

PART - I

UNIT 1: GENERAL APTITUDE

VERBAL ABILITY

The verbal ability test of GATE is designed to test a candidate's ability to reason with words in solving problems. Reasoning effectively in a verbal medium depends primarily upon the ability to discern, comprehend relationships among words or groups of words. The verbal ability consists of four question types: Analogies, Antonyms/ Synonyms, Sentence Completion, and Critical Reasoning.

The conceptual framework along with the practice questions which have been provided in every chapter of this book are organized by content category and represent the types of questions included in the Aptitude Test of GATE. The purpose of these questions is to provide some indication of the range of topics covered in the test as well as to provide some additional questions for practice purposes.

Analogies

Analogy is a cognitive process of transferring information or meaning from a particular subject — the analog or source, to another — the target, or a linguistic expression corresponding to such a process. Analogy questions test the ability of the candidate to recognize the relationship that exists between the words in a word pair and to recognize when two word pairs display parallel relationships. To answer an analogy question, you must formulate the relationship.

Look at the examples given below which are asked in previous year's GATE Aptitude Test.

Directions: The question below consists of a pair of related words followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses the relation in the original pair.

1. Unemployed : Worker (GATE 2010)
(a) Fallow : Land
(b) Unaware : Sleeper

- (c) Wit : Jester
(d) Renovated : House

2. Gladiator : Arena [GATE 2011]

- (a) Dancer : stage
(b) Commuter : train
(c) Teacher : classroom
(d) Lawyer : courtroom

3. Medicine : Health [GATE 2013]

- (a) Science : Experiment
(b) Wealth : Peace
(c) Education : Knowledge
(d) Money : Happiness

Solution:

1. (a) Unemployed: Worker. Here one is opposite to other.
(a) Fallow : Land. Fallow means undeveloped land.
(b) Unaware : sleeper. Both are same unaware or asleep.
(c) Wit : Jester. Wit means ability to make jokes and jester is a joker.
(d) Renovated: House. Renovate means to make better and house can be renovated.
2. (d) The given relationship is worker: workplace. A gladiator is (i) a person, usually a professional combatant trained to entertain the public by engaging in mortal combat with another person or a wild. (ii) A person engaged in a controversy or debate, especially in public.
3. (c) Medicine leads to good health. Similarly, Education leads to knowledge. Science does not lead to experiment. Wealth may not necessarily lead to peace. Also money may not also lead to happiness all the time.

Approaches for Answering Analogy Questions

- Before looking at the answer choices, try to establish a precise relationship between the words in the given pair.
- Next, look for the answer choice with the pair of words whose relationship is closest to that of the given pair and can be expressed in a similar fashion.
- Occasionally, more than one of the answer choices may seem at first to express a relationship similar to that of the given pair. Try to state the relationship more precisely or identify some aspect of the relationship between the given pair of words that is paralleled in only one choice pair.
- Remember that a single word can have several different meanings. Check to be sure you have not overlooked a possible second meaning for one of the words.
- Never decide on the best answer without reading all the answer choices.
- Practice recognizing and formulating relationships between word pairs. You can do this with the following sample questions.

Sample Questions

Directions: The question below consists of a pair of related words followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses the relation in the original pair.

1. COLOR: SPECTRUM
 (a) Tone: Scale (b) Sound: Waves
 (c) Verse: Poem (d) Dimension: Space

Solution: The relationship between color and spectrum is not merely that of part to whole, in which case (c) might be defended as correct. A spectrum is made up of a progressive, graduated series of colors, as a scale is of a progressive, graduated sequence of tones. Thus, (a) is the correct answer choice. In this instance, the best answer must be selected from a group of fairly close choices.

2. HEADLONG: FORETHOUGHT
 (a) Barefaced: Shame (b) Mealy-mouthed: Talent
 (c) Heartbroken: Emotion (d) Level-headed: Resolve

Solution: The difficulty of this question probably derives primarily from the complexity of the relationship between headlong and forethought rather than from any inherent difficulty in the words.

Analysis of the relationship between headlong and forethought reveals the following: an action or behaviour that is headlong is one that lacks forethought. Only answer choice (A) displays the same relationship between its two terms.

Synonyms/Antonyms

Although *synonym/antonym* questions test knowledge of vocabulary more directly than do any of the other verbal

question types, the purpose of the *synonym/antonym* questions is to measure not merely the strength of your vocabulary but also the ability to reason from a given concept to its opposite.

Examples from the GATE Aptitude Test

Directions: Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word below?

1. Circuitous [GATE 2010]
 (a) Cyclic (b) Indirect
 (c) Confusing (d) Crooked

Directions: Choose the word from the options given below that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word:

2. Frequency [GATE 2011]
 (a) Periodicity (b) Rarity
 (c) Gradualness (d) Persistency
3. The word similar in meaning to 'dreary' is
 (a) cheerful (b) dreamy
 (c) hard (d) dismal [GATE 2015]

4. Which of the following options is the closest in the meaning to the word below:

- Inexplicable** [GATE 2011]
 (a) Incomprehensible (b) Indelible
 (c) Inextricable (d) Infallible

Solution:

1. (b) **Circuitous:** Deviating from a straight course Indirect
 (a) Cyclic: Recurring in cycle
 (b) Indirect: Not leading by straight line
 (c) Confusing: Lacking clarity
 (d) Crooked: For shapes (irregular in shape)

between the words in the given word pair and then must identify the answer choice containing words that are related to one another in most nearly the same way. Some examples of relationships that might be found in analogy questions are relationships of kind, size, spatial contiguity, or degree.

2. Ans (b) rarity is opposite of "the fact or state of being frequent or happening often." Meaning of frequency is "frequentness" here, which is one of synonyms.

3. Ans (d) 4. Ans (a)

SPOTTING THE ERRORS

Directions for Q. 1 to 10: Each of these questions has four parts. Identify the part which is not correct.

1. Even after hearing the leader (A)/ for a long time (B)/ the followers could not make out (C)/ which he was talking about. (D)

2. The principal along with the teachers (A)/ were seen boarding a bus (B)/ to go to a picnic (C)/ on a national holiday (D).
3. Lost in thought, (A)/ with a vacant look in his eyes, (B)/ he laid (C)/ on the couch. (D)
4. He would (A)/ never have taken the job if he had been knowing (B)/ what great demands it would make (C)/ on his time. (D)
5. Smoking is not allowed at petrol pumps because there is (A)/ too many (B)/ easily ignited (C)/ material in the vicinity. (D)
6. Hard work and self-discipline often result (A)/ in a rise (B)/ not only in one's (C)/ salary but also in your self-esteem. (D)
7. Studying the science of (A)/ logic is one way to (B)/ cultivate one's reason (C)/ skills. (D)
8. The water flows at (A)/ about 2.5 m per second for about 12 hours when the tide is rising (B)/ through the channel, paused (C)/ at high tide and then reverses direction. (D)
9. Many animals and plants live in water (A)/ but not in the same kind of water (B)/ because not all water is the same. (C)/ Sea water, for instance, contains a lot of salt, fresh water contains very little. (D)
10. The book is well-printed (A)/ and attractively bound (B)/ making altogether (C)/ an attractive volume. (D)

Directions for Q. 11 to 18: Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the number of that part with error as your answer. If there is no error, mark (D). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

11. The car flew off the road (A)/ and fell into the valley (B)/ because Amit was driving faster. (C)/ No error (D)
12. Yuvanika is one (A)/ of the latest (B)/ addition to good drama which appeared in recent times. (C)/ No error (D)
13. I will always remember (A)/ you standing by me (B)/ and offering me encouragement. (C)/ No error (D)
14. As soon as the sun rose (A)/ over the mountains (B)/ the valley became unbearable hot. (C)/ No error (D)
15. The clothes were neatly (A)/ hanged (B)/ on the cloth line. (C)/ No error (D)
16. You will be rady (A)/ to start while (B)/ he comes. (C)/ No error (D)
17. Hardly I stepped (A)/ out of my house when I saw some policemen (B)/ coming towards my house. (C)/ No error (D)
18. Swati has such a fine memory that she can (A)/ recollect

anything what (B)/ happened many years ago. (C)/ No error (D).

Solutions:

1. (D). Replace which with what.
2. (B). Replace were with was. When two nouns are joined by along with, verb agrees with the first noun.
3. (C). Lay (laid, laid) means to put something in a definite position; to put oneself flat means lie (lay, lain); so lay. Lie (lied, lied) has another meaning which is to speak false.
4. (B). In past conditional after if past perfect follows; so had known.
5. (B). Subject is material and it has been treated here as uncountable and singular (there is). That's why, it should be too much. We cannot make material plural putting s because then we will have to change b as there are and then there will be mistakes in both of them.
6. (C). Since your cannot be changed as it is not underlined we will have to change one's to make the pronouns similar; so your.
7. (C). Before skills an adjective is required; reason is a noun; so reasoning.
8. (C). For a natural action present indefinite is used; so pauses (is rising is o.k. because it denotes a point of time).
9. (D). Because the last sentence contains two individual sentences, use a conjunction (either and or while) before fresh water to combine both sentences.
10. (C). The object of making is missing which gives a misleading meaning; so it should be making it altogether.
11. (C). Replace faster with fast because there is no comparison.
12. (C). Replace addition with additions. After one of the noun is in plural form.
13. (B). Replace you with your. Before gerund.
14. (C). Replace unbearable with unbearably because to qualify an adjective (hot) adverb is needed.
15. (B). Replace hanged with hung. Hang-Hanged-Hanged (to award death punishment), Hand-Hung-Hung (to keep suspending from something).
16. (B). With present indefinite (here he comes) while cannot be used (while in continuous); so either when or by the time.
17. (A). Rewrite the part as Hardly did I step. (Rule of inversion — auxiliary verb will come before the subject.
18. (B). Replace what with that. (After anything, everything etc. only that can be used as relative pronoun).

VERBAL ABILITY

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CHAPTER

COMMON ERRORS

We tend to commit grammatical errors in our everyday conversation and in writing, without being aware of them. The importance of the English language is increasing day-by-day in the academic curriculum as well as in competitive examinations.

Language as a tool for communication. What might have been the standard usage ages ago, could now have been discarded or modified to suit contemporary writing or speaking.

However, certain guidelines and relationships that the parts of speech shared with each other finally result in the 'right' or the 'wrong' usage. A number of factors contribute to what 'can' or 'cannot' be right. Competitive exams require you to pay special attention to minute details, which you might miss while determining whether the given sentence is grammatically correct.

Let us now consider the areas where one can error, without even realizing it. This checklist would help you achieve a level of efficiency in zeroing in on the errors.

DETERMINERS

Determiners are words used before Nouns to determine which or how many things Nouns refer to, or to show whether a Noun refers to a general or specific object, person or place. They are used before a Noun.

Determiners are of following types:

1. **Articles:** a, an, the
2. **Demonstratives:** this, that, these, those
3. **Possessives:** one's, my, your, our, his, their, her
4. **Interrogatives:** what, which, whose
5. **Distributive:** each, every, either, neither
6. **Quantifiers:** any, some, many, much, few, any secera, all no, more, one, two, first, second, last, either, neither, enough, a lot of, both, a great deal of, little, a little, the the little, few, a few, the few.

1. Articles

'A' and 'An' are indefinite articles where as 'The' is a definite article.

Use of Indefinite article: 'A'

- before a singular countable noun beginning with a consonant.
e.g. a chair, a picture, a dog etc.
- before such vowels which give the sound of a consonant.
e.g. a Europeans, a union leader, a one eyed man etc.

We use 'An'

- before a singular countable noun beginning with a vowel.
e.g. an almirah, an apple, an ink pot etc.
- before words beginning with a consonant but giving a vowel sound.
e.g. (a) an hour ('h' sound is silent)
(b) an honest man (oo)
(c) an X-ray (ae is the sound)
(d) an M.A student (oe is the sound) etc.

Use of Definite Articles: 'The'

When we refer to some particular place, a thing or a person.

For example, near my school is a petrol station. The petrol station looks dirty. (a-petrol station, the – one near my school)

- when a singular noun is used to denote or represent a whole class.
e.g. The lion is a fierce animal.
- before the names of rivers, range of mountains, seas, oceans, valleys, gulfs, deserts and groups of islands.
e.g. the Hang, the Persian Gulf, the Rajasthan camel, the Thar, the Nicobar islands etc.
- names of countries, provinces and states which include words like Republic, Union, Kingdom, States.
e.g. The United Kingdom
- before the names of public buildings, institutions, associations, museums, hotels, cinemas, theaters, shops, stadiums, airports, bank when they don't begin with Proper Noun.
e.g. (a) The Salarjung Museum
(b) The Qutub Minar

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- before directions.
e.g. Nepal is in *the* north of India.
- before Ordinals and Superlatives as Gold is the most precious metal.
- before common Nouns which are names of things unique of their kinds.
e.g. The elephant is *the* largest land animal.
- when we have to change a proper noun into common noun.
e.g. Kashmir is *the* Switzerland of India.

Note: Remember when we speak of a person or a thing for the first time we generally use the Indefinite Article 'a' or 'an' but when we speak of the same person or thing the second time, we use the Definite Article 'the'.

Omission of the Article

- (i) Before common noun used in the widest sense as: Iron is a metal.
- (ii) Before proper nouns
e.g. Akbar was a wise king.
Note: We know that when an article is used before proper Noun, it becomes a common Noun.
e.g. He is *the* Shakespeare of India.
(*i.e.* as great as he was)
- (iii) Before abstract nouns use in general sense.
e.g. Honesty is the best policy.
When an abstract noun is qualified by an adjective, adjective phrase or adjective clause, it can take the'.
e.g. (a) The honesty which he showed was praiseworthy.
(b) The bravery of the Rajputs is still known.
- (iv) Before material nouns
e.g. (a) Gold is a precious metal.
(b) Bread is very important in this recipe.
Note: We can use 'the' before them to make it particular.
e.g. (a) *The* gold that I bought is not pure.
(b) *The* bread that I have, is not sweet.
(c) *The* Japanese is a difficult language.

2. Demonstratives

Words like *this*, *these*, *that*, *those* are used before a noun to determine its position (near or far).

- This and these indicate nearness to the speaker.
- That and those indicate distance from the speaker.
e.g. (a) I like this book. (near) (b) I like that book. (far)

3. Possessives

Adjectives like *my*, *his*, *hers*, *you*, *ours*, *their*, *ones* are used to indicate possession or belonging of the noun.

- e.g.* (a) My story is interesting.
(b) Their team has won the match.

4. Distributive

Adjectives such as *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither* are used as distributives.

Each means one of two things or one of any number exceeding two. *Each* is used when whatever number is there, we do not want to miss any one.

- e.g.* *Each* of them had a gun in his hand.
(means no one was there who did not have a gun)
'Every' is used in speaking of some number exceeding two.
'Either' means - (a) one of two. (b) each of two that is both.

- e.g.* (a) You can leave by either door.
(by one door or the other)
(b) Trees grow on either side of the road.
(both sides)

Neither is the negative of *either* and means neither the one nor the other.

- e.g.* (a) Neither shop offers discount. (both)
(b) He took neither side in the dispute.
(neither this nor that)

5. Quantifiers

These are adjectives which indicate the quantity or answer the question 'To what extent?' in a sentence. *e.g.* *few*, *a few*, *the few*, *little*, *a little* and *the little* etc.

Few: *Few* means almost none and has a negative meaning.

- e.g.* (a) He has *few* books in his library.
(almost no books)
(b) *Few* men can keep a secret.

A few: It means some at least. It has a positive meaning, a certain number, however *few*.

- e.g.* (a) He has *a few* books left in his library.
(b) *A few* men live an idealistic life.

The few: It denotes all of whatever there is.

- e.g.* (a) He lost *the few* friends he had.
(all the less number of friends)
(b) *The few* books left are mine.

Little: It means hardly any or not much. It has a negative meaning.

- e.g.* There was *little* money in the house.

A little: It means some at least. It has a positive meaning.

- e.g.* (a) *A little* knowledge is a dangerous thing.
(b) There is *a little* milk left in the pot.

The little: It means all of whatever small quantity there is. It can be used both positively and negatively.

- e.g. He wasted the little money he had.
(The money he had was not much and all of it was wasted.)

‘Less’ is used with reference to quantity and **‘fewer’** with reference to number.

- e.g. (a) I can not buy less than four kg of rice.
(b) No fewer than two thousand people were present today.

‘Some’, **‘Any’** also express quantity. **Some** is used in the affirmative sentences and **any** in negative sentences.

- e.g. I have some milk but I do not have any sugar.
Any is used in positive sentences when it has an emphatic meaning.

- e.g. Any fool can do it.
In interrogative sentences

- e.g. Have you any cash?

‘Some’ may be used in interrogative sentences when these are equal to polite requests.

- e.g. Will you give me some cash?

Much stands for quantity and **many** denotes number.

- e.g. (a) Were there many people watching the movies?
(b) She doesn’t have much money.

No, None: *No* precedes the noun that it qualifies and *none* follows it.

- e.g. (a) The poor boy had no money.
(b) I wanted some strings but there was none in the house.

All, Several, and enough are used where one cannot count or measure e.g. when we talk about a number of people or things considered as a group.

- e.g. (a) Several people sang in the competition.
(b) All that glitters is not gold.
(c) There is enough food for all.

Both is used when we talk about two people or things. **Both** can be used alone or followed by a noun.

- e.g. Both are invited for the party.

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word used with a noun (or a pronoun) to add something for its meaning. In the following section, we will discuss various types of adjectives and their usage.

The adjective may be used as follows:

1. **Attributive usage:** In attributive usage, the adjective stands next to the noun.

Example: There were dark clouds in the sky.

2. **Predicative usage:** In predicative usage, the adjectives are used as complement after linking verbs.

Example: The clouds in the sky were dark.

Rules

1. The adjective is correctly used with a verb when some quality of the subject, rather than of the action of the verb, is to be expressed.

Incorrect: Flowers were plucked freshly.

Correct: Flowers were plucked fresh.

2. Due to and prior to should be used as predicative adjectives. When prepositional functions are to be performed, use because of in place of due to, and before in place of prior to.

Incorrect: Wickets fell due to superb bowling.

Correct: Wickets fell because of superb bowling

KINDS OF ADJECTIVE

1. Adjective of Quality

It shows the kind of quality of a person or a thing. It is also known as descriptive adjective.

Example: He loves her soft skin.

Verbal and Oral : Verbal means of or pertaining to words. Oral means the word delivered by mouth. Its opposite is written.

Incorrect: His written statement differs from his verbal one.

Correct: His written statement differs from his oral one.

Common and Mutual: Common means shared by all concerned. If a fact is common knowledge, it means the knowledge of the fact is shared by all. Everyone knows about it. Mutual means in relation to each other. If you and I are mutual admirers, it means I admire you and you admire me.

Incorrect: We started smoking on the advice of a mutual friend.

Correct: We started smoking on the advice of a common friend.

2. Adjective of Quantity

It is an adjective which shows how much of a thing is meant.

Some, Any

Both of them express quantity or degree. **Some** is used in affirmative sentences. **Any** is used in negative or interrogative sentences. However, if the question is in fact a request or a command, **some** is used.

Incorrect: I shall not buy some rice.

Correct: I shall not buy any rice.

Little, a little, the little

Little has a negative meaning. It means not much or hardly any.

Example: He has little knowledge of politics.

The above sentence means that he hardly knows politics. It is implied that there is no sense in turning to him when it comes to politics. A little has a positive meaning. It means some, though not much.

Example: He has a little knowledge of politics.

The above sentence means though he is not thorough with politics, he does have some knowledge of the subject. You could look up to him for simple issues. The little means not much, but all there is.

Example: The little knowledge of politics that he has (possesses) has been gained through newspapers.

3. Adjective of Number

It is also known as numeral adjective, it shows how many person or things are meant, or in what order a person or thing stands.

Example: The face of a clock has sixty divisions.

Numeral adjective can be further classified as:

1. Definite Numeral Adjective: It denotes an exact number. It may be a cardinal denoting how many; as, one, two, three, etc. It may be an ordinal denoting the order; as, first, second, third etc.

Example: It is a twenty-kilometer walk.

2. Indefinite numeral adjective: It does not denote an exact number.

Example: There are many petitions lying on the table.

3. Distributive numeral adjective: It refers to each one of a number. Distributive numeral adjectives are the same as distributive pronouns.

Example: Each time he missed the bus.

Rules

When a number together with a unit of measurement is to be used as an adjective, it is a compound word and the unit of measurement is taken in the singular.

Incorrect: It is a twenty-kilometers walk. **Correct:** It is a twenty-kilometer walk.

Demonstrative Adjective: Demonstrative adjective points out which person or thing is meant.

Example: This table is made of wood.

Interrogative Adjective: When an interrogative pronoun is

used with a noun to ask a question, it is called an interrogative adjective.

Example: What options are available after graduation?

Emphasizing Adjective: Emphasizing adjective is used to lay a particular emphasis on a noun.

Example: This is evident from your own words.

Exclamatory Adjective: Exclamatory adjective is used with a noun in exclamatory sentences.

Example: What a show!

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives change in form to show comparison. There are three degrees of comparison.

1. Positive degree: The positive degree of an adjective is the adjective in its simple form. It merely tells us of a quality of a thing but does not make any comparison.

Example: This is a small town.

2. Comparative degree: The comparative degree of an adjective denotes a higher degree of the quality than the positive, and is used when two things are compared.

Example: This town is smaller than Ludhiana.

3. Superlative Degree: The superlative degree of an adjective denotes the highest degree of the quality, and is used when more than two things are compared.

Example: This is the smallest town in India.

Rules

1. Most of the adjectives form the comparative by adding **-er** and the superlative by adding **-est** to the positive.

Example: Fast (positive), Faster (comparative), Fastest (superlative)

2. When the positive ends in **-e**, only **-r** and **-st** are added.

Example: Fine (positive), Finer (comparative), Finest (superlative)

3. When the positive ends in **-y**, preceded by a consonant, the **-y** is changed into **-i** before adding **-er** and **-est**.

Example: Dirty (positive), Dirtier (comparative), Dirtiest (superlative).

4. When the positive is a word of one syllable and ends in a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, this consonant is doubled before adding **-er** and **-est**.

Example: Big (positive), Bigger (comparative), Biggest (superlative)

5. Adjectives of more than two syllables, and many of those with two, use the adverbs more and most respectively.

Example: Difficult, More difficult Most difficult.

More Examples

Example 1: Rohit Sharma scored less runs in this series than in the previous one.

Ans. Rohit Sharma scored fewer runs in this series than in the previous one.

Less is the comparative degree of little. We know that little is an adjective of quantity. An adjective of quantity is used with nouns which are names of measurable (not countable) things.

Can runs be measured? No, they are counted. So, an adjective of number should be used. Few in this category corresponds to little. And since it is in the comparative degree, the appropriate word is fewer.

Example 2: This building is taller than any building in this city.

Ans. This building is taller than any other building in this city.

In this given sentence, between which two is the comparison? This building and any building. If we think carefully, we find that any building includes this building also. This means that this building is being compared to this building.

How to set things right? We have to remove this building from the latter term of comparison in the given sentence. The relationship is mathematical as follows:

Any building - this building = any other building

Example 3: Sita is more intelligent than all of her sisters.

Ans. Sita is more intelligent than any of her sisters. Usually, an individual is compared to another individual — not to a group, but to a representative of the group or one member of the group at a time. Sita is an individual. Her intelligence cannot be compared to the entire group — all of her sisters. The latter form of comparison should also be individuals.

Example 4: The living dog is better than the dead lion.

Ans. A living dog is better than a dead lion.

Which dog? The living dog. As soon as the noun becomes qualified (here by the participle living), we except the definite article the to pop in. But note that here we are not singling out a particular living dog, it could be any living dog.

Example 5: Cynics believe that a few persons are good in this world.

Ans. Cynics believe that few persons are good in this world.

This one is also a vocabulary test. Who is a cynic? One who thinks that people tend to act only in their own interests. He always has a low opinion of people's reasons for doing things. For him, hardly anyone is good. Now, the correct substitute for hardly anyone is few. A few, on the other hand, would mean some and if you believe some persons to be good, you have a somewhat positive approach. Then you are not a cynic.

Example 6: Of all militant groups, Hamara Watan is the most extreme.

Ans. The sentence is correct.

It is true that in usual cases, extreme does not admit of any comparison (like round, perfect, unique etc.) But that is because it means greatest possible or furthest possible. Since it is already in the superlative, we are left with no room for comparison.

The given sentence is, however, different. When we talk of extremist groups, we see that their extremity varies in degrees—from moderately extreme to extremely extreme. Extreme in their case means going beyond the usual limits. But, once having gone beyond the usual limits, the extent to which they go varies in degrees. Hence, comparison (the use of superlative) is justified in this case.

Example 7: The intelligence tests have questions based on figures as well as oral ones.

Ans. The intelligence tests have questions based on figures as well as verbal ones.

The intelligence tests have two types of questions — one based on figures, the other on words. Those questions based on words are known as verbal (not oral, which means of mouth) ones. Those based on figures are not based on words and are therefore called non-verbal.

Example 8: Footballer in him could not resist itself as soon as a ball came into sight.

Ans. The footballer in him could not resist itself as soon as a ball came into sight.

Here, footballer stands for the qualities of the footballer. The rule says that the definite article is used before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.

Example 9: Lok Sabha passed the bill today.

Ans. The Lok Sabha passed the bill today.

Lok Sabha is the Indian version of the House of Commons. Note the use of the in the last sentence. Now, House of Commons could have been a common noun. But a capital H and a capital C ensure that it is the lower house of the Parliament and no other house of commons. So, the is used. Similarly, the United States of America (USA, now more popular as US).

Example 10: Nehru made a famous speech on the historical occasion of independence.

Ans. Nehru made a famous speech on the historic occasion of independence.

Historical means connected with history as a study. For example, you conduct historical research. It also means based on or representing events in the past. You might have read a historical play or a historical novel. But anything that is likely to have an influence on history is historic, not historical. Now, Independence was one such occasion.

CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES

All, Whole

‘All’ shows number and ‘whole’ shows quantity; as,

1. All the boys went out.
2. The whole milk went bad.

Any, Some.

Both express quantity and number, ‘Any’ is used in Interrogative and Negative sentences, while ‘some’ is used in the Affirmative and Interrogative sentences; as,

1. I haven’t got any food (quantity)
2. I haven’t got any book. (number)
3. Have you got some (any) money ? (quantity)
4. Haven’t you got some (any) pen ? (number)

But ‘any’ is used for selection; as, you may take any book you like.

Each, Every.

‘Each’ expresses everyone of a definite number, while ‘every’ is used for an indefinite number; as,

1. Each boy-scout of the troop had a flag.
2. Every student must have his own books.

Note: ‘Each’ is used in speaking of two persons or things also; as, Each of the two coolies carried a bundle.

Farther, Further.

‘Farther’ expresses distance and ‘further’ means something additional; as,

1. Nearer the church farther from God.
2. Please tell me something further.

Few, A few, the few.

‘Few’ shows number and means ‘hardly any’; as,

1. Few people know me here.
‘A few’ means ‘at least some’, (in number); as,
2. A few boys won scholarships.
‘The few’ means ‘not many’ but all of those mentioned; as,
3. The few persons who were present helped him.

Fewer, Less.

‘Fewer’ shows number and ‘less’ shows quantity; as,

1. I have fewer friends than he, (number)
2. I ate less than he. (quantity)

Later, Latter, Latest, Last.

‘Later’, and ‘latest’ refer to time and are opposite of ‘earlier’ and ‘first’ respectively; as,

1. Mohan arrived later than Sohan.

2. What is the latest news ?

‘Later’ and ‘latest’ refer to order and are opposite of ‘former’ and ‘first’ respectively; as,

1. He has no son by his latter wife.
2. The last boy should answer the question.

Little, a little, the little.

‘Little’ means ‘hardly any’ but unlike ‘few’ it shows quantity; as,

1. You have little knowledge of geometry.
‘A little’ shows quantity and means ‘at least some’; as,
2. Put a little milk into the tea-cup.
‘The little’ shows quantity. It means ‘not much’, but all that is mentioned; as,
3. I shall do the little I can.

Much, Many.

‘Much’ express quantity, while ‘Many’ expresses number; as,

1. He took much milk. He invited many friends.

Note : ‘Many a’ expresses plural but takes a singular verb after it; as,

2. Many a student has failed in the examination.

No, None.

‘No’ is used when the noun it qualifies is expressed but ‘Noun’ is used when the noun it qualifies is only understood; as,

1. No pains, no gains.
2. Non can help the dying man.

Older, Elder, oldest, eldest.

‘Older’ and ‘oldest’ are used with persons and things to express comparison of age; as,

1. He is older than many boys of his class.
2. Mohan is the oldest boy of the class.
3. Which is the older of the two trees ?
4. The oldest mango tree in the garden has fallen.

‘Elder’ and ‘eldest’ chiefly refer to the members of the same family; as,

1. Mohan is the eldest of the two brothers.
2. His eldest son is an engineer.

AN ADVERB

An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of any Part of Speech except a noun or a pronoun; as,

1. The Came late. (modifies a verb).
2. The room is very large. (modifies an adjective)
3. He ran very fast. (modifies another adverb)

4. He is much above you. (*modifies* a preposition)
5. We are happy only when we are free. (*modifies* a conjunction)

Sometimes an adverb modifies a phrase or a whole sentence; as,

1. You can just in time for breakfast.
2. Luckily you have succeeded.

Note: It is wrong to say that an Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb.

Position of the Adverb

An adverb should be placed as near the word it modifies as possible; as,

1. He came here.
2. She will go immediately.
3. He purposely kept back.

When an adverb modifies an Intransitive Verb, it is generally placed after it; as,

1. He spoke gently.
2. They behaved nicely.
3. You did well.

When an adverb modifies a Transitive Verb, it is placed after the object; as,

1. He treated us kindly.
2. Father loves me heartily.

Adverb is generally placed between the Auxiliary Verb and the Principal Verb; as,

1. I have not deceived him.
2. They are not coming

If the verb consists of two or more Auxiliary Verbs, the modifying verb is placed after the first Auxiliary Verb; as,

3. She has not been playing.

Adverbs of time such as always, ever, never, often frequently, seldom, sometimes are placed before the verb they modify; as,

1. We often meet in the club.
2. They always speak the truth.
3. He never disobeys his father.
4. We seldom hold feasts.

When an adverb modifies an adjective or adverb it is placed immediately before the latter; as,

1. The news is quite true.
2. We are very happy.
3. Do not run so quickly.

An adverb should not be placed between an infinitive and its sign; as,

1. I request you kindly to excuse my absence.

(not to kindly excuse my absence).

Adverb 'enough' is placed after the adjective it modifies; as,

1. We are strong enough to defend our country.

Adverbs of definite time are placed either at the beginning or at the end of the sentence; as,

1. He called on me yesterday.
2. Yesterday he called on me.

When adverbs of place and time occur together, that of place comes first.

1. He has come here just now.

Kinds of Adverbs

There are three kinds of Adverbs:

1. Simple Adverbs.
2. Interrogative Adverbs.
3. Relative Adverbs.

1. Simple Adverbs

Simple Adverbs modify the meaning of the word to which they are attached. They are subdivided into the following classes:

(a) *Adverbs of Time; as,*

1. The patient is better now.
2. You got up early.
3. He will come soon

Chief of them are: Ago, before, early, instantly, immediately, presently, lately, already, today, tomorrow, daily, etc.

(b) *Adverbs of Place; as,*

1. I shall stay there.
2. They looked hither.
3. Let us go inside.

Chief of them are : Here, in, within, without, out, above, below, far, near, etc.

(c) *Adverbs of Manner; as,*

1. Speak gently.
2. Do it intelligently.
3. Work hard.

Chief of them are : Badly, well, sincerely, surely, laughingly, politely, fast, thus, so, etc.

(d) *Adverbs of Quantity or Extent; as,*

1. Almost all the guests have come.
2. He talks little but does much.
3. There was hardly any milk in the pot.

Chief of them are—Further, fully, wholly, partly, nearly, merely, etc.

(e) Adverbs of Number; as,

1. I shall see you again.
2. He never came to my house.
3. I have been there twice.

Chief of them are : Once, twice, thrice, always, ever, never, often, seldom, sometimes, firstly, secondly, etc.

(f) Adverbs of Cause or Reason; as,

1. He is rich therefore he spends freely.

(g) Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation; as,

1. Yes, he will come.
2. No, he cannot do it.

2. Interrogative Adverbs

Adverbs that are used for asking questions are called Interrogative Adverbs; as,

1. Why are you here ?
2. What makes you laugh ?

Interrogative Adverbs may also be divided into the following classes:

(a) Adverbs of Time; as,

1. When will you return ?
2. How long has he taken to complete it ?

(b) Adverbs of Place; as,

1. Where does he live ?
2. Whither are you going ?
3. Whence has he come from ?

(c) Adverbs of Manner; as,

1. How have you done it ?

(d) Adverbs of Quantity or Extent; as,

1. How much rice have you sold ?
2. How far have they succeeded ?

(e) Adverbs of Number; as,

1. How many students are absent.

(f) Adverbs of Cause or Reason; as,

1. Why are you laughing ?
2. Wherefore was he sent there ?

3. Relative Adverbs

They are the same in form as the Interrogative Adverbs but their function is different. They join sentences; as,

1. I know when he will return.
2. She says what is in her mind.
3. We cannot say how he succeeded.
4. We cannot say how many students will succeed.

Note : In such cases the clause after them is not a question sentence. It will be wrong to say.

1. I know when will he return.
'The' is used as a Relative Adverb; as,
2. The earlier you rise, the better it will be.
3. The higher you go, the cooler it is.

Note : They are used only with Adjectives or Adverbs of the Comparative Degree.

Formulation of Adverbs

1. Mostly Adverbs are formed by adding 'ly' to the Positive Degree of Adjectives; as,
Nearly, shortly, slowly, quickly, immediately
2. If an Adjective ends in 'y' and has a consonant before it 'ly' is added after changing 'y' into 'i'; as,
Happily, heavily, hastily, merrily, luckily.
3. Adjectives ending in the 'le' drop off 'le' and take 'ly' instead; as,
ably, gently, preferably, notably.
4. Adverbs are formed by adding a certain prefix (a, in, be, to) to an adjective or a noun; as,
From adjectives. Aloud, around, afresh, anew, behind, below, etc.
From Nouns. Abed, afoot, ahead, to-day, etc.
5. Adverbs are also formed by combining a noun and an adjective; as,
Backwards, homewards.
6. Adverbs are formed by combining a preposition and another adverb; as,
Hereafter, thereafter, thereby.
7. Adverbs are formed by adding 'ly' to the Participle; as,
Lovingly, knowingly, surprisingly, etc.
8. Adverbs of Number are formed as under :—
One—once, two—twice, three—thrice, four—fourfold, hundred—hundredfold.

AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH SUBJECT

A verb must agree with its Subject in Number and Person. A singular subject takes a singular verb, and a plural subject requires a plural verb.

Rule 1. The Finite Verb of a sentence must agree with its subject in number and person; as,

1. He is going to school.
(Singular subject, so a singular verb.)
2. They are going to school.
(Plural subject, so a plural verb.)
3. Boys are playing.
(Plural subject, as a plural verb.)

Rule 2. If two or more singular subjects are joined by 'and' they take a plural verb; as,

1. He and his wife are busy.
2. Mohan and I work in the same office.

Note: If two singular subjects are joined by 'and' refer to one and the same person or thing or contain the same idea, they take a singular verb; as,

1. The poet and novelist is very famous.
(the same person is both)
2. Slow and steady wins the race.
3. Bread and butter is a wholesome food.

In such cases the article is used only once. If the article is used twice, the verb should be plural; as,

1. The poet and the novelist were talking with each other.

Rule 3. When two singular subjects joined by 'and' have 'each' or 'every' before the, singular verb is used; as,

1. Each boy and girl has got a book.
2. Either Mohan or his sister is to blame.

Rule 4. When two singular subjects are joined by 'or', 'either.....or', 'nor', 'neither.....nor', a singular verb is used; as,

1. Mohan or his sister has come.
2. Either Mohan or his sister is to blame.

Rule 5. A Collective Noun takes a singular verb, but if it is used as a Noun of Multitude, it takes a plural verb; as,

Collective Noun

1. The committee has elected its president.

Noun of Multitude

1. The committee differ on this point.

Rule 6. When two or more subjects of different number or person are joined by 'and' they take a plural verb; as,

1. He and his friend have come.
2. You and I are friends.

Rule 7. Each, either, every, neither, many a, none, must be followed by a singular verb; as,

1. Each student of the class is president.
2. Either of the two students has won a prize.
3. Every one of them was invited.
4. Neither of the two friends has come.
5. Many a student is taking the test.

Rule 8. When two subjects are joined by 'with' 'along with' 'as well as', 'besides', 'not' and 'together with' or 'in addition to', the verb agrees with the first subjects; as,

1. Mohan with his brothers is coming here.
2. They along with their adviser have reached.
3. You as well as your friend, are welcome.
4. He besides his relatives is of this opinion.
5. You, not Mohan are at fault.
6. My friend together with his cousins has a great wealth.

Rule 9. If two subjects are joined by not only.....but also,' the verb agrees with the second subject; as,

1. Not only his brothers but his father also has written to us.
2. Not only his friends but his brother also is praising the brave boy.

Rule 10. When the subject of a verb is a relative pronoun, its verb agrees with its antecedent; as,

1. It is he who has done the mischief.
2. It is I who have stood first.
3. It is Mohan who is to blame.

Rule 11. When a plural noun is a Proper Name for a single object or collective unit and is used as subject, it takes a singular verb; as,

1. The news is an interesting book.
2. The United States is a powerful country.

Rule 12. Some nouns though plural in form are singular in number and take a singular verb when they are used as a subject; as,

1. The news is false.
2. The first innings is over.
3. Mathematics is a subject of studies.
4. A series of lectures was given.

Rule 13. When a plural noun denoting some particular amount or quantity is used as a subject, it takes a singular verb; as,

1. Ten years was a long period.
2. Two hundred is a very low price for the horse.

Rule 14. When a singular noun used as a subject is qualified by two adjectives and refers to two different persons or things, it takes a plural verb; as,

1. The first and the second boy of the class have got prizes.
2. The first and the last chapter of the book are difficult.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS

Nouns

Nouns are the names of things, people, animals, places, qualities, actions, and ideas. They are usually single words, but not always. The words below are all nouns:

14 ■ GATE : General Aptitude

- cake, shoes, literacy, school bus
- post-traumatic stress disorder

A noun phrase is a string of words, consisting of a noun plus any modifiers, that functions as a noun in a sentence. A noun phrase can act as a subject or an object. In the sentence below, “ten of her friends from college” is a noun phrase that acts as the object of the verb invited.

Example: Rachel invited ten of her friends from college to her wedding.

Let us practice some examples:

Incorrect : I must help him. After all, we are brothers of the same profession.

Correct : I must help him. After all, we are brethren of the same profession.

Explanation: Brothers refers to the brothers in a family. Brethren refers to a community or members of a guild or a society.

Incorrect : He does everything for conscience’s sake.

Correct : He does everything for conscience sake.

Incorrect : Has the agendum for tomorrow’s meeting been drawn up ?

Correct : Has the agenda for tomorrow’s meeting been drawn up ?

Explanation: Agendum is not used in English. Agenda (Programme of a meeting) is treated as singular.

Incorrect : Custom on exports and imports is collected at the airport.

Correct : Customs on exports and imports are collected at the airport.

Incorrect : The old lady who was crushed to death by a speeding truck was walking in the centre of the road.

Correct : The old lady who was crushed to death by a speeding truck was walking in the middle of the road.

Incorrect : My uncle’s friend’s son is a doctor.

Correct : The son of my uncle’s friend is a doctor.

Note: The use of the double possessive (s) should be avoided.

Incorrect : Good night ! How do you do ?

Correct : Good evening! How do you do ?

Note: Good night is a parting salutation. When we meet someone (in the evening time), the salutation should be Good evening.

Incorrect : One of these men’s sons was killed in the recent police firing.

Correct : One of the sons of these men was killed in the recent police firing.

Incorrect : The juries consist of ten members.

Correct : The jury consists of ten members.

Incorrect : The jury was divided in its opinion.

Correct : The jury were divided in their opinion.

Explanation: Jury is a collective noun. Whenever there is a sense of unanimous action, we use singular verb with Jury; but when it is used in the sense of separation, we use plural verb with it.

Mark the following examples:

The jury were unanimous on the issue (Incorrect)

The jury was unanimous on the issue. (Correct)

Incorrect : My father is in the teaching line.

Correct : My father is in the teaching profession.

Note: Teaching line is a slang word.

Incorrect : Women’s clothes are generally more expensive than men.

Correct : Women’s clothes are generally more expensive than men’s.

Incorrect : All his family members are lovers of dance and music.

Correct : All members of his family are lovers of dance and music.

Note : Family members is a slang expression. The actual use is members of the family.

Incorrect : His hat was blown off by a strong air.

Correct : His hat was blown off by a strong wind.

Incorrect : I may spend these summer vacations with one of my friends in Mumbai.

Correct : I may spend this summer vacation with one of my friends in Mumbai.

Note : Summer vacations is a wrong use. This term is always used in the singular form.

Incorrect : If the cattles enter the field, please drive them out.

Correct : If the cattle enter the field, please drive them out.

Incorrect : My cousin sister is a lecturer in Dayal Singh College.

Correct : My cousin is a lecturer in Dayal Singh College.

Note: Cousin brother/cousin sister is a slang usage.

Incorrect : Joseph was granted freeship by the Principal.

Correct : Joseph was granted free studentship by the Principal.

Note : Freeship is a slang expression. The actual use is free studentship.

Incorrect : The magistrate has passed order for his release.

Correct : The magistrate has passed orders for his release.

Incorrect : There is no place for you on this bench.

Correct : There is no room for you on this bench.

Note: Room in the above sentence refers to space.

Incorrect : Mr. Bhatia, our English teacher, takes great pains in his work.

Correct : Mr. Bhatia, our teacher of English, takes great pains in his work.

Explanation: English teacher is a slang use. The English teacher means a teacher belonging to England. The correct use is the teacher of English which means a teacher who teaches the language English.

Incorrect : The police has arrested the thief.

Correct : The police have arrested the thief.

Incorrect : The wages of sin are death.

Correct : The wages of sin is death.

Incorrect : The weather of Delhi does not suit me.

Correct : The climate of Delhi does not suit me.

Incorrect : Credit this sum in my name.

Correct : Credit this sum to my account.

Note: In my name is a slang expression. The correct use is to my account.

Incorrect : We should always be true to our words.

Correct : We should always be true to our word.

Note: Word in the above sentence means promise. Words means words in a language. We must be true to our word means we must honour our promise.

Incorrect : I have learnt these poetries by memory.

Correct : I have learnt these poems by memory.

Note: There is no such word as poetries. There is no plural of the word poetry. In place of poetries, we should use poems.

Incorrect : Such phenomena has never been seen before.

Correct : Such phenomena have never been seen before.

Note: Phenomena is always used in the plural sense. Hence, we use plural verb with it.

Incorrect : Some of the guests were sitting on the ground of the room.

Correct : Some of the guests were sitting on the floor of the room.

Incorrect : Twenty males and thirty females were selected by the commission.

Correct : Twenty men and thirty women were selected by the Commission.

Incorrect : What is your date of birth ?

Correct : What is the date of your birth ?

Note: Your date of birth is a slang expression. It hardly makes any sense. Birth is concerned with man and not with the date. So, the correct use will be the date of your birth.

Incorrect : I met him in the hospital and enquired about his state of health.

Correct : I met him in the hospital and enquired about the state of his health.

Incorrect : The scientists have not been able to tell the reason of an earthquake.

Correct : The scientists have not been able to tell the cause of an earthquake.

Explanation : There is a positive difference in the meanings of reasons and cause. Cause produces result. Reason explains or justifies the cause.

Incorrect : He does not know even alphabets of English.

Correct : He does not know even alphabet of English.

Note: Alphabet means the number of letters of a language.

Incorrect : No summon has yet been issued from the Court.

Correct : No summons has yet been issued from the court.
Note : Summon is a wrong usage.

Incorrect : One of my friend will be honoured with the Vishishta Seva Medal on the Republic Day.

Correct : One of my friends will be honoured with the Vishishta Seva Medal on the Republic Day.

Incorrect : The students who live in the boarding cannot hope to get rich food.

Correct : The students who live in the boarding house cannot hope to get rich food.

Note : Boarding is a slang word. The correct use is the boarding house.

Incorrect : No one uses blotting these days.

Correct : No one uses blotting paper these days.

Note: Blotting is a slang word. The correct use is blotting paper.

Incorrect : I finished the three fourth of the work in a record period of four days.

Correct : I finished three-fourths of the work in a record period of four days.

PRONOUN-ANTECEDENT AGREEMENT

A Pronoun renames (takes the place of) a noun that comes before it. An Antecedent is that which comes before the pronoun. "Pronoun Agreement" means that when you replace a noun with

a pronoun, the pronoun has to have a form that matches the noun. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent and must refer to only one antecedent.

Example:

1. She is a lady who saved a thousand lives.

The pronoun 'who' agrees with the antecedent, i.e., the noun 'lady'.

The need for pronoun antecedent agreement can create gender problems. Consider the following example:

2. A student must see his counselor before the end of the semester.

Here the antecedent 'student' agrees with the pronoun 'his'. But there can be a female student as well. In such a situation in order to avoid the problem, one can pluralize i.e., write:

3. Students must see their counselor before the end of the semester.

One can also rewrite the sentence as:

4. A student must see his or her counselor before the end of the semester.

(But this is jarring, so we avoid this structure)

The indefinite pronouns like: 'anyone', 'anybody', 'everyone', 'everybody', 'someone', 'somebody', 'no one' and 'nobody' are always singular. This is sometimes confusing. We often feel that 'everyone' and 'everybody' (especially) are referring to more than one person.

Example:

1. Everyone is invited.

At times when we compound a pronoun with something else, we don't want to change its form and thus end up creating something that "doesn't sound good."

Consider the following example:

2. The girl who stood first in class was the grandchild of the old beggar.
3. The girl was the grandchild of the old beggar who stood first in class.

Here, the pronoun 'who' has to be correctly placed next to the relevant noun. Otherwise, the meaning of the sentence changes. This is an important aspect of pronoun-antecedent agreement.

One of the most frequently asked questions about grammar pertains to choosing the right pronoun from the following:

who, whose, whom, whoever, whomever.

The number singular or plural of the pronoun (and its accompanying verbs) is determined by what the pronoun refers to; it can refer to a single person or a group of people.

Examples:

1. The person who hit my car should pay to fix the damages.
2. The people who have been standing in the line the longest should get in first.

Consider the following example:

3. Sheetal and Shilpa are good friends. She stays in Worli

Now in the sentence given above we do not know whether the pronoun 'she' refers to Sheetal or Shilpa. In such a situation, one must use the specific proper noun instead of a pronoun to put forth the correct idea or one can also say 'former' or 'latter'.

Singular antecedent such as man, woman, person, everybody, everyone, anyone, each, either, neither, sort and kind usually take a singular pronoun.

4. Each of the houses was slightly different.

Similar elements must be compared to each other. An error occurs when the comparison does not match.

Consider the following example

1. The students of class ten are better than all the other classes in the school.

In the above sentence, the students are compared to all the other classes in the school. This is incorrect. The students cannot be compared to the classes. The 'students' of class ten must be compared to the 'students' of other classes in the school. Therefore, we write, "The students of class ten are better than those in all the other classes in the school."

Who / Whom

'Who' is used to show which person one is referring to.

1. The man who came yesterday want to rent the house.

'Who' is used to give more information about the subject, usually a person.

2. My brother who is a scientist is coming to stay with us.

'Who' is simply used in questions to ask about the name or function of a person/persons.

3. Who are you going out with?
4. Who brought you the letter?

'Whom' is used more commonly in formal writing. Infact, the use of whom as the pronoun after prepositions is very formal.

5. To whom should I address my speech?

'Whom' is usually used when the object is a person.

6. Thomas whom nobody trusted in her village, died yesterday. (Nobody trusted whom? The answer is 'Thomas'. So we use 'whom' here and not 'who').

At times, we even come across a situation where it is not possible for us to use a particular pronoun for a given antecedent.

The most common pronouns are the personal pronouns. They are divided into subject pronouns, like she, which are used as the subjects of verbs, and object pronouns, like her, which are used as objects of verbs and of prepositions. The subject and object pronouns are listed below.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
------------------	-----------------

I	me
you	you
he/she/it	him/her/it
we	us
they	them

Examples

- Incorrect** : Rahul is one of the greatest philosophers that has ever lived.
- Correct** : Rahul is one of the greatest philosophers that have ever lived.
- Incorrect** : The prize was given to the girl whom they said stood first.
- Correct** : The prize was given to the girl who they said stood first.
- Incorrect** : My mother does not like me going to pictures everyday.
- Correct** : My mother does not like my going to pictures everyday.
- Incorrect** : She was more beautiful than either of her three sisters.
- Correct** : She was more beautiful than any one of her three sisters.
- Incorrect** : The more you read, the more you will like this book.
- Correct** : The more you read this book, the more you will like it.
- Incorrect** : Between you and I, he is a rogue.
- Correct** : Between you and me, he is a rogue.
- Incorrect** : Zia can sing better than me.
- Correct** : Zia can sing better than I.
- Incorrect** : This is the only one of his comments that deserve our attention.
- Correct** : This is the only one of his comments that deserves our attention.
- Incorrect** : Neither of the three candidates are fit for the post.
- Correct** : None of the three candidates is fit for the post.
- Incorrect** : Both did not go.
- Correct** : Neither went.
- Note** : Both cannot be used in the negative sense.
- Incorrect** : You and he should not waste his money.
- Correct** : You and he should not waste your money.
- Incorrect** : My watch is better than that of yours.
- Correct** : My watch is better than yours.
- Incorrect** : I who is your father should be respected.
- Correct** : I who am your father should be respected.
- Incorrect** : The man standing beside the Minister is a friend of me.

- Correct** : The man standing beside the Minister is a friend of mine.
- Incorrect** : Too much of love is one of those things which spoils the child.
- Correct** : Too much of love is one of those things that spoil the child.
- Incorrect** : They invited my friend and I to tea.
- Correct** : They invited my friend and me to tea.
- Incorrect** : The jury was divided on the issue.
- Correct** : The jury were divided on the issue.
- Incorrect** : I who is standing here wrote that letter.
- Correct** : I who am standing here wrote that letter.
- Incorrect** : I hate him talking too much.
- Correct** : I hate his talking too much.
- Incorrect** : It was being a cloudy day, we stayed indoors.
- Correct** : It being a cloudy day, we stayed indoors.
- Incorrect** : We went to Batkal lake and enjoyed myself.
- Correct** : We went to Batkal lake and enjoyed ourselves.
- Incorrect** : The repent who do not look before they leap.
- Correct** : They repent that do not look before they leap.
- Incorrect** : None of we accepted his invitation.
- Correct** : None of us accepted his invitation.
- Incorrect** : He bought a beautiful pen and gave the pen to his sister.
- Correct** : He bought a beautiful pen and gave it to his sister.
- Incorrect** : That is the first time that I have seen you.
- Correct** : This is the first time that I have seen you.
- Incorrect** : I, him and you must help that poor man
- Correct** : You, he and I must help that poor man.
- Incorrect** : Divide this apple between he and myself.
- Correct** : Divide this apple between him and me.
- Incorrect** : He stole a dog and sold the dog for Rs. 50/-
- Correct** : He stole a dog and sold it for Rs. 50/-
- Incorrect** : Pawan being a poor man, cannot buy costly clothes.
- Correct** : Being a poor man, Pawan cannot buy costly clothes.
- Incorrect** : Who are you referring to ?
- Correct** : Whom are you referring to ?
- Incorrect** : Whom did you say was digging the ground ?
- Correct** : Who did you say was digging the ground ?
- Incorrect** : I shall take your leave now.
- Correct** : I shall take leave of you now.
- Incorrect** : Is this book your's or mine ?
- Correct** : Is this book yours or mine ?
- Incorrect** : I do not like you talking to Radha.
- Correct** : I do not like your talking to Radha
- Incorrect** : Mohini's looks are more charming than Sudha's.

- Correct** : Mohini's looks are more charming than that of Sudha.
Incorrect : This is the man whose all sons are mad.
Correct : This is the man all sons of whom are mad.
Incorrect : One ought to do his duty.
Correct : One ought to do one's duty.
Incorrect : Every of the boys has taken his share.
Correct : Each of the boys has taken his share.
Incorrect : Your need is greater than that of mine.
Correct : Your need is greater than mine.
Incorrect : The committee were unanimous on the issue.
Correct : The committee was unanimous on the issue.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

- Incorrect** : India is more beautiful than any country of the world.
Correct : India is more beautiful than any other country of the world.
Incorrect : Mr. Rai is the most industrious and noblest member of the college staff.
Correct : Mr. Rai is the noblest and most industrious member of the college staff.
Explanation : When two adjectives in the Comparative or superlative degree come together, the one formed by adding more or most should be given the second position in the sentence.
Incorrect : The whole India mourned the death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
Correct : The whole of India mourned the death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi
Incorrect : Television has proved much harmful than useful.
Correct : Television has proved more harmful than useful.
Incorrect : No less than five students were drowned.
Correct : No fewer than five students were drowned.
Incorrect : Mr. Amarnath is the most ablest man of the town.
Correct : Mr. Amarnath is the ablest man of the town.
Incorrect : There are not much books in the library.
Correct : There are not many books in the library.
Incorrect : Health is more preferable than wealth.
Correct : Health is preferable to wealth.
Incorrect : The Taj Mahal is a worth-seeing monument
Correct : The Taj Mahal is a monument worth-seeing.
Incorrect : Less books are needed for the library.
Correct : Fewer books are needed for the library.
Incorrect : She wrote a best book.
Correct : She wrote a very good book.

- Incorrect** : Indira Gandhi was the first politician of her time.
Correct : Indira Gandhi was the foremost politician of her time.
Incorrect : Napoleon was greater than any politician of his time.
Correct : Napoleon was greater than any other politician of his time
Incorrect : As a sleeping partner he had invested a little amount of money.
Correct : As a sleeping partner, he has invested a small amount of money.
Incorrect : He had only the few rupees left.
Correct : He had only a few rupees left.
Incorrect : Amritsar is further from Delhi than Ambala.
Correct : Amritsar is farther from Delhi than Ambala
Incorrect : This is the most perfect system.
Correct : This is the perfect system.
Incorrect : The climate of Shimla is as good as Kashmir.
Correct : The climate of Shimla is as good as that of Kashmir.
Incorrect : He is only a peon and gets a less salary.
Correct : He is only a peon and gets a small salary.
Incorrect : Lal got cent per cent marks in English.
Correct : Lal got hundred per cent marks in English.
Note : Cent per cent is a slang expression. The correct use is hundred per cent.
Incorrect : No other man of the town is more wiser than Mr. Sethi.
Correct : No other man of the town is as wise as Mr. Sethi.
Note : When we start a sentence with no other man it is a case of positive degree. So, we are supposed to use asas in such cases.
Incorrect : He gave a few coins he had in his pocket to the beggar.
Correct : He gave the few coins he had in his pocket to the beggar.
Incorrect : The teacher will give the students a verbal test.
Correct : The teacher will give the students an oral test.
Incorrect : He got only passing marks in English.
Correct : He got only pass marks in English.
Note : Passing-marks is a slang usage.
Incorrect : These days people prefer coffee than tea.
Correct : These days people prefer coffee to tea.
Incorrect : Gold is the most precious of all other metals.

- Correct** : Gold is the most precious of all metals.
- Incorrect** : Radha is the older of the two sisters.
- Correct** : Radha is the elder of the two sisters.
- Incorrect** : Of Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi, the latest has the largest number of motor vehicles.
- Correct** : Of Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi, the last has the largest number of motor vehicles.
- Incorrect** : This watch is superior than that.
- Correct** : This watch is superior to that.
- Incorrect** : Mohan is wiser than honest.
- Correct** : Mohan is more wise than honest.
- Incorrect** : I do not like this kinds of jokes.
- Correct** : I do not like these kinds of jokes.
- Incorrect** : Death is more preferable than dishonour.
- Correct** : Death is preferable to dishonour.
- Incorrect** : My father has been sick for a very long time.
- Correct** : My father has been ill for a very long time.
- Incorrect** : Please open your book at twenty page.
- Correct** : Please open your book at page twenty.
- Incorrect** : Both the brothers have not passed.
- Correct** : Neither brother has passed.
- Incorrect** : Both did not speak.
- Correct** : Neither spoke.
- Note** : Both cannot be used in the negative sense.
- Incorrect** : This article was published in the last issue of the Hindustan Times.
- Correct** : This article was published in the latest issue of the Hindustan Times.
- Incorrect** : Many a demonstrators were arrested for shouting objectionable slogans.
- Correct** : Many a demonstrator was arrested for shouting objectionable slogans.
- Incorrect** : The porter told me that he would not accept fewer than ten rupees.
- Correct** : The porter told me that he would not accept less than ten rupees.
- Incorrect** : Khushwant Singh's command over English is the most excellent.
- Correct** : Khushwant Singh's command over English is excellent.
- Incorrect** : Even his next relations did not come to his help in his predicament.
- Correct** : Even his nearest relations did not come to his help in his predicament.
- Incorrect** : Little knowledge of shoe-making proved very useful to me.

- Correct** : The little knowledge of shoe-making proved very useful to me.
- Incorrect** : There is no fewer than two litres of milk in the jug.
- Correct** : There is no less than two litres of milk in the jug.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF VERBS

The Verb and Tense must reflect the sequence of events. These verb tenses need not be identical but they should logically reflect the shifts in time and meaning.

Examples:

1. My brother, had graduated before I started college.
2. My brother will have graduated by the end of next month.
I opened the door, entered the room and sat down.
(when all the actions in the past closely follow each other there is no need to unnecessarily shift tenses).

Other aspects of Verb-Tense use

As long as the main clause is in neither the past nor the past perfect tense, the verb of the subordinate clause can be in any tense that conveys the meaning accurately.

Examples

1. Ram still thinks that she was there at the party.
2. Ram will think that she was there.

When the verb in the main clause is in the past or past perfect tense, the verb in the subordinate clause must be in the past or the past perfect.

Example:

1. When evening came, they went to the caves and had their dinner.
The exception to this rule is when the subordinate clause expresses what is commonly known as a general truth.

Examples

1. Columbus somehow knew that the world is round.
Slave owners wisely understood that literacy among oppressed people is a dangerous thing.
Sometimes an adverb or a distinct difference in the time frame makes it necessary to shift tenses.

For example:

1. In the Mauryan era, people were prosperous. But they are not now.
Generally you use the same tense unless there are certain exceptions as stated.

Parallel Construction

Similar element in a sentence must be parallel to each other. Within the sentences one may find compound elements of speech, a sentence may have multiple subjects, verbs or phrases and for the sentence to flow smoothly, those elements need to be “alike both in use and in form” or parallel.

Consider following examples:

1. I enjoy hiking, biking and to watch movies.

In the above sentence the order has to be parallel to hiking, and biking, so ‘watch’ must be changed to watching. Hence, the sentence must be rewritten as:

2. I enjoy hiking, biking and watching movies.

Learning Outcome

Adhere to the sequence of sentence framing – if you begin with infinitives continue with the same; if you begin with ‘ing’ words, continue with the same.

Let us practice:

Incorrect : Had you been to Kolkata, I has also gone there.

Correct : Had you been to Kolkata, I would have also gone.

Incorrect : These news were broadcasted from All India Radio yesterday.

Correct : This news was broadcast from All India Radio yesterday.

Incorrect : The pick-pocket was arrested and his pockets searched.

Correct : The pick pocket was arrested and his pockets were searched.

Explanation : The sentence is a combination of two sentences, or we say the sentence shows two actions in the past tense, i.e.

(a) The pick pocket was arrested.

(b) His pockets searched.

In part (b) of the sentence, we find that the helping word is missing. Since the subject is plural and the tense is past, we have to use were to complete the sentence.

Incorrect : Ten were killed and one taken prisoner.

Correct : Ten were killed and one was taken prisoner.

Incorrect : Hinduism is in existence from time immemorial.

Correct : Hinduism has been in existence from time immemorial.

Incorrect : I have never and will never abuse your brother.

Correct : I have never abused and will never abuse your brother.

Incorrect : I asked him why he walked forward in the open field like that.

Correct : I asked him why he had walked forward in the open field like that.

Note : When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the past tense in the reported speech is changed into past perfect tense.

Incorrect : All that is typically human was due to language.

Correct : All that is typically human is due to language.

Note : The sentence is a case of universal truth.

Incorrect : The patient died before the doctor arrived.

Correct : The patient had died before the doctor arrived.

Incorrect : I have passed the M.A. examination in 1981.

Correct : I passed the M.A. examination in 1981.

Incorrect : Every chair and every table in the room were in order.

Correct : Every chair and every table in the room was in order.

Incorrect : Sushma as well as her mother were honoured by the President.

Correct : Sushma as well as her mother was honoured by the President.

Incorrect : The Tale of Two Cities are an interesting novel.

Correct : The Tale of Two Cities is an interesting novel.

Note : The Tale of Two Cities is the title of a book. Hence, the verb used must be singular.

Incorrect : You mistake in thinking that I am against you.

Correct : You are mistaken in thinking that I am against you.

Incorrect : Hard work and honesty are needed for success in life

Correct : Hard work and honesty is needed for success in life.

Incorrect : Many a battle were fought on the soil of India

Correct : Many a battle was fought on the soil of India.

Incorrect : He married his daughter.

Correct : He got his daughter married.

Incorrect : Mohan is one of those boys who has expressed his willingness for joining the educational tour.

Correct : Mohan is one of those boys who have expressed their willingness for joining the educational tour.

Incorrect : The criminal will be hung in the Ambala Central Jail.

Correct : The criminal will be hanged in the Ambala Central Jail.

Incorrect : If I will reach late, I shall be punished.

Correct : If I reach late, I shall be punished.

Incorrect : If wishes were horses, beggars may ride.

Correct : If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.

Incorrect : The poet and philosopher are dead.

Correct : The poet and the philosopher are dead.

or

The poet and philosopher is dead.

Note : Mark the following difference :

(a) The poet and the philosopher—two persons.

(b) The poet and philosopher—one person.

Hence, the verb will be used accordingly.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

Incorrect : Actions sometimes speak loudly than the words.

Correct : Actions sometimes speak louder than the words.

Incorrect : I want to know as to why he hit the dog.

Correct : I want to know why he hit the dog.

Note : As to is an unnecessary attachment to why. It should not be used with why.

Incorrect : Call me anything else than a fool.

Correct : Call me anything else but a fool.

Incorrect : He behaved cowardly before the principal

Correct : He behaved in a cowardly manner before the principal.

Incorrect : Please kindly help me in my work.

Correct : Kindly help me in my work.

or

Please help me in my work.

Note : Kindly and Please cannot be used together. We should use either kindly or please. However, there is a difference in the use of the two.

(a) When we talk to our seniors or superiors, we use kindly.

(b) When we talk to our equals or juniors, we use please.

Incorrect : She ran very fastly.

Correct : She ran very fast.

Note : Fastly is a slang usage.

Incorrect : I care a straw for you.

Correct : I do not care a straw for you.

Incorrect : I am only free in the morning.

Correct : I am free only in the morning.

Incorrect : Mohan is a very wise man, certainly.

Correct : Mohan is certainly a very wise man.

Incorrect : We entirely draw our intellectual and cultural heritage from the Mediterraneans.

Correct : We draw our intellectual and cultural heritage entirely from the Mediterraneans.

Incorrect : I never remember having met him before.

Correct : I do not remember having met him before.

Incorrect : Of course, you will succeed in your mission.

Correct : You will certainly succeed in your mission.

Incorrect : Mr. Reddy is working very hardly on this project.

Correct : Mr. Reddy is working very hard on this project.

Note : Mark the following difference :

(a) Working hard—Working dedicatedly.

(b) Hardly working—Not working at all.

Incorrect : Alexander Pope was a much learned man.

Correct : Alexander Pope was a very (or highly) learned man.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

Incorrect : When he parted with his sister, there were tears in his eyes.

Correct : When he parted from his sister, there were tears in his eyes.

Note : Part from means separate from.

Incorrect : The teacher ordered me to write with ink.

Correct : The teacher ordered me to write in ink.

Incorrect : The Hindu religion has been in existence since time immemorial.

Correct : The Hindu religion has been in existence from time immemorial.

Explanation : Since is used to express a point of time, whereas for is used to express a length of time. But a time that is immemorial can express neither a point of time nor a length of time. In all such cases, we should use from as preposition.

Incorrect : The lion sprang on the cow.

Correct : The lion sprang upon the cow.

Incorrect : Police are not allowed to enter into the University Campus.

Correct : Police are not allowed to enter the University Campus.

Incorrect : Translate this passage from Urdu to Sanskrit.

Correct : Translate this passage from Urdu into Sanskrit.

Note : Whenever there is a change from one medium to another, we use into. In this sentence, the change is from Urdu (one medium) into Sanskrit (another medium).

Incorrect : The house should be disposed off in the manner indicated below.

- Correct** : The house should be disposed of in the manner indicated below.
- Incorrect** : I found him leaning on the chair.
- Correct** : I found him leaning over the chair.
- Incorrect** : Last year, my friend lived in Sonepat for six months.
- Correct** : Last year, my friend lived at Sonepat for six months.
- Note** : live in —a big city
Live at—a small town or village.
- Incorrect** : It had a small kitchen garden on the back.
- Correct** : It had a small kitchen garden at the back.
- Incorrect** : His house is very different and very superior to your house.
- Correct** : His house is very different from and very superior to your house.
- Incorrect** : Sheela resembles with her mother.
- Correct** : Sheela resembles her mother.
- Note** : No preposition is used with resemble.
- Incorrect** : None except the brave deserve the fair.
- Correct** : None but the brave deserve the fair.
- Note** : As preposition, but means except.
- Incorrect** : It has been raining cats and dogs from Monday last.
- Correct** : It has been raining cats and dogs since Monday last.
- Incorrect** : These days, I am busy in writing a book of grammar.
- Correct** : These days, I am busy in writing a book on grammar.
- Incorrect** : He married with a poor girl.
- Correct** : He married a poor girl.
- Incorrect** : Can a miser part from his wealth ?
- Correct** : Can a miser part with his wealth ?
- Incorrect** : I told him on his face that he could not pass.
- Correct** : I told him at his face that he could not pass.
- Incorrect** : The students had a tussle on the words.
- Correct** : The students had a tussle over the words.
- Incorrect** : She is a memory of the past running in the present.
- Correct** : She is a memory of the past running into the present.
- Incorrect** : The frustrated lover jumped in the river.
- Correct** : The frustrated lover jumped into the river.
- Incorrect** : A person who is filled by wonder, opens his eyes very wide.
- Correct** : A person who is filled with wonder, opens his eyes very wide.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

- Incorrect** : As you are my younger brother so I shall take care of you.
- Correct** : I shall take care of you because you are my younger brother.
- Incorrect** : He had hardly seen me, so he came to me running.
- Correct** : He had hardly seen me when he came running to me.
- Note** : Hardly in such sentences is followed by when.
- Incorrect** : I will die some day since all men are mortal.
- Correct** : I will die some day as all men are mortal.
- Incorrect** : No sooner did we reach the stadium, it started raining cats and dogs.
- Correct** : No sooner did we reach the stadium than it started raining cats and dogs.
- Incorrect** : Manobi was not in a good mood, therefore, I did not talk to her.
- Correct** : Manobi was not in a good mood, so I did not talk to her.
- Incorrect** : Everybody likes him because he is intelligent.
- Correct** : Everybody likes him because he is intelligent.
- Incorrect** : I was reading the newspaper, at that time Sachin came to me.
- Correct** : I was reading the newspaper when Sachin came to me.
- Incorrect** : Both Mili as well as Meena are beautiful.
- Correct** : Both Mili and Meena are beautiful.
- or
- Mili as well as Meena is beautiful.
- Incorrect** : Two weeks have passed since I have seen him.
- Correct** : Two weeks have passed since I saw him.
- Incorrect** : I took the medicine that I might get well.
- Correct** : I took the medicine so that I might get well.
- Incorrect** : Supposing if he misses the train, will he come back ?
- Correct** : Supposing he misses the train, will he come back?
- or
- If he misses the train, will he come back ?
- Note** : Supposing and if carry the same meaning.
Hence, they cannot be used together in the same sentence.
- Incorrect** : Both Madhu and Sudha did not attend school yesterday.
- Correct** : Neither Madhu nor Sudha attended school yesterday.
- Incorrect** : She is equally honest as her sister.
- Correct** : She is as honest as her sister.

Note : Equally honest as is slang. The correct use is as honest as.

Incorrect : He is neither happy with his relative nor he is happy with his friends.

Correct : He is happy neither with his relatives nor with his friends.

Incorrect : All is not right that is expedient.

Correct : All that is expedient is not right.

Incorrect : He took another path from the one I showed him.

Correct : He took a different path from the one I showed him.

Incorrect : Moving on the grass I saw a snake.

Correct : While moving on the grass, I saw a snake.

SENTENCE CORRECTION

The very name of this question – i.e. Sentence Correction – makes it quite clear what it consists of. In the simplest form, you have to correct the error in a given sentence. The most common form of Sentence Correction question is the ‘Highlighted Phrase’ type, which follows the basic pattern mentioned above.

Another type is where no question sentence is given, only the options, one of which is the correct sentence. A rather different type of Sentence Correction is ‘Mark the Error’, in which you have to only mark the part of the sentence which has an error, not correct it.

In the Highlighted Phrases’ type of Sentence Correction question, a part or whole of a given sentence is highlighted. It may or may have an error in it. The error can be of any kind – a grammatical error, a spelling mistake, incorrect syntax, an idiomatic error, etc. You have to identify the error (if present) and choose one of the four options which seems to be the most suitable correction. If there is no error, then choose the original sentence (which will be among the options).

Example:

- I was taken aback to see a policeman marching my grocer down the street this afternoon.

1. I was taken aback to see a policeman marching my grocer.
2. I was taken back to see a policeman marching my grocer.
3. I was taken aback to see a policeman marched my
4. I was taken a back to see a policeman marching my grocer.

Solution

‘Taken aback’ refers to when you’re startled by something. When you’re reminded of something from your past, you’re taken back to that time, which is not the case here. So [2] and [4] are out.

One should not shift from one tense to another if the time frame for each action or state is the same, so [3] is out. Hence, [1].

The other format of this type of question is only slightly different: instead of giving a sentence and repeated part or whole of it in the options, only the options are given, but they are clearly different versions of the same sentence. You have to choose which sentence is the most correct way of expressing that idea.

Example:

1. I drank all the water from the cistern when nobody was looking.
2. I drunk all the water from the cistern when nobody was looking.
3. I’ve drank all the water from the cistern when nobody was looking.
4. I’ve drunk all the water from the cistern. When nobody was looking.

Solution

Many common verbs in English change form when their past tense is preceded by an auxiliary (“helping”) verb: ‘I have drunk’ or ‘I drank’. So, [2], [3] are out. [4] has two sentence fragments. Hence, [1].

Examples:

1. In an era of feminist and politically correct values, not to mention the closely held belief that all men and women are not created equal – and that some are more beautiful than others – disturbs, confuses, even angers.
2. In an era of feminist and politically correct values, not to mention closely held belief that all men and women are created equal, the fact that all men and women are not created equal, and that some are more beautiful than others – disturbs, confused, even angers.
3. In an era of feminist and politically correct values, not to mention the closely held belief that all men and women are created equal, the fact that all men and women are not – and that some are more beautiful than others – disturbs, confused, even angers.
4. In an era, of feminist and politically correct values, not to mention the closely held belief that all men and women are created equal, the fact that all men and women are not and that some are more beautiful than others – disturbs confuses, even angers.

Solution

The words “created equal” are unnecessarily repeated in [1] and [2]. “Confused” is in the wrong tense in [2] and [3]. Hence, [4].

2

CHAPTER

SYNONYMS

WHAT ARE SYNONYMS?

Words with nearly the same meaning but used differently, are called **Synonyms**.

Example : Abstain and Refrain are two words that seem very nearly the same. But, we abstain from a thing and refrain from a habit or an action.

The following sentences make it clear.

1. We should abstain from wine.
2. We should refrain from drinking.

Some more examples :

1. Choose the correct synonym of the given word :
IMPLICATE

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Include | (b) Entreat |
| (c) Suggest | (d) Imply |

Solution : The word 'Implicate' may be used in a sentence as:
The man implicated him falsely in the case.
Clearly, the word means 'involve' or 'include'.
Hence, the answer is (a).

2. Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word :

DILIGENT

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Intelligent | (b) Difficult |
| (c) Laborious | (d) Quick |

Solution : 'Diligent' means 'hard-working'. So, another word for it could be 'Laborious'.
Hence, the answer is (c).

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 1

Directions : Choose the word from among the four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) which is nearest in meaning to the given word.

1. Abrupt

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) uneven | (b) sudden |
| (c) unlawful | (d) irritating |

2. Abeyance

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a) obedience | (b) suspension |
| (c) servile humility | (d) lassitude |

3. Abysmal

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) despairing | (b) long discourse |
| (c) total sum | (d) bottomless |

4. Abstinence

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) self-denial | (b) lack of control |
| (c) failure to be present | (d) indifference |

5. Aberrate

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| (a) to wander or deviate from |
| (b) wandering of the intellect |
| (c) mental lapse |
| (d) queer |

6. Abject

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) cast away | (b) mean |
| (c) worthless | (d) grovelling |

7. Absolve

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) to set free | (b) to pardon |
| (c) to acquit | (d) to accomplish |

8. Absonant

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) discordant | (b) absurd |
| (c) unnatural | (d) contrary to reason |

9. Abstract

- (a) to draw away
- (b) to separate
- (c) to remove quietly
- (d) a thing existing only in India

10. Acclimatize

- (a) announce
- (b) accustom
- (c) approve
- (d) make tall claims

11. Accrue

- (a) to keep hold of
- (b) to overcome
- (c) to obtain secretly
- (d) to accumulate

12. Acme

- (a) the top
- (b) highest point
- (c) the culmination
- (d) zenith

13. Acquiesce

- (a) to rest satisfied
- (b) not making any opposition to a situation
- (c) to assent
- (d) quiet submission

14. Accumulate

- (a) overcome
- (b) spread
- (c) collect
- (d) disperse

15. Accurate

- (a) apprehend
- (b) guess
- (c) improve
- (d) exact

16. Addiction

- (a) remainder
- (b) long discourse
- (c) total
- (d) slavish habit

17. Admonish

- (a) to warn
- (b) to reproof
- (c) to counsel
- (d) to advise

18. Adumbrate

- (a) to give a faint shadow of
- (b) to shadow forth
- (c) to fore-shadow
- (d) to over shadow

19. Adulation

- (a) fawning
- (b) praise
- (c) embarrassment
- (d) veneration

20. Adversary

- (a) companion
- (b) accomplice
- (c) opponent
- (d) partner

21. Agrarian

- (a) relating to land
- (b) conserving the management of land
- (c) land distribution
- (d) cultivation of land

22. Alight

- (a) to dismount
- (b) to descend
- (c) to perch
- (d) to settle

23. Alleviate

- (a) to dilute
- (b) to lessen
- (c) to humiliate
- (d) to make excuses

24. Ameliorate

- (a) to appease
- (b) to make enduring
- (c) to humiliate
- (d) to release

25. Ambient

- (a) going round
- (b) surrounding
- (c) that which encompasses
- (d) the air or sky

26. Ample

- (a) unlimited
- (b) extravagant
- (c) abundant
- (d) scanty

27. Amnesty

- (a) approval
- (b) acquittal
- (c) eloquence
- (d) general pardon.

28. Annulment

- (a) ignorance
- (b) boredom
- (c) abolition
- (d) numbness

29. Annihilate

- (a) to reduce
- (b) to put out of existence
- (c) to crush by word
- (d) to wither by look

30. Anomaly

- (a) irregularity
- (b) deviation from the rule
- (c) incongruous
- (d) an oddity

31. Appease

- (a) to anger
- (b) to assist
- (c) to pacify
- (d) to surrender

32. Archaic

- (a) awkward
- (b) damaged
- (c) lame
- (d) belonging to an earlier period

33. Arrant

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) downright | (b) mitigated |
| (c) out and out | (d) notorious |

34. Assiduously

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) persistently | (b) bitterly |
| (c) hopefully | (d) enthusiastically |

35. Askance

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) awry | (b) obliquely |
| (c) to look with disdain | (d) disapprobation |

36. Assuage

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| (a) to soften | (b) to reduce |
| (c) to allay | (d) to abate or subside |

37. Austere

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) proud | (b) rigorous |
| (c) revered | (d) very poor |

38. Aura

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| (a) fame | (b) crown |
| (c) subtle emanation | (d) holiness |

39. Avert

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) to ward off | (b) to uproot |
| (c) to avert | (d) to weed out |

40. Axiom

- (a) a self-evident truth
- (b) universal principle
- (c) a postulate assumption
- (d) true worth

41. Banal

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) hostile | (b) commonplace |
| (c) forbidden | (d) genial |

42. Baffle

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) annoy | (b) irritate |
| (c) puzzle | (d) destroy |

43. Balm

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) consolation | (b) painful |
| (c) soft | (d) cool |

44. Barbarous

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) quarrelsome | (b) savage |
| (c) rough | (d) civilized |

45. Beguile

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) benefit | (b) betray |
| (c) deceive | (d) beware |

46. Beleaguer

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) blacken | (b) besiege |
| (c) bereft | (d) surrender |

47. Benign

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) radiant | (b) religious |
| (c) kindly | (d) hopeful |

48. Benevolence

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) active kindness | (b) troublesome |
| (c) honesty | (d) respectful |

49. Beseech

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) deceive | (b) entreat |
| (c) advise | (d) betray |

50. Berserk

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| (a) clever | (b) happy |
| (c) noisy | (d) uncontrollably wild |

51. Bestial

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) shallow | (b) brutish |
| (c) wild | (d) ugly |

52. Boisterous

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (a) happy | (b) tolerance |
| (c) noisy and cheerful | (d) excited |

53. Bonhomie

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| (a) unity | (b) tolerance |
| (c) happiness | |
| (d) hearty pleasantness of manner | |

54. Bravura

- (a) spirited
- (b) dashing in execution
- (c) an impression of supreme ease
- (d) florid air

55. Brunt

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) load | (b) impact |
| (c) weight | (d) consequence |

56. Burlesque

- (a) ludicrous
- (b) a piece of literature or acting that mocks its original by grotesque exaggeration
- (c) jocular
- (d) jocund

57. Cacophony

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) a disagreeable sound | (b) discord of sounds |
| (c) harsh sounding | (d) jarring sound |

58. Callous

- (a) careless (b) forgetful
(c) deceptive (d) unfeeling

59. Calamity

- (a) fortune (b) peaceful
(c) smooth (d) disaster

60. Camaraderie

- (a) suspicion (b) hostility
(c) frank (d) friendliness

61. Candid

- (a) frank (b) excited
(c) overjoyed (d) enthusiastic

62. Capitulate

- (a) emphasize (b) to rush
(c) overturn (d) to surrender

63. Capricious

- (a) greedy (b) unreliable
(c) conceited (d) stingy

64. Carnal

- (a) natural (b) primitive
(c) sensual (d) spiritual

65. Catastrophe

- (a) great destruction (b) development
(c) dependence (d) danger

66. Cavil

- (a) to make fun of (b) to find fault
(c) to insult (d) to whine

67. Cantankerous

- (a) cross-grained (b) perverse in temper
(c) irritable (d) short-tempered

68. Censorious

- (a) rude (b) sarcastic
(c) severely critical (d) annoying

69. Chauvinish

- (a) blind patriotism (b) political trickery
(c) buffoonery (d) defeatism

70. Chide

- (a) to make fun of (b) to rebuke
(c) to cheat (d) deprive

71. Chastisement

- (a) punishment (b) opposition
(c) harassment (d) rudeness

72. Circumlocution

- (a) using more words than (b) evasive talk
(c) long speech (d) irrelevant details

73. Circumspect

- (a) curious (b) wary
(c) cautious (d) prudent

74. Clandestine

- (a) concealed (b) hidden
(c) private (d) on the sly

75. Concede

- (a) demand (b) approve
(c) benefit (d) admit

76. Congenial

- (a) kindred spirit
(b) cold
(c) existing at or from birth
(d) weak in character

77. Concomitant

- (a) the which accompanies or attends
(b) agreeable friend
(c) contestant
(d) collaborator

78. Contour

- (a) rout (b) appearance
(c) outline (d) frame

79. Cogitate

- (a) to turn a thing over in one's mind
(b) to meditate
(c) to ponder
(d) to think deeply

80. Cognition

- (a) knowledge
(b) apprehension
(c) knowing in the widest sense
(d) to be conscious of

81. Commodious

- (a) suitable (b) convenient
(c) roomy (d) spacious

82. Complaisant

- (a) desirous of pleasing (b) obliging
(c) facile (d) ready to condone

83. Compunction

- (a) guilt (b) pricking of conscience
(c) remorse (d) regret tinged with pity

84. Concur

- (a) to run together (b) to meet on one point
(c) to coincide (d) to act together

85. Confound

- (a) to overthrow (b) to confuse
(c) to throw into disorder (d) to defeat in argument

86. Consecrate

- (a) to render holy (b) venerable
(c) hallowed (d) devoted

87. Contingent

- (a) dependent on something else
(b) liable
(c) not certain to happen
(d) accidental

88. Contraband

- (a) excluded by law (b) prohibited
(c) illegal traffic (d) smuggled goods

89. Corollary

- (a) an easy inference (b) a consequence
(c) result (d) a supplement

90. Corroborate

- (a) to confirm (b) to make certain
(c) to ascertain (d) to ensure

91. Craven

- (a) cowardly
(b) a spiritless fellow
(c) to surrender
(d) one who gives in without a fight

92. Daunt

- (a) discourage (b) disable
(c) terrify (d) tackle

93. Dank

- (a) damp (b) dark
(c) gloomy (d) ill

94. Dastard

- (a) a coward
(b) one who does a brutal act without giving his victim a chance

- (c) shrinking from danger
(d) lack of courage

95. Dearth

- (a) abundance (b) scarcity
(c) vogue (d) end

96. Debacle

- (a) unable (b) depart
(c) downfall (d) obstruct

97. Debility

- (a) carelessness (b) weakness
(c) tenseness (d) awkwardness

98. Decrepit

- (a) destroyed (b) made weak
(c) awful (d) dependent

99. Despicable

- (a) lengthy (b) difficult
(c) contemptible (d) determined

100. Deport

- (a) to leave (b) to imprison
(c) to banish (d) to make known

101. Deplete

- (a) to flatten (b) to conquer
(c) to finish (d) to exhaust

102. Debonair

- (a) superficial (b) pleasing and gracious
(c) in high style (d) flighty

103. Declaim

- (a) to make a set or rhetorical speech
(b) to harangue
(c) to recite
(d) to utter

104. Decree

- (a) an order by one in authority
(b) an edict or law
(c) a judicial decision
(d) a predetermined purpose

105. Deflect

- (a) to turn aside
(b) to swerve
(c) to deviate from the proper course
(d) bending

106. Defray

- (a) to pay (b) to satisfy
(c) to appease (d) to meet the expenses

107. Degage

- (a) unembarrassed (b) unconstrained
(c) easy (d) unconcerned

108. Deja'vu

- (a) unoriginal material (b) old stuff
(c) an illusion of having experienced something before actually doing so
(d) first time

109. Delectable

- (a) delightful (b) pleasing
(c) gives pleasure (d) makes happy

110. Delineate

- (a) to mark out with lines
(b) to represent by a sketch or picture
(c) to draw
(d) to leave

111. Denouement

- (a) unravelling of a plot or story
(b) the issue
(c) event (d) outcome

112. Desiderate

- (a) long for (b) earnestly desire
(c) want (d) miss

113. Deprecate

- (a) to try to ward off by prayer
(b) to desire earnestly the prevention of
(c) to invoke or beseech
(d) to regret deeply

114. Derelict

- (a) forsaken (b) dejected
(c) falling in ruins (d) neglectful of duty

115. Devious

- (a) out of the way (b) roundabout
(c) winding (d) erring

116. Diatribe

- (a) variety
(b) bitter and violent attack in words
(c) confusing
(d) rubbish

117. Dirge

- (a) prophecy (b) music of mourning
(c) curfew (d) scarcity

118. Disparate

- (a) radically different (b) discouraged
(c) reckless (d) stingy

119. Discourse

- (a) conversation (b) reasoning faculty
(c) a treatise (d) a process of combat

120. Dissimulate

- (a) to pretend (b) to conceal
(c) to disguise (d) to dissemble

121. Dogmatic

- (a) angry (b) powerful
(c) vicious (d) excessively opinionated

122. Doughty

- (a) strong and able (b) coarse
(c) foolish (d) impudent

123. Dubious

- (a) treacherous (b) doubtful
(c) demanding (d) delighted

124. Duress

- (a) stress (b) pressure
(c) threat (d) risk

125. Drivel

- (a) to slaver like a child (b) to be foolish
(c) to speak like an idiot (d) to talk nonsense

126. Ecstasy

- (a) a state of temporary mental alienation
(b) altered or diminished consciousness
(c) excessive joy
(d) exalted feeling

127. Edifice

- (a) pride (b) imposing building
(c) strength (d) beauty

128. Edacious

- (a) given to eating (b) gluttonous
(c) fond of eating (d) greedy for food

129. Effeminate

- (a) womanish (b) unmanly
(c) weak (d) voluptuous

130. Effete

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) exhausted | (b) degenerate |
| (c) decadent | (d) become barren |

131. Effrontery

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (a) shameless insolence | (b) imprudence |
| (c) insolence | (d) defiance |

132. Egress

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) admittance | (b) exit |
| (c) crossing | (d) trespass |

133. Eke

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) to dilute | (b) to supplement |
| (c) to coax | (d) to irritate |

134. Embellish

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) employ | (b) arrange |
| (c) decorate | (d) design |

135. Embezzle

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) attract | (b) dazzle |
| (c) decorate | (d) misuse |

136. Empiric

- (a) one who experiments
- (b) one whose knowledge is got from experience only
- (c) a quack
- (d) not actually conversant with the subject

137. Emulate

- (a) strive to equal or excel
- (b) to rival successfully
- (c) to imitate
- (d) eager to rival

138. Encomium

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) very economic | (b) very high praise |
| (c) enlighten | (d) devotion |

139. Enthral

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) to captivate | (b) to imprison |
| (c) to banish | (d) to make known |

140. Entail

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| (a) to win | (b) to impose or result in |
| (c) to weaken | (d) to lag behind |

141. Envisage

- (a) to face
- (b) to seek
- (c) to foresee in imagination
- (d) to understand

142. Enunciate

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) to censure publicly | (b) to state formally |
| (c) to emphasize | (d) to promote |

143. Ennui

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| (a) a feeling of weariness | (b) langour |
| (c) boredom | (d) tired |

144. Equipose

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) equally balanced | (b) equilibrium |
| (c) equidistant | (d) midpoint |

145. Equivocal

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) open to doubt | (b) critical |
| (c) enquiring | (d) silent |

146. Erudite

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (a) recalcitrant | (b) reserved |
| (c) scholarly | (d) curious |

147. Eschew

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) imply | (b) avoid |
| (c) control | (d) prevent |

148. Evince

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) to show plainly | (b) to see clearly |
| (c) to be interested | (d) to perform |

149. Exacerbate

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) harass | (b) malign |
| (c) enhanced | (d) irritate |

150. Excruciating

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) chronic | (b) aggravated |
| (c) enraged | (d) acute |

151. Exigency

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) crisis | (b) emergency |
| (c) swiftness | (d) tenacity |

152. Explicit

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) sure | (b) determined |
| (c) definite | (d) deplorable |

153. Extricate

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) avoid | (b) devoid |
| (c) disentangle | (d) distance |

154. Expunge

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) to block out | (b) to borrow from |
| (c) to squeeze dry | (d) to forgive |

155. Exotic

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) foreign | (b) temperamental |
| (c) vain | (d) clear |

156. Expedite

- (a) to free from impediments
- (b) to hasten
- (c) to weaken the force of
- (d) to palliate

157. Extenuate

- (a) to lessen
- (b) to underrate
- (c) to weaken the force of
- (d) to palliate

158. Fabricate

- (a) oppose
- (b) make up
- (c) pretend
- (d) deceive

159. Fascinate

- (a) charm
- (b) encourage
- (c) employ
- (d) exchange

160. Fatality

- (a) final
- (b) falsehood
- (c) misfortune
- (d) neglect

161. Flagrant

- (a) widely scattered
- (b) poisonous
- (c) scandalous
- (d) absurd

162. Faux pas

- (a) fox-like
- (b) passage
- (c) furious
- (d) folly

163. Facient

- (a) facial
- (b) smooth
- (c) agent
- (d) humorous

164. Fecund

- (a) fertile
- (b) powerful
- (c) strange
- (d) pure

165. Ferocious

- (a) frightening
- (b) fierce
- (c) threatening
- (d) horrible

166. Feline

- (a) delicate
- (b) cat-like
- (c) very feminine
- (d) sleek

167. Fealty

- (a) feeling
- (b) truth
- (c) faculty
- (d) loyalty

168. Fixation

- (a) single-mindedness
- (b) obsession
- (c) inspiration
- (d) expression

169. Frugal

- (a) quiet
- (b) economical
- (c) shy
- (d) generous

170. Filum

- (a) cinema
- (b) silent film
- (c) thread
- (d) fulfil

171. Fissure

- (a) scar
- (b) leg bone
- (c) act of melting
- (d) crack

172. Fictitious

- (a) unreal
- (b) imaginary
- (c) obvious
- (d) factual

173. Frisk

- (a) fry
- (b) fly
- (c) gamble
- (d) gambol

174. Garish

- (a) beautifully decorated
- (b) hasty
- (c) bold
- (d) unpleasantly gaudy

175. Genre

- (a) giant
- (b) birth
- (c) style
- (d) gear

176. Glabrous

- (a) gloomy
- (b) gaseous
- (c) bald
- (d) gall

177. Gladiator

- (a) blissful
- (b) gradual
- (c) trained fighter
- (d) flier

178. Gird

- (a) to honour
- (b) to prod
- (c) to prepare for action
- (d) to shackle

179. Gourmand

- (a) excessive eater
- (b) strength
- (c) clumsy person
- (d) special dish

180. Grand

- (a) optimistic
- (b) impressive
- (c) generous
- (d) handsome

181. Grubby

- (a) dirty
- (b) rinse
- (c) grasping
- (d) grit

182. Grandeur

- (a) high flown
- (b) decoration
- (c) magnificence
- (d) impression

183. Grandiose

- (a) high (b) imposing
(c) inspiring (d) attractive

184. Habitat

- (a) habits (b) home
(c) area (d) locality

185. Handicap

- (a) hindrance (b) annoyance
(c) disability (d) deformity

186. Havoc

- (a) heighten (b) hinder
(c) destruction (d) terrify

187. Hazard

- (a) jarring noise (b) blockade
(c) hindrance (d) risk

188. Hackneyed

- (a) chopped (b) cheerful
(c) chortle (d) banal

189. Halidom

- (a) sanctity (b) holiday
(c) present (d) hell

190. Histrionic

- (a) theatrical (b) historically
(c) talented (d) deceive

191. Hovel

- (a) cry (b) heave
(c) outhouse (d) aircraft

192. Hum-drum

- (a) noisy (b) chaotic
(c) dull (d) harassing

193. Ideograph

- (a) symbol (b) data
(c) opinion (d) imagination

194. Impetuous

- (a) hasty (b) stimulating
(c) erratic (d) disrespectful

195. Impetus

- (a) courage (b) impatience
(c) arrogance (d) driving energy

196. Impeach

- (a) accuse (b) to remove from office
(c) to slander (d) to put in jail

197. Impasse

- (a) unpassable (b) insurmountable
(c) hurdle (d) deadlock

198. Incense

- (a) to worship (b) to enrage
(c) to stimulate (d) to inhale

199. Infringe

- (a) to encroach (b) to surround
(c) to decorate (d) to limit

200. Ingenuous

- (a) skillful (b) intelligent
(c) artless (d) genius

201. Inexorable

- (a) angry (b) liable
(c) exit (d) relentless

202. Inquisition

- (a) punishment (b) long speech
(c) thorough investigation (d) curiosity

203. Invidious

- (a) deceptive (b) malicious
(c) hypercritical (d) stealthy

204. Insinuate

- (a) pierce (b) sinful
(c) suggest (d) low

205. Incubus

- (a) interior (b) nightmare
(c) apparatus (d) imposing

206. Inordinate

- (a) unruly (b) disorderly
(c) excessive (d) elusive

207. Inscrutable

- (a) mysterious (b) insurmountable
(c) dull (d) impenetrable

208. Instigate

- (a) involve (b) interpret
(c) unhinge (d) incite

209. Intimidate

- (a) mislead (b) misplace
(c) frighten (d) demoralize

210. Jubilant

- (a) joyful (b) excited
(c) triumphant (d) enticing

211. Jocose

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) merry | (b) fat |
| (c) clumsy | (d) foolish |

212. Knit

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) weave | (b) mix |
| (c) knot | (d) rugged |

213. Knoll

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) nil | (b) negative |
| (c) merit | (d) mound |

214. Labyrinth

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| (a) bewildering maze | (b) tunnel |
| (c) temple | (d) tomb |

215. Levitate

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) float | (b) impose |
| (c) levity | (d) invite |

216. Lave

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) wash | (b) impose |
| (c) jest | (d) stream |

217. Lectern

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) latticed | (b) tasselled |
| (c) singing desk | (d) plait |

218. Lenitive

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) lying | (b) pulse-live |
| (c) nitwit | (d) soothing |

219. Leonine

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) lotion | (b) lying |
| (c) lion like | (d) submissive |

220. Lecherous

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) salacious | (b) salty |
| (c) smooth | (d) polite |

221. Literatus

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| (a) emblem | (b) highly educated |
| (c) novel | (d) award |

222. Luscious

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) lasting | (b) shining |
| (c) attractive | (d) trivial |

223. Lucid

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) sensational | (b) lucky |
| (c) melodious | (d) detailed |

224. Lucrative

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) attractive | (b) profitable |
| (c) thoughtful | (d) ordeal |

225. Machinations

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) mechanical | (b) mobilising |
| (c) scheming | (d) moralising |

226. Macabre

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) memorable | (b) mysterious |
| (c) gruesome | (d) hateful |

227. Magnanimous

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) magnified | (b) mobilize |
| (c) essential | (d) generous |

228. Malevolent

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) spiteful | (b) horrible |
| (c) treacherous | (d) tricky |

229. Manoeuvre

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (a) mobilize | (b) planned movement |
| (c) mystify | (d) miniature |

230. Mete

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Meet | (b) give |
| (c) receive | (d) measure |

231. Meagre

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) abundant | (b) scanty |
| (c) heapful | (d) copious |

232. Model

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) parade | (b) procession |
| (c) paradigm | (d) idle |

233. Nadir

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) height | (b) lowest point |
| (c) nullify | (d) hopeless |

234. Nag

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) praise highly | (b) find fault with continuously |
| (c) deceive | (d) frustration |

235. Narcotic

- | |
|---|
| (a) that which produces total insensibility |
| (b) that which frustrates |
| (c) annoying |
| (d) fulfilling |

236. Nescience

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) knowledgeable | (b) absence of knowledge |
| (c) noncommittal | (d) numbness |

237. Nefarious

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) wicked | (b) outrageous |
| (c) untiring | (d) abiding |

238. Nemesis

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) outcome | (b) deserved fate |
| (c) devoid | (d) reward |

239. Nonplussed

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) beyond control | (b) unlawful |
| (c) harmful | (d) completely puzzled. |

240. Nostalgia

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) nauseous | (b) repulsive |
| (c) home-sickness | (d) hopelessness |

241. Nurture

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) dependence | (b) training |
| (c) temperament | (d) rumination |

242. Obdurate

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (a) stubborn | (b) unconvinced |
| (c) harmful | (d) inconvenient |

243. Obese

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) jolly | (b) very bright |
| (c) very fat | (d) rigorous |

244. Obfuscate

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) abandon | (b) annoy |
| (c) defy | (d) bewilder |

245. Obviate

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) get rid of | (b) frustrate |
| (c) impede | (d) assure |

246. Odious

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) enhanced | (b) hateful |
| (c) attentive | (d) foul smelling |

247. Officious

- (a) dealing with office work
 (b) office routine
 (c) too eager to help or advise
 (d) to hinder smooth working

248. Ominous

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) pleasant | (b) threatening |
| (c) promising | (d) luring |

249. Onerous

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) honourable | (b) inquiring |
| (c) burdensome | (d) benign |

250. Opprobrious

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) abusive | (b) opportunist |
| (c) autocratic | (d) insensitive |

251. Perpetuate

- (a) to cause to last indefinitely
 (b) to enter into
 (c) to pass through
 (d) to perform

252. Pontificate

- (a) to speak authoritatively
 (b) to raise to higher office
 (c) to act clumsily
 (d) to constitute

253. Prolific

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| (a) skilful | (b) swift |
| (c) fertile | (d) wearisomely verbose |

254. Profess

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) to become expert at | (b) to proclaim |
| (c) to foretell | (d) to enlarge |

255. Prodigious

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) enormous | (b) extravagant |
| (c) persistent | (d) powerful |

256. Propitiate

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) to yield | (b) to encourage |
| (c) to fawn upon | (d) to appease |

257. Quay

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| (a) take | (b) wharf |
| (c) bay | (d) mouth of a river |

258. Quagmire

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) rugged cliff | (b) bay |
| (c) fog | (d) whirlpool |

259. Quench

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) to extinguish | (b) to kindle |
| (c) to make silent | (d) to saturate |

260. Quintessence

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) over-fussiness | (b) good taste |
| (c) purest part | (d) vanity |

261. Quash

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) to suppress | (b) to slacken |
| (c) to press into pulp | (d) to splinter |

262. Replenish

- (a) to spread around (b) to fulfill
 (c) to indulge
 (d) to provide a new supply for

263. Recapitulate

- (a) to recover properly
- (b) to sum up
- (c) to repeat oneself tiresomely
- (d) to surrender again

264. Reckless

- (a) irresponsible
- (b) without fault
- (c) hopeless
- (d) wicked

265. Rhetorical

- (a) convincing
- (b) pleading
- (c) satirical
- (d) designed for showy oratorical effect

266. Reticence

- (a) modesty
- (b) caution
- (c) tendency
- (d) garrulous

267. Riddle

- (a) to entangle
- (b) to question
- (c) to explain
- (d) to fill with holes

268. Sagacious

- (a) excessively grasping
- (b) truthful
- (c) lustful
- (d) discerning

269. Siesta

- (a) farm
- (b) carnival
- (c) East Indian Market
- (d) afternoon nap

270. Solicit

- (a) to command
- (b) to worry
- (c) to sympathize with
- (d) to ask for

271. Spurious

- (a) pertaining to heraldry
- (b) stubborn
- (c) angry
- (d) not genuine

272. Splay

- (a) to slash
- (b) to spread out
- (c) to split in two
- (d) to unsex

273. Supercilious

- (a) foolish
- (b) shallow-minded
- (c) scornfully superior
- (d) aggressive

274. Stringent

- (a) shrinking
- (b) long drawn out
- (c) sarcastic
- (d) severe

275. Tactile

- (a) considerate

- (b) sharp

- (c) pertaining to the organs of touch

- (d) strong

276. Tantalize

- (a) to delay
- (b) to tease
- (c) to flatter
- (d) to puzzle

277. Temporal

- (a) mild
- (b) holy
- (c) worldly
- (d) angry

278. Thwart

- (a) to strike vigorously
- (b) to enrage
- (c) to injure
- (d) to frustrate

279. Topography

- (a) art of painting
- (b) physical features of a region
- (c) soil chemistry
- (d) signalling by light

280. Tour-de-force

- (a) long journey
- (b) feat of skill
- (c) spectacle
- (d) show of force

281. Triumph

- (a) defeat
- (b) joy
- (c) victory
- (d) happiness

282. Truculent

- (a) tenacity
- (b) aggressive
- (c) inhuman
- (d) without pity

283. Tumultuous

- (a) trembling
- (b) tricky
- (c) disorderly
- (d) travelling

284. Turbid

- (a) confused
- (b) tight
- (c) daunting
- (d) puzzling

285. Turmoil

- (a) upheaval
- (b) agitation
- (c) terrible
- (d) noisy

286. Turpitude

- (a) audacity
- (b) opaqueness
- (c) wickedness
- (d) defiance

287. Tutelage

- (a) guardianship
- (b) following
- (c) teachings
- (d) worship

288. Twaddle

- (a) turn around (b) foolish talk
(c) to face squarely (d) to evade an issue

289. Tyrannize

- (a) rule cruelly and unjustly
(b) behave selfishly
(c) shout at somebody
(d) preside

290. Unanimous

- (a) showing complete agreement
(b) lack of interest
(c) undecided
(d) unconquered

291. Uncanny

- (a) unable to (b) mysterious
(c) untiring (d) wild

292. Unbecoming

- (a) unable to achieve (b) unlikely to be understood
(c) not suitable (d) tiresome

293. Usurp

- (a) acquire (b) achieve
(c) acquire wrongfully (d) capture

294. Vacillate

- (a) waver (b) to shake violently
(c) to feel elated (d) to lose control

295. Vanquish

- (a) threaten (b) terrify
(c) defeat (d) deceive

296. Venerate

- (a) regard suspiciously
(b) regard humorously
(c) regard with deep respect
(d) worship

297. Waft

- (a) to dream (b) to move gracefully
(c) to pass by (d) to convey by floating

298. Wrought

- (a) made or fashioned (b) broken
(c) complicated (d) strengthened

299. Wreak

- (a) to twist
(b) to emit an unpleasant odour
(c) to inflict
(d) to sweat

300. Wrest

- (a) take violently away (b) impose
(c) to warn (d) to jerk violently

301. Whit

- (a) grain (b) least
(c) adorn (d) amour

302. Wrath

- (a) happiness (b) anger
(c) doom (d) apply

303. Yearning

- (a) pleasing (b) strong desire
(c) least possible (d) modified

304. Yield

- (a) give in (b) obstruct
(c) prevent (d) prolong

305. Yokel

- (a) horn (b) plough
(c) rustic (d) devoid

306. Yonder

- (a) past (b) over there
(c) beyond (d) after

307. Zap

- (a) guild (b) mourn
(c) mystify (d) defeat

308. Zeal

- (a) enthusiasm (b) lukewarm
(c) unwilling (d) pleasure

309. Zenith

- (a) low (b) depth
(c) highest point (d) defeat

310. Zest

- (a) energy (b) weakness
(c) gain (d) gusto

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (a)	10. (b)
11. (d)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (a)	20. (c)
21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (b)	24. (b)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (d)	28. (c)	29. (b)	30. (a)
31. (c)	32. (d)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (b)	36. (d)	37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (a)	40. (a)
41. (b)	42. (c)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (c)	46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (a)	49. (b)	50. (d)
51. (b)	52. (c)	53. (d)	54. (c)	55. (b)	56. (b)	57. (d)	58. (d)	59. (d)	60. (d)
61. (a)	62. (d)	63. (b)	64. (c)	65. (a)	66. (b)	67. (d)	68. (c)	69. (a)	70. (b)
71. (a)	72. (b)	73. (b)	74. (c)	75. (d)	76. (a)	77. (a)	78. (c)	79. (b)	80. (c)
81. (a)	82. (a)	83. (b)	84. (c)	85. (a)	86. (a)	87. (d)	88. (d)	89. (b)	90. (a)
91. (a)	92. (a)	93. (a)	94. (a)	95. (b)	96. (c)	97. (b)	98. (b)	99. (c)	100. (c)
101. (d)	102. (b)	103. (a)	104. (a)	105. (a)	106. (d)	107. (a)	108. (c)	109. (a)	110. (b)
111. (a)	112. (a)	113. (b)	114. (a)	115. (b)	116. (b)	117. (b)	118. (a)	119. (a)	120. (d)
121. (d)	122. (a)	123. (b)	124. (c)	125. (d)	126. (d)	127. (b)	128. (b)	129. (a)	130. (a)
131. (a)	132. (b)	133. (b)	134. (c)	135. (d)	136. (a)	137. (a)	138. (b)	139. (c)	140. (b)
141. (c)	142. (b)	143. (a)	144. (b)	145. (a)	146. (c)	147. (b)	148. (a)	149. (b)	150. (d)
151. (b)	152. (c)	153. (a)	154. (a)	155. (a)	156. (b)	157. (a)	158. (b)	159. (a)	160. (c)
161. (c)	162. (d)	163. (c)	164. (a)	165. (b)	166. (b)	167. (d)	168. (b)	169. (b)	170. (c)
171. (d)	172. (a)	173. (d)	174. (d)	175. (c)	176. (c)	177. (c)	178. (c)	179. (a)	180. (b)
181. (a)	182. (a)	183. (b)	184. (b)	185. (c)	186. (c)	187. (d)	188. (d)	189. (a)	190. (a)
191. (c)	192. (c)	193. (a)	194. (a)	195. (d)	196. (a)	197. (d)	198. (b)	199. (a)	200. (c)
201. (d)	202. (c)	203. (b)	204. (c)	205. (b)	206. (c)	207. (a)	208. (d)	209. (c)	210. (a)
211. (a)	212. (a)	213. (d)	214. (a)	215. (a)	216. (a)	217. (c)	218. (d)	219. (c)	220. (a)
221. (b)	222. (c)	223. (a)	224. (b)	225. (c)	226. (c)	227. (d)	228. (a)	229. (b)	230. (d)
231. (b)	232. (c)	233. (b)	234. (b)	235. (a)	236. (b)	237. (a)	238. (b)	239. (d)	240. (c)
241. (b)	242. (a)	243. (c)	244. (d)	245. (a)	246. (b)	247. (c)	248. (b)	249. (c)	250. (a)
251. (d)	252. (d)	253. (c)	254. (b)	255. (a)	256. (d)	257. (d)	258. (c)	259. (a)	260. (c)
261. (a)	262. (d)	263. (b)	264. (a)	265. (d)	266. (c)	267. (d)	268. (d)	269. (d)	270. (d)
271. (d)	272. (b)	273. (c)	274. (d)	275. (c)	276. (b)	277. (c)	278. (d)	279. (b)	280. (b)
281. (c)	282. (b)	283. (c)	284. (a)	285. (b)	286. (c)	287. (a)	288. (b)	289. (a)	290. (a)
291. (b)	292. (c)	293. (c)	294. (a)	295. (c)	296. (c)	297. (d)	298. (a)	299. (c)	300. (a)
301. (b)	302. (b)	303. (b)	304. (a)	305. (c)	306. (b)	307. (d)	308. (a)	309. (c)	310. (d)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 2

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. EAGER

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Clever | (b) Enthusiastic |
| (c) Curious | (d) Devoted |

2. PLACID

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| (a) Clear | (b) Calm |
| (c) Enjoyable | (d) Dull |

3. COMMEMORATE

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Boast | (b) Remember |
| (c) Manipulate | (d) Harmonise |

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 4. DEIFY | (a) Face | (b) Worship |
| | (c) Flatter | (d) Challenge |
| 5. AMENITIES | (a) Pageantries | (b) Privileges |
| | (c) Facilities | (d) Courtesies |
| 6. DISPARITY | (a) Injustice | (b) Unlikeness |
| | (c) Partiality | (d) Distortion |
| 7. BARBARIAN | (a) Arrogant | (b) Impolite |
| | (c) Uncivilised | (d) Unkind |
| 8. LETHAL | (a) Unlawful | (b) Deadly |
| | (c) Sluggish | (d) Smooth |
| 9. SERENE | (a) Solemn | (b) Meak |
| | (c) Delicate | (d) Calm |
| 10. GRUESOME | (a) Hateful | (b) Painful |
| | (c) Tragic | (d) Frightful |
| 11. SECURE | (a) Secret | (b) Comfortable |
| | (c) Safe | (d) Independent |
| 12. TYRANNY | (a) Misrule | (b) Power |
| | (c) Madness | (d) Cruelty |
| 13. OBLIGATORY | (a) Useful | (b) Required |
| | (c) Stubborn | (d) Agreeable |
| 14. CONNOISSEUR | (a) Ignorant | (b) Interpreter |
| | (c) Delinquent | (d) Lover of art |
| 15. IMPETUOUS | (a) Violent | (b) Resourceful |
| | (c) Pleasing | (d) Rash |
| 16. NEBULOUS | (a) Tiny | (b) Vague |
| | (c) Insignificant | (d) Inadequate |
| 17. WRATH | (a) Jealousy | (b) Hatred |
| | (c) Anger | (d) Violence |
| 18. ABANDON | (a) Abscond | (b) Discontinue |
| | (c) Neglect | (d) Condense |
| 19. BASHFUL | (a) Vigilant | (b) Confident |
| | (c) Shy | (d) Hopeful |
| 20. GARNER | (a) Distribute | (b) Decorate |
| | (c) Preserve | (d) Collect |
| 21. LETHARGY | (a) Laxity | (b) Impassivity |
| | (c) Serenity | (d) Listlessness |
| 22. VERATE | (a) Scold | (b) Judge |
| | (c) Downgrade | (d) Deny |
| 23. MORIBUND | (a) Stagnant | (b) Gloomy |
| | (c) Dying | (d) Superfluous |
| 24. REBATE | (a) Loss | (b) Refund |
| | (c) Compensation | (d) Discount |
| 25. BEMOAN | (a) Lament | (b) Soothe |
| | (c) Denounce | (d) Loathe |
| 26. SPITE | (a) Concern | (b) Admiration |
| | (c) Malice | (d) Indifference |
| 27. PROLIFIC | (a) Plenty | (b) Competent |
| | (c) Fertile | (d) Predominant |
| 28. DEBILITATE | (a) Weaken | (b) Attack |
| | (c) Surmount | (d) Destroy |
| 29. AFFABLE | (a) Friendly | (b) Cheerful |
| | (c) Helpful | (d) Neutral |
| 30. WHIM | (a) Fancy | |
| | (b) Clumsy | |
| | (c) Desire | |
| | (d) Strange behavior | |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (a) |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 3

Directions : Pick up the correct synonyms for each of the following words.

1. AFFLUENT

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (a) Prosperous | (b) Poor |
| (c) Talkative | (d) Close |

2. INFREQUENT

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (a) Never | (b) Usual |
| (c) Rare | (d) Sometimes |

3. MASSACRE

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) Stab | (b) Slaughter |
| (c) Murder | (d) Assassinate |

4. BELITTLE

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a) Diminish | (b) Mock |
| (c) Disparage | (d) Scoff |

5. DISTINGUISH

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) Darken | (b) Abolish |
| (c) Differentiate | (d) Confuse |

6. ACCUSE

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Absolve | (b) Exonerate |
| (c) Vindicate | (d) Impeach |

7. RECOVER

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Recoup | (b) Revive |
| (c) Heal | (d) Return |

8. ADMONISH

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Threaten | (b) Praise |
| (c) Appeal | (d) Support |

8. GRATIFY

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) Frank | (b) Appreciate |
| (c) Pacify | (d) Indulge |

10. BOUNTY

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Donation | (b) Gift |
| (c) Pleasure | (d) Reward |

11. BASH

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Strike | (b) Neglect |
| (c) Ignore | (d) Embrace |

12. YOB

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Annoyed | (b) Intelligent |
| (c) Humble | (d) Aggressive |

13. APOGEE

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Climax | (b) Beginning |
| (c) Middle | (d) Bottom |

14. MOROSE

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) Gloomy | (b) Diseased |
| (c) Calm | (d) Disappointed |

15. ADVERSITY

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Crisis | (b) Misfortune |
| (c) Failure | (d) Helplessness |

16. CANDID

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (a) Rude | (b) Impertinent |
| (c) Blunt | (d) Frank |

17. STUBBORN

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Easy | (b) Obstinate |
| (c) Willing | (d) Pliable |

18. APPAREL

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Appearance | (b) Clothing |
| (c) Confidence | (d) Manner |

19. EFFACE

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Wipe out | (b) Weaken |
| (c) Insult | (d) Repair |

20. BLITHE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Graceful | (b) Joyous |
| (c) Giddy | (d) Other worldly |

21. ERRAND

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Foolishness | (b) Mission |
| (c) Misadventure | (d) Error |

22. STAID

- (a) Depressive (b) Sedate
(c) Backward (d) Dull

23. PERILOUS

- (a) Uncertain (b) Agreeable
(c) Talkative (d) Dangerous

24. LAVISH

- (a) Profuse (b) Showy
(c) Gay (d) Carefree

25. ELICIT

- (a) Induce (b) Extract
(c) Divulge (d) Instil

26. INVIDIOUS

- (a) Weak (b) Unpopular
(c) Flourishing (d) Starving

27. DAWDLE

- (a) Assess (b) Evaluate
(c) Fickle (d) Loiter

28. NIGGARD

- (a) Miser (b) Loyal
(c) Divine (d) Shrewd

29. PLACATE

- (a) Pity (b) Embroil
(c) Appease (d) Amuse

30. SUPERVENE

- (a) Ensue
(b) Interfere
(c) Displace
(d) Precede

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 4

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. MAJESTIC

- (a) Attractive (b) Extraordinary
(c) Grand (d) Interesting

2. TARNISH

- (a) Ornate (b) Blemish
(c) Destroy (d) Scrub

3. ARTIFACT

- (a) Synthetic (b) Man-made
(c) Natural (d) Exact-copy

4. VESTIGE

- (a) Invention (b) Example
(c) Evidence (d) Experiment

5. OGLE

- (a) Complain (b) Mix

- (c) Separate

- (d) Stare

6. TRIUMPH

- (a) Joy (b) Excitement
(c) Gain (d) Victory

7. DEplete

- (a) Destroy (b) Finish
(c) Exhaust (d) Vanish

8. APPORTIONMENT

- (a) Allotment (b) Bestowal
(c) Delivery (d) Presentation

9. LUDICROUS

- (a) Absurd (b) Clear
(c) Simple (d) Dismal

10. NEMESIS

- (a) Victory (b) Adventure
(c) Reward (d) Punishment

11. BAULK

- (a) Identify (b) Prevent
(c) Encourage (d) Verify

12. FERRY

- (a) Bargain (b) Celebrate
(c) Transport (d) Down

13. LOQUACIOUS

- (a) Sad (b) Secretive
(c) Quiet (d) Talkative

14. TEDIOUS

- (a) Painful (b) Troublesome
(c) Lengthy (d) Tiresome

15. CELIBATE

- (a) Saint (b) Widower
(c) Bachelor (d) Teetotaler

16. DEARTH

- (a) Decrease (b) Loss
(c) Reduction (d) Scarcity

17. DELETERIOUS

- (a) Morose (b) Devious
(c) Harmful (d) Remorseful

18. ELUDE

- (a) Confuse (b) Dodge
(c) Despair (d) Mislead

19. DOCILE

- (a) Stubborn (b) Stupid
(c) Gentle (d) Vague

20. PAROCHIAL

- (a) Reluctant (b) Narrow-minded
(c) Troublesome (d) Gloomy

21. RESILIENT

- (a) Flexible (b) Proud
(c) Separable (d) Rigid

22. DUBIOUS

- (a) Straight (b) Sincere
(c) Zigzag (d) Doubtful

23. CAVIL

- (a) Appreciate (b) Amuse
(c) Quibble (d) Munch

24. EQUIVOCAL

- (a) Quarrelsome (b) Feasible
(c) Ambiguous (d) Reasonable

25. ASPERITY

- (a) Harshness (b) Hope
(c) Slander (d) Trouble

26. CONCISE

- (a) Strong (b) Solid
(c) Brief (d) Small

27. TRADUCE

- (a) Harden (b) Force
(c) Build (d) Betray

28. INFERNAL

- (a) Hateful (b) Exciting
(c) Devilish (d) Damaging

29. REPRISAL

- (a) Appreciation (b) Retaliation
(c) Assessment (d) Compensation

30. FESTAL

- (a) Serious (b) Sad
(c) Merry (d) Noisy

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 5

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. ADEPT

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Intelligent | (b) Sufficient |
| (c) Proficient | (d) Professional |

2. LURID

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Happy | (b) Abundant |
| (c) Bright | (d) Shocking |

3. ADMONITION

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) Warning | (b) Pardon |
| (c) Amazement | (d) Award |

4. ONEROUS

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Difficult | (b) Awesome |
| (c) Burdensome | (d) Dutiful |

5. APPLAUD

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Flatter | (b) Pray |
| (c) Praise | (d) Request |

6. STRINGENT

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Tense | (b) Stringy |
| (c) Strict | (d) Causing to shrink |

7. HUMBUG

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Deceit | (b) Desire |
| (c) Craving | (d) Illusion |

8. ENTANGLE

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Confuse | (b) Trap |
| (c) Perplex | (d) Submerge |

9. APPRAISAL

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Estimation | (b) Praise |
| (c) Approval | (d) Investigation |

10. EXOTIC

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Beautiful | (b) Colourful |
| (c) Excellent | (d) Unusual |

11. ESTRANGE

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (a) Puzzling | (b) Endanger |
| (c) Alienate | (d) Miscalculate |

12. WHIMPER

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) Prevent | (b) Cry |
| (c) Instigate | (d) Pacify |

13. HARASS

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Grieve | (b) Injure |
| (c) Excite | (d) Annoy |

14. OBEISANCE

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Insult | (b) Obedience |
| (c) Indifference | (d) Disrespect |

15. LUMINARY

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Bright | (b) Lightning |
| (c) Famous | (d) Dashing |

16. GADFLY

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Horror | (b) Nuisance |
| (c) Gain | (d) Blessing |

17. PERDIFY

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Debauchery | (b) Deceit |
| (c) Treachery | (d) Conceit |

18. MASTICATE

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Devour | (b) Drink |
| (c) Chew | (d) Swallow |

19. RENEGADE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Rebel | (b) Substitute |
| (c) Informer | (d) Reformer |

20. BLUSTER

- | |
|--------------|
| (a) Abuse |
| (b) Tolerate |
| (c) Suffer |
| (d) Threat |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) |

3

CHAPTER

ANTONYMS

An antonym is often defined as a word that is contrary in meaning to another; **Hot** is the antonym of **cold**. Remember that an antonym must be in the same part of speech in which the given word is.

Also the answer should be in the same tense form in which the key-word is. The correct answer is that which is similar in voice to the key-word.

Examples :

The correct antonym of Fidelity is disloyalty and not disloyal because fidelity and disloyalty are in the same part of speech the noun while disloyal is the adjective.

1. **Abandon** — continue, pursue, remain, carry on.
2. **Above** — below, down, under.
3. **Abolish** — confirm, uphold, promote, encourage.
4. **Ability** — incompetence, disability, incapacity.
5. **Abridge** — enlarge, prolong, expand, magnify.
6. **Absolve** — punish, chastise, castigate, penalise.
7. **Absurd** — wise, rational, sensible, reasonable.
8. **Abundance** — lack, dearth, shortage, want.
9. **Accumulate** — distribute, dissipate, scatter, spread.
10. **Acquit** — charge, blame, accuse, involve.
11. **Adapt** — differ, misfit, disagree, irregularise.
12. **Admiration** — hate, condemnation.
13. **Ample** — meagre, scanty, insufficient, limited.
14. **Amuse** — annoy, tire, bore.
15. **Atrocious** — noble, excellent, worthy, laudable.
16. **Attract** — reject, repulse, repel, rebuff.
17. **Awareness** — ignorance, innocence, foolishness.
18. **Awake** — dormant, asleep, latent, slumbering.
19. **Backward** — forward, advance, onward, prompt.
20. **Beautiful** — loathsome, horrible, ugly.
21. **Before** — after, subsequently, succeeding.
22. **Beg** — challenge, claim, demand, contend.
23. **Belief** — disbelief, suspicion, misgiving, distrust.
24. **Benevolence** — malice, venom, enmity, hatred.

25. **Beseech** — challenge, insist, demand, contend.
26. **Bewilder** — illuminate, edify, enlighten.
27. **Bitter** — mellow, genial, sugary, sweet.
28. **Blame** — extol, praise, applaud, compliment.
29. **Bliss** — sorrow, affliction, woe, distress.
30. **Bold** — fearful, diffident, timid, afraid.
31. **Breed** — annihilate, murder, destroy, kill.
32. **Brutal** — humane, tender, compassionate, merciful.
33. **Bright** — opaque, cloudy, dull, tarnished.
34. **Brief** — diffuse, verbose, long, detailed.
35. **Busy** — inactive, indolent, lazy, idle.
36. **Calamity** — fortune, peace, happiness, joy.
37. **Calm** — excite, perturb, agitate, disturb.
38. **Cancel** — confirm, establish, endorse, ratify.
39. **Careless** — cautious, thoughtful, vigilant, attentive.
40. **Certain** — ambiguous, dubious, obscure, uncertain.
41. **Charm** — repulse, repel, deter, rebuff.
42. **Cheap** — expensive, costly, dear, worthy.
43. **Cheerful** — torpid, lifeless, inert, sluggish.
44. **Claim** — renounce, forego, waive, drop.
45. **Coarse** — elegant, polite, cultured, refined.
46. **Cold** — fiery, tepid, warm, scalding.
47. **Cooperative** — rebellious, individual.
48. **Competent** — incompetent, inefficient, weak.
49. **Company** — individual, isolated, alone, single.
50. **Compliment** — criticism, censure, disapprobation.
51. **Confide** — suspect, doubt, apprehend, distrust.
52. **Dainty** — coarse, vulgar, crude, rough.
53. **Decide** — hesitate, vacillate, waver, falter.
54. **Defeat** — triumph, vanquish, prevail, win.
55. **Delicacy** — roughness, robustness, crudeness, heaviness.
56. **Delight** — grief, anguish, displeasure, sorrow.
57. **Deny** — verify, confirm, comply, endorse.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|-----------------|---|--|
| 58. Desire | — | detest, hate, despite, loathe. | 101. Just | — | unfair, partial, biased, prejudiced. |
| 59. Deviate | — | abide, persist, converge, perpetuate. | 102. Kind | — | cruel, hard, callous, harsh. |
| 60. Diligent | — | idle, slack, slothful, lazy. | 103. Kill | — | create, produce, originate. |
| 61. Disclose | — | conceal, veil, cloak, suppress. | 104. Lasting | — | transient, transitory, evanescent. |
| 62. Disgust | — | please, delight, charm, gratify. | 105. Lead | — | mislead, misguide, misdirect, deceive. |
| 63. Dishonest | — | reliable, just, fair, trustworthy. | 106. Liberty | — | service, bondage, submission, slavery. |
| 64. Dispute | — | consent, comply, agree, accede. | 107. Loyalty | — | disloyalty, perfidy, treachery. |
| 65. Dutiful | — | defiant, seditious, rebellious. | 108. Majestic | — | insignificant, paltry, abject. |
| 66. Enchanted | — | disgusted, repulsed, nauseated. | 109. Malice | — | charity, benevolence, humanity. |
| 67. Encourage | — | discourage, depress, dishearten. | 110. Mild | — | savage, wild, fierce, ferocious. |
| 68. Endanger | — | protect, defend, shield, safeguard. | 111. Miserable | — | joyous, happy, cheerful, blissful. |
| 69. Entice | — | rebuff, repel, defer, repulse. | 112. Modern | — | old, ancient, obsolete, primitive. |
| 70. Error | — | accuracy, verify, exactitude. | 113. Modest | — | arrogant, haughty, proud, disdainful. |
| 71. Establish | — | destroy, demolish. | 114. Muscular | — | feeble, weak, frail, infirm. |
| 72. Evasion | — | defence, reply, rejoinder, response. | 115. Narrow | — | wide, spacious, broad, extensive. |
| 73. Everlasting | — | transitory, passing, transient, temporal. | 116. Neat | — | untidy, disorderly, slovenly, unkempt. |
| 74. Expand | — | contract, condense, curtail, reduce. | 117. Nervous | — | bold, fearless, valiant, undaunted. |
| 75. Extra-ordinary | — | normal, ordinary, common, usual. | 118. Noisy | — | peaceful, quiet, placid. |
| 76. False | — | veritable, accurate, authentic, reliable. | 119. Notorious | — | reputable, famous, noted. |
| 77. Famous | — | obscure, notorious, unknown,
anonymous. | 120. Obedient | — | obstinate, disobedient, stubborn,
recalcitrant. |
| 78. Feeble | — | robust, strong, vigorous, brawny. | 121. Obstinate | — | docile, compliant, yielding, amenable. |
| 79. Fertile | — | infertile, sterile, arid, barren. | 122. Odd | — | ordinary, normal, commonplace. |
| 80. Flexible | — | rigid, stiff, austere, unbending. | 123. Oppose | — | aid, assist, encourage, support. |
| 81. Foe | — | ally, comrade, colleague, associate. | 124. Organise | — | disrupt, disintegrate, disarrange. |
| 82. Foolish | — | sane, wise, discreet, rational. | 125. Ordinary | — | unusual, rare, uncommon, queer. |
| 83. Generous | — | mean, stingy, miserly, parsimonious. | 126. Order | — | disorder, confusion, chaos, anarchy. |
| 84. Gloomy | — | merry, jolly, bright, jocund. | 127. Own | — | deny, renounce, disclaim. |
| 85. Graceful | — | awkward, ungainly, uncouth. | 128. Pacify | — | irritate, exasperate, provoke, annoy. |
| 86. Great | — | obscure, humble, unknown, trivial. | 129. Painful | — | soothing, pleasant, agreeable. |
| 87. Happiness | — | sorrow, sadness, grief, distress. | 130. Passionate | — | cold, impassive, torpid, phlegmatic. |
| 88. Hard | — | soft, flexible, pliable. | 131. Pathetic | — | funny, comic, ludicrous, farcical. |
| 89. Hasten | — | impede, retard, hinder, delay. | 132. Peculiar | — | natural, ordinary, usual, normal. |
| 90. Hatred | — | liking, love, adoration, affection. | 133. Peevish | — | cordial, jovial, genial, hearty. |
| 91. Hesitate | — | decide, resolve, settle, determine. | 134. Permanent | — | temporary, transient, fleeting. |
| 92. Horrible | — | agreeable, pleasant, delightful, charming. | 135. Persuade | — | deter, discourage, dissuade, restrain. |
| 93. Humble | — | vain, proud, brazen, immodest. | 136. Pleasant | — | offensive, obnoxious, horrible. |
| 94. Ignorant | — | cultured, educated, literate, knowledgeable. | 137. Please | — | offend, outrage, affront, injure. |
| 95. Impartial | — | partial, biased, unjust, unfair. | 138. Plenty | — | scanty, deficiency, dearth, lack. |
| 96. Impede | — | expedite, hasten, quicken, urge. | 139. Polite | — | rude, uncivil, churlish, insolent. |
| 97. Impulsive | — | cautious, heedful, thoughtful, wary. | 140. Praise | — | blame, censure, condemn, reprove. |
| 98. Innocent | — | wicked, guilty, criminal, culpable. | 141. Precious | — | cheap, useless. |
| 99. Irritate | — | calm, appease, soothe, pacify. | 142. Preserve | — | destroy, demolish, eradicate, desolate. |
| 100. Jolly | — | gloomy, dismal, unhappy, sad. | 143. Pretty | — | ugly, loathsome, uncomely. |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 144. Prevent | — help, assist, aid, abet. | 181. Tear | — repair, mend, rectify, restore. |
| 145. Pride | — modesty, humility, humbleness. | 182. Thin | — fat, corpulent, stout, obese. |
| 146. Profuse | — scanty, insufficient, meagre, limited. | 183. Thoughtful | — carefree, remiss, reckless. |
| 147. Sad | — cheerful, happy, joyous, mirthful. | 184. Tie | — unfasten, loosen, disconnect, unbind. |
| 148. Scanty | — profuse, ample, sufficient, abundant. | 185. Timid | — bold, courageous, unafraid. |
| 149. Scatter | — hoard, amass, store, accumulate. | 186. Torture | — allay, relief, ease, comfort. |
| 150. Scold | — compliment, praise, commend, applaud. | 187. Tough | — soft, tender, fragile, delicate, feeble. |
| 151. Scorn | — revere, respect, esteem, venerate. | 188. Tragic | — comic, farcical, propitious, amusing. |
| 152. Selfish | — generous, liberal, lavish, charitable. | 189. Trained | — unskilled, inefficient, clumsy, inexperienced. |
| 153. Serious | — gay, cheerful, jovial, merry. | 190. Treacherous | — faithful, loyal, reliable, devoted. |
| 154. Shocking | — pleasant, charming, delightful. | 191. True | — false, untrue, wrong, incorrect. |
| 155. Shy | — bold, confident, audacious, assuming. | 192. Trust | — doubt, distrust, suspicion, misgiving. |
| 156. Silence | — uproar, disorder, turmoil, noise. | 193. Tune | — disharmony, discord, dissonance. |
| 157. Similar | — different, dissimilar, diverse, differing. | 194. Try | — quit, leave, relinquish, drop. |
| 158. Simple | — complex, intricate, complicated. | 195. Typical | — unusual, singular, peculiar, abnormal. |
| 159. Sin | — virtue, integrity, purity, morality. | 196. Trouble | — relief, joy, luck, prosperity. |
| 160. Skilful | — clumsy, incompetent, awkward, unskilful. | 197. Trembling | — steady, firm, stable, still. |
| 161. Slander | — praise, laud, extol, applaud. | 198. Teacher | — student, pupil, disciple, learner. |
| 162. Slender | — plump, fat, buxom, stout. | 199. Tire | — revive, invigorate, refresh, relax. |
| 163. Slow | — active, alert, prompt, swift. | 200. Ugly | — lovely, beautiful, comely, gracious. |
| 164. Smooth | — uneven, rough. | 201. Universal | — sectional, factional, sectarian. |
| 165. Soft | — hard, inflexible, rigid, firm. | 202. Uncertain | — certain, definite, undoubted, indisputable. |
| 166. Soothe | — irritate, exasperate, provoke, agitate. | 203. Unfair | — just, fair, honest. |
| 167. Spiteful | — benign, benevolent, benignant, beneficent. | 204. Untidy | — neat, tidy, immaculate, smart. |
| 168. Steady | — irregular, inconsistent, unstable, fickle. | 205. Unusual | — usual, common, everyday, hackneyed. |
| 169. Stiff | — flexible, supple, lissom, elastic. | 206. Utility | — worthless, useless. |
| 170. Stimulate | — discourage, deter, dissuade, hinder. | 207. Urgent | — petty, trivial, insignificant. |
| 171. Stupid | — wise, sagacious, rational, sensible. | 208. Usual | — unusual, uncommon, rare, singular. |
| 172. Sublime | — ridiculous, comic, absurd, ludicrous. | 209. Vain | — modest, unassuming, unpretentious. |
| 173. Successful | — unlucky, unfortunate, disastrous. | 210. Valuable | — worthless, cheap, base. |
| 174. Sudden | — anticipated, gradual, progressive. | 211. Versatile | — steady, constant, permanent, invariable. |
| 175. Suppress | — excite, provoke, incite, agitate. | 212. Violent | — quiet, placid, peaceful, calm. |
| 176. Suspicious | — trustful, honest, straightforward. | 213. Wakeful | — lethargic, asleep, inactive. |
| 177. Systematic | — irregular, casual, occasional. | 214. Yield | — withhold, restrain, resist, withstand, oppose. |
| 178. Talkative | — taciturn, reserved, silent, mute. | 215. Zenith | — base, basis, nadir, bottom. |
| 179. Tame | — wild, savage, ferocious, untamed. | | |
| 180. Tasteless | — savoury, delicious, appetising. | | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Directions : Below are given some words followed by four answers. Tick the answer which you believe gives the opposite meaning of the word.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lewd | (a) lazy | (b) amusing |
| | (c) decent | (d) beautiful |
| 2. Gallantry | (a) brave | (b) cowardice |
| | (c) sharp | (d) hard |
| 3. Knave | (a) jester | (b) knight |
| | (c) bachelor | (d) gentleman |
| 4. Zest | (a) morose | (b) bright |
| | (c) intelligence | (d) irritation |
| 5. Impious | (a) holy | (b) mischievous |
| | (c) shrewd | (d) diplomatic |
| 6. Scurry | (a) to hurry or hasten | (b) to tremble |
| | (c) to be ashamed | (d) to languid |
| 7. Enigmatic | (a) displeased | (b) simple |
| | (c) short-sighted | (d) learned |
| 8. Sporadic | (a) epidemic | (b) stagnant |
| | (c) spontaneous | (d) regular |
| 9. Ascetic | (a) germ-free | (b) artistic |
| | (c) gloomy | (d) worldly |
| 10. Repugnant | (a) plain | (b) brutal |
| | (c) agreeable | (d) pungent |
| 11. Stigma | (a) obstinacy | (b) honour |
| | (c) disgrace | (d) vision |
| 12. Recoup | (a) to worsen | (b) to strengthen |
| | (c) to trap | (d) to recover |
| 13. Slacken | (a) to activate | (b) to quench |
| | (c) to delight | (d) to muse |
| 14. Irrevocable | (a) solid | (b) fast |
| | (c) transitional | (d) interruption |
| 15. Rotundity | (a) erect | (b) deviate |
| | (c) angular | (d) arch |
| 16. Scepticism | (a) doubt | (b) assent |
| | (c) confess | (d) gullibility |
| 17. Salient | (a) chief | (b) insignificant |
| | (c) lend | (d) supernatural |
| 18. Redundance | (a) paucity | (b) bare |
| | (c) rejection | (d) crucial |
| 19. Valorous | (a) discretion | (b) parasite |
| | (c) fascinating | (d) timid |
| 20. Indiscretion | (a) circumspection | (b) magnitude |
| | (c) inclination | (d) ambition |
| 21. Dexterous | (a) courageous | (b) dumb |
| | (c) clumsy | (d) empty |
| 22. Guile | (a) forsake | (b) innocence |
| | (c) paradox | (d) hard |
| 23. Facilitate | (a) to hinder | (b) to recommend |
| | (c) to serve | (d) to correct |
| 24. Opponent | (a) freedom | (b) liberation |
| | (c) restraint | (d) auxiliary |
| 25. Boisterous | (a) frenzied | (b) sobriety |
| | (c) casual | (d) harmful |

26. Complacency

- (a) worse (b) corrode
(c) destroy (d) dissatisfaction

27. Aggravate

- (a) humorous (b) soothing
(c) fragrance (d) painful

28. Exhilaration

- (a) modern (b) worthy
(c) despondency (d) elation

29. Pensive

- (a) penetrate (b) subject
(c) glum (d) jubilant

30. Adornment

- (a) blemish (b) perfect
(c) sincere (d) approve

31. Refinement

- (a) spotless (b) courage
(c) vulgarity (d) poverty

32. Optimism

- (a) dread (b) despair
(c) abandon (d) straightforward

33. Laud

- (a) to censure (b) to respect
(c) to connive (d) to descend

34. Reverence

- (a) rejection (b) disdain
(c) dislike (d) honour

35. Sycophant

- (a) psychic (b) elegant
(c) slanderer (d) arrangement

36. Ignominious

- (a) selfish (b) villain
(c) honorable (d) victorious

37. Magnanimous

- (a) dishonest (b) covetous
(c) gracious (d) faithful

38. Penitence

- (a) penniless (b) cowardice
(c) naughty (d) remorseless

39. Asceticism

- (a) gambler (b) austere
(c) sinister (d) debauchery

40. Famish

- (a) famous (b) pure
(c) devouring (d) mistake

41. Chastity

- (a) injustice (b) grossness
(c) discourage (d) enlighten

42. Purgatory

- (a) reward (b) flawless
(c) celestial (d) proximity

43. Veneration

- (a) sacrilege (b) static
(c) downfall (d) religious

44. Allegiance

- (a) accuse (b) confer
(c) violation (d) puny

45. Zenith

- (a) colossal (b) weak
(c) nadir (d) break

46. Aromatic

- (a) reeking (b) unscrupulous
(c) assist (d) mean

47. Augment

- (a) atone (b) decrease
(c) irregular (d) ugly

48. Ensnore

- (a) evade (b) recover
(c) active (d) to be ill at ease

49. Inimical

- (a) celebrity (b) friendly
(c) speedy (d) radiant

50. Inopportune

- (a) right (b) truthful
(c) harsh (d) timely or suitable

51. Toxic

- (a) harmless (b) swollen
(c) insulting (d) tonic

52. Titanic

- (a) early (b) puny
(c) silence (d) balance

53. Prolix

- (a) common (b) attractive
(c) short and crisp (d) bulging out

54. Penurious

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) painless | (b) expert |
| (c) great | (d) rich |

55. Pliable

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) tortuous | (b) inflexible |
| (c) childish | (d) suffocating |

56. Lucrative

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) happy | (b) illegal |
| (c) unprofitable | (d) unkempt |

57. Soft

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) blunt | (b) thin |
| (c) delicate | (d) stubborn |

58. Copious

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a) dearth | (b) stout |
| (c) nervous | (d) false |

59. Restive

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) restless | (b) relaxed |
| (c) deceitful | (d) grasping |

60. Puerility

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) strength | (b) manliness |
| (c) maturity | (d) calmness |

61. Harmony

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) dissonance | (b) shyness |
| (c) harmless | (d) falsehood |

62. Divulge

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) soiled | (b) clever |
| (c) conceal | (d) deplore |

63. Impair

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (a) strengthen | (b) injure |
| (c) repair | (d) spread |

64. Vacillation

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) withdrawal | (b) reasonable |
| (c) determination | (d) confusion |

65. Infuse

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) enforce | (b) extract |
| (c) enrich | (d) ignore |

66. Gawky

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) simple | (b) decorated |
| (c) distorted | (d) graceful |

67. Innocuous

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) innocent | (b) harmful |
| (c) definite | (d) homeless |

68. Vainglorious

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) glorified | (b) modest |
| (c) vain | (d) empty |

69. Fortitude

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) forgetfulness | (b) generosity |
| (c) cowardice | (d) simplicity |

70. Lassitude

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) shallowness | (b) weariness |
| (c) peace of mind | (d) alertness |

71. Jaded

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) rejected | (b) zestful |
| (c) wicked | (d) frank |

72. Transparent

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) covered | (b) opaque |
| (c) clear | (d) misty |

73. Coagulate

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| (a) thicken | (b) dissipate |
| (c) descend | (d) none of the above |

74. Poignant

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) sharp | (b) sweet |
| (c) dull | (d) bland |

75. Epochal

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) crucial | (b) suspicious |
| (c) insignificant | (d) stupendous |

76. Phrenetic

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) intense | (b) composed |
| (c) deteriorative | (d) eccentric |

77. Inchoate

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) terse | (b) implicit |
| (c) chaotic | (d) developed |

78. Fragmented

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (a) undivided or whole | (b) temporary |
| (c) crumbled | (d) partial |

79. Nascent

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) budding | (b) mature |
| (c) elderly | (d) initial |

80. Yearn

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (a) struggle | (b) stubborn |
| (c) loathe | (d) none of the above |

81. Harmony

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) discord | (b) similar |
| (c) peace | (d) differ |

82. Morbid

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) diseased | (b) languid |
| (c) rigid | (d) healthy |

83. Pathetic

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (a) sympathetic | (b) hale and hearty |
| (c) healthy | (d) farcical |

84. Endear

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) cheap | (b) attach |
| (c) alienate | (d) help |

85. Voluminous

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) bulky | (b) slight |
| (c) compulsory | (d) voluntary |

86. Mellifluous

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) mutual | (b) common |
| (c) hoarse | (d) contented |

87. Pastime

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) entertain | (b) leisure |
| (c) future | (d) work |

88. Cupidity

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a) wine-worshipping | (b) atrocity |
| (c) clarity | (d) generosity |

89. Brunette

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) brown | (b) bland |
| (c) blonde | (d) thorny |

90. Callow

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) hollow | (b) sallow |
| (c) experienced | (d) fertile |

91. Esoteric

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) concentric | (b) exoteric |
| (c) meteoric | (d) categoric |

92. Debilitate

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) strengthen | (b) rehabilitate |
| (c) torture | (d) soothe |

93. Sparse

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) assault | (b) dense |
| (c) point | (d) deficient |

94. Juvenile

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (a) senile | (b) trope |
| (c) delinquent | (d) kneel |

95. Insipid

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) separate | (b) inhale |
| (c) interesting | (d) initial |

96. Abridge

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (a) summarise | (b) dilate |
| (c) over-bridge | (d) curb |

97. Predilection

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) proposal | (b) previous |
| (c) aversion | (d) boisterous |

98. Nebulous

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) stars | (b) curved |
| (c) homesickness | (d) crystal clear |

99. Reminisce

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) remind | (b) retrace |
| (c) forget | (d) curtail |

100. Erudite

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) eradicate | (b) ignorant |
| (c) pendant | (d) pauper |

101. Alienate

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) enliven | (b) endear |
| (c) leaning | (d) uprising |

102. Accomplice

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) opponent | (b) escort |
| (c) accessory | (d) desertion |

103. Apocalyptic

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) high-sounding | (b) appealing |
| (c) concealed | (d) poetic |

104. Ardent

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (a) eager | (b) casual |
| (c) fierce | (d) none of the above |

105. Avant-garde

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) up-to-date | (b) old fashioned |
| (c) rise-up | (d) boasting |

106. Absolve

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) free | (b) blame |
| (c) absorb | (d) total |

107. Brusque

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) sweep | (b) sudden |
| (c) obsequious | (d) immediate |

108. Benefactor

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) beneficent | (b) benediction |
| (c) beneficiary | (d) none of the above |

109. Brag

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) show off | (b) proud |
| (c) laud | (d) humble |

110. Benign

- (a) novice (b) sympathetic
(c) malignant (d) beginning

111. Credulous

- (a) innocent (b) creditable
(c) unbelieving (d) worth

112. Curb

- (a) help (b) incite
(c) restrain (d) aggravate

113. Calumny

- (a) pillar (b) slander
(c) praise (d) lump

114. Churlish

- (a) quarrelsome (b) curly
(c) suave (d) curvy

115. Conservative

- (a) reactionary (b) orthodox
(c) iconoclast (d) saving

116. Complaint

- (a) obliging (b) inhabitant
(c) misfit (d) recalcitrant

117. Cryptic

- (a) wail (b) manifest
(c) underground (d) rude

118. Contemptible

- (a) foolish (b) unworthy
(c) dull (d) likeable

119. Distinguished

- (a) ordinary (b) marked
(c) confused (d) straightened

120. Disparage

- (a) eject (b) appreciate
(c) compare (d) jump

121. Droll

- (a) roller (b) shout
(c) customary (d) whimsical

122. Dissipate

- (a) upgrade (b) lavish
(c) spit (d) economise

123. Debonair

- (a) unelegant (b) safe
(c) fashionable (d) fresh

124. Dainty

- (a) delicate (b) polished
(c) coarse (d) plain

125. Delicious

- (a) pleasant (b) odious
(c) sweet (d) none of the above

126. Deviate

- (a) stray (b) conform
(c) abide (d) change

127. Diligent

- (a) careful (b) lazy
(c) intelligent (d) harmless

128. Emerge

- (a) disappear (b) outcome
(c) appear (d) none of the above

129. Effeminate

- (a) virile (b) feminine
(c) philogynist (d) misogynist

130. Epilogue

- (a) epigraph (b) prologue
(c) prelude (d) vogue

131. Extolled

- (a) condemned (b) sang
(c) criticized (d) praised

132. Ennui

- (a) introduce (b) excitement
(c) powerless (d) tiredness

133. Esoteric

- (a) concentric (b) categoric
(c) rhetoric (d) none of the above

134. Endemic

- (a) epidemic (b) hateful
(c) assaulting (d) lethargic

135. Ephemeral

- (a) temporal (b) everlasting
(c) polite (d) temporary

136. Fickle

- (a) steadfast (b) independent
(c) permanent (d) silly

137. Fatuous

- (a) predestined (b) impatient
(c) purposeful (d) silly

138. Firmament

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) earth | (b) hell |
| (c) sky | (d) heaven |

139. Fetish

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) object of love | (b) object to hate |
| (c) object to harm | (d) object of dispute |

140. Fructify

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) enrich | (b) fruitful |
| (c) upgrade | (d) sterilize |

141. Feeble

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| (a) weak | (b) robust |
| (c) meek | (d) emaciated |

142. Fundamental

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) essential | (b) subordinate |
| (c) cardinal | (d) none of the above |

143. Ghastly

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) healthy | (b) frightful |
| (c) spectral | (d) horrible |

144. Garrulous

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) pabulum | (b) prolific |
| (c) phlegmatic | (d) parliamentary |

145. Graceful

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) awkward | (b) ugly |
| (c) slim | (d) kind |

146. Grip

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) release | (b) fight |
| (c) hold | (d) stretch |

147. Gumption

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) rigidity | (b) guess |
| (c) stupidity | (d) sticking |

148. Gratify

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) unpleasant | (b) frustration |
| (c) displease | (d) ingratitude |

149. Gullible

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) fish | (b) credulous |
| (c) shrewd | (d) traveller |

150. Gauche

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) mistake | (b) abusive |
| (c) attractive | (d) gaunt |

151. Honorary

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) professional | (b) unpaid |
| (c) insulting | (d) permanent |

152. Holiness

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (a) evil | (b) profanity |
| (c) devotion | (d) none of the above |

153. Hunch

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) slavery | (b) kingly |
| (c) empirical | (d) hindrance |

154. Hedonism

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) socialism | (b) asceticism |
| (c) revivalism | (d) intoxication |

155. Heretic

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) heresy | (b) hermit |
| (c) devoted | (d) pious |

156. Humorous

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) ludicrous | (b) serious |
| (c) dull | (d) funny |

157. Inborn

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) acquired | (b) congenial |
| (c) outborn | (d) snatched |

158. Idiosyncrasy

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) insanity | (b) sanity |
| (c) normal | (d) singularity |

159. Insipid

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) separate | (b) inhale |
| (c) interesting | (d) initial |

160. Intransigent

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) surrendering | (b) corrigible |
| (c) urgent | (d) porous |

161. Impede

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) hinder | (b) expedite |
| (c) insect | (d) stop |

162. Imply

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| (a) declare | (b) denote |
| (c) hint | (d) none of the above |

163. Impulsive

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) impetuous | (b) slow |
| (c) heedful | (d) wayward |

164. Infringement

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) contravention | (b) compliance |
| (c) encroachment | (d) dislocation |

165. Kernel

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) husk | (b) core |
| (c) centre | (d) heart |

166. Keen

- (a) dull (b) edge
(c) sharp (d) weak

167. Legendary

- (a) historical (b) mythical
(c) practical (d) none of the above

168. Lament

- (a) rejoice (b) deplore
(c) cry (d) complain

169. Loyalty

- (a) constancy (b) perfidy
(c) allegiance (d) dishonesty

170. Misgiving

- (a) assurance (b) presence
(c) doubt (d) understanding

171. Momentous

- (a) heavy (b) snort-lived
(c) frivolous (d) timely

172. Mollify

- (a) twist (b) continue
(c) terminate (d) harden

173. Mope

- (a) duty (b) sweep
(c) sulk (d) gay

174. Marine

- (a) naval (b) land
(c) bird (d) none of the above

175. Modesty

- (a) coyness (b) ostentation
(c) relegation (d) peering

176. Noxious

- (a) nasal (b) sneezing
(c) notary (d) sanitary

177. Nervous

- (a) agitated (b) fearless
(c) shaky (d) timorous

178. Overt

- (a) secret (b) open
(c) coy (d) divert

179. Obese

- (a) fat (b) thin
(c) explode (d) obedient

180. Oversight

- (a) omission (b) observation
(c) inattention (d) none of the above

181. Pedestrian

- (a) equestrian (b) driver
(c) hawker (d) none of the above

182. Protract

- (a) retrace (b) distract
(c) curtail (d) expose

183. Particularise

- (a) impartial (b) dislike
(c) generalise (d) union

184. Perennial

- (a) occasional (b) permanent
(c) frequent (d) rare

185. Pacify

- (a) calm (b) irritate
(c) quarrel (d) none of the above

186. Peevish

- (a) timid (b) cordial
(c) cruel (d) hard

187. Protege

- (a) carnage (b) patron
(c) prototype (d) producing

188. Cordiality

- (a) proposal (b) boisterous
(c) friendship (d) antagonism

189. Parsimonious

- (a) generous (b) selfish
(c) religious (d) hereditary

190. Philistine

- (a) brighten (b) cultured
(c) spanning (d) primitive

191. Peremptory

- (a) final (b) debatable
(c) ending (d) introductory

192. Pariah

- (a) outcast (b) idol
(c) prologue (d) father

193. Prototype

- (a) favour (b) canvass
(c) repeat (d) duplicate

- 194. Piquant**
 (a) sharp (b) insipid
 (c) witty (d) poignant
- 195. Relegate**
 (a) repulse (b) welcome
 (c) substitute (d) regale
- 196. Renegade**
 (a) negate (b) novice
 (c) loyal (d) renewal
- 197. Rancour**
 (a) farm (b) affection
 (c) heal (d) loud
- 198. Refrain**
 (a) react (b) avoid
 (c) indulgence (d) sunder
- 199. Rotund**
 (a) remaining (b) girth
 (c) angular (d) crammed
- 200. Rebuke**
 (a) applaud (b) criticise
 (c) accuse (d) blame
- 201. Robust**
 (a) automatic (b) weak.
 (c) restored (d) none of the above
- 202. Rigid**
 (a) feasible (b) flexible
 (c) easy (d) helpful
- 203. Rejoice**
 (a) lament (b) make merry
 (c) dance (d) hate
- 204. Remarkable**
 (a) average (b) noteworthy
 (c) commendable (d) none of the above
- 205. Repeal**
 (a) annual (b) revoke
 (c) cancel (d) apply
- 206. Spasmodic**
 (a) together (b) frequent
 (c) nature (d) passive
- 207. Supine**
 (a) superior (b) lupine
 (c) prostrate (d) painful
- 208. Sententious**
 (a) strident (b) stem
 (c) prolix (d) laxity
- 209. Solicitude**
 (a) solitary (b) nonchalant
 (c) seriousness (d) company
- 210. Succinctness**
 (a) seriousness (b) terseness
 (c) inner (d) redundancy
- 211. Surfeit**
 (a) superior (b) fined
 (c) underfed (d) tall
- 212. Simulated**
 (a) feign (b) genuine
 (c) imitate (d) separate
- 213. Stubborn**
 (a) obstinate (b) ductile
 (c) stub (d) life
- 214. Sublime**
 (a) ordinary (b) ridiculous
 (c) superb (d) bright
- 215. Suppress**
 (a) restrain (b) provoke
 (c) show (d) punish
- 216. Traverse**
 (a) assist (b) cross
 (c) negotiate (d) hinder
- 217. Truant**
 (a) delinquent (b) talkative
 (c) sedulous (d) none of the above
- 218. Tractable**
 (a) inexorable (b) countable
 (c) plateau (d) hilly
- 219. Terrestrial**
 (a) earthly (b) worldly
 (c) celestial (d) celebrity
- 220. Taciturnity**
 (a) bluntness (b) rudeness
 (c) eloquence (d) adulation
- 221. Transverse**
 (a) straight (b) opaque
 (c) parallel (d) horizontal
- 222. Foggy**
 (a) covered (b) opaque
 (c) clear (d) misty

223. Transmutation

- (a) immortality (b) perpetuation
(c) morality (d) change

224. Tortuous

- (a) fulsome (b) noisy
(c) hypocritical (d) straight

225. Undulating

- (a) smooth (b) uneven
(c) adulation (d) respect

226. Ugliness

- (a) banal (b) smooth
(c) grotesque (d) pulchritude

227. Unruly

- (a) dirty (b) orderly
(c) noisy (d) none of the above

228. Urge

- (a) incite (b) deter
(c) desire (d) power

229. Unanimous

- (a) concordant (b) discordant
(c) unity (d) none of the above

230. Warp

- (a) swim (b) woof
(c) cautious (d) equip

231. Venial

- (a) corrupt (b) clean
(c) nervous (d) serious

232. Vain

- (a) majestic (b) useless
(c) modest (d) boasting

233. Vapid

- (a) pungent (b) tame
(c) rapid (d) slow

234. Vindicate

- (a) censure (b) favour
(c) indicate (d) eradicate

235. Versatile

- (a) volatile (b) variable
(c) constant (d) moody

236. Violent

- (a) impetuous (b) placid
(c) ruthless (d) none of the above

237. Vivid

- (a) clear (b) dim
(c) glare (d) sharp

238. Vital

- (a) trivial (b) essential
(c) significant (d) none of the above

239. Vociferate

- (a) bore (b) plough
(c) whisper (d) level

240. Verbose

- (a) oral (b) final
(c) epigrammatic (d) grammatical

241. Whimsical

- (a) freakish (b) staid
(c) laughter (d) normal

242. Wizen

- (a) shrewd (b) foolish
(c) smooth (d) zooming

243. Wellbred

- (a) coarse (b) polite
(c) ugly (d) none of the above

244. Wizard

- (a) crook (b) magician
(c) ordinary (d) villain

245. Wilt

- (a) weaken (b) die
(c) revive (d) to limp

246. Worthy

- (a) despicable (b) laudable
(c) bad (d) foolish

247. Yearn

- (a) struggle (b) stubborn
(c) loathe (d) none of the above

248. Yield

- (a) withhold (b) abandon
(c) denounce (d) distribute

249. Vibrant

- (a) dull (b) lively
(c) bright (d) none of the above

250. Vulgar

- (a) cheap (b) expensive
(c) refined (d) impure

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (d)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (a)	20. (a)
21. (c)	22. (b)	23. (a)	24. (d)	25. (b)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (a)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (c)	36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (d)	39. (d)	40. (c)
41. (b)	42. (c)	43. (a)	44. (c)	45. (c)	46. (a)	47. (b)	48. (d)	49. (b)	50. (d)
51. (a)	52. (b)	53. (c)	54. (d)	55. (b)	56. (c)	57. (d)	58. (a)	59. (b)	60. (c)
61. (a)	62. (c)	63. (a)	64. (c)	65. (b)	66. (d)	67. (b)	68. (b)	69. (c)	70. (d)
71. (b)	72. (b)	73. (b)	74. (c)	75. (c)	76. (b)	77. (d)	78. (a)	79. (b)	80. (c)
81. (a)	82. (d)	83. (d)	84. (c)	85. (b)	86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (d)	89. (c)	90. (c)
91. (a)	92. (a)	93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (b)	97. (c)	98. (d)	99. (c)	100. (b)
101. (b)	102. (c)	103. (c)	104. (b)	105. (b)	106. (b)	107. (c)	108. (c)	109. (d)	110. (c)
111. (c)	112. (d)	113. (c)	114. (c)	115. (c)	116. (d)	117. (b)	118. (d)	119. (a)	120. (b)
121. (c)	122. (d)	123. (a)	124. (c)	125. (b)	126. (c)	127. (b)	128. (a)	129. (a)	130. (b)
131. (a)	132. (b)	133. (d)	134. (a)	135. (b)	136. (a)	137. (c)	138. (a)	139. (b)	140. (d)
141. (b)	142. (b)	143. (a)	144. (c)	145. (a)	146. (a)	147. (c)	148. (c)	149. (c)	150. (c)
151. (a)	152. (b)	153. (c)	154. (b)	155. (d)	156. (b)	157. (a)	158. (c)	159. (c)	160. (a)
161. (b)	162. (a)	163. (c)	164. (b)	165. (a)	166. (a)	167. (a)	168. (a)	169. (b)	170. (a)
171. (c)	172. (d)	173. (d)	174. (b)	175. (b)	176. (d)	177. (b)	178. (a)	179. (b)	180. (b)
181. (a)	182. (c)	183. (c)	184. (a)	185. (b)	186. (b)	187. (b)	188. (d)	189. (a)	190. (b)
191. (b)	192. (b)	193. (d)	194. (b)	195. (b)	196. (c)	197. (b)	198. (c)	199. (c)	200. (a)
201. (b)	202. (b)	203. (a)	204. (a)	205. (d)	206. (b)	207. (c)	208. (c)	209. (b)	210. (d)
211. (c)	212. (b)	213. (b)	214. (a)	215. (b)	216. (d)	217. (c)	218. (a)	219. (c)	220. (c)
221. (c)	222. (c)	223. (b)	224. (d)	225. (a)	226. (d)	227. (b)	228. (b)	229. (b)	230. (c)
231. (d)	232. (c)	233. (a)	234. (a)	235. (c)	236. (b)	237. (b)	238. (a)	239. (c)	240. (c)
241. (d)	242. (c)	243. (a)	244. (c)	245. (c)	246. (a)	247. (c)	248. (a)	249. (a)	250. (c)

4

CHAPTER

SENTENCE COMPLETION

TYPE 1 : *Selecting the appropriate word from five alternatives provided.*

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 1

Directions : Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

- These essays are intellectually _____ and represents various levels of complexity.
(a) revealing (b) modern
(c) superior (d) demanding
(e) persistent
- It was almost impossible for him to put out of his mind the _____ words which he heard from his clever father-in-law.
(a) inspiring (b) witty
(c) sarcastic (d) soothing
(e) exhortative
- The soldiers were instructed to _____ restraint and handle the situation peacefully.
(a) exercise (b) control
(c) prevent (d) enforce
(e) remain
- The two sisters look so _____ that it is difficult to tell one from the other.
(a) same (b) similar
(c) identical (d) alike
(e) resembling
- Success comes to those who are vigilant not to permit _____ from the chosen path.
(a) diversion (b) deviation
(c) obstruction (d) alienation
(e) distraction
- His actions had _____ pain and suffering on thousands of people.

- (a) deplored (b) eliminated
(c) affected (d) inflicted
(e) imposed
- He has good _____ over the famous world languages.
(a) authority (b) expertise
(c) hold (d) command
(e) knowledge
- Integrity of character, honesty, dependability and discipline _____ with a genuine interest in your work will go a long way in the achievement of success in your professional life.
(a) coupled (b) adjoined
(c) fixed (d) attached
(e) joined
- Some people _____ themselves into believing that they are indispensable to the organization they work for.
(a) keep (b) fool
(c) force (d) denigrate
(e) delude
- The Government sought to set at _____ speculation that there may be a shift in our nuclear policy.
(a) pace (b) rest
(c) peace (d) fire
(e) right
- How do you expect that country to progress when her government is corrupt, _____ and still largely feudal?
(a) devalued (b) dwindling
(c) despotic (d) demeaning
(e) demobilized

12. I have a profound respect for his political _____.
 (a) personality (b) ambition
 (c) temperament (d) sagacity
 (e) involvement
13. The petition before the Court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management.
 (a) removing (b) granting
 (c) posting (d) quashing
 (e) dismissing
14. His interest in the study of human behavior is indeed very _____.
 (a) strong (b) large
 (c) broad (d) vast
 (e) deep
15. The police have _____ a complaint against four persons.
 (a) entered (b) lodged
 (c) registered (d) noted
 (e) received
16. He is too _____ to be deceived easily.
 (a) strong (b) modern
 (c) kind (d) honest
 (e) intelligent
17. The presence of their teacher _____ the chit-chat of the girls in the restaurant.
 (a) limited (b) interrupted
 (c) inhibited (d) obstructed
 (e) prohibited
18. The _____ with which he is able to wield the paint brush is really remarkable.
 (a) ease (b) sweep
 (c) skill (d) majesty
 (e) practice
19. The accused _____ to the judge for mercy.
 (a) asked (b) applied
 (c) demanded (d) appealed
 (e) requested
20. Undoubtedly, English is the most _____ spoken language in the world today.
 (a) broadly (b) widely
 (c) greatly (d) beautifully
 (e) elaborately
21. The Minister called upon the people to _____ their religious differences and strengthen secularism in the country.
 (a) condemn (b) abolish
 (c) sink (d) exhort
 (e) weaken
22. Nothing can be achieved without _____ a certain amount of discomfort while making an effort.
 (a) getting (b) sacrificing
 (c) enduring (d) imbibing
 (e) internalizing
23. Even at the risk economic loss, he _____ refused to take the beaten track.
 (a) repeatedly (b) often
 (c) regularly (d) continuously
 (e) steadfastly
24. The only way to _____ the country from the evils of communalism is to enforce the rule of law.
 (a) eradicate (b) mobilise
 (c) extricate (d) purge
 (e) strengthen
25. Unlike most rulers in that _____ age, Akbar believed in religious tolerance.
 (a) ancient (b) historical
 (c) feudal (d) bigoted
 (e) aristocratic
26. I will be leaving for Delhi tonight and _____ to return by this week end.
 (a) waiting (b) plan
 (c) going (d) likely
 (e) making
27. Experts fail to understand the _____ behind the decision to move coal by road when there is enough rail capacity in this sector.
 (a) ideology (b) judgement
 (c) rationale (d) politics
 (e) logistics
28. The truck was _____ the traffic and the policeman asked the driver to move off.
 (a) failing (b) obstructing
 (c) obviating (d) hiding
 (e) disturbing

29. Ravi's behavior is worthy of _____ by all the youngsters.
- (a) trial (b) emulation
(c) following (d) exploration
(e) experiment

30. For a few seconds, Madan was _____ blinded by the powerful lights of the oncoming car.
- (a) heavily (b) largely
(c) greatly (d) powerfully
(e) totally

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (e)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (e)	15. (c)	16. (e)	17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (d)	20. (b)
21. (c)	22. (c)	23. (e)	24. (d)	25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (c)	28. (b)	29. (b)	30. (e)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 2

Directions : Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

- Mounting unemployment is the most serious and _____ problem faced by India today.
(a) dubious (b) profound
(c) unpopular (d) intractable
(e) unattainable
- Democracy _____ some values which are fundamental to the realization of the dignity of man.
(a) cherishes (b) nourishes
(c) espouses (d) nurtures
(e) harbours
- To break the stalemate over the controversial issue, the Prime Minister held discussions today with four other leaders to _____ a consensus.
(a) evolve (b) win
(c) capture (d) emerge
(e) develop
- Forests on the whole are less _____ than farms to flood damage.
(a) exposed (b) affected
(c) destroyed (d) vulnerable
(e) destructible
- It is not fair to cast _____ on honest and innocent persons.
(a) aspiration (b) aspersions
(c) inspiration (d) adulation
(e) pursue
- This book is about a man who _____ his family and went to live in the Himalayas.

- (a) exiled (b) deserted
(c) banished (d) expelled
(e) admonished
- You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
(a) direct (b) complete
(c) follow (d) manage
(e) pursue
 - The villagers _____ the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.
(a) announced (b) protested
(c) mourned (d) consoled
(e) avenged
 - Everyone of us should endeavor to _____ the miseries of the poor.
(a) diffuse (b) mitigate
(c) condemn (d) suppress
(e) acknowledge
 - The government will _____ all resources to fight poverty.
(a) move (b) collect
(c) harness (d) exploit
(e) muster
 - These medicines are _____ for curing cold.
(a) proper (b) real
(c) effective (d) capable
(e) powerful
 - It is easy to _____ but impossible to replace English medium education.
(a) deny (b) approve
(c) propagate (d) castigate
(e) eliminate

13. I will write a letter to you tentatively _____ the dates of the programme.
 (a) involving (b) urging
 (c) guiding (d) indicating
 (e) propagating
14. Contemporary economic development differs _____ from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
 (a) naturally (b) usually
 (c) literally (d) specially
 (e) markedly
15. General awareness and education facilitate the _____ of specific skills.
 (a) creation (b) requirement
 (c) acquisition (d) procurement
 (e) organization
16. The speaker did not properly use the time as he went on _____ on one point alone.
 (a) dilating (b) devoting
 (c) deliberating (d) diluting
 (e) distributing
17. The final electoral rolls have been intensively revised through house to house _____.
 (a) investigation (b) enunciation
 (c) enumeration (d) documentation
 (e) categorization
18. Ravi had to drop his plan of going to picnic as he had certain _____ to meet during that period.
 (a) preparations (b) observations
 (c) urgencies (d) transactions
 (e) commitments
19. Although it is two years since this book was first published, the Indian edition has just been _____.
 (a) sold (b) started
 (c) published (d) launched
 (e) marketed
20. Even in today's modern society, people _____ god to bring rains.
 (a) provoke (b) evoke
 (c) appeal (d) propitiate
 (e) superimpose
21. The good is often _____ with their bones.
 (a) buried (b) covered
 (c) exhumed (d) interred
 (e) fleshed
22. Eight scientists have _____ the national awards for outstanding contribution and dedication to the profession.
 (a) bestowed (b) picked
 (c) bagged (d) conferred
 (e) discovered
23. The judge complimented the young witness for standing upto the _____ cross examination.
 (a) terrible (b) tedious
 (c) arduous (d) lengthy
 (e) grueling
24. Sachin was to reach that afternoon but was _____ up at Delhi for some personal work.
 (a) kept (b) held
 (c) delayed (d) stayed
 (e) detained
25. I do not think the evidence you have heard _____ your opinion.
 (a) promotes (b) accuses
 (c) commits (d) warrants
 (e) convinces
26. He _____ his shoes till they shone.
 (a) brushed (b) scrubbed
 (c) shined (d) polished
 (e) wiped
27. If this interpretation is held valid, then the states are _____ of power to plan, implement and monitor their schemes.
 (a) awarded (b) invested
 (c) relieved (d) delegated
 (e) divested
28. With the growing _____ in the country the Government is gearing itself to quell the rebellion.
 (a) disturbances (b) tension
 (c) unrest (d) insurgency
 (e) coup
29. It was _____ hot that day and the cable suffered the brunt of the heat.
 (a) treacherously (b) acceptably
 (c) unfailingly (d) unbelievably
 (e) uncompromisingly
30. A number of advances in medicine would have been _____ sooner if free enquiry had been common and orthodox thinking habits had been rare.
 (a) persisted (b) inducted
 (c) secured (d) achieved
 (e) propagated

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (e)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (e)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (e)	15. (c)	16. (c)	17. (c)	18. (e)	19. (d)	20. (b)
21. (d)	22. (c)	23. (e)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (d)	27. (e)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (d)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 3

Directions : In each of the following questions, pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

- His companions prevailed upon him not to _____ to violence.
(a) refer (b) resort
(c) prone (d) provoke
(e) pertain
- No country can _____ to practice a constant, rigid foreign policy in view of the world power dynamics.
(a) oblivate (b) anticipate
(c) afford (d) envisage
(e) visualize
- The cancer patients are _____ into their mode of life for research purposes.
(a) diagnosed (b) checked
(c) probed (d) examined
(e) investigated
- Although religion does not inhibit acquisition of wealth, the tenor of its teaching is to induce an attitude of _____ to worldly things.
(a) indifference (b) hostility
(c) affinity (d) immunity
(e) attachment
- _____ eye witnesses, the news reporter gave a graphic description of how the fire broke.
(a) reporting (b) observing
(c) seeing (d) quoting
(e) examining
- _____ between labour and management is inevitable in any industrial society.
(a) controversy (b) friction
(c) association (d) competition
(e) coordination
- One should develop a _____ habit of going through a newspaper, some selected magazines and general literature.
(a) continuous (b) constant
(c) regular (d) persistent
(e) recurring
- The chemical warfare capability of Iraq is a _____ to aggression even by the Super powers.
(a) pretext (b) deterrent
(c) constraint (d) detriment
(e) precaution
- The foundation of all civilisations and societies is the ability of humans to _____ with each other.
(a) bear (b) dispense
(c) unite (d) collaborate
(e) exchange
- The children _____ crackers to celebrate the victory of their team.
(a) burst (b) fired
(c) shot (d) broke
(e) released
- His _____ of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.
(a) handling (b) clarity
(c) exposure (d) exposition
(e) picturisation
- The purpose of education must be to _____ attitudes as well as to impart knowledge and skills.
(a) manage (b) rationalize
(c) adjust (d) internalize
(e) channelise
- The older generation is _____ in its outlook and hence cannot tolerate independent ideas of the youngsters.
(a) paradox (b) progressive
(c) liberal (d) orthodox
(e) restricted

14. The most obvious reason for his lack of popularity was his _____ to find fault with others.
 (a) propensity (b) reluctance
 (c) notoriety (d) ability
 (e) premonition
15. The conference was successful, your style of presentation was _____; everyone liked it.
 (a) valuable (b) difficult
 (c) conducive (d) wonderful
 (e) trustworthy
16. Many times newspapers _____ the news to make it sensational.
 (a) disturb (b) devalue
 (c) distort (d) divulge
 (e) disfigure
17. There is an urgent need for _____ and rejuvenation of our old values.
 (a) retention (b) projection
 (c) relocation (d) establishment
 (e) reaffirmation
18. Freedom is not a _____ but our birth right.
 (a) sin (b) gift
 (c) farce (d) illusion
 (e) presentation
19. He has _____ people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours.
 (a) curtailed (b) requested
 (c) stopped (d) warned
 (e) forbidden
20. Although he never learnt to read, his exceptional memory and enquiring mind eventually made him a very _____ man.
 (a) dedicated (b) erudite
 (c) pragmatic (d) benevolent
 (e) charismatic
21. Traffic problem in Mumbai are as serious as in any other city in India; and they are complicated by digging of roads by corporations on this or that _____.
 (a) reason (b) instance
 (c) aspect (d) intention
 (e) pretext
22. We must _____ our students on subjects like health and sanitation besides the usual subjects.
 (a) learn (b) teach
 (c) insist (d) educate
 (e) impart
23. The authorities are _____ through the records of criminals to make arrangements for making security arrests.
 (a) wading (b) waxing
 (c) studying (d) scratching
 (e) analyzing
24. The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a _____ escape when it was taking off from the runway.
 (a) narrow (b) large
 (c) little (d) brief
 (e) better
25. He has already made up his mind on this issue. Now it is _____ to argue with him.
 (a) vague (b) futile
 (c) coherent (d) contradictory
 (e) useless
26. Research has also _____ the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.
 (a) accepted (b) observed
 (c) dispelled (d) discovered
 (e) established
27. The _____ weather also affected the road transportation.
 (a) non-relenting (b) inclement
 (c) disrupted (d) iconoclast
 (e) unbridled
28. Even if the most lenient and charitable view is taken, Mandeep cannot be completely _____ of the blame.
 (a) saved (b) stripped
 (c) absolved (d) devoid
 (e) dissolved
29. There is no doubt that one has to keep _____ with the changing times.
 (a) aside (b) oneself
 (c) pace (d) himself
 (e) tuning
30. Robbers often act in _____ with the police.
 (a) connection (b) conformity
 (c) collusion (d) co-ordination
 (e) co-operation

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (e)	4. (a)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (a)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (d)	16. (c)	17. (e)	18. (b)	19. (c)	20. (b)
21. (e)	22. (d)	23. (a)	24. (a)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (c)	29. (c)	30. (c)

TYPE 2 : Select the appropriate word from the four alternatives provided.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 1

Directions : In each of the following questions, a sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

- If a universal language really existed, people like tourists and businessmen would find it easier to _____ with foreigners.
(a) transact (b) communicate
(c) deal (d) exchange
- On account of his humiliating defeat in the recent elections, he appeared unusually _____ when I called on him the other day.
(a) oppressed (b) repressed
(c) depressed (d) suppressed
- You need _____ shoes for walking in the hills.
(a) good (b) comfortable
(c) satisfactory (d) sturdy
- Amongst the two brothers, Sameer being worthier often _____ the younger Deepak.
(a) dominates (b) eclipses
(c) subdues (d) overshadows
- It was difficult to see through the _____ of the head lights of the cars.
(a) shine (b) glare
(c) dazzle (d) brilliance
- The teacher ordered Kamal to leave the room and _____ him to return.
(a) stopped (b) refused
(c) forbade (d) challenged
- I hope you must have _____ by now that failures are the stepping stones to success.
(a) known (b) felt
(c) decided (d) realized
- The tyrant _____ anyone whom he regarded as a rival.
(a) massacred (b) killed
(c) exterminated (d) slaughtered
- In a little publicized deal, Pepsi Cola has _____ the entire soft drink market in Afghanistan.
(a) conquered (b) swallowed
(c) captured (d) occupied
- In spite of some _____ Ashish is a good sportsman.
(a) felonies (b) mistakes
(c) offences (d) misdemeanours
- Anita _____ me of a girl I used to know.
(a) remembers (b) recalls
(c) recollects (d) reminds
- The steam engine was _____ by James Watt.
(a) discovered (b) manufactured
(c) created (d) invented
- His most striking _____ is the enthusiasm which he brings to everything he does.
(a) character (b) factor
(c) characteristic (d) attitude
- Cholera is mainly _____ through contaminated food and drinks.
(a) conducted (b) transferred
(c) circulated (d) transmitted
- Authority _____ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.
(a) waits (b) crumbles
(c) empowers (d) prevails
- When the courtier had advanced to the highest position attainable, his friends felt jealous about his having reached the _____.
(a) vigil (b) precipice
(c) threshold (d) pinnacle

17. The bill in the Parliament was _____ by fifty five votes.
 (a) accepted (b) voted
 (c) carried (d) opposed
18. The principal and staff have made _____ efforts to enable the students to attend college on the days of the bus strike.
 (a) integrated (b) deliberate
 (c) concerted (d) systematic
19. We _____ the family members after expressing our grief at the tragedy.
 (a) condoled (b) satisfied
 (c) mourned (d) consoled
20. The defending champion _____ to victory in just 30 minutes.
 (a) led (b) rushed
 (c) reached (d) cruised
21. In spite of our best efforts, we failed to _____ any new facts from him.
 (a) elicit (b) evoke
 (c) eject (d) enlist
22. A number of advances in medicine would have been _____ sooner if free enquiry had been common.
 (a) secured (b) persisted
 (c) achieved (d) propagated
23. His fired speeches _____ the people to cry for justice and achieve it by their united efforts.
 (a) prompted (b) inflamed
 (c) instigated (d) inspired
24. This book is a useful _____ to our library.
 (a) arrival (b) discovery
 (c) asset (d) addition
25. The interior of the concert hall is _____ to the eye.
 (a) delicious (b) veritable
 (c) visual (d) hopeless
26. No one likes to be forced into _____ situations.
 (a) humble (b) insulting
 (c) humiliating (d) infuriating
27. He admired precision in everything, but it never hampered his quick _____.
 (a) finalisation (b) dealing
 (c) action (d) decision
28. He was not willing to accept the _____.
 (a) wrong (b) blame
 (c) fault (d) sorry
29. The Government's economic policy includes certain projects for _____ the living conditions of the poor.
 (a) bettering (b) harmonizing
 (c) manipulating (d) doing away with
30. The reward is a _____ of her service to mankind.
 (a) memento (b) memorial
 (c) recognition (d) witness

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (a) | 30. (c) |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 2

Directions : Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice.

1. They have _____ up the deficit.
 (a) covered (b) filled
 (c) made (d) pulled
2. A restaurant that presents spick and span look will naturally _____ more customers.
 (a) accomodate (b) invite
 (c) avoid (d) attract
3. Though they did not speak to each other much, there was a _____ understanding between them.
 (a) placid (b) contractual
 (c) tacit (d) verbal

4. My friend took his first pay to the bank to _____ it in his account.
 (a) deposit (b) deficit
 (c) debit (d) demote
5. When Satish _____ that he was guilty, he was pardoned.
 (a) claimed (b) boasted
 (c) confessed (d) confided
6. Family planning is essential for curbing the rapid _____ in population.
 (a) spread (b) increase
 (c) spurt (d) augment
7. Ajay was _____ on meeting his boss yesterday only.
 (a) keen (b) determined
 (c) sure (d) decided
8. We must _____ the tickets for the movie in advance.
 (a) draw (b) buy
 (c) remove (d) take
9. The State Transport Corporation has _____ a loss of Rs. 5 crore this year.
 (a) obtained (b) derived
 (c) incurred (d) formulated
10. One _____ and you know who among them is the culprit.
 (a) look (b) peep
 (c) sight (d) gaze
11. When Aditya returned he gave his friends a short _____ of his holiday.
 (a) story (b) account
 (c) tale (d) history
12. The ties that bind a family together are so _____ that they can hardly withstand any strain.
 (a) tenacious (b) twisted
 (c) tenuous (d) tentative
13. The stenographer is very efficient. He is _____ to his firm.
 (a) a credit (b) a blessing
 (c) an asset (d) a boon
14. His death is a great blow, most terrible to _____.
 (a) bear (b) imagine
 (c) accept (d) sustain
15. The music for Asiad was _____ by Pandit Ravi Shankar.
 (a) displayed (b) composed
 (c) demonstrated (d) made
16. The little girl _____ for the light switch in the dark.
 (a) groped (b) grappled
 (c) gripped (d) groveled
17. The summit meeting provided him the much _____ shot in the arm.
 (a) required (b) desired
 (c) needed (d) urgent
18. If you drink too much, it will _____ your judgement.
 (a) obstruct (b) impede
 (c) impair (d) hinder
19. The government should provide attractive tax _____ to create the market for quality goods.
 (a) controls (b) incentives
 (c) revenues (d) structures
20. Each cause conditions a _____ effect and there can be no cause without effect.
 (a) specific (b) relevant
 (c) requisite (d) proper

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |

5

CHAPTER

SPOTTING ERRORS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 1

Directions : In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no mistake, the answer is 'No error'.

1. The road (a) / to famous monument (b) / passes through a forest (c) / No error (d)
2. Our Housing Society comprises of (a) / six blocks and (b) / thirty three flats in an (c) / area of about thousand sq. metres (d) / No error (e)
3. Now that she is living in her own flat, (a) / she cleans the window, (b) / twice a week in the summer and once a week in the winter. (c) / No error (d)
4. With little imagination and enterprise, (a) / the tournament could have been transformed (b) / into a major attraction (c) / No error (d)
5. These display (a) / the (b) / remarkable variety. (c) / No error (d)
6. If you have faith in Almighty (a) / everything will turn out (b) / to be all right. (c) / No error (d)
7. According to the Bible (a) / it is meek and humble (b) / who shall inherit the earth. (c) / No error (d)
8. I am not wealthy, (a) / so I cannot afford (b) / to buy a expensive car. (c) / No error (d)
9. Sunita opened a almirah (a) / full of books (b) / and took one of them (c) / for reading (d) / No error (e)
10. Most people would have (a) / attended the union meeting (b) / if they had (c) / had longer notice of it. (d) / No error (e)
11. My father is (a) / in bad mood (b) / today. (c) / No error (d)
12. The need to set up (a) / a good library in the locality (b) / has been in the minds of people (c) / for sometime now (d) / No error (e)
13. On my request (a) / Lalit introduced me (b) / to his friend (c) / who is singer and a scientist. (d) / No error (e)
14. This town isn't very well known (a) / and there isn't much to see (b) / so a few tourists come here. (c) / No error (d)
15. He took to (a) / reading Times (b) / for better knowledge (c) / of the facts. (d) / No error (e)
16. The accelerating pace of life in our metropolitan city (a) / has had the tremendous effect (b) / on the culture and life-style of the people. (c) / No error (d)
17. Both the civilians (a) / and army men (b) / joined the First World War. (c) / No error (d)
18. The school is (a) / within hundred yards (b) / from my house. (c) / No error (d)
19. The majority of the (a) / computer professionals recommends (b) / that effective measures (c) / should be taken against software piracy. (d) / No error (e)
20. He obtained good marks (a) / not only in English essay (b) / but also in arithmetic which was (c) / full of complicated calculations. (d) / No error (e)
21. The famous Dr. Chandra (a) / is only dentist (b) / in our village. (c) / No error (d)
22. This candidate lacks (a) / an experience (b) / otherwise he is well qualified. (c) / No error (d)
23. A person I met (a) / in the theatre (b) / was the playwright himself. (c) / No error (d)
24. The war of Mahabharata (a) / is the full length illustration (b) / of a righteous war. (c) / No error (d)
25. The interviewer asked me (a) / if I knew that (b) / Kalidas was the greater (c) / than any other poet. (d) / No error (e)

26. The reason we have not been able to pay income tax (a) / is due to fact (b) / that we did not receive pay on time. (c) / No error (d)
27. Even now when I see the spot (a) / I am reminded of an unique incident (b) / that took place several years ago. (c) / No error (d)
28. As soon as the teacher entered, (a) / everyone fell (b) / in a silence, (c) / No error (d)
29. As he had taken only a few sips (a) / there was still little water (b) / left in the glass. (c) / No error (d)
30. As I was to reach (a) / early I left in aeroplane (b) / instead of (c) / going by train. (d) / No error (e)

ANSWERS

1. (b) Add 'the' before 'famous'.
'the' is used before particular objects.
2. (d) Add 'a' before 'thousand'.
3. (c) Remove 'the' before 'winter' and 'summer'.
4. (a) Add 'a' before 'little'.
5. (b) Replace 'the' by 'a'.
6. (a) Add 'the' before 'Almighty'.
7. (b) Add 'the' before 'meek'.
8. (c) Replace 'a' by 'an' because 'expensive' begins with a vowel – e.
9. (a) Replace 'a' by 'an'.
10. (d) Add 'a' before 'longer'.
11. (b) Add 'a' before 'bad mood'.
12. (c) Add 'the' before 'people'.
13. (d) Add 'a' before 'singer'.
14. (c) Remove 'a'.
15. (b) Add 'the' before 'Times'.
16. (b) Replace 'the' by 'a'.
17. (b) Add 'the' before 'armymen'.
18. (b) Add 'a' before 'hundred'. Here, 'a' is used for 'one'.
19. (a) The correct form is 'A majority of the.....'
20. (b) Add 'the' before 'English essay'.
21. (b) Add 'the' before 'only'.
22. (b) Remove 'an'.
23. (a) Replace 'A' by 'The'. The is used before specified objects.
24. (a) Add 'the' before 'Mahabharata'.
25. (c) Remove 'the'. 'The' is used before superlative degree i.e. 'greatest'.
26. (b) Add 'the' before 'fact'.
27. (b) Replace 'an' by 'a' because unique begins with the sound 'yu' and 'y' is a consonant.
28. (c) Remove 'a'.
29. (b) Add 'a' before 'little'.
30. (b) Add 'an' before 'aeroplane'.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 2

Directions : In each of the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark your answer as 'No error'.

1. One of the most (a) / widely spread (b) / bad habit (c) / is the use of tobacco. (d) / No error (e)
2. Recently I visited Kashmir (a) / and found the sceneries (b) / to be marvelous. (c) / No error (d)
3. This article (a) / is not available in (b) / any of the shop (c) / in the market. (d) / No error (e)
4. The interviewer asked the candidate (a) / to what district (b) / he came from. (c) / No error (d)
5. The master did not know (a) / who of the servants (b) / broke the glass. (c) / No error (d)
6. The ruling party stood (a) / for implementation of the Bill (b) / and was ready to stake their political existence. (c) / No error (d)
7. Mahatma Gandhi taught us (a) / that one should respect (b) / the religions of others (c) / as much as his own (d) / No error (e)
8. I suppose (a) / you have heard the latest news (b) / John has married that girl (c) / No error (d)
9. As soon as he (a) / saw his mother (b) / he ran to her (c) / and embraced. (d) / No error (e)
10. One should make (a) / his best efforts (b) / if one wishes to achieve (c) / success in this organization. (d) / No error (e)
11. Our is the only (a) / country in the world (b) / than can boast of (c) / unity in diversity. (d) / No error (e)

12. Last summer he went (a) / to his uncle's village (b) / and enjoyed very much (c) / No error (d)
13. He could not plan his strategy (a) / until he knew (b) / whom his opponents could be (c) / No error (d)
14. Concurrent with this programme (a) / educational institutions may be urged (b) / to inculcate patriotism (c) / in each and every one of its pupils (d) / No error (e)
15. In spite of the doctor's stern warning (a) / he continued taking (b) / sugar in his tea (c) / No error (d)
16. Had I come (a) / to know about (b) / his difficulties (c) / I would have certainly helped (d) / No error (e)
17. Just before the race (a) / I asked him (b) / whom he thought (c) / was going to win (d) / No error (e)
18. It is not difficult to believe that a man (a) / who has lived in this city for a long time (b) / he will never feel at home anywhere else in the world (c) / No error (d)
19. The party chief made it a point to state that (a) / the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister should also come (b) / and they see what his party men had seen (c) / No error (d)
20. As it was Rajan's (a) / first interview he dressed him (b) / in his most (c) / formal suit (d) / No error (e)
21. The superintendent of police has announced that those who are found guilty of breach of peace (a) / or of taking the law into their own hands (b) / they will taken to task (c) / No error (d)
22. It was apparent for everyone present (a) / that if the patient did not receive (b) / medical attention fast (c) / he would die (d) / No error (e)
23. That Brutus, who was his trusted friend (a) / had attacked on him (b) / and caused heartbreak to Julius Caesar (c) / No error (d)
24. None could (a) / dare to encroach (b) / on his rights (c) / No error (d)
25. Raman developed the (a) habit for sleeping late (b) / when he was (c) / staying in the hostel (d) / No error (e)
26. It is the duty of every right thinking citizen (a) to try to make the whole world (b) / a happier place to live. (c) / No error (d)
27. A man who always (a) / connives on the faults (b) / of his children (c) / is their worst enemy (d) / No error (e)
28. The watchman was kind enough (a) / to inform us about the conspiracy (b) / but declined to name (c) / the person behind it (d) / No error (e)
29. The engineer came out (a) / to a novel solution (b) / which may even reduce (c) / daily energy consumption (d) / No error (e)
30. People who are averse with (a) / hard work (b) / generally do not (c) / succeed in life. (d) / No error (e)

ANSWERS

1. (c) Replace 'habit' by 'habits'.
2. (b) Replace 'sceneries' by 'scenery'.
3. (c) Replace 'shop' by 'shops'.
4. (b) Replace 'to what' by 'which'.
5. (b) Replace 'who' by 'which'.
6. (c) Replace 'their' by 'its'.
7. (d) Replace 'his' by 'one's'.
8. (a) Add 'that' after 'suppose'.
9. (d) Add 'her' after 'embraced'.
10. (b) Replace 'his' by 'one's'.
11. (b) Replace 'our' by 'ours'.
12. (c) Add 'himself' after 'enjoyed'.
13. (c) Replace 'whom' by 'who'.
14. (d) Replace 'its' by 'their'.
15. (c) Remove 'his'.
16. (d) Add 'him' after 'helped'.
17. (c) Replace 'whom' by 'who'.
18. (c) Remove 'he'.
19. (c) Remove 'they'.
20. (b) Replace 'him' by 'himself'.
21. (c) Remove 'they'.
22. (a) Replace 'for' by 'to'.
23. (b) Remove 'on'. The verb 'attack' does not take a preposition.
24. (c) Replace 'on' by 'upon'. The verb 'encroach' takes 'upon' after it.
25. (b) Replace 'for' by 'of'.
26. (c) Add 'in' after 'live'.
27. (b) Replace 'on' by 'at'. 'Connive' takes the preposition 'at'.
28. (b) Replace 'about' by 'of'.
29. (b) Replace 'to' by 'with'.
30. (a) Replace 'with' by 'to'.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - 3

Directions : In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. The error may be idiomatic or grammatical. If the sentence is correct, the answer is 'No error'.

1. All the doctors were (a) / puzzled on the (b) / strange symptoms (c) / reported by the patient. (d) / No error (e)
2. At the last day (a) / of your holidays (b) / you have started thinking about (c) / how to finish your work. (d) / No error (e)
3. It was apparent for everyone present (a) / that if the patient (b) / did not receive medical attention fast (c) / he would die. (d) / No error (e)
4. In urban society (a) / the social circle is limited with the family (b) / but in the villages (c) / it encompasses the entire village. (d) / No error (e)
5. In a report issued by Indian Statistical Institute (a) / the Iron and Steel Industry is investing more than any other (b) / Indian industry in fighting pollution. (c) / No error (d)
6. Dr. Addison has been trying (a) / to develop a medicine for diabetes (b) / for the last ten years. (c) / No error (d)
7. In this age of despair and despondency (a) / only our rich cultural heritage (b) / can help us (c) / escape to the menacing doom. (d) / No error (e)
8. It proves (a) / year after year (b) / that when it comes into judging new writing (c) / we are on slippery ground. (d) / No error (e)
9. He is in the habit (a) / of going out (b) / on a morning walk (c) / regularly (d) / No error (e)
10. Both the form and substance (a) / of what he says (b) / about his life and work (c) / testify for a great reserve of inner energy (d) / No error (e)
11. Young children should not sit close (a) / to the TV set (b) / as it affects on their eyes (c) / No error (d)
12. When the teachers are on strike (a) / and a notice to this effect is pasted on the college gate (b) / there is no sense to go there (c) / No error (d)
13. To gain reputation among your clients (a) / you ought to finish (b) / every assignment you undertake (c) / within the stipulated deadline (d) / No error (e)
14. Rahul was in need (a) / of money and (b) / sold out his gold medal for hundred rupees (c) / to one of his friends (d) / No error (e)
15. Having come to Calcutta (a) / he had found the people (b) / were warm and friendly (c) / and there was nothing pessimistic in them (d) / No error (e)
16. The Minister and some of his colleagues (a) / were invited (b) / for the charity show (c) / staged by the Dhawan College (d) / No error (e)
17. He fixed a metal ladder (a) / for the wall below his window (b) / so as to be able to (c) / escape if there was a fire (d) / No error (e)
18. For nearly half a century he lived in that village (a) / sharing the joys and sorrows of the people there (b) / but later he left the village and has not been heard of since (c) / No error (e)
19. He did not complain (a) / although the pain (b) / was behind his capacity (c) / to hear (d) / No error (e)
20. On his attitude (a) / it seems that what he wants (b) / is that the decision making power (c) / should rest with him (d) / No error (e)
21. The plan is to go for (a) the cinema and then have dinner (b) / but Ajay's late arrival (c) / upset the whole thing (d) / No error (e)
22. It is not possible for me (a) / to exchange the goods (b) / once the sale has been completed (c) / No error (d)
23. The teacher taught (a) / to the students (b) / like his own children (c) / No error (d)
24. Mr. Smith was accused for murder (a) / but the court found him not guilty (b) / and acquitted him (c) / No error (d)
25. In my opinion (a) / this boy is very honest (b) / and can be depended (c) / No error (d)
26. The earth we live in (a) / is enveloped (b) / on all sides by air (c) / No error (d)
27. Several prominent figures (a) / involved in the scandal (b) / are required to appear (c) / to the investigation committee (d) / No error (e)
28. If I were the Principal of the college (a) / I would have never accepted (b) / such demands of the students (c) / No error (d)
29. She had shifted her residence (a) / to this city to be (b) / close with the child (c) / she had wanted to adopt (d) / No error (e)
30. A large scale exchange of nuclear weapons (a) / will produce unprecedented amounts of radiation (b) / that can penetrate into the biological tissue (c) / No error (d)
31. He was having a bath when the phone rang (a) / very unwillingly he got out of the bath (b) / and went to answer it. (c) / No error (d)
32. The customer scarcely had (a) / enough money to pay (b) / to the cashier at the cash counter. (c) / No error (d)
33. I am contacting you (a) / some time in next week (b) / to explain to you my problem in detail. (c) / No Error (d)
34. Our teeming masses, nevertheless illiterate they may be, (a) / have a very high sense of consciousness (b) / and

- they are fully capable of exercising their franchise. (c)/ No error (d)
35. People are worried more because of the frequency (a)/ of occurrence of the crime rather (b)/ than the magnitude of each one. (c)/ No error (d)
36. A gang of armed thieves has (a)/ raided (b)/ the house of Mr Gupta late last night (c)/ No error (d)
37. That is one of (a)/ the books (b)/ that is listed in the catalogue (c)/ No error (d)
38. Everyone is expected to attend (a)/ the staff meeting today, but (b)/ the sales manager and I. (c)/ No error (d)
39. Many people in Bangladesh don't scarcely (a)/ know about the hardships that the (b)/ Chakma refugees are experiencing. (c)/ No error (d)
40. Due to (a)/ the trucker's strike, the vegetable vendors were doing about half of (b)/ the business that they were doing before. (c)/ No error (d)
41. Between you and I (a)/, I am convinced that this painting by Neetu shows greater (b)/ artistry than of Reshma. (c)/ No error (d)
42. The company is planning a training (a)/ programme for their (b)/ senior officers sometime in December. (c)/ No error (d)

ANSWERS

1. (b) Replace 'on' by 'at'.
2. (a) Replace 'at' by 'on'.
3. (a) Replace 'for' by 'to'.
4. (b) Replace 'with' by 'to'.
5. (d) Replace 'in' by 'on'.
6. (c) Replace 'for' by 'since'.
7. (d) Replace 'to' by 'from'.
8. (c) Replace 'into' by 'to'.
9. (c) Replace 'on' by 'for'.
10. (d) Replace 'for' by 'to'.
11. (c) Remove 'on'.
12. (c) Replace 'to go' by 'in going'.
13. (d) Replace 'within' by 'by'.
14. (c) Remove 'out'.
15. (d) Replace 'in' by 'about'.
16. (c) The correct form is 'invited to...'.
17. (b) Replace 'for' by 'to'.
18. (c) Add 'then' after 'since'.
19. (c) Replace 'behind' by 'beyond'.
20. (a) Replace 'on' by 'from'.
21. (a) Replace 'for' by 'to'.
22. (c) Replace 'once' by 'after'.
23. (b) Remove 'to'.
24. (a) The correct form is 'accused of ...'.
25. (c) The correct form is 'depended upon...'.
26. (b) Replace 'on' by 'from'.
27. (c) Replace 'to' by 'before'.
28. (c) Replace 'of' by 'from'.
29. (c) Replace 'with' by 'to'.
30. (c) Remove 'into' The verb 'penetrate' doesn't take any preposition.
31. (b) Use and after rang because a different sentence is to be combined.
32. (b) Replace enough with any because scarcely is negative and in negative any is used.
33. (b) Remove in. When before a time denoting word an adjective comes (next + week), it takes no preposition.
34. (a) Replace nevertheless with though. Nevertheless means even then whereas here a word meaning even if is required.
35. (c) Comparison should be in equal things. If after more because of has come, after than also because of should be there. Rewrite the part as than because of its magnitude.
36. (b) A gang of armed thieves raided the....The use of past tense (raided)-not present perfect tense (has raided)- is necessary because the sentence has a specific time reference (last night).
37. (c)the books that are listed.... That refers to books, plural noun, and, therefore, the verb must be plural (are, and not is).
38. (c)....But the sales manager and me. The preposition but is understood before me. Since me is the object of the preposition but, it has an objective form (me), not a nominative form.
39. (a) Many people in Bangladesh scarcely know.... The word scarcely is sufficiently negative to express the meaning of the sentence. The word don't should be omitted.
40. (a) Because of the....doing before. Do not begin a sentence with the words due to. Due to is an adjective, which must have a noun to modify.
41. (a) Between you and me,..... The object of the preposition between must be an objective case from (me and not I).
42. (b) ...training programme for its...A singular pronoun-adjective (its, not their) must be used to refer to a collective noun (company) when the members of the collective noun are considered a unit. In this chapter, you will learn concepts w.r.t:

6

CHAPTER

FILL IN THE BLANKS

‘Fill in the blanks’ tests three elements: Vocabulary, Reasoning and Usage. This question type is a measure of your skill in determining the flow of thought, the right medium (i.e., usage) and the linguistic demands of a sentence.

This chapter acquaints you with the different types of ‘fill in the blanks’ questions that appear in different competitive examinations.

LOGICAL FILL IN THE BLANKS

Here a sentence is given with only one blank and in each option only one word or phrase is given. You have to select the most appropriate word or phrase from the given option.

Example:

- The day of the dainty dog may be over; the poodle and its tiny friends are becoming
[1] extremely popular [2] extinct
[3] less popular [4] very hairy

Solution:

The answer is [3]. The other three options are grammatically compatible. But they do not make logical sense. How? If you know the meaning of the word “dainty” you can find out that the days of the “small sized” dogs are getting over. Connecting it to the next sentence, one can conclude that the days of the poodle and its tiny friends are over. The expression “day may be over” however, doesn’t mean that it is becoming extinct (option [2]). Option [1] “extremely popular” and [4] “very hairy” are counter to or irrelevant to the statement. Hence, [3].

Example:

- Much to the regret of fashion designer, the human body is capable of only
[1] great tolerance [2] growth
[3] limited modification [4] adventure

Solution:

The answer is [3]. Note the tone of the sentence: it refers to fashion designers experimenting with the human body. Thus [1] and [4] do not fit in. Fashion designers should not be concerned with ‘growth’ either. Hence [3].

Example:

- For some time now, ... has been presumed not to exist – the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.
[1] rationality [2] flexibility
[3] diffidence [4] disinterestedness

Solution:

The second part of the sentence gives an indication about the intended meaning of the first part of the sentence. The second part expresses the sarcastic belief that every individual has a selfish motive. So the first part obviously will be expressing the contradictory idea, i.e. it is not necessary that everyone is biased or has a selfish motive. When we understand the concept, choosing option [4] becomes very easy as none of the other options express that idea. Hence, [4].

PAIRED LOGICAL FILL IN THE BLANKS

In Paired Logical Fill in the Blanks you have two blanks and therefore both words of the option should fit into the theme of the sentence. It is not enough if just one word fits in.

Example:

- It is extremely disconcerting that the media is giving ... to wild allegations made people totally ... with the incident.
[1] credenceunconnected
[2] attention ... taken
[3] encouragementfed up
[4] moneypoverty-struck

Solution:

Options [1],[2], and [3] all have first word which can meaningfully fit the blank space. But one look at the second word and we can cancel them out. If the media is giving encouragement or attention to wild allegations, it is not going to be to people who are “taken with” or “poverty-struck”. Wild allegations are likely to come from “unconnected” people who have the least knowledge of the issue. Hence [1].

Example:

- Number theory is rich in problems of an especially sort: they are tantalisingly simple to state but ...difficult to solve.
- [1] vexing ... notoriously
[2] spurious ... equally
[3] abstruse ... ostensibly
[4] elegant ... rarely

Solution:

Instead of giving importance to the first part of the sentence, we look at the second part where there is a contrast. Though the problems look simple to state they are difficult and the blank before “difficult” is obviously for a word which qualifies the difficulty. When we realise this requirement, options [2], [3] and [4] are ruled out as they either do not qualify the difficulty of underqualify it. Hence, [1].

Example:

In failing to see that the Justice’s pronouncement merelyprevious decisions rather than actually establishing a precedent, the novice law clerk The scope of the Justice’s judgement.

- [1] synthesized, ... limited
[2] overturned ... misunderstood
[3] endorsed ... nullified
[4] qualified .. overemphasized

Solution:

The fact that the judgement was not establishing a precedent means that the judgement only went to the extent of certifying the validity of the previous judgements. The last part of the sentence gives the impression that the clerk thought of it as something new in the legal scene rather than a repetition. Neither option [1] nor [3] has a word which can give this impression of “overrating”. Between options [2] and [4], only the latter has a word suitable for the first blank as well. Hence, [4].

STRATEGIES FOR FILL IN THE BLANKS (ALL TYPES)

Before you read any of the options and try to fit in the words, it

is most important to read the whole sentence with the blanks and get a feel of the message that it wants to convey. Even without the missing word you can do that and once you get the tentative meaning, your search for the word becomes more focused as you have already formed “Shadow Word/Words” in your mind to fill in the blanks. Given below is how this method would be used for the last two examples given above.

Example:

The Shadow Word for the first gap would be something like “puzzling” or “deceptive”, and the second word should be something which conveys the idea of a “high level of difficulty”. Now if you go back to the options you will find that only one option, i.e. option [1], has the word “notoriously” which comes close to the Shadow Word for the second gap.

Example

The Shadow Word for the first gap can be something like “certifying/validating”, and that for the second gap “overrated”. It is easier to choose the correct option on the basis of the second Shadow Word as there is only one option which comes close to overrated, i.e., “overemphasised”.

EXERCISE – 2

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5: In each of the sentences, parts of the sentences are left blank. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of sentence as a whole.

- This _____ the rise of fundamentalism and intolerance _____ by selfish groups and power-hungry political all over the world.
[1] spreads banned
[2] stops criticized
[3] highlights fanned
[4] covers up publicized
- The former vice-chancellor of Aligarh University points out that every mosque north of Ernakulam has been _____ women to offer prayers for years now, and the opponents to this are in a _____.
[1] welcoming temple [2] permitting minority
[3] a right of majority [4] prohibiting ... fierce state
- We are a worldwide leader in the electrical _____ and we have what it takes to _____.
[1] industry _____ get things now
[2] business _____ take on
[3] showrooms _____ succeed
[4] shocks _____ shock them

4. Britain, it seems, has always been _____ on the verge of a software _____
 [1] sinking _____ mania
 [2] keen _____ industry
 [3] very much _____ panic
 [4] just _____ boom
5. To neo-economists, however, both approaches seem curiously _____ in one _____ aspect
 [1] lacking _____ crucial
 [2] curious _____ and all
 [3] weird _____ or another []
 [4] mixed _____ funny

MISSING LINK IN A PARAGRAPH

In this sort of questions, a complete paragraph is given, with certain words missing. The blanks are numbered; for each blank, you have to choose from among the four options given for that question number. It is very important to read the whole paragraph in order to get an overall understanding of the message the paragraph is trying to convey. All the options given for a particular blank are often grammatically correct for placement in that blank, and even perhaps suitable for that specific sentence. But if you know the central theme of the paragraph, all except one could be ruled out.

Example:

The latest surgical tools are certainly fashionable, especially lasers and laparoscopes. But their role in transforming surgery is _____ (1) _____, as is the excitement they generate. Dr. Sanjay C in Delhi specializes in remodelling the _____ (2) _____ with what is called an excimer laser. "It's like etching on gold to design jewellery", he says. "The laser manages to either flatten or raise the cornea, solving the problem of myopia". Now watch Dr. Harshad P, in his clinic as he gazes not at his _____ (3) _____ but at a television screen, which his patient too is _____ (4) _____ from the operating table. Controlled from the outside, Dr. Harshad's laser is waltzing through his patient's prostate; it's called a laser prostatectomy. A miniature camera and a beam of light from a fiber-optic wire, both at the end of a laparoscope, allow him to see _____ (5) _____ than with the naked eye.

1. [1] questionable [2] discretionary
 [3] unpardonable [4] unquestionable
2. [1] body [2] clinic
 [3] world [4] eye
3. [1] family [2] future
 [3] patient [4] awards

4. [1] operating [2] diagnosing
 [3] watching [4] criticising
5. [1] tens of times better [2] not much better
 [3] restricted vision [4] more colourfully

Solution:

On reading the whole paragraph, the central theme becomes amply clear, i.e., the exceptional role being played by laser in the field of surgery. Now we look at one blank after another

Blank 1: Obviously options [1], [2], and [3] do not get with the theme. Only option [4] "unquestionable", matches the exceptional role of the laser. Hence, [4]

Blank 2: Doctor Sanjay C, definitely "remodels the eye" (Option [4]) as in the latter part he talks about flattening or raising the cornea. Hence, [4]

Blank 3: Doctor Harshad P. would be expected to look at his "patient" (Option [3]) under normal circumstances to diagnose the problem or solve it. Hence, [3]

Blank 4: The patient cannot be operating, diagnosing or criticising lying on the operating table. He can only be "watching" (Option [3]) the projection on the TV screen. Hence, [3]

Blank 5: Here only two options make sense, i.e., Option [1] "tens of times better" and Option [4] "more colourfully" is not at all a desired advantage of the laser surgery. Option [1] "tens of times better" is the required property of the laser. Hence [1]

Example:

The popularity of rabbits as pets has increased over the last few years. Their value as companion animals has _____ (1) _____ for several reasons. Rabbits make relatively few demands on an individual's or a family's life style. They are quiet and peaceful animals by nature. Their exercise _____ (2) _____ are few, and they respond beautifully to attention and affection if they are handled frequently with gentleness and love. Rabbits are very intelligent, and can be _____ (3) _____ very easily. In general, rabbits are _____ (4) _____ and gentle creatures who will fill your world with more love and joy than you could ever imagine.

1. [1] burgeoned [2] waned
 [3] depreciated [4] descended
2. [1] patterns [2] requirements
 [3] covenant [4] preparations
3. [1] habituated [2] subdued
 [3] reclaimed [4] housetrained
4. [1] vicious [2] determined [3] docile [4] uncultivated

Solution:

1. Burgeoned refers to something which grows and flourishes, which is also implied in the following sentence. [2] and [3] are opposite in meaning, and [4] is irrelevant. Hence, [1].
2. [1] does not agree with the sentence, and [3] and [4] are irrelevant to the implication of 'few' following 'exercise', which suggests something can be measured. Hence, [2].
3. Since the word must agree with 'intelligent', [1], [2] and [3] are irrelevant. [4], which also agrees with the notion of an easy process, is the answer. Hence, [4].
4. Since the word agrees with 'gentle; and is obviously positive judging by the meaning of the sentence, [1] and [4] are ruled out. [2] is irrelevant in the present case. Hence, [3].

COMPLETE THE THEME

In this type of Fill in the Blanks, a few (usually two or three) sentences are given in a logical order, and there is one sentence – either at the end or in between – missing. You have to fill in this sentence to complete the theme correctly. To be able to solve this type of question correctly, you have to use your sense of logical narration. The sentences before and after the missing sentence have to be read with care.

Example

The bus took a sharp turn.

It then started down the slope.

The passengers screamed as it gathered speed

.....

[1] It then came to a gentle halt

[2] The driver burst into a melodious song.

[3] They screamed again as it stopped

[4] It started swaying from side to side.

Solution:

The last sentence before the missing one is "The passengers screamed as it gathered speed". From the fact that "it gathered speed" it can be safely concluded that it won't come to a "gentle halt" (option [1]). The passengers won't scream as the bus stopped as they would obviously like the bus to stop from going down the slope. Similarly, the driver won't "burst into a melodious song" unless he has lost his sanity! But, the bus "started swaying from side to side" is a strong possibility as it gathered speed and is also hurtling down the slope. Hence, [4].

Example

Today is budget day.

Judging by the media hoopla, it's slated to bring dramatic changes, for better or worse, into our lives.

The truth, however, is not too dramatic.

[1] The lie is more dramatic.

[2] Life does go on as before.

[3] How can truth ever be?

[4] A drama, a farce, a public spectacle.

Solution:

The sentences before the missing sentence are about the expectations created by the media about the budget and the changes it is going to bring. Then the sentence exactly before the blank says that the truth is not as dramatic as projected by the media. So, the following sentence should be about truth which is devoid of drama. Only option [2] says that, "Life does go on as before". Option [4] expresses the sentiments of the author but doesn't go with the literary construction as it does not say anything about the truth. Hence [2].

Example:

London is everybody's favourite place at the moment.

It is the hub of the fashion world, it has the trendiest bands and the hottest clubs.

[1] Such wealth in the face of such poverty!

[2] It is, according to the world's lifestyle pages, 'cool' and 'happening'.

[3] It has no social conscience, which suits the madly partying socialites just fine.

[4] Paris is feeling jealous because it previously held the position as the fashion industry's centre.

Solution

The two preceding sentences before the blank are about the positive side of London. There is no mention whatsoever of any negative aspects. So the concluding sentence is expected to continue this positive theme. Neither option [1] nor option [3] does that, they in fact portray negative aspects. Option [4] can seem suitable, but it veers away from the topic at hand, i.e. London. Hence, [2].

7

CHAPTER

ODD MAN OUT AND ANALOGIES

Who is a part of a group and who is not? Can you establish connectivity or relationships between a pair of words? Can you apprehend the multiple applications of a word?

The chapter will take you through this exciting world of reasoning and usage.

ODD MAN OUT

Odd man out is the first type of word-related questions that we will take up. As stated previously, these questions test your vocabulary and English usage, thus a good reading habit will go a long way towards helping you solve these. It is true that knowledge of words is the overriding priority area in solving these questions, but simple knowledge of word meanings would not give you a comfort level. As you will find out in descriptions and examples below, it is important to use your common sense, develop the ability of correlating words and phenomena, discover inherent patterns and in the process come out with your home built strategies.

From the name itself, it is apparent that in this type of questions you are supposed to identify, the odd entity, which doesn't fit into the scheme of things. This tests your ability to spot a consistent logical relationship between a group of words. The only word that doesn't satisfy the relationship or the consistent connecting property would be the Odd Man Out.

To find the consistent relationship between the words you may be required to:

- know the meaning of the words.
- use your reasoning to discover the inherent relationship.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| [1] Femur | [2] Plexus |
| [3] Tibia | [4] Guillotine |

Solution:

To find the relationship between the words other than the odd one, we need to know the meaning of the words. This would lead us to find that options [1], [2] and [3] refer to different parts

of the human body. Option [4] doesn't fit into that relationship, as it is a device used for beheading. So, [4] guillotine is the Odd Man Out.

Example:

- [1] Mania [2] Pneumonia [3] Influenza [4] Cholera

Solution:

These are names of common diseases; vocabulary is not a problem here. You need to understand that Pneumonia, Influenza and Cholera are all diseases caused by virus or bacterial infection. But Mania is a psychological disease where no infection is involved. So, the odd man out is Mania [1].

Common types of Odd Man Out Questions

SYNONYMS

In this class, the words other than the Odd One Out have a synonymous relationship. The odd word may be totally irrelevant when compared to these relationships, or it can have an opposite meaning. But the need is to spot the synonymous relationship.

Example:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| [1] Circuitous | [2] Direct |
| [3] Labyrinthine | [4] Tortuous |

Solution:

Options [1], [3] and [4] are all synonymous having the meaning of 'going in a roundabout way'. Direct is opposite to that.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| [1] Yokel | [2] Upshot |
| [3] Lout | [4] Bumpkin |

Solution:

Yokel, lout and bumpkin are all synonymous as they refer to a "rustic person lacking knowledge of urban mannerisms". Upshot means "result or outcome".

PHOBIAS**Example:**

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| [1] Gatophobia | [2] Ornithophobia |
| [3] Cynophobia | [4] Hydrophobia |

Solution:

[1], [2] and [3] are all phobia related to animals – cats, birds and dogs respectively. But Hydrophobia refers to fear of water.

Example:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| [1] Keraunophobia | [2] Tonitrophobia |
| [3] Phonophobia | [4] Astraphobi |

Solution:

Options [1] [2] and [4] refer to irrational fear of thunder and lightning. But [3] refers to irrational fear of noise in general.

Names of Subjects**Example:**

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| [1] Odonology | [2] Cardiology |
| [3] Ophthalmology | [4] Anthropology |

Solution

Option [1], [2] and [3] are all subjects of study on different parts of the Human body, But Anthropology is the study of mankind.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| [1] Nomology | [2] Lethyology |
| [3] Herpetology | [4] Myrmecology |

Solution

[2], [3] and [4] all refer to subjects of study of animals i.e. fish, reptiles/amphibians and ants respectively. But Nomology refers to the study of law making.

Differentiation on Basis of Classes

In this type of questions, you will be required to find a common class/category of which the words other than the Odd one are the members.

Example:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| [1] Torch | [2] Spectacles |
| [3] Trousers | [4] Scissors |

Solution:

Spectacles, trousers and scissors occur in pairs while a torch does not.

Example:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| [1] Surrealism | [2] de Stiji |
| [3] Cubism | [4] Picasso |

Solution:

Options [1], [2] and [3] can be classified as different kinds of art movements but Picasso is the name of a famous artist

Logically Disconnected but apparently Connected

These kinds of questions are often very misleading as all the words are apparently of the same nature and genre but there is logical inconsistency in one of the word which has to be spotted.

Example:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| [1] Film | [2] Painting |
| [3] Sculpture | [4] Melody |

Solution:

All are works of art and creativity, but apart from melody, all others have a visual connotation.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| [1] Paranoia | [2] Schizophrenia |
| [3] Megalomania | [4] Dementia |

Solution:

Options [1], [2] and [4] are psychological disorders which require immediate intervention of a psychiatrist, whereas option [3] refers to “obsession with power” and not a psychiatric disorder of the first order.

WORDS WITH SINGLE MEANING AND MULTIPLE MEANINGS

In this type of questions you cannot spot any apparent logical connection between the words and neither is there a synonymous relationship between any of the words.

But the common property is either a “Double meaning” or “Single meaning”. The odd one is the only one that has a “Single meaning” or is the only one with a “Double meaning”.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| [1] Kite | [2] Bulldozer |
| [3] Crane | [4] Cleave |

Solution:

Bulldozer is the only one having a single meaning. All others have dual means as follows

Kite : [1] A bird

[2] A object meant to be flown.

Crane: [1] A machine for lifting heavy objects
[2] bird

Cleave: [1] Tearing apart
[2] Union

Example

[1] Maroon [2] Orange
[3] Lavender [4] White

Solution

Here only “white has a single meaning. All the other words have dual meanings s follows:

Maroon:

[1] Brown red colour
[2] Abandon or isolate.

Orange:

[1] A colour [2] A citrus fruit

Lavender :

[1] A pale purple colour
[2] An aromatic plant

Emergency Tactics

Example:

When you do not know the meaning of one or more words in the group:

[1] Animated [2] Vivacious
[3] Dramatic [4] Artless

Solution:

You can find this even without knowing the meaning of “ingenuousness”. The words “truth fullness” and “artless” have a common basis while “hypocrisy” is just the opposite of that. So, the answer has to be “hypocrisy”. As long as you can find a common property connecting two of the words and another word contrasting that common property, you can spot the Odd Man, because of the simple reason that there is going to be only one Odd Man in the whole group.

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 10: Find the odd one out.

- [1] Engagement [2] Funeral
[3] Wedding [4] Reception
- [1] Murder [2] Assassination
[3] Fraud [4] Assault
- [1] Lyric [2] Song
[3] Photograph [4] Melody
- [1] Talk [2] Chat

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| [3] Tete-a-tete | [4] Debate |
| 5. [1] Copious | [2] Multitudinous |
| [3] Infinite | [4] Abundant |
| 6. [1] Passionate | [2] Sober |
| [3] Guilty | [4] Cheerful |
| 7. [1] Hunch | [2] Brook |
| [3] Fork | [4] Manure |
| 8. [1] Haiku | [2] Excerpt |
| [3] Sonnet | [4] Limerick |
| 9. [1] Incandescent | [2] Luminescent |
| [3] Effulgent | [4] Imminent |
| 10.[1] Fastidious | [2] Magnificent |
| [3] Stupendous | [4] Excellent |

ANALOGIES

Analogies, in a narrower sense, are a test of vocabulary. In a broader sense, however, they test the ability to see relationships between the meanings of words. First, a pair of words is given. These words are related to each other in a certain manner. You have to spot this relationship accurately and to identify, among the given words or word pairs, the ones that are similarly related. Thus:

TRUTH : FALSEHOOD :: VIRTUE : ?
[1] Goodness [2] Vice
[3] Altruism [4] Veracity

Here, you have to determine which of the given words has the same relationship to ‘virtue’, as ‘truth’ has to falsehood’.

The surest way to do this is to first spot the relationship. Once you spot what the relationship is, (in this case, that of opposites) it becomes easy to note that the opposite of ‘virtue’ is [2] ‘vice’. Do not read the alternatives till you have first determined the relationship between the capitalized pair.

Some Common Relationships:

- CAUSE : EFFECT
LIQUOR : INTOXICATION
Liquor causes intoxication.
ZEALOT : COMMUNALISM
A zealot causes communalism to spread.
- OBJECT : PURPOSE
CORK : BOTTLE
A cork is used to close a bottle.
- PART : WHOLE
BOOK : LITERATURE
A book is part of literature.
SHARD : POTTERY

A shard is a broken piece of pottery.

4. PART : PART
FINGER : HAND

Finger is a part of a hand, which again is part of a larger body.

FRIEZE : WALL

Frieze is an ornamental band on a wall, which is part of a larger construction.

5. OBJECT TO ACTION
GUN : FIRE

You fire a gun.

TERM : COIN

You coin a term

6. ACTION TO OBJECT / PHENOMENON

EAT : FOOD

You eat food.

FOMENT : RIOT

You foment a riot, i.e. to instigate or stir up a riot.

7. SYNONYMS

SLIM : THIN

This is the synonym of slim

INCARCERATE : IMPRISON

Imprison is the synonym of incarcerate.

8. ANTONYMS

RELIGIOUS : ATHEIST

A religious person believes in god, while an atheist is a non-believer. The pair is therefore antonymous.

CIRCUMLOCUTION : BREVITY

Circumlocution is an indirect or long way of saying something, while brevity is being brief. Thus brevity is an antonym of circumlocution.

9. DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS

JACKAL : SLY

A jackal has the characteristic of being sly.

GOURMAND : GLUTTON

A gourmand has the characteristic of being a glutton i.e. eating too much.

10. CLASS : MEMBER

MAMMAL : MAN

Man falls under the class of Mammals.

DOGGEREL : POEM

Doggerel is a class of poem which is poor in quality.

11. MUTATED SYNONYMS

In Mutated Synonyms, the words are not purely synonymous.

But they are mutated or subtly changed synonyms.

BRAINWAVE : INSPIRED

The exact synonym for brainwave would be “inspiration”. But in case of Mutated Synonyms, it is replaced with “inspired”. So, it reads “a brainwave comes to a person who is inspired”

CHURLISH : RUDENESS

The exact synonym of churlish is boorish, insolent or rude. But Mutated Synonyms has rudeness the Noun form rather than the Adjective.

12. MUTATED ANTONYMS

CESSATION : RESUME

The proper antonym of cessation would be renewal, which is a noun. But the Mutated Antonyms type of Analogies has “resume” which is a verb. So it reads “gullible” is one lacking in sophistication”.

13. MANNER : ACTIVITY

RAMBLE : SPEAK

Rambling is speaking in an incoherent manner.

GYRATE : DANCE

Gyrating is a manner of dancing in a rotating or swirling manner.

14. ACTION : ITS SIGNIFICANCE

BLUSH : EMBARRASSMENT

A blush signifies embarrassment.

GRIMACE : PAIN

A grimace is a facial distortion signifying pain

15. WORKER : ARTICLE
CREATED

COMPOSER : MUSIC

A composer creates a piece of music.

PERFORMER : TOCCATA

A performer composes a Toccata to exhibit his touch and technique.

16. WORKER : WORKPLACE

PRIEST : CHAPEL

The main workplace of a priest is the chapel.

SCULPTOR : ATELIER

The workplace of a sculptor is the atelier.

17. SPATIAL SEPARATION

LADAKH : KANYAKUMARI

They are spatially separated so that they are at the extreme North and extreme South of India.

HEADING : FOOTNOTE

A heading is at the top of the page while a footnote is at the bottom of the page.

18. SYMBOL : QUALITY
WHITE : PEACE

White symbolises peace.

- SAFFRON : RENUNCIATION
Saffron is a symbol of Renunciation.

19. DEGREES
COOL : COLD

Cold is of a higher degree than cool.

- SIMMER : BOIL
Boil is a higher degree than simmer.

There can be many other relationships but these are the most commonly used in competitive exams.

STRATEGIES FOR ANALOGIES

In the analogy questions, to avoid going wrong, the first step is to define the relationship between the two key words. The relationship should be defined either on paper or in your mind in the form of a sentence. Until then, don't look at the answer options. Once the relationship is defined, then search for an option where a similar kind of sentence can be formed connecting the two words meaningfully.

Example:

- ANXIOUS : REASSURANCE
[1] resentful : gratitude
[2] perplexed : clarification
[3] inured : imagination
[4] vociferous : suppression

Solution:

The relationship between the two capitalized words can be expressed as: "an anxious person requires reassurance", similarly, "a perplexed person requires clarification". Hence, [2].

Example:

- SIMMER : BOIL
[1] Cook : Fry
[2] Chill : Freeze
[3] Roast : Stew
[4] Slice : Cut

Solution:

Simmer is a lower degree than boil. Similarly chill is a lower degree than freeze. But if you had not known the exact meaning of Simmer, then "Simmer : Boil": would have looked like a Synonymous relationship and therefore option [4], "Slice: Cut" would have attracted your attention. Hence [2].

The "all that glitters is not gold principle":

Often question setter give answer options, which have apparent subject similarities. These answers will straightaway attract your attention. But going by similarity of subjects or issues, more often than not, these are just to deceive you.

Example:

- STUTTER : SPEECH
[1] Blare : Hearing
[2] Aroma : Smelling
[3] Astigmatism : Sight
[4] Novocain : Touch

Solution:

A stutter is a defect of speech. Similarly, in [3]. Astigmatism is a defect of the sight. So [3] is the answer. But choice [1] "Blare: Hearing" is an option which immediately attracts the attraction, as it is closely related to hearing. But then, blare is not a defect of hearing. Hence, [3].

Beyond the obvious meaning:

Sometimes one of the capitalised words in the Analogy will have a secondary meaning which is uncommon. Going by the common meaning of the word, you could get confused in defining the relationship.

Example:

- ANNEX : BUILDING
[1] Postscript : Letter
[2] Lyric : Song
[3] Paragraph : Text
[4] Hill : Mountain

Solution:

The common meaning of annex is to add, append or take possession of. But here adding or taking possession of a building is not the relationship. Annex has another meaning of "supplementary building". Similarly, a postscript is a supplementary part of the letter. Hence, [1].

Thinner line of distinction:

Often in defining a relationship we come up with a very broad defining relationship and then subsequently get more than one option which suits the relationship. This is an indication of the fact that we have to narrow down our definition to more precise terms.

Example:

- DIAMETER : CIRCLE
1] Diagonal : Rectangle
2] Equator : Hemisphere

- 3] Altitude : Triangle
4] Noon : Day

Solution:

In this question, if the relation is that “the diameter divides the circle into two equal parts”, then options, [1], [2] and [4] all look attractive enough to be the answer. Diagonal Equator and noon divide rectangle, hemisphere and day into two equal parts respectively. So we have to look for a thinner line of distinction. Going back to the main relationship, one can define it as “a diameter” is a line dividing the circle, which is a linear figure, into two equal parts”. This definition rules out the choices [2] and [4] because a Hemisphere is not a linear figure also because the Equator is not a line which passes through the Center of the Earth, rather, it is a circular line on the spherical shape which divides the Earth into two equal parts. In [4], noon is not a line dividing the day into two equal halves. Thus [1] is the answer. Hence we have arrived at the answer through the process of elimination which is a very useful device in such cases. Hence, [1].

A grammatical relationship:

It is often important to see what parts of speech are the capitalised words. There are certain word which are different parts of speech depending on their usage

Example:

- MAROON : SAILOR
[1] Red : Ship
[2] Crimson : Flower
[3] Stranded : Tourist
[4] Colour : Dress

Solution:

The word maroon has two meanings, one referring to the colour maroon which is a noun. Another is the verb – the meaning being “to abandon” or “to strand”. Obviously, the relationship is not of a sailor to the maroon colour. It is about a sailor which has been abandoned. Similarly “a tourist gets stranded”. The other options are only Eye-catchers trying to decoy you. Hence, [3].

CONTEXTUAL USAGE

Contextual Usage and Multiple Usage are further types of word-based questions that are tested in the GATE.

Though the GATE does not test you direction your knowledge of synonyms and antonyms, they form the basis of the Contextual Usage question.

Contextual Usage basically involves identifying the synonym/antonym of a word when it is used in a particular

context. Thus, in a way, Contextual Usage is slightly easier than straightforward synonym/antonym questions, as the context provides a clue to the meaning, even if the word is unfamiliar to you.

The following is an example of Contextual Usage where you have to choose the word synonymous to the highlighted word.

Example:

Unpalatable: You can get away with the most unpalatable truth if you can make it appear to be funny.

- [1] inedible [2] disgusting [3] offensive
[4] unpleasant

Solution

The term means inedible or unpleasant, but in the above context unpleasant fits in best. Hence, [4].

There may be sentences where most or even all of the options are synonymous to the highlighted word, but only one of them fits that particular context. This means that you have to be aware of very subtle nuances of the words, making Contextual Usage more of a challenge to your command over words. Look at the above sentence again. In a question on synonyms both [1] and [4] would be correct answers; it is the context here that helps decide between the two (truth cannot be “inedible”).

The following sections will discuss the two types of Contextual Usage questions more thoroughly

CONTEXTUAL USAGE – APPROPRIATE

In this kind of Contextual Usage, the relationship that you look for between the highlighted word and the options is that of synonyms. This is the most common type of Contextual Usage.

Example: Rally

She seemed unable to complete the marathon, but she rallied her spirits and managed a last spurt to the finish line.

- [1] summoned [2] scattered
[3] depreciated [4] motivated

Solution:

To rally is to rouse or revive from inactivity or decline. Options [2] and [3] are opposite in meaning; [4] is close in meaning but not correct for this sentence. Hence, [1].

Example: Gratuitous

The gratuitous criticism of the mischievous pen can do more harm than imagined.

- [1] unfounded [2] substantial
[3] free [4] necessary

Solution:

Gratuitous means unnecessary or unwarranted, as suggested by the words 'mischievous pen'. Note that in another context, gratuitous could also mean 'free'. Hence, [1].

Steps for Contextual Usage – Appropriate

The following steps and strategies will be useful while attempting Contextual Usage questions:

1. Read the highlighted word first; if it is familiar to you, try to think of a synonym for it before going on to read the sentence or the options.
2. If it is not familiar, simply read the sentence and try to understand its meaning from the context. Think of a word that could suitably take its place.
3. Read the options. If one of them is the word you thought of in step 1 or 2, or its close synonym, then choose that as the answer – not before at least glancing at the other options and trying to see if one of them might be more suitable.
4. If none of the options is similar to the word you thought of, then read all the options and see if any of them suit the context of the sentence.
5. If you cannot understand the word from the context of the sentence, or if you have trouble understanding the sentence itself, then look at the options. Sometimes the options can give you a clue, if you know where to look for example, if all the options, except one, have a negative/positive connotation, then the exception is likely to be the answer. Also, sometimes the words in the options are much more familiar ones than the question word, so using them in the sentence instead of the question word should help you eliminate the wrong options.

Contextual Usage – Inappropriate

The conditions for this type of Contextual Usage are the same, except that you look for an antonymous rather than synonymous relationship between the highlighted word and the options.

Example: Augment

Rescue operations were insufficient as continuing rains augmented the waters beating against the dam.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| [1] supplemented | [2] accreted |
| [3] abridged | [4] diminished |

Solution:

Augment means to make (something already developed or well under way) greater. Options [1] and [2] convey the same meaning. While both [3] and [4] mean 'reduced', which would be the antonym of augmented, [4] is more suitable in this context. Hence, [4].

Example: Obfuscate

The great danger of marijuana is its tendency to obfuscate the intellect permanently.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| [1] betuddle | [2] bewilder |
| [3] clarify | [4] confuse |

Solution:

Obfuscate means to confuse or bewilder. Options [1], [2] and [4] are therefore ruled out. Only [3], which is its antonym, is suitable. Hence, [3].

Please note that in 'Contextual Usage – Inappropriate' questions, you will be asked to choose the option that is antonymous to the question word; where inappropriateness is not sufficient.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS**Verbal Ability: Test 1**

Questions: 37

Time: 30 minutes

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5: Rewrite the sentences if you find something erroneous.

1. I am not possessing anything.
2. The child crept under the table.
3. Either you or I am at fault.
4. You are so mean, isn't it?
5. I am truly ashamed with my behaviour.

DIRECTIONS for questions 6 to 13: Match the phrasal verbs in A with the corresponding meaning in B.

- | A | B |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. root out | initiate |
| 7. level against | say something effortlessly |
| 8. pin down | write after adequate planning |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9. live up to | and preparation. |
| 10. pull down | stop using / doing |
| 11. die out | destroy completely |
| 12. draw up | reach the level expected. |
| | decrease gradually coming to an end. |
| 13. dispense with | criticize or accuse a person. |

DIRECTIONS for questions 14 to 20: Fill in the blanks with 'Its' or 'It's':

14. The cat wiped _____ nose.
15. Sad that this man does not care about his child.
16. Wonderful to have you here with us.
17. The argument is reasonable. _____ logic is perfect.

DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 22: Fill in the blanks with "a", "an" or "the" whenever required.

18. Mahabharata is read by Hindus.
19. This is _____ finest thing that can happen!
20. Rich are used to a leisurely life.
21. Less you speak, _____ more you understand.
22. Two cousins did not speak _____ word.

DIRECTIONS for questions 23 to 27: Underline the verb and state the type

23. The reporter had been noting down everything spoken by the politician.
24. They will increase your salary.
25. Our relatives will be leaving today.
26. By the end of this month, she will have broken many records.
27. I am going to Delhi day after tomorrow.

DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 32: Underline the helper verbs:

28. You must be joking.
29. I might this riddle.
30. Can I borrow your umbrella, please?
31. Would you like to have tea?
32. He dare not disobey.

DIRECTIONS for questions 33 to 37: In each of the following questions, four different ways of phrasing a particular sentence are given. Choose the best alternative from among the four.

33. [1] I cannot dance the minuet like I did before the war.
[2] I cannot dance the minuet as I did before the war.
[3] I cannot dance to the minuet like I did before the war.
[4] I can not dance the minuet as I did before the war.
34. [1] The boy accompanied by his nurse are arriving this afternoon in an automobile.
[2] The boy accompanied by his nurse is arriving this afternoon in an automobile.
[3] The boy accompanied by his nurse are arriving this afternoon in a automobile.
[4] The boy accompanied by his nurse is arriving this afternoon in a automobile.
35. [1] Pete would have written a far sweeter letter, but he drank a little too much at the pub and found himself inebriated.
[2] Pete would have wrote a far sweeter letter, but he drank a little too much at the pub and found himself inebriated.
[3] Pete would have wrote a far sweeter letter, but he drank a little too much at the pub and found himself inebriated.

- [4] Pete would have written a far sweeter letter but he drank a little too much at the pub and fond himself inebriated.
36. [1] Each of the doctors are concerned about the rising death rate from asthma.
[2] Each of the doctors is concerned about the rising death rate from asthma.
[3] Each of the doctors are concerned about the rising death rate from asthma.
[4] Each of the doctors is concerned about the rising death rate from asthma.
37. [1] Alicia who has been infamous across the country pubs and is undoubtedly the heroine of bar girls is now going to become an international icon.
[2] Alicia who has been infamous across the country pubs and is undoubtedly the heroine of bar girls are now going to become an international icon.
[3] Alicia who has been infamous across the country pubs and are undoubtedly the heroine of bar girls are now going to become an international icon.
[4] Alicia who has been infamous across the country pubs: and is undoubtedly the heroine of bar girls is now going to become an international icon.

Verbal Ability: Test 2

Questions: 23

Time: 20 minutes

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 10: In each of the sentence, part/s of the sentences is/are left blank. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. When I come face to face with you, we _____ in a very special manner.
[1] pass [2] collide
[3] communicate [4] stand
2. There was a lot of weaving back and forth, yet, _____ O re-writing of language, no dithering over adjectives.
[1] why [2] strangely
[3] understandably [4] there is
3. The _____ is that flopping on your bed after meals does not mean instant entry into 'fatdom'.
[1] surprise [2] strenuous bit
[3] fishy part [4] good news
4. Without proper knowledge, power is null and void. Be aware, be alert – that's _____ of the hour.
[1] the need [2] the time
[3] the power [4] the importance

5. Each report starts with a statement from the directors summarizing the growth pattern of the organisation over the past year and outlines the company's ____
 [1] future prospects [2] plans
 [3] ideas ad ideals [4] associates
6. ____ is to be distinguished from the activity of desire itself, as a stimulus or ____ to its determination.
 [1] Aversion; provocation
 [2] Concupiscence; incitement
 [3] Urging; node
 [4] Motive; bidding
7. The nature versus nurture ____ inherent in the debate as to whether, body language signals and their meanings are culturally determined or whether such cues are innate is false; one does not ____ the other's influence.
 [1] divaricator; anticipate
 [2] argument; forestall
 [3] choice; exacerbate
 [4] dichotomy; preclude
8. Much of the original work on marital abuse was based upon the weakest type of research ____, namely exploratory surveys with no clear ____ or rationale backing them.
 [1] organisation; suspicion
 [2] system; lemma
 [3] methodology; hypothesis
 [4] mode; thesis
9. ____ gambling is a common anti-social behaviour, which has very little ____ Social value.
 [1] Occasional; remedy
 [2] Pathological; redeeming
 [3] Saturnine; redress
 [4] Frequent; rectification.
10. Since the Internet environment is so much larger than anything else, some people get "stuck" in the ____ stage for a longer period of time than is ____ for getting used to new technologies, products or services.
 [1] standardisation; necessary
 [2] adaptation; quintessential
 [3] modification; exceptional
 [4] acclimation; typical
- DIRECTIONS** for questions 11 to 20: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.
11. A. The number of replies may not be overwhelming, but they have been heartening.
 B. The entries narrate warm, touching tales, indicating bonds which destroy the maligning myth.
 C. The response, a month later proves that the lady's unflattering stereotype needs to be trashed.
 D. In fact, it is more significant to go beyond numbers to the content.
 [1] ABCD [2] ABDC
 [3] CABD [4] CADB
12. A. However, banks are now allowed to price freely all deposits having a tenure of over one year.
 B. Quite unexpectedly, the bank announced a mid-term modification in its monetary policy.
 C. The maximum rate of interest that bankers can now offer on deposits of tenure upto a year has been reduced from 12% to 11%.
 D. Last fortnight, the Reserve Bank took bankers by surprise.
 [1] DBCA [2] DCBA
 [3] CBAD [4] DCAB
13. A. This chemical compound finds wide usage in diversified industries such as refectories, ceramics, etc.
 B. Indal developed the requisite technology in-house at its Belgaum centre.
 C. In 1982-83, it started developing special alumina, an import substitute.
 D. In pursuit of its policy of adding value to the basic products, Indal has been adding value to alumina too.
 [1] BDCA [2] CDAB
 [3] CBAD [4] DCAB
14. A. India accorded Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan long ago.
 B. Matters have hardly improved since dialogue was broken off in early 1994.
 C. Pakistan is still only talking about giving India MFN status in trade, even though it is obliged to under the World Trade Organisation.
 D. In some ways, they have worsened.
 [1] CADB [2] BDCA
 [3] CBDA [4] ACBD
15. A. Is it that really complicated?
 B. The fact is, that no sooner we turned a couple of years old, than we are being admonished by grown-ups to 'stop crying' and 'be a man.'

- C. Psychologists have known to write hefty volumes on the subject with titles like 'studies on expressions of feelings by the male species.'
- D. We just took a trip down memory lane and figured it all out pretty quickly.
- [1] ABDC [2] BDAC
[3] CADB [4] ABCD
16. A. Small-time sapphire hawkers accost you, scratching their wares furiously against little panes of glass to prove that the stones are genuine.
- B. In fact, precious rocks are a typically Thai success story.
- C. No visitor to Bangkok can help noticing the Thai gem and jewelry industry.
- D. Hundreds of gem shops are strung like a necklace around the big hotels.
- [1] DCBA [2] BDAC
[3] BACD [4] CADB
17. A. "What manner of creature is this, that has form but no substance?"
- B. "Think of the air, my friend, think of the clouds".
- C. "For such a one am I born of dreams and flights of fancy".
- D. I can see, but I cannot feel _____ "
- [1] BDCA [2] BDAC
[3] DBCA [4] DABC
18. A. Naturally, the committee assumes that anybody interested in national heritage is fluent in Latin.
- B. So avers the National Heritage committee's new report, recalling the inscription in memory of Sir Christopher Wren.
- C. But for those readers whose classics are a bit rusty, it translates as: "If you seek a monument to him, look about you".
- D. "Si momentum requiris, circumspecte".
- [1] BCAD [2] DBAC
[3] DCBA [4] ADCB
19. A. In India, home to 2,500-3,750 tigers (half the world's total), they are being poached at the rate of at least one a day.
- B. The threat has, however, sparked off another, though smaller, crisis – a spate of recriminations between conservation organisations.
- C. As anyone with a letter-box, a TV set and an environmental conscience will know, the tiger may soon be extinct in the wild.

- D. It doesn't take a mathematician to work out that, if those rates continue, there may be no Bengal tigers left outside zoos, within a decade.

- [1] DCBA [2] CDBA
[3] CBAD [4] CADB

20. A. And big was certainly the word at the Classic ITC Cup held in Bangalore – a total of Rs. 75 lakh as prize money!
- B. There are also 12 horses that have, among them, won 9 derbies and 24 classics.
- C. Says a champion jockey, "the Cup is a difficult race to win, but where you get to ride the best horses".
- D. It's called racing's biggest weekend.
- [1] BACD [2] CDAB
[3] DABC [4] ADCB

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 23: Read each of the short passages and answer the question that follows.

21. A survey conducted by the Safe Road Forum (SRF) indicates that women are potentially as good as men behind wheels; however their driving skills are underdeveloped because societal pressures ensure that they concentrate on developing other skills to be used mainly in the immediate environs of the home.

Which of the following is a basic assumption of the researcher?

- [1] The ability to drive is a basic skill that every man or woman must learn.
- [2] Duties of a woman include being a mother and wife.
- [3] Women will one day become better drivers than men if they put in the effort.
- [4] Women tend to conform to societal pressures.

22. Sir Max Langhorne once expounded upon the purpose of human behavior. He said its main function was to retain man's dignity without trespassing over the freedom of someone else. However, if this statement were to ring true, then it would be impossible not to trespass over someone else's freedom.

The conclusion strongly implied by the author's arguments is that:

- [1] It is not possible to retain one's dignity and at the same time not impinge on another's freedom.
- [2] Preserving someone else's freedom does not involve a compromise of your own dignity.
- [3] Dignity and freedom are completely independent disparate events.
- [4] There is always a possibility of appeasing one's dignity as well as freedom.

23. One can make an analogy comparing the law and order scene today with that of fishing net. It may catch the salmon and mackerel but always lets the whales and the sharks break through.

The author most probably believes:

- [1] The law must be brutal and use the theory guilty before proven otherwise.
 [2] Capital punishment is the only way to deter crime.
 [3] The author is very concerned about environmental hazards that fish face.
 [4] The more powerful members of society invariably get away with their crimes.

Answers: Verbal Ability: Test 1

1. I do not possess anything.
[Verbs like possess, love, hear do not take the present continuous]
 2. 'Crept' past tense.
 3. No error
 4. 'aren't you
 5. 'of' my behaviour'
- | A | B |
|---|--|
| 6. root out | remove |
| 7. level against | initiate, provoke |
| 8. put down | define exactly, force someone to confirm something definitely. |
| 9. live up to | reach the level expected. |
| 10. pull down | destroy completely |
| 11. die out | decreases gradually before coming to an end. |
| 12. draw up | write after adequate planning and preparation. |
| 13. dispense with | stop using / doing. |
| 14. Its – possessive. | |
| 15. It's short form of It is | |
| 16. It's – short form of It is | |
| 17. Its | |
| 18. The – certain books, religious works take the specific article. | |
| 19. The – the superlative degree 'finest' takes the specific article, 'the'. | |
| 20. The – 'rich' is an adjective where the noun is understood. Hence, the specific article. | |
| 21. The ; the – this is an example of adverb with comparatives such as 'less' and 'more'. | |
| 22. The; a – here, we are speaking about specific people 'the two cousins. | |

23. had been noting – Past Perfect continuous Tense spoken – Simple Past Tense.
24. will increase – Simple Future Tense.
25. will be leaving – Future Continuous Tense
26. will have broken – Future Perfect Tense
27. am going – Present Continuous Tense.
28. must 29. might 30. can
31. would 32. dare
33. The word 'like' is a preposition, not a conjunction. It can, therefore, be used to introduce a prepositional phrase, but it should not be used to introduce a clause. So, [1] and [3] are out. "Cannot" is a compound word and needs to be combined with one word to make sense. So [4] is out. Hence, [2].
34. Expressions such as, including, accompanied by, or as well do not change the number of the subject. If the subject is singular, the verb is too. So [1] and [3] are incorrect. [4] is incorrect since 'an' goes before all words that begins with vowels. Hence [2].
35. The form of the verb 'would have wrote' is incorrect; this verb requires the past participle 'written' because of the auxiliary verbs 'would' and 'have', hence [2] and [3] are out. The semicolon separates two sections of the sentence that do not make sense independently. Hence [3] is out. The semicolon separates two sections of the sentence that do not make sense independently., Hence [3] is out."Sweet" in [4] should be in the comparative degree, so that option is incorrect. Hence, [1].
36. The subject of this sentence is each and each is always singular. So [1] and [3] are incorrect, [4] is incorrect since 'doctors' is given an apostrophe in the end though nothing belonging to them is being referred to, Hence, [2].
37. Sometimes modifiers get between a subject and its verb but these modifiers must not confuse the agreement between the subject and its verb. So [2] and [3] are out. [4] is out because the semi colon bracket incomplete thoughts. Hence, [1].

Answers: Verbal Ability: Test 2

1. Coming face to face is not the same as passing or colliding, thus [1] and [2] are ruled out. 'Stand' is a very special manner sounds ridiculous. One comes face to face to talk or communicate. Hence , [3].
2. Weaving back and forth would mean repetition of the same idea. 'Yet' brings in an opposition, therefore strangely' should follow, as it conveys the meaning that in spite of weaving back and forth there is no re-writing or dithering over adjectives. Hence, [2].
3. The accepted belief was that 'flopping on yur bed after

meals leads to weight gain. However the fact that is not so is good news. Hence, [4].

4. 'Need of the hour' is an idiomatic phrase which conveys the meaning: that which is essential. Hence, [1].
5. The growth pattern is studied to estimate or outline the future prospects of the company. Thus [1] is the most logical fit. Hence, [1].
6. Only 'Concupiscence' and 'motive' make sense for the first half. But only 'incitement' agrees in the second half with "stimulus". Hence, [2].
7. Only 'dichotomy' is correct since the sentence says this division into two usually contradictory parts or opinions is wrong, not that the argument or choice per say is wrong. Divaricator is irrelevant. Hence, [4].
8. Only 'hypothesis' or 'thesis' are correct for the second part of the sentence. However 'methodology' is more in agreement than 'mode'. Hence, [2].
10. Only 'pathological' agrees with "anti social behaviour" and only 'redeeming' is the correct option for the second half of the sentence. Hence, [2].
11. The first statement has to be statement C as it introduces the subject – the response – which narrows down the options to [3] and [4]. We see that statement D has to follow statement A. The option that fulfills this condition is [4]. Hence, [4].
12. With D which introduces the subject – 'Reserve Bank' – being the first statement, B as the second falls into place. Hence, [1].
13. Only D can be the first statement – all the others follow after some other statement, for example, 'this chemical compound' is obviously after some statement referring to a chemical compound, and so on. Hence, [4].
14. Statement D has to follow statement B – i.e., we have to choose between options [3] and [4], and since statement A and C are clearly linked, we are left with option [4].

ACBD as the correct one. Hence, [4].

15. Statement A has to follow statement C. The only possible option in that case is [3]. Hence, [3].
16. The one sentence that introduces you to the passage i.e., the logical first sentence of the passage – is statement C. Therefore, we can immediately select option [4] is the right one. Hence, [4].
17. This paragraph comprising conversational statements, is unusual but one can follow the same method. Logically one sees that statement C follows statement B. The two options then possible, are [1] and [4]. after another scan, we see that statement D has to be the first one. Hence, [4].
18. Statement C has to follow statement A. The only possible option is, therefore, [2]. Hence, [2].
19. We see that statement D has to follow statement A. That gives us options [3] and [4]. A seems to make more sense if it follows directly from C. So CADB is the correct sequence. Hence, [4].
20. Statement A has to follow statement D and D is also the first statement. Hence, [3].
21. The only reason stated for women not being able to fulfill their hidden potential is the societal pressures that they face. Option [4]. If they did not conform to this pressure they could have become as good as the men. Hence, [4].
22. Only the first option indicates the conflict between dignity and freedom. This is the conclusion that the author eventually comes to. Hence, [1].
23. The author has compared the mackerel to the layperson in society while the shark and whale to the powerful and moneyed members. He talks about the ease with which the whales and sharks get away by breaking through the net and not by avoiding it, i.e., by way of bribes. Therefore option [4] is right. Options [1] and [2] talk about the ideal situation and [3] is out of context. Hence, [4].

8

CHAPTER

REASONING ABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Reasoning ability is the process of drawing conclusions from facts. It is a test to check an individual's ability to perform a certain kind of job. It usually tests the individual for certain skills or whether he is capable of acquiring those skills in the course of the job or through training.

Ability tests are also called aptitude tests and are generally standardized. These tests can be used to test variety of skills – mental aptitude, problem solving, knowledge of a particular subject, reasoning ability, general intelligence and so on. These are conducted by the Human Resource function of a company to find the suitability of a candidate for a given job role. These can be quantitative, psychological, verbal or may take other forms as well.

ANALOGY

Analogy means 'similarity' or 'similar relationship'. In questions on number or letter analogies, a pair that has a certain relationship between them, is given. This number/letter pair is followed by a third number/ letter. The student is expected to identify the relationship between the pair given and find out a Fourth number such that the relationship between the third and the fourth is similar to the relationship that exists between the first and the second. (In some cases, it may not be the fourth one that has to be found out. The fourth one will be given and the student has to find out one of the other three, whichever is not given.)

Hence, analogy is a comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification. The purpose of these types of questions, known as analogy, is to test your ability to determine relationships existing between pairs of words or letters or digits. This may involve finding a relationship between a tangible situation and more abstract grouping or it may centre around synonyms, antonyms, cause and effect or other areas.

Example : 'Fan' is related to 'Wings' in the same way as 'Wheel' is related to

- (a) Round (b) Cars (c) Spokes (d) Moves

Solution : (c)

'Wings' are the parts of a 'Fan'. Likewise 'Spokes' are the parts of 'Wheel'.

CLASSIFICATION

These type of questions are based on similar relationship or similarity that exists between the words or alphabets. Items are grouped together on the basis of similarity and the one to be picked out is that which does not belong to the same group.

In classification of words similar groups are found among the names, places, things, nouns, verbs, different sexes, races, or any other matter pertaining to verbal classification.

In alphabetic classification, a jumble of alphabets form a set or group and we have to find out that which does not belong to the same group.

Example : Find the odd man out.

- (a) PSRQ (b) CGEF (c) JMLK (d) VYXW

Solution : (b)

The pattern used for classification is placement of alphabets in the order (+ 3, - 1, - 1). Since option (b) does not follow the pattern, it is odd in the group.

Example : (a) Watt : Power (b) ampere : Current
(c) Radian : Degree (d) Joule : Energy

Solution : (c)

In all other pairs, first is a unit to measure the second except in (c).

CODING-DECODING

Coding is a method of transmitting a message between the two partners where one is sender and others are receivers view.

There are five types of coding/decoding tests.

- (a) Letter Coding (b) Number Coding
(c) Number-letter Coding (d) Substitutional Coding
(e) Mixed Letter Coding.

(a) Letter Coding

In these type of questions certain letters or alphabets in a word are replaced by a certain other letters or alphabets according to a specific rule to form its code.

Example : If PATTERN is written as APTTREO, how is WRITTEN coded?

- (a) RWTITEO (b) WRTTINE
(c) WRTIETO (d) RWTIETO

Solution : (c)

Write the letters in reverse order.

(b) Number Coding

In these type of questions, letters are changed by the number of alphabets in their corresponding alphabetic position.

Example : If GO = 32, SHE = 49, then SOME will be?

- (a) 56 (b) 58 (c) 62 (d) 64

Solution : (c)

The numbers are coded as 1 = E, 5 = G, 7 = K, 8 = P, 9 = T, 2 = A, 3 = L, 4 = U, 6 = R, follow this pattern to get the required code.

(c) Number-Letter Coding

In these type of coding numerical codes are given to words.

Example : If BRASS is coded as 63516, then SIR will be coded as

- (a) 631 (b) 315 (c) 536 (d) 617

Solution : (d)

Code for letter S is 6, because S appears twice in the word and number 6 appears twice in its coding. Hence, the coding of SIR will have one of the numbers as 6 being the code of S, one new number for I and one number from 351 being the code R. Therefore, the code for SIR will be 617.

(d) Substitutional Coding

In these type of coding a particular object is given as a code name. The answer is also to be given in a coded language.

Example : If Room is called Bed, Bed is called Window, Window is called Flower, Flower is called Cooler - On what would a man sleep?

- (a) Bed (b) Window (c) Flower (d) None

Solution : (b)

Man sleeps on Bed, which is Window here.

(e) Mixed-Letter Coding

Some messages are provided in coded language and the

code of a particular word of the message is asked as question. In order to identify the required code, any two messages bearing a common word is chosen.

Example : In a certain language 'pre not bis' means 'smoking is harmful', 'vog dor not' means 'avoid harmful habit', and 'dor bis yel' means 'please avoid smoking', which of the following means 'habit' in that language?

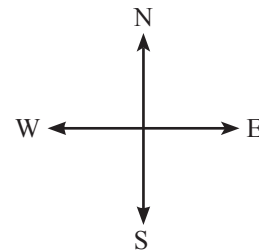
- (a) vog (b) not (c) dor (d) bis

Solution : (a)

Comparing the common words from each coding, it is clear that 'dor' stands for 'avoid', 'not' stands for 'harmful'. Hence, 'vog' will stand for habit.

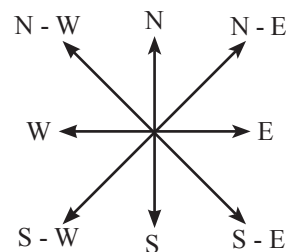
DIRECTION SENSE

There are four main directions - North, South, East, and West. The word NEWS came from North, East, West and South.



There are four regions :

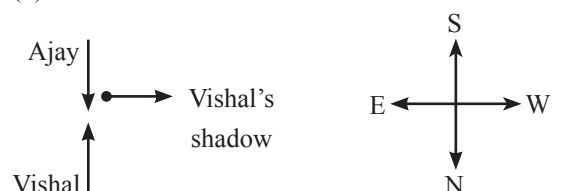
(i) North-East (N-E) (ii) North-West (N-W) (iii) South-East (S-E) (iv) South-West (S-W).



Example : One morning Ajay and Vishal were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If Vishal's shadow was exactly to the left of Ajay, which direction was Ajay facing??

- (a) North (b) South
(c) West (d) East

Solution : (a)



BLOOD RELATIONS

There are two types of questions based on blood relations that are given in different competitive examinations. For the sake of convenience we will refer to the two types of questions as Type 1 and Type 2.

In this test, we concern the knowledge about human relationship. To remember easily the relations may be divided into two sides as given below :

Grand father	: Mother's or Father's father
Grand mother	: Mother's or Father's mother
Brother	: Mother's or Father's son
Sister	: Mother's or Father's daughter
Uncle	: Mother's or Father's brother
Aunt	: Mother's or Father's sister
Cousin	: Uncle's or Aunt's son or daughter
Brother-in-law	: Husband's or Wife's brother or sisters's Husband's
Sister-in-law	: Husband's or Wife's sister or Brother's wife
Daughter-in-law	: Son's wife
Son-in-law	: Daughter's husband
Nephew	: Brother's or Sister's son
Niece	: Brother's or Sister's daughter

Example : A girl introduced a boy as the son of the daughter of the father of her uncle. The boy is girl's

- (a) Son (b) Brother
(c) Nephew (d) Uncle

Solution : (b)

Daughter of uncle's father—Uncle's sister—Mother;
Mother's son—Brother.

SERIES COMPLETION

This section deals with questions in which series of numbers or letters are given.

Generally three types of series

- (a) Number Series
(b) Alphabet Series
(c) Letter Series

(a) Number Series

Number and Letter series form an important part of the Reasoning section in various competitive examinations. There are two or three broad categories of questions that appear in various exams from this particular chapter.

In the first category of questions, a series of numbers/

letters is given with one number/letter (or two numbers/letters) missing, represented by a blank or a question mark. The given series of numbers/letters will be such that each one follows its predecessor in a certain way, i.e., according to a definite pattern. Students are required to find out the way in which the series is formed and hence work out the missing number/numbers or letter/letters to complete the series.

For the purpose of our discussion, we will refer to this category of questions as Number Series or letter Series questions.

Example : 24, 49, ?, 108

- (a) 51 (b) 63
(c) 77 (d) 95

Solution : (c)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 24 & & 49 & & \boxed{77} & & 108 \\
 \downarrow & \uparrow & \downarrow & \uparrow & \downarrow & \uparrow & \\
 & +25 & & +28 & & +31 &
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore ? = 77$

(b) Alphabet Series

Example : What will be the next term in BKS, DJT, FIU, HHV, ?

- (a) IJX (b) IGX (c) JGW (d) IGU

Solution : (c)

In each term, the first letter is moved two steps forward, the second letter one step backward and the third letter one step forward to obtain the corresponding letter on the next term. So, the missing term is JGW.

(c) Letter Series

Example : ELFA, GLHA, ILJA, _____, MLNA

- (a) OLPA (b) KLMA (c) LLMA (d) KLLA

Solution : (d)

The second and forth letters in the series, L and A, are static.

The first and third letters consist of an alphabetical order beginning with the letter E.

PUZZLES TEST

A puzzle is a game, problem or toy that tests a person's knowledge.

Example :

15	6	5
13	3	9
8	2	?
20	7	13

- (a) 6 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 7

Solution : (c)

$$15 + 13 - 8 = 20$$

$$6 + 3 - 2 = 7$$

$$5 + 9 - x = 13 \quad x = 1$$

Hence, the correct answer is (c).

ALPHABETICAL TEST

The situation of English alphabet is as follow as A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Example : Which letter in this alphabet is the 8th letter to the right of the letter and which is 10th letter to the left of the last but one letter of the alphabet?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

(a) X (b) H (c) I (d) W

Solution : (d)

In the given alphabet, last but one letter of alphabet is Y.

10th letter of the left of Y is O.

8th letter of the right of O is W.

MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS

The candidate has to substitute the real signs and solve the question accordingly to get the answer. We should always remember this formula **BODMAS** (B – Bracket; O – of; D – Division; M – Multiplication; A – Addition; S – Subtraction)

This formula is very necessary to answer the questions based on this test.

Example : If '×' means '+'; '−' means '÷'; '÷' means '−' and '+', means '×', then which of the following value is correct from the given equation?

$$15 \times 3 \div 15 + 5 - 2 = ?$$

(a) 5 (b) 12

(c) 10 (d) 15

Solution : (c)

Put correct symbols we get

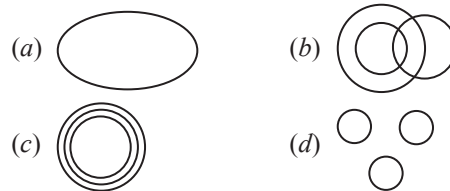
$$15 \div 3 + 15 - 5 \times 2$$

$$= 5 + 15 - 5 \times 2 = 5 + 15 - 10 = 10$$

LOGICAL VENN DIAGRAMS & SYLLOGISMS

A Venn diagram is an illustration of the relationships between and among sets, groups of objects that share something in common. Usually, Venn diagrams are used to depict set intersections (denoted by an upside-down letter U).

Example : Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between Women, Mothers and Engineers ?



Solution : (b)

All mothers are women and some mothers and some women may be engineers.

1. 'Crime' is related to 'Police' in the same way as 'Flood'

SYLLOGISMS

A syllogism is type of logical reasoning which consists of three statements. Two premises (propositions) and the third is the conclusion that is necessary drawn from both the premises and not just one of them.

Example

1. All trees are green.

2. Banyan is a tree.

Therefore Banyan is green.

The first two statements are premises and the third is the conclusion drawn from the premises. Whether the conclusion is valid or not can be verified with the help of Venn diagrams.

The diagrammatic representation will be as follows:

B = Banyan

T = Tree

G = Green

As seen from the diagram, if all trees are Green and Banyan is a tree, it is included in the set of Greens and must be Green as well.

What is the connection between Aristotle and John Venn?

The former is the founder of the type of logic called syllogisms and the latter is the originator of the set theory.

In this chapter, we shall encounter both as an aspect of verbal reasoning and determine how sets can be used to determine the validity of a syllogism.

Example 1:

Nib, Ink, Paper

Here we have three separate circles which do not touch, meet or overlap. Although we have a mental association of these three items, they actually have no connection with each other.

The representation is as follows:

N = Nib

I = Ink

P = Pen

Example 2:

Women, Doctors, Anchors

Here we have three overlapping circles with one area in common, because doctors can be women as well as anchors, women can be doctors as well as anchors and similarly anchors.

The diagrammatic representation is as follows:

Some Tips to Solve Syllogisms

1. Be objective, and never take the terms for their real meanings. Assigning codes like a, b, c or x, y, z to the terms helps in objectivity.
2. Always check for all the possibilities in the conclusion must hold true in all possibilities.
3. Remember the difference between X is Y and X maybe Y, in the conclusion. In the later case the conclusion should hold true in at least one possibility, whereas in the former case it should hold true for all possibilities.
4. In hypothetical syllogisms, read the statement of condition very carefully, and look for traps. A negative in one premise but not in the other, is a common trap.
5. Distinguish between 'if X and then Y' and 'only if X then Y' in conditional syllogisms as the outcomes are reversed.
6. Remember 'Only X is Y' does not mean 'All X is Y' but does mean 'All Y is X'.
7. Read 'All X is Y' as 'Some Y is X', but not as 'All Y is X'.
8. In hypothetical syllogisms simplify the given condition: You must be A to be B' simply means either A or B, 'B when A' simply means 'if A then B'.
9. Apply the rules of syllogisms to check the middle term then should be present in the conclusion but missing in the conclusion.

SYLLOGISMS IN A NUTSHELL

1. There are only three terms in a syllogism. (by definition)
2. The middle term is not in the conclusion. (by definition)
3. The quantity of a premise cannot be greater in a conclusion (e.g., if the premise is Some X is Y, the conclusion cannot be All X is ...)
4. The middle term must be universally quantified in at least one premise (the middle term must be preceded by 'All' in at least one premise).
5. At least one premise must be affirmative (if both premises are negative 'x is not y' or 'no x is y' then no definite conclusion can follow).
6. If one premise is negative the conclusion has to be negative (affirmative conclusion cannot follow from a negative premise).
7. If both premises are affirmative the conclusion is affirmative.
8. At least one premise must be universal (at least one premise must begin with 'All').
9. If one premise is particular (Some X is ...) the conclusion is particular. (If one premise begins with 'some' the conclusion cannot begin with 'all').
10. In extensional logic, if both premises are universal (All X is ...), the conclusion is universal (if both premises begin with 'All' the conclusion begins with 'All').

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. 'Crime' is related to 'Police' in the same way as 'Flood' is related to
 (a) Rain (b) River
 (c) Dam (d) None of these
2. 'Museum' is related to 'Curator' - the way 'Prison' is related to
 (a) Manager (b) Monitor
 (c) Jailor (d) Warden
 (e) None of these
3. 'Bread' is related to 'Bakery' - the way 'Brick' is related to
 (a) Mint (b) Kiln
 (c) Furnace (d) Mine
 (e) None of these
4. 'Life' is related to 'Death' the way 'Hope' is related to
 (a) Sad (b) Despair
 (c) Pain (d) Cry
 (e) None of these
5. 'Anthropology' is related to 'Man' the way 'Anthology' is related to
 (a) Nature (b) Trees
 (c) Apes (d) Poems
 (e) None of these
6. 'Drama' is related to 'Scene', the way 'Book' is related to
 (a) Story (b) Page
 (c) Chapter (d) Author
 (e) None of these
7. 'Accident' is related to 'Carefulness', the way 'Disease' is related to
 (a) Sanitation (b) Treatment
 (c) Medicine (d) Doctor
 (e) None of these
8. 'Thick' is related to 'Thin', the way 'Idle' is related to
 (a) Virtuous (b) Business
 (c) Industrious (d) Activity
 (e) None of these
9. 'Rickets' is to 'Children' : 'Osteomalacia' is to
 (a) Infants (b) Mother
 (c) Adults (d) Old
 (e) None of these
10. 'Chapati' is to 'Cook' : 'Meat' is to
 (a) Boil (b) Fry
 (c) Bake (d) Roast
 (e) None of these
11. 'Alienation' is to 'Estrangement' : 'Paranoia' is to
 (a) Inhibition (b) Behaviour
 (c) Persecution (d) Ego
 (e) None of these
12. 'Sparrow' is to 'Seed' : 'Silkworm' is to
 (a) Silk (b) Maple
 (c) Mulberry (d) Pine
 (e) None of these
13. 'Food' is to 'Fad' : 'Religion' is to
 (a) Crucification (b) Notion
 (c) Superstition (d) Mythology
 (e) None of these
14. 'Disease' is related to 'Medicine' in the same way as 'Famine' is related to
 (a) Drought (b) River
 (c) Waterfall (d) Rainfall
 (e) Clouds
15. 'Player' is related to 'Coach' in the same way as 'Pupil' is related to
 (a) School (b) Academy
 (c) Teacher (d) Word
 (e) None of these
16. 'Cell' is related to 'Tissue' in the same way as 'Tissue' is related to
 (a) Object (b) Ear
 (c) Organ (d) Limb
 (e) None of these
17. 'Crime' is related to 'Police' in the same way as 'Flood' is related to
 (a) Rain (b) River
 (c) Dam (d) Reservoir
 (e) None of these
18. 'Fish' is related to 'Water' in the same way as 'Bird' is related to
 (a) Water (b) Food
 (c) Sky (d) Air
 (e) None of these

19. 'Blot' is to 'Stain' in the same way as 'Lean' is to
 (a) Clean (b) Lone
 (c) Slender (d) Learn
 (e) None of these
20. 'Metal' is related to 'Sculptor' in the same way as 'Canvas' is related to
 (a) Painter (b) Cloth
 (c) Colours (d) Painting
21. Ass : Bray
 (a) Sheep : Bleat (b) Fox : Snout
 (c) Hen : Mew (d) Flies : Squeek
 (e) None of these
22. Infection : Illness
 (a) Satisfaction : Appetite (b) Applause : Audience
 (c) Antidote : Disease (d) Rahearsal : Performance
 (e) None of these
23. Yen : Currency
 (a) Brass : Metal (b) Flower : Fragrance
 (c) Paper : Book (d) Karnataka : State
 (e) None of these
24. Evaporation : Cloud
 (a) Mountain : Snow (b) Pressure : Atmosphere
 (c) Book : Pages (d) Tension : Breakdown
 (e) None of these
25. Rain : Patter
 (a) Door : Bang (b) Birds : Flight
 (c) Animal : Graze (d) Men : Walk
 (e) None of these
26. Liquor : Drink
 (a) Bread : Butter (b) Tea : Beverage
 (c) Snuff : Inhale (d) Water : Sip
 (e) None of these
27. Photogonist : Character
 (a) Earth : Moon (b) Termite : Insect
 (b) Lizard : Housefly (d) Whale : Fish
 (e) None of these
28. Sea : Shore
 (a) Trains : Rails (b) Road : Footpath
 (c) Ocean : Bay (d) River : Delta
 (e) None of these
29. Question : Question mark
 (a) Remark : Colon (b) Aside : Parenthesis
 (c) Sentence : Period (d) Clause : Semi colon
 (e) None of these
30. Coal : Thermal
 (a) Power : Energy (b) Bulb : Light
 (c) Air : Atmosphere (d) Water : Hydrel
 (e) None of these
31. Thrust : Spear
 (a) Scabbard : Sword (b) Mangle : Iron
 (c) Bow : Arrow (d) Fence : Epee
 (e) None of these
32. Bruise : Fall
 (a) Walk : Run (b) Wound : Antiseptic
 (c) Tispy : Drink (d) Tonic : Health
 (e) None of these
33. Weak : Fragile
 (a) Strong : Wrestler (b) Light : Heavy
 (c) Few : Scarcity (d) Destiny : Fortune
 (e) Hope : Despair
34. Secretary : Shorthand
 (a) Teacher : School (b) Officer : Department
 (c) Chef : Cooking (d) Musician : Instrument
 (e) None of these
35. Warm : Hot
 (a) Sob : Weep (b) Cold : Ice
 (c) Laugh : Cry (d) Book : Knowledge
 (e) Heat : Sun
36. England : London :: U.S.A : ?
 (a) New York (b) Las Vegas
 (c) Los Angeles (d) None of these
 (e) All of these
37. Dog : Puppy :: Pig : ?
 (a) Mane (b) Kid
 (c) Colt (d) Farrow
 (e) None of these
38. Funk : Vitamins :: Curie : ?
 (a) Uranium (b) Radium
 (c) Radioactivity (d) Photography
 (e) None of these
39. Anaemia : Blood :: Anarchy : ?
 (a) Disorder (b) Monarchy
 (c) Government (d) Lawlessness
 (e) None of these

40. Mare : Horse :: Bitch : ?

- (a) Cow (b) Monkey
(c) Lion (d) Dog
(e) None of these

41. Pituitary : Brain :: Thymus : ?

- (a) Larynx (b) Spinal Cord
(c) Throat (d) Chest
(e) None of these

42. Fear : Threat :: Anger : ?

- (a) Compulsion (b) Panic
(c) Provocation (d) Force
(e) None of these

43. Muslims : Mosque :: Sikhs : ?

- (a) Golden Temple (b) Madina
(c) Fire Temple (d) Gurudwara
(e) None of these

44. Gun : Bullet :: Chimney : ?

- (a) Ground (b) House
(c) Root (d) Smoke
(e) None of these

45. Cobbler : Leather :: Carpenter : ?

- (a) Furniture (b) Wood
(c) Hammer (d) Chair
(e) None of these

46. Appraiser : Building :: Critic : ?

- (a) Book (b) Masterpiece
(c) Judge (d) Gold
(e) None of these

47. Ruby : Red :: Sapphire : ?

- (a) Blue (b) White
(c) Green (d) Silver
(e) None of these

48. Drama : Stage :: Tennis : ?

- (a) Tournament (b) Net
(c) Court (d) Racket
(e) None of these

49. Matricide : Mother :: Homicide : ?

- (a) Human (b) Children
(c) Father (d) Apes
(e) None of these

50. Reluctant : Keen :: Remarkable : ?

- (a) Usual (b) Restaurant
(c) Striking (d) Evocative
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 51-70) : Choose the word which is least like the other words in the group. Choose out the odd one.

51. (a) Ant (b) Midge
(c) Spider (d) Bee
(e) None of these

52. (a) Feathers (b) Tentacles
(c) Scales (d) Flagella
(e) None of these

53. (a) Valley (b) Mountain
(c) Peak (d) Mound
(e) None of these

54. (a) Truthful (b) Sly
(c) Virtuous (d) Pensive
(e) None of these

55. (a) Flew (b) Sailed
(c) Travelled (d) Rode
(e) None of these

56. (a) Explain (b) Instruct
(c) Teach (d) Train
(e) None of these

57. (a) Boy (b) Cow
(c) Bow (d) Out
(e) None of these

58. (a) Parallelism (b) Analogy
(c) Similar (d) Distinct
(e) None of these

59. (a) Mars (b) Jupiter
(c) Mercury (d) Challenger
(e) None of these

60. (a) Letter (b) Box
(c) Book (d) Orange
(e) None of these

61. (a) Booking (b) Bang
(c) Looking (d) Making
(e) None of these

62. (a) Fear (b) Fair
(c) Peel (d) Hole
(e) None of these

63. (a) Iron (b) Silver
(c) Zinc (d) Brass
(e) None of these
64. (a) September (b) November
(c) October (d) January
(e) None of these
65. (a) Litres (b) Grams
(c) Kilograms (d) Tonnes
(e) None of these
66. (a) Arrow (b) Axe
(c) Knife (d) Dagger
(e) None of these
67. (a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Maize (d) Sugar
(e) None of these
68. (a) Apple (b) Mango
(c) Banana (d) Pear
(e) None of these
69. (a) Gobin (b) Goblet
(c) Imp (d) Gnome
(e) None of these
70. (a) Cathedral (b) Mosque
(c) Church (d) Monastery
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 71-80) : Choose the odd pair of words.

71. (a) Fish : Shoal (b) Cow : Herd
(c) Sheep: Flock (d) Man : Mob
(e) None of these
72. (a) Atom : Electron (b) Train : Engine
(c) House : Room (d) Scooter : Gear
(e) None of these
73. (a) Death : Disease (b) Milk : Butter
(c) Grape : Wine (d) Water : Oxygen
(e) None of these
74. (a) Crime : Punishment (b) Judgement : Advocacy
(c) Enterprise : Success (d) Exercise : Health
(e) None of these
75. (a) Fullay : Blizzard (b) Moisten : Drench
(c) Prick : Stab (d) Surub : Polish
(e) None of these
76. (a) Needle : Prick (b) Gun : Fire

- (c) Auger : Bore (d) Chisel : Carve
(e) None of these

77. (a) Ball : Bat (b) Inkpot : Ink
(c) Cup : Tea (d) Bottle : Wine
(e) None of these

78. (a) Stallion : Colt (b) Horse : Mare
(c) Dog : Bitch (d) Drake : Duck
(e) None of these

79. (a) Lion : Roar (b) Snake : Hiss
(c) Frog : Bleat (d) Bees : Hum
(e) None of these

80. (a) Watt : Power (b) ampere : Current
(c) Radian : Degree (d) Joule : Energy
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 81-85) : In the following questions, numbers given in four out of the five alternatives have same relationship. You have to choose the one which does not belong to the group.

81. (a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 16 (d) 9
(e) 25

82. (a) 6 : 26 (b) 11 : 46
(c) 9 : 40 (d) 16 : 66
(e) 12 : 50

83. (a) 488 (b) 929
(c) 776 (d) 667
(e) 668

84. (a) 43 (b) 53
(c) 63 (d) 73
(e) 83

85. (a) 26 (b) 124
(c) 728 (d) 64
(e) 215

Directions (Questions 86-90) : In each of the following questions four out of five alternatives contain letters of the alphabet placed in a particular form. Find the one that does not belong to the group.

86. (a) NMQP (b) TSWV
(c) ZYCB (d) KGIH
(e) EDHG

87. (a) DEGJ (b) QRTW
(c) JKNQ (d) YZBE
(e) MNPS

88. (a) LHJ (b) SOQ
(c) ZVX (d) FBD
(e) RMP
89. (a) YWU (b) NLJ
(c) KIF (d) VTR
(e) PNL
90. (a) ZYW (b) SQN
(c) GEB (d) MKH
(e) JHE
91. (a) GT7 (b) IR9
(c) CX3 (d) MN13
(e) JP10
92. (a) CAE (b) KGM
(c) NLP (d) YWA
(e) RPT
93. (a) LNJ (b) RTP
(c) NPK (d) FHD
(e) WYU
94. (a) EHG (b) JML
(c) PSR (d) UYX
(e) TWV
95. (a) VURS (b) EDAB
(c) UTPQ (d) KJGH
(e) QPMN
96. (a) YXVS (b) QPNK
(c) HGEB (d) RQNK
(e) MLJG
97. (a) ZYAB (b) TSGH
(c) ONLM (d) UTFH
(e) QPKL
98. (a) BEA (b) PSO
(c) WZV (d) JMI
(e) RTQ
99. (a) HJM (b) OQT
(c) BDG (d) VXZ
(e) EGJ
100. (a) ROQP (b) KHJI
(c) VSUT (d) EBDC
(e) JHIG
101. If DARK is coded as HVXD, how is NOTE coded?
(a) RJZX (b) RJZY
- (c) RJZZ (d) RKZW
(e) None of these
102. FORGET is coded as DPPHCU how is DOCTOR coded?
(a) BPAUPS (b) EMDRPP
(c) BPAUMS (d) BPARPP
(e) None of these
103. GRASP is coded as BMVNK, how is CRANE coded?
(a) FUDQH (b) HWFSJ
(c) GVERI (d) XMVIZ
(e) None of these
104. POPULAR is coded as QPQVMB, then the code GBNPVT stands for what word?
(a) FAMOSU (b) FAMOUS
(c) FASOUM (d) FOSAUM
(e) None of these
105. If TABLE is coded as GZYO, how is JUICE coded?
(a) OZLFJ (b) QFRXV
(c) HOFAD (d) QZHMT
(e) None of these
106. If MINJUR is coded as 312547 and TADA as 6898. how can MADURAI be coded in the same pattern?
(a) 3498178 (b) 3894871
(c) 3849781 (d) 3894781
(e) None of these
107. PALAM is given code number 43, what will SANTACRUZ be numbered as?
(a) 75 (b) 85
(c) 120 (d) 123
(e) None of these
108. If Z = 52, ACT = 48, then BAT will be ?
(a) 39 (b) 41
(c) 44 (d) 46
(e) None of these
109. If REASON is coded as 5 and BELIEVED as 7 what should be the code number for GOVERNMENT?
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10
(e) None of these
110. If GO = 32, SHE = 49, then SOME will be?
(a) 56 (b) 58
(c) 62 (d) 64
(e) None of these

- 101.** In a certain code 15789 is written as EG KPT and 2346 as ALUR. How is 23549 written in the same code?
 (a) ALEUT (b) ALGTU
 (c) ALGUT (d) ALGRT
 (e) None of these
- 112.** If 13479 is written as AQFJL and 5268 as DMPN how is 396824 written?
 (a) QLPNKJ (b) QLPNMF
 (c) QLPMNF (d) QLPNDF
 (e) None of these
- 113.** 15789 is coded as AXBTC, 2346 AS MPDU how is 23549 coded?
 (a) MPXDT (b) MPADC
 (c) MPXCD (d) MPXDC
 (e) None of these
- 114.** 33946 is coded as PPOAL and 1987 as ROSE, how is 94678 coded
 (a) ROSEP (b) OALES
 (c) POALE (d) OSEPLS
 (e) None of these
- 115.** In a code language if POSE is coded as OQNPRTDF, then the word TYPE will be coded as
 (a) SUXZOQFD (b) SUXZQOFD
 (c) SUXZOQDF (d) SUXZQODE
 (e) None of these
- 116.** [5] [25] [5] [25]
 (a) TRAP (b) DRAW (c) BOAT
 (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) A and C only (d) All the three
 (e) None of these
- 117.** If Room is called Bed, Bed is called Window, Window is called Flower, Flower is called Cooler - On what would a man sleep?
 (a) Window (b) Bed
 (c) Flower (d) None
 (e) All of these
- 118.** Bangle is coded Cassette, Cassette as Table, Table as Game, Game as Cupboard - which is played in the tape recorder?
 (a) Bangle (b) Cassette
 (c) Table (d) Cupboard
 (e) None of these
- 119.** Book is coded Watch, Watch is coded Bag, Bag is coded Dictionary and Dictionary as Window - which is used to carry the books?
 (a) Dictionary (b) Bag
 (c) Book (d) Watch
 (e) None of these
- 120.** If Rain is Water, Water is Road, Road is Cloud, Cloud is Sky, Sky is Sea and Sea is path - where do aeroplanes fly?
 (a) Road (b) Sea
 (c) Cloud (d) Water
 (e) None of these
- 121.** Paper is Wood, Wood is Straw, Straw is Grass, Grass is Rubber, Rubber is Cloth - What is the furniture made of?
 (a) Paper (b) Wood
 (c) Straw (d) Grass
 (e) None of these
- 122.** If Air is Green, Green is blue, Blue is Sky, Sky is Yellow, Yellow is Water and Water is Pink - what is the colour of clear Sky?
 (a) Blue (b) Sky
 (c) Yellow (d) Water
 (e) None of these
- 123.** Eraser is Box, Box is Pencil is Sharpener, and Sharpener is Bag - What will a child write with?
 (a) Eraser (b) Box
 (c) Pencil (d) Sharpener
 (e) None of these
- 124.** Man is Girl, Girl is Woman, Woman is Boy, Boy is Butler and Butler is Rouge - who will serve in a restaurant?
 (a) Butler (b) Girl
 (c) Man (d) Rouge
 (e) None of these
- 125.** If Lead is Stick, Stick is Nib, Nib is Needle, Needle is Rope, Rope is thread - what will be fitted in a pen to write with it?
 (a) Stick (b) Lead
 (c) Needle (d) Nib
 (e) None of these
- 126.** If CARPET is coded as TCEAPR, then the code for NATIONAL would be
 (a) NLATNOIA (b) LANOITAN
 (c) LNAANTOI (d) LNOINTAA
 (e) None of these
- 127.** If ROSE is coded as 6821, CHAIR is coded as 73456 and PREACH is coded as 961473, what will be the code for SEARCH ?

- (a) 246173 (b) 214673
(c) 214763 (d) 216473
(e) None of these
- 128.** In a certain code, RIPPLE is written as 613382 and LIFE is written as 8192. How is PILLER written in that code?
(a) 318826 (b) 318286
(c) 618826 (d) 328816
(e) None of these
- 129.** In a certain code, GOODNESS is coded as HNPCODTR. How is GREATNESS coded in that code ?
(a) HQFZUODTR (b) HQFZUMFRT
(c) HQFZSMFRT (d) FSDBSODTR
(e) HQFZUFRTM
- 130.** In a certain code, INSTITUTION is written as NOITUTITSNI. How is PERFECTION written in that code ?
(a) NOICTEFREP (b) NOITCEFERP
(c) NOITCEFRPE (d) NOITCEFREP
(e) NOITCEPPER
- 131.** If in a certain code 'CORPORATIONS' is written as 'PROCTAROSNOI', then how is JUDICIAL written in that code ?
(a) UJIDICLA (b) IDUJICLA
(c) UJIDLAIC (d) IDUJLAIC
(e) None of these
- 132.** If ELCSUM is the code for MUSCLE, which of the following word has the code LATIPAC ?
(a) CONFESS (b) CONDUCE
(c) CAPITAL (d) CAPRICE
(e) None of these
- 133.** If in a code language REMOTE is coded as ROTEME, which word would be coded as PNIICC ?
(a) PNIICC (b) PICCIN
(c) PINCIC (d) PICNIC
(e) None of these
- 134.** If FLARE is coded as 21, 15, 26, 9, 22, how would BREIF be coded in the same language ?
(a) 25, 9, 22, 21, 18 (b) 5, 37, 11, 19, 13
(c) 13, 19, 11, 37, 5 (d) 25, 9, 22, 18, 21
(e) None of these
- 135.** If FASHION is coded as NFOAISH, how will TRITIES be coded in that language ?
(a) STERITI (b) STERIIT
(c) STERTII (d) STREIIT
(e) None of these
- 136.** If REACHING TOMORROW is coded as HOJIDBFS XPSSPNPU, then UIHJMG EFZBMFE means
(a) TRAINS DELAYED (b) FLIGHT DELAYED
(c) CANCEL JOURNEY
(d) FLIGHT CANCEL
(e) None of these
- 137.** If ACNE is coded as 3, 7, 29, 11, then BOIL will be coded as
(a) 5, 31, 21, 25 (b) 5, 31, 19, 25
(c) 5, 29, 19, 25 (d) 5, 29, 19, 27
(e) None of these
- 138.** If AMERICA is coded as RAIMCEA, BRITAIN is coded as TBARIIN, then INDIA will be coded as
(a) DINIA (b) DIINA
(c) DINAI (d) IIDNA
(e) None of these
- 139.** If NOCIE is written as \$ @ # ? %, and SCENT is written as # % * ^ @, then COIN will be written as
(a) #?\$@ (b) #?@%
(c) @ ^ ? \$ (d) ?#%@
(e) None of these
- 140.** If HINDU is coded as 61257, and MAN is coded as 924, then INDIRA will be coded as
(a) 454626 (b) 594921
(c) 452787 (d) 884572
(e) None of these
- 141.** Using the codes of the last question, AUGUST will be coded as
(a) BVHTRU (b) BVHVTU
(c) BVHVRS (d) BVHTRS
(e) None of these
- 142.** If SCIENCE is coded as UFMJTJM, then GENE will be coded as
(a) HGQI (b) IHRJ
(c) IHRI (d) IHSJ
(e) None of these
- 143.** If MEDICO is coded as PBGFFL, then DOCTOR will be coded as
(a) GLFQRO (b) GLFQLR
(c) GLFQLS (d) GRFWLQ
(e) None of these

- 144.** If SUGAR is coded as RPKLU, then GURUS may be coded as
 (a) KPUPR (b) RPVPR
 (c) LKRKP (d) PKVKR
 (e) None of these
- 145.** If SYSTEM is written as SYSMET, and NEARER as AENRER, then FRACTION will be coded as :
 (a) ARFITOON (b) CARFNOIT
 (c) ARFITCNO (d) NOITCARF
 (e) None of these
- 146.** In a certain code language, '851' means 'good sweet fruit'; '738' means 'good red rose' and '341' means 'rose and fruit'. Which of the following digits stand for 'sweet' in that language?
 (a) 8 (b) 5
 (c) 1 (d) 3
 (e) None of these
- 147.** In a certain code language, '123' means 'hot filtered coffee'; '356' means 'very hot day' and '589' means 'day and night' which digit stands for 'very'?
 (a) 9 (b) 5
 (c) 8 (d) 6
 (e) None of these
- 148.** In a certain code language, '325' means 'sky is blue'; '54' means 'blue colour'; and '426' means 'colour is fun' which digit in that language means 'fun'
 (a) 5 (b) 4
 (c) 6 (d) 2
 (e) None of these
- 149.** In a certain code '253' means 'books are old'; '546' means 'man is old' and '378' means 'boy good books'. What stands for 'are' in that code?
 (a) 2 (b) 4
 (c) 5 (d) 6
 (e) None of these
- 150.** In a certain code '289' means 'read from paper'; '276' means 'tea for field' and '85' means 'wall paper'. Which of the following is the code for 'tea'?
 (a) 2 (b) 6
 (c) Either 2 or 7 (d) Either 2 or 6
 (e) None of these
- 151.** Rakesh walks 30 metres towards East. Then he turns to his right and walks 20 metres. Then again turning to his right, he walks 30 metres. How far and in which direction is he from his original position.
 (a) 20 metres, North (b) 20 metres, South
 (c) 50 Metres, West (d) 80 metres, West
 (e) None of these
- 152.** A person starts from his house and walks 100 metres straight towards South, takes a left turn and walks 75 metres straight towards East. How far is he from the starting point?
 (a) 175 metres (b) 125 metres
 (c) 100 metres (d) 25 metres
 (e) None of these
- 153.** One morning after sunrise. Sunil was standing facing a pole. The shadow of the pole fell exactly to his right, which direction was he facing?
 (a) East (b) South
 (c) West (d) Data Inadequate
 (e) None of these
- 154.** Mr. X started from his house, walked 2 miles towards North, then 3 miles towards West and finally 6 miles towards South and stopped. The shortest distance between his house and the point he stopped is :
 (a) 11 miles (b) 4 miles
 (c) 5 miles (d) 6 miles
 (e) None of these
- 155.** A child is searching his mother. After walking 90 metres towards East, he turns to the right. After walking 20 metres he again turns to the right and after travelling a distance of 30 metres he reaches to his mother's friend's house. But his mother is not there. From here he walks 100 metres towards North and meets his mother on the road. At which distance does he meet his mother from the starting point?
 (a) 80 m (b) 100 m
 (c) 140 m (d) 260 m
 (e) None of these
- 156.** A man walks 2 km to the East, turns 'left, walks 2 km and turns left and walks 2 km. Which direction is he facing?
 (a) East (b) West
 (c) North (d) South
 (e) None of these
- 157.** Having covered 5 km East, I turned left and tread a distance of 3 km. Then turning to left, I moved 3 km. At what distance do I stand from the starting point?
 (a) 8 km (b) 14 km
 (c) 9 km (d) 2 km
 (e) None of these
- 158.** One morning after sunrise, Vikram and Shailaish were standing in a town with their backs towards each other.

Vikram's shadow fell exactly towards left hand side. Which direction was Shailaish facing?

- (a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South
(e) None of these

159. The town of Loni is located on Yellow Lake. The town of Siera is West of Loni. Ballar is East of Dogri but West of Takra and Siera. If they are all in the same district which town is the farthest West?

- (a) Loni (b) Ballar
(c) Siera (d) Dogri
(e) None of these

160. Ram went 15 km to the West from my house then turned left and walked 20 km. He then turned East and walked 25 km and finally turning left covered 20 km. How far was he from my house?

- (a) 5 km (b) 10 km
(c) 40 km (d) 80 km
(e) None of these

161. Raj and Roy start walking in opposite directions. Raj walked 3 km and Roy walked 4 km. Then Raj turned right and walked 4 km and Roy turned left and walked 3 km. How far is each from the starting point ?

- (a) 4.5 km (b) 6 km
(c) 5 km (d) 8 km

162. Two buses start from the opposite points of a main road, 150 km apart. The first bus runs for 25 km and takes a right turn and then runs for 15 km. It, then turns left and runs for another 25 km and takes the direction back to reach the main road. In the meantime, due to the minor breakdown the other bus has run only 35 km along the main road. What would be the distance between the two buses at this point ?

- (a) 65 km (b) 80 km
(c) 75 km (d) 85 km

163. Going 50 m to the south of my house, I turn left and go another 20 m. Then turning to the north, I go 30 m and then start walking to my house. In which direction am I walking now ?

- (a) North (b) East
(c) North-West (d) South-East
(e) None of these

164. 'A' walks 10 m towards East and then 10 m to his right. Then every time turning to his left, he walks 5, 15 and 15 m, respectively. How far is he now from his starting point ?

- (a) 5 m (b) 10 m
(c) 15 m (d) 20 m
(e) None of these

165. A man starts from his house and walks 10 km in South direction, then he turns right and goes 6 km, again he turns right and goes 10 km and finally turns right and goes 6 km. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction ?

- (a) 2 km, North (b) 3 km, South
(c) At the starting point (d) 4 km, East
(e) None of these

166. Ms. A goes for her morning walk at 6 O'clock towards sun for 2 km, then she turns to her right and walks 3 km. She again turns to her left and walks 2 km, finally she turns to her left to walk another 6 km. In which direction is she moving and at what distance from the last turn, she is standing ?

- (a) 6 km, East (b) 9 km, East
(c) 6 km, North (d) 9 km, North
(e) None of these

167. Ravi starts walking towards North. After walking 15 m he turns towards South. After walking 20 m, he turns towards East and walks 10 m. He then turns towards North and walks 5 m. How far is he from his original position and in which direction ?

- (a) 10 m, North (b) 10 m, South
(c) 10 m, East (d) 10 m, West
(e) None of these

168. From point P, Akshay starts walking towards East. After walking 30 m, he turns to his right and walks 10 m. He then turns to his right and walks for 30 m. He again turns to his right and walks 30 m. How far is he from point P and in which direction ?

- (a) Point P itself (b) 10 m, North
(c) 20 m, West (d) 20 m, North
(e) None of these

169. A is to the South-East of C, B is to the East of C and North-East of A. If D is to the North of A and North-West of B, in which direction of C is D located ?

- (a) North-West (b) South-West
(c) North-East (d) South-East
(e) None of these

170. Rama travels a distance of 5 km from a place 'A' towards North, turns left and walks 3 km, again turns right and walks 2 km Finally turns right and walks 3 km to reach the place B. What is the distance between A and B ?

- (a) 7 km (b) 13 km
(c) 2 km (d) 10 km
(e) None of these
171. Facing towards South, Ram started walking and turned left after walking 30 m, he walked 25 m and turned left and walked 30 m. How far is he from his starting position and in which direction ?
(a) At the starting point only
(b) 25 m, West
(c) 25 m, East
(d) 30 m, East
(e) None of the above
172. The town of Paranda is located on Green lake. The town of Akram is West of Paranda. Tokhada is East of Akram but West of Paranda. Kokran is East of Bopri but West of Tokhada and Akram. If they are all in the same district, which town is the farthest West ?
(a) Paranda (b) Kokran
(c) Akram (d) Tokhada
(e) Bopri
173. B is to the South-West of A, C is to the East of B and South-East of A and D is to the North of C in line with B and A. In which direction of A is D located ?
(a) North (b) East
(c) South-East (d) North-East
(e) None of these
174. A policeman left his police post and proceeded South 4 km on hearing a loud sound from point A.
On reaching the place, he heard another sound and proceeded 4 km to his left to the point B. From B he proceeded left to reach another place C 4 km away. In which direction, he has to go to reach his police post ?
(a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West
(e) None of these
175. Ravi travelled 4 km straight towards South. He turned left and travelled 6 km straight, then turned right and travelled 4 km straight. How far is he from the starting point ?
(a) 8 km (b) 10 km
(c) 12 km (d) 18 km
(e) None of these
176. Rahim started from point X and walked straight 5 km West, then turned left and walked straight 2 km and again turned left and walked straight 7 km. In which direction is he from the point X ?
(a) North-East (b) South-West
(c) South-East (d) North-West
(e) None of these
177. A man goes towards East 5 km, then he takes a turn to South-West and goes 5 km. He again takes a turn towards North-West and goes 5 km with respect to the point from where he started, where is he now ?
(a) At the starting point (b) In the West
(c) In the East (d) In the North-East
(e) In the South-East
178. Sudha wants to go to the university and starts from her home which is in the East and comes to a crossing. The road to her left ends in a theatre. Straight ahead lies the hospital. In which direction is the university if all the four are in different directions?
(a) East (b) West
(c) North (d) South
(e) None of these
179. If South-East is called East, North-West is called West. South-West is called South and so on, what will North be called.
(a) East (b) North-East
(c) North-West (d) South
(e) None of these
180. Suraj travelled from a point A straight to B at a distance of 80 km, he turned right and walked 50 km then again turned right and walked 70 km. Finally he turned right and walked 50 km. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 20 km (b) 50 km
(c) 70 km (d) 10 km
- Directions (Questions 181-185) :**
- (i) Six flats on a floor in two rows facing North & South are allotted to P, Q, R, S, T, U
(ii) Q gets a North facing flat and is not next to S.
(iii) S and U get diagonally opposite flats.
(iv) R, next to U gets a South facing flat and T gets a North facing flat.
181. Which of the following combinations get South facing flats?
(a) QTS (b) UPT
(c) URP (d) Data inadequate
(e) None of these
182. Whose flat is between Q and S?
(a) T (b) U

- (c) R (d) P
(e) None of these
- 183.** If the flats of T and P are interchanged whose flat will be next to that of U?
(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) T
(e) None of these
- 184.** The flats of which of the other pairs than SU is diagonally opposite to each other?
(a) QP (b) QR
(c) PT (d) TS
(e) None of these
- 185.** To arrive at the answers of above questions which of the following statements are necessary?
(a) All (b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)
(e) None of these
- 186.** If 'A' is the brother of the son of B's son. How is 'A' related to 'B'?
(a) Brother (b) Cousin
(c) Uncle (d) Grandson
(e) None of these
- 187.** If Kamal say's "Ravi's mother is the only daughter of my mother," How is Kamal related to Ravi?
(a) Father (b) Brother
(c) Grandfather (d) None of these
(e) All of these
- 188.** Introducing a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of my mother's mother". How is the woman related to the man?
(a) Mother (b) Aunt
(c) Sister (d) Niece
(e) None of these
- 189.** Ashok said, "This girl is the wife of grandson of my Mother" Who is Ashok to the girl?
(a) Husband (b) Father
(c) Grandfather (d) Father in law
(e) None of these
- 190.** When Anuj saw Mukesh, he recalled, "He is the son of the father of My daughter." Who is Mukesh to Anuj?
(a) Nephew (b) Cousin
(c) Uncle (d) Son
(e) None of these
- 191.** Pointing to an old man Kailash said, "His son is my son's uncle." "How is the old man related to Kailash"?
(a) Father (b) Grandfather
(c) Brother (d) None of these
(e) All of these
- 192.** Pointing to a Man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?
(a) Daughter (b) Mother
(c) Sister (d) None of these
(e) All of these
- 193.** Introducing a man to her husband, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grandfather, "How is the woman related to the man".
(a) Aunt (b) Daughter
(c) Mother (d) Sister
(e) None of these
- 194.** Ramesh told Mahesh, "Yesterday I defeated the only brother of the daughter of my grandfather, "Whom did Ramesh defeat?
(a) Brother (b) Cousin
(c) Son (d) Father
(e) None of these
- 195.** Pointing to a photograph, 'Asha said, His mother's only daughter is my mother. "How is Asha related to that man"?
(a) Wife (b) Nephew
(c) Sister (d) Niece
(e) None of these
- 196.** Pointing to a person, a man said to a woman, "His mother is the only daughter of your father." How was the woman related to the person?
(a) Aunt (b) Daughter
(c) Wife (d) Mother
(e) None of these
- 197.** Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my father". How is that man related to the woman".
(a) Brother (b) Maternal Uncle
(c) Husband (d) Father-in-law
(e) None of these
- 198.** Pointing out to a lady a girl said, "She is the daughter-in-law of the grandmother of my father's only son. "How is the lady related to the girl?
(a) Mother (b) Cousin

- (c) Sister-in-law (d) Aunt
(e) None of these
199. A and B are married couple X and Y are brother. X is the brother of A. How is Y related to B?
(a) Cousin (b) Son-in-law
(c) Brother (d) Brother-in-law
(e) None of these
200. A and B are brother, C and D are sister, A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C?
(a) Uncle (b) Grandfather
(c) Brother (d) Father
201. Pointing to a person in a photograph, Raman said, "She is the only daughter of the mother of my brother's sister." How is that person related to Raman ?
(a) Uncle (b) Father
(c) Mother (d) Cousin
(e) None of these
202. Pointing to a girl in a photograph, a person says to his friend, "She is the grand-daughter of the elder brother of my father," How is that girl in the photograph related to the man ?
(a) Niece (b) Sister
(c) Aunt (d) Sister-in-law
(e) Maternal-aunt
203. Pointing to a person, Rohit said to Neha, "His mother is the only daughter of your father." How is Neha related to that person ?
(a) Aunt (b) Mother
(c) Daughter (d) Wife
(e) None of these
204. Pointing to a man in a photograph, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grandfather." How is the woman related to that man in the photograph ?
(a) Mother (b) Sister
(c) Aunt (d) Daughter
(e) Grandmother
205. Introducing a girl, Amit said, "This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother." How is Amit related to that girl?
(a) Father (b) Father-in-law
(c) Grandfather (d) Husband
(e) None of these
206. Pointing to a man in a photograph, Reena said, "His mother's only daughter is my mother." How is Reena related to that man ?
(a) Nephew (b) Sister
- (c) Niece (d) Wife
(e) Grand-daughter
207. Pointing to a man in the park, Naman said. "His son is my son's uncle." How is the man related to Naman?
(a) Brother (b) Father
(c) Uncle (d) Grandfather
(e) None of these
208. A told B, "Yesterday I met the only brother of the daughter of my grand mother." Whom did A meet ?
(a) Cousin (b) Brother
(c) Nephew (d) Son
(e) Father
209. A woman introduces a man as the son of the brother of her mother. How is that man related to the woman?
(a) Nephew (b) Son
(c) Cousin (d) Uncle
(e) Grandson
210. Introducing a girl, Vipin said, "Her mother is the only daughter of my mother-in-law." How is Vipin related to that girl ?
(a) Uncle (b) Father
(c) Brother (d) Husband
(e) None of these
211. Showing the lady in the park, Vineet said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is Vineet related to that lady ?
(a) Brother (b) Cousin
(c) Father (d) Uncle
(e) None of these
212. A man said to a lady, "Your mother's husband's sister is my aunt." How is that lady related to that man ?
(a) Daughter (b) Sister
(c) Grand-daughter (d) Mother
(e) Aunt
213. Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my father." How is that man related to the woman?
(a) Husband (b) Brother
(c) Father-in-law (d) Maternal-uncle
(e) None of these
214. Introducing a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of my mother's mother." How is the woman related to that man ?
(a) Mother (b) Cousin
(c) Niece (d) Aunt
(e) None of these

215. If B says that his mother is the only daughter of A's mother, how is A related to B ?

- (a) Son (b) Father
(c) Brother (d) Grandfather
(e) Uncle

Directions (Questions 216-221) : Read the following information carefully and answer the question given below it.

A family consists of six members P, Q, R, X, Y and Z. Q is the son of R but R is not mother of Q. P and R are a married couple. Y is the brother of R. X is the daughter of P. Z is the brother of P.

216. How is Q related to X?

- (a) Husband (b) Father
(c) Uncle (d) Brother
(e) None of these

217. Who is the father of Q?

- (a) R (b) Z
(c) P (d) None of these
(e) All of these

218. How many children does P have?

- (a) Four (b) Three
(c) Two (d) One
(e) None of these

219. Who is the brother-in-law of R.

- (a) P (b) Z
(c) Y (d) X
(e) None of these

220. Which is a pair of brother?

- (a) P and X (b) P and Z
(c) Q and X (d) R and Y
(e) None of these

221. How many female members are there in the family?

- (a) Four (b) Three
(c) Two (d) One
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 222-226) : There are six children in a family namely A, B, C, D, E and F. A and E are sisters. F is the only brother of A. B is the only daughter of A's aunt. C is the son of A's uncle. D is the brother of C.

222. How is E related to F?

- (a) Sister (b) Cousin
(c) Aunt (d) Brother
(e) None of these

223. How is B related to D?

- (a) Cousin (b) Brother
(c) Aunt (d) Uncle
(e) None of these

224. How many female members are there?

- (a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 5
(e) None of these

225. How are F and C related?

- (a) Sister (b) Aunt
(c) Uncle (d) Cousin
(e) None of these

226. Who are the children of A's uncle?

- (a) A, B (b) C, D
(c) D, B (d) F, C

Directions (227-240) : Find the missing number in the following series :

227. 3, 6, 6, 12, 9, , 12

- (a) 15 (b) 18
(c) 11 (d) 13
(e) None of these

228. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7,

- (a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 13
(e) None of these

229. 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, 72,

- (a) 108 (b) 98
(c) 92 (d) 96
(e) None of these

230. 5, 7, , 9, 7, 11, 8, 13

- (a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 19 (d) 7
(e) None of these

231. 77, 78, 77, 81, 73, , 55

- (a) 69 (b) 71
(c) 82 (d) 89
(e) None of these

232. 83, 82, 81, , 69, 60, 33

- (a) 73 (b) 80
(c) 75 (d) 77
(e) None of these

233. 4, 7, 12, , 28, 39

- (a) 19 (b) 24
(c) 14 (d) 16
(e) None of these

234. 121, 112 , 97, 91, 86

- (a) 102 (b) 108
(c) 99 (d) 104
(e) 101

235. 2, 3, 5, 9, 17, 33,

- (a) 85 (b) 37
(c) 63 (d) 64
(e) 65

236. 8, 4, 12, 6, 18, , 27

- (a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 18 (d) 24
(e) None of these

237. 5, 7, 11, 19, 35, 67, , 259

- (a) 64 (b) 131
(c) 135 (d) 32
(e) None of these

238. 45, 54, 47, , 49, 56, 51, 57, 53

- (a) 48 (b) 55
(c) 50 (d) 53
(e) None of these

239. 6, 126, , 9, 108, 12, 7, 133, 19, 12, 72, 6

- (a) 21 (b) 23
(c) 30 (d) 35
(e) 40

240. 2, 6, 12, 20, , 42, 56, 72, 90

- (a) 20 (b) 21
(c) 30 (d) 12
(e) 23

Directions (241-247) : In the following number series only one number is wrong. Find the wrong number.

241. 3, 5, 12, 39, 154, 772, 4634

- (a) 5 (b) 3
(c) 39 (d) 154
(e) None of these

242. 376, 188, 88, 40, 16, 4, - 2

- (a) 4 (b) 16
(c) 40 (d) 188
(e) None of these

243. 444, 300, 200, 136, 87, 84, 80

- (a) 200 (b) 136
(c) 87 (d) 80
(e) None of these

244. 2, 3, 12, 37, 86, 166, 288

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 166 (d) 86
(e) 37

245. 4, 9, 19, 43, 90, 185, 375

- (a) 9 (b) 19
(c) 90 (d) 185
(e) None of these

246. 572, 284, 140, 72, 32, 14, 5

- (a) 14 (b) 32
(c) 72 (d) 5
(e) 140

247. 1788, 892, 444, 220, 112, 52, 24

- (a) 52 (b) 112
(c) 220 (d) 444
(e) 892

248. AB, DEF, HIJK, ?, STUVWX

- (a) LMNO (b) LMNOP
(c) MNOPQ (d) QRSTU
(e) None of these

249. Y, B, T, G, O, ?

- (a) N (b) M
(c) L (d) K
(e) None of these

250. A, G, L, P, S, ?

- (a) U (b) W
(c) X (d) Y
(e) None of these

251. KEL, LFM, MGN, NHO, OIP, _____

- (a) JPO (b) PJO
(c) PJQ (d) POJ
(e) None of these

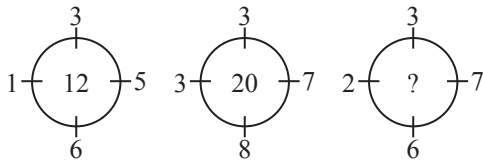
252. MRNS, ORPS, QRRS, _____, URVS

- (a) TRUS (b) SRTS
(c) TRSS (d) SRTS
(e) None of these

253. m _ nm _ n _ an _ a _ ma _

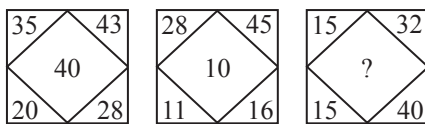
- (a) aamnan (b) ammanm
(c) aammnn (d) amammn
(e) None of these

254.



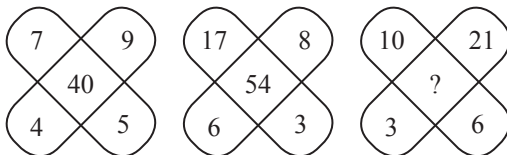
- (a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 25
(e) None of these

255.



- (a) 25 (b) 28
(c) 35 (d) 38
(e) None of these

256.



- (a) 60 (b) 62
(c) 64 (d) 66
(e) None of these

257.

8	128	2
4	1	64
?	32	256

- (a) 14 (b) 15
(c) 16 (d) 17
(e) None of these

258.

A2	C4	E6
G3	I5	?
M5	O9	Q14

- (a) L10 (b) K15
(c) K8 (d) Q14
(e) None of these

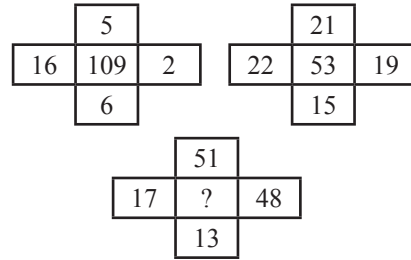
259. Let J = 1, K = 2, L = 5, M = 7, N = 11, O = 13, P = 17.

Find the letter to be inserted in the box in the relation given below.

$$(N \times \text{?}) + M \div K = 31$$

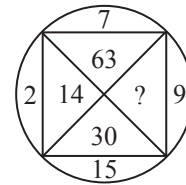
- (a) L (b) P
(c) J (d) O
(e) None of these

260. Find the missing number.



- (a) 25 (b) 129
(c) 7 (d) 49
(e) None of these

261. Find the missing number.



- (a) 33 (b) 145
(c) 135 (d) 18
(e) None of these

262.

16	14	4
15	34	?
3	16	15

- (a) 15 (b) 16
(c) 17 (d) 14
(e) None of these

263.

7	10	11
?	28	3
13	1	41

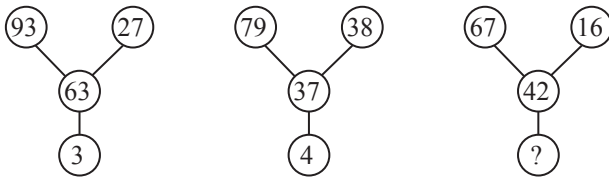
- (a) 9 (b) 8
(c) 15 (d) 6
(e) None of these

264.

25	17	41
32	83	11
26	?	31

- (a) 26 (b) 25
(c) 34 (d) 38
(e) None of these

265. Which one number can be placed at the sign of interrogation?



- (a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 9
(e) None of these

266. Find out the missing number in the following :

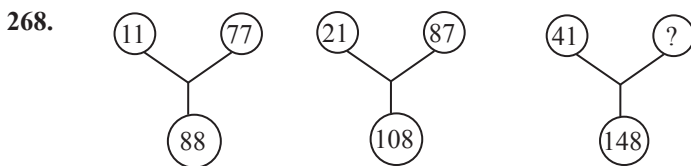
14	28	42
2	4	6
36	112	246
18	56	?

- (a) 120 (b) 201
(c) 123 (d) 303
(e) None of these

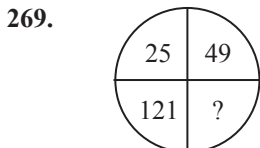
267. Find out the missing number in the following :

1	3	7
5	12	14
25	?	28
125	192	56

- (a) 40 (b) 48
(c) 56 (d) 64
(e) None of these



- (a) 107 (b) 97
(c) 189 (d) 67
(e) None of these



- (a) 64 (b) 81
(c) 100 (d) 125
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 270-272) : Arrange the given words in alphabetical order and tick the one that comes in the middle.

270. 1. Bishop 2. Bifocal
3. Bicycle 4. Bitter
5. Brink
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these

271. 1. Assistant 2. Assessment
3. Asbestos 4. Asterick
5. Ass
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these

272. 1. Noggle 2. Nausea
3. Nostril 4. Nomenclature
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 273-274) : Arrange the given words in the alphabetical order. Which word will come at the second place?

273. 1. Converse 2. Current
3. Curator 4. Cutaneous
5. Cushion
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these

274. 1. Scissors 2. Scorpion
3. Schedule 4. Semester
5. Sensitive
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 5
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 275-276) : Arrange the given words in the alphabetical order. Which will be the last word?

275. 1. Finger 2. Flourish
3. Formal 4. Forget
5. Forgo
(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these

276. 1. Eventual 2. Extra
3. Entrance 4. Excitement
5. Emancipate

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these
277. If the words in the sentence, "She showed reversal sample snaps" are rearranged in the alphabetical order, which will be the middle word?
(a) Snaps (b) Sample
(c) Several (d) She
(e) None of these
278. From the word 'BEHIND', how many independent words can be made without changing the order of the letters and using each letter only once?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these
279. From the word 'ASTOUNDER', how many independent words can be made without changing the order of the letters and using each letter only once?
(a) Nil (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3
(e) None of these
280. How many independent words can 'STAINLESS' be divided into without changing the order of the letters and using each letter only once?
(a) Nil (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3
(e) None of these
281. How many independent words can 'HEARTLESS' be divided into without changing the order of the letters and using each letter only once?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
(e) None of these
282. From the word 'LAPAROSCOPY', how many independent meaningful words can be made without changing the order of the letters and using each letter only once?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these
283. How many pairs of letter are there in the word 'BUCKET' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these

Directions (Questions 284-287) : Each of the following questions is based on the following alphabet series.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

284. Which letter is the middle of 22nd letter from the left and 2nd letter from the right?
(a) L (b) M
(c) O (d) None of these
(e) All of these
285. Which letter will be the sixth to the right to the eleventh letter from the right end of the alphabets series?
(a) K (b) V
(c) J (d) U
(e) None of these
286. Which letter is seventh to the right of eighteenth letter from the right end of the alphabet series?
(a) K (b) O
(c) P (d) R
(e) None of these
287. If the second half of the given alphabet series is written in reverse order, which letter will be seventh to the right of the twelfth letter from the left end?
(a) R (b) S
(c) U (d) V
(e) None of these
288. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the first, the fourth, the seventh and the eleventh letters of the word 'INTERPRETATION', which of the following will be the third letter of that word? If more than one such word can be made, give 'M' as the answer and if no such word can be formed, give 'X' as the answer.
(a) T (b) I
(c) X (d) M
(e) None of these
289. If every letter beginning of from 'B' is replaced by consecutive odd number beginning with 3, which number/letter will be third to the right to the tenth number/letter counting from your right?
(a) M (b) S
(c) 23 (d) None of these
(e) All of these
290. Which letter will be tenth to the left of the fifteenth letter from the left end of the following sequence?
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.
(a) E (b) F

- (c) G (d) H
(e) None of these
- 291.** If you pick up from the alphabet, the sixth and the fourteenth letters from your right and then pick up the fifth and the twentieth letter from left and form a meaningful word, what is the first letter of that word?
(a) M (b) E
(c) No meaningful word can be formed.
(d) More than one word can be formed.
(e) None of these
- 292.** How many pairs of letters in the word are as far from each other as they are in the alphabets in the word 'RELATIONSHIP'?
(a) None of these (b) 1
(c) 5 (d) 3
(e) All of these
- 293.** How many sets of two letters have as many letters between them as they have in the alphabetical order in the word 'PRUDENT'?
(a) None (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3
(e) All of these
- 294.** If in the word 'DISTURBANCE' the first letter is interchanged with the last letter, the second letter is interchanged with the tenth letter and so on, what letter would come after 'T' in the newly formed word?
(a) I (b) V
(c) N (d) S
(e) None of these
- 295.** If the following words are arranged in an alphabetical order, which word will appear at the end?
(a) Olympic (b) Olympia
(c) Oval (d) Ovulet
(e) None of these
- 296.** If the following alphabets are written in the reverse order, which would be the fourth letter to the right of the fifteenth letter from the left?
ABCDEF GHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.
(a) G (b) H
(c) I (d) S
(e) None of these
- 297.** If the following scrambled letter are rearranged to form the name of a city so formed is famous for its: MDRAAUI
(a) Locks (b) Steel Plant
(c) Temples (d) Pottery
(e) None of these
- 298.** Which letter is 9th to the left of 9th letter from your right in the English alphabet series?
(a) J (b) K
(c) H (d) None of these
(e) All of these
- 299.** If any two letters in the word 'PRISON' have as many letters between them in the word as there are in the alphabet, they form alpha-pair. How many such alpha-pairs are there in the given word?
(a) Nil (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) More than 3
(e) None of these
- 300.** If the last four letters of the word 'CONCENTRATION' are written in reverse order followed by next two in the reverse order and next three in reverse order and then followed by the first three in the reverse order, counting from the end which letter would be eighth from the right in the new arrangement?
(a) N (b) T
(c) E (d) R
(e) None of these
- 301.** If the positions of the third and tenth letters of the word 'DOCUMENTATION' are interchanged and likewise the position of the fourth and seventh letters, the second and sixth letters, is also interchanged, which of the following will be eleventh letter from the right end?
(a) C (b) I
(c) T (d) U
(e) None of these
- 302.** If the positions of the 5th and 12th letters of the word 'GLORIFICATIONS' are interchanged and likewise the position and the 4th of 14th letters, the 3rd and 10th letters, the 2nd and 11th letters and the 1st and 13th letters are interchanged, which of the following will be twelfth letter from the right end?
(a) I (b) O
(c) R (d) T
(e) None of these
- 303.** If the 1st and 2nd letters of the word 'MISFORTUNE' are interchanged also the 3rd and the 4th letters, the 5th and 6th letters and so on, which letter would then be the eight letter counting to your left?

- (a) O (b) F
(c) S (d) None of these
(e) All of these.
- 304.** Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series is two. Which one of the following alternatives observes this rule?
(a) SPMLI (b) TSPNKH
(c) UROLIF (d) WTQNKJ
(e) None of these
- 305.** Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series are increased by one. Which of the following groups observes this rule?
(a) KMPTY (b) IJKOT
(c) HJMQT (d) DFIJK
(e) None of these
- 306.** Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters of series starting from behind are increased by one. Which of the following groups satisfy the rule?
(a) OIGDC (b) OMJFA
(c) OMKIG (d) ONLKJ
(e) None of these
- 307.** “Skip in between adjacent letters, increasing one letter more each time to build a group of letters” – which group among the following groups observes this rule?
(a) ACFJLQ (b) BDGKPV
(c) CEHLQV (d) HILPUZ
(e) None of these
- 308.** Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series decreases by one. Which of the following groups observe this rule?
(a) BGKNPR (b) CINRTU
(c) EJNIQT (d) LQUXAP
(e) None of these
- 309.** Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series increases by one. Which of the following groups observes this rule?
(a) CPTOV (b) HCFKP
(c) HJHQV (d) IKNRW
(e) None of these
- 310.** Number of letters skipped in between adjacent letters in the series is odd. Which of the following group satisfies this rule?
(a) BDHLR (b) FIMRX
(c) EIMQV (d) MPRUX
(e) None of these
- 311.** Number of letters skipped in between the adjacent letters in the series are consecutive even numbers. Which group in the following observes this rule?
(a) CDFIM (b) ADIPY
(c) GIMSZ (d) DFJPX
(e) None of these
- 312.** If a meaningful word beginning with B can be formed from ‘HACEB’, then the fourth letter of the word is your answer. If no such word can be formed, then your answer is (e), i.e., ‘None of these’.
(a) A (b) C
(c) E (d) H
(e) None of these
- 313.** If in the English alphabet (given in the bracket) every fourth letter is replaced by the symbol (*), which of the following would be 7th to the left of the 14th element from the left ?
(A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z)
(a) H (b) G
(c) * (d) T
(e) None of these
- Directions (Questions 314-318) :** In the word ‘ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH’, the first half of the letters are reversed, last but one letter is then prefixed and finally letter ‘S’ is suffixed.
- 314.** Which letter will be exactly in the middle ?
(a) L (b) R
(c) D (d) E
(e) I
- 315.** How many vowels will be to the left of the middle letter?
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 4 (d) 3
(e) None of these
- 316.** Which of the two vowels will be adjoining each other ?
(a) IE (b) IO
(c) AE (d) AO
(e) AI
- 317.** Which vowel will have a consonant to the left but a vowel to the right of it ?
(a) I (b) O
(c) A (d) E
(e) None of these

- 318.** Name the letter sandwiched between two vowels ?
 (a) R and T (b) C and L
 (c) R and L (d) D and R
 (e) None of these
- 319.** If the following words are rearranged in the alphabetical order as in the dictionary, which will come in the middle?
 (a) Plane (b) Plain
 (c) Plenty (d) Player
 (e) Place
- 320.** If the positions of 1st and 6th, 2nd and 7th, 3rd and 8th and so on letters of the word 'BENEFICIAL' are interchanged, which letter will come 3rd from the right end after rearrangement ?
 (a) E (b) N
 (c) C (d) F
 (e) None of these
- 321.** If the following alphabets are arranged in the reverse order, which letter will be 8th letter to the left of 7th letter counting from the right end ?
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 (a) P (b) O
 (c) N (d) Q
 (e) None of these
- 322.** In a row of boys, Rajan is 10th from the right and Suraj is 10th from the left. When Rajan and Suraj interchange their positions, Suraj will be 27th from the left. Which of the following will be Rajan's position from the right ?
 (a) 10th (b) 26th
 (c) 29th (d) 25th
 (e) None of these.
- 323.** How many 8s are there in the following number series which are exactly divisible by their immediately preceding number and also exactly divisible by immediately succeeding number ?
 8 2 4 5 1 7 2 8 4 8 4 2 2 8 2 6 9 8 4 5 4 8 3 2 8 4 3 1 8 3
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
 (e) None of these
- 324.** If $-$ means \times , \times means $+$, $+$ means \div and \div means $-$, then $40 \times 12 + 3 - 6 \div 60 = ?$
 (a) 7.95 (b) 16
 (c) 44 (d) None of these
 (e) All of these
- 325.** If $+$ means \times , \div means $-$, \times means \div and $-$ means $+$, what should be the value of $4 + 11 \div 5 - 55 = ?$
 (a) -48.5 (b) -11
 (c) 44 (d) None of these
 (e) All of these
- 326.** If $+$ means $-$, $-$ means \times , \times means \div means $+$, then $15 \times 3 \div 15 + 5 - 2 = ?$
 (a) 0 (b) 6
 (c) 10 (d) None of these
 (e) All of these
- 327.** If B denotes \div , C denotes \times , D denotes $+$ and E denotes $-$, then $18 C 12 B 4 D 5 E 6 = ?$
 (a) 36 (b) 53
 (c) 59 (d) None of these
 (e) All of these
- 328.** If A means \times , B means \div , C means $+$ and D means $-$, then $16C 24 B 8 D6 B2 A3 = ?$
 (a) $13/6$ (b) -6
 (c) $29/2$ (d) 10
 (e) None of these
- 329.** If \times means addition, $-$ means division, \div means subtraction and $+$ means multiplication, then which of the following equations is correct ?
 (a) $16 \times 5 \div 10 + 4 - 3 = 19$
 (b) $16 + 5 \div 10 \times 4 - 3 = 9$
 (c) $16 + 5 - 10 \times 4 \div 3 = 9$
 (d) $16 - 55 \times 10 \div 4 + 3 = 12$
 (e) None of these
- 330.** If \times stands for $+$, $<$ stands for $-$, $+$ for \div , $>$ for \times , $-$ for $=$, \div for greater than and $=$ stands for less than, then which of the following is true ?
 (a) $3 \times 2 < 4 = 16 > 2 + 4$
 (b) $5 > 2 + 2 = 10 < 4 \times 8$
 (c) $3 \times 4 > 2 - 9 + 3 < 3$
 (d) $5 \times 3 < 7 \div 8 + 4 \times 1$
 (e) None of these
- 331.** If \div is changed with $-$ and 4 with 8, which one of the following is true ?
 (a) $6 - 8 \div 4 = 1$ (b) $8 - 6 \div 4 = 1$
 (c) $4 \div 8 - 2 = 6$ (d) $4 - 8 \div 4 = 3$
 (e) None of these
- 332.** If $+$ is changed with \div and 2 with 4, which of the following is true ?

- (a) $2 + 4 \div 3 = 3$ (b) $4 + 2 \div 6 = 1.5$
 (c) $4 \div 2 + 3 = 4$ (d) $4 + 2 \div 6 = 8$
 (e) None of these
- 333.** Which of the four interchanges makes the given equation correct ?
 $3 + 5 - 2 = 4$
 (a) + and -, 2 and 3 (b) + and -, 2 and 5
 (c) + and -, 3 and 5 (d) None of these
 (e) All of these
- 334.** If + changes with \times and 4 with 5 which alternative is correct?
 (a) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 40$ (b) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 85$
 (c) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 104$ (d) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 90$
 (e) None of these
- 335.** If + changes with - and 4 with 8, which alternative is correct?
 (a) $4 + 8 - 12 = 16$ (b) $4 - 8 + 12 = 0$
 (c) $8 - 4 - 12 = 104$ (d) $8 - 4 + 12 = 8$
 (e) None of these
- 336.** If - and \times are interchanged together with 3 and 6, which one is correct ?
 (a) $6 - 3 \times 2 = 9$ (b) $4 - 8 + 12 = 10$
 (c) $6 \times 3 - 4 = 15$ (d) $3 \times 6 - 4 = 33$
 (e) None of these
- 337.** Which two signs should be changed to make this statement correct ?
 $5 + 3 \times 8 - 12 \div 4 = 3$
 (a) + and - (b) - and \div
 (c) + and \times (d) + and \div
 (e) None of these
- 338.** The equation becomes incorrect due to interchange of two signs. One of the given alternatives if applied could make equation correct. Find out the alternative ?
 $5 + 6 \div 3 - 12 \times 2 = 17$
 (a) \div and \times (b) + and \times
 (c) + and \div (d) + and -
 (e) None of these
- 339.** The equation becomes incorrect due to interchange of two signs. One of the alternatives if applied makes the equation correct. Which is the alternative?
 $9 + 5 \div 4 \times 3 - 6 = 12$
 (a) + and \times (b) \div and \times
 (c) \div and - (d) + and -
 (e) None of these

- 340.** Which of the following 2 signs are interchanged to make the given equation correct ?
 $10 + 10 \div 10 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) + and - (b) + and \div
 (c) + and \times (d) \div and +
 (e) None of these

Directions (Questions 341-345) : If '+' is ' \times ', '-' is '+', ' \times ' is ' \div ' and ' \div ' is '-', then answer the following questions based on this information.

- 341.** $3 \times 2 + 4 - 2 \div 9 = ?$

- (a) -1 (b) 1
 (c) -2 (d) 3
 (e) None of these

- 342.** $6 - 9 + 8 \times 3 \div 20 = ?$

- (a) -2 (b) 6
 (c) 10 (d) 12
 (e) None of these

- 343.** $9 - 3 + 2 \div 16 \times 2 = ?$

- (a) 7 (b) 5
 (c) 9 (d) 6
 (e) None of these

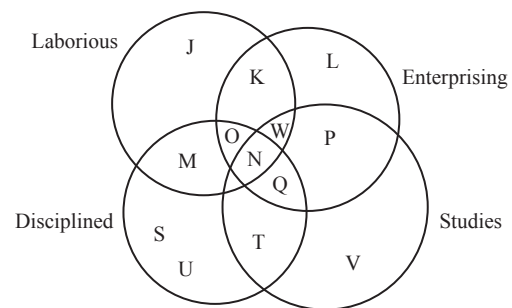
- 344.** $15 \times 5 \div 3 + 1 - 1 = ?$

- (a) -1 (b) -2
 (c) 3 (d) 1
 (e) None of these

- 345.** $6 + 7 \times 3 - 8 \div 20 = ?$

- (a) -3 (b) 7
 (c) 2 (d) 1
 (e) None of these

Directions (Questions 346-350) : Below is given a figure with four intersecting circles, each representing a group of persons having the quality written against it. Study the figure carefully and answer the questions that follow:



- 346.** People who are not laborious, enterprising and disciplined are represented by :

- (a) Q (b) T
(c) U (d) V
(e) None of these
- 347.** The region which represents people who are not studious, but possess other three qualities, is denoted by :
(a) M (b) N
(c) O (d) W
(e) None of these
- 348.** The region which represents the people who are enterprising, studious and disciplined but not laborious, is denoted by :
(a) Q (b) P (c) S (d) T
(e) None of these
- 349.** People who are not studious and disciplined but are laborious and enterprising both, are represented by :
(a) M (b) N
(c) P (d) K
(e) None of these
- 350.** The people possessing all the qualities are represented by:
(a) O (b) N
(c) K (d) Q
(e) None of these

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (d) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (c) | 43. (d) | 44. (d) | 45. (b) | 46. (a) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) | 49. (a) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (d) | 53. (a) | 54. (d) | 55. (c) | 56. (a) | 57. (d) | 58. (d) | 59. (d) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (d) | 63. (d) | 64. (d) | 65. (a) | 66. (a) | 67. (d) | 68. (d) | 69. (b) | 70. (d) |
| 71. (d) | 72. (d) | 73. (d) | 74. (b) | 75. (a) | 76. (a) | 77. (d) | 78. (a) | 79. (c) | 80. (c) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (c) | 83. (d) | 84. (c) | 85. (d) | 86. (d) | 87. (c) | 88. (e) | 89. (c) | 90. (a) |
| 91. (e) | 92. (b) | 93. (c) | 94. (d) | 95. (c) | 96. (d) | 97. (e) | 98. (e) | 99. (d) | 100. (e) |
| 101. (a) | 102. (c) | 103. (b) | 104. (b) | 105. (b) | 106. (d) | 107. (d) | 108. (c) | 109. (a) | 110. (c) |
| 111. (b) | 112. (d) | 113. (c) | 114. (b) | 115. (c) | 116. (c) | 117. (b) | 118. (a) | 119. (b) | 120. (d) |
| 121. (d) | 122. (c) | 123. (d) | 124. (d) | 125. (b) | 126. (b) | 127. (b) | 128. (b) | 128. (a) | 130. (c) |
| 131. (d) | 132. (b) | 133. (a) | 134. (a) | 135. (b) | 136. (e) | 137. (a) | 138. (c) | 139. (a) | 140. (b) |
| 141. (c) | 142. (b) | 143. (d) | 144. (d) | 145. (c) | 146. (b) | 147. (d) | 148. (d) | 149. (d) | 150. (d) |
| 151. (b) | 152. (b) | 153. (c) | 154. (c) | 155. (b) | 156. (b) | 157. (d) | 158. (d) | 159. (d) | 160. (b) |
| 161. (c) | 162. (a) | 163. (c) | 164. (a) | 165. (c) | 166. (c) | 167. (c) | 168. (d) | 169. (c) | 170. (a) |
| 171. (c) | 172. (e) | 173. (d) | 174. (d) | 175. (b) | 176. (c) | 177. (a) | 178. (c) | 179. (b) | 180. (d) |
| 181. (c) | 182. (a) | 183. (c) | 184. (a) | 185. (a) | 186. (d) | 187. (d) | 188. (d) | 189. (d) | 190. (d) |
| 191. (a) | 192. (b) | 193. (d) | 194. (d) | 195. (d) | 196. (a) | 197. (c) | 198. (a) | 199. (d) | 200. (a) |
| 201. (e) | 202. (a) | 203. (b) | 204. (b) | 205. (b) | 206. (c) | 207. (b) | 208. (e) | 209. (c) | 210. (b) |
| 211. (a) | 212. (b) | 213. (a) | 214. (c) | 215. (e) | 216. (d) | 217. (a) | 218. (c) | 219. (b) | 220. (d) |
| 221. (c) | 222. (a) | 223. (a) | 224. (c) | 225. (d) | 226. (b) | 227. (b) | 228. (c) | 229. (a) | 230. (b) |
| 231. (c) | 232. (d) | 233. (a) | 234. (d) | 235. (e) | 236. (e) | 237. (b) | 238. (b) | 239. (a) | 240. (c) |
| 241. (c) | 242. (d) | 243. (c) | 244. (c) | 245. (b) | 246. (c) | 247. (b) | 248. (c) | 249. (c) | 250. (a) |
| 251. (c) | 252. (b) | 253. (c) | 254. (b) | 255. (d) | 256. (b) | 257. (c) | 258. (c) | 259. (a) | 260. (a) |
| 261. (c) | 262. (a) | 263. (b) | 264. (a) | 265. (d) | 266. (c) | 267. (b) | 268. (a) | 269. (b) | 270. (a) |
| 271. (b) | 272. (d) | 273. (c) | 274. (a) | 275. (c) | 276. (b) | 277. (d) | 278. (b) | 279. (c) | 280. (c) |
| 281. (b) | 282. (b) | 283. (a) | 284. (d) | 285. (b) | 286. (c) | 287. (c) | 288. (d) | 289. (d) | 290. (a) |

291. (a)	292. (c)	293. (c)	294. (d)	295. (d)	296. (b)	297. (c)	298. (d)	299. (d)	300. (d)
301. (c)	302. (d)	303. (b)	304. (c)	305. (a)	306. (b)	307. (b)	308. (c)	309. (d)	310. (a)
311. (b)	312. (b)	313. (b)	314. (d)	315. (d)	316. (b)	317. (a)	318. (b)	319. (a)	320. (b)
321. (b)	322. (e)	323. (d)	324. (d)	325. (d)	326. (c)	327. (b)	328. (b)	329. (c)	330. (a)
331. (c)	332. (d)	333. (c)	334. (c)	335. (b)	336. (b)	337. (b)	338. (a)	339. (c)	340. (c)
341. (a)	342. (c)	343. (a)	344. (d)	345. (c)	346. (c)	347. (a)	348. (d)	349. (b)	350. (d)

EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) Second controls the first.
2. (c) First is managed by the second.
3. (b) Second is the place where first is manufactured.
4. (b) The word are antonyms.
5. (d) Anthropology is study of man. Anthology is collection of poems.
6. (c) Second is the unit of the first.
7. (a) Lack of second results in the first.
8. (c) The words are antonyms to each other.
9. (c) Rickets is the disease of childran. Osteomalacia that of adults.
10. (d) Second is the process by which first is made ready to be eaten.
11. (c) The words are synonyms.
12. (c) First feeds on the second.
13. (c) Second is the name given wrongly to first.
14. (d) 'Disease' can be cured by taking proper 'Medicine'. Similarly, famine can be avoided by adequate 'Rainfall'.
15. (c) 'Coach' guides the 'Player'. In the same way, 'Teacher' guides the 'Pupil'.
16. (c) 'Tissue' is made up of 'Cell' and 'Organ' is made up of 'Tissue'.
17. (c) 'Police' is meant to stop 'Crime', and 'Dam' is constructed to prevent 'Flood'.
18. (c) 'Fish' swims in 'Water', and 'Bird' flies in the 'Sky'.
19. (c) 'Blot' and 'Stain' are same in meaning. Likewise 'Slender' is same in meaning as 'Lean'.
20. (a) 'Sculptor' works on 'Metal' and 'Painter' works on 'Canvas'.
21. (a) Second is the sound made by first.
22. (d) First is follwed by second.
23. (d) Yen is currency & Karnataka a state.
24. (d) First causes the second.
25. (a) Patter is sound made by rain, as Barg is a sound made by door.
26. (b) Second denates class to which first belongs.
27. (b) Protagonist is a character, Termite is an insect.
28. (b) First has the second on either side.
29. (b) Second is mark used by first .
30. (d) Coal produces thermal energy, water produces hydel energy.
31. (d) First is the action performed with second .
32. (c) First is the result of second.
33. (d) Both the words are synonyms to each other.
34. (c) Former performs the duties as represented by latter.
35. (a) Both the words are synonyms to each other.
36. (d) Second is the capital of the first.
37. (d) Second is the young one of the first .
38. (b) First is the person who discovered the second.
39. (c) Lack of second causes first.
40. (d) First is the female and second is the male.
41. (d) Pituitary is a gland of the brain as thymus is a gland of the chest.
42. (c) First arises from the second.
43. (d) Second is the place of worship for first.
44. (d) Second comes out of the first.
45. (b) Second is the raw material used by the first.
46. (a) First comments on second.

47. (a) Ruby is red precious stone, sapphire is blue.
48. (c) A drama is performed on stage as tennis is played in a court.
49. (a) First implies killing the second.
50. (a) Words in each pair are antonyms.
51. (c) All except spider are insects having four legs.
53. (a) All except Valley are elevated features.
54. (d) All others except (d) refers to character.
55. (c) All others are specific ways of travelling except (c).
56. (a) All imply presence of students except (a).
57. (d) All others have a single vowel whereas (d) has two.
58. (d) All others are synonyms except (d) which is antonym.
59. (d) All others are names of Planets except (d).
60. (d) All others end with a consonant except (d).
61. (b) All have 'ing' as suffix except (b).
62. (d) All have 2 vowels together in the middle except (d).
63. (d) All others except Brass are metals, Brass is an alloy.
64. (d) All other names of months end with 'ber' except January.
65. (a) All other measure weight, Litres measure volume.
66. (a) All others except Arrow are used holding in hand.
67. (d) All except Sugar are grains.
68. (d) All except Pear end with a letter which is a vowel.
69. (b) All except Goblet are supernatural creatures.
70. (d) All others except (d) are places of worship, Monastery is a building where Buddhist monks live.
71. (d) In all others second is the collective group of first except in (d).
72. (d) In all others second is a part of first except in (d)
73. (d) In all others second is a product obtained from first except in (d)
74. (b) In all others second is the result of the first except in (b).
75. (a) In all others second is of higher intensity except in (a).
76. (a) In all others second is the action of the first except in (a).
77. (d) In all other pairs, first is used to hold the second except in (a).
78. (a) In all other pairs, second is the female of the first except in (a).
79. (c) In all other pairs second is the noise produced except in (c).
80. (c) In all other pairs, first is a unit to measure the second except in (c).
81. (b) All other numbers are squares of natural numbers.
82. (c) Second number is two more than the four times the first number.
83. (d) Sum of the digits is 20.
84. (c) All other numbers are prime numbers.
85. (d) All other numbers are one less than the cube of natural numbers.
86. (d) In other group of words there is a gap of one letter as in the alphabet between first and fourth letters.
87. (c) In all other group of words there is no gap between first and second letters, gap of one letter between second and third letters, gap of two letters between third and fourth letters.
88. (e) In all other groups of words there is a gap of one letter as in the alphabet between second and third letters.
89. (c) In all other groups of words there is a gap of one letter as in the alphabet between second and third letters.
90. (a) In all other groups there is a gap of two letters as in the alphabet between second and third letters.
91. (e) In all other groups first and second letters occupy the same number of position from beginning and end respectively in the alphabet as mentioned at the third place of each group.
92. (b) In all other groups there is a gap of one letters as in the alphabet between first and second letters.
93. (c) In all other groups there is a gap of one letter as in the alphabet between first and third letters.
94. (d) In all other groups there is a gap of one letter as in the alphabet between first and third letters.
95. (c) In all other groups there is a gap of one letter between second and fourth letters as in the alphabet.
96. (d) In all other groups there is a gap of one letter between second and third letters as in the alphabet.
97. (e) In all other groups first, second and third, fourth letters are the consecutive alphabet.
98. (e) In all other groups, there is a gap of two letters between first and second letters as in the alphabet.
99. (d) In all other groups there is a gap of two letters between second and third letters as in the alphabet.
100. (e) In all other groups third and fourth letters are consecutive letters of the alphabet.

101. (a) Move first letter 4 steps forward second 5 steps backward, 3rd, 6 steps forward and fourth seven steps backward.
102. (c) Move first letters 2 steps back, 2nd letter 1 step forward, 3rd letter 2 steps backward, fourth letter one step forward and so on.
103. (b) Each letter is 5 steps backward of the corresponding letter.
104. (b) Each letter is 1 step backward.
105. (b) First letter is 7th when counted back from Z, first letter of code (G) is 7th counted from A-Follow this.
106. (d) All the letters of question word are present in the given word the coding is done as M = 3, 1 = 1, N = 2, J = 5, U = 4, R = 7, T = 6, A = 8, D = 9 - give these numbers to the letters of question word.
107. (d) Give the letters their place value in alphabet and add them.
108. (c) Code for given word is total number for letters minus 1.
109. (a) Reverse the letters of the alphabet and then give the letters this respective place values and add them.
110. (c) The numbers are coded as 1 = E, 5 = G, 7 = K, 8 = P, 9 = T, 2 = A, 3 = L, 4 = U, 6 = R, follow this pattern to get the required code.
111. (b) The numbers are coded as 1 = A, 2 = Q, 4 = F, 7 = J, 9 = L, 5 = D, 2 = M, 6 = P, 8 = N follow the pattern to get the required code.
112. (d) The numbers are coded as 1 = A, 5 = X, 7 = B, 8 = T, 9 = C, 2 = M, 3 = P, 4 = D, 6 = U, follow the pattern to get the required code.
113. (c) The numbers are coded as 1 = X, 5 = T, 7 = Z, 8 = A, 9 = L, 2 = N, 3 = P, 4 = S, 6 = U follow the code to get the required code.
114. (b) The numbers are coded as 3 = P, 9 = O, 4 = A, 6 = L, 1 = R, 8 = S, 7 = E. Follow the scheme.
115. (c) The word has been coded in such a way that codes for letter P are OQ (One letter behind and one letter ahead of P in alphabet). Similarly, codes for O are NP and so on.
116. (c) Letters of the basic word are written in the coded word in such a way that last and first letters, second last and second letters, third last and third letters and so on are written together in the coded word.
117. (b) From the coding pattern, it is clear that codes for S, E, A, R, C and H are 2, 1, 4, 6, 7 and 3, respectively as letters of the word are directly substituted.
118. (a) From the coding pattern, it is clear that code for P is 3, for I is 1, for L is 8, for E is 2, and for R it is 6. So word PILLER will be coded as 318826.
119. (b) Letters at odd places in the coded word are one letter ahead of the letters in the basic word, and letters at even places are one letter behind of the letters in the basic word as their positions in the alphabet.
120. (d) Letters of the word INSTITUTION have been just reversed in the coded word. Therefore, PERFECTION will be coded as NOITCEFREP. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
121. (d) Group of four letters is reversed. CORP/ORAT/IONS PROC/TARO/SNOI. Hence, JUDICIAL will be coded as IDUJLAIC.
122. (c) Letters of the words have been reversed.
123. (d) The word has been coded by simply interchanging the position of the letters.
124. (d) Numbers in the coding show the positions of the respective letters from the end of the alphabetical series.
125. (b) The word FASHION has been coded in such a way that last letter comes at first place, first letter at second place, second last letter at third place, second letter at fourth place and so on.
126. (b) Each letter of the word has been coded one letter ahead in the alphabetical order in such a way that the code for the first letter of the word comes at the last position of the coded word, second letter comes at the second last position and so on.
127. (b) $(2n + 1)$ is the coding pattern used, where n = position of the alphabet in the alphabetical order.
128. (b) In the coding pattern, words are coded in such a way that middle letter comes at first place followed by first letter of the first half followed by first letter of the second half and so on. Hence, using the same pattern, INDIA will be coded as DIINA.
129. (a) Using the method of 'Jumbled up substitution', COIN will be coded as # ? \$ @.
130. (c) Using the method of 'Jumbled up substitution', INDIRA will be coded as 452787.
131. (d) Same as above.
132. (b) Letters of the word SCIENCE are coded with a gap of 1, 2, 3, 4 letters ahead in the alphabetical order.
133. (a) Letters at the odd places have been coded with a gap of two letters ahead in the alphabetical order, and letters at the even places have been coded with a gap of two letters backwards in the alphabetical order.

134. (a) Codes for the letters S, U, G, A and R are R, P, K, L and U, respectively.
135. (b) Letters of first half of the word are reversed, and then the letters of the second half of the word are reversed.
136. (e) (e) is the code for the consonants. Therefore, the first and the third letters should be consonants. But, here, the third letter in each case is a vowel.
137. (a) Man sleeps on Bed, which is Window here.
138. (c) Cassette is played in a tape recorder, which is Table here.
139. (a) Bag is used to carry the books, which is Dictionary here.
140. (b) Aeroplane flies in Sky, Sky here is Sea.
141. (c) Furniture is made of Wood, Wood here is Straw.
142. (b) Colour of the clear sky is blue and blue is coded as sky here.
143. (d) A child will write with a pencil which is coded as sharpener here.
144. (d) A Butler serves in a restaurant which is coded as Rouge here.
145. (c) A Nib is fitted in a pen to write with which is coded as Needle here.
146. (b) From first and second statement common code is '8' and common word is 'good'. From first and third statement common code is '1' and common word is 'fruit'. Now, from first statement 'sweet' is coded as '5'.
147. (d) From first and second statement common code is '3' and common word is 'hot'. From second and third statement common code is '5' and common word is 'day'. Now, from second statement 'very' is coded as '6'.
148. (d) From first and third statement common code is '2' and common word is 'is'. From second and third statement common code is '4' and common word is colour. Now, from third statement 'fun' is coded as '6'.
149. (a) From first and second statement common code is '5' and common word 'old'. From first and third statement common code is '3' and common word is 'books'. Now, from first statement 'are' is coded as '2'.
150. (d) From first and second statement common code is '2' and common word is 'from'. From first and third statement common code is '8' and common word is 'paper'. Now, from second statement the code for 'tea' is either 7 or 6.
186. (d) Son of B's son—Grandson; Brother of B's son is grandson. A is grandson of B.
187. (d) Ravi is Kamal's sister's son. So Kamal is Ravi's maternal uncle.
188. (d) The man is the woman's mother's brother. So, the woman is niece to the man.
189. (d) Mother's grandson—Son's wife—Daughter-in-law.
190. (d) Father of my daughter is Anuj himself. So Mukesh is the son of Anuj.
191. (a) Kailash's son's Uncle—Kailash's brother. So, the old man's son is Kailash's brother i.e., the old man is Kailash's father.
192. (b) Only daughter of my mother—Myself so, the woman is Man's mother.
193. (d) Only son of her grandfather—Her father; Man's brother's father—Man's father. So, Man's father is her father i.e., she is the man's sister.
194. (d) Daughter of grandfather—Aunt; Aunt's only brother—Father.
195. (d) Asha's mother's mother is man's mother i.e., Asha's mother is man's sister or Asha is man's Niece.
196. (a) The woman is the person's mother's sister. So the woman is aunt to the person.
197. (c) Only daughter of my father—Myself. So the man is woman's husband.
198. (a) My father's only son—My brother; Grandmother of my brother—My grandmother. Daughter in law of my Grandmother—My mother. So, the lady is girl's mother.
199. (d) A and B are husband and wife. Since X and Y are brother, and X is the brother of A, Y is also the brother of A. Thus, Y is the brother-in-law of B.
200. (a) B is the brother of A, A's son is D's brother. This means D is the daughter of A. Since C and D are sister, C is also the daughter of A. So, B is the uncle of C.
201. (e) The mother of Raman's brother's sister is the mother of Raman and only daughter of Raman's mother means Raman's sister. Hence, the person in the photograph is related as sister to Raman.
202. (a) Grand-daughter of one's uncle is related as niece to the person.
203. (b) Only daughter of Neha's father is Neha herself. Therefore, statement in other words implies that Neha is the mother of that man.
204. (b) The only son of woman's grandfather is father of the woman. Therefore, the information in the question reads as "His brother's father (his father) is my father." Hence, woman is related as sister to that man.
205. (b) Grandson of Amit's mother is the son of Amit and son's wife is Amit's daughter-in-law. Hence, Amit is related as father-in-law of that girl.

206. (c) As given information in the question, "His mother's only daughter (His sister) is my mother." Therefore, the man in the photograph is the brother of Reena's mother, as a result Reena is related as niece to that man.
207. (b) Uncle of Naman's son is the brother of Naman. Hence, as given information, the son of man is brother of Naman. Therefore, the man (in the park) is related as father to Naman.
208. (e) The daughter of A's grandmother is the sister of A's father and the only brother of A's father is A's father himself. Hence, A met his father.
209. (c) Brother of woman's mother is the maternal uncle of the woman and the son of maternal uncle is related as cousin to the woman.
210. (b) The only daughter of Vipin's mother-in-law is the wife of Vipin. Therefore, the statement, in other words implies that "Her mother is my wife." Hence, it is clear that Vipin is the father of that girl.
211. (a) The only son of Vineet's grandfather is the father of Vineet and daughter of Vineet's father is the sister of Vineet. Hence, Vineet is the brother of that lady.
212. (b) Mother's husband's sister means that sister of father. Hence, lady is the sister of that man.
213. (a) The only daughter of the woman's father is she herself. Hence, the woman and the man has a wife-husband relationship.
214. (c) Son of woman's mother's mother means the brother of mother. And brother of mother is maternal-uncle. Hence, woman is related as niece to that man.
215. (e) As the given information in the question, B's mother is the only daughter of A's mother. In other words, B is the grandson of A's mother. Hence, A is the uncle of B (Assuming A being male).
216. (d) X is the sister of Q who is a male so, Q is brother of X.
217. (a) R is the father of Q.
218. (c) Q is the son of P and X is the daughter of P. So, P has two children.
219. (b) R is the husband of P and Z is the brother of P. So, Z is the brother-in-law of R.
220. (d) Y is brother of R who is a male. So Y and R are a pair of
221. (c) There are two females only—Mother P and daughter X.
222. (a) E is the sister of F
223. (a) B and D are the daughter and son of A's aunt and uncle. So, they are cousins.
224. (c) Clearly A, B and E are the female members.
225. (d) F is the cousin of C.
226. (b) A's uncle has two sons C and D.
227. (b) There are two alternate series 3, 6, 9, 12 and 6, 12, 18..... . Hence, the missing number will be 18.
228. (c) Series moves with a difference of 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3 and so on. Hence, the missing number will be 10.
229. (a) Series proceeds with a difference of 4, 4, 12, 12, 36. Hence, the missing number will be 108.
230. (b) There are two alternate series 5, 6, 7, 8 and 7, 9, 11, 13. Hence, the missing number will be 6.
231. (c) Series increases and decreases alternatively with a difference of + (1)2, - (1)3, + (2)2, - (2)3, + (3)2, - (3)3, i.e., + 1, - 1, + 4, - 8, + 9, - 27.
232. (d) Series has been written in reverse order with a difference of (1)2, (1)3, (2)2, (2)3, (3)2, (3)3, i.e., 1, 1, 4, 8, 9, 27.
233. (a) Series proceeds with a difference of 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. respectively. Hence, the missing number will be 19.
234. (d) Series is written in descending order with a difference of 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5, respectively. Hence, the missing number will be 104.
235. (e) Series moves with a difference of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32. Hence, the missing number is 65.
236. (e) 3rd, 5th and 7th numbers are the sums of preceding two numbers. Hence, the missing number is 9 as $18 + 9 = 27$.
237. (b) Series moves with a difference of 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64. Hence, the missing number will be $67 + 64 = 131$.
238. (b) There are two alternate series in the single series, one of them moves with a difference of one number starting with 45, and another is a consecutive series starting with 54. Hence, the missing number will be 55.
239. (a) Number between 1st and 3rd, 4th and 6th, 7th and 9th is the product of the adjacent numbers. Hence, the missing number will be $126 / 6 = 21$.
240. (c) Series moves with the increasing difference by 2 i.e., 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Therefore, the missing number will be 30.
241. (c) Series follows the pattern $3 \times 1 + 2 = 5$, $5 \times 2 + 2 = 12$, $12 \times 3 + 2 = 38$; $38 \times 4 + 2 = 154$ and so on. Hence, number 39 should be replaced with 38.

242. (d) Series has been written in descending order with a differences of 192, 96, 48, 24, 12, 6 respectively. Hence, the number 188 should be replaced by number 184.

243. (c) Series has been written in descending order with a difference of 144, 100, 64, 36, 16 and 4 i.e., squares of even natural numbers. Hence, the number 87 should be replaced by number 100.

244. (c) Series moves with a difference of squares of odd natural numbers i.e., 1, 9, 25, 49, 81, 121. Hence, the number 166 should be replaced by number 167.

245. (b) Series follows the pattern : $4 \times 2 + 1 = 9$, $9 \times 2 + 2 = 20$, $20 \times 2 + 3 = 43$, $43 \times 2 + 4 = 90$ and so on. Hence, the number 19 should be replaced by 20.

246. (c) Series moves from the end following the pattern $5 \times 2 + 4 = 14$, $14 \times 2 + 4 = 32$, $32 \times 2 + 4 = 68$ and so on. Hence, the number 72 should be replaced by 68.

247. (b) $24 \times 2 + 4 = 52$, $52 \times 2 + 4 = 108$, $108 \times 2 + 4 = 220$, $220 \times 2 + 4 = 444$, and so on. Hence, number 112 is wrong and should be replaced by 108.

248. (c) The number of letters in the terms of the given series increases by one at each step.
The first letter of each term is two steps ahead of the last letter of the preceding term.
However, each term consists of consecutive letters in order.

249. (c) The given sequence is a combination of two series :
I. Y, T, O and II. B, G, ?
I consists of 2nd, 7th and 12th letters from the end of the English alphabet, while
II consists of 2nd, 7th and 12th letters from the beginning of the English alphabet.
So, the missing letter in II is the 12th letter from the beginning of the English alphabet, which is L.

250. (a) $A \xrightarrow{+6} G \xrightarrow{+5} L \xrightarrow{+4} P \xrightarrow{+3} S \xrightarrow{+2} \textcircled{U}$

251. (c) This is an alternating series in alphabetical order. The middle letters follow the order EFGHIJ. The first and third letters are alphabetical beginning with K. The third letter is repeated as a first letter in each subsequent three-letter segment.

252. (b) The second and forth letters in the series, R and S, are static. The first and third letters consist of an alphabetical order beginning with the letter M.

253. (c) The series is man/man/man/man/man. The pattern 'man' is repeated.

254. (b) $(5 - 1) \times (6 - 3) = 12$

$$(7 - 3) \times (8 - 3) = 20$$

Similarly, $? = (7 - 2) \times (6 - 3) = 15$

255. (d) $35 + 20 + 28 - 43 = 40$

$$28 + 11 + 16 - 45 = 10$$

Similarly, $? = 15 + 15 + 40 - 32 = 38$

256. (b) $(7 + 9 + 5 + 4) \times 2 - 10 = 40$

$$(17 + 8 + 3 + 6) \times 2 - 14 = 54$$

$$(10 + 21 + 6 + 3) \times 2 - 18 = 62$$

257. (c) The numbers follow certain pattern

$$1 \times 2 = 2, 2 \times 2 = 4, 4 \times 2 = 8, 8 \times 2 = 16$$

and so on.

258. (c) The letters in each row are even numbered :

$$A \xrightarrow{+2} C \xrightarrow{+2} E$$

$$G \xrightarrow{+2} I \xrightarrow{+2} K$$

In each column, the lowermost number is the sum of the upper two numbers.

259. (a) $(N \times ? + M) \div K = 31$ $(11 \times ? + 7) \div 2 = 31$

$$11 ? + 7 = 31 \times 2$$

$$11 ? = 62 - 7 = 55$$

$$? = \frac{55}{11} = 5 \Rightarrow ? = L$$

260. (a) $(16 - 6)^2 + (5 - 2)^2 = (10)^2 + (3)^2 = 109$

$$(22 - 15)^2 + (21 - 19)^2 = (7)^2 + (2)^2 = 53$$

$$(17 - 13)^2 + (51 - 48)^2 = (4)^2 + (3)^2 = 25$$

261. (c) $15 \times 2 = 30$, $2 \times 7 = 14$, $7 \times 9 = 63$, $9 \times 15 = 135$

Hence, the missing number is 135.

262. (a) Number at the centre is the sum of numbers in the row and column.

263. (b) Number at the centre is the sum of numbers in the row and column.

264. (a) Number at the centre is the sum of numbers in the row and column.

265. (d) $93 - (27 + 63) = 3$

$$79 - (38 + 37) = 4$$

$$67 - (16 + 42) = 9$$

266. (c) Number in 1st row = $7 \times$ number in 2nd row.

Number in the 3rd row = $2 \times$ number in the 4th row.

Hence, the missing number is 123.

267. (b) The sequence of number in the first column is $\times 5$ i.e., $1 \times 5 = 5$, $5 \times 5 = 25$, $25 \times 5 = 125$. The sequence of

number in 2nd column is $\times 4$, i.e., $3 \times 4 = 12$, $12 \times 4 = 48$, $48 \times 4 = 192$. Hence, the missing number is 48.

270. (a) Bicycle, Bifocal, Bishop, Bitter, Brink.
271. (b) Asbestos, Ass, Assessment, Assistant, Asterick.
272. (d) Nausea, Noggle, Nomenclature, Normal, Nostril.
273. (c) Converse, Curator, Current, Cushion, Cutaneous.
274. (a) Schedule, Scissors, Scorpion, Semester, Sensitive.
275. (c) Finger, Flourish, Forget, Forgo, Formal.
276. (b) Emancipate, Entrance, Eventual, Exterminate, Extra.
277. (d) Sample, Several, She, Showed, Snaps.
278. (b) The words are BE and HIND.
279. (c) The words formed are AS and UNDER or ASTO and UNDER.
280. (c) The words are STAIN and LESS.
281. (b) The words are HE, ART and LESS.
282. (b) The words are LAP and COPY.
283. (a) There is only one word pair C (K) E.
284. (d) 22nd letter from the left is 'E' and 21st letter from the right is 'U'. So 'N' is the letter midway of 'E' and 'U'.
285. (b) 11th letter from the right end is 'P' and 6th letter from to the right of 'P' is 'V'.
286. (c) 18th letter from the right end is 'I' and end 7th letter to the right of 'I' is 'P'.
287. (c) 12th letter from the left end is 'L' and 7th letter to the right of 'L' is 'U'.
288. (d) Three meaningful words RITE, TIER and TIRE can be formed .
289. (d) Tenth letter from the right end is 'Q' with number 33 and from the third right of it is the letter 'T' with number 39.
290. (a) Fifteenth letter from the left end is 'O' and tenth to the left of it is 'E'.
291. (a) 'MUTE' is the meaningful word which is formed with the selected letters as given in the question.
292. (c) There are five pairs E(LAT)I, L(AT)I, ON, S(HI)P, HI having as many letters between them as they have in the alphabets.
293. (c) R(UDE) N and DE are the two pairs of letters which have as many letters between them as they have in the alphabets.
294. (d) The newly formed word is 'EC NABURTSID' and the letter which follows 'T' is 'S'.
295. (d) Olympia, Olympic, Oval and Ovulet.
296. (b) 15th letter from the left end is 'L' and 4th letter to the right of 'L' is 'H'.
297. (c) The city is MADURAI.
298. (d) 9th letter from the right is 'R' and 9th letter to the left of 'R' is 'I'.
299. (d) The letters in the word are P(RI)S, R(IS)O, R(ISO) N and N.
300. (d) The new letter sequence is 'NOITARTNECNOC' so the 8th letter from the right end is 'R'.
301. (c) Thus new sequence is 'DETNMOUTACION' - so the 11th letter from right end would be 'T'.
302. (d) The new sequence after interchanges would be 'NITSOFICAOLIGR' - so 12th letter from the right is 'T'.
303. (b) The new letter sequence is IMFSROUTEN - so the 8th letter counting towards left is 'F'.
304. (c) UROLIF only satisfies the rule.
305. (a) KMPTY only satisfies the rule.
306. (b) OMJFA only satisfies the rule.
307. (b) BDGKPV only satisfies the rule.
308. (c) EJNIQST only satisfies the rule.
309. (d) IKNRW only satisfies the rule.
310. (a) BDHLR only satisfies the rule.
311. (b) ADIPY only satisfies the rule.
312. (b) The meaningful word is BEACH, and 4th, letter is C. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
313. (b) According to the question new sequence would be :
ABC * EFG * IJ * MNO * QRS * UVW * YZ
Hence, 7th to the left of 14th from the left means 7th from the left. Therefore, 7th element from the left is G.
314. (d) Following the instructions as given in the question, the new arrangement of letters would be "PACORTCELERDIOGRAPHS" and therefore letter E exists exactly in the middle.
315. (d) There are three vowels A, O, E to the left of middle letter E.
316. (b) IO

317. (a) Vowel I has a consonant D to the left but a vowel to the right of it.
318. (b) Letters C and L are sandwiched between two vowels – A (c) O and E (L) E.
319. (a) Word 'Plane' will come exactly in the middle.
320. (b) New word formed after rearrangement will be 'ICIALBENEF' and 3rd letter from the right will be N.
321. (b) If the alphabets are arranged in the reverse order, then 7th letter from the right will be G and 8th to the left of G will be O.
322. (e) Initially, Rajan is tenth from the right and his position is occupied by the Suraj after interchange takes place and this position becomes twenty-seventh from the left.
Therefore, total numbers of students $= 10 + 27 - 1 = 36$ and Rajan's position from the right = Total number of student – His position from the left + 1.
Therefore, Rajan's position from the right $= 36 - 10 + 1 = 27$
323. (d) There are four 8s which are divisible by immediately preceding and succeeding numbers.
324. (d) Put correct symbols
we get $40 + 12 \div 3 \times 60 = 40 + 4 \times 6 - 60$
 $= 40 + 24 - 60 = 4.$
325. (d) Put correct symbols, we get
 $4 \times 11 - 5 + 55 = 44 - 5 + 55 = 94$
326. (c) Put correct symbols we get
 $= 5 + 15 - 5 \times 2 = 5 + 15 - 10 = 10$
327. (b) Put correct symbols we get =
 $= 18 \times 3 + 5 - 6$
 $= 54 + 5 - 6 = 53$
328. (b) Put correct symbols we get
 $= 3 - 3 \times 3 = 3 - 9 = -6$
329. (c) Put correct symbols option (c) gives
 $16 + 5 - 10 \times 4 \div 3 = 9$
 $= 16 \times 5 \div 10 + 4 - 3$
 $= 16 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 - 3 = 8 + 4 - 3 = 9.$
330. (a) Put correct symbols option (a) gives $3 \times 2 < 4$
 $= 16 > 2 + 4$
 $= 3 + 2 - 4 < 16 \times 2 \div 4$
 $= 5 - 4 < 16 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 < 8$
331. (c) From option (c) we get $4 \div 8 - 2 = 6$
after interchanges ; $8 - 4 \div 2 = 8 - 2 = 6$
332. (d) From option (d) we get $2 + 4 \div 6 = 8$
after interchanges ; $4 \div 2 + 6 = 2 + 6 = 8.$
333. (c) From option (c) we get $3 + 5 - 2 = 4$
after interchanges ; $5 - 3 + 2 = 4$
334. (c) From option (c) we get $5 \times 4 + 20 = 104.$
after interchanges, $4 + 5 \times 20 = 104$
335. (b) From option (b) we get $4 - 8 + 12 = 0$
after interchanges, $8 + 4 - 12 = 0$
336. (b) From option (b) we get $3 - 6 \times 8 = 10$
after interchanges ; $3 \times 6 - 8 = 18 - 8 = 10$
337. (b) $5 + 3 \times 8 - 12 \div 4 = 3$; from option (b) we get after interchanges $5 + 3 \times 8 \div 12 - 4$
 $= 5 + 3 \times \frac{8}{12} - 4$
 $= 5 + 2 - 4 = 3$
338. (a) $5 + 6 \div 3 - 12 \times 2 = 17$; from option (a) we get after interchanges
 $5 + 6 \times 3 - 12 \div 2 = 5 + 6 \times 3 - 12 \div 2$
 $= 5 + 18 - 6 = 17.$
339. (c) $9 + 5 \div 4 \times 3 - 6 = 12$, from option (c) we get after interchanges $9 + 5 - 4 \times 3 \div 6$
 $= 9 + 5 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 9 + 5 - 2 = 12$
340. (c) $10 + 10 \div 10 \times 10 = 10$; from option (c) we get after interchanges $10 \times 10 \div 10 + 10 = 10 \times 1 + 10 = 10 + 10 = 20$
341. (a) $3 \div 2 \times 4 + 2 - 9 = 6 + 2 - 9 = -1$
342. (c) $6 + 9 \times 8 \div 3 - 20 = 6 + 24 - 20 = 10$
343. (a) $9 + 3 \times 2 - 16 \div 2 = 9 + 3 \times 2 - 8$
 $= 9 + 6 - 8 = 7$
344. (d) $15 \div 5 - 3 \times 1 + 1 = 3 - 3 \times 1 + 1 = 1$
345. (c) $6 \times 7 \div 3 + 8 - 20 = 14 + 8 - 20 = 2$
346. (d) People who are only studious are represented by V.
347. (c) O shows the persons who are laborious, enterprising and disciplined.
348. (a) Q represents the region of enterprising, studious and disciplined people.
349. (d) Required region is represented by K.
350. (b) N shows the region common to all the four circles.