

# General Aptitude

**Part A:** Verbal Ability

1.3

**Part B:** Numerical Ability

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# Verbal Ability

**Chapter I:** Introduction

1.5





## PART A VERBAL ABILITY

## EXERCISES

## Practice Problems I

**Grammar—Nouns/Articles/Pronouns (Basic)**

**Directions for questions 1 to 5:** Fill in the blanks with the correct pair of words or phrases so that the sentence is grammatically correct and meaningful.

- \_\_\_\_\_ man loves \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
(A) The . . . the  
(B) A . . . the  
(C) The . . . no article  
(D) No article required . . . no article required
- \_\_\_\_\_ student of the class \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work by tomorrow.  
(A) All . . . has  
(B) Each . . . have  
(C) Every . . . were  
(D) Each . . . has
- \_\_\_\_\_ platinum is \_\_\_\_\_ any other metal.  
(A) The . . . costlier than  
(B) No article required . . . costlier than  
(C) The . . . more costlier than  
(D) No article required . . . more costlier than
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of my professors inspired me to \_\_\_\_\_ hard and win the competition.  
(A) Advise . . . practise  
(B) Advice . . . practise  
(C) Advise . . . practice  
(D) Advice . . . practice
- In India, \_\_\_\_\_ power to commute a death sentence is vested \_\_\_\_\_ the president.  
(A) The . . . for  
(B) No article required . . . by  
(C) No article required . . . on  
(D) The . . . in

**Directions for questions 6 to 15:** Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

- \_\_\_\_\_ British ruled India for four hundred years.  
(A) No article (B) A  
(C) An (D) The
- Switzerland is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ paradise on the earth.  
(A) The (B) A  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) An

- The teacher ordered the students not to make \_\_\_\_\_ noise.  
(A) A (B) An  
(C) No article (D) The
- He would be going to Singapore and Malaysia on \_\_\_\_\_ official tour.  
(A) No article (B) An  
(C) The (D) A
- Women in many Middle Eastern countries are deprived of \_\_\_\_\_ freedom even to this day.  
(A) A (B) An  
(C) The (D) No article
- In many parts of Japan, most houses are built with \_\_\_\_\_ wood.  
(A) No article (B) A  
(C) An (D) The
- Besides being a scholar, he is also \_\_\_\_\_ eminent orator.  
(A) The (B) No article  
(C) An (D) A
- \_\_\_\_\_ nature had a profound influence on Wordsworth's poetry.  
(A) A (B) An  
(C) The (D) No article
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rome is one of the ancient cities of the world.  
(A) An  
(B) No article  
(C) A  
(D) The
- He behaves like \_\_\_\_\_ Hitler with his subordinates.  
(A) The (B) An  
(C) No article (D) A

**Directions for questions 16 to 20:** Rewrite the following sentences after making the necessary corrections.

- She availed of the opportunity.
- Those two companies always help one another.
- India and Pakistan should cooperate with one another in this matter.
- Dear students, enjoy during the holidays.
- The committee were divided in its opinion regarding this issue.

**Grammar—Nouns/Articles/Pronouns (Advanced)**

**Directions for questions 21 to 30:** Correct the following sentences where necessary.

21. My friend gives me many advices regarding my future career.
22. The doctor has given me many informations about the disease.
23. The magistrate has issued a summon asking me to attend his court on Monday.
24. My hairs have turned grey recently.
25. Our office has purchased new furnitures for our department.
26. He is one of the notorious troubles-maker in the town.
27. Four thieves broke into my cousin's house yesterday.
28. The HMT factory has the latest machineries.
29. His little daughter is capable of many mischiefs.
30. The magistrate has passed order for his release from prison.

**Directions for questions 31 to 40:** Rewrite the following sentences after making the necessary corrections.

31. Between you and I, the secretary is not a gentleman.
32. One should do your duty honestly and sincerely.
33. Good students like you and he should study regularly.
34. You, he and I are in the wrong.
35. Only you and him can do this work fast.
36. If I were him, I would not misbehave like this.
37. Everyone announced one's plans in the presence of the President.
38. She helped everyone of those boys in doing their work.
39. Every teacher and every student should do their duty.
40. Neither of the boys have submitted their records.

**Grammar—Verbs/Tenses/Auxiliary (Basic)**

**Directions for questions 41 to 50:** Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs.

41. We \_\_\_\_\_ with the photograph trying to hang it, till it fell to the floor and the frame broke.  
(A) Wrested (B) Wrestled  
(C) Strived (D) Wrecked
42. The time allotted to me was so short that I had to \_\_\_\_\_ through it in order to complete it.  
(A) Scale (B) Surge  
(C) Rush (D) Zoom
43. The young boy was lying in the middle of the road, and \_\_\_\_\_ in pain but nobody picked him up.  
(A) Shaking (B) Squirming  
(C) Twisting (D) Writhing

44. He never \_\_\_\_\_ of reminding her about the dangers that smoking posed to health.  
(A) Jaded (B) Fatigued  
(C) Wearied (D) Troubled
45. Indian culture teaches us to \_\_\_\_\_ our ancestors.  
(A) Beseech (B) Idolize  
(C) Venerate (D) Esteem
46. I took some flowers and chocolates with me for I was anxious to \_\_\_\_\_ for my thoughtlessness.  
(A) Atoned (B) Compensate  
(C) Propitiate (D) Redeem
47. The terrorists \_\_\_\_\_ the villagers into hiding them till the search was over.  
(A) Fraternized (B) Deployed  
(C) Coddled (D) Coerced
48. She \_\_\_\_\_ him on till he had no other option but to tell her what he had done.  
(A) Provocated (B) Dared  
(C) Plugged (D) Goaded
49. The ship was scheduled to \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of days later when it hit an iceberg and sank.  
(A) Port (B) Dock  
(C) Wharf (D) Moor
50. He \_\_\_\_\_ on his old feet but there was nobody to extend a helping hand.  
(A) Tottered (B) Drooled  
(C) Doddered (D) Lurched

**Directions for questions 51 to 60:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs.

51. Sixty miles \_\_\_\_\_ a very long distance to drive.  
(A) Are (B) Were  
(C) Is (D) Has been
52. He \_\_\_\_\_ his studies.  
(A) Has left  
(B) Is learning  
(C) Deserts  
(D) Has discontinued
53. Last month in Hyderabad, a pick-pocket \_\_\_\_\_ my pocket.  
(A) Cut (B) Picked  
(C) Has cut (D) Has picked
54. We hope that they \_\_\_\_\_ good health.  
(A) Kept (B) Are enjoying  
(C) Keep (D) Indulge in
55. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ the advice of the parents, elders and teachers, will be successful in life.  
(A) Hear (B) Hear to  
(C) Follow (D) Listen
56. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ at Singapore for a week.  
(A) Resided (B) Lived  
(C) Stayed (D) Had resided

57. The river \_\_\_\_\_ its banks.  
 (A) Has overflowed (B) Has overflowed  
 (C) Overflies (D) Overflow
58. The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ to the US next week.  
 (A) Is flown (B) Fly  
 (C) Flied (D) Will fly
59. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ him any letter last week?  
 (A) Write for (B) Write to  
 (C) Write (D) Wrote
60. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would have served them to the best of my ability.  
 (A) Were (B) Was  
 (C) Am (D) Will be like

### Grammar—Verbs/Tenses/Auxiliary (Advanced)

**Directions for questions 61 to 70:** Fill in the blanks in the given sentences so as to make sense. Select the correct word from the answer choices and mark its number as the answer.

61. In our country, agriculture must \_\_\_\_\_ pace with industrial development.  
 (A) Take (B) Make  
 (C) Loose (D) Keep
62. He was disappointed but he \_\_\_\_\_ heart and tried again to win.  
 (A) Lost (B) Took  
 (C) Kept (D) Made
63. The government shall \_\_\_\_\_ appropriate measures against abduction of children.  
 (A) See (B) Take  
 (C) Make (D) Do
64. The people of South Asia \_\_\_\_\_ behind in economic development because of tensions and conflicts.  
 (A) Has been left (B) Had been left  
 (C) Left (D) Will be left
65. Mulk Raj Anand \_\_\_\_\_ a novelist with a/an mission.  
 (A) Had been (B) Is  
 (C) Will be (D) Has been
66. The motivation to \_\_\_\_\_ comes from a burning desire to achieve a purpose.  
 (A) Meet (B) Start  
 (C) Succeed (D) Idolize
67. Caste and national \_\_\_\_\_ have no significance for me.  
 (A) Unsociability (B) Division  
 (C) Origins (D) Barriers
68. He does not \_\_\_\_\_ the ugly aspects of human nature from his picture of life.  
 (A) Eliminate (B) Include  
 (C) Excuse (D) Extricate
69. Winners condition and \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to winning.  
 (A) Pledge (B) Question  
 (C) Coach (D) Commit

70. After the shipwreck, they were \_\_\_\_\_ on the island for three days  
 (A) Stuck (B) Sleeping  
 (C) Marooned (D) Guided

**Direction for questions 71 to 80:** Correct the mistakes relating to the use of verbs in the sentences given below.

71. Measles have broken out in the town.  
 72. The 'Arabian Nights' are an interesting book.  
 73. Five miles are not a long distance for me to walk.  
 74. The cost of all essential commodities have gone up.  
 75. The construction of these buildings have taken four years.  
 76. There are a bunch of keys on the table.  
 77. A pious man and good neighbour have died.  
 78. Bread and milk are my only food for today.  
 79. Sanjay as well as his brothers have gone home.  
 80. The notorious dacoit with his followers have escaped.

### Grammar—Adjectives/Adverbs (Basic)

**Directions for questions 81 to 90:** Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

81. In the face of public censure, the government was compelled to take a more \_\_\_\_\_ stand.  
 (A) Staid (B) Acquiescent  
 (C) Beneficial (D) Belligerent
82. In a/an \_\_\_\_\_ blue dress which shimmered when she moved, she looked gorgeous.  
 (A) Incandescent (B) Vivid  
 (C) Opaque (D) Opalescent
83. That \_\_\_\_\_ man has turned over a new leaf and has now become quite pleasant and amiable.  
 (A) Contented (B) Splenetic  
 (C) Cheerful (D) Dispirited
84. The \_\_\_\_\_ model walked with a stiff, erect and conceited gait on the decorated stage, enjoying all the applause.  
 (A) Fuzzy (B) Protruding  
 (C) Renowned (D) Lethargic
85. The ultra modern building looked \_\_\_\_\_ in such a quaint old village.  
 (A) Competent (B) Devious  
 (C) Incongruous (D) Decorous
86. This \_\_\_\_\_ exercise is making me feel sleepy and I am losing my ability to think clearly.  
 (A) Obscure (B) Herculean  
 (C) Impractical (D) Stultifying
87. The \_\_\_\_\_ gloom of the surroundings lent an eerie aura to the house.  
 (A) haunted (B) Spooky  
 (C) Stygian (D) Uncomfortable

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88. He was already well \_\_\_\_\_ when we reached the party a little late.  
(A) Advanced (B) Sloshed  
(C) Incapacitated (D) Slurred
89. I keep away from \_\_\_\_\_ people who always preach about morals, values and principles to everyone.  
(A) Spiritual (B) Sacrosanct  
(C) Sanctimonious (D) Devout
90. The preacher's \_\_\_\_\_ remarks were well received by the audience.  
(A) Sententious (B) Sensuous  
(C) Sequesterable (D) Sheathed

**Directions for questions 91 to 100:** Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs.

91. They struggled \_\_\_\_\_ all through the wind and rain and finally reached their destination.  
(A) Madly (B) Skillfully  
(C) Manfully (D) Roughly
92. The two of us decided to go for a walk as the weather was \_\_\_\_\_ cool.  
(A) Honourably (B) Properly  
(C) Delightfully (D) Certainly
93. I found my friend's trekking experience \_\_\_\_\_ thrilling.  
(A) Neatly (B) Vibrantly  
(C) Viciously (D) Vicariously
94. He twisted her arm \_\_\_\_\_ and refused to let her go till she had disclosed her secret.  
(A) Venomously (B) Providentially  
(C) Prudently (D) Viciously
95. After winning the match, he \_\_\_\_\_ held the trophy aloft for all to see.  
(A) Urgently (B) Surreptitiously  
(C) Vicariously (D) Victoriously
96. As many people repose faith in him, he is \_\_\_\_\_ a leader of the masses.  
(A) Irrefutably (B) Arguably  
(C) Interestingly (D) Officially
97. In spite of the big hoardings and TV commercials, there were \_\_\_\_\_ any people in the theatre for the first show of the picture.  
(A) Realistically (B) Hardly  
(C) Reasonably (D) Discreetly
98. What he wants to express \_\_\_\_\_ is, in fact, not clear even to him.  
(A) Freely (B) Truly  
(C) Precisely (D) Absolutely
99. Though diabetes used to \_\_\_\_\_ strike the elderly, now even children are falling victims to it.  
(A) Preferably (B) Ideally  
(C) Preferentially (D) Predominantly

100. He was appointed the spokesman of the party \_\_\_\_\_ to focus on the ideology of the party.  
(A) Pre-eminently  
(B) Conspicuously  
(C) Outstandingly  
(D) Uniquely

**Grammar—Adjectives/Adverbs (Advanced)**

**Directions for questions 101 to 114:** Correct the mistakes relating to the use of adjectives in the following sentences where necessary.

101. I am more wiser than that student.
102. My house is larger than you.
103. The climate of Hyderabad is better than Madras.
104. Many a student is attending the meeting today.
105. He wants little sugar for tea.
106. Pooja is my older sister.
107. It is much fine today.
108. My friend is senior than me by 4 years.
109. Death is preferable than disgrace.
110. Kolkata is a worth-seeing city.
111. My friends both sisters are doctors.
112. The two first chapters of this book are very important.
113. Suvarna is greater than any student in the class.
114. Shakuntala is better than any drama in Sanskrit.

**Directions for questions 115 to 120:** Correct the mistakes relating to the use of adverbs in the following sentences where necessary.

115. His house is further from the station than yours.
116. She was so quiet that hardly he noticed her.
117. My friend only wants to borrow rupees ten thousand.
118. He worked hardly for the examination and got first division.
119. The judge hardly entered the court room than the advocates stood up and greeted him.
120. No sooner did I go to the railway station when the train left.

**Grammar—Conjunctions/Prepositions (Basic)**

**Directions for questions 121 to 130:** Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

121. There is no tax \_\_\_\_\_ printed books.  
(A) On (B) In  
(C) With (D) Towards
122. We went to London \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas day.  
(A) In (B) At  
(C) On (D) By



123. Jaunpur is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its perfumes.  
 (A) For (B) In  
 (C) With (D) At
124. It is natural for every man to wish \_\_\_\_\_ distinction.  
 (A) About (B) With  
 (C) For (D) At
125. India is a noble, affluent land, teeming \_\_\_\_\_ natural wealth.  
 (A) At (B) About  
 (C) For (D) With
126. India has entered \_\_\_\_\_ an agreement to export handi-  
 crafts to China.  
 (A) With (B) Into  
 (C) To (D) In
127. I don't think we are properly equipped \_\_\_\_\_ all  
 foreign aggression.  
 (A) With (B) From  
 (C) Against (D) For
128. After a very long and tiring walk, we rested \_\_\_\_\_ a  
 tree.  
 (A) Below (B) Under  
 (C) Down (D) Behind
129. He died \_\_\_\_\_ cancer at a very young age.  
 (A) Of (B) With  
 (C) By (D) Off
130. \_\_\_\_\_ all your shortcomings, I still love you.  
 (A) With (B) Through  
 (C) For (D) Besides
- Directions for questions 131 to 140:** Fill in the blanks with  
 suitable conjunctions.
131. The electricity \_\_\_\_\_ fails in most of the places in  
 our state.  
 (A) Often (B) Almost  
 (C) Horribly (D) Slowly
132. My father \_\_\_\_\_ goes to watch a movie.  
 (A) Almost (B) Quietly  
 (C) Seldom (D) Interestingly
133. Her son hasn't come back from abroad, he hasn't  
 written to her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Neither (B) Either  
 (C) Even (D) Though
134. He \_\_\_\_\_ plays some games in the evenings.  
 (A) Hardly (B) Regularly  
 (C) Immediately (D) Cautiously
135. \_\_\_\_\_ the early part of the day was cold, it became  
 hotter gradually.  
 (A) If (B) Unless  
 (C) Though (D) Even
136. I shall go on a holiday \_\_\_\_\_ my leave is sanctioned.  
 (A) Unless (B) If  
 (C) While (D) Whether
137. You will be allowed to enter by the gate \_\_\_\_\_ you  
 bribe the gateman.  
 (A) Provided  
 (B) Nevertheless  
 (C) While  
 (D) Whereas
138. I started early \_\_\_\_\_ I might reach in time.  
 (A) So that (B) Lest  
 (C) For (D) Since
139. Hungry \_\_\_\_\_ he was, he ate like a glutton.  
 (A) Though (B) Although  
 (C) As (D) As though
140. He went to bed early \_\_\_\_\_ to wake up early in the  
 morning.  
 (A) Such that (B) As though  
 (C) Such as (D) So as

### Grammar—Conjunctions/Prepositions (Advanced)

**Directions for questions 141 to 150:** Correct the errors  
 relating to the use of conjunctions in each of the following  
 sentences.

141. It had been raining as he left the house.
142. Your action was either just or fair.
143. As I was ill, so I did not go to college.
144. Both of you as well as your brother are at fault.
145. I shall not come unless I am not invited.
146. Unless you have no objection, I shall see you  
 tomorrow.
147. Walk carefully lest you should not fall down.
148. He works hard because he may get first division.
149. I am glad when you have come to discuss the problem  
 frankly.
150. God made the world so man made the town.

**Directions for questions 151 to 160:** Correct the error  
 relating to the use of prepositions in each of the following  
 sentences.

151. Sugar sells in ten rupees per kilogram.
152. I congratulate upon her success in the examination.
153. What is the time with your watch?
154. You must travel with a bus to reach in time.
155. Among you and me, he is definitely in the wrong.
156. John divided his property among his two sons.
157. He is suffering with malaria.
158. He has been working since five years.
159. It has been raining from morning.
160. He has been here above eight hours.

**Grammar—Active/Passive, Direct/Indirect (Basic)**

**Directions for questions 161 to 165:** Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech.

161. He always says, ‘Children are like God, as they are the manifestations of innocence and purity’.
- (A) He always says that children were like God, since they were the manifestations of innocence and purity.
- (B) He always said that children are like God, since they are the manifestations of innocence and purity.
- (C) He always told that children were like God, since they are the manifestations of innocence and purity.
- (D) He always says that children are like God, as they are the manifestations of innocence and purity.
162. Whenever you call him, he says, ‘Indeed, I am thinking of calling you shortly’.
- (A) Whenever you call him, he says that he was thinking of calling you just then.
- (B) Whenever you call him, he said that he was thinking of calling you.
- (C) Whenever you call him, he says that he is thinking of calling you just then.
- (D) Whenever you call him, he says that he had been thinking of calling him just then.
163. Great people never say, ‘We are busy and we don’t have time’.
- (A) Great people never said that they are busy and they don’t have time.
- (B) Great people never say that they are busy and they don’t have time.
- (C) Great people will never say that they are being busy and they don’t have time.
- (D) Great people would never say that they are busy and they don’t have any time.
164. Mahatma Gandhi has said, ‘Literacy in itself is no education’.
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi has said that literacy in itself was no education.
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi has told that literacy in itself would not be education.
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi had said that literacy in itself would not be education.
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi has said that literacy in itself is no education.
165. Many doctors told him, ‘If you do not stop smoking you will soon die’.
- (A) Many doctors have told him that if he does not stop smoking, he will soon die.
- (B) Many doctors told him that if he did not stop smoking, he would soon die.
- (C) Many doctors have told him that if I do not stop smoking I will soon die.
- (D) Many doctors had told him that if he did not stop smoking he will die soon.

**Directions for questions 166 to 170:** Change the following sentences from indirect to direct speech.

166. My friend asked me affectionately what he could do for me when I was in trouble.
- (A) When I was in troubles, my friend asked me, ‘What could I do for you dear?’
- (B) When I was in troubles, my friend had affectionately asked me, ‘What I can do for you?’
- (C) When I was in trouble, my friend asked me, ‘What can I do for you dear?’
- (D) My friend has asked me when I was in troubles, ‘What can I do for you?’
167. She said that she had been reading an interesting autobiography the previous day.
- (A) She said, ‘I had been reading an interesting autobiography the previous day’.
- (B) She said, ‘I am reading an interesting autobiography the following day’.
- (C) She said, ‘I have been reading an interesting autobiography the previous day’.
- (D) She said, ‘I was reading an interesting autobiography yesterday’.
168. The librarian asked the student if she could return those books by next week.
- (A) The librarian said to the student, ‘Can you return these books by next week?’
- (B) The librarian said to the student, ‘Shall I return these books by next week?’
- (C) The librarian requested the student, ‘I will return these books by the following week’.
- (D) The librarian requested the student, ‘Shall I return these books by the week after?’
169. The employee asked the employer whether there was possibility of a good hike in the salary.
- (A) The employee asked the employer, ‘Is there any possibility of a good hike in my salary?’
- (B) The employee told the employer, ‘Whether there is any possibility of a good hike in my salary?’
- (C) The employee said to the employer, ‘If there is any possibility of a good hike in my salary?’
- (D) The employee said to the employer, ‘Was there any possibility of a good hike in my salary?’
170. The doctor advised the patient to give up drinking.
- (A) The doctor said to the patient, ‘You should give up drinking’.
- (B) The doctor warned the patient, ‘Give up drinking’.
- (C) The doctor requested the patient, ‘Please give up drinking’.
- (D) The doctor advised the patient, ‘Give up drinking’.

**Directions for questions 171 to 175:** Change the following sentences from active to passive.

171. Buy this book.  
 (A) This book should be bought.  
 (B) This book shall be bought.  
 (C) This book is bought.  
 (D) Let this book be bought
172. Bring fruits immediately.  
 (A) Fruits may be brought immediately.  
 (B) Let fruits be brought immediately.  
 (C) Fruits might be bought immediately.  
 (D) All the above are correct.
173. The bus ran over the baby.  
 (A) The baby was ran over by the bus.  
 (B) The baby is run over by the bus.  
 (C) The baby was run over by the bus.  
 (D) The baby has been run over by the bus.
174. Who has inaugurated this bridge?  
 (A) By whom the bridge was inaugurated?  
 (B) By whom the bridge has been inaugurated?  
 (C) By whom was the bridge inaugurated?  
 (D) By whom has this bridge been inaugurated?
175. Strangely, some people like others to call them 'Masters' or 'Gurus'.  
 (A) Strangely, it is liked by some people to be called 'Masters' or 'Gurus'.  
 (B) Strangely, it is liked to be called as 'Masters' or 'Gurus' by some people.  
 (C) Strangely, some people were liked to be called as 'Masters' or 'Gurus'.  
 (D) Strangely, some people were liked to be called 'Masters' or 'Gurus'.

**Directions for questions 176 to 180:** Change the following sentences from passive to active voice.

176. This law must be objected to by everyone.  
 (A) Everyone must object this law.  
 (B) Everyone had to object to this law.  
 (C) Everyone must object that law.  
 (D) Everyone must object to this law.
177. When is her household work done by her?  
 (A) When does she do her household work?  
 (B) When she does her household work?  
 (C) When has she done her household work?  
 (D) When she had done her household work?
178. The Iraqi soldiers have been harassed by the American army.  
 (A) The American army has harassed the Iraqi soldiers.  
 (B) The American army had harassed the Iraqi soldiers.  
 (C) The American army has been harassing the Iraqi soldiers.  
 (D) The American army harassed the Iraqi soldiers.

179. Jawaharlal Nehru was said to have lived in great luxury in his childhood.

- (A) People say that Jawaharlal Nehru had lived in great luxury in his childhood.  
 (B) People say that Jawaharlal Nehru lived in great luxury in his childhood.  
 (C) People say that Jawaharlal Nehru was lived in great luxury in his childhood.  
 (D) People had said that Jawaharlal Nehru lived in great luxury in his childhood.
180. Many theories of the great scientists of the past have been proved false.  
 (A) Some scientists have been proving many theories of the great scientists of the past as false.  
 (B) Some scientists had proved many theories of the great scientists false.  
 (C) Some scientists have proved many theories of the great scientists of the past as false.  
 (D) Some scientists are proving that many theories of the great scientists as false.

### Grammar—Active/Passive, Direct/Indirect (Advanced)

**Directions for questions 181 to 185:** Select the correct passive form of the given sentences.

181. We use this room only on special occasions.  
 (A) Only on special occasions, we use this room.  
 (B) This room will be used only on special occasions.  
 (C) This room is used by us only on special occasions.  
 (D) Only this room is used on special occasions by us.
182. I haven't received the letter.  
 (A) The letter haven't been received by me.  
 (B) The letter hasn't been received by me.  
 (C) The letter hadn't been received by me.  
 (D) The letter was not received by me.
183. He is painting the box red.  
 (A) The box is painted red by him.  
 (B) The box has been painted by him red.  
 (C) The red box is being painted by him.  
 (D) The box is being painted red by him.
184. When will they announce the results?  
 (A) When will the results be announced by them?  
 (B) When were the results announced by them?  
 (C) When are the results being announced by them?  
 (D) When would the results be announced by them?
185. Salesmen from all regions attended the meeting.  
 (A) The meeting has been attended by salesmen from all regions.  
 (B) Salesmen have attended the meeting from all regions.  
 (C) The meeting was attended by salesmen from all regions.  
 (D) The meeting by salesmen was attended from all regions.

**Directions for questions 186 to 190:** Select the correct active form of the given sentences.

186. This polish can be applied to any surface.  
 (A) You can apply this polish to any surface.  
 (B) Any surface can be applied by this polish.  
 (C) This polish can apply to any surface.  
 (D) You have applied this polish to any surface.
187. Was the window pane broken by you?  
 (A) Do you break the window pane?  
 (B) Did you break the window pane?  
 (C) You broke the window pane, did you?  
 (D) The window pane was broken by you.
188. The electric wires have been cut.  
 (A) They cut the electric wires.  
 (B) Someone had cut the electric wires.  
 (C) Someone has cut the electric wires.  
 (D) They have been cutting the electric wires.
189. Promises should be kept.  
 (A) We should be keeping our promises.  
 (B) One should keep one's promise.  
 (C) One will keep one's promise.  
 (D) We have to keep one's promises.
190. Too little money is being spent by the government on child welfare.  
 (A) The government spends too little money on child welfare.  
 (B) The government has spent too little money on child welfare.  
 (C) The government spent too little money on child welfare.  
 (D) The government is spending little money on child welfare.

**Directions for questions 191 to 195:** Select the correct reported speech of the given sentence.

191. Raghavan said to her, 'Ravi's daughter is engaged to my son'.  
 (A) Raghavan told her that Ravi's daughter is engaged to his son.  
 (B) Raghavan told Ravi that his daughter was engaged to his son.  
 (C) Raghavan informed her that Ravi's daughter has been engaged to his son.  
 (D) Raghavan told her that Ravi's daughter was engaged to his son.
192. The teacher asked the boy, 'Do these sentences mean anything?'  
 (A) The teacher said to the boy that the sentences mean nothing.  
 (B) The teacher enquired the boy if these sentences meant anything.  
 (C) The teacher asked the boy if those sentences had meant anything.  
 (D) The teacher asked the boy if those sentences meant anything.

193. The hotel manager asked the stranger, 'Where do you come from?'

- (A) The hotel manager asked the stranger whether he knew where he came from.  
 (B) The hotel manager asked the stranger where he came from.  
 (C) The hotel manager enquired where did the stranger come from.  
 (D) The hotel manager asked the stranger where he had come.
194. She said, 'Sorry, I won't do this again'.  
 (A) She apologized and said that she wouldn't do that again.  
 (B) She said sorry and that she won't do it again.  
 (C) She said that she was sorry and that she would not do this again.  
 (D) She apologized and said that she shall not do it again.
195. He said to me, 'Don't bother about what people think; they don't do it often'.  
 (A) He said to me not to be bothered about what people thought for they don't do it often.  
 (B) He advised me not to bother about what people thought because they did not do that often.  
 (C) He ordered me not to bother with what people thought as they do not do it often.  
 (D) He advised me not to bother about what people think for they don't do it often.

**Directions for questions 196 to 200:** Select the correct direct speech of the given sentence.

196. The teacher asked them if they were making good progress.  
 (A) The teacher asked them 'Were they making good progress?'  
 (B) The teacher told them, 'Were you making good progress?'  
 (C) The teacher asked them, 'Are you making good progress?'  
 (D) The teacher asked them, 'If you are making good progress?'
197. Ravi said that he had to be in office by seven the next day.  
 (A) Ravi said, 'I must be in office by seven the next day'.  
 (B) Ravi said, 'I had to be in office by seven tomorrow'.  
 (C) Ravi said, 'He has to be in office by seven tomorrow'.  
 (D) Ravi said, 'I must be in office by seven tomorrow'.
198. He exclaimed that it was a shameful act.  
 (A) He said, 'What a shameful act!'  
 (B) He said, 'It is a shameful act'.  
 (C) He asked, 'What is a shameful act?'  
 (D) He said, 'That was a shameful act'.



199. He suggested that they should come early the next day and complete the work.  
 (A) He said, 'They should come early tomorrow and complete the work'.  
 (B) He said, 'Let us come early tomorrow and complete the work'.  
 (C) He said 'We may come early tomorrow to complete the work'.  
 (D) He said, 'Come early tomorrow and complete the work'.
200. The teacher asked the new boy what his name was, where he came from, and which school he had attended last.  
 (A) The teacher asked the new boy, 'What is your name? Where do you come from? Which school did you attend last?'  
 (B) The teacher told the new boy, 'What is your name? Where are you coming from? Which school do you attend last?'  
 (C) The teacher said to the new boy, 'What is his name? Where does he come from? Which school he attended last?'  
 (D) The teacher asked the new boy, 'What your name is? Where you come from? Which school you attended last?'
206. The worker is patting \_\_\_\_\_ the bumps on the floor so that he can lay the marble properly.  
 (A) Up (B) On  
 (C) Down (D) Off
207. No sooner had the government come to know about the farmer's agitation than it sent the paramilitary forces to snuff it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Down (B) Out  
 (C) Off (D) About
208. The army of Yangon moved along the border to eliminate terrorist training camps and flush the cadres \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) In (B) Into  
 (C) Out of (D) Out
209. Given his special role in hounding \_\_\_\_\_ Saddam Hussein, it is Mr. Blair's coy reaction that is most interesting.  
 (A) To (B) At  
 (C) On (D) Out
210. According to Daniel Archibugi, it is impossible to deal \_\_\_\_\_ a democratic fashion with undemocratic governments.  
 (A) In (B) With  
 (C) Into (D) Out
211. It is important that the government draws \_\_\_\_\_ clear regulations and procedure for foreign universities interested in establishing their units in India.  
 (A) In (B) Through  
 (C) Up (D) Out
212. The truck rammed \_\_\_\_\_ the tree, killing the driver on the spot.  
 (A) Into (B) In  
 (C) Down (D) Out
213. A murky drama involving many powerful personalities is being played \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Up (B) On  
 (C) Onto (D) Out
214. South Korea is unable to shrug \_\_\_\_\_ its US oriented historical baggage of the 1950s.  
 (A) Away (B) Off  
 (C) Up (D) From
215. The reason why the aberration does not show \_\_\_\_\_ on the UN panel's graphs is simple.  
 (A) Off (B) Out  
 (C) Away (D) Up
216. The police swooped \_\_\_\_\_ on unsuspecting residents in Sriganganagar in their search for the fugitives.  
 (A) Down (B) Off  
 (C) Away (D) Up
217. In Nafis' plays, we watch women writhing \_\_\_\_\_ pain in the patriarchal stranglehold.  
 (A) With (B) From  
 (C) In (D) Away

### Grammar—Phrasal Verbs (Basic)

**Directions for questions 201 to 220:** Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the suitable word.

201. Unscrupulous builders may soon find it impossible to hide \_\_\_\_\_ terms that conceal the real floor area of the apartments they are selling.  
 (A) Away (B) Behind  
 (C) In (D) Out
202. The mutually beneficial bilateral ties that India enjoys with the United Arab Emirates could be strengthened by bringing \_\_\_\_\_ the entire Gulf Cooperation Council.  
 (A) In (B) Forth  
 (C) Across (D) About
203. Zinedine Zidane's quiet aura could cut \_\_\_\_\_ a million miles to even the paddy fields in Bangladesh.  
 (A) Into (B) Through  
 (C) In (D) Across
204. The thieves are now making \_\_\_\_\_ the London Bridge.  
 (A) Off (B) For  
 (C) Out (D) To
205. The survivor had managed to grasp a piece of wreckage which buoyed him \_\_\_\_\_ until the rescue team reached the spot.  
 (A) Over (B) Away  
 (C) Down (D) Up

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218. The media reported about victims of road accidents lying on the road and everyone hurrying by paying no attention to lives ebbing \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Out (B) Away  
 (C) Off (D) In
219. The army has prepared a plan of action to tear \_\_\_\_\_ the terrorist outfits.  
 (A) Up (B) Off  
 (C) Into (D) Apart
220. The onus is clearly on the leadership of both the political parties to build on the spirit rather than to fritter it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) On (B) Up  
 (C) Down (D) Away

**Grammar—Phrasal Verbs (Advanced)**

**Directions for questions 221 to 240:** Select the appropriate phrasal verb from the given options.

221. She is a very friendly girl who can \_\_\_\_\_ with everyone.  
 (A) Get along (B) Get off  
 (C) Get ahead (D) Get away
222. Always \_\_\_\_\_ and make plans for the future.  
 (A) Look forward (B) Look back  
 (C) Look around (D) Look ahead
223. It took sometime for Rakesh to \_\_\_\_\_ after the guard dog knocked him down.  
 (A) Freshen up (B) Speak out  
 (C) Come round (D) Spring up
224. It is not wise to \_\_\_\_\_ food in order to lose weight.  
 (A) Go against (B) Go without  
 (C) Grasp at (D) Depart from
225. Though I knew she was unscrupulous, I was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by her charming face and started believing her words.  
 (A) Taken in (B) Taken aback  
 (C) Taken over (D) Taken off
226. She doesn't feel any attachment to her parents as she was \_\_\_\_\_ to a boarding school at a very early age.  
 (A) Turned over (B) Shipped off  
 (C) Sheered away (D) Sent off
227. She is a woman of many talents and I have \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
 (A) Taken on (B) Taken after  
 (C) Taken to (D) Taken up with
228. It is better to \_\_\_\_\_ things \_\_\_\_\_ with your wife first before taking any drastic step.  
 (A) Talk . . . over  
 (B) Talk . . . round  
 (C) Talk . . . back  
 (D) Talk . . . through
229. The prisoner \_\_\_\_\_ of the prison but was soon recaptured.  
 (A) Broke out  
 (B) Broke through  
 (C) Ran out  
 (D) Rushed out
230. They had to \_\_\_\_\_ the party because of heavy rain.  
 (A) Call back (B) Cancel out  
 (C) Call off (D) Wipe out
231. The child carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the candles on the birthday cake before cutting it.  
 (A) Blew up (B) Blew out  
 (C) Blew away (D) Blew into
232. He supported the idea at first but soon \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw that the others were not with him.  
 (A) Backed out (B) Booted out  
 (C) Bounced back (D) Bowed out
233. These machines are programmed to \_\_\_\_\_ automatically in case of an emergency.  
 (A) Shut away (B) Tune out  
 (C) Shut down (D) Turn down
234. After the dope test controversy, the Indian hockey team has \_\_\_\_\_ of the World Hockey Championship.  
 (A) Pulled out (B) Pulled back  
 (C) Pulled off (D) Pulled down
235. Most of the water bodies in this area have \_\_\_\_\_ which has lead to serve food and water shortage.  
 (A) Dried out (B) Dried up  
 (C) Dried off (D) Dried away
236. Before entering the exam hall, he quickly \_\_\_\_\_ the pages of the book, to regain his confidence.  
 (A) Flipped through (B) Flipped over  
 (C) Glanced on (D) Figured out
237. He was offered a part-time job but he \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ because he wanted to concentrate on his studies.  
 (A) Turned . . . back (B) Turned . . . out  
 (C) Turned . . . over (D) Turned . . . down
238. Our manager gave us the general plan and we \_\_\_\_\_ the minor details.  
 (A) Worked on (B) Worked to  
 (C) Worked over (D) Worked in
239. She \_\_\_\_\_ in any crowd because she is very beautiful and attractive.  
 (A) Stands aside (B) Stands out  
 (C) Stamps on (D) Stamps out
240. My friend, who considers himself an excellent driver, was put off when he saw so many cars easily \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
 (A) Catching up with (B) Catching at  
 (C) Taking over (D) Taking on

## Practice Problems 2

### Sentence Completion (Basic)

**Directions for questions 1 to 40:** Each question gives a sentence with a part of the sentence underlined. Four alternatives for the underlined part are given. One of them is correct. Identify the correct one and mark its letter as the answer.

- As they approaching the house, the colonel's wife calls him for tea.
  - As they approaching the house
  - As they will be approaching the house
  - As they approach the house
  - As they approach to the house
- Centuries of servility has been making him tame and passive, incapable of any resentment or revolt.
  - Has been making him
  - Have made him
  - Has made him
  - Has been made him
- A writer always is having his own vision of life.
  - Always is having
  - Every time is having
  - Always has
  - Every time will have
- He ate nothing and leaves his cottage to go to work.
  - He is eating nothing
  - He eats nothing
  - He is eating something
  - He eats anything
- When problems seem insurmountable, quit seems to be the easiest way out.
  - To quit seems to be
  - Quit will seem to be
  - Quitting seems to be
  - Quitting is to be
- How do you cope in with defeat and problems?
  - How do you cope with
  - How do you be coping with
  - How will be coping with
  - How to cope with
- I suppose everyone has one particular childhood Christmas who stands out more than any other.
  - Who stands out
  - Who will stand out
  - That stands out
  - That may stand out
- The sun is just setting over the distant horizon when I heard the roar of an unexpected motor in the driveway.
  - Was to just set
  - Was to be setting
  - Was just setting
  - Just set
- Looking back, I can rarely remember the names of the children who shared my birthday.
  - Can rarely remember
  - Can lately remember
  - Can shortly remember
  - Can scarcely remember
- With only two weeks before the party, the last place I would wanted to be was in the hospital recovering from surgery.
  - Would wanted to be
  - Wanted to be
  - Would want myself to be
  - Wanted me to be
- We had been almost halfway there when the left rear tyre blew out.
  - Had been almost
  - Were almost
  - Were going to be almost
  - Were reaching
- Being a recently divorced man with full custody of children, I was determined to give them a normal and stable a home life as possible.
  - A normal and stable a home life
  - A normal as well as stable a home life
  - As normal and stable a home life
  - A home life which is normal and stable
- My son crept into my lap and we hugged and had talked for a while.
  - And have talked
  - And talked
  - And had many talk
  - And we talked
- Catherine was a young mother with three small children when her husband had became the warden.
  - Was became
  - Had became
  - Was become
  - Became
- After I grew up and went into business, I always have had a soft spot for kids without bikes.
  - Always have had
  - Always had had
  - Always had
  - Have always had
- The pharmacist handed me my prescription, apologized for the delay and has explained that his register had been closed.
  - Explained that
  - Has explained that
  - Had explained that
  - Was explaining that
- I have much memories about my father and about growing up with him in our apartment, which is next to the elevated train tracks.
  - Much memories
  - All memories
  - Many memories
  - More memories
- I felt as though I was at the bottom of a great sea of loneliness.
  - As though I were
  - As if even I were
  - As if even I was
  - As though I am
- He was daydreaming when he reached the house and noticed someone cling to the outside of the fence.
  - Someone cling to the outside
  - Anyone cling to the outside
  - Anyone clinging on the outside
  - Someone clinging to the outside

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20. Heart broken and ignored, she grind her way through each of her numbers to the best of her ability.  
 (A) She grind her way  
 (B) She ground her way  
 (C) She had ground her way  
 (D) She had grind her way
21. Vithal is the most meticulous man that I meet.  
 (A) That I met. (B) That I had met.  
 (C) That I had ever met. (D) That I have ever met.
22. Hardly did Vina scolded her daughter, when she started crying.  
 (A) Vina scolded her daughter hard,  
 (B) Hardly had Vina scolded her daughter,  
 (C) Hardly does Vina scold her daughter,  
 (D) Vina has scolded her daughter hardly,
23. Gayatri informed one of the directors that she has sent the material for printing.  
 (A) Shall be sending (B) Sends  
 (C) Had sent (D) Had been sending
24. Sosin suggested that not to talk about her selection in IAS, till she received the orders.  
 (A) Not to be talking  
 (B) That we should not talk  
 (C) That we would not talk  
 (D) That she will not talk
25. Either my sister or I is held responsible for the damaged car.  
 (A) Myself is held (B) I are held  
 (C) Me is held (D) I am held
26. Though he got a job in a renowned software company, he soon realized that he was not cut in for that kind of work.  
 (A) Cut up for (B) Cut out for  
 (C) Cut off to (D) Cut up to
27. Not knowing the language and having no acquaintances in the city, he found it hard getting work.  
 (A) Hard to getting to work.  
 (B) Hard in getting work.  
 (C) Hard to get work.  
 (D) Hardly to get to work.
28. I would rather work twelve hours a day in the office than sitting and watching the idiot box at home.  
 (A) Than to sit and watch  
 (B) Instead of sitting and watching  
 (C) Than to sitting and watching  
 (D) Than sit and watch
29. He looked as though he hasn't had a decent meal for a week.  
 (A) Hadn't had  
 (B) Didn't have  
 (C) Wouldn't have  
 (D) Shouldn't have
30. Bindu is strongly desiring to buy a car, so that she can travel fast and reach the office in time.  
 (A) Strongly desires  
 (B) Is desiring strongly  
 (C) Desired strongly  
 (D) Was strongly desiring
31. I do not know whether tomorrow is a holiday for the college.  
 (A) Whether tomorrow is a holiday for college.  
 (B) Whether tomorrow will be a holiday for the college.  
 (C) Whether tomorrow will be a holiday to the college.  
 (D) Whether tomorrow will be a holiday of the college.
32. Scarcely did I step on the bridge then it broke.  
 (A) Then it was breaking.  
 (B) Than it broke.  
 (C) Then it broke.  
 (D) Then it has broken.
33. He informed me that he will visit my house in a day or two.  
 (A) He would visit my house in a day or two.  
 (B) He visits my house in a day or two.  
 (C) He could visit my house in the coming two days.  
 (D) He couldn't visit my house in a day or two.
34. The man spent a lot because he had so large amount of money.  
 (A) He had a large lot of money.  
 (B) He had a large number of money.  
 (C) He had a large amount of rupees.  
 (D) He had a large amount of money.
35. Milton knew that he is greater than any poet  
 (A) He was greater than any poet.  
 (B) He was greater than another poet.  
 (C) He is greater than any other poet.  
 (D) He was greater than any other poet.
36. He believed that one of his companions is a cheat.  
 (A) That each of his companions was a cheat.  
 (B) That each one of his companions a cheat.  
 (C) That one of his companions are a cheat.  
 (D) That one of his companions was a cheat.
37. Neither the chairman nor the members of the committee had attended the meeting.  
 (A) Have attended the meeting.  
 (B) Has attend the meeting.  
 (C) Will have attended the meeting.  
 (D) Is attending the meeting.
38. The master tested the new boy to see if he can read English.  
 (A) If he could read English.  
 (B) To see if he will read English.  
 (C) To see if he could read English.  
 (D) To see if he can read English.



39. My marks are better than all the boys in class.
- (A) Than all the boys in the class.  
 (B) Than all the other boys in the class.  
 (C) Than any other boy in the class.  
 (D) Than those of any other boy in the class.
40. I shall wait here until the bus has arrived.
- (A) Until the bus may arrive.  
 (B) Until the bus arrives.  
 (C) Until the bus will arrive.  
 (D) Until the bus has arrived.

### Sentence Completion (Advanced)

**Directions for questions 1 to 40:** Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

- a. Civilization is not inherited.  
 b. It had to be learned and earned by each generation anew.  
 c. If the transmission is interrupted for one century, civilization will die.  
 d. And we will be savages again.  
 (A) a and b (B) b and d  
 (C) c and d (D) b and c
- a. In most Indian households, the man alone manages the finance.  
 b. It is important for the women to take stock of family asset.  
 c. She must learn to manage them in advance of any unfortunate situation.  
 d. I brief my wife periodically.  
 (A) a and b (B) a, b and c  
 (C) Only c (D) Only d
- a. Its hazardous to use a handheld cell phone while driving.  
 b. So many people turn to hands-free models.  
 c. But they are also dangerous, says researchers.  
 d. Distractions, it was shown, weaken concentration.  
 (A) Only a (B) Only d  
 (C) a and c (D) b and d
- a. Can I get this sense of wonder into the film?  
 b. So people looking it can feel it too.  
 c. That's the challenge of place like Easter Island.  
 d. To reach people who will never be able to go there.  
 (A) a and d (B) b and c  
 (C) a, b and c (D) b, c and d
- a. A spectacular statue of the Egyptian god Hapi was discovered.  
 b. It was on the ocean floor in the ruin of Heracleion.  
 c. The 6-tonne granite figure was a cymbal of fertility and nourishment.  
 d. It is one of the biggest statues of a god ever found in Egypt.  
 (A) Only a (B) Only c  
 (C) a and b (D) b and c
- a. Orchids can be found all over India.  
 b. Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Meghalaya are especially blessed by these blooms.  
 c. More than 800 of India's 1200 species flourish in the North eastern states.  
 d. Infact, the state flowers of both Arunachal Pradesh and Assam is the foxtail orchid.  
 (A) a and c (B) b and d  
 (C) Only b (D) Only c
- a. When Zach was born, he was perfect.  
 b. He weighed three kilos and was 53 centimeters long.  
 c. He had fine blond hair and murky blue infant eyes  
 d. He did all the things he was supposed at all the right times.  
 (A) Only d (B) Only c  
 (C) a and b (D) c and d
- a. He's been one of India's most popular cartoonists.  
 b. But R.K. Laxman is not the funnyman many of his fans fondly imagine him.  
 c. He has a mordant view of the world.  
 d. And he does not suffer from fools of any stripe gladly.  
 (A) Only a (B) Only d  
 (C) b and d (D) a and c
- a. Water blessed our nation this year and also cursed it.  
 b. Downpours ended California's drought, and a dry summer seared South Carolina.  
 c. The Midwest still reels from flood.  
 d. Water is on everyones mind.  
 (A) Only b (B) b and d  
 (C) a, b and c (D) b, c and d
- a. The bat-infested caves were unknowns to the outside world.  
 b. They were discovered by British soldier.  
 c. The murals at Ajanta are considered finest example of early Indian painting.  
 d. Ajanta is a world heritage cite.  
 (A) Only c (B) a and b  
 (C) Only b (D) b, c and d
- a. The most tangible cost of modernization is environment degradation.  
 b. From the summit of Yu Shan to the coastal crags of Lungtung the landscape looks like one big fouled nest.  
 c. 'Taiwan is filthy rich', as a Taiwanese friend put it.  
 d. 'And you've got to spend some of it on environment'.  
 (A) Only a (B) a and b  
 (C) Only c (D) c and d
- a. The brain is a complicated array of more than 100 billion nerve cell.  
 b. They oversee everything from involuntary functions to creating the essence of our personality.

- c. These cells communicate using electrical impulses.  
d. Some of these neurons are involved with thought and memory.
- (A) Only a (B) a and d  
(C) Only b (D) b and c
13. a. One subject you didn't dare discuss about in front of our manager was his height.  
b. Or should I say, his lack of it.  
c. One day he announced angrily, 'someone just picked my pocket!'  
d. A colleague blurted, 'How could anyone stoop so low?'
- (A) Only a (B) Only c  
(C) a and d (D) b and c
14. a. Chilika is situated on the eastern sea coast of India.  
b. A narrow outer channel connects it to the Bay of Bengal.  
c. On an account of its rich biodiversity, Chilika was designated as a 'Ramsar site'.  
d. Chilika supports some of the larger migratory birds in the country.
- (A) Only a (B) a and b  
(C) Only c (D) c and d
15. a. Stem cells are blood cells in the earliest stage of development.  
b. Within the bone marrow, stem cells develop for the different blood cells.  
c. When the cells are fully mature, they are released on the bloodstream.  
d. Blood stem cells can be collected for the bone marrow.
- (A) Only a (B) a and b  
(C) All the above (D) None of the above
16. a. Flowers have always played a significant part in religious ceremony.  
b. Their perfumes have a distinct affect on the mind and its moods.  
c. The Arabians imported their perfumes from India, as they still do.  
d. Kannauj, in Uttar Pradesh, is the heart of the perfume industry.
- (A) Only a (B) a and b  
(C) Only c (D) c and d
17. a. Subscribers offer publishers many benefits.  
b. Most obvious is consistent stream of cash.  
c. They enable a newspaper having a more predictable and a more efficient distribution system.  
d. They also are the data for the advertising sales force.
- (A) b and c (B) a and b  
(C) Only b (D) Only d
18. a. I helped the Polio vaccine for the children.  
b. I would give a lump of sugar to each child.  
c. The health assistant would squeeze a drop of the solution into each lump.  
d. Then I checked if the children had all swallowed.
- (A) Only a (B) Only c  
(C) b and c (D) a and d
19. a. Leadership is primarily about being people centric.  
b. It's about treating people as equals and with respect.  
c. It's equally important to find balance between delegation and abdication.  
d. Mentoring and coaching should be done not by sermons but working in real situations.
- (A) Only a (B) a and b  
(C) c and d (D) Only d
20. a. Tamil Nadu will be the most wired state from the perspective of e-learning.  
b. At the core of ₹20crore project is a Knowledge Data Centre at the Anna University.  
c. The KDC will house information in digital format.  
d. It can be accessed by students through the state.
- (A) Only a (B) Only b  
(C) a and c (D) b and d
21. a. The country boasts about more than 400 airports.  
b. But just 62 of them are in active use.  
c. Mumbai and Delhi airports alone account over 40% of the passenger traffic.  
d. The facilities at the airports are woefully short.
- (A) Only a (B) a and c  
(C) a and b (D) a, c, and d
22. a. It was an anthropologist's dream.  
b. A tribe of Stone Age people were discovered in the jungle.  
c. The news excited scientists and journalists.  
d. The cave-men became media darlings.
- (A) Only b (B) a and b  
(C) Only c (D) c and d
23. a. The news about coffee is surprisingly good.  
b. Moderate intake of coffee does not pose a healthy threat.  
c. The only serious charge against caffeine is that it may addict.  
d. Its absence can result in headaches, fatigue etc.
- (A) Only a (B) Only c  
(C) b and c (D) a and d
24. a. Pope John Paul II was seen a powerful religious leader.  
b. He remained something of an enigma.  
c. He was an obscure and a brilliant young Pope.  
d. His tragedy-clouded youth haunted him for the rest of his life.
- (A) Only a (B) a and c  
(C) a, b, and c (D) b, c, and d
25. a. When I finally climbed off the boat, I fell nearly into the harbour.  
b. My left leg was soaked to my thigh.  
c. One of my shoes sank in the sea.  
d. I stumbled and took a splinter in my knee.

- (A) Only a                      (B) Only c  
(C) c and d                      (D) a and b
26. a. Experts say communication is the key.  
b. Even though teenagers reject you, let them know you care.  
c. So I asked questions like, 'How was your day?'  
d. And I endured those heavy, knowing sighs.  
(A) Only a                      (B) Only c  
(C) a and b                      (D) c and d
27. a. The plane banked over the Amazonian rainforest.  
b. Prance gazed down the dark green canopy below.  
c. It was an expanse of trees, almost unbroken.  
d. It had more variety of plants and animal life than any other place on earth.  
(A) b and d                      (B) a and c  
(C) a, b, and c                      (D) b, c, and d
28. a. I watched the match on TV with my son.  
b. It was about so exciting as watching a moth sleep.  
c. I considered myself lucky if he grunted a monosyllable response.  
d. Even eye contact was off question.  
(A) a and b                      (B) a, b, and c  
(C) b, c, and d                      (D) b and d
29. a. They had to do what no drug enforcement agents had ever done.  
b. They had to infiltrate the shadowy world of the Chinese drug cartel.  
c. They had to lure Johnny Kon, its crafty leader, in the open.  
d. The shrewd Kon was more a match for these inexperienced investigators.  
(A) a and b                      (B) c and d  
(C) a, c, and d                      (D) b, c, and d
30. a. Africa has a reputation of ferocity.  
b. Tribal wars, genocide, and starvation regularly hit headlines.  
c. But there is also another Africa, young, fresh, and full of hope.  
d. Rick Mathews has captured some of this magic.  
(A) Only a                      (B) a and b  
(C) Only c                      (D) c and d
31. a. Snowflake is one of nature's most exquisite creation.  
b. A snowflake may be a single crystal or group of crystals.  
c. The crystals form high in the atmosphere.  
d. Where it is cold a crystal's delicate shape is preserved.  
(A) Only a                      (B) Only c  
(C) c and d                      (D) a and b
32. a. Shende lost the use for his arms in childhood.  
b. Yet he is an expert harmonium player.  
c. He is a music teacher also at Mumbai's municipal school.  
d. Shende plays the harmonium deftly with his toes.  
(A) a and c                      (B) a and b  
(C) c and d                      (D) b and d
33. a. The next year promised to be good for India Inc.  
b. It will be the year when globalization gathers momentum.  
c. In terms of growth, service industry like IT, ITES and BPO will lead the charge.  
d. In manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and textiles, companies will face important WTO imperatives.  
(A) Only a                      (B) a and c  
(C) Only b                      (D) b and d
34. a. The productive hours of employees are nearly all spent in office.  
b. Why, then, has office design been neglected to cold, fluorescent lit cubicles?  
c. Workspaces are being designed increasingly with the tasks of the employees in mind.  
d. Office space design is internationally being taken to new heights.  
(A) Only c                      (B) b and c  
(C) c and d                      (D) b, c, and d
35. a. Organizational cultures take root in a myriad ways.  
b. Some are shaped by a forceful leader.  
c. Others take shape influenced by an industry ethic or a place.  
d. Yet others take shape as a response to its environment.  
(A) Only a                      (B) Only c  
(C) b and c                      (D) a and d
36. a. The IPI Award has become the most prestigious one in the country.  
b. It is open for print, visual, radio and internet media.  
c. The first award went to The Indian Express newspaper.  
d. It was because the in-depth coverage of the Gujarat riots.  
(A) b and d                      (B) a and c  
(C) a, b, and c                      (D) b, c, and d
37. a. A growing class of foreigners have come to acknowledge India's medical competence.  
b. Indian healthcare makes headlines with Narayana Hrudayalaya.  
c. Since then the number of patients coming to Indian hospitals has been growing.  
d. And the potential of medical tourism seems to have finally dawned on the government.  
(A) Only a                      (B) Only b  
(C) Only c                      (D) Only d
38. a. Indian mineral resources are globally cost competitive.  
b. There is a sizeable reserve in quality ore in India.  
c. India's share of world output ranges from 2% to 12%.  
d. It can significantly rise with the coming years.  
(A) a and c                      (B) b and d  
(C) a and d                      (D) b and c

39. a. Public transport in India is by both rail and road.  
 b. Indian railway has a vast network.  
 c. They carry 12 million passengers daily.  
 d. Their superiority on road transport is obvious.  
 (A) Only a (B) a and b  
 (C) a, b, and c (D) b, c and d
40. a. BPO is the bigger political debate in the US after terrorism.  
 b. There is greater public acceptance that outsourcing is bad for America.  
 c. But companies continue to flock to India for their backroom operations.  
 d. Private companies are more aggressive to expand in India.  
 (A) Only b (B) b and c  
 (C) a and d (D) a, b, and c

### Practice Problems 3

#### Synonyms (Basic)

*Directions for questions 1 to 50:* Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

1. ABSTRACT  
 (A) Peculiar (B) Summary  
 (C) Normal (D) Diagnostic
2. COMPLACENT  
 (A) Disappointed (B) Evasive  
 (C) Satisfied (D) Flimsy
3. EXTERMINATE  
 (A) Evict (B) Dissociate  
 (C) Accuse (D) Annihilate
4. FAMISHED  
 (A) Agricultural (B) Hungry  
 (C) Prestigious (D) Feasible
5. UMPTEEN  
 (A) Numerous (B) Youthful  
 (C) Rainy (D) Convergent
6. OSTENSIBLE  
 (A) Strong (B) Desirable  
 (C) Apparent (D) Fateful
7. STALWART  
 (A) Watchful (B) Sturdy  
 (C) Delicate (D) Encomium
8. MUNIFICENCE  
 (A) Animosity (B) Exhilaration  
 (C) Generosity (D) Co-operation
9. OVATION  
 (A) Applause (B) Growth  
 (C) Abuse (D) Attraction
10. SIMULATE  
 (A) Accumulate (B) Smile  
 (C) Pretend (D) Gamble
11. ABYSMAL  
 (A) Shameless (B) Dangerous  
 (C) Profound (D) Horrible
12. BEDLAM  
 (A) Comfortable (B) Fleshy  
 (C) Lament (D) Tumult
13. CHAGRIN  
 (A) Current (B) Annoyance  
 (C) Accuse (D) Intoxicate
14. DUNK  
 (A) Douse (B) Stale  
 (C) Wet (D) Smell
15. EMBARGO  
 (A) Challenge (B) Restraint  
 (C) Departure (D) Quarrel
16. FAD  
 (A) Quick (B) Vague  
 (C) Vogue (D) Slow
17. GROTESQUE  
 (A) Bulky (B) Murky  
 (C) Cumbersome (D) Weird
18. HUCKSTER  
 (A) Cheat (B) Peddler  
 (C) Simulate (D) Sweeper
19. INNOCUOUS  
 (A) Inept (B) Indomitable  
 (C) Harmless (D) Indecent
20. BIZARRE  
 (A) Bookish (B) Odd  
 (C) Tasty (D) Jubilant
21. DISTRAUGHT  
 (A) Agitated (B) Tranquil  
 (C) Rugged (D) Uneven
22. BESMEAR  
 (A) Colour (B) Add  
 (C) Sully (D) Erase
23. PANACEA  
 (A) Wonder (B) Elixir  
 (C) Placebo (D) Honey
24. EXACERBATE  
 (A) Excoriate (B) Eradicate  
 (C) Erupt (D) Aggravate
25. FUMBLE  
 (A) Grope About (B) Grumble  
 (C) Fall (D) Falter
26. LISSOME  
 (A) Pretty (B) Petite  
 (C) Lithe (D) Tiny

27. PALPABLE  
(A) Visible (B) Perceivable  
(C) Audible (D) Presentable
28. QUIXOTIC  
(A) Cowardly (B) Rational  
(C) Impractical (D) Paradoxical
29. PALLIATE  
(A) Alleviate (B) Denude  
(C) Mollify (D) Appropriate
30. RESILIENT  
(A) Stretchable (B) Spirited  
(C) Rigid (D) Buoyant
31. TACITURN  
(A) Obstinate (B) Introvert  
(C) Uncommunicative (D) Unapproachable
32. VAPID  
(A) Inspid (B) Inspiring  
(C) Vacuous (D) Lazy
33. WRY  
(A) Shrunk (B) Wiry  
(C) Distorted (D) Wrinkled
34. ZEST  
(A) Humour (B) Keen Interest  
(C) Attitude (D) Liking
35. MORBID  
(A) Dry (B) Ethereal  
(C) Inflatable (D) Macabre
36. IMPETUOUS  
(A) Cat Like (B) Rash  
(C) Impertinent (D) Jovial
37. ARRAIGN  
(A) Exonerate (B) Initiate  
(C) Accuse (D) Impart
38. APOCRYPHAL  
(A) Huge (B) Destructive  
(C) Mythological (D) Dubious
39. NIGGARDLY  
(A) Parsimonious (B) Spend Thrift  
(C) Extravagant (D) Chivalrous
40. OSCILLATE  
(A) Prevaricate (B) Vacillate  
(C) Negotiate (D) Eliminate
41. ABATE  
(A) Improve (B) Subside  
(C) Sharpen (D) Sweep
42. RENOUNCE  
(A) Relinquish (B) Forgive  
(C) Punish (D) Accept
43. ABDUCT  
(A) Ransack (B) Surround  
(C) Destroy (D) Kidnap
44. DETEST  
(A) Hate (B) Rebel  
(C) Neglect (D) Pretend
45. CLEANSE  
(A) Polish (B) Flow  
(C) Absolve (D) Reveal
46. ABODE  
(A) Sanctuary (B) Asylum  
(C) Reformatory (D) Dwelling
47. RESCIND  
(A) Withhold (B) Repeal  
(C) Hamper (D) Suppress
48. EPITOMIZE  
(A) Disappoint (B) Distend  
(C) Embody (D) Generate
49. REPEAL  
(A) Continue (B) Prolong  
(C) Promote (D) Abrogate
50. ABSCOND  
(A) Run Away (B) Give Away  
(C) Move Away (D) Forbid

### Synonyms (Advanced)

*Directions for questions 1 to 50:* In each question given below, identify the word that is similar in meaning (synonyms) to the question word.

1. REPRIEVE  
(A) Save (B) Forgive  
(C) Victimize (D) Cure
2. ESCHEW  
(A) Strengthen (B) Diminish  
(C) Decide (D) Refrain
3. ABSTEMIOUS  
(A) Self-centred (B) Self-satisfied  
(C) Self-abnegating (D) Self-controlled
4. CRYPTIC  
(A) Spurious (B) Obscure  
(C) Imposing (D) Superficial
5. ACCENTUATE  
(A) Recommend (B) Repeat  
(C) Emphasize (D) Specify
6. ACCLIMATIZE  
(A) Develop (B) Appease  
(C) Appeal (D) Accustom
7. INCLINATION  
(A) Tendency (B) Skill  
(C) Fame (D) Favour
8. TRIBUTE  
(A) Declaration (B) Accolade  
(C) Criticism (D) Anger



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- |                |                 |                  |                  |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 9. CONFEDERATE | (A) Friend      | (B) Enemy        | (C) Guide        | (D) Accomplish   |
| 10. DEXTEROUS  | (A) Adroit      | (B) Avaricious   | (C) Insightful   | (D) Assiduous    |
| 11. OUTFIT     | (A) Costume     | (B) Career       | (C) Behaviour    | (D) Employment   |
| 12. ACCREDIT   | (A) Undermine   | (B) Legalize     | (C) Enlighten    | (D) Recognize    |
| 13. CAUSTIC    | (A) Rude        | (B) Sarcastic    | (C) Brazen       | (D) Polite       |
| 14. SUMMIT     | (A) Discussion  | (B) Deliberation | (C) Proclamation | (D) Acme         |
| 15. ACOLYTE    | (A) Assistant   | (B) Student      | (C) Teacher      | (D) Scholar      |
| 16. CONCEDE    | (A) Withstand   | (B) Resist       | (C) Refute       | (D) Agree        |
| 17. ACRID      | (A) Mild        | (B) Pungent      | (C) Severe       | (D) Slight       |
| 18. VENERATION | (A) Rancour     | (B) Proficiency  | (C) Humility     | (D) Reverence    |
| 19. DECREE     | (A) Request     | (B) Worship      | (C) Appeal       | (D) Command      |
| 20. ACUMEN     | (A) Achievement | (B) Stupidity    | (C) Discernment  | (D) Judgement    |
| 21. CITE       | (A) Include     | (B) Adduce       | (C) Perform      | (D) Show         |
| 22. DILIGENT   | (A) Dexterous   | (B) Intelligent  | (C) Experienced  | (D) Hard-Working |
| 23. DISSIPATE  | (A) Prevent     | (B) Withhold     | (C) Postpone     | (D) Dissolve     |
| 24. ARBITRATE  | (A) Compare     | (B) Attach       | (C) Believe      | (D) Judge        |
| 25. RETRENCH   | (A) Assort      | (B) Attach       | (C) Curtail      | (D) Diversify    |
| 26. REPRIMAND  | (A) Praise      | (B) Interfere    | (C) Vindicate    | (D) Scold        |
| 27. ELOQUENT   | (A) Charming    | (B) Articulate   | (C) Adept        | (D) Indifferent  |
| 28. CONVIVIAL  | (A) Prodigal    | (B) Serious      | (C) Hostile      | (D) Friendly     |
| 29. AFFIDAVIT  | (A) Document    | (B) Oath         | (C) Deposition   | (D) Will         |
| 30. OPULENT    | (A) Affluent    | (B) Surplus      | (C) Limited      | (D) Minimum      |
| 31. LASSITUDE  | (A) Weariness   | (B) Vigour       | (C) Vivacity     | (D) Revival      |
| 32. VILE       | (A) Reckless    | (B) Foul         | (C) Clean        | (D) Angry        |
| 33. ASPERITY   | (A) Parity      | (B) Ascendancy   | (C) Harshness    | (D) Accuracy     |
| 34. VIRTUOSO   | (A) Real        | (B) Apparent     | (C) Doyen        | (D) Weakling     |
| 35. CHUTE      | (A) Stink       | (B) Conduit      | (C) Vacate       | (D) Remember     |
| 36. HANKER     | (A) Stop        | (B) Resist       | (C) Handle       | (D) Yearn        |
| 37. PILFER     | (A) Remove      | (B) Purloin      | (C) Appropriate  | (D) Appreciate   |
| 38. VAPID      | (A) Quick       | (B) Restless     | (C) Insipid      | (D) Decisive     |
| 39. FUSTY      | (A) Freak       | (B) Musty        | (C) Delicate     | (D) Roomy        |
| 40. SCURRILOUS | (A) Pejorative  | (B) Serious      | (C) Silly        | (D) Reckless     |
| 41. VESTIGIAL  | (A) Prestigious | (B) Main         | (C) Rudimentary  | (D) Empirical    |
| 42. BLIGHT     | (A) Brilliance  | (B) Opulence     | (C) Infestation  | (D) Reflection   |

43. PARRY  
(A) Occlude (B) Arrange  
(C) Rebuff (D) Support
44. SPREE  
(A) Contest (B) Bout  
(C) Continuation (D) Facility
45. EXPROPRIATE  
(A) Embiggle (B) Seize  
(C) Wreck (D) Outsmart
46. FORLORN  
(A) Forgotten (B) Lamented  
(C) Courageous (D) Woebegone
47. PERFUNCTORY  
(A) Cursory (B) Operative  
(C) Agile (D) Beneficial
48. SPRIGHTLY  
(A) Honest (B) Drunken  
(C) Jaunty (D) Detached
49. THRIFTLESS  
(A) Penurious (B) Mendacious  
(C) Profligate (D) Tackless
50. COMBUSTION  
(A) Ignition (B) Explain  
(C) Shrinkage (D) Strength

## Practice Problems 4

### Antonyms (Basic)

**Directions for questions 1 to 50:** Each question has a word followed by four choices. From the choices, identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the main word and mark its number as your answer.

1. IMMACULATE  
(A) Unclean (B) Immobile  
(C) Motherly (D) Accumulated
2. AGGRAVATE  
(A) Segregate (B) Adulterate  
(C) Ameliorate (D) Accommodate
3. CONSIDERATE  
(A) Comprehensive (B) Atrocious  
(C) Malignant (D) Indifferent
4. FRAGRANT  
(A) Malodorous (B) Utopian  
(C) Capricious (D) Ulterior
5. CRUDE  
(A) Cruel (B) Sophisticated  
(C) Malevolent (D) Primeval
6. HAPHAZARD  
(A) Cumbersome (B) Concocted  
(C) Orderly (D) Zigzag
7. IGNOMINIOUS  
(A) Crooked (B) Dishonest  
(C) Ominous (D) Laudable
8. MELLOWED  
(A) Ripened (B) Sensational  
(C) Immature (D) Ridiculous
9. ROBUST  
(A) Sturdy (B) Feeble  
(C) Muscular (D) Ridiculous
10. VINDICTIVE  
(A) Forgiving (B) Relentless  
(C) Revengeful (D) Disproving
11. ALTRUISM  
(A) Kindness (B) Selfishness  
(C) Tenderness (D) Benevolence
12. BOISTEROUS  
(A) Serene (B) Rowdy  
(C) Violent (D) Tumultuous
13. COGNIZANT  
(A) Observant (B) Perceptive  
(C) Conscious (D) Oblivious
14. DULL  
(A) Monstrous (B) Fascinating  
(C) Horrid (D) Ghastly
15. GROUCHY  
(A) Cantankerous (B) Grumpy  
(C) Contented (D) Surly
16. IMPUDENT  
(A) Rude (B) Courteous  
(C) Impertinent (D) Insolent
17. MITIGATE  
(A) Soothe (B) Abate  
(C) Assuage (D) Aggravate
18. NOVICE  
(A) Adept (B) Dilettante  
(C) Amateur (D) Greenhorn
19. SALUBRIOUS  
(A) Hale (B) Robust  
(C) Unhealthy (D) Hygienic
20. TRAITOROUS  
(A) Perfidious (B) Recreant  
(C) Devoted (D) Treacherous
21. VIRULENT  
(A) Unpleasant (B) Soft  
(C) Clear (D) Benign
22. INSUBORDINATE  
(A) Observant (B) Servile  
(C) Calculating (D) Depressed

23. OBLIVION  
 (A) Obscurity (B) Capacity  
 (C) Consciousness (D) Strength
24. EXPOSTULATION  
 (A) Immigration (B) Susceptibility  
 (C) Elegance (D) Approbation
25. DISPARAGE  
 (A) Evolve (B) Expose  
 (C) Appreciate (D) Converge
26. CHASTE  
 (A) Defiled (B) Deify  
 (C) Faithful (D) Immune
27. BARREN  
 (A) Covered (B) Bare  
 (C) Fecund (D) Unleashed
28. FORTITUDE  
 (A) Benefit (B) Eruption  
 (C) Chivalry (D) Cowardice
29. CALLOUS  
 (A) Careful (B) Wrinkled  
 (C) Bloated (D) Emaciated
30. GERMANE  
 (A) Considerate (B) Genuine  
 (C) Irrelevant (D) Upstart
31. LAGGARD  
 (A) Novice (B) Neophyte  
 (C) Expert (D) Pioneer
32. OSSIFICATION  
 (A) Liquefaction (B) Flexibility  
 (C) Vigour (D) Viability
33. PEDESTRIAN  
 (A) Mobile (B) Regular  
 (C) Exciting (D) Imaginative
34. CAPRICIOUS  
 (A) Greedy (B) Mutable  
 (C) Resolute (D) Suppressive
35. OPPROBRIOUS  
 (A) Respectful (B) Miscible  
 (C) Inspiring (D) Imitable
36. LATITUDE  
 (A) Fragility (B) Longitude  
 (C) Attraction (D) Oppression
37. PASSIVE  
 (A) Assertive (B) Bright  
 (C) Chirpy (D) Higher
38. VAPID  
 (A) Dark (B) Lurid  
 (C) Insipid (D) Mercurial
39. TUMULTUOUS  
 (A) Halcyon (B) Mope  
 (C) Cold (D) Conniving
40. ANACHRONISM  
 (A) Obsession (B) Vogue  
 (C) Radicalism (D) Pre-emption
41. BESEECH  
 (A) Charge (B) Cajole  
 (C) Command (D) Request
42. BATTERY  
 (A) Slimy (B) Individual  
 (C) Dense (D) Clean
43. BENEDICTION  
 (A) Indictment (B) Respect  
 (C) Curse (D) Blessing
44. BENIGN  
 (A) Amiable (B) Favourable  
 (C) Laudable (D) Unfriendly
45. BESTOW  
 (A) Bequeath (B) Donate  
 (C) Seize (D) Soar
46. BEWITCH  
 (A) Fascinate (B) Extricate  
 (C) Repel (D) Drain
47. BIZARRE  
 (A) Eccentric (B) Ordinary  
 (C) Abnormal (D) Freakish
48. BLAND  
 (A) Sectarian (B) Interesting  
 (C) Banal (D) Mild
49. BLANDISHMENTS  
 (A) Smack (B) Reproof  
 (C) Scuttle (D) Extradition
50. BLASPHEMY  
 (A) Irreverence (B) Abuse  
 (C) Clique (D) Reverence

**Antonyms (Advanced)**

**Directions for questions 1 to 50:** In each of the questions given below, identify the word that is opposite (antonym) in meaning to the question word.

1. BLITHE  
 (A) Gay (B) Abortive  
 (C) Loathsome (D) Thoughtful
2. BODILY  
 (A) Physical (B) Corporeal  
 (C) Spiritual (D) Corporal
3. DEMENTED  
 (A) Abundant (B) Opulent  
 (C) Sane (D) Divine
4. BOORISH  
 (A) Loutish (B) Sophisticated  
 (C) Churlish (D) Surly



5. BRACE  
(A) Support (B) Invigorate  
(C) Loosen (D) Bolster
6. BRAWN  
(A) Niche (B) Strength  
(C) Vigour (D) Weakness
7. BROKE  
(A) Penniless (B) Penurious  
(C) Affluent (D) Feline
8. BRUSQUE  
(A) Abrupt (B) Polite  
(C) Art (D) Gruff
9. BUCOLIC  
(A) Pastoral (B) Rural  
(C) Rustic (D) Urban
10. REVERENCE  
(A) Homage (B) Intrusion  
(C) Extrapolation (D) Scorn
11. HARSH  
(A) Cruel (B) Impolite  
(C) Dolorous (D) Soft
12. LUMPISH  
(A) Astute (B) Dull  
(C) Scant (D) Vigorous
13. CALM  
(A) Placid (B) Upset  
(C) Serene (D) Halcyon
14. CANT  
(A) Peel (B) Sincerity  
(C) Insincerity (D) Simile
15. CAPITULATE  
(A) Concede (B) Surrender  
(C) Resist (D) Submit
16. CONFRONT  
(A) Cuddle (B) Embrace  
(C) Nuzzle (D) Avoid
17. CONTRITE  
(A) Apologetic (B) Penitent  
(C) Defiant (D) Ecstatic
18. CONTROVERT  
(A) Change (B) Accept  
(C) Control (D) Deny
19. CONTUMELY  
(A) Compliments (B) Derision  
(C) Insult (D) Disdain
20. COPIOUS  
(A) Abundant (B) Instant  
(C) Slim (D) Sparse
21. CORPULENCE  
(A) Thinness (B) Obesity  
(C) Laceration (D) Stoutness
22. COUNTERFEIT  
(A) Fake (B) Dual  
(C) Genuine (D) Insipid
23. COURTLY  
(A) Legal (B) Tender  
(C) Special (D) Uncouth
24. COWER  
(A) Come Out (B) Cringe  
(C) Smother (D) Blush
25. CREDIBLE  
(A) Legal (B) Unbelievable  
(C) Legendary (D) Logical
26. CRESTFALLEN  
(A) Abashed (B) Cheerful  
(C) Broken (D) Treble
27. CRYPTIC  
(A) Indelible (B) Straight forward  
(C) Harsh (D) Hidden
28. CUMBERSOME  
(A) senile (B) Gigantic  
(C) Convenient (D) Unwieldy
29. CURB  
(A) Release (B) Endure  
(C) Abstain (D) Purge
30. CURRENT  
(A) Mobile (B) In vogue  
(C) Obsolete (D) New
31. VARIEGATED  
(A) Harlequin (B) Monochrome  
(C) Unitary (D) Homogeneous
32. MOROSE  
(A) Witty (B) Splendid  
(C) Buoyant (D) Inconsequential
33. ERSATZ  
(A) Fake (B) Genuine  
(C) Erratic (D) Cumbersome
34. JEOPARDY  
(A) Vivacity (B) Temerity  
(C) Consummation (D) Security
35. NUMINOUS  
(A) Mundane (B) Sacrilegious  
(C) Incongruous (D) Sparsity
36. CARPING  
(A) Delightful (B) Engendering  
(C) Lethargic (D) Complimentary
37. EXTEMPORE  
(A) Rehearsed (B) Exemplary  
(C) Moderate (D) Violent
38. MUSTY  
(A) Desolate (B) Uncertain  
(C) Fragrant (D) Clear

39. THRUSTING  
 (A) Dominating (B) Unambitious  
 (C) Reactionary (D) Reversible
40. HAZY  
 (A) Bright (B) Misty  
 (C) Indolent (D) Spirited
41. BLASÉ  
 (A) Dark (B) Frightened  
 (C) Responsive (D) Ridiculous
42. EGREGIOUS  
 (A) Admirable (B) Pacific  
 (C) Jingoistic (D) Meticulous
43. PROVIDENTIAL  
 (A) Difficult (B) Spartan  
 (C) Inopportune (D) Usurping
44. TITTLE  
 (A) Iota (B) Mass  
 (C) Reach (D) Adequacy
45. ABATE  
 (A) Appease (B) Subside  
 (C) Intensify (D) Curtail
46. BENEFICIAL  
 (A) Detrimental (B) Advantageous  
 (C) Hostile (D) Benign
47. CATAclysm  
 (A) Disaster (B) Salvation  
 (C) Altruism (D) Citadel
48. ABSTEMIOUS  
 (A) Disciplined (B) Uninteresting  
 (C) Unrestricted (D) Intemperate
49. REVILE  
 (A) Extol (B) Criticize  
 (C) Excoriate (D) Revert
50. SPONTANEOUS  
 (A) Voluntary (B) Automatic  
 (C) Coercive (D) Irritable

## Practice Problems 5

### Analogies (Basic)

**Directions for questions 1 to 40:** In each of the following questions a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair that exhibits the same relationship as the capitalized pair of words and mark the letter as your answer.

- ADVANCE : RETREAT  
 (A) Buy : Sell  
 (B) Push : Pull  
 (C) Create : Destroy  
 (D) Forward : Onward
- BODY : HAND  
 (A) Pin : Nail  
 (B) Chair : Table  
 (C) Automobile : Wheel  
 (D) Thorn : Flower
- MONEY : MERCENARY  
 (A) Fame : Soldier  
 (B) Love : Mother  
 (C) Pass : Student  
 (D) Gold : Midas
- POLYMER : CELL  
 (A) Coin : Money  
 (B) Food : Wheat  
 (C) Chain : Link  
 (D) Fibre : Plastic
- PROPERTY : MORTGAGE  
 (A) Money : Lend  
 (B) Equity : Interest  
 (C) Inventory : Merchandise  
 (D) Security : Price
- NEGOTIABLE : CHEQUE  
 (A) Frozen : Asset  
 (B) Oil : Seed  
 (C) Bank : Money  
 (D) Security : Price
- SCEPTRE : SOVEREIGNTY  
 (A) King : Crown  
 (B) Sword : Soldier  
 (C) Degree : Knowledge  
 (D) House : Security
- CADAVER : ANIMAL  
 (A) Corpse : Man  
 (B) Stick : Timber  
 (C) Death : Life  
 (D) Word : Sentence
- PISTOL : TRIGGER  
 (A) Sword : Scabbard  
 (B) Gun : Holster  
 (C) Motor : Switch  
 (D) Rifle : Soldier
- CABIN : CABOOSE  
 (A) Captain : Chef  
 (B) Bedroom : Kitchen  
 (C) School : College  
 (D) Chair : Table
- POETRY : RHYME  
 (A) Chair : Table  
 (B) Mystery : Suspense  
 (C) Shakespeare : Drama  
 (D) Clothes : Paper

12. COMPUTER : RAM  
 (A) Book : Page  
 (B) Cloud : Rain  
 (C) Table : Tablecloth  
 (D) Sky : Blue
13. CELL : CHROMOSOME  
 (A) Drug : Ailment  
 (B) Schizophrenia : Brain  
 (C) Tree : Leaves  
 (D) Air : Oxygen
14. SAGE : WISDOM  
 (A) Pristine : Wicked  
 (B) Innocuous : Harmful  
 (C) Tyrant : Despotism  
 (D) Civil : Raucous
15. OCEAN : SALINE  
 (A) Honey : Bee  
 (B) Rain : Fresh  
 (C) Rose : Red  
 (D) Heaven : Paradise
16. AGENCY : ORGANIZATION  
 (A) Father : Mother  
 (B) Mother : Parent  
 (C) Sister : Brother  
 (D) Night : Sleep
17. FUR : ANIMAL  
 (A) Sweater : Human  
 (B) Coat : Shirt  
 (C) Milk : Water  
 (D) Theatre : Stage
18. CLOUD : SILVER LINING  
 (A) Breeze : Wind  
 (B) Aircraft : Wings  
 (C) Rose : Thorn  
 (D) Summer : Winter
19. CANE : BAMBOO  
 (A) Wood : Woodpecker  
 (B) Timber : Tree  
 (C) Rubber : Malaysia  
 (D) South Africa : Apartheid
20. BELLS : JINGLE  
 (A) Crow : Caw  
 (B) Anklets : Tinkle  
 (C) Pig : Snuff  
 (D) Clock : Time
21. COGENT : CONVINCING  
 (A) Insane : Distinguished  
 (B) Laconic : Pithy  
 (C) Illogical : Reasonable  
 (D) Jovial : Abstruse
22. RETROSPECTION : PAST  
 (A) Syllogism : Logic  
 (B) Idiosyncrasy : Coherence  
 (C) Prognostication : Future  
 (D) Transience : Rigidity
23. EULOGISE : LAMBAST  
 (A) Mystify : Narrate  
 (B) Dissemble : Besmirch  
 (C) Invigorate : Debilitate  
 (D) Malinger : Adhere
24. LION : PRIDE  
 (A) Rabbit : Burrow  
 (B) Pup : Litter  
 (C) Whale : Consort  
 (D) Sow : Sty
25. PENURIOUS : AFFLUENCE  
 (A) Interrogation : Accusation  
 (B) Garnishment : Command  
 (C) Taciturn : Verbosity  
 (D) Condemnation : Mischief
26. MACHIAVELLIAN : DECEIT  
 (A) Amphibious : Plants  
 (B) Acquisition : Assumption  
 (C) Acquittal : Suit  
 (D) Naïve : Gullibility
27. BENEVOLENT : GRASPING  
 (A) Repulsive : Pushing  
 (B) Euphonious : Discordant  
 (C) Churlish : Impolite  
 (D) Rebellious : Disorderly
28. FRIGHTEN : PETRIFY  
 (A) Enamour : Protect  
 (B) Sneer : Appreciate  
 (C) Abbreviate : Interest  
 (D) Humiliate : Mortify
29. MUNIFICENT : STINGY  
 (A) Inclement : Merciless  
 (B) Incurable : Recalcitrant  
 (C) Articulate : Obscure  
 (D) Egregious : Outstanding
30. EUPHORIC : ECSTASY  
 (A) Modified : Version  
 (B) Redundant : Relevant  
 (C) Licentious : Sentiment  
 (D) Cryptic : Enigma
31. FRINGE : CENTRAL  
 (A) Superficial : Extraneous  
 (B) Tenuous : Substantial  
 (C) Defiant : Stubborn  
 (D) Considerable : Cryptic
32. CRAVENLY : COWARD  
 (A) Synthetic : Savant  
 (B) Menial : Composer  
 (C) Brazen : Drunkard  
 (D) Duplicitous : Cheat

33. DIFFIDENT : SHY  
 (A) Lacklustre : Dull  
 (B) Covering : Encompass  
 (C) Infuriating : Regale  
 (D) Overhauling : Desert
34. PERTINENT : SUPERFLUOUS  
 (A) Tractable : Amenable  
 (B) Circumspect : Reckless  
 (C) Intricate : Diverse  
 (D) Generic : General
35. CONSOLIDATE : STRONG  
 (A) Anticipate : Antic  
 (B) Modify : Change  
 (C) Supplement : Supple  
 (D) Fantasize : Empathetic
36. RIGOUR : ONEROUS  
 (A) Vigour : Tentative  
 (B) Tedium : Boring  
 (C) Narration : Timely  
 (D) Simplicity : Rudimentary
37. ESOTERIC : SCHOLARLY  
 (A) Meandering : Accurate  
 (B) Dogmatic : Anomalous  
 (C) Honourable : Shameless  
 (D) Profuse : Plentiful
38. VERACITY : CHICANERY  
 (A) Prolixity : Desperation  
 (B) Sophistication : Sparkle  
 (C) Loyalty : Perfidy  
 (D) Vacuum : Emptiness
39. ACRID : BITTER  
 (A) Mythical : Shallow  
 (B) Suave : Urbane  
 (C) Clairvoyant : Disgraceful  
 (D) Diminutive : Gargantuan
40. ADVOCATE : PROPAGATE  
 (A) Sap : Deliberate  
 (B) Exact : Demand  
 (C) Afflict : Ameliorate  
 (D) Deteriorate : Roughen

### Analogies (Advanced)

**Directions for questions 1 to 40:** In each of the following questions a capitalized pair of words is given followed by four pairs of numbered words. Three of the numbered pairs exhibit the same relation between the words as the capitalized pair of words. Identify the numbered pair that does not exhibit the same relationship as the capitalized pair and mark its number as your answer.

1. IMPORT : EXPORT  
 (A) Inhale : Exhale  
 (B) Include : Exclude

- (C) Inspire : Expire  
 (D) Increase : Decrease
2. MILK : MILKMAID  
 (A) Letters : Postman  
 (B) Biscuit : Baker  
 (C) Newspaper : Newspaper Boy  
 (D) Sweets : Street Vendor
3. LUNATIC : ASYLUM  
 (A) Bees : Hive  
 (B) Dog : Kennel  
 (C) Horse : Stable  
 (D) Pigeon : Burrow
4. CAT : KITTEN  
 (A) Crown : Coronet  
 (B) Dame : Damsel  
 (C) Book : Booklet  
 (D) Lion : Lair
5. COW : CALF  
 (A) Duck : Duckling  
 (B) Goat : Sheep  
 (C) Frog : Tadpole  
 (D) Horse : Colt
6. GALAXY : STARS  
 (A) Brood : Chicken  
 (B) Crew : Sailors  
 (C) Row : Soldiers  
 (D) Swarm : Flies
7. BEATING : DRUMS  
 (A) Blare : Trumpets  
 (B) Jingling : Bells  
 (C) Rustling : Leaves  
 (D) Hustling : Crowd
8. DUKE : DUCHESS  
 (A) Heir : Heiress  
 (B) Dear : Darling  
 (C) Fox : Vixen  
 (D) Wizard : Witch
9. ORNITHOLOGIST : BIRDS  
 (A) Entomologist : Insects  
 (B) Herpetologist : Reptiles  
 (C) Psychologist : Mind  
 (D) Ichthyology : Fossils
10. DISHONOUR : DEMEAN  
 (A) Demolish : Annihilate  
 (B) Glorify : Extol  
 (C) Consecrate : Sanctify  
 (D) Articulate : Obfuscate
11. MAN : WOMAN  
 (A) Colt : Filly  
 (B) Girl : Boy  
 (C) Dog : Bitch  
 (D) Lion : Tiger

12. PALM : FINGERS  
 (A) Head : Hair  
 (B) Chain : Hook  
 (C) Computer : Technology  
 (D) Watch : Strap
13. WHALE : WATER  
 (A) Sodium : Potassium  
 (B) Cloud : Sky  
 (C) Plane : Hangar  
 (D) Dog : Kennel
14. PRESIDENT : MINISTER  
 (A) Boss : Secretary  
 (B) Employee : Employment  
 (C) Brigadier : Lieutenant  
 (D) Chief Executive : Manager
15. ETYMOLOGY : WORDS  
 (A) Psychology : Mind  
 (B) Anatomy : Body  
 (C) Philosophy : Language  
 (D) Archaeology : Antiques
16. LEPROSY : BACTERIA  
 (A) Summer : May  
 (B) Cloud : Evaporation  
 (C) Violence : Anger  
 (D) Day : Sun
17. MILK : CHEESE  
 (A) Water : Ice  
 (B) Cotton : Clothes  
 (C) Rainbow : Rain  
 (D) Tobacco : Cigar
18. PRINCIPAL : SCHOOL  
 (A) President : India  
 (B) Monarch : Britain  
 (C) God : Universe  
 (D) Buddha : Burma
19. DARK : FAIR  
 (A) North : South  
 (B) Africa : America  
 (C) Death : Life  
 (D) Living : Non-living
20. RANSOM : KIDNAP  
 (A) Rainbow : Rain  
 (B) Winter : Autumn  
 (C) Male : Female  
 (D) Youth : Adolescence
21. SATURNALIAN : MERRYMAKING  
 (A) Bacchanalian : Drunken  
 (B) Enervated : Weak  
 (C) Ecstatic : Joyous  
 (D) Altruistic : Alternating
22. CASTIGATE : PRAISE  
 (A) Inundate : Flood  
 (B) Desiccate : Hydrate  
 (C) Decelerate : Speeded  
 (D) Perish : Flourish
23. FASTIDIOUS : FINICKY  
 (A) Parsimonious : Miserly  
 (B) Asinine : Unintelligent  
 (C) Precocious : Talented  
 (D) Prudent : Injudicious
24. INSIPID : ORIGINAL  
 (A) Ambidextrous : Unskilled  
 (B) Foppish : Affected  
 (C) Tranquil : Disturbed  
 (D) Winding : Succinct
25. CRUSTACEAN : CRAB  
 (A) Invertebrate : Python  
 (B) Marsupial : Kangaroo  
 (C) Aquiline : Eagle  
 (D) Incarnate : Carnivore
26. CIRCUMLOCULAR : STRAIGHT FORWARD  
 (A) Intrepid : Undaunted  
 (B) Emaciated : Rotund  
 (C) Impassive : Perturbed  
 (D) Dwindling : Accruing
27. ATTRITION : WEAR  
 (A) Rupture : Tear  
 (B) Mammon : Money  
 (C) Sacrilege : Honesty  
 (D) Melody : Rhythm
28. WOES : MISERY  
 (A) Bliss : Happiness  
 (B) Penury : Poverty  
 (C) Vendetta : Revenge  
 (D) Felicity : Fall
29. LEVITY : GRAVITY  
 (A) Consecration : Desecration  
 (B) Zenith : Nadir  
 (C) Cacophony : Euphony  
 (D) Impropriety : Property
30. SAGE : WISDOM  
 (A) panegyric : praise  
 (B) quixotic : quick  
 (C) mirthful : laughter  
 (D) innocuous : harmlessness
31. ANTIQUATED : ANCIENT  
 (A) Compassionate : Lustful  
 (B) Fortuitous : Coincidental  
 (C) Pristine : Pure  
 (D) Spiteful : Wicked
32. EMANCIPATE : LIBERATE  
 (A) Misconstrue : Misinterpret  
 (B) Commiserate : Sympathize  
 (C) Sequester : Align  
 (D) Ape : Imitate

33. COSMIC : UNIVERSE  
 (A) Sidereal : Stars  
 (B) Arboreal : Trees  
 (C) Aquatic : Water  
 (D) Despotism : Depot
34. ARBITRARY : METHODICAL  
 (A) Boisterous : Boasting  
 (B) Animated : Dispirited  
 (C) Civil : Disobedient  
 (D) Placid : Obstreperous
35. PLACID : DOCILE  
 (A) Peevish : Irritable  
 (B) Puerile : Childish  
 (C) Consumable : Portable  
 (D) Sanctimonious : Self-righteous
36. BOUNTIFUL : PLENTITUDE  
 (A) Bizarre : Absurdity  
 (B) Consecutive : Succession  
 (C) Depraved : Wickedness  
 (D) Somnolent : Sombreness
37. ALIEN : FAMILIAR  
 (A) Slovenly : Couth  
 (B) Patrician : Ignoble  
 (C) Recondite : Revealed  
 (D) Pernicious : Relevant
38. APOCRYPHAL : GENUINE  
 (A) Exiguous : Plentiful  
 (B) Austere : Spartan  
 (C) Reclusive : Gregarious  
 (D) Immutable : Transformed
39. STYMIE : OBSTRUCT  
 (A) Parry : Fight  
 (B) Ponder : Mull  
 (C) Imbue : Soak  
 (D) Intervene : Mediate
40. GERMANE : RELEVANT  
 (A) Sterile : Aseptic  
 (B) Inveterate : Orthodox  
 (C) Virtuous : Chaste  
 (D) Impudent : Cheeky

## Practice Problems 6

### Logical Reasoning (Basic)

**Directions for questions 1 to 25:** Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. If you find the next version of software products from Microsoft coming with the feminine touch, don't be surprised because the world's largest software major is planning to add more women to its development centre in Hyderabad. Microsoft India Development Centre (MSIDC), the second largest development centre of the company outside its headquarters in the US is planning to kick-start a diversity event, a women's recruitment drive, this Women's Day. As part of the programme, the company has invited applications from girl students who are doing final year computer science engineering across the country.

Which of the following could be the reason behind Microsoft's decision to recruit girl students?

- (A) The women recruitment initiative is a pilot project which, if successful, could be replicated at the company's other centres in the country.  
 (B) Though, due to social conditions, women may opt for engineering colleges near their hometown, rather than IITs, their competency levels are on par with men.  
 (C) A diverse workforce will be able to anticipate the needs of the diverse customers spread across the world.  
 (D) This kind of recruitment drive will encourage more women to enrol for engineering course.

2. Every one talks about the importance of being insured. The insurers offer a suite of products that talk about covering every walk of life. Perhaps, the most important of insurances is a term insurance. This is ideally suited for the young. It provides basic risk protection for a period ranging from five to twenty years or even more. The sum insured will be payable to dependants on death of the policyholder. But if the policyholder survives till the maturity of the policy, there are absolutely no monetary benefits.

Which of the following rationalize taking a term policy?

- (A) If you start early and take a long-term cover, the premium works out to be lower for the entire period.  
 (B) The young can get a higher risk cover as the premiums are very low for term policies.  
 (C) One should evaluate insurance needs every now and then working in tandem with wealth creation.  
 (D) A term policy has greater relevance as security than as an investment.
3. Globally, food prices are soaring. 'The Economists' commodity price index for food shows a 49% rise over the past one year. General expectations are that food prices will continue to rise a—bad news for consumers and ruling parties—that is the conventional wisdom. Such conventional wisdom is bunk. This, if handled right, is a great opportunity to launch a second green revolution, feed the world, and make Indian farmers rich. When they are rich, farmers will dump that glass of pesticide that they—or at least many of them—seem to keep handy and join the ranks of India's consuming



classes, feeding sustained economy-wide growth. Rising food prices hurt consumers but may benefit farmers.

Which of the following point to a way to manage this conflict of interests?

- (A) A communist minister of Kerala recently urged all good Malyalis to eat less rice and more eggs, meat and milk, to meet a shortage of rice.
  - (B) Indians today consume a whole lot of high value foods : eggs, milk, fish, chicken, meat—this means diversion of food to feed the animals that yield these foods.
  - (C) Milk has emerged as a great white hope for agri-business in India—global demand creates an incentive for greater production of milk by raising milk prices for local produces.
  - (D) In India, the farmer sells his produce for about one-third the price the consumer pays; the government must take practical steps to shrink this huge margin.
4. Its not just media agencies that are obsessed with numbers—even the creative side does not shy away from romancing with digits. Whether it is instructions (Ujala : chaar boondan wala) or just plain information (Complan’s 23 vital nutrients), a lot of contemporary advertising serves up a tidal wave of figures. Whether its personal care products, refrigerators, washing machine, tea or tooth paste, everyone is using numbers as a USP. While the claims work for Maggi’s 2-minutes noodles in many cases, it is veering towards a game of one-upmanship. Baffling concept inundate the viewers—12 times more volume mascara, natural care tea with ‘paanch ayurvedic tatva’, a fridge with 6<sup>th</sup> sense cooling, and a tooth paste that claims to fight 10 problems.

Which of the following does not point to the advantage of using numbers?

- (A) People don’t believe advertising; so, if you can give a quantified claim, it adds credibility to your brand.
  - (B) Numbers in advertisements cause disillusionment when they are not borne out.
  - (C) When numbers are put into context, they prove to be symbolic and evocative, as in the case of Britannia cheese, which says one slice in equal to two glasses of milk.
  - (D) The number definitely adds a competitive advantage: if one fairness cream claims results in ‘six weeks’ another will take a mere ‘30 days’.
5. It’s a culinary shocker—a research that clearly defies the conventional wisdom—cooking cannot only preserve but also boost the nutrient content of vegetables.

Which of the following can be deduced from the above to be the conventional wisdom?

- (A) Vegetables are more nutritious when raw than when cooked.

- (B) It may be possible to select a cooking method for each vegetable that can best preserve or improve its nutritional quality.

- (C) Its either taste or nutrition, take your pick.

- (D) Vegetables taste better when cooked.

6. Since Ratan Tata announced that a small car priced at ₹1 lakh would be designed and manufacture and would soon be available to the public, there have been several different kinds of reactions and responses.

Which of the following is not a reaction to the small car?

- (A) It just cannot be done. It’s impossible. It’s out of question. It’s technically not possible. Ratan Tata has lost his senses.

- (B) Other automobile companies have announced their intention to make and sell a small car, a low-cost car.

- (C) There is a fortune at the bottom of the pyramid, the purchasing power and demand at the lowest income levels of society.

- (D) Tata’s car will add to environmental problems and climate change; the transport congestion on the roads will get worse.

7. Indian skies are among the safest in the world, claims the advertisement released by India’s Ministry of Civil Aviation when it was celebrating its Air Safety Week.

Which of the following does not weaken the ad’s claim?

- (A) The critical pilot shortage is compelling airlines to accept pilots whom they would otherwise have rejected.

- (B) Though grossly under-staffed, India’s Directorate General of Civil Aviation is trying valiantly to ensure high standards of training, maintenance, and general adherence to regulations.

- (C) The maintenance requirements and costs of India’s aging aircrafts increase exponentially which makes many airlines to skimp on aircraft maintenance.

- (D) There have been no major plane accidents recently in India.

8. We have some of the least-regulated safety environments as far as product safety is concerned. For thousands of products used by millions of ordinary Indians in and around their homes, there are no product safety regulations to be followed. We regularly hear of sharp edges on toys causing injuries to children or electric shock due to a manufacturing defect in a home appliance. But such products are still sold with impunity, in stores.

Which of the following strengthens the view expressed above?

- (A) The Consumer Product Safety Commission in the US recalled products ranging from pressure cookers to children’s bracelet and interestingly those recalls related to products made in India.

- (B) The government should start enacting strict safety standards so that consumers are assured that they are buying products that not only perform but are also safe.
- (C) The government has announced the formation of a National Consumer Protection Authority for addressing consumer grievances.
- (D) A consumer who has purchased and used a product and finds that it does not meet his requirements has no redressal authority that he can approach.
9. Art shows in India by Indian artists settled abroad have increased over the past few years and are on the rise. Which of the following does not account for the above occurrence?
- (A) This trend is being fuelled by the booming Indian economy—people have spare funds which they can invest in art.
- (B) These artists fetch higher price in India than abroad, probably because their acceptance back home is greater than it is in the oversea art scene.
- (C) While acquisition of Indian art overseas continues to grow, purchases are still triggered by the Indian diaspora.
- (D) A large cross section of wealthy businessmen travelling abroad drop by at galleries and museums and this develops an understanding of and love for art.
10. Till recently, many European thinkers imagined that everything that was worthwhile had its origin in Greece or Rome. European classical scholars deeply learned in Greek and Latin lore, knew very little about India and China. Yet professor E.R. Dodds emphasises the ‘oriental background against which Greek thought rose, and from which it is never completely isolated save in the minds of classical scholars’.
- Which of the following does the author seek to show through the above text?
- (A) Greek culture is more ancient than the oriental culture.
- (B) Oriental culture pre-dated Greek culture.
- (C) If you have knowledge in Greek and Latin, you cannot appreciate oriental culture.
- (D) Greek culture was influenced by oriental culture.
11. The Islamic street and its apologists in the political arena have succeeded in getting Tashima Nasreen withdraw controversial lines in her autobiographical book ‘Dwikhandito’. ‘I have done what I have never done in my life. I have compromised even in a secular India’, Taslima said.
- Pick the option that gives the best reason for Taslima’s action.
- (A) ‘Dwikhandito’ was banned by the Bengal government but the Kolkata High Court lifted the ban after 22 months.
- (B) That Taslima could hope to extend her visa in India only if she made some concession to the Islamic street was evident when the ruling coalition and the Union Government repeatedly reminded her that guests should not misuse the hospitality of the host country.
- (C) Human right activists who had moved the Kolkata High Court twice to get the ban on the controversial paragraphs of the book lifted termed Taslima’s move to withdraw the pages as unfortunate.
- (D) The Bengal government led by CPM, which routinely crows about its commitment to freedom of speech, asked her to leave West Bengal when fundamentalists displayed their manufactured rage and vandalised the streets of Kolkata.
12. Despite the onset of Playstation, board games are still very much in vogue in urban India. Industry estimates claim the total toy market in India is valued at ₹1000 crores. Of this, video games are 22% and the traditional toy market 78% or ₹780 crores. Experts estimate that within this traditional toy market, games, and puzzles constitute an estimated 13–15%. This makes the industry worth over ₹100 crore per year.
- Which of the following point to how much difference board games have made to the gaming market?
- (A) India has a strong competency in board and paper which means international quality games can be delivered at affordable rates.
- (B) The Scrabble World Cup, held in India for the first time in November 2007, has been part of a series of efforts that have brought board games into the limelight.
- (C) Despite the strength of India’s boardgame industry, some experts feel that there is lot of room for improvement.
- (D) The head of marketing at Mattel Toys India says, ‘our launch with Scrabble, Pictionary and UNO in 2003 increased Mattel India’s Business in the games market. Thanks to them our turnover in this segment has tripled’.
13. Loan waivers are bad in principle and often bad in practice. In the case of the farm loan waiver announced in Budget 2008–09, it is across the board and to the tune of ₹60,000 crore, more than the entire revenue deficit. It is possible to argue that even in advanced economies the political system responds to widespread distress. True, the distress among small and marginal farmers is very high and some concession was warranted but it would have been better to restructure the loans in default rather than a complete waiver.
- Which of the following does not justify the above line of reasoning?
- (A) The government needs funds for irrigation and roads, to allow farmers to sell outside mandis, and to provide information on seeds and agricultural practices.



- (B) The long-term solution is to make farming viable or this situation will come about again.
- (C) Banks must be allowed to function as commercial entities, which includes the right to restructure or write off debt on commercial considerations, not by government diktat.
- (D) A waiver penalizes borrowers who have honoured their loan commitments and creates a moral hazard since farmer-borrowers are likely to assume future dues will also be written off.
- 14.** Faced with increasing cost and commercialization pressures, global pharmaceutical companies are looking to tap India's 'faster and cheaper' value proposition in manufacturing and RD as well as its fast-growing domestic market.
- All of the following point to what is being done or should be done in this situation EXCEPT:
- (A) Some firms are already acting on this heightened MNC interest—take the recent tie-up between US-based Merck and Nicholas Piramel Ltd to discover new cancer drugs.
- (B) Indian pharmaceutical companies need to ensure that their cost structures remain competitive and their offerings are more differentiated.
- (C) Today, 30% of bulk-drug manufacturing—worth around \$31 billion—and \$25–30 billion of pharma R and D is outsourced by global majors.
- (D) Several Indian firms such as Wockhardt and Ranbaxy are preparing to capitalize on the opportunity by enhancing manufacturing and development capabilities and shifting from developing imitative drugs to enabling true innovation.
- 15.** Deans and professors from the best international business schools are jostling for an appointment with senior executives to discuss how to train managers at Indian corporates. The change in their attitude is telling: the B-schools are now willing to customize programmes—something they weren't even willing to discuss earlier—and the cost has also gone down by 60% in the last five years.
- Which of the following accounts for the eagerness of the international B-schools?
- (A) Foreign B-schools and Indian companies are finding common ground because rapid growth has left many firms short of leaders, making it the right time for B-schools to enter the market.
- (B) Most of these B-schools have already seen the power of large numbers at work in China; a similar thing is taking place in India.
- (C) B-school are shedding their inhibitions and facing the reality that companies are well equipped to partner them.
- (D) The seriousness with which Indian companies are taking executive education can be measured by their demand for customized programmes and partnership with B-schools in co-designing curriculum.
- 16.** The childhood story of the world's fifth most powerful woman may pan out on the Indian advertising landscape. Pepsi Co India's campaign talks of how even at the age of five, the now global CEO, had to wake up at dawn to fill buckets of water. Pepsi Co India believes that Nooyi's saga will add fizz to its ad blitz.
- Which of the following statements is an assumption that underlines the above conclusion?
- (A) Nooyi wants every child to catch up on studies instead of wasting time filling buckets of water.
- (B) Ambitious young girls aspiring to become CEO's of big companies will have Nooyi as their role model.
- (C) The typically middle class situation depicted in the story will draw in more middle class customers.
- (D) Emotional response among the buyers of cool drinks will influence their choice.
- 17.** Classical music consumers are now switching over to i-tunes, orchestral websites, and broadcasters like BBC and Finland's YLE for the classical fix, whether free or paid for. But these treats do not come close to replacing records and discs with their attractive and informative jackets.
- Which of the following facts supports the above conclusion?
- (A) Loading music on your computer is less tactile and decisive than placing it on a playing deck.
- (B) Most music enthusiasts are as keen on commentary as they are on music.
- (C) The tacit assumption of record buyers of sharing views with fellow enthusiasts will be missing.
- (D) A record is music made concrete, a stone bird in hand, the internet returns it to the ether.
- 18.** Andreas Gursky bestrides the art world like a colossus. For once, in the contemporary art scene, form, content, and price come together like a rare planetary alignment. Yet critics conclude that A. Gursky's photographs are famous mainly because of their massive price tags.
- Which one of the following prove his critics wrong?
- (A) His photographs are rendered with a pin sharp focus that seems to defy the laws of physics.
- (B) The hammer prices of Gursky's works simply reflect the herd instincts of billionaires for unique things.
- (C) His pictures depict his ability to freeze a transient moment for ever.
- (D) The photographic aesthetic embodied in his work is based on an uncanny dichotomy that makes it singular to every viewer.
- 19.** A competent workforce is perhaps the most important asset for any organization. Thus, it is in the interest of a company, irrespective of its size, to focus positively on human resources development and management.

Which one of the following statements is not in tune with the above reasoning?

- (A) Employees should be given opportunity to identify and assess their respective roles.
  - (B) People acquisition needs greater focus than people retention.
  - (C) As far as possible do away with hierarchical orders that create gaps between employer and employee.
  - (D) Opportunities to grow and freedom in decision making, which determine an employee's job satisfaction, should be given.
20. A visit to the abattoir usually transforms a non-vegetarian into a vegetarian. Similarly, a visit to the Bose Institute in Kolkatta is sure to make a tourist lead an austere life thereafter, even, perhaps, going to the extent of becoming a mineral eater.

Which of the following supports the above conclusion?

- (A) The visitor can watch the graphic reaction of the plant when a leaf is plucked.
  - (B) One marvels at the intricacies of the composition of a plant.
  - (C) One realizes the fact that it takes years of sunlight, water, and earth to help a tree flourish.
  - (D) The onlooker gets a very clear picture of the intricate process of photosynthesis.
21. The prospective quota blanket was stretched a bit wider as a UPA constituent asked the government to include the judiciary within the ambit of reservations.

Which one of the following when added as an additional premise would logically support the demand?

- (A) The executive and the legislature are already covered by the policy of reservation.
  - (B) The leaders pointed out that the judiciary should be highly competent as it is the guardian of the constitution.
  - (C) Activist judges are the only hope for justice that ordinary folk have in the face of an incompetent executive.
  - (D) Separation of powers among the judiciary, the executive and the legislative is an important constitutional provision, and therefore calls for reservations.
22. Chikmagalur is best suited for any kind of outdoor activity, be it sports, nature walks or a picnic in the hills. Hampi is another weekend destination. Rising affluence of the middle class in Bangalore is expanding the booming week-end tourism market in Karnataka.

Which of the following least supports the boom in week-end tourism?

- (A) Most people today prefer taking multiple short breaks, rather than one very long vacation.
- (B) Weekend-getaways fit well into a busy schedule.

(C) Tired of the stress and strain of a hectic city life, people feel its about time to get to calmer soothing surroundings.

(D) Many people can afford to join in if the holiday lasts just a couple of days.

23. Some opine that the public road transport system must be handed over to private enterprises as it would enable the system to be run efficiently and cheaply for the public.

Which of the following, if true, argues against the opinion above?

- (A) The present fares of the public transport are considerably higher than what a common man can bear.
- (B) The government has been raising the fares of the public road transport every year for the last ten years.
- (C) Private enterprises usually peg the price at the highest level to maximize the profit and do not pass on the benefit secured to the commuters.
- (D) It will be possible for an enterprise running efficiently to provide services cheaply.

24. The proliferation of vehicles on the roads has led to an abnormal increase in the number of accidents. This has led to increased insurance claims with vehicle insurance companies, leading to their charging higher insurance premia and thus leading to continued increase in the cost of vehicles.

Which of the following, if true, taken together with the information above, best supports the prediction regarding continued increase of vehicle costs?

- (A) The increase in the sale of vehicles is likely to bring economies of scale to the manufacturers of vehicles, thereby reducing the cost of production of vehicles.
- (B) Banks and other financial institutions continue to provide loans for purchase of vehicles albeit at increased rates of interest.
- (C) The per capita income of the country is increasing and hence people can afford higher prices now.
- (D) Insurance premia has ceased to be a significant part of the cost of the vehicle.

25. Traditionally, handlooms were used in spinning and weaving cloth in some countries in Asia till the middle of the twentieth century. When power looms operated by electricity were introduced in these countries in the 50s the manufacture of cloth showed a tremendous increase in output and the trend continued till about the 1990s. Then the output showed a sudden and sharp decline for nearly five years.

Which of the following, if true, would best explain the decrease in output?

- (A) These countries faced an unprecedented power shortage crisis during the period 1990–95.
- (B) From 1990, there was a fall in demand for handloom clothes abroad on account of the quality of production.
- (C) There was a brief a spurt in the interest shown in handloom products among consumers in Europe.
- (D) The wages of the workers in the power looms continued to increase from 1950.

### Logical Reasoning (Advanced)

**Directions for questions 1 to 5:** In each of the following questions, a statement is followed by three assumptions. An assumption is an idea or opinion taken for granted. Find out which of the given assumptions is/are implicit considering that everything given in the statement is true.

1. Statement: We have come a long way from the barter system to cowrie currency to a complex monetary system to womb renting and sperm selling. These are innovative methods of making ends meet in hard times.

Assumptions:

- I. Innovative methods are needed to make ends meet in hard times.
- II. Barter system is not an innovative method.
- III. Womb renting and sperm selling are innovative methods.

- (A) All are implicit
- (B) Only I and II
- (C) Only II
- (D) Only III

2. Statement: Why the brouhaha over dynastic politics? Have not many children followed their parents' profession? May be, genes play a part in their choice of profession.

Assumption:

- I. Genes play a part in the choice of profession.
- II. Choosing politics as profession because the parents are in politics is the same as choosing any other profession because the parents are in that profession.
- III. There is nothing wrong with dynastic politics.

- (A) Only III
- (B) Only II and III
- (C) Only II
- (D) Only I and II

3. Statement: What a waste of effort, time, and money? After three brilliant issues, you follow up with this issue on Kabas.

Assumptions:

- I. Money is spent in bringing the issue on Kabas.
- II. The issue on Kabas is not brilliant.
- III. Any amount of time can be spent in bringing a brilliant issue.

- (A) Only II
- (B) Only I and III
- (C) Only I and II
- (D) All are implicit

4. Statement: Banning a book is immature, and doing so without reading and analyzing it properly is even

worse. By banning the book, it receives more popularity than it would have, had it not been banned.

Assumption:

- I. The sales of a banned book is less than its sales when it was not banned.
- II. No matured person would ban a book.
- III. By banning a book one cannot make the book inaccessible.

- (A) Only II
- (B) Only III
- (C) Only I
- (D) Only I and III

5. Statement: 'It will take 25–50 years to cure all the people in this world. And I will stick around till then', Yoga guru.

Assumption:

- I. There will not be any necessity of yoga once every one is cured.
- II. The yoga guru will remain alive for another 50 years.
- III. It is possible to cure every one in 25–50 years.

- (A) Only I and II
- (B) Only II and III
- (C) Only II
- (D) All are implicit

**Directions for questions 6 to 10:** Each question given below consists of a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give your answer as

- (A) If only conclusion I follows.
- (B) If only conclusion II follows.
- (C) If neither I nor II follows.
- (D) If both I and II follow.

6. Statement: The criticism he faced for the lavish expenses he had incurred for his elder son Ravish's wedding prompted him to opt for an engagement cum wedding ceremony for his second son.

Conclusions:

- I. It costs less if a wedding and an engagement are conducted together instead separately.
- II. His elder son's engagement and wedding did not take place together.

7. Statement: Neena Singh has to live with 14-hour power cuts because the government is diverting power to the water-starved farm sector.

Conclusions:

- I. Neena Singh does not belong to the farm sector.
- II. The government is unable to ensure sufficient supply of power to match the demand.

8. Statement: 'Had I been asked to choose a portfolio, I would have probably chosen the ministry of environment and forest', Home Minister.

Conclusions:

- I. It is easier to handle the environment and forest portfolio rather than the home ministry.
- II. The person did not become a home minister by choice.

9. Statement: ‘Getting angry makes me mentally tough’,—Mr. X.

Conclusions:

- I. Mr. X does not get angry.
- II. Mr. X is not mentally tough.

10. Statement: The Dalai Lama’s dream of seeing his homeland free will probably not happen in his lifetime. But whenever it does, it will be said that the Tibetan people got freedom without shedding a drop of Chinese blood.

Conclusions:

- I. Tibet is under Chinese control.
- II. The Dalai Lama is very old.

**Directions for questions 11 to 15:** In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between ‘strong’ arguments and ‘weak’ arguments. So far, as they relate to the question, ‘strong’ arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. ‘Weak’ arguments are those which are of minor importance and may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question.

Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a ‘strong’ argument and which is a ‘weak’ argument. Mark your answer as

- (A) If only argument I is strong.
  - (B) If only argument II is strong.
  - (C) If neither I nor II is strong.
  - (D) If both I and II are strong.
11. Statement: Should the Indian police be equipped with more sophisticated weapons?
- Arguments:
- I. No, they do not know how to use them.
  - II. Yes, the recent incidents in USA have proved that terrorists have very sophisticated weapons.
12. Statement: Is financial freedom necessary for women?
- Arguments:
- I. No, their husbands give them sufficient money.
  - II. No, women have a very important role to play at home in developing a good society.
13. Statement: Should our weapons be displayed during Republic day celebrations?

Arguments:

- I. Yes, it instills a sense of confidence among the citizens.
- II. No, it is a waste of money.

14. Statement: Should history be removed from school curriculum?

Arguments:

- I. No, it helps students to know about their past.
- II. No, history provides information which helps in building the future.

15. Statement: Should there be reservations for sports persons in government jobs?

Arguments:

- I. Yes, otherwise, they will not be able to compete with well-educated candidates.
- II. No, the government offices do not build sports teams.

**Directions for questions 16 to 20:** In each question below is given a statement followed by some courses of action. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement follow-up or further action with regard to the problem, policy, etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. Assume everything in the given statement to be true, and then decide which of the courses of action logically follow for pursuing.

16. Statement: The Jhansi station is full of farmers migrating to Delhi. But with the ongoing recession cities offer no succour for them.

Courses of Action:

- I. The government should make the farmers of Jhansi aware that they would not gain anything by going to Delhi.
- II. The government should set up relief camps in Delhi.
- III. The government should take steps to revive the agriculture sector in Jhansi.

- (A) Only III follows
- (B) Only I and II follows.
- (C) Only II follows
- (D) Only I and III follows.

17. Statement: The buffer stock of food grains has fallen to 4 weeks, from 12 months in the last five months.

Courses of action:

- I. The government should immediately procure food grains from farmers.
- II. The government should reduce the ration supplied through Public Distribution System (PDS).
- III. The governments should increase the procurement price.



- (A) Only I and II follows  
 (B) All follows  
 (C) Only I follows  
 (D) None follows
- 18. Statement:**  
 The competition among corporate hospitals has not done any good to the people.  
 Course of action:  
 I. Permission should be given to open more corporate hospitals.  
 II. The government should review the norms for corporate hospitals so that they take up some social responsibility.  
 III. All the corporate offices should be closed down.  
 (A) Only III follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Either I or III follows  
 (D) Only II and III follows
- 19. Statement:**  
 Acute retaliatory infections (ARI) are the most common group of illness in children all over the world. The low temperature and the high level of moisture in the air during winter increase the discomfort.  
 Courses of action:  
 I. Children should wear suitable clothes in winter to insulate themselves from low temperatures.  
 II. Children suffering from ARI should avoid exposure to open breeze during winter.  
 III. Children should be given preventive medicines which do not have any side effects.  
 (A) Only I and II follows  
 (B) Only II and III follows  
 (C) Only II follows  
 (D) All follows
- 20. Statement:**  
 It is reported that 61 per cent of crimes including murder are committed by those below 25 years. Unemployment and rising prices drive the youth into taking up a life of crime.  
 Courses of action:  
 I. Criminals aged below 25 should be given employment.  
 II. Pocket money given to the young should be increased.  
 III. Economics should be taught at schools, so that the young understand the mechanism of price changes and creation of employment.  
 (A) Only I and III follows  
 (B) Only III follows

- (C) Only I and II follows  
 (D) None follows

**Directions for questions 21 to 25:** Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences, which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark your answers as:

- (A) If the inference is 'definitely true', i.e. if you think the inference properly follows from the statement of facts given.  
 (B) If the inference is 'probably true', i.e. if you think the statement may be true in the light of the facts given but not definitely true.  
 (C) If data are inadequate, i.e. if you think from the facts given, it cannot be said whether the statement is likely to be true or false.  
 (D) If the inference is 'definitely false', i.e. if you think inference cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

## PASSAGE

The 10-month flip flop on policy details after taking the decision to increase foreign investment limits in telecom to 74 per cent was bad enough, but worse now seems round the corner as the government may reverse the decision and go back to the old 49 percent limit. Since various departments of the government, including the Prime Minister's Office has come up with objections to the new policy, post facto, an incensed telecom minister has decided that it is best to forget the whole thing—his note saying as much goes to cabinet on Thursday. If the note is accepted, it will probably be the first instance of the government coming up with a new investment policy, dealing with applications under it, and then scrapping it. Since the clock cannot be turned back as though nothing has happened in the interim, what we have is a right royal mess.

- 21.** The government has decided to bring back the foreign investment limits in telecom to 49 per cent.  
**22.** Telecom is the only sector which has the foreign investment up to 74 per cent.  
**23.** Generally, Prime Minister's Office does not object new policies.  
**24.** Till now it has not happened that, the government has come with a new investment policy, dealing with applications under it and then scrapping it.  
**25.** There is a turmoil regarding the foreign investment limits in telecom.

## PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

- Choose the most appropriate phrase from the options given below to complete the following sentence.  
The aircraft \_\_\_\_\_ take off as soon as its flight plan was filed. [2014]  
(A) is allowed to  
(B) will be allowed to  
(C) was allowed to  
(D) has been allowed to
- Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.  
Many ancient cultures attributed disease to supernatural causes. However, modern science has largely helped \_\_\_\_\_ such notions. [2014]  
(A) impel (B) dispel  
(C) propel (D) repel
- Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.  
Communication and interpersonal skills are \_\_\_\_\_ important in their own ways. [2014]  
(A) each (B) both  
(C) all (D) either
- Which of the options given below best completes the following sentence?  
She will feel much better if she \_\_\_\_\_. [2014]  
(A) will get some rest  
(B) gets some rest  
(C) will be getting rest  
(D) is getting some rest
- Choose the most appropriate pair of words from the options given below to complete the following sentence.  
She could not \_\_\_\_\_ the thought of \_\_\_\_\_ the election to her bitter rival. [2014]  
(A) bear, losing (B) bare, losing  
(C) bear, losing (D) bare, losing
- 'India is a country of rich heritage and cultural diversity'.  
Which one of the following facts best supports the claim made in the above sentence? [2014]  
(A) India is a union of 28 states and 7 union territories.  
(B) India has a population of over 1.1 billion.  
(C) India is home to 22 official languages and thousands of dialects.  
(D) The Indian cricket team draws players from over ten states.
- The value of one US dollar is 65 Indian rupees today, compared to 60 last year. The Indian rupee has \_\_\_\_\_. [2014]  
(A) depressed (B) depreciated  
(C) appreciated (D) stabilized
- 'Advice' is \_\_\_\_\_. [2014]  
(A) a verb  
(B) a noun  
(C) an adjective  
(D) both a verb and a noun
- Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word underlined in the sentence below?  
In a democracy, everybody has the freedom to disagree with the government. [2014]  
(A) dissent (B) descent  
(C) decent (D) decadent
- After the discussion, Tom said to me, 'Please revert!'. He expects me to \_\_\_\_\_. [2014]  
(A) retract  
(B) get back to him  
(C) move in reverse  
(D) retreat
- While receiving the award, the scientist said, 'I feel vindicated'. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'vindicated'? [2014]  
(A) punished (B) substantiated  
(C) appreciated (D) chastened
- Choose the grammatically CORRECT sentence. [2013]  
(A) Two and two add four  
(B) Two and two become four  
(C) Two and two are four  
(D) Two and two make four
- Complete the sentence.  
Dare \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes. [2013]  
(A) commit (B) to commit  
(C) committed (D) committing
- They were requested not to quarrel with each other. Which one of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word quarrel? [2013]  
(A) make out (B) call out  
(C) dig out (D) fall out
- Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.  
Given the seriousness of the situation that he had to face, his \_\_\_\_\_ was impressive. [2012]  
(A) beggary (B) nomenclature  
(C) jealousy (D) nonchalance
- Which one of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word given below?  
Latitude [2012]  
(A) Eligibility (B) Freedom  
(C) Coercion (D) Meticulousness
- One of the parts (A, B, C, D) in the sentence given below contains an ERROR. Which one of the following is INCORRECT? [2012]

- I requested that he should be given the driving test today instead of tomorrow.  
 (A) requested that (B) should be given  
 (C) the driving test (D) instead of tomorrow
18. Choose the most appropriate alternative form the options given below to complete the following sentence.  
 If the tired soldier wanted to lie down, he — the mattress out on the balcony. [2012]  
 (A) should take (B) shall take  
 (C) should have taken (D) will have taken
19. One of the legacies of the roman legions was discipline. In the legions, military law prevailed and discipline was brutal. Discipline on the battlefield kept units obedient, intact and fighting, even when the odds and conditions were against them.  
 Which one of the following statements best sums up the meaning of the above passage? [2012]  
 (A) Thorough regimentation was the main reason for the efficiency of the Roman legions even in adverse circumstances.  
 (B) The legions were treated inhumanly as if the men were animals.  
 (C) Discipline was the armies inheritance form their seniors.  
 (D) The harsh discipline which the legions were subjected to led the odds and conditions being against them.
20. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence:  
 It was her view that the country's problems had been \_\_\_\_\_ by foreign technocrats, so that to invite them to come back would be counter-productive. [2011]  
 (A) identified (B) ascertained  
 (C) exacerbated (D) analysed
21. Choose the word from the option given below that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word:  
 Frequency [2011]  
 (A) periodicity (B) rarity  
 (C) gradualness (D) persistency
22. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence:  
 Under ethical guidelines recently adopted by the Indian Medical Association, human genes are to be manipulated only to correct diseases for which \_\_\_\_\_ treatments are unsatisfactory. [2011]  
 (A) similar (B) most  
 (C) uncommon (D) available
23. The horse has played a little known but very important role in the field of medicine. Horses were injected with toxins of diseases until their blood built up immunities. Then a serum was made from their blood. Serums to fight with diphtheria and tetanus were developed this way.  
 It can inferred from the passage, that horses were [2011]  
 (A) given immunity to diseases.  
 (B) generally quite immune to disease.  
 (C) given medicines to fight toxins.  
 (D) given diphtheria and tetanus serums.
24. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the world below:  
 Circuitous [2010]  
 (A) cyclic (B) indirect  
 (C) confusing (D) crooked
25. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence:  
 If we manage to \_\_\_\_\_ our natural resources, we would leave a better planet for our children. [2010]  
 (A) uphold (B) restrain  
 (C) cherish (D) conserve
26. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence:  
 His rather casual remarks on politics \_\_\_\_\_ his lack of seriousness about the subject. [2010]  
 (A) masked (B) belied  
 (C) betrayed (D) conserve
27. Modern warfare has changed from large scale clashes of armies to suppression of civilian populations. Chemical agents that do their work silently appear to be suited to such warfare; and regretfully, there exist people in military establishments who think that chemical agents are useful tools for their cause.  
 Which of the following statements best sums up the meaning of the above passage: [2010]  
 (A) Modern warfare has resulted in civil strife.  
 (B) Chemical agents are useful in modern warfare.  
 (C) Use of chemical agents in warfare would be undesirable.  
 (D) People in military establishments like to use chemical agents in war.

## TEST

### VERBAL ABILITY

**Time: 25 min.**

**Directions for questions 1 to 4:** In these questions, you are to analyse the situation on which each question is based and then select the answer choice that is the most appropriate response to the question.

1. The residents of a particular locality were administered a particular medicine of a company continuously for three months. The locality which had reported high incidence of Hepatitis B before the administration of the medicine reported no cases at the end of this period. The company claimed that this was because their medicine helped the residents develop immunity against Hepatitis B.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the claim of the company?

- (A) A few cases of Hepatitis B were reported in the locality a month after the company started administering the medicine to the residents.
- (B) The incidence of Hepatitis B is found to be very high during winter, which lasts for about four months in the region, and winter set in three months back.
- (C) Research shows that any medicine capable of helping develop immunity against Hepatitis B takes about six months to show results.
- (D) Usually newborn children are more affected by Hepatitis B, and there were no children born in the locality in the past three months.
2. Ms. E, a serious protagonist of environmental protection, wins a mayoral election to city 'C' against Mr. D. The success of Ms. E, against Mr. D in the election could be attributed to her concern for the environment in all of the following cases EXCEPT when
- (A) The citizens of 'C' are highly environment conscious.
- (B) The city administration has powers to act against activities resulting in environmental degradation.
- (C) Ms. E is also known to possess excellent leadership qualities.
- (D) Mr. D is a champion of environmental protection.
3. The life expectancy of the population of a country has increased from forty five (twenty five years ago) to seventy now—due to increased medical facilities and better health consciousness in people. However, an insurance company in the country has not lowered the premium substantially despite the life expectancy going up.
- Which of the following, if true, would rationalize the action of the insurance company in not lowering the insurance premium?
- (A) The increase in life expectancy has been significant only in the past five years.

- (B) There have been fewer deaths due to cancer in recent years, whereas twenty five years back it was claiming a number of lives.
- (C) The average age of the population of the country remained at around forty five only due to the increased birth rate in the past twenty five years.
- (D) The country had been at war with all its neighbours during the past twenty five years, resulting in heavy casualties among its soldiers.

4. A company found that the attrition rate among its employees, especially among the skilled, has been particularly high in the last three months. As the company had introduced night shifts three months ago, it was concluded that this was the reason for the attrition. The employees working in night shifts were, therefore paid per cent extra wages.

Which of the following would strongly support the above conclusion?

- (A) The wages of the employees compared to those of employees in other companies of comparable size in the same locality are 25% higher.
- (B) The productivity of employees working in the night shift is higher.
- (C) The number of night shift employees is less than that of the day shift employees.
- (D) The attrition rate is higher in the case of night shift employees.

**Directions for questions 5 to 10:** Each question has a word followed by four choices. From the choices, identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the main word and mark its number as your answer.

**5. IGNOMINIOUS**

- (A) Crooked (B) Dishonest  
(C) Ominous (D) Laudable

**6. MELLOWED**

- (A) Ripened (B) Sensational  
(C) Immature (D) Ridiculous

**7. ROBUST**

- (A) Sturdy (B) Feeble  
(C) Muscular (D) Ridiculous

**8. VINDICTIVE**

- (A) Forgiving (B) Relentless  
(C) Revengeful (D) Disproving

**9. ALTRUISM**

- (A) Kindness (B) Selfishness  
(C) Tenderness (D) Benevolence



10. BOISTEROUS

- (A) Serene (B) Rowdy  
(C) Violent (D) Tumultuous

**Directions for questions 11 to 18:** Fill in the blanks in the given sentences so as to make sense. Select the correct word from the answer choices and mark its number as the answer.

11. The angry officer called \_\_\_\_\_ an explanation from his subordinate for the error.  
(A) on (B) for  
(C) out (D) in
12. I shall keep \_\_\_\_\_ nothing from you regarding my family affairs as you are a close friend.  
(A) on (B) out  
(C) back (D) in
13. Mulk Raj Anand is a novelist with a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) attribute (B) mission  
(C) idea (D) need
14. The motivation to \_\_\_\_\_ comes from a burning desire to achieve a purpose.  
(A) meet (B) start  
(C) succeed (D) idolize
15. Rainfall \_\_\_\_\_ the work being done by the fire-fighters at the site of the tragedy.  
(A) protected (B) cherished  
(C) hindered (D) illuminated
16. The Americans appreciated the \_\_\_\_\_ made by Pervez Musharraf.  
(A) posture (B) texture  
(C) gesture (D) resources
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ the tray on a table next to the bed.  
(A) slowed (B) kept  
(C) set (D) shook
18. We have \_\_\_\_\_ some good times together, she and I.  
(A) looked (B) laughed  
(C) smiled (D) seen

**Directions for questions 19 to 24:** Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

19. ABSTRACT

- (A) peculiar (B) summary  
(C) normal (D) diagnostic

20. COMPLACENT

- (A) disappointed (B) evasive  
(C) satisfied (D) flimsy

21. EXTERMINATE

- (A) evict (B) dissociate  
(C) accuse (D) annihilate

22. UMPTEEN

- (A) numerous (B) youthful  
(C) rainy (D) convergent

23. OSTENSIBLE

- (A) strong (B) desirable  
(C) apparent (D) fateful

24. STALWART

- (A) watchful (B) sturdy  
(C) delicate (D) encomium

**Directions for questions 25 to 26:** In each of the following questions, a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalised pair of words and mark the number as your answer.

25. PROPERTY : MORTGAGE

- (A) Money : Lend  
(B) Equity : Interest  
(C) Inventory : Merchandise  
(D) Security : Price

26. NEGOTIABLE : CHEQUE

- (A) Frozen : Asset  
(B) Oil : Seed  
(C) Bank : Money  
(D) Security : Price

**Directions for questions 27 to 30:** For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left-hand columns (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage given in the right-hand column (E, F, G, H). Out of the four numbered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usages correctly matched.

27. RAISE

A.	Levy or collect or bring together	E.	The girl has been raised in a very conservative environment.
B.	Cause to be heard or considered	F.	We decided to raise some money to help the flood victims.
C.	Increase the amount or value or strength of	G.	I will raise this issue at the right moment.
D.	Bring up; educate	H.	The doctor raised the potency of the drug before administering it to the patient.

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(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)	
A	G	A	F	A	G	A	F
B	H	B	G	B	E	B	H
C	F	C	H	C	H	C	G
D	E	D	E	D	F	D	E

28. SENSE

A.	One of the five powers (sight, taste, smell, touch, hearing)	E.	'When will he ever come to his senses?' she asked exasperated
B.	Show or find the meaning of	F.	I could sense that something was amiss in the function.
C.	The ability to think clearly	G.	I cannot make sense of what he says.
D.	Be vaguely aware	H.	We perceive the world through our senses.

(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)	
A	H	A	G	A	E	A	H
B	G	B	E	B	F	B	G
C	F	C	F	C	H	C	E
D	E	D	H	D	G	D	F

29. MATCH

A.	Corresponding in some essential respect with what has been mentioned.	E.	The match will start at 9:00 a.m.
B.	Be as good or equal to	F.	Australia finally met its match in the finals.
C.	A contest or competition	G.	Geetanjali would be a nice match for Govind.
D.	A person viewed in regard to his or her eligibility for marriage	H.	If you buy two shirts, we will give any two matching ties free of cost.

(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)	
A	H	A	G	A	H	A	G
B	F	B	E	B	G	B	H
C	E	C	H	C	E	C	F
D	G	D	F	D	F	D	E

30. MASS

A.	The Eucharist, especially in the Roman Catholic Church	E.	During peak traffic hours, the entire city seems to be just a mass of humanity.
B.	A dense aggregation of objects	F.	The Mass conducted at the Church was good for the salvation of the soul.
C.	The ordinary people; the majority	G.	Science students must know that mass and weight are entirely different.
D.	The quantity of material that something contains	H.	The masses are bothered only about the problems of day-to-day living and therefore, have no time for politics or sports.

(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)	
A	H	A	G	A	F	A	E
B	G	B	H	B	E	B	F
C	F	C	E	C	H	C	H
D	E	D	F	D	G	D	G

## 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.

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).

#### 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).

#### 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).

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 71 to 80:

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..... (✓)



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 is’ 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).

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 5<sup>th</sup> 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'.

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:

- 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).
- Centuries of servility has (already) made him tame.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- An act has been stated simply. No continuous tense is intended.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- A habitual action should be in the simple present tense.  
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- quitting (it) seems to be ..... Here we should use the Gerund form.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 'cope' is followed by 'with'.  
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- Christmas is an event and not a person. Therefore, 'that' is the right choice and not 'who'.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- Past continuous tense 'was just setting' is appropriate.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- '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).
- Out of the choices (C) is the correct choice structurally.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- To denote a completed action we use the simple past.  
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- 'as normal as possible' is intended here.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- The past tense is suggested by 'talked'. 'Had' is not required.  
Hence, the correct option is (B).
- Here too, 'became' suggests past tense. 'Had' is not required.  
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- 'I always had' ..... past tense. 'Have' is not needed.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- Here too we don't require 'has'. 'Handed over, apologized and explained' is intended.  
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- 'Many' indicates number, quantity. So many memories is the correct usage.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- It is an imaginary situation hence the structure is '... as though I were....'  
Hence, the correct option is (A).
- day dreaming ..... and ..... someone clinging ..... 'ing' form should be used throughout to maintain the parallel structure.  
Hence, the correct option is (D).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 'Informed' indicates past tense. Therefore, the usage of 'has' is incorrect. 'Had sent' is the right form.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).

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 .....’ is the answer.  
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 ‘neither .....nor’ 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 .....’ means the marks of the other boys.  
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:

- 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).
- ‘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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).
- 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).



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. 'Distraught' 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).

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).

### 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).
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).

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. 'Thriftless' 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:

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

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 infertile. '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).

30. 'Current' means happening or belonging to the present time. It 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 to '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).

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 antonymous 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 antonymous 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.

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’ ‘regretfully’ etc. give merit to ‘C’ as the best option.  
Hence, the correct option is (C).



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

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).