... (✓)
113. Greater than any student (✗)
Suvarna is to be excluded from the students with whom she is being compared.
Hence the correct sentence is Suvarna is greater than any other student. (✓)
114. better than any drama (✗)
The rule followed is the same as in the previous sentence.
Further, if Shakuntala is the name of a drama or a woman is not clear, in which case, it becomes wrong comparison.

Explanatory Notes for Questions 115 to 120:

115. is further from (✗)
further is used to mean ‘additional’.
farther is used to express distance.
Hence the right sentence is, his house is farther....(✓)
116. The given sentence is correct.
117. ‘Only wants’ (✗)
Rule: An adverb must be placed as near as possible to the word it modifies.
Here ‘only’ modifies rupees ten thousand.
118. Worked hardly (✗)
‘Hardly’ conveys a negative meaning.
Worked hardly → did not work at all.
Hence worked hard (✓)
119. hardly entered than (✗)
‘Hardly’ is always followed by ‘when’
..... hardly entered..... when.....
120. No sooner did I when the train left (✗)
The expression
‘No sooner did I’ always followed by than.
The answer is: No sooner had I.... than the train left. (✓)

Grammar - Conjunctions/Prepositions (Basic)**Explanatory Notes for Questions 121 to 130:**

121. Tax is levied on something. Hence, option (A).
Hence, the correct option is (A)
122. When did we go to London? We went on Christmas day.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
123. Someone or something is famous for something.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
124. We wish for something to happen.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
125. ‘Teeming’ is always followed by ‘with’.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
126. We enter into something like an agreement.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
127. ‘Equipped’ against someone or something.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
128. ‘Under’ is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
129. We die because of some disease or from a disease.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

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130. 'For' is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 131 to 140:

131. The context is about the number of times electricity fails. Hence, often is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
132. 'Seldom' is appropriate
Hence, the correct option is (C).
133. 'Either' is appropriate in the given context.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
134. 'Regularly' shows the frequency, hence appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
135. 'Though' the early part of the day was cold, it became hotter gradually.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
136. The context sets a condition. Hence, 'if' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
137. To enter by the gate something has to be done. Hence, 'provided' is apt.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
138. 'So that' explains the reason for starting early.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
139. He was hungry so he ate like a glutton.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
140. Why did he go to bed early? 'So as' to wake up early.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

Grammar - Conjunctions/Prepositions (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 141 to 150:

141. raining as he left the house (✗)
..... raining when he left the house (✓)
142. Your action was either just or fair (✗)
Neither just nor fair (✓)
143. As I was ill, so I did not go to college (✗)
'So' should not be used when the sentence begins with 'As'.
As I was ill, I did not go to college.
144. Both of you as well as (✗)
'Both' takes 'and'; Hence the correct sentence is
Both you and your brother are at fault.
145. I shall not come I am not invited (✗)
'Unless' means – 'If not'
'If' does not take another negative word.
I shall not come unless I am invited (✓)

146. Unless you have no objection, I shall see you tomorrow (✗)

Unless you have any objection, I shall see you tomorrow (✓)

Rule: Same as in 5th sentence.

147. lest you should not fall (✗)
'lest' means 'in order that not' (otherwise)
'lest' always takes 'should' with it.
.....lest you should fall.
148. He works hard because (✗)
He works hard so that (✓)
149. I am glad when (✗)
I am glad that(✓)
150. So (✗)
and (✓)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 151 to 160:

151. Sugar sells in (✗)
Sugar sells at (✓)
152. Congratulate upon (✗)
Congratulate on (✓)
153. time with (✗)
time by (✓)
154. travel with a bus (✗)
travel by bus (✓)
155. Among you and me (✗)
When two persons or things are referred to, we use between.
Between you and me (✓)
156. among his two sons (✗)
between his two sons (✓)
157. suffering with (✗)
suffering from (✓)
158. working since five years (✗)
Since indicates a point of time.
For indicates a period of time.
Working for five years. (✓)
159. from morning (✗)
since morning (✓)
160. above eight years (✗)
for eight years(✓)

Grammar - Active/Passive Direct-Indirect (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 161 to 165:

161. Here, the reporting verb, 'says' is in simple present, hence the tense in the indirect speech remains unchanged.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

162. Even here the same situation as the above one is seen, hence the tense in the reported speech remains unchanged.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
163. Since the reporting verb is in simple present tense, the tense form in the reported speech remains unchanged.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
164. Since the reporting verb is in present perfect, the tense form in the reported speech remains unchanged.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
165. The tense in the reported speech changes to past tense since in the direct speech it is in simple present.
Hence, the correct option is (B).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 166 to 170:

166. In direct speech 'could' becomes can. Secondly, in question form the noun follows the verb. e.g., What can I
Hence, the correct option is (C).
167. In direct speech the tense form should be simple past since in the indirect speech yesterday becomes previous day in indirect speech.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
168. All the other options are erroneous as they distort the meaning.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
169. Option (B) is still in indirect speech and so is option (C). Option (D) distorts the tense form.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
170. Option (A) is correct since the statement is an advice.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 171 to 175:

171. The given sentence is an imperative sentence hence, (D) is correct.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
172. The given sentence is an imperative sentence, hence B is correct.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
173. Options (A), (B) and (D) distort the tense form, hence can be eliminated. The sentence should be in simple past.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
174. 'Has' in active becomes 'has been' in the passive form.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
175. It should be 'is liked' in passive form.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 176 to 180:

176. Object takes 'to' after it. Secondly, the tense in the passive voice should be simple present.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
177. Option (A) is correct since it is in the same tense form as the passive form of the sentence.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
178. The perfect tense (present) is maintained only in option (A), hence is the correct option.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
179. In the passive form 'people' is understood.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
180. The tense in the active voice of the sentence should be present perfect which is seen only in option (C).
Hence, the correct option is (C).

Grammar - Active/Passive Direct-Indirect (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 181 to 185:

181. 'We' is the subject, 'use' is the verb which is in the simple present tense and 'this room' is the object in the given sentence. In the passive voice, 'this room' becomes the subject and 'use' will be followed by 'by' and the objective case of 'we' (i.e) us. Hence, option (C) is appropriate. Option (A) is still in active. Option (B) is in simple future tense and option (D) distorts the meaning.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
182. The given verb is in the present perfect tense. 'The letter' becomes the subject in the passive which takes 'hasn't been received' as in the given sentence 'the letter' is singular and hence option (A) with 'haven't' is incorrect. Option (C) is in the past perfect and option (D) is in the simple past.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
183. The verb in the given sentence is in the present continuous tense which will be changed to is being +V in its passive form. Option (A) is in the simple present and option (B) is in the present perfect which are inapt. Though 'is being painted' is the right verb option (C) is inapt because the meaning of the sentence changes because of the use of 'the red box'. Option (D) is its correct passive form.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
184. This is an interrogative sentence. It is in the simple future tense. If we consider it as a statement it will be, 'They will announce the results' and the passive form would be 'The results will be announced by them'.

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In the interrogative form the subject is placed between the verbs as given in option (A).

Hence, the correct option is (A).

185. The verb here is 'attended' which is in the simple past tense. In the passive voice, it becomes was/were attended. 'The meeting' which is singular takes 'was'. Option (D) is incorrect as the phrase, 'the meeting by salesmen' distorts the meaning.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 186 to 190:

186. The verb is 'can be applied' which becomes 'can apply' in the active. There is no mention of the 'doer' or by whom the action is done. In such cases we use a pronoun that suits the context. Here 'we', 'you' or 'I' or 'one' can be used as the subject. 'You can apply....' is the right way of changing this sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

187. The given sentence is in the simple past – was broken by you. The active voice would be 'you broke' and the interrogative form of the same would be, 'Did you break....'.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

188. The given sentence is in the present perfect. There is no mention of the 'doer'. Hence, 'they' or 'someone' can be used as the subject. The present perfect tense is given only in option (C), 'has cut' which is the answer.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

189. The verb 'should be kept' has to be changed to 'should keep'. As there is no subject, a pronoun has to be used. The context being more general, 'one' is the most appropriate subject which can be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

190. The verb is in the passive and is in the present continuous tense. 'Is being spent' becomes 'is spending' in the active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 191 to 195:

191. The sentence within the inverted commas is a statement. The reporting verb is in the past tense and hence the verb in the given sentence too changes to the past. Hence, 'is engaged' becomes 'was engaged'. As it is a statement the conjunction 'that' has to be used before the indirect statement. The pronoun 'my' becomes 'his'. All these conditions are satisfied only in option (D) which is the right answer.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

192. This is a question and while reporting questions, verbs such as asked and enquired are used. When the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, as in

the given sentence, we use 'if' or 'whether' after the reporting verb. The tense is simple past and the verb in the given sentence is also changed to the simple past. (i.e.) 'meant'. The pronoun 'these' is changed to 'those'. Only (D) adheres to all these rules.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

193. This is a question, introduced by an interrogative word which is repeated in the reported speech. The verb 'come' becomes 'came'. Option (D) is incorrect as the preposition 'from' is missing.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

194. There are two ideas given here. The word 'sorry' is an apology and hence the verb 'apologised' is most appropriate. The verb 'won't' becomes 'would't' in the reported speech and 'this' becomes 'that'.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

195. This is an imperative sentence. Commands, requests, etc., fall in this category. This being a piece of advice the verb 'advised' is most appropriate. Now, the first part of the sentence is a piece of advice but the second part is the opinion of the speaker which is stated as a general fact. The speaker feels that people don't think much. Hence, the second part of the sentence (which states a fact) remains the same. The use of 'often' also reiterates the same. The verb in the first part is changed to its respective infinitive. Hence, 'don't bother' becomes 'not to bother'. However, the other two verbs 'think' and 'don't do' remain unchanged. Only option (D) adheres to all these and hence is the right option.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 196 to 200:

196. The reporting verb 'asked' suggests that it is a question. The use of 'if' confirms that the question begins with an auxiliary verb. 'Were' becomes 'are' in direct speech and the right pronoun to be used here in place of 'they' is 'you' (second person, plural). Hence the question is, 'Are you making good progress?'

Hence, the correct option is (C).

197. 'Must' when used for obligations, is generally changed to 'had to' in the indirect speech. Hence 'must' can replace 'had to' in the given sentence. The subject is I. This rules out option (C). The 'next day' becomes tomorrow. Hence only option (D) has the pronoun, verb and the adverb grammatically correct.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

198. It is an exclamation which is clear by the use of the verb 'exclaimed'. Hence option (A) is the most apt.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

199. Suggestion generally takes 'let'. This is given only in option (B). Option (D) is an order given to somebody else. The use of 'should' in (A) and 'may' in (C) are incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

200. Three questions are asked by the teacher. The first two questions are in the simple past in the reported speech and the third in the past perfect. Hence in direct speech the first two questions take simple present tense and the third, simple past. What is your name? (simple present) Where do you come from? (simple present) Which school did you attend last? (simple past).

Hence, the correct option is (A).

Grammar - Phrasal Verbs (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Question 201 to 220:

201. To 'hide behind' means to use something or some reason as a mask or cover. Hence, Choice (B) is the right answer.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

202. 'To bring in' means to allow someone to play a part in a scheme.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

203. Cut across (meaning reach out to someone) best fits the context.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

204. 'To make for' means to proceed towards a place.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

205. 'To buoy someone up' means to keep someone afloat.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

206. 'To pat down' means to flatten something.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

207. 'To snuff something out' means to suppress or force something to cease.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

208. 'To flush someone out' means to force one to come out of one's hideout.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

209. 'To hound out someone' means to force someone to leave their position by conspiracy.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

210. Since 'fashion' which refers to the way of doing something is used, it has to be 'deal in'.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

211. 'To draw up' means to prepare or draft.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

212. 'To ram into something' means to hit against something with force.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

213. The preposition that can fit here is out because play out means to enact.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

214. 'To shrug something off or aside' means to dismiss it as untrue, unimportant, or unworthy of one's attention.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

215. 'To show up' means 'to appear'.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

216. The preposition 'down' fits here, as 'swoop down on someone' means to attack them suddenly.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

217. 'Pain' is always preceded by in' – we are in pain or 'writhing in pain'.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

218. 'To ebb away' means to fade gradually.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

219. To 'tear apart' means to dismantle something using considerable force.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

220. If you fritter something away, you waste it.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

Grammar - Phrasal Verbs (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Question 221 to 240:

221. To 'get along/on' with somebody means to have a friendly relationship with somebody which is the appropriate phrasal verb to be used here. To 'get off' with somebody is to have a romantic experience with somebody. To 'get ahead' is followed by 'of' and it means to make progress. 'To get away with something' is to steal something and escape with it.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

222. To 'look ahead' is to think about what is going to happen in the future which is the appropriate phrasal verb to be used in this context. To 'look forward to' something is to think with pleasure about something that is going to happen. (It is followed by 'to') To 'look back' is to look at something in your past which is inapt here. To 'look around' is to search for something.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

223. To 'come round/around' means to regain consciousness which is the apt choice. To 'freshen up' is to wash and make yourself clean and tidy. To 'speak out' is to state your opinions publicly and to 'spring up' is to appear or develop quickly or suddenly.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

224. To 'go without' something is to manage without something that you usually need. This is the right option. To 'go against' something means to resist or oppose

- something. To 'grasp at' something is to try to take hold of something. To 'depart from' means to behave in a way that is different from usual.
- Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 225.** To 'be taken in' is to be made to believe something that is not true, (i.e.) to be deceived which is the appropriate verb to be used in this context. I was deceived (taken in) by her charming face. 'Taken aback' means to be shocked or surprised. 'Taken over' is to gain control over something. 'Taken off' means to leave the place in a hurry.
- Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 226.** To 'turn somebody over to somebody' is to deliver somebody to the control of somebody in authority like the criminals being turned over to the police. This is not appropriate in the given context. The phrasal verb 'shipped off', which means to send somebody to a place where they will stay, is more appropriate here. To 'sheer away' is to change direction suddenly. To 'send somebody off' is to send someone away from the field because he has disobeyed the rules.
- Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 227.** To 'take to' someone is to start liking someone which is the appropriate phrasal verb to be used here. To 'take on' is to employ. To 'take after' someone is to look or behave like an elder person in the family. To be 'taken up with' something is to give all your time and energy to something.
- Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 228.** To 'talk things over' with somebody is to discuss with someone thoroughly which is the appropriate choice. To 'talk somebody round' is to persuade. Here, the phrase 'drastic step' suggests an 'open discussion' and not any 'persuasion'. To 'talk back' is to answer rudely and to 'talk through' is to discuss something until you are sure you understand it, which is not appropriate in this context.
- Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 229.** To 'break out' of prison is to escape which is the most appropriate phrasal verb in this context. 'Break through' is to make away through something using force, which is not followed by 'of'. To 'run out of' something is to use up or finish the supply of something. 'To rush out' is to produce something quickly.
- Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 230.** To 'call off' is to cancel which is the appropriate choice. To 'call back' is to telephone somebody again. 'Cancel out' is used in connection with two things when one 'cancels' the other out. It is apt to say 'cancel the party' but not 'cancel out the party'. To 'wipe out' is to destroy completely.
- Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 231.** To 'blow out' is to put out a flame which is appropriate here. To 'blow up' is to destroy through explosion. To 'blow away' is to kill somebody by shooting them. To 'blow in/into' is to arrive or enter a place suddenly.
- Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 232.** To 'back out' is to decide that you are no longer going to take part in something, which is the apt phrasal verb to be used here. To 'boot out' is to force somebody to leave a place or job. To 'bounce back' is to become healthy or successful again. To 'bow out' is to stop taking part in an activity which is inapt as no activity is involved here.
- Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 233.** To 'shut down' or 'shut off' is to stop a machine from working which is the appropriate phrasal verb to be used here. 'Shut away' is to hide something which is inapt here. 'Tune out' is to stop listening to something and 'turn down' is to reject or refuse to consider an offer/proposal.
- Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 234.** To 'pull out' is to withdraw which is apt here. To 'pull back' is to improve a team's position in a game but this phrasal verb is not followed by the preposition 'from' and hence choice (B) is incorrect. To 'pull off' is to leave the road in order to stop for a short time and to 'pull down' is to demolish.
- Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 235.** The phrasal verb 'dry up' is related to water bodies, meaning that the rivers, lakes etc., become completely dry. To 'dry out' is to stop drinking alcohol and to 'dry off' is to make something dry but it is not associated with rivers etc. To 'dry away' is not a phrasal verb.
- Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 236.** To 'flip through' or to flick through means to turn the pages of a book without reading everything. This is the appropriate verb to be used in this context. To 'glance on' is to flash light on a surface. 'To have a glance' can mean to have a quick look at something. To 'figure out' is to think about something until you understand it.
- Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 237.** To 'turn down' is the appropriate phrasal verb to be used here. To 'turn back' is to return the way you've come. To 'turn out' is to be present at an event and to 'turn over' is to change position or to do business worth a particular amount of money.
- Hence, the correct option is (D).
- 238.** To 'work on something' is to try hard to achieve or improve something which is the appropriate phrasal verb to be used in this context. To 'work to' something is to follow a plan or timetable. To 'work over' is to

attack or hit someone. To 'work in' is to try to include something in what you are doing.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

239. To 'stand out' in a crowd is to be noticeable. To 'stand aside' is not to get involved in something which is inapt. To 'stamp on' is to put your foot down with force on something and to 'stamp out' is to get rid of something that is bad.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

240. To 'catch up with' someone is to reach somebody who is ahead by going faster, which is the appropriate choice. To 'catch at' something is to become popular or fashionable. To 'take over' is to gain control of something. It is not a synonym of 'overtake'. To 'take on' is to employ new staff.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

Practice Problems 2

Sentence Completion (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 1 to 40:

1. The sentence must be in simple present tense. Hence, 'approaching' in the progressive form is inappropriate. We can rule out options (A) and (B). It is inappropriate to say 'to the house'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
2. Centuries of servility has (already) made him tame.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
3. An act has been stated simply. No continuous tense is intended.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
4. A habitual action should be in the simple present tense.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
5. quitting (it) seems to be Here we should use the Gerund form.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
6. 'cope' is followed by 'with'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
7. Christmas is an event and not a person. Therefore, 'that' is the right choice and not 'who'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
8. Past continuous tense 'was just setting' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
9. 'I can scarcely remember', 'I can hardly remember' indicate that the person finds it difficult or impossible to recall. 'Rarely' has the tone of 'occasionally' which is not intended.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
10. Out of the choices (C) is the correct choice structurally.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
11. To denote a completed action we use the simple past.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
12. 'as normal as possible' is intended here.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
13. The past tense is suggested by 'talked'. 'Had' is not required.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
14. Here too, 'became' suggests past tense. 'Had' is not required.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
15. 'I always had' past tense. 'Have' is not needed.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
16. Here too we don't require 'has'. 'Handed over, apologized and explained' is intended.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
17. 'Many' indicates number, quantity. So many memories is the correct usage.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
18. It is an imaginary situation hence the structure is '... as though I were....'
Hence, the correct option is (A).
19. day dreaming and someone clinging 'ing' form should be used throughout to maintain the parallel structure.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
20. The correct past tense to be used is 'ground'. Maintain the past tense throughout. Heart 'broken' and 'ignored', she 'ground' her way....
Hence, the correct option is (B).
21. The word 'most' in the given sentence indicates the superlative degree. Hence, the correct form would be the one shown in option d. Vithal is the most meticulous man that I have ever met.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
22. The entire sentence talks of an incidence that took place in the past. Therefore, the correct form of the sentence would be – Hardly had Vina scolded her daughter, when she started crying.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
23. 'Informed' indicates past tense. Therefore, the usage of 'has' is incorrect. 'Had sent' is the right form.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

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24. The correct expression would be '..... suggested that we should not talk about

Hence, the correct option is (B).

25. In either or the verb agrees with the latter. It should be 'I am'.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

26. The correct idiomatic expression is 'cut out for'.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

27. 'to' infinitive should be used here. Hence, 'hard to get work' is the right.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

28. Parallelism requires that 'rather work' is followed by 'than sit and watch'.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

29. The past tense should be applied uniformly '..... he hadn't had

Hence, the correct option is (A).

30. Here the simple present tense should be used. Option (A), '..... strongly desires

Hence, the correct option is (A).

31. The future tense is best represented by 'will be' and not 'is'. Hence, the correct sentence is

Hence, the correct option is (B).

32. Scarcely when. Correlative conjunctions.

Hence, the right sentence would be

Hence, the correct option is (C).

33. 'would visit' indicates an action in the future.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

34. 'So' indicates comparison. Here no comparison is intended. The man spent a lot because he had a lot of money. This idea is best conveyed by the clause 'had a large amount of money'.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

35. The sentence is in the past tense (knew that). Hence, to have uniformity the verb 'is' should also be in the past tense. Also, the comparative form 'greater than' should be followed by 'other'. Hence,

Hence, the correct option is (D).

36. The verb 'believed' is in the past tense. Hence 'is' should also take the past tense form 'was'.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

37. Whenever we have 'neithernor' in a sentence the verb must agree with the number (singular/plural form) of the second subject. Since 'members' is plural we must use 'have' and not 'has'.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

38. 'Tested' should be followed by 'could' (past tense form). Hence, the sentence should read - The master tested the new boy to see if he could read English.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

39. The original sentence gives the feeling that my marks are being compared with all the boys (and not their marks). Hence, our choice would be the one where 'my marks' are compared with the marks of the other boys. In option (D) '..... than those of

Hence, the correct option is (D).

40. 'Has' indicates present tense. 'I shall wait here' indicates that we should have future tense throughout the sentence. Therefore, the correct form of the sentence should be I shall wait here until the bus arrives.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

Sentence Completion (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 1 to 40:

1. The first sentence makes a statement that is in the nature of a generalized truth. So it has to be followed by the present tense. The past in b makes it specific. It has to be 'has' not 'had'. Similarly c has an 'if clause' and so must be followed by 'shall' or 'will'. Hence b and c are incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

2. 'Finances' (plural) refers to the money available to a person, an organization or a country. This is the meaning intended in a. Similarly b must have 'assets' as it refers to the property a person owns.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

3. Sentence a has 'its' (possessive) in place of 'it's' (it is). In sentence c the verb should be 'say' not 'says' since the subject is 'researchers', which is in the plural number.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

4. Sentence b must have ... people looking at it ...'. Similarly in sentence c it should be 'a place like Easter Island'.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

5. Sentence b must have 'ruins', since it refers to the remains of destruction and damage. In sentence c the word should be 'symbol' (a thing that represents or stands for something else) not 'cymbal' (a musical instrument).

Hence, the correct option is (D).

6. Sentence b should read 'blessed with' but not 'by' -, 'blessed with something' is an idiom which means 'to have something good'. Sentence d must have 'flower' (singular not plural) since the verb is singular and the reference is to a single flower.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

7. Sentence d must have 'to do', He was supposed 'to do' (be supposed to do something means be required or expected to do something). As given the sentence is incomplete.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
8. Sentence b should end ... fondly imagine him to be. Sentence d should not have 'from' - suffer fools gladly. The idiom 'not suffer fools gladly' means 'to have very little patience with people that you think are stupid.'
Hence, the correct option is (C).
9. In sentence b the conjunction should be 'but' not 'and' since two contrasting things are connected. In sentence d 'everyones' must have an apostrophe since it means the minds of everyone.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
10. Sentence b must have 'a British soldier' since we are referring to one person. Sentence c must have the definite article before the superlative - the finest. In sentence d the intended word is 'site' (noun meaning an area of ground) not 'cite' (verb meaning quote as evidence).
Hence, the correct option is (D).
11. Sentence a must have 'environmental' (adjective) not 'environment' (noun) since it qualifies degradation.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
12. Sentence a must have cells (plural) since we are talking of 100 billion. In sentence d it should be 'involved in' not 'involved with'. ('involved in' means make someone take part in something whereas 'involved with' means to have a close personal relationship with someone).
Hence, the correct option is (B).
13. You 'discuss something' not 'discuss about something'. In sentence d it should be 'blurted out' meaning to say something suddenly without thinking.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
14. Sentence c should begin 'on account of' (meaning because of) not 'on an account of ...' In sentence d it should be '... the largest of migratory birds,' meaning large in number. As given it suggests comparison.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
15. Sentence a should read 'at the earliest stage' - 'at' rather than 'in' is preferred in referring to time. In sentence b the stem cells develop 'into' (not for) the different blood cells. In c, they are released 'into' (not on) the bloodstream. Finally, in d the stem cells can be collected 'from' (not 'for') the bone marrow.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
16. Sentence a says flowers have always played a part. Hence the reference can't be to one religious ceremony so, it must be ceremonies (plural). In sentence b, their perfumes have a distinct 'effect' (a change which is a result of an action), not 'affect' (have an effect on)
Hence, the correct option is (B).
17. Sentence b must have 'a consistent stream of cash'. Sentence c must read 'to have' not 'having' since the latter implies that the newspaper already has what is stated.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
18. You can't 'help' polio vaccine but you can 'help with' polio vaccines. Hence sentence a should read 'I helped with the' Sentence d must also have the modal auxiliary 'would' - 'Then I'd check' Since the previous two sentences narrate in that manner.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
19. Sentence c should read to find the balance. In sentence d parallelism requires that 'by' is repeated not by sermons but by working.....
Hence, the correct option is (C).
20. Sentence b should read 'At the core of this `20-crore project'. It is essential to have 'this' or 'the' here because the reference is to a specific project. Sentence d must have 'across' not 'through'.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
21. Sentence a should have 'boasts of' or only 'boasts' not 'boasts about'. Sentence c should have the phrasal verb 'account for' (to be the explanation or cause of something).
Hence, the correct option is (B).
22. Since sentence a is in the past tense, sentence b which talks of something that happened earlier, should be in the past perfect tense - '... had been discovered' not 'were discovered'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
23. In sentence b 'a healthy threat' is wrong; it is 'a health threat' (a threat to health). Sentence c should end ... 'it may be an addictive' but not 'it may addict.'
Hence, the correct option is (C).
24. Sentence a must have 'seen as' - the phrase means 'to imagine somebody or something as something'. In sentence c the right conjunction is 'but' not 'and' since 'brilliant' and 'obscure' are quite contradictory.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
25. Sentence a must read 'nearly fell' not 'fell nearly' because the adverb 'nearly' qualifies 'fell'. Sentence b must be soaked up to my thigh - 'up to' means 'as far as' here.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
26. In sentence c the punctuation is wrong - the question mark should be inside the quotation mark.
Hence, the correct option is (B).

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27. Sentence b must have ... gazed down at the Sentence d should read 'plant and animal life' not plants.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
28. Sentence b must have 'as exciting as' not 'so exciting as'. Sentence c must have the adjective 'monosyllabic' not the noun 'monosyllable' since it qualifies response. Sentence d should be 'out of the question' (idiom meaning impossible) not 'off question'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
29. Sentence a must read no other drug enforcement agents ... In the absence of 'other' it includes themselves. Sentence c must have 'into' not 'in', because the intended idea is to bring him into the open (means not hidden). Sentence d should be ... more than a match. (meaning to a greater degree).
Hence, the correct option is (C).
30. In sentence a it should be 'reputation for' not 'of'. In sentence b it should be 'hit the headlines' - an idiom which means 'to be an important item of news in the newspaper'.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
31. Sentence a must have the plural 'creations' - 'one of' is always followed by the plural noun. In sentence b it should be 'a group of crystals'.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
32. Sentence a must have 'use of' not 'use for'. If we lose the 'use for' something then it is no longer useful to us. (I have no use for school books now) but when we lose the 'use of' something we are no longer able to use it (I have no use of my right hand often the stroke). Sentence c must be - 'He is also a music teacher', linking it to his being an expert harmonium player. As given it implies that he is a music teacher at the municipal school in addition to being a music teacher somewhere else. This is neither stated nor implied.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
33. In the context of what follows (predictions about the future) sentence a must have the simple present (promises) not the past (promised). In sentence c it must be the plural 'industries' not the singular 'industry' since a number of industries are referred to.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
34. Sentence c must read 'workspaces are increasingly being designed'. The adverb must be placed between the principal verb and the auxiliary or between two auxiliaries.
In sentence d, however, the adverb 'internationally' must be at the beginning of the sentence since it qualifies 'design' but not 'taken'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
35. Sentence a must be either 'in myriad ways' or 'in a myriad of ways'. Sentence d must have 'their' (plural) not 'its' (singular) since the reference is to 'others'.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
36. In sentence b it should be 'open to' not 'for'. In sentence d it should be 'it was for the.....'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
37. The present tense (makes) in b makes it a generalized statement but what follows in 'since then' makes it specific. So the tense in b should be past (made).
Hence, the correct option is (B).
38. In sentence b it should be 'reserve of' not 'in', In sentence d it will rise over the coming years.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
39. Statements b, c and d are incorrect. In statement b the reference is to 'a system of railways' hence 'Indian railways' is the correction. In statement 'c' the pronoun 'they' is incorrect. The correction is 'It' because the reference is to 'the railways'. The correction in d is 'superiority over' but not 'on'. Hence choice is (D).
Hence, the correct option is (D).
40. Sentence a must have the superlative (biggest) not the comparative (bigger). Sentence d has a comparative 'more aggressive', so the question arises 'than what'? So the sentence must read 'more aggressive than before' or 'becoming more aggressive'. It is inappropriate to say 'to expand'. Private companies are becoming more aggressive about expanding themselves in India.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

Practice Problems 3

Synonyms (Basic)

- Abstract means summary.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 'Complacent' means satisfied.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 'Exterminate' means annihilate.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- 'Famished' means hungry.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 'Umpteen' means numerous.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

6. 'Ostensible' means apparent.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
7. 'Stalwart' means sturdy.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
8. 'Munificence' means generosity.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
9. 'Ovation' means applause.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
10. 'Simulate' means pretend.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
11. 'Abysmal' means profound.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
12. 'Bedlam' means tumult.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
13. 'Chagrin' means annoyance.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
14. 'Dunk' means douse.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
15. 'Embargo' means restraint.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
16. 'Fad' means 'vogue'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
17. 'Grotesque' means weird.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
18. 'Huckster' means peddler.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
19. 'Innocuous' means harmless.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
20. 'Bizarre' means 'odd'.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
21. 'Distracted' means agitated.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
22. 'Besmear' means 'sully'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
23. 'Panacea' means elixir.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
24. 'Exacerbate' means aggravate.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
25. 'Fumble' means grope about.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
26. 'Lissome' means lithe.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
27. 'Palpable' means perceivable.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
28. 'Quixotic' means impractical.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
29. 'Palliate' means alleviate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
30. 'Resilient' means buoyant.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
31. 'Taciturn' means uncommunicative.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
32. 'Vapid' means insipid.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
33. 'Wry' means distorted.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
34. 'Zest' means keen interest.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
35. 'Morbid' means macabre.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
36. 'Impetuous' means jovial.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
37. 'Arraign' means accuse.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
38. 'Apocryphal' means dubious.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
39. 'Niggardly' means 'parsimonious'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
40. 'Oscillate' means vacillate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
41. Abate means become less intense or widespread.
The appropriate synonym for it is subside.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
42. Renounce refers to formally declare one's abandonment of something and from among the options, its correct synonym is relinquish.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
43. Abduct means to take away illegally by force or deception. Its synonym is kidnap.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
44. Detest means to hate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
45. Cleanse means to make something thoroughly clean.
The correct synonym for it is absolve.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
46. Abode means a house or home. The synonym for it is dwelling. Asylum is a place where one gets shelter or protection from danger.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

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47. Rescind means to revoke or cancel. Its synonym is revoke.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
48. Epitomize means be a perfect example of. Its correct synonym is embody. Distend means to swell.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
49. Repeal means to cancel. Its synonym is abrogate.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
50. Abscond means to leave hurriedly and secretly to escape. Its synonym is run away.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
14. Summit means the highest point of a hill or the highest attainable level of achievement. Its synonym is acme.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
15. Acolyte means an assistant or a follower.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
16. Concede means finally admit that something is true. Its synonym is agree.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
17. Acrid means pungent.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
18. Veneration means great respect. Its synonym is reverence.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
19. Decree means an official order. Its synonym is command.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
20. Acumen means the ability to make good judgements and quick decisions. Its synonym is discernment.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
21. Cite means to quote as evidence for an argument or mention as an example. Its synonym is adduce.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
22. Diligent means hard-working.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
23. Dissipate means be or cause to be dispelled or dispersed. Its synonym is dissolve or vanish.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
24. Arbitrate means to judge.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
25. Retrench means to reduce in extent or quantity. The correct synonym for it is curtail.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
26. Reprimand means a formal expression of disapproval. Its synonym is scold.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
27. Eloquent means clearly expressing something. Its synonym is articulate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
28. Convivial means friendly, lively and enjoyable.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
29. Affidavit means a written statement confirmed by oath. Its synonym is deposition.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
30. Opulent means rich and luxurious. Its synonym is affluent.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

Synonyms (Advanced)

1. Reprieve means cancel the punishment of somebody. Its synonym is forgive.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
2. Eschew means to abstain from. Its synonym is refrain.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
3. Abstemious means indulging very moderately in something. Its synonym is self-abnegating.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
4. Cryptic means mysterious or obscure in meaning.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
5. Accentuate means make more noticeable or prominent. Its synonym is emphasize.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
6. Acclimatize means to become accustomed to something.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
7. Inclination means a natural tendency or urge to act or feel in a particular way.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
8. Tribute means an act, statement or gift intended to show gratitude, respect or admiration. Its synonym is accolade.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
9. Confederate means an accomplice or a fellow worker.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
10. Dextrous means skilful. Its synonym is adroit.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
11. Outfit refers to costume (or) suit.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
12. Accredited refers to giving credit to someone for something. Its synonym is recognize.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
13. Caustic means sarcastic.
Hence, the correct option is (B).

31. 'Lassitude' means physical or mental weariness, lack of energy.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
32. 'Vile' means extremely unpleasant. Hence, option B is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
33. 'Asperity' means harshness of tone or manner.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
34. 'Virtuoso' refers to a person who is highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit. 'Doyen' is the most respected or prominent person in a particular field.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
35. 'Chute' means a sloping channel for conveying things to a lower level. 'Conduit' is a channel for conveying water or other fluid.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
36. 'Hanker' is a strong desire or yearning for something.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
37. 'Purloin' means to steal. Hence, is closest in meaning to pilfer.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
38. 'Vapid' is dull. 'Insidious' also means the same.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
39. 'Fusty' is having a stale smell. 'Musty' is having a stale or mouldy smell.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
40. 'Scurrilous' is making scandalous claims about some one in order to damage their reputation. 'Pejorative' is expressing contempt. Hence, is closest in meaning.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
41. Vestigial means rudimentary.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
42. Blight means infect.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
43. Parry means to ward off or occlude.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
44. Spree means a bout or spell of something.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
45. Expropriate means seize.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
46. 'Forlorn' means lamented.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
47. 'Perfunctory' means beneficial.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
48. 'Sprightly' means honest.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
49. 'Thrifless' means profligate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
50. 'Combustion' means ignition.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

Practice Problems 4

Antonyms (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for questions 1 to 40:

- Immaculate means clean. 'Unclean' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 'Aggravate' is to annoy. The antonym is ameliorate.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 'Considerate' is to be attentive. Indifferent is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- 'Fragrant' means 'odoriferous'. 'Malodorous' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 'Crude' means backward. sophisticated is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 'Haphazard' means lacking order. 'Orderly' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 'Ignominious' means shameful. 'Laudable' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- 'Mellowed' means matured. 'Immature' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 'Robust' means strong. 'Feeble' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 'Vindictive' means relentless. 'Forgiving' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 'Altruism' means unselfish. Selfishness is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 'Boisterous' means noisy. Serene is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 'Cognizant' means informed. 'Oblivious' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- 'Dull' means uninteresting. 'Fascinating' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).

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15. 'Grouchy' means surly. 'Contented' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
16. 'Impudent' means rude. 'Courteous' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
17. 'Mitigate' means lessen. 'Aggravate' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
18. 'Novice' means a beginner. 'Adept' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
19. 'Salubrious' means healthy. 'Unhealthy' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
20. 'Traitorous' means traitor. 'Devoted' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
21. 'Virulent' means harmful. 'Benign' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
22. 'Insubordinate' means disobedient. 'Servile' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
23. 'Oblivion' means forgetfulness. 'consciousness' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
24. 'Expostulation' means objection. 'Approbation' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
25. 'Disparage' means depreciate. 'Appreciate' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
26. 'Chaste' means undefiled. 'Defiled' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
27. 'Barren' means sterile. 'Fecund' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
28. 'Fortitude' means bravery. 'Cowardice' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
29. 'Callous' means indifferent. 'Careful' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
30. 'Germare' means relevant. 'Irrelevant' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
31. 'Laggard' means idler. 'Pioneer' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
32. 'Ossification' means inflexibility. 'Flexibility' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
33. 'Pedestrian' means uninspired. 'Imaginative' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
34. 'Capricious' means fickle. 'Resolute' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
35. 'Opprobrious' means shameful. 'Respectful' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
36. 'Latitude' means freedom. 'Oppression' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
37. 'Passive' means submissive. 'assertive' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
38. 'Vapid' means insipid. 'Mercurial' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
39. 'Tumultuous' means turbulent. 'Halcyon' is the antonym. It means peaceful.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
40. 'Anachronism' means anti dating. 'Vogue' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
41. 'Beseech' means to beg or implore. Its antonym is command.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
42. 'Battery' refers to a large number of things or people. Its antonym is individual.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
43. 'Benediction' refers to blessing. Its antonym is curse. 'Indictment' refers to charge.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
44. 'Benign' means friendly. Its antonym is unfriendly.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
45. 'Bestow' refers to give something. Its antonym is seize. 'Bequeath' is the synonym of bestow.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
46. 'Bewitch' means to enchant. The antonym of bewitch is repel. 'Fascinate' is the synonym of bewitch.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
47. 'Bizarre' refers to something that is strange. Its antonym is ordinary.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
48. 'Bland' refers to something that is insipid or uninteresting. Its antonym is interesting. 'Sectarian' refers to something which is dogmatic.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
49. 'Blandishments' means flattery. Its antonym is reproof which means rebuke. 'Scuttle' means to hurry.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
50. 'Blasphemy' refers to a sin or sacrilege. Its antonym is reverence. 'Clique' means a group in which people share similar tastes.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

Antonyms (Advanced)

1. 'Blithe' means being careless. Its antonym is thoughtful. Loathsome means hateful.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
2. The correct antonym of 'bodily' is spiritual. All the other options are the synonyms of bodily.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
3. 'Demented' means wild and the correct antonym for it is sane.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
4. 'Boorish' means impolite. Churlish and loutish are its synonyms. Its correct antonym is sophisticated. Surly means ill-natured.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
5. 'Brace' means to hold up. Its antonym is loosen.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
6. 'Brawn' refers to strength (physical). Its antonym is weakness.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
7. 'Broke' refers to poverty or being poor. Its antonym is affluent.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
8. 'Brusque' means using very few words and sounding rude. Its antonym is polite.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
9. 'Bucolic' refers to rural or pastoral life. Its antonym is urban.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
10. 'Reverence' refers to deep respect. Its antonym is scorn. Extrapolation on the other hand refers to extending the application of method or conclusion to a different or larger group.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
11. The antonym of 'harsh' (unpleasantly, rough) is soft. Dolorous refers to feeling great sorrow or distress.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
12. 'Lumpish' means clumsy. Astute is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
13. The antonym of 'calm' is upset or disturbed. Halcyon means a past time regarded as idyllically happy and peaceful.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
14. 'Cant' means hypocritical and sanctimonious talk. Its antonym is sincerity.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
15. 'Capitulate' means to surrender. Its antonym is resist.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
16. 'Confront' means stand or meet face to face with hostile intent. Its antonym is avoid. Nuzzle means rub or push gently with nose or mouth.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
17. 'Contrite' means feeling or expressing remorse. Its antonym is defiant.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
18. 'Controvert' refers to deny the truth of. Its antonym is accept.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
19. 'Contumely' refers to insulting language or treatment. Its antonym is compliment.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
20. 'Copious' means abundant in quantity or supply. Its antonym is sparse.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
21. 'Corpulence' means fat. Its antonym is thinness. Laceration is to cut or tear the flesh or skin. All other are synonyms of corpulence.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
22. 'Counterfeit' means made in exact imitation of something valuable with the intention to deceive or defraud. Its antonym is genuine.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
23. 'Courtly' means very polite and refined. Its antonym is uncouth. Tender means gently and sympathetic.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
24. 'Cower' means crouch down in fear. Its antonym is come out. 'Cringe' is a synonym of cower.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
25. 'Credible' means able to be believed. Its antonym is unbelievable.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
26. 'Crestfallen' means sad and disappointed. Its antonym is cheerful. Abashed means embarrassed.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
27. 'Cryptic' means mysterious or obscure in meaning. Its antonym is straight forward.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
28. 'Cumbersome' means difficult to carry or use through size. Unwieldy is its synonym. Its antonym is convenient.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
29. 'Curb' means a control or limit. Its antonym is release. Purge refers to get rid of an unwanted feeling or condition.
Hence, the correct option is (A).

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30. 'Current' means happening or belonging to the present time. Its antonym is obsolete. In vogue means in fashion.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
31. 'Variegated' means motley; diverse. 'Monochrome' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
32. 'Morose' means sullen. Witty is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
33. 'Ersatz' means artificial. Genuine is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
34. 'Jeopardy' means danger. 'Security' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
35. 'Numinous' means having a strong religious or spiritual quality. Awe, inspiring. 'Mundane' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
36. 'Carping' means critical. 'Complimentary' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
37. 'Extempore' means suddenly, without preparation. 'Rehearsed' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
38. 'Musty' means foul. 'Fragrant' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
39. 'Thrusting' means aggressively ambitious. 'Unambitious' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
40. 'Hazy' means misty. Bright is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
41. 'Blasé' means satiated. 'Responsive' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
42. 'Egregious' means outrageous. 'Admirable' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
43. 'Providential' means opportune. 'Inopportune' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
44. Tittle means iota. 'Adequacy' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
45. 'Abate' means moderate. 'Intensify' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
46. 'Beneficial' means helpful. 'Detrimental' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
47. 'Cataclysm' means flood. 'Salvation' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
48. 'Abstemious' means temperate. 'Intemperate' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
49. 'Reville' means slander. 'Extol' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
50. 'Spontaneous' means willing. 'Coercive' is the antonym.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

Practice Problems 5

Analogies (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 1 to 40:

- The given words are ANTONYMS. Options a, b and c look like antonyms. We, therefore, should eliminate two choices out of these three probable ones. 'Create' is a positive word while 'destroy' is negative. Similarly, the tone is positive in 'advance' and 'retreat' (going back) is slightly negative. Hence, option (c) is the best fit.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- The 'hand' is part of the 'body'. Likewise, the wheel is part of an automobile.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 'Mercenary' is a person who fights because he wants 'money'. Likewise, Midas is a mythical character who wanted gold.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- A polymer has cells. A chain has links.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- Property can be mortgaged. Money can be lent.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- A cheque may be negotiable. An asset may be frozen.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- A sceptre symbolizes sovereignty. A degree symbolizes knowledge.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- The dead body of an animal is called a cadaver. The dead body of a man (human being) is called corpse.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- A pistol has a trigger. A motor has a switch. 'Trigger' and 'switch' are used to start a 'pistol' and a 'motor', respectively.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- Cabin is a room in a ship. Caboose is a kitchen on a ship.
Hence, the correct option is (B).

11. Poetry has rhyme. Mystery has suspense.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 12. Computer has RAM, while a book has pages.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
 13. Chromosome is a part of a cell. Likewise, oxygen is a constituent of air.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
 14. A sage is wise similarly a tyrant is despotic.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
 15. Ocean gives saline water whereas rain gives fresh water.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 16. An agency is an organization. A mother is a parent.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 17. Fur keeps the animal warm. Sweater is used by humans to keep warm.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
 18. Proverbially every rose has a thorn as every cloud has a silver lining.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
 19. Cane comes from bamboos. Timber comes from trees.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 20. Bells jingle. Anklets tinkle.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 21. Cogent and convincing are synonyms as are laconic and pithy.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 22. Retrospection is analysis of something related to the past. Prognostication means prediction, which is related to the future.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
 23. Eulogise means praise, whereas lambast indicates criticism. Hence, option (c) is the answer as this choice also has a pair of antonyms. 'Invigorate' means 'to energise' and 'debilitate' means 'weaken'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
 24. A group of lions is referred to as a 'pride', whereas a group of pups (puppies) is called 'litter'.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 25. 'Penurious' means extremely poor. 'Affluence' is wealthy. Hence share antonymous relation. Taciturn and verbosity also share a similar relation.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
 26. A machiavellian person indulges in deceit. A naïve person shows gullibility.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
 27. The words share an antonymous relationship
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 28. Relationship of degree. Petrify indicates extreme fright. Mortify indicates extreme humiliation.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
 29. A munificent person is generous (not stingy) Likewise, any speech which is articulate is very clear (not obscure).
Hence, the correct option is (C).
 30. Cryptic and enigma are also synonymous.
In both the first is an adjective and the second a noun.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
 31. Tenuous is not substantial just as fringe is not central.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 32. A coward is cravenly. A cheat is duplicitous.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
 33. A diffident person is shy. A lacklustre performance is dull.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
 34. 'Pertinent' and superfluous share antonymous relation. 'Circumspect' is to be prudent. 'Reckless' is without care. They too share antonymous relationship.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 35. 'Consolidate' is to make it strong. The given words share synonymous relationship. 'Modify' and change are synonyms.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 36. Rigor is onerous (burdensome). Tedium is boring.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 37. 'Esoteric' is scholarly. the words share synonymous relationship. 'Profuse' and plentiful are also synonyms.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
 38. 'Veracity' ('truthfulness'), is opposite of 'chicanery' ('trickery'). So also loyalty and perfidy.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
 39. 'Suave' means sophisticated, polished, urbane.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
 40. To 'advocate' is to propogute. An exacting task is very demanding.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- Analogies (Advanced)**
1. 'Import' and 'export' are antonyms as also are all the choices except 'inspire' (fill with an urge) and 'expire' (die).
Hence, the correct option is (C).

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2. A milkmaid delivers milk. A postman delivers letters. A newspaper boy delivers newspaper while a vendor could deliver sweets. All these people – milkmaid, postman and a vendor are mobile people who deliver an article. The exception is a baker who bakes biscuit but is not known for delivering biscuits.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
3. A pigeon does not stay in a burrow.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
4. Lair or den is the place where a wild animal (including a lion) stays.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
5. 'Calf' is the young of a 'cow', 'sheep' is not the young of 'goat'.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
6. 'Galaxy' is a collection of 'stars'. 'Raw' is not a collection of 'soldiers'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
7. Hustling indicates jostling, forcing or hurrying. All the other relationships are sound oriented.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
8. All the pairs are the masculine and feminine combination except 'dear' and 'darling'.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
9. All the pairs give the person and the thing he studies except (D). Ichthyology is the study of fishes not fossils.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
10. All the pairs have synonymous meaning except 'articulate' and 'obfuscate' which are antonymous.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
11. All the pairs are masculine and feminine except 'lion' and 'tiger'.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
12. 'Palm' is connected to 'fingers', head to hairs, chain to hook and watch to strap. While computer is connected to technology it is not a physical connection or relationship.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
13. A whale is in the water, clouds are in the sky. Hangar is the place where planes are kept. Kennel is the place where dogs are kept.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
14. Each pair gives the designation of people who work together in a hierarchy except employee and employment.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
15. Philology (not philosophy) is the study of language.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
16. Bacteria causes leprosy. Evaporation is the cause for cloud formation. Anger could lead to violence. The sun is the cause for the occurrence of the day.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
17. Each pair gives something made from the preceding word. But 'rain' is not made from 'rainbow'.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
18. Each pair gives the head of a place. But Buddha is not the head of Burma.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
19. Each pair gives antonyms. But Africa is not the antonym of America.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
20. After a kidnap, ransom is demanded. So, we can say 'ransom follows a kidnap.' Likewise, after a rain we notice a rainbow. After, autumn we get winter. After adolescence comes youth.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
21. 'Saturnalia' is associated with 'merrymaking' just as 'Bacchanalian' with 'drunkenness' 'Enervated' is 'weak' and 'ecstatic' is 'joyous'. But 'altruistic' and 'alternating' have no connection.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
22. Each pair shows antonyms except 'inundate' and 'flood' which are synonyms.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
23. A prudent person is judicious. He is not injudicious (rash).
Hence, the correct option is (D).
24. Each pair shows antonymous relationship except 'foppish' and 'affected' which is synonymous.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
25. Each pair has a class and a member of that class except choice (D).
Hence, the correct option is (D).
26. Each pair has antonyms except 'intrepid' and 'undaunted' which are synonyms.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
27. Sacrilege has nothing to do with honesty. It means violation of what is sacred.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
28. Felicity has no relation with 'fall'. Felicity indicates capacity for apt expression; great happiness.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
29. Each pair has antonyms but 'impropriety' has nothing to do with 'property'.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

30. 'Quixotic' has nothing to do with 'quick'. It means 'imaginative' not practical.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
31. The pairs are synonymous but 'compassionate' is not 'lustful'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
32. While all the pairs are synonyms, sequester is to take legal possession not align.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
33. 'Despotic' has nothing to do with 'depot' while all the other pairs have related words.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
34. The words in each pair are antonyms but boisterous (noisy, energetic) is not the opposite of 'boasting'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
35. All the pairs have synonymous words but 'consumable' (intended to be used up and then replaced) has nothing to do with 'portable' (easily carried) though portable may be confused with potable (drinkable).
Hence, the correct option is (C).
36. Somnolent means sleepy, drowsy; inducing drowsiness. It has no relation with sobriety. Somber means dark, gloomy, dismal.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
37. The words in each pair are antonyms except 'pernicious' (having harmful effect) and 'relevant' (connected or appropriate).
Hence, the correct option is (D).
38. Apocryphal means 'of doubtful origin'. Hence, it is not genuine. Similarly, options (A), (C) and (D) are antonyms. In option (B), we have synonyms.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
39. Each pair has words that are synonymous. But 'parry' (word off) does not mean 'fight'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
40. Inveterate means long established or habitual. Hence, option (B) which is not related to orthodox is the answer.
Hence, the correct option is (B).

Practice Problems 6

Logical Reasoning (Basic)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 1 to 25:

- We are looking for an option that gives a reason for recruiting women.
Choice (A) says it is a pilot project – may be but that is no reason for the drive to focus on women.
Choice (B) women being on par with men is not a reason to focus on women
Choice (C) is a reason – a diverse work force can cater to the needs of diverse customers.
Choice (D) – more women entering engineering courses – can not be the reason for the company to focus on girls.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- The para talks of term insurance where the benefit occurs only on death. The rationalization for such an insurance is to cover risk not investment. Choice (D) says so.
Choice (A) says the premium works out low – nevertheless you get no returns if you survive.
Choice (B) only talks of low premium for youngsters.
Choice (C) gives no reason for taking a term insurance
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- Food prices are rising. If this has to become an opportunity we have to ensure that the farmer gets the benefit out of it. So the difference between what the customer pays and what the farmer gets has to narrow as Choice (D) says. Only this manages the conflicting interests of customers and farmers. The other options, though true, don't focus on resolving the conflicting interests.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- The para says how numbers are used in advertisements. Each of the option gives a reason or advantage of using numbers, only option (B) says that it has dangers.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- The new research says that cooking preserves or boosts the nutrient content of vegetables. This is said to defy conventional wisdom. Hence conventional wisdom can be inferred to be the reverse – raw vegetable is more nutritious than cooked ones.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- Choice (A), (B), and (D) are clearly people's responses to the `1 lakh car. Choice (C) is not a reaction – it is a wisdom that precedes the `1 lakh car.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- The ad claims that Indian skies are among the safest. This claim is weakened by the options that point to the weaknesses in the system. All the options except (D) are weaknesses. Option (D) which says that there have been no major plane accident recently strengthens the ad's claim.
Hence, the correct option is (D).

8. Choice (A) strengthens the option expressed that India does not have well regulated safely environment for products, since the product recalled in the US were those from India.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
9. The occurrence is the growth in art shows in India. Choices (A), (B), and (D) clearly give reasons for it. Choice (C) however, talks of purchases by Indian diaspora overseas which does not account for growth in India.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
10. The word 'imagined' (in the first sentence) shows that the author does not agree with the European scholars who believe in the superiority of Greek and Roman culture. His quotation from E.R. Dodd shows that he believes the oriental culture is earlier than the Greek culture and could well have influenced it (or the influences could have been both ways).
Hence, the correct option is (D).
11. Taslima has compromised by withdrawing the pages considered objectionable by fundamentalists. What could be her reason for doing so? Choice (B) and (D) are reasons. But of the two, Choice (B) is a better reason because if the Bengal government asks her to leave the state she can live elsewhere in India. But if the union government asks her to leave, she would have to find another country to live in. Hence Choice (B) is the best reason.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
12. The difference that the board games have made to the gaming market is shown in Choice (D), by the experience of Mattel Toys India – tripling of turnover in the board games segment.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
13. The given line of reasoning is that loan waiver is bad and should not be done. Options (B) to (D) give reasons as to why loan waiver is not good. Only option (A) does not talk of loan waiver but of other things the government should do to make agriculture viable or profitable.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
14. Options (A) and (D) point to what Indian companies are doing to benefit from the interest shown by MNCs. Option (B) points to what they should do to benefit from it. Only option (C) is a neutral statement – it merely states a fact – the size of pharma R & D.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
15. Only option (B) points to why the B-schools are eager – the sheer volume makes it profitable. Option (A) merely says it is the right time for B-school.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
16. Option (A) speaks of Nooyi's personal likes and desires, hence it is not relevant. Option (B) and (C) speaks of 'young girls' and 'rural women folk' being influenced by Nooyi, but they form only a part of the buyers. Only option (D) speaks of all the buyers and their emotional response which will influence the choice of the cool drinks they buy.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
17. Option (A) talks of the 'tactile aspect' of the record, (C) of interaction with fellow enthusiasts. (D) tells us that recorded music is concrete and forever. Only option (B) speaks of commentary which contributed to the attraction of records.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
18. Option (A) & (C) speak of the various appreciable qualities of Gursky's photographs which may be in common shared by other photographs taken by other photographers. Only option (D) speaks of his unique capabilities of making his photographs entirely different from those of others. Option (B) supports the critics.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
19. Option (A), (C) & (D) talk about opportunities for self assessment, doing away with hierarchy and freedom in decision making and these are all conducive to a competent workforce. Only option (B) which speaks of giving preference to acquisition rather than retention of employees is faulty.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
20. Option (A) speaks of the long years it takes for a tree to flourish, while option (B) acquaints one with intricacies of the composition of the plant / tree. Option (D) speaks of photosynthesis. All these options give you a deeper insight and understanding of the flora but it is only option (A) that makes you feel for the plant when you witness the graphic representation of its suffering.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
21. Option (D) has no logical basis to call for reservations for the judiciary. Option (B) provides an irrelevant statement and hence is not a solid ground for the demand. Option (D) is illogical as it bases the demand on separation of powers. Choice (A) is the only option that gives a proper, legitimate reason for the demand. Out of the three organs of the government, since two are already covered by the policy, the remaining one should also be covered.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
22. Option (A), (B), (C), & (D) support the tourism boom only option (C) does not speak of weekends breaks but of the thought of escaping the city.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

23. According to the argument, private enterprise can provide public transport service cheaply. (C) argues most strongly against this opinion.

(A) and (B) argue against public enterprises and (D) in favour of private enterprise.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

24. Increase in vehicles has led to increase in accidents and hence to higher insurance claims resulting in insurance companies charging higher premia. This leads to increase in the cost of vehicles.

(B) encourages people to buy vehicles which will set a chain of increase as per the passage. (A) and (D) argue against the prediction that the cost will rise. (C) does not mean that the cost will remain stable or decrease.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

25. Powerlooms replaced handlooms in cloth manufacturing. This led to increase in output upto a stage and then showed a sharp decline. (A) gives the best explanation as it means that the power looms must have been affected by power shortage. (B) is irrelevant as it is about handlooms not powerlooms. (C) does not explain the phenomenon of decline in production. (D) shows that the wages have been increasing since 1950 and hence it cannot cause any decline suddenly from 1990.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

Logical Reasoning (Advanced)

Explanatory Notes for Questions 1 to 5:

1. The speaker did not state whether one can make ends meet in hard times without innovative methods. Hence, the speaker's opinion regarding the necessity of innovative methods cannot be found out. Hence, I is not implicit.

The author refers to barter system as an initial stage and goes on referring to different things and finally refers to womb renting and sperm selling. And then states that these are innovative methods. It means that he is classifying womb renting and sperm selling as innovative methods but we can't say barter system is not innovative.

∴ Only III is implicit.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

2. If genes don't play a part in choice of profession then the author would not have said in the last line – 'May be, genes play a part...'. Hence, I is implicit. The author says why fear dynastic politics, when one is not worried about children taking up parents' profession in other fields. Hence, II is implicit. The author equates politics with other professions, but does not discuss the problem involved. Hence, III is not implicit.

∴ Only I and II are implicit.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

3. The author says that money is wasted on bringing the issues on Kabas. Hence, I is implicit.

The author said that Kabas issue has come after three brilliant issues and that effort, time and money are wasted. From this it is clear that the author did not classify the issue on Kabas as brilliant. Hence, II is implicit.

The statement does not indicate the extent to which money or time can be spent on bringing brilliant issues. Hence, III is not implicit.

∴ Only I and II are implicit.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

4. The statement says that banned books gain more popularity, I is contradicting the statement. Hence, I is not implicit.

According to the statement banning a book is immature. It implies that the matured would not ban a book. Hence, II is implicit. It is stated that banning a book makes it popular. But nothing is mentioned about accessibility. Hence, III is not implicit.

∴ Only II is implicit.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

5. The yoga guru did not state anything about the various uses of yoga. Hence, I is not implicit.

Since, the yoga guru says that he will stick around till all are cured is the next 25 – 50 years, the yoga guru is assuming that he will be alive till that time. Hence, II is implicit.

It is stated that the time needed to cure all is 25-50 years. It indicates that the yoga guru is assuming that it is possible to cure all within that time.

Hence, III is implicit.

∴ Only II and III are implicit.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 6 to 10:

6. By combining the engagement and the wedding, the person wants to reduce the expenditure. From this, it is clear that it costs more if the two events are conducted separately. Hence, I follows.

From the statement, it is clear that the second son's marriage is being performed differently. The difference is that engagement and the marriage are being conducted together. Hence, II follows.

∴ Both I and II follow.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

7. It is possible that Neena Singh belongs to the farm sector but does not live in those places from where the power is being diverted. Hence, I does not follow.

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The government is diverting power from one sector to another and the sector from where it is diverted is suffering a shortage. Hence, II follows.

∴ Only II follows.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

8. It is not known whether the Home Minister made this statement with respect to difficulty levels or with respect to his interest. Hence, I does not follow.

From the statement, it is clear that the person did not become the Home Minister by choice. Hence, II follows.

∴ Only II follows.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

9. The statement does not indicate whether Mr.X ever lost his temper or not. We cannot find out whether he is mentally tough or not because it depends on whether he ever got angry or not.

∴ Neither I nor II follows.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

10. It is a known fact that Tibet and China are different countries. It is stated that the Tibetans would not shed Chinese blood. It means that the Tibetans' fight against the Chinese is not a violent one and is only for the sale of freeing the home land i.e., Tibet. Hence, I follows.

The statement does not give any information regarding the Dalai Lama's age. Hence, II does not follow.

∴ Only I follows.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

Explanatory Notes for questions 11 to 15:

11. It is known fact that the police have training facilities. If the police do not know how to use new weapons, they will be trained. To purchase more sophisticated weapons depends on necessity. Hence, I is not strong.

II refers to incidents in U.S.A. This does not indicate whether there is a chance that the terrorists use such weapons against India or not. Moreover, it is not stated that the weapons with terrorists are more sophisticated than those that are with the Indian police. Hence II is not strong.

∴ Neither I nor II is strong.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

12. I refers only to married women, while the question is about all women, in general.

Hence, I is not strong.

Being at home does not mean that there would not be financial requirements. Hence, II is not strong.

∴ Neither I nor II is strong.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

13. Such display gives an opportunity to the citizens to know the strength of the defence forces of the country.

Hence I is strong.

II does not give any explanation as to how it is a waste of money. It is an incomplete argument. Hence II is not strong.

∴ Only I is strong.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

14. I does not explain why one should learn history. It is an incomplete argument. Hence, I is not strong.

II gives the purpose of learning history. Getting information about the past to build the future is desirable. Hence, II is strong.

∴ Only II is strong.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

15. I is based on the assumption that sportspersons are not well educated. So I is not strong.

II is false. It is a known fact that various government departments have sports teams. Hence, II is not strong.

∴ Neither I nor II is strong.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

Explanatory Notes for Question 16 to 20:

16. The problem is that the farmers have no means to earn. By making the farmers aware of the situation in Delhi, one can help them to look for a different place, where they can make their livelihood. Hence, I follows.

Similarly, II does not provide any means of earning to the farmers. Hence, II does not follow.

Since, the farmers of Jhansi are the sufferers it is clear that the problem is in the agriculture front. Hence, III follows

∴ Only I and III follow.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

17. The decrease in buffer stock indicates that the government is releasing the stock through PDS or open market.

I is based on the assumption that the stock of food is available with the farmers. Hence, I does not follow.

II leads to a new problem. By reducing the supplies through PDS, the poor are affected.

Hence, II doesn't follow. III is based on the assumption that the reasons for fall in stock is that the government is unable to procure because of low procurement price. Hence, III does not follow.

∴ None follows.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

18. The problem is that the public did not receive any benefit from corporate hospitals.

By allowing more corporate hospitals to open, it cannot be ensured that these new hospitals would benefit the people. Hence, I does not follow.

By reviving social responsibility norms people can derive benefit. Hence, II follows. Closing down corporate offices would lead to a new problem, such as insufficient health service. Hence, III does not follow.

∴ Only II follows.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

19. We have to find a solution which would minimize discomfort during winter. Since, discomfort increases due to low temperatures, suitable clothing would mitigate the problem, hence, I follows.

By avoiding exposure to open breeze, exposure to high level of moisture can be avoided, during winter. Hence, II follows.

Preventive medication would strengthen resistance. Hence, II follows.

∴ All follow.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

20. The statement gives the reasons behind young people taking up a life of crime. Action should be taken before they turn to crime. A criminal cannot be employed unless it is known that he intends to mend his ways. Hence, I does not follow.

Higher pocket money does not enable them to earn legally. Hence II does not follow.

Understanding economics does not solve the problems faced by the young, i.e., unemployment and price rise. Hence, III does not follow.

∴ None follows.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

Explanatory Notes for Questions 21 to 25:

21. In the passage, it is given that 'the government may reverse the decision', which implies that the government has not yet decided. So, the statement is definitely false.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

22. There is no information regarding the other sectors. So, data is inadequate.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

23. In the passage it is given that 'including the Prime Minister's Office, all have come up with objections', which indicates that generally PMO does not object, but it cannot definitely be inferred.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

24. In the passage, it is given that 'If the note is accepted. . . and then scrapping it'. From this we can definitely say that the author does not know if it has happened earlier or not. Hence, data is inadequate.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

25. The first statement of the passage reveals that there is a turmoil regarding foreign investment limits in telecom. So, this is definitely true.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

Previous Years' Questions

1. The given sentence is in simple present tense, hence we need the same to fill the blank. In the given choices only choice C is in simple present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

2. 'Dispel' means to make a belief disappear, and the most suitable word is among the given choices. The words 'impel', 'propel' and 'repel' mean to drive or force someone to do something, which is not what the sentence intends to convey.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

3. The usage of 'each', 'all' and 'either' makes the sentence inappropriate because the sentence is explaining the importance of both communication and interpersonal skills.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

4. No other choice except B comes up with present conditional, and, hence is the correct answer.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

5. The word 'bare' means to uncover, which is inapt in the given context and eliminates choices B and D. For the second blank the word 'losing' is the correct answer. 'Lose' means 'be deprived of' or 'suffer loss of' while 'loose' means 'set free' or 'release' which is not apt in the given context.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

6. A country may comprise of many states and union territories with high population which may be homogenous. Choices A, B and D do not convey anything which supports the idea of cultural diversity. Only choice C, where it is mentioned that: 'India is a home to 22...', best supports the claim made in the given sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

7. The given sentence compares the value, of one U.S. dollar with Indian rupees, which has come down. The word 'depressed', meaning weaken or lessen the strength of something, is inappropriate. The word 'appreciated', which means rise in value or price, clearly distorts the

- meaning in the given context so does the word 'stabilized' meaning make or become unlikely to change.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
8. Advice is a noun generally meaning 'guidance' or 'recommendations' offered with regard to prudent action.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
9. The word 'disagree' means to have a different opinion or when you differ with someone. The word 'descent' means an action of coming or going down while 'decent' means honest and fair. The word 'decadent' means having or showing low standards. All these words are no way near to the meaning of the word 'disagree'. Only choice A, 'dissent', which means to have or express opinions that are different from those that are officially accepted is closest in meaning to the word 'disagree'.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
10. The word 'revert' means to reply and only choice B conveys the meaning. 'Retract' means to say that something you have said earlier is not true; while retreat means to move away.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
11. In the given sentence the scientist used the word 'vindicated' which means to prove that something is true or that you were right to do something, especially when it was disputed. The word 'chastened' means to make somebody feel sorry for something they have done. Choice A is illogical and among choice B and C, choice B is closest in meaning to the given word.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
12. We are talking of what is produced as a result of a process, therefore – Two and two make four is correct.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
13. The statement is a piece of advice encouraging people not to be scared of making mistakes. The complete sentence would be 'Dare to commit mistakes'.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
14. The phrasal verb that means 'quarrel' is 'fall out'.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
15. Since it was a serious situation, his ability to cope with the seriousness would be impressive. Thus, 'nonchalance' is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
16. One of the meanings of 'latitude' is the freedom allowed for independent thought or action.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
17. The correct construction would be "I requested that *he be given*...".
Hence, the correct option is (B).
18. Since the sentence refers to the past and what the soldier should have done, the appropriate filler is "... should have taken...".
Hence, the correct option is (C).
19. A and D are easily ruled out. B is also inappropriate since the context is of harsh discipline, but not of inhuman treatment. A is appropriate.
Hence, the correct option is (A).
20. Since the sentence goes on to say that the invitation would be counter-productive, it follows that they exacerbate (make worse) the problems. All the other three choices should lead to a positive outcome.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
21. Frequency means occurring often hence the opposite is rarity (occurring rarely). Though frequency also means periodicity, there is no opposite for this sense.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
22. The sentence conveys the sense that manipulation of human genes is permitted only when there is no other treatment, that is, the available treatments are unsatisfactory.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
23. The given text says that horses were given toxins of diseases until their blood built up immunities and then the serum was made with the blood. So if serum for diphtheria and tetanus are available, it means that the horses were given diphtheria and tetanus toxins-not serum. (Serum being what is made from their blood). So choice (D) is ruled out. Choices (A) and (C) are easy eliminations. Choice (B) can be inferred – since the horses developed immunities we can infer that they are generally immune to diseases.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
24.
Hence, the correct option is (B).
25.
Hence, the correct option is (D).
26.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
27. The author's intention is to bring out the negative aspect of use of chemical agents. Option A is false the. Option B is a positive statement and therefore doesn't bring out the intent of the passage. Option D is a restatement of a part of the extract. The words 'suppression' 'regret fully' etc. give merit to 'C' as the best option.
Hence, the correct option is (C).

TEST

HINTS/SOLUTIONS

1. **Situation:** A company claimed that after administration of its medicine there were no cases of Hepatitis B in a locality.

Reasoning: The company's claim will be seriously weakened if the medicine is not found to be the reason for the non incidence of the disease.

- (A) It does not weaken the argument as the company makes the claim that its medicine has helped in developing immunity only after three months.
- (B) It only strengthens the claim of the company.
- (C) CORRECT. It properly identifies the situation which shows that the medicine might not have been responsible for developing immunity against the disease.
- (D) It does not seriously weaken the claim as all the affected persons had not always been children.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

2. **Situation:** Ms. E, a champion for the environment, wins a mayoral election against Mr. D.

Reasoning: The reason for the victory of Ms. E could be attributed to her concern for environment in all cases except where it might be due to other factors.

- (A) It is a possible reason for the success.
- (B) It also indicates the attributing of the success to the concern for the environment.
- (C) It does not defeat the attribution of the success to concern for environment.
- (D) CORRECT. If Mr. D is also a champion of environment, then Ms. E's success in the election must have been due to some other cause.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

3. **Situation:** The life expectancy in a country has gone up but an insurance company has not reduced the premium.

Reasoning: Premium fixed by an insurance company depends on the average age of death which is different from life expectancy. While known causes of death like diseases, old age etc., fix up the life expectancy, unknown causes like accidents, wars etc., do not have any bearing on life expectancy. An insurance company is more concerned with the actual age of death rather than the possible age of death.

- (A) It does not have any bearing on the argument.
- (B) It will negate the stand of the insurance company.
- (C) It does not affect the decision of the insurance company.
- (D) CORRECT. It properly identifies a situation where the average age of death may be lower even if life expectancy is generally higher.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

4. **Situation:** A company concludes that its introduction of night shifts must be the reason for many of its employees leaving the company.

Reasoning: To conclude that introduction of night shifts must have been the reason for the high attrition rates, determination of the number of persons in day and night shifts leaving the company, is necessary.

- (A) It will not support the conclusion.
- (B) It is outside the scope of the argument.
- (C) By itself it does not provide any clue to the conclusion.
- (D) CORRECT. It properly identifies the information necessary to support the conclusion

Hence, the correct option is (D).

5. Ignominious means 'marked by shame or disgrace'. The antonym is 'Laudable', which mean praiseworthy.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

6. Mellowed means rich and soft; gentle, wise and matured; or relaxed and calm. Only 'Immature' is a suitable option from the given choices.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

7. Robust means strong and healthy. So, the suitable antonym is feeble, which means weak. Sturdy, which also means strong, is its synonym.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

8. Vindictive means revengeful. So forgiving is its antonym. Relentless, which means not stopping or not getting less strong, is out of context.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

9. Altruism refers to the fact of caring about the needs and happiness of other people more than one's own. Hence, selfishness is its antonym. Tenderness means kindness or gentleness.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

10. Boisterous refers to being noisy, full of life and energy. So, of the given words, serene, which means calm and peaceful, can be its most suitable antonym. As tumultuous means very loud; involving strong feelings, especially feelings of approval, it is a synonym of the question word.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

11. The context suggests that the officer asked for an explanation from the subordinate. Hence, it is the preposition 'for' that can best go with the verb called. To call for means to ask for. To call on means to invite. To call out means to ask someone to come and help. To call in means to ask for the return of something.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

12. In this context, the speaker says that he will share with the listener everything about his family affairs. Hence, it is back that can fit into the blank. To keep back is to refuse to tell someone something. To keep on means to

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continue. To keep out means not to enter a place and to keep in means to make someone stay indoors.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

13. Of the given words, mission can best fit into the blank as it refers to a great purpose or a sense of responsibility in this context.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

14. When you have a great desire to achieve something, you work very hard and succeed. Hence, succeed can best fill in the blank.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

15. The context suggests that the firefighters could not do their job well because of rain. Hence, hindered can be the best option.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

16. The context suggests that the Americans are referring to something that Musharraf did to their benefit. Hence, it is only gesture that can fit in.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

17. 'Kept' is the right word to go into the blank.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

18. 'Seen' is the appropriate word. It is used in the sense of 'experienced' in the context.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

19. An abstract is a short piece of writing containing the main ideas in a document. Hence, summary is its suitable synonym.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

20. As complacent means too satisfied with oneself or one's situation, option (C) is the best answer.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

21. Exterminate means destroy something or someone completely. Hence, annihilate is its synonym. Evict means force someone to leave a place.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

22. Umpteen means too many or numerous. Hence, option (A) is the right answer.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

23. Ostensible refers to something that is stated to be true or real, when this is perhaps not the case. So, apparent is its synonym.

Hence, the correct option is (C).

24. Stalwart means physically strong, apart from faithful. Hence, option (B) is the right answer as sturdy means strong and healthy.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

25. Property can be mortgaged. Money can be lend.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

26. A cheque may be negotiable. An asset may be frozen.

Hence, the correct option is (A).

27. As the meaning of the verb raise in line (A) matches with the usage in line (F) on the right hand column, they form a pair. So, this eliminates options (A) and (C). Similarly, the meaning as given in line (B) on the left hand column matches with the usage in line (G) on the right hand column. So, option (D) can also be eliminated as the usage in line (H) best suits the meaning in line (C), rather than in line (B). So, the right answer is choice (B).

Hence, the correct option is (B).

28. The usage given in line (H) suits the meaning of "sense" given in line (A). So, we can eliminate options (B) and (C) as they contain wrong pairs. As options (A) and (D) both have lines (B) and (G) as a pair, we cannot eliminate either of them. If we come to line (C), it matches with the usage given in line E. So, option (D) is the right answer.

Hence, the correct option is (D).

29. The usage given in line (H) corresponds to the meaning given in line (A). So, options (B) and (D) can be eliminated. Likewise, the meaning in line (B) matches with the usage in line (E). So, option (A) is the right answer.

Hence, the correct option is (B).

30. Since the meaning of mass as given in line (A) matches with the usage given in line (F), option (C) is the right answer.

Hence, the correct option is (C).