

Vocabulary

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

📖 Vocabulary
📖 Synonyms
📖 Antonyms
📖 Analogy

📖 Reverse Analogy
📖 Verbal Reasoning
📖 Critical Reasoning
📖 Logical Reasoning

VOCABULARY

Common Roots

In this chapter, some of the most commonly used roots are given. Corresponding to the root in the first column, its meaning is given in the second column. Given in the third column are words (and their meanings) that contain the corresponding root given in the first column.

The verbal questions are based on the meanings of words or their opposites. These question types are designed to test the students vocabulary. This section includes

1. Synonyms
2. Antonyms

Verbal Analogies

The word ‘Analogy’ means a comparison. Vocabulary plays an important part here. This question type involves

identifying the logical relationship between the words. This section includes

1. Analogy
2. Reverse Analogy

Verbal Reasoning

The ability to isolate the key issue and to identify irrelevant issues is important.

Logical reasoning is important. This section includes

1. Critical Reasoning
2. Logical Reasoning

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
ac, acr	sharp	ACRIMONIOUS ACERBITY ACIDULATE	bitter, caustic bitterness of temper to make somewhat acid or sour
aev, ev	age, era	PRIMEVAL COEVAL MEDIEVAL or MEDIAEVAL	of the first age of the same age or era of the middle ages
belli	war	BELLICOSE BELLIGERENT REBELLIOUS	inclined to fight inclined to wage war resisting authority

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
<i>ben, bon</i>	<i>good</i>	BENEFACTOR BENEVOLENCE BONUS	one who does good deeds charity (wishing good) something extra above regular pay
<i>biblio</i>	<i>book</i>	BIBLIOGRAPHY BIBLIOPHILE BIBLE	list of books lover of books The Book
<i>cad, cas</i>	<i>to fall</i>	DECADENT CADENCE CASCADE	deteriorating intonation, musical movement waterfall
<i>carn</i>	<i>flesh</i>	CARNIVOROUS CARNAGE CARNAL	flesh-eating destruction of life fleshly
<i>ced, cess</i>	<i>to yield, to go</i>	RECEDE ANTECEDENT PROCESS	go back, withdraw that which goes before go forward
<i>chron</i>	<i>time</i>	CHRONOLOGY ANACHRONISM CHRONICLE	time-table of events a thing out of time sequence register events in order of time
<i>cracy</i>	<i>rule</i>	THEOCRACY GERONTOCRACY PLUTOCRACY BUREAUCRACY GYNAECOCRACY OCHLOCRACY KAKISTOCRACY TIMOCRACY	that constitution of state in which god is regarded as sole sovereign government by old men. government by the wealthy a system of government by officials, responsible only to their departmental chief government by women mob rule government by the worst a form of government in which property is the quality for office
<i>cred, credit</i>	<i>to believe</i>	INCREDULOUS CREDULITY CREDENCE	not believing, skeptical gullibility belief
<i>culpa</i>	<i>fault, blame</i>	EXCULPATE CULPABLE CULPRIT	free from blame which can be punished one who is at fault
<i>dem</i>	<i>people</i>	DEMOCRACY DEMAGOGUE EPIDEMIC	rule of the people (false) leader of the people widespread (among the people)
<i>ego</i>		EGOIST EGOTIST EGOCENTRIC	person who is self-interested selfish person revolving about self
<i>err</i>	<i>to wander</i>	ERROR ERRATIC KNIGHT-ERRANT	mistake not reliable, wandering wandering knight

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
eu	good, well, beautiful	EUPEPTIC EULOGIZE EUPHEMISM	having good digestion praise substitution of pleasant way of saying something blunt
gen	to give birth to	GENE CONGENITAL GENEALOGY PSYCHOGENIC	unit or factor of heredity existing from birth study of the family tree born in or caused by the mind
grad, gress	go, step	DIGRESS REGRESS GRADUAL	to astray (from the main point) go backwards step by step, by degrees
loqu, locut	to talk	SOLILOQUY LOQUACIOUS ELOCUTION	speech by one individual talkative speech
luc	light	ELUCIDATE LUCID TRANSLUCENT	enlighten clear allowing some light to pass through
magn	great	MAGNIFY MAGNANIMITY	enlarge generosity, greatness of soul
mal	bad	MALEVOLENT MALEDICTION MALEFACTOR MALIGNANT	wishing evil curse evil-doer disposed to do harm
mob, mot, mov	move	MOBILIZE MOTILITY IMMOVABLE	cause to move ability to move not able to be moved
pater, patr	father	PATRIOTISM PATRIARCH PATERNITY	love of one's country (fatherland) male ruler of a family, group or state fatherhood
path	disease, feeling	PATHOLOGY APATHETIC ANTIPATHY	study of diseased tissue lacking feeling; indifferent hostile feeling
phil	to love	PHILANTHROPIST ANGLOPHILE PHILANDERER PHILOSOPHER PHILATELIST	benefactor, lover of humanity lover of everything English one involved in brief love affairs a lover of wisdom one who loves collecting stamps
phoebe	fear	ASTRAPHOBIA BALLISTROPHOBIA CLAUSTROPHOBIA ERGOPHOBIA NYCTOPHOBIA OCHLOPHOBIA PANOPHOBIA PHOTOPHOBIA SITOPHOBIA XENOPHOBIA TRICHOPHOBIA	fear of celestial space fear of missiles fear of closed place fear of work fear of night fear of mob a form of melancholia marked by groundless fears fear of light fear of food fear of strangers fear of hair

Root	Meaning	Example	Meaning
<i>poten</i>	<i>able, powerful</i>	OMNIPOTENT POTENTATE IMPOTENT	<i>all-powerful powerful person powerless</i>
<i>psych</i>	<i>mind</i>	PSYCHOLOGY PSYCHOSIS PSYCHOPATH	<i>study of the mind mental disorder mentally ill person</i>
<i>sacr</i>	<i>holy</i>	SACRILEGIOUS SACRAMENT	<i>impious, violating something holy religious act</i>
<i>somn</i>	<i>sleep</i>	INSOMNIA SOMNOLENT SOMNAMBULIST	<i>inability to sleep sleepy sleepwalker</i>
<i>therm</i>	<i>heat</i>	THERMOSTAT DIATHERMY	<i>instrument that regulates heat sending heat through body tissues</i>
<i>tract</i>	<i>drag, pull</i>	DISTRACT INTRACTABLE	<i>pull (one's attention) away stubborn, unable to be dragged</i>
<i>vac</i>	<i>empty</i>	VACUOUS EVACUATE	<i>lacking content, empty-headed compel to empty an area</i>
<i>verb</i>	<i>word</i>	VERBOSE VERBIAGE VERBATIM	<i>wordy excessive use of words word for word</i>
<i>voc, vocat</i>	<i>to call</i>	AVOCATION PROVOCATION INVOCATION	<i>calling, minor occupation calling or rousing the anger of calling in prayer</i>
<i>vol</i>	<i>wish</i>	MALEVOLENT VOLUNTARY	<i>wishing someone ill of one's own will</i>
<i>volv, volut</i>	<i>to roll</i>	CONVOLUTION	<i>coiled state</i>

EXERCISES

Sentence Completion

Basic

Direction for questions 1 to 10: Each question gives a sentence with a part of the sentence underlined. Four alternatives for the underlined part are given. One of them is correct. Identify the correct one and mark its letter as the answer.

- As they approaching the house, the colonel's wife calls him for tea.
 - As they approaching the house
 - As they will be approaching the house
 - As they approach the house
 - As they approach to the house
- A writer always is having his own vision of life.
 - Always is having
 - Every time is having
 - Always has
 - Every time will have
- With only two weeks before the party, the last place I would wanted to be was in the hospital recovering from surgery.
 - Would wanted to be
 - Wanted to be

- (C) Would want myself to be
(D) Wanted me to be
4. We had been almost halfway there when the left rear tyre blew out.
(A) Had been almost
(B) Were almost
(C) Were going to be almost
(D) Were reaching
5. After I grew up and went into business, I always have had a soft spot for kids without bikes.
(A) Always have had (B) Always had had
(C) Always had (D) Have always had
6. Gayatri informed one of the directors that she has sent the material for printing.
(A) Shall be sending (B) Sends
(C) Had sent (D) Had been sending
7. Sosin suggested that not to talk about her selection in IAS, till she received the orders.
(A) Not to be talking
(B) That we should not talk
(C) That we would not talk
(D) That she will not talk
8. I would rather work twelve hours a day in the office than sitting and watching the idiot box at home.
(A) Than to sit and watch
(B) Instead of sitting and watching
(C) Than to sitting and watching
(D) Than sit and watch
9. He informed me that he will visit my house in a day or two.
(A) He would visit my house in a day or two.
(B) He visits my house in a day or two.
(C) He could visit my house in the coming two days.
(D) He couldn't visit my house in a day or two.
10. I shall wait here until the bus has arrived.
(A) Until the bus may arrive.
(B) Until the bus arrives.
(C) Until the bus will arrive.
(D) Until the bus has arrived.

Advanced

Direction for questions 11 to 20: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences:

11. a. Civilization is not inherited.
b. It had to be learned and earned by each generation anew.
c. If the transmission is interrupted for one century, civilization will die.
d. And we will be savages again.
(A) a and b (B) b and d
(C) c and d (D) b and c
12. a. Orchids can be found all over India.
b. Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Meghalaya are especially blessed by these blooms.
c. More than 800 of India's 1200 species flourish in the North eastern states.
d. Infact, the state flowers of both Arunachal Pradesh and Assam is the foxtail orchid.
(A) a and c (B) b and d
(C) Only b (D) Only c
13. a. Water blessed our nation this year and also cursed it.
b. Downpours ended California's drought, and a dry summer seared South Carolina.
c. The Midwest still reels from flood.
d. Water is on everyones mind.
(A) Only b (B) b and d
(C) a, b and c (D) b, c and d
14. a. Flowers have always played a significant part in religious ceremony.
b. Their perfumes have a distinct affect on the mind and its moods.
c. The Arabians imported their perfumes from India, as they still do.
d. Kannauj, in Uttar Pradesh, is the heart of the perfume industry.
(A) Only a (B) a and b
(C) Only c (D) c and d
15. a. The country boasts about more than 400 airports.
b. But just 62 of them are in active use.
c. Mumbai and Delhi airports alone account over 40% of the passenger traffic.
d. The facilities at the airports are woefully short.
(A) Only a (B) a and c
(C) a and b (D) a, c, and d
16. a. The news about coffee is surprisingly good.
b. Moderate intake of coffee does not pose a healthy threat.
c. The only serious charge against caffeine is that it may addict.
d. Its absence can result in headaches, fatigue etc.
(A) Only a (B) Only c
(C) b and c (D) a and d
17. a. The plane banked over the Amazonian rainforest.
b. Prance gazed down the dark green canopy below.
c. It was an expanse of trees, almost unbroken.
d. It had more variety of plants and animal life than any other place on earth.
(A) b and d (B) a and c
(C) a, b, and c (D) b, c, and d
18. a. I watched the match on TV with my son.
b. It was about so exciting as watching a moth sleep.
c. I considered myself lucky if he grunted a monosyllable response.
d. Even eye contact was off question.
(A) a and b (B) a, b, and c
(C) b, c, and d (D) b and d

19. a. They had to do what no drug enforcement agents had ever done.
 b. They had to infiltrate the shadowy world of the Chinese drug cartel.
 c. They had to lure Johnny Kon, its crafty leader, in the open.
 d. The shrewd Kon was more a match for these inexperienced investigators.
 (A) a and b
 (B) c and d
 (C) a, c, and d
 (D) b, c, and d
20. a. Shende lost the use for his arms in childhood.
 b. Yet he is an expert harmonium player.
 c. He is a music teacher also at Mumbai's municipal school.
 d. Shende plays the harmonium deftly with his toes.
 (A) a and c
 (B) a and b
 (C) c and d
 (D) b and d

Synonyms

Basic

Direction for questions 21 to 35: Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its number as the answer.

21. ABSTRACT
 (A) Peculiar (B) Summary
 (C) Normal (D) Diagnostic
22. COMPLACENT
 (A) Disappointed (B) Evasive
 (C) Satisfied (D) Flimsy
23. EXTERMINATE
 (A) Evict (B) Dissociate
 (C) Accuse (D) Annihilate
24. CHAGRIN
 (A) Current (B) Annoyance
 (C) Accuse (D) Intoxicate
25. DUNK
 (A) Douse (B) Stale
 (C) Wet (D) Smell
26. DISTRAUGHT
 (A) Agitated (B) Tranquil
 (C) Rugged (D) Uneven
27. LISSOME
 (A) Pretty (B) Petite
 (C) Lithe (D) Tiny
28. PALLIATE
 (A) Alleviate (B) Denude
 (C) Mollify (D) Approbate
29. RESILIENT
 (A) Stretchable (B) Spirited
 (C) Rigid (D) Buoyant
30. IMPETUOUS
 (A) Cat Like (B) Rash
 (C) Impertinent (D) Jovial
31. ARRAIGN
 (A) Exonerate (B) Initiate
 (C) Accuse (D) Impart

32. APOCRYPHAL

- (A) Huge (B) Destructive
 (C) Mythological (D) Dubious

33. ABDUCT

- (A) Ransack (B) Surround
 (C) Destroy (D) Kidnap

34. ABODE

- (A) Sanctuary (B) Asylum
 (C) Reformatory (D) Dwelling

35. EPITOMIZE

- (A) Disappoint (B) Distend
 (C) Embody (D) Generate

Advanced

Direction for questions 36 to 50: In each question given below, identify the word that is similar in meaning (synonyms) to the question word.

36. REPRIEVE

- (A) Save (B) Forgive
 (C) Victimize (D) Cure

37. TRIBUTE

- (A) Declaration (B) Accolade
 (C) Criticism (D) Anger

38. OUTFIT

- (A) Costume (B) Career
 (C) Behaviour (D) Employment

39. ACCREDIT

- (A) Undermine (B) Legalize
 (C) Enlighten (D) Recognize

40. CAUSTIC

- (A) Rude (B) Sarcastic
 (C) Brazen (D) Polite

41. DECREE

- (A) Request (B) Worship
 (C) Appeal (D) Command

42. ARBITRATE

- (A) Compare (B) Attach
 (C) Believe (D) Judge

43. AFFIDAVIT
(A) Document (B) Oath
(C) Deposition (D) Will
44. ASPERITY
(A) Parity
(B) Ascendancy
(C) Harshness
(D) Accuracy
45. VAPID
(A) Quick (B) Restless
(C) Insipid (D) Decisive
46. FUSTY
(A) Freak (B) Musty
(C) Delicate (D) Roomy
47. EXPROPRIATE
(A) Embiggle (B) Seize
(C) Wreck (D) Outsmart
48. FORLORN
(A) Forgotten (B) Lamented
(C) Courageous (D) Woebegone
49. THRIFTLESS
(A) Penurious (B) Mendacious
(C) Profligate (D) Tackless
50. COMBUSTION
(A) Ignition (B) Explain
(C) Shrinkage (D) Strength

Antonyms

Basic

Direction for questions 51 to 65: Each question has a word followed by four choices. From the choices, identify the one which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the main word and mark its number as your answer.

51. IMMACULATE
(A) Unclean (B) Immobile
(C) Motherly (D) Accumulated
52. IGNOMINIOUS
(A) Crooked (B) Dishonest
(C) Ominous (D) Laudable
53. MELLOWED
(A) Ripened (B) Sensational
(C) Immature (D) Ridiculous
54. GROUCHY
(A) Cantankerous (B) Grumpy
(C) Contented (D) Surly
55. IMPUDENT
(A) Rude (B) Courteous
(C) Impertinent (D) Insolent
56. MITIGATE
(A) Soothe (B) Abate
(C) Assuage (D) Aggravate
57. EXPOSTULATION
(A) Immigration (B) Susceptibility
(C) Elegance (D) Approbation
58. DISPARAGE
(A) Evolve (B) Expose
(C) Appreciate (D) Converge
59. OSSIFICATION
(A) Liquefaction (B) Flexibility
(C) Vigour (D) Viability
60. PEDESTRIAN
(A) Mobile (B) Regular
(C) Exciting (D) Imaginative

61. TUMULTUOUS
(A) Halcyon (B) Mope
(C) Cold (D) Conniving
62. ANACHRONISM
(A) Obsession (B) Vogue
(C) Radicalism (D) Pre-emption
63. BESEECH
(A) Charge (B) Cajole
(C) Command (D) Request
64. BATTERY
(A) Slimy (B) Individual
(C) Dense (D) Clean
65. BLANDISHMENTS
(A) Smack (B) Reproof
(C) Scuttle (D) Extradition

Advanced

Direction for questions 66 to 80: In each of the questions given below, identify the word that is opposite (antonym) in meaning to the question word.

66. DEMENTED
(A) Abundant (B) Opulent
(C) Sane (D) Divine
67. BRUSQUE
(A) Abrupt (B) Polite
(C) Art (D) Gruff
68. BUCOLIC
(A) Pastoral (B) Rural
(C) Rustic (D) Urban
69. CONTRITE
(A) Apologetic (B) Penitent
(C) Defiant (D) Ecstatic
70. CONTROVERT
(A) Change (B) Accept
(C) Control (D) Deny

71. COWER
(A) Come Out (B) Cringe
(C) Smother (D) Blush
72. CREDIBLE
(A) Legal (B) Unbelievable
(C) Legendary (D) Logical
73. CRESTFALLEN
(A) Abashed (B) Cheerful
(C) Broken (D) Treble
74. JEOPARDY
(A) Vivacity (B) Temerity
(C) Consummation (D) Security
75. MUSTY
(A) Desolate (B) Uncertain
(C) Fragrant (D) Clear
76. HAZY
(A) Bright (B) Misty
(C) Indolent (D) Spirited
77. PROVIDENTIAL
(A) Difficult (B) Spartan
(C) Inopportune (D) Usurping
78. ABATE
(A) Appease (B) Subside
(C) Intensify (D) Curtail
79. ABSTEMIOUS
(A) Disciplined (B) Uninteresting
(C) Unrestricted (D) Intemperate
80. SPONTANEOUS
(A) Voluntary (B) Automatic
(C) Coercive (D) Irritable

Analogies

Basic

Direction for questions 81 to 95: In each of the following questions a pair of words in capitals is given followed by four numbered pairs of words. Select from the choices the pair that exhibits the same relationship as the capitalized pair of words and mark the letter as your answer.

81. MONEY : MERCENARY
(A) Fame : Soldier
(B) Love : Mother
(C) Pass : Student
(D) Gold : Midas
82. POLYMER : CELL
(A) Coin : Money
(B) Food : Wheat
(C) Chain : Link
(D) Fibre : Plastic
83. POETRY : RHYME
(A) Chair : Table
(B) Mystery : Suspense
(C) Shakespeare : Drama
(D) Clothes : Paper
84. COMPUTER : RAM
(A) Book : Page
(B) Cloud : Rain
(C) Table : Tablecloth
(D) Sky : Blue
85. BELLS : JINGLE
(A) Crow : Caw
(B) Anklets : Tinkle
(C) Pig : Snuff
(D) Clock : Time
86. COGENT : CONVINCING
(A) Insane : Distinguished
(B) Laconic : Pithy
(C) Illogical : Reasonable
(D) Jovial : Abstruse
87. RETROSPECTION : PAST
(A) Syllogism : Logic
(B) Idiosyncrasy : Coherence
(C) Prognostication : Future
(D) Transience : Rigidity
88. BENEVOLENT : GRASPING
(A) Repulsive : Pushing
(B) Euphonious : Discordant
(C) Churlish : Impolite
(D) Rebellious : Disorderly
89. FRIGHTEN : PETRIFY
(A) Enamour : Protect
(B) Sneer : Appreciate
(C) Abbreviate : Interest
(D) Humiliate : Mortify
90. MUNIFICENT : STINGY
(A) Inclement : Merciless
(B) Incurable : Recalcitrant
(C) Articulate : Obscure
(D) Egregious : Outstanding
91. CRAVENLY : COWARD
(A) Synthetic : Savant
(B) Menial : Composer
(C) Brazen : Drunkard
(D) Duplicitous : Cheat
92. DIFFIDENT : SHY
(A) Lacklustre : Dull
(B) Covering : Encompass
(C) Infuriating : Regale
(D) Overhauling : Desert

93. RIGOUR : ONEROUS
 (A) Vigour : Tentative
 (B) Tedium : Boring
 (C) Narration : Timely
 (D) Simplicity : Rudimentary
94. ESOTERIC : SCHOLARLY
 (A) Meandering : Accurate
 (B) Dogmatic : Anomalous
 (C) Honourable : Shameless
 (D) Profuse : Plentiful
95. ADVOCATE : PROPAGATE
 (A) Sap : Deliberate
 (B) Exact : Demand
 (C) Afflict : Ameliorate
 (D) Deteriorate : Roughen

Advanced

Direction for questions 96 to 110: In each of the following questions a capitalized pair of words is given followed by four pairs of numbered words. Three of the numbered pairs exhibit the same relation between the words as the capitalized pair of words. Identify the numbered pair that does not exhibit the same relationship as the capitalized pair and mark its number as your answer.

96. IMPORT : EXPORT
 (A) Inhale : Exhale
 (B) Include : Exclude
 (C) Inspire : Expire
 (D) Increase : Decrease
97. MILK : MILKMAID
 (A) Letters : Postman
 (B) Biscuit : Baker
 (C) Newspaper : Newspaper Boy
 (D) Sweets : Street Vendor
98. ORNITHOLOGIST : BIRDS
 (A) Entomologist : Insects
 (B) Herpetologist : Reptiles
 (C) Psychologist : Mind
 (D) Ichthyology : Fossils
99. DISHONOUR : DEMEAN
 (A) Demolish : Annihilate
 (B) Glorify : Extol
 (C) Consecrate : Sanctify
 (D) Articulate : Obfuscate
100. LEPROSY : BACTERIA
 (A) Summer : May
 (B) Cloud : Evaporation
 (C) Violence : Anger
 (D) Day : Sun

101. MILK : CHEESE
 (A) Water : Ice
 (B) Cotton : Clothes
 (C) Rainbow : Rain
 (D) Tobacco : Cigar
102. PRINCIPAL : SCHOOL
 (A) President : India
 (B) Monarch : Britain
 (C) God : Universe
 (D) Buddha : Burma
103. FASTIDIOUS : FINICKY
 (A) Parsimonious : Miserly
 (B) Asinine : Unintelligent
 (C) Precocious : Talented
 (D) Prudent : Injudicious
104. INSIPID : ORIGINAL
 (A) Ambidextrous : Unskilled
 (B) Foppish : Affected
 (C) Tranquil : Disturbed
 (D) Winding : Succinct
105. ATTRITION : WEAR
 (A) Rupture : Tear
 (B) Mammon : Money
 (C) Sacrilege : Honesty
 (D) Melody : Rhythm
106. ANTIQUATED : ANCIENT
 (A) Compassionate : Lustful
 (B) Fortuitous : Coincidental
 (C) Pristine : Pure
 (D) Spiteful : Wicked
107. EMANCIPATE : LIBERATE
 (A) Misconstrue : Misinterpret
 (B) Commiserate : Sympathize
 (C) Sequester : Align
 (D) Ape : Imitate
108. COSMIC : UNIVERSE
 (A) Sidereal : Stars
 (B) Arboreal : Trees
 (C) Aquatic : Water
 (D) Despotic : Depot
109. BOUNTIFUL : PLENTITUDE
 (A) Bizarre : Absurdity
 (B) Consecutive : Succession
 (C) Depraved : Wickedness
 (D) Somnolent : Sombreness
110. STYMIE : OBSTRUCT
 (A) Parry : Fight
 (B) Ponder : Mull
 (C) Imbue : Soak
 (D) Intervene : Mediate

Logical Reasoning

Basic

Direction for questions 111 to 115: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

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

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

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

- 112.** Its not just media agencies that are obsessed with numbers—even the creative side does not shy away from romancing with digits. Whether it is instructions (Ujala : chaar boondan wala) or just plain information (Complan's 23 vital nutrients), a lot of contemporary advertising serves up a tidal wave of figures. Whether its personal care products, refrigerators, washing machine, tea or tooth paste, everyone is using numbers as a USP. While the claims work for Maggi's 2-minutes noodles in many cases, it is veering towards a game of one-upmanship. Baffling concept inundate the viewers—12 times more volume mascara, natural care tea with 'paanch ayurvedic tatva', a fridge with 6th sense cooling, and a tooth paste that claims to fight 10 problems.

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

- (A) People don't believe advertising; so, if you can give a quantified claim, it adds credibility to your brand.
- (B) Numbers in advertisements cause disillusionment when they are not borne out.
- (C) When numbers are put into context, they prove to be symbolic and evocative, as in the case of

Britannia cheese, which says one slice in equal to two glasses of milk.

- (D) The number definitely adds a competitive advantage: if one fairness cream claims results in 'six weeks' another will take a mere '30 days'.
- 113.** Art shows in India by Indian artists settled abroad have increased over the past few years and are on the rise. Which of the following does not account for the above occurrence?
- (A) This trend is being fuelled by the booming Indian economy—people have spare funds which they can invest in art.
 - (B) These artists fetch higher price in India than abroad, probably because their acceptance back home is greater than it is in the overseas art scene.
 - (C) While acquisition of Indian art overseas continues to grow, purchases are still triggered by the Indian diaspora.
 - (D) A large cross section of wealthy businessmen travelling abroad drop by at galleries and museums and this develops an understanding of and love for art.

- 114.** Andreas Gursky bestrides the art world like a colossus. For once, in the contemporary art scene, form, content, and price come together like a rare planetary alignment. Yet critics conclude that A. Gursky's photographs are famous mainly because of their massive price tags.

Which one of the following prove his critics wrong?

- (A) His photographs are rendered with a pin sharp focus that seems to defy the laws of physics.
 - (B) The hammer prices of Gursky's works simply reflect the herd instincts of billionaires for unique things.
 - (C) His pictures depict his ability to freeze a transient moment for ever.
 - (D) The photographic aesthetic embodied in his work is based on an uncanny dichotomy that makes it singular to every viewer.
- 115.** A visit to the abattoir usually transforms a non-vegetarian into a vegetarian. Similarly, a visit to the Bose Institute in Kolkata is sure to make a tourist lead an austere life thereafter, even, perhaps, going to the extent of becoming a mineral eater.

Which of the following supports the above conclusion?

- (A) The visitor can watch the graphic reaction of the plant when a leaf is plucked.
- (B) One marvels at the intricacies of the composition of a plant.
- (C) One realizes the fact that it takes years of sunlight, water, and earth to help a tree flourish.
- (D) The onlooker gets a very clear picture of the intricate process of photosynthesis.

Advanced

Direction for questions 116 and 117: In each of the following questions, a statement is followed by three assumptions. An assumption is an idea or opinion taken for granted. Find out which of the given assumptions is/are implicit considering that everything given in the statement is true.

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

Assumptions:

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

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

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

Assumption:

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

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

Direction for questions 118 and 119: Each question given below consists of a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give your answer as

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

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

Conclusions:

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

119. Statement: 'Getting angry makes me mentally tough',—Mr. X.

Conclusions:

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

Direction for questions 120 to 122: In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between 'strong' arguments and 'weak' arguments. So far, as they relate to the question, 'strong' arguments are those which are both important and directly related to the question. 'Weak' arguments are those which are of minor importance and may not be directly related to the question or may be related to a trivial aspect of the question.

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

- (A) If only argument I is strong.
- (B) If only argument II is strong.
- (C) If neither I nor II is strong.
- (D) If both I and II are strong.

120. Statement: Should the Indian police be equipped with more sophisticated weapons?

Arguments:

- I. No, they do not know how to use them.
- II. Yes, the recent incidents in USA have proved that terrorists have very sophisticated weapons.

121. Statement: Is financial freedom necessary for women?

Arguments:

- I. No, their husbands give them sufficient money.
- II. No, women have a very important role to play at home in developing a good society.

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

Arguments:

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

Direction for questions 123 and 124: In each question below is given a statement followed by some courses of action. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement follow-up or further action with regard to the problem, policy, etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. Assume everything in the given statement to be true, and then decide which of the courses of action logically follow for pursuing.

123. Statement:

The competition among corporate hospitals has not done any good to the people.

Course of action:

- I. Permission should be given to open more corporate hospitals.

II. The government should review the norms for corporate hospitals so that they take up some social responsibility.

III. All the corporate offices should be closed down.

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

124. Statement:

It is reported that 61 per cent of crimes including murder are committed by those below 25 years. Unemployment and rising prices drive the youth into taking up a life of crime.

Courses of action:

- I. Criminals aged below 25 should be given employment.
- II. Pocket money given to the young should be increased.
- III. Economics should be taught at schools, so that the young understand the mechanism of price changes and creation of employment.

- (A) Only I and III follows
- (B) Only III follows
- (C) Only I and II follows
- (D) None follows

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word below: [GATE, 2010]

Circuitous

- (A) Cycle
- (B) Indirect
- (C) Confusing
- (D) Crooked

2. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence:

If we manage to _____ our natural resources, we would leave a better planet for our children.

[GATE, 2010]

- (A) uphold
- (B) restrain
- (C) cherish
- (D) conserve

3. Choose the most appropriate word from the option given below to complete the following sentence:

His rather casual remarks on politics _____ his lack of seriousness about the subject. [GATE, 2010]

- (A) masked
- (B) belied
- (C) betrayed
- (D) suppressed

4. Modern warfare has changed from large scale clashes of armies to suppression of civilian populations. Chemical agents that do their work silently appear to be suited to such warfare; and regretfully, there exist people in military establishments who think that chemical agents are useful tools for the cause.

Which of the following statements best sums up the meaning of the above passage: [GATE, 2010]

- (A) Modern warfare has resulted in civil strife.
- (B) Chemical agents are useful in modern warfare.
- (C) Use of chemical agents in warfare would be undesirable.
- (D) People in military establishments like to use chemical agents in war.

5. Which of the following options is the closest in the meaning to the word below: [GATE, 2011]

Inexplicable

- (A) Incomprehensible
- (B) Indelible
- (C) Inextricable
- (D) Infallible

6. Choose the word from the options given below that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word: [GATE, 2011]

Amalgamate

- (A) Merge
- (B) Split
- (C) Collect
- (D) Separate

7. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.

If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience, you cannot do so by being understated, tentative or _____. [GATE, 2011]

- (A) hyperbolic
- (B) restrained
- (C) argumentative
- (D) indifferent

8. Choose the most appropriate word(s) from the options given below to complete the following sentence.

I contemplated _____ Singapore for my vacation but decided against it. [GATE, 2011]

- (A) to visit
- (B) having to visit
- (C) visiting
- (D) for a visit

9. Few school curricula include a unit on how to deal with bereavement and grief, and yet all students at some point in their lives suffer from losses through death and parting.

Based on the above passage which topic would not be included in a unit on bereavement? [GATE, 2011]

- (A) How to write a letter of condolence
- (B) What emotional stages are passed through in the healing process
- (C) What the leading causes of death are
- (D) How to give support to a grieving friend

10. Choose the most appropriate alternative from the options given below to complete the following sentence:

Despite several _____ the mission succeeded in its attempt to resolve the conflict. [GATE, 2012]

- (A) attempts
- (B) setbacks
- (C) meetings
- (D) delegations

11. Choose the most appropriate alternative from the options given below to complete the following sentence:
Suresh's dog is the one _____ was hurt in the stampede. [GATE, 2012]
 (A) that (B) which
 (C) who (D) whom
12. Choose the grammatically **INCORRECT** sentence: [GATE, 2012]
 (A) They gave us the money back less the service charge of three hundred rupees.
 (B) This country's expenditure is not less than that of Bangladesh.
 (C) The committee initially asked for a funding of fifty lakh rupees, but later settled for a lesser sum.
 (D) This country's expenditure on educational reforms is very less.
13. Which one of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word given below? **Mitigate** [GATE, 2012]
 (A) Diminish (B) Divulge
 (C) Dedicate (D) Denote
14. Wanted temporary, part time persons for the post of Field Interviewer to conduct personal interviews to collect and collect economic data requirements: High school pass, must be available for day, Evening and Saturday work. Transportation paid, expenses reimbursed.
 Which one of the following is the best inference from the above advertisement? [GATE, 2012]
 (A) Gender-discriminatory
 (B) Xenophobic
 (C) Not designed to make the post attractive
 (D) Not gender-discriminatory
15. The professor ordered to the students to go out of the class
 Which of the above underlined parts of the sentence is grammatically incorrect? [GATE, 2013]
 (A) I (B) II
 (C) III (D) IV
16. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word given below: **Primeval** [GATE, 2013]
 (A) Modern
 (B) Historic
 (C) Primitive
 (D) Antique
17. Friendship, no matter how _____ it is, has its limitations
 (A) cordial
 (B) intimate
 (C) secret
 (D) pleasant
18. Abhishek is elder to Savar
 Saver is younger to Anshul
 Which of the given conclusion is logically valid and is inferred from the above statements? [GATE, 2013]
 (A) Abhishek is elder to Anshul
 (B) Anshul is elder to Abhishek
 (C) Abhishek and Anshul are of the same age
 (D) No conclusion follows
19. A student is required to demonstrate a high level of comprehension of the subject, especially in the social sciences.
 The word closest in meaning to comprehension is [GATE, 2014]
 (A) understating
 (B) meaning
 (C) concentration
 (D) stability
20. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence. One of his biggest _____ was his ability to forgive. [GATE, 2014]
 (A) vice (B) virtues
 (C) choices (D) strength
21. Rajan was not happy that Sajan decided to do the project on his own. On observing his unhappiness, Sajan explained to Rajan that he preferred to work independently. [GATE, 2014]
 Which one of the statements below is logically valid and can be inferred from the above sentences?
 (A) Rajan has decided to work only in a group.
 (B) Rajan and Sajan were formed into a group against their wishes.
 (C) Sajan had decided to give into Rajan request to work with him.
 (D) Rajan had believed that Sajan and he would be working together.
22. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.
 A person suffering from Alzheimer's disease _____ short term memory loss. [GATE, 2014]
 (A) experienced
 (B) has experienced
 (C) is experiencing
 (D) experiences
23. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.
 _____ is the key to their happiness; they are satisfied with what they have. [GATE, 2014]
 (A) Contentment
 (B) Ambition
 (C) Perseverance
 (D) Hunger

24. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the sentence below?
 ‘As a woman, I have no country’. [GATE, 2014]
 (A) Women have no country.
 (B) Women are not citizens of any country.
 (C) Women’s solidarity knows no national boundaries.
 (D) Women of all countries have legal rights.
25. Moving into a world of big data will require us to change our thinking about the merits of exactitude. To apply the conventional mindset of measurement to the digital, connected world of the twenty-first century is to miss a crucial point. As mentioned earlier, the obsession with exactness is an artifact of the information deprived analog era. When data was sparse, every data point was critical and thus great care was taken to avoid letting any point bias the analysis.
 From ‘BIG DATA’ viktor mayer-schonberger and Kenneth cukier
 The main point of the paragraph is; [GATE, 2014]
 (A) The twenty first century is a digital world
 (B) Big data is obsessed with exactness
 (C) Exactitude is not critical in dealing with big data
 (D) Sparse data leads to a bias in the analysis
26. Extreme focus on syllabus and studying for tests has become such a dominant concern of Indian students that they close their minds to anything _____ to the requirement of the exam. [GATE, 2015]
 (A) related (B) extraneous
 (C) outside (D) useful
27. The Tamil version of _____ Join Abraham-starrer Madras Café _____ cleared by the Censor Board with no cuts last week, but the film’s distributors _____ no takers among the exhibitors for a release in Tamil Nadu _____ this Friday. [GATE, 2015]
 (A) MR., was, found, on (B) a, was, found, at
 (C) the, was found, on (D) a, being, find at
28. Alexander turned his attention towards India, since he had conquered Persia.
 Which one of the statements below is logically valid and can be inferred from the above sentence?
 [GATE, 2015]
 (A) Alexander would not have turned his attention towards India had he not conquered Persia.
 (B) Alexander was not ready to rest on his laurels, and wanted to march to India.
 (C) Alexander was completely in control of his army and could command it to move towards India.
 (D) Since Alexander’s kingdom extended to Indian borders after the conquest of Persia, he was keen to move further.
29. Most experts feel that in spite of possessing all the technical skills required to be a batsman of the highest order, he is unlikely to be so due to lack of requisite temperament. He was guilty of throwing away his wicket several times after working hard to lay a strong foundation. His critics pointed out that until he addressed this problem, success at the highest level will continue to elude him.
 Which of the statement(s) below is/are logically valid and can be inferred from the above passage?
 (i) He was already a successful batsman at the highest level.
 (ii) He has to improve his temperament in order to become a great batsman.
 (iii) He failed to make many of his good starts count.
 (iv) Improving his technical skills will guarantee success. [GATE, 2015]
 (A) (iii) and (iv)
 (B) (ii) and (iii)
 (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (D) (ii) only
30. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.
 The official answered _____ that the complaints of the citizen would be looked into. [GATE, 2015]
 (A) respectably
 (B) respectfully
 (C) reputably
 (D) respectively
31. Choose the statement where underlined word is used correctly. [GATE, 2015]
 (A) The minister insured the victims that everything would be all right.
 (B) He ensured that the company will not have to bear any loss.
 (C) The actor got himself ensured against any accident.
 (D) The teacher insured students of good results.
32. Which word is not a synonym for the word *vernacular*? [GATE, 2015]
 (A) regional
 (B) indigenous
 (C) indigent
 (D) colloquial
33. The word similar in meaning to ‘dreary’ is [GATE, 2015]
 (A) cheerful
 (B) dreamy
 (C) hard
 (D) dismal

ANSWER KEYS

Exercises

1. C	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. C	6. C	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. B
11. D	12. B	13. B	14. B	15. B	16. C	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. A
21. B	22. C	23. D	24. B	25. A	26. A	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. D
31. C	32. D	33. D	34. D	35. C	36. B	37. B	38. A	39. D	40. B
41. D	42. D	43. C	44. C	45. C	46. B	47. B	48. B	49. C	50. C
51. A	52. D	53. C	54. C	55. B	56. D	57. D	58. C	59. B	60. D
61. A	62. B	63. C	64. B	65. B	66. C	67. B	68. D	69. C	70. B
71. A	72. B	73. B	74. D	75. C	76. A	77. C	78. C	79. D	80. C
81. D	82. C	83. B	84. A	85. B	86. B	87. C	88. B	89. D	90. C
91. D	92. A	93. B	94. D	95. B	96. C	97. B	98. D	99. D	100. A
101. C	102. D	103. D	104. B	105. C	106. A	107. C	108. D	109. D	110. A
111. C	112. B	113. C	114. D	115. A	116. D	117. D	118. B	119. C	120. C
121. C	122. B	123. B	124. D						

Previous Years' Questions

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. C	5. A	6. D	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. D	13. A	14. D	15. B	16. C	17. B	18. A	19. A	20. B
21. D	22. D	23. A	24. C	25. A	26. B	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. B
31. B	32. C	33. D							