

Relationship Based Problems

CHAPTER 13

In this section you are given two words, and you have to understand the relationship that exists between those two words. For example, they could be synonymous to each other, or differ in terms of degree or intensity of something. After knowing this relationship, you have to choose which of the given options matches this relationship the most. (Each option will have two words which may or may not be related).

TERMINOLOGY

- (1) **Relationship:** Relationship refers to the state of connectedness between entities. Talking in terms of words, a relationship would define how two words are related or connected to each other. We need to precisely understand the meanings of both the words to be able to derive or infer the appropriate relations between them.
- (2) **Antonyms:** *Anti* is a Greek root which means opposite. A word that has the opposite meaning of another word is its antonym, i.e., antonym of a particular word has an opposite meaning. For example, the antonym of 'stop' is 'go'. The words stop and go are said to be antonymous to each other. So, the relationship between such two words is antonymous. Antonyms are also called opposite words.
A lot of antonyms are pretty obvious and evident, like good and bad. Some words can be easily changed into their antonyms by adding the prefix un, non, in, for e.g., the antonym of like is unlike; contagious and non-contagious; expensive and inexpensive and so on.
- (3) **Synonyms:** A word that has the same meaning to some other word is its synonym, i.e., synonym of a word is that word which has the same meaning. For example, a synonym of funny is laughable. A word with the exact same meaning of another word is tough to find, because English language offers us different shades/degrees of an expression, but not always the exact synonyms. For example: angry and furious can be considered synonymous but furious is a higher degree of anger. This means that when we use 'angry' we mean someone has lost his/her temper, whereas when we use 'furious', we mean that the person is extremely angry.
- (4) **Homophones:** A homophone is a word which sounds similar to another word, but has a different meaning/spelling i.e., these words sound the same, but have different meanings. For example: right and write sound similar but right means correct; whereas, write refers to communicating or expressing by writing. The words right and write are said to be homophonous to each other, hence the relationship between such words is termed as homophonous. Homophones can give rise to ambiguity when we are listening, but in such cases we have to use our common sense or logic to choose the apt word.
- (5) **Rhyming Words:** Rhyming words can be differentiated from homophonic words in terms that the rhyming words sound similar with respect to the last syllable. Rhyming words are often used to beautify a piece of literary work, especially poetry. Examples of rhyming words: bat and hat, found and sound, etc. Talking in terms of the questions asked in exams, very few are normally based on this relationship.
- (6) **Intensity:** Intensity refers to the amount, degree, level or magnitude. Two words are said to differ in intensity if they refer to the same thing, but on different levels. For example: happy and ecstatic: both the words refer to the state of being happy, but ecstatic means a state of great delight or very happy.

COMMON MISTAKES

- (1) **Selecting the first relationship that looks similar:** It is possible that more than one option would be depicting a similar relationship. We have to make sure that we select the one which is the closest to the one mentioned in the question.
- (2) **Synonymous or not:** It can be quite tricky to understand whether the given words are synonymous, or they just talk about the same thing but at different levels or intensity. The only way to be clear about this possible problem is to understand the word given in the question carefully, and see which option would best replicate that relationship.

- (3) **Watch out for homophones:** Questions which have homophonic words might not have any other evident relationship between them. So after seeing two words which do not seem to have any relationship, you may get confused as to how to select the right option. In such cases, always check out if those words are homophonous to each other.
- (4) **Opposite relationship:** Relationship between two words A & B might not be similar to the relationship between B & A. For example – Relationship between brick and wall is of 'component to whole', but this relationship is not similar to that between book and page, as the relationship here is of 'whole to component'. You can get trapped this way into making a mistake.
- (5) **Subject of comparison:** If the given question has two words which refer to the same subject or thing at different levels, then the most appropriate option would be the one which refers to that same subject. (In case, there are more than one option that depict this relationship of varying levels or degree)

TIPS

- (1) **Wrong relationships:** When creating a relationship between two entities, ensure that you identify them as nouns, adjectives or verbs, adverbs etc. This helps because sometimes in the flow of the test, you establish a relationship, pick out the seemingly correct answer, only to realise that there are actually two very similar correct options. How do you distinguish between these? The 'Parts of Speech' angle works here. Make sure that the two words in the option belong to the same part of speech like their counterparts in the question.
- (2) It is always advisable to re-read and analyse the words in the question at least twice.
- (3) Make sure you do not end up spending too much time in these questions, which you may, if the understanding of the relationship looks complex.

HOW TO SOLVE

- (1) The questions will give you two words, and you would be asked to pick the option which replicates this relationship. So, first of all, understand these two words individually.
- (2) Analyse how these two given words can be logically related to each other.
- (3) It is advisable to read all the options, even if you think you have spotted the same relationship before doing so.
- (4) Select the most appropriate option from the given ones, and you are done.

EXAMPLES

Directions (Examples 1-5): Select the best alternative.

Example 1.

India: Delhi

- (a) Australia: England (b) Bombay: Delhi (c) USA: Washington D.C. (d) Europe: Australia.

Explanation (c): Delhi is India's capital. Similarly, Washington is USA's capital.

Example 2.

I : eye

- (a) bye : by (b) sound : round (c) you : me (d) car: truck

Explanation (a): 'I' and 'eye' are homonyms (words that are pronounced or spelled the same way but have different meanings). The only other option like this is option (a).

Example 3.

Car : tyre

- (a) mechanic: engine (b) building: brick (c) engine: steering wheel (d) glass: pen

Explanation (b): Tyres are a part of the whole car. Similarly, bricks are a part of a building.

Example 4.

4. Simple : challenging

- (a) study: examination (b) sane: crazy (c) house: office (d) son: father

Explanation (b): 'Simple' and 'Challenging' are antonyms. Similarly, 'sane' and 'crazy' are antonyms.

Example 5.

Absent : present

- (a) pre: post (b) late: early (c) monday: sunday (d) swimming: walking

Explanation (b): 'Absent' and 'Present' are antonyms. Similarly, 'late' and 'early' are synonyms. Option (a) is close, but since they are not complete words but prefixes, we will choose option (b).

Practice Exercise

LEVEL-I

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-42): In these questions, two words will be given to you, and these two words will have some kind of a relationship which relates them in a particular way. After finding this relationship, you have to pick the right option which has words related in a similar way:

1. LYING : PERJURY ::
(a) Statement : Testimony (b) Seeing : Observing
(c) Taking : Stealing (d) Eating : Dining
2. PREHISTORIC : MEDIEVAL ::
(a) Akbar : British (b) Present : Future
(c) Shakespeare : Tennyson (d) Colossus : Elephant
3. LOUD : STENTORIAN ::
(a) Mild : Noisy (b) Painful : Prickly
(c) Adjective : Descriptive (d) Bright : Resplendent
4. INDEFATIGABLE : INVETERATE ::
(a) Tireless : Tired (b) Tired : Habitual
(c) Tireless : Habitual (d) Impoverished : Habitual
5. MISANTHROPE : HUMANITY ::
(a) Chauvinist : Patriot (b) Misogynist : Women
(c) Agnostic : God (d) Witch : Magic
6. BACTERIA : ILLNESS ::
(a) Medicine : Germs (b) Calcium : Bones
(c) Knife : Laceration (d) Fire : Explosion
7. POETRY : PROSE ::
(a) Stanza : Chapter (b) Art : Fiction
(c) Clause : Sentence (d) Novel : Variation
8. SIP : GULP ::
(a) Soup : Water (b) Tent : Hut
(c) Touch : Push (d) Cup : Glass
9. ROOM : HOUSE ::
(a) Chair : Room (b) Cabin : Ship
(c) Wheel : Car (d) Cockpit : Plane
10. HANDCUFFS : PRISONER ::
(a) Shoes : Feet (b) Leash : Dog
(c) Tail : Kite (d) Ring : Finger
11. LORRY : TRUCK ::
(a) Torch : Light (b) Motor : Car
(c) Coal : Coke (d) Petrol : Gasoline
12. ACTION : REACTION ::
(a) Introvert : Extrovert (b) Assail : Defend
(c) Diseased : Treatment (d) Death : Rebirth
13. WRITING : PLAGIARISM ::
(a) Confidence : Deception
(b) Money : Misappropriation
(c) Gold : Theft
(d) Germ : Disease
14. CONDENSATION : REFRIGERATE ::
(a) Evaporation : heat (b) Consumption : cook
(c) Oration : listen (d) Exhaustion : buy
15. BEWILDERMENT : CONFUSION ::
(a) Bursa : sack (b) Bewitched : alliteration
(c) Fantod : nervousness (d) Coracle : lodestar
16. PREAMBLE : STATUTE ::
(a) Prologue : novel (b) Movement : sympathy
(c) Sketch : drawing (d) Index : book
17. SAUNTER : STROLL ::
(a) Amble : path (b) Gyrate : twist
(c) Perambulate : walk (d) Baby carriage : walk
18. AUTHOR : MANUSCRIPT ::
(a) Optician : spectacles (b) Engineer : bridge
(c) Architect : blueprint (d) Doctor : stethoscope
19. LIBERTINE : IMMORALITY ::
(a) Victim : depravation (b) Miser : selfishness
(c) Altruist : selflessness (d) Policeman : law
20. SIMMER : BOIL ::
(a) Glide : drift (b) Drizzle : downpour
(c) Gambol : play (d) Stagnate : flow
21. SEETHE : ANGER ::
(a) Chortle : distress
(b) Snarl : confusion
(c) Fidget : uneasiness
(d) Waddle : embarrassment
22. KEY : IGNITION ::
(a) Helmet : motorcycle (b) Boot : saddle
(c) Switch : light (d) Pad : helicopter
23. TALLY : VOTES ::
(a) Census : population (b) Government : laws
(c) Taxation : revenue (d) Team : athletes
24. CACOPHONOUS : HARMONIOUS ::
(a) Beauty : peace (b) Bellicose : pacific
(c) Tempestuous : stormy (d) Considerate : sympathetic
25. MITIGATE : PUNISHMENT ::
(a) Place : placement (b) Change : order
(c) Monotonous : change (d) Alleviate : pain
26. PRAISE : EXTOL ::
(a) Stuff : cram (b) Hurry : run
(c) Insure : rely (d) Dislike : loathe
27. INSIPID : PIQUANT ::
(a) Relish : spice (b) Tasty : bland
(c) Sweet : dessert (d) Flat : spicy
28. SURGEON : SCALPEL
(a) Musician : Instrument (b) Carpenter : Cabinet
(c) Sculptor : Chisel (d) Baker : Oven
29. TRIANGLE : HEXAGON
(a) Cone : Sphere (b) Rectangle : Octagon
(c) Pentagon : Heptagon (d) Angle : Quadrilateral

30. STARE : GLANCE
 (a) Gulp : Sip (b) Confide : Tell
 (c) Hunt : Stalk (d) Step : Walk
31. CLOTH : TEXTURE
 (a) Body : Weight (b) Silk : Cloth
 (c) Wood : Grains (d) Ornaments : Gold
32. UNHAPPY : MISERABLE ::
 (a) Vocal : Quiet (b) Mournful : Oblivious
 (c) Passionate : Appreciative (d) Content : Euphoric
33. SNAKE : REPTILE ::
 (a) Snake : Cobra (b) Bird : Mammal
 (c) Wasp : Insect (d) Lion : Amphibian
34. ILLITERATE : EDUCATION ::
 (a) Naive : experience (b) Well-mannered : rude
 (c) Miserly : money (d) Pristine : elegance
35. OPAQUE : LIGHT ::
 (a) Absorbent : liquid (d) Desert : sand
 (c) Autoclave : germ-free (d) Hermetic : air
36. MOSAIC : TILE ::
 (a) Fabric : tapestry (b) Portrait : paint
 (c) Document : author (d) Coverlet : cloth
37. FEATHER : BIRD ::
 (a) Snake : scale (b) Bark : tree
 (c) Human : epidermis (d) Hump : camel
38. WATER : TIP ::
 (a) Professor : tenure (b) Pharmacist : prescription
 (c) Bank teller : interest (d) Salesperson : commission
39. PUPIL : EYE ::
 (a) Elbow : Wrist (b) Teeth : Mouth
 (c) Arm : Leg (d) Fist : Hand
40. ROCK : MARBLE ::
 (a) Ebony : Ivory (b) Woods : Mahogany
 (c) Scissors : Glue (d) Wings : Bird
41. SAPLING : TREE ::
 (a) Puppy : Dog (b) Canine : Feline
 (c) Cat : Lion (d) Poodle : Terrier
42. HINT : SUGGESTION ::
 (a) Shade : Spectrum (b) Trace : Existence
 (c) Nuance : Distinction (d) Remnant : Preservation

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 43-50): In the following questions, two words will be given to you, and these two words will have some kind of relationship which relates them in a particular way. After finding this relationship, you have to pick the option which has words related in a dissimilar way:

43. DULCET : RAUCOUS
 (a) Sweet : Song (b) Crazy : Sane
 (c) Palliative : Exacerbating (d) Theory : Practical
44. OPENING : INAUGURATION ::
 (a) Memory : Commemoration
 (b) Display : Exhibition
 (c) Admission : Initiation
 (d) Solemn : Vestment
45. OVATION : APPLAUSE ::
 (a) Grief : Loss (b) Rout : Defeat
 (c) Triumph : Failure (d) Pathway : Ruin
46. MANAGER : OFFICE ::
 (a) Doctor : Patient (b) Curator : Museum
 (c) Bank : Account (d) Fruit : Seed
47. BRAVE : VALOUR ::
 (a) Look : See (b) Cynic : Doubt
 (c) Man : Management (d) Thief : Victim
48. TREASURE : CHEST ::
 (a) Money : Account (b) Coins : Mint
 (c) Finance : Exchequer (d) Cash : Vault
49. WOOL : WARMTH ::
 (a) Radio : Broadcast
 (b) Person : Success
 (c) Marketing : Advertising
 (d) Spring : Elasticity
50. UMPIRE : GAME ::
 (a) Chef : Banquet (b) Legislator : Election
 (c) Moderator : Debate (d) Prodigy : Wonder

LEVEL-II

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-44): For each of the following questions select the answer pair that expresses a relationship most similar to that expressed in the capitalised pair.

1. EASE : ALLEVIATE ::
 (a) Hint : Allocate (b) Revolt : Repudiate
 (c) Collapse : Rise (d) Question : Interrogate
2. SECRET : CLANDESTINE ::
 (a) Overt : Furtive (b) Covert : Stealthy
 (c) Open : Close (d) News : Rumour
3. LIMPID : MURKY ::
 (a) Dazed : Cloudy (b) Obscure : Vague
 (c) Bright : Gloomy (d) Nebulous : Dim
4. DRAMA : AUDIENCE ::
 (a) Brawl : vagabonds (b) Obscure : vague
 (c) Art : critics (d) Movie : actors

5. STYGIAN : DARK ::
 (a) Abysmal : Low (b) Cogent : Contentious
 (c) Fortuitous : Accidental (d) Cataclysmic : Doomed
6. CONTIGUOUS : ABUT ::
 (a) Possible : Occur (b) Synthetic : Create
 (c) Simultaneous : Coincide (d) Constant : Stabilise
7. FRAGILE : CRACK ::
 (a) Irreducible : Reduce (b) Cemetery : Death
 (c) Hydro : Water (d) Pliable : Bend
8. REHEARSAL : PERFORMANCE ::
 (a) Satisfaction : Appetite (b) Applause : Audience
 (c) Engagement : Marriage (d) Entrapment : Game
9. SORROW : DEATH ::
 (a) Laugh : Cry (b) Happiness : Birth
 (c) Fear : Hate (d) Confusion : Anger

10. ISLAND : OCEAN ::
 (a) Hill : Stream (b) Forest : Valley
 (c) Tree : Field (d) Oasis : Desert
11. LOYALTY : TRAITOR ::
 (a) Truthfulness : Liar (b) Hope : Optimist
 (c) Diligence : Worker (d) Understanding : Sage
12. PREHISTORIC : MEDIEVAL
 (a) Akbar : British (b) Present : Future
 (c) Shakespeare : Tennyson (d) Colossus : Elephant
13. DOUBT : FAITH
 (a) Atheist : Religious (b) Sceptic : Pious
 (c) Iconoclast : Idol (d) Apostate : State
14. PREMISE : CONCLUSION
 (a) Assumption : Inference (b) Hypothesis : Theory
 (c) Knowledge : Ideas (d) Brand : Marketing
15. LOVE : AFFECTION
 (a) Happiness : Joy (b) Amity : Harmony
 (c) Enemy : Hatred (d) Sorrow : Misery
16. BOTANY : PLANTS ::
 (a) Geology : Earth (b) Stars : Astronomy
 (c) Teacher : Class (d) Disease : Etiology
17. EAT : GORGE ::
 (a) Drink : Guzzle (b) Saunter : Walk
 (c) Expel : Admit (d) Advanced : Primitive
18. LONELINESS : PRIVACY ::
 (a) Passion : Apathy (b) Composure : Equanimity
 (c) Destiny : Fateful (d) Illusory : Unpredictable
19. FAKE : GENUINENESS ::
 (a) Flawless : Perfection (b) Nebulous : Definition
 (c) Deceitful : Intent (d) Amoral : Wicked
20. PHYSICIAN : SURGEON ::
 (a) Nurse : Doctor
 (b) Optometrist : Ophthalmologist
 (c) Urologist : Gynecologist
 (d) Optician : Obstetrician
21. BULL : BUYS ::
 (a) Wolf : Defrauds (b) Lion : Brokers
 (c) Tiger : Speculates (d) Bear : Sells
22. FICKLE : STABLE ::
 (a) Laughter : Barn (b) Equine : Horse
 (c) Impulsive : Considered (d) Fundamental : Elemental
23. SOUND : DECIBEL ::
 (a) Earthquake : Tremors (b) Noise : Intensity
 (c) Light : Radiance (d) Length : Metres
24. MAMMAL : COW ::
 (a) Woods : Tree (b) School : Fish
 (c) Reptile : Snake (d) Tusk : Elephant
25. EXTRACT : TOOTH ::
 (a) Cut : Nail (b) Uproot : Stump
 (c) Pull out : Pin (d) Cut : Wood
26. HUG : AFFECTION ::
 (a) Dour : Humous (b) Nod : Assnet
 (c) Virus : Influenza (d) Feet : Walk
27. ADMONISHMENT : CASTIGATION ::
 (a) Anxiety : Fear (b) Perjury : Corruption
 (c) Provocation : Instigation (d) Peccadillo : Sin
28. DEFORESTATION : TREES ::
 (a) Inoculation : Vaccine
 (b) Defamation : Enemies
 (c) Amnesty : Deserters
 (d) Sterilization : Microorganism
29. KERNEL : SHELL ::
 (a) Caterpillar : Pupa (b) Larva : Cocoon
 (c) Lassitude : Syncope (d) Passenger : Car
30. CICERONE : SIGHTSEER
 (a) Understudy : Actor (b) Audio : Video
 (c) Baedeker : Tourist (d) Mentor : Guidance
31. QUISLING : TREASON
 (a) Accomplice : Guilt (b) Murderer : Homicide
 (c) Renegade : Loyalty (d) Perjurer : Arson
32. POLLYANNA : OPTIMISM
 (a) Diehard : Resistance
 (b) Environmentalist : Pollution
 (c) Malingerer : Illness
 (d) Reactionary : Change
33. LARGE : GARGANTUAN:
 (a) Emaciated : Thin (b) Wise : Machiavellian
 (c) Obese : Stout (d) Small : Tiny
34. INTERLUDE : REST
 (a) Vacation : Work (b) Retirement : Retreat
 (c) Sabbatical : Freedom (d) Intermission : Respite
35. RACISM : APARTHEID
 (a) Sexism : Chauvinism (b) Parochialism : Linguism
 (c) Nationalism : Identity (d) Communalism : Religion
36. SECULAR : SPIRITUAL
 (a) Amoral : Moral (b) Wet : Dank
 (c) Noisome : Hostile (d) Praise : Embarrassment
37. SINISTER : HARM
 (a) Malignant : Humor (b) Horrifying : Trepidation
 (c) Ominous : News (d) Benevolent : Bountiful
38. LIMPID : MURKY
 (a) Dazed : Clouded (b) Obscure : Vague
 (c) Bright : Gloomy (d) Nebulous : Dim
39. PARADIGM : PATTERN
 (a) Skeleton : Flesh (b) Method : System
 (c) Plant : Genus (d) Dinosaur : Tyrannosaurus
40. MALAPROPISM : WORDS
 (a) Anachronism : Time (b) Ellipsis : Sentence
 (c) Jinjanthropism : Apes (d) Catechism : Religion
41. ANTERIOR : POSTERIOR
 (a) In : Out (b) Top : Bottom
 (c) Head : Tail (d) Front : Rear
42. IMPECUNIOUS : MENDICANT ::
 (a) Prodigal : Philanthropist (b) Petulant : Complainer
 (c) Quizzical : Critic (d) Compulsive : Liar
43. ERROR : INFALLIBLE ::
 (a) Emotion : Invulnerable (b) Defect : Intolerable
 (c) Flaw : Impeccable (d) Cure : Irreversible
44. TEARS : LACHRYMOSE ::
 (a) Words : Verbose (b) Speeches : Morose
 (c) Jests : Irony (d) Requests : Effusive

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 45-59): Of the given four pairs three pairs express the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalised pair. Select that pair which is not related in this way.

45. EDITOR : NEWSPAPER ::
 (a) Lecturer : University (b) Teacher : School
 (c) Nurse : Hospital (d) Architect : Design
46. INCUBATOR : INFANT ::
 (a) Cooler : Wine (b) Archives : Document
 (c) Hive : Bee (d) Greenhouse : Plant
47. INVESTMENT : SOUND ::
 (a) Technique : Inept (b) Physique : Sturdy
 (c) Fabric : Silk (d) Intellect : Noble
48. PLANT : PARASITE ::
 (a) Transient : Permanent (b) Wild : Prey
 (c) Flora : Fauna (d) Sailor : Pirate
49. TORCH : LIBERTY ::
 (a) Laws : Court (b) Scales : Justice
 (c) Balance : Equity (d) Weights : Measure
50. WHISPER : SPEAK ::
 (a) Listen : Bear (b) Request : Ask
 (c) Brush : Touch (d) Heat : Chill
51. PHILATELIST : STAMPS ::
 (a) Carpenter : Saw (b) Runner : Sneakers
 (c) Numismatist : Coins (d) Astrologer : Predictions
52. MINER : QUARRY ::
 (a) Carpenter : Saw (b) Painter : Brush
 (c) Poet : Sonnet (d) Sculptor : Atelier
53. GLOSSARY : WORDS ::
 (a) Lexicon : Words (b) Catalogue : Dates
 (c) Atlas : Maps (d) Thesaurus : Rhyme
54. CHATTER : TALK ::
 (a) Scurry : Move (b) Sleep : Drowse
 (c) Limp : Walk (d) Chant : Sing
55. TEPID : HOT ::
 (a) Winter : Summer (b) Pat : Slap
 (c) Storm : Rain (d) Topple : Tumble
56. TRAITOR : COUNTRY ::
 (a) Potentate : Kingdom (b) Bureaucrat : Government
 (c) Apostate : Religion (d) Tailor : Law
57. BARGE : VESSEL ::
 (a) Shovel : Instrument (b) Book : Anthology
 (c) Rim : Edge (d) Training : Preparation
58. SAIL : SHIP ::
 (a) Propeller : Dog (b) Radar : Satellite
 (c) Hydrogen : Balloon (d) Accelerator : Car
59. Trailer : Picture ::
 (a) Truck : Cargo (b) Theatre : Play
 (c) Edition : Novel (d) Commercial : Product
60. If 'Asinine' is for 'Donkey', then
 (a) 'Vulpine' is for 'Fox' (b) 'Vulpine' is for 'Vulture'
 (c) 'Avian' is for 'Cow' (d) 'Avian' is for 'Dove'
61. If Stallion is for 'Mare' then
 (a) 'Ewe' is for 'Ram' (b) 'Ram' is for 'Ewe'
 (c) 'Goose' is for 'Gander' (d) 'Sow' is for 'Boar'
62. Actor is to Thespian as Harlequin is to :
 (a) Conjuror (b) Hypnotist
 (c) Comedian (d) Buskar
63. Venom is to Toxin as Venial is to :
 (a) Venal (b) Maleficence
 (c) Dislike (d) Gall



Hints & Solutions



LEVEL-I

1. (a) Perjury means the offence of wilfully telling an untruth or making a misrepresentation under oath. So the relationship between lying and perjury is one of degree or extent. The correct relationship is in option (a), as testimony means a formal, written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law. Thus this also represents a 'degree' relationship. In all the other options, this relationship of degree doesn't exist. In (b), seeing and observing are distinct activities, in option (c), stealing is a form of taking, it doesn't tell the extent to which something is taken and similarly in option (d), dining means having dinner, which involves eating.
2. (b) Prehistoric refers to 'something related to or denoting the period before written records' and Medieval refers to something related to the Middle Ages. The relation is of 'time' and precedence, i.e. the medieval period followed the prehistoric period. This relation of order of time is depicted

by option (b). Options (a) and (c) do relate in the way that Akbar existed before the British took control of India, and Shakespeare came before Tennyson did, but these are not the same as that expressed in the question. Both items have to be of the same type, i.e. time period.

3. (d) Stentorian refers to very loud, hence the relationship in the given words is one of 'degree'. This relationship of degree can be seen in option (d) as resplendent can refer to being very bright or shiny. Option (a) is wrong, because 'mild' is a general term, and isn't especially talking about mild voice or sound; whereas, in the question, degree is asked of the same thing, i.e. sound. Option (c) is wrong, because it just doesn't refer to the same relationship: painful refers to something that gives physical pain or distress, and prickly refers to something that is very irritable, which can be used to define someone's nature; The degree relationship in the same sense, is not evident. Option (b) doesn't display the same relationship.

4. (c) 'Indefatigable' means incapable of being fatigued. Tireless is the correct synonym. Inveterate means to be confirmed in a habit. Habitual is the correct synonym.
5. (b) 'Misanthrope' is a person who hates or distrusts humankind, one who is against humanity. A misogynist is a person who is against women.
6. (d) Relation - Cause - effect;
Bacteria causes illness, as fire causes explosion, laceration means tearing of flesh and it may be caused by a knife, but that is only an accidental effect and not a permanent cause.
7. (a) Relation - different kinds of writing forms; stanza and chapter are also different kinds of styles of composition different from each other, clause is a part of a sentence and some art can be fiction.
8. (c) Relation - degree of intensity; just as gulp is higher in degree of intensity to sip, push is higher in degree of intensity to touch.
9. (d) Relation - Part - Whole; room is an essential unit of a housing entity, cockpit is also an essential unit of a plane, cabin is not an exclusive unit of ship similarly wheel is not an exclusive unit of car.
10. (b) Relation - binding thing - binded subject;
Like a prisoner is chained with handcuffs, dog is chained by a leash.
11. (d)
12. (b) Reaction is in response to an action just as a defence is in response to an assail. All other pairs have a different relationship.
13. (b) Plagiarise is to copy writings and present them as one's own. Similarly, misappropriation of money is to apply wrongfully or dishonestly, as funds entrusted to one's care.
14. (a) When we refrigerate, there is condensation or cooling, and similarly, on heating, there is generally evaporation.
15. (c) Bewilderment is a state of confusion and fantod is a state of extreme nervousness or restlessness.
16. (a) Preamble is opening/introduction and statute a written law. Similarly, prologue is an introduction to a play or a poem, etc.
17. (b) Saunter means to walk in a slow relaxed way. Hence it is a synonym of stroll. Similarly gyrate, which means to move around (a part of body) in circles is synonyms with twist.
18. (c) An author writes a manuscript. Similarly an architect designs a blueprint.
19. (c) Libertine is a person (man) who leads an immoral life. Similarly an altruist is a person who leads a selfless life.
20. (b) Simmer is to cook something just below the boiling point. Glide and drift means quick or steady movement. Drizzle is light rain whereas downpour is a sudden heavy rain. Stagnate is to stop something, say the flow of water. Gambol is to jump or run about in a lively way. So the correct relationship is drizzle : downpour, as drizzle precedes downpour as simmer is a situation of cooking just below the boiling point.
21. (c) Seethe is to be extremely angry. Similarly fidget is to keep moving your body because you are nervous, bored, excited etc., which is similar in meaning to uneasiness.
22. (c) A key is used to start the ignition. Similarly a switch is used to start the light.
23. (a) Tally is to calculate the number of something, say votes in this case. Similarly census is the process of counting something, say population.
24. (b) Cacophonous (meaning being loud) is opposite in meaning to harmonious (meaning friendly or peaceful). Similarly bellicose (meaning warlike) is opposite in meaning to pacific (meaning peaceful).
25. (d) Mitigate means to lessen something, say punishment in this case. Similarly alleviate means to lessen something, say pain in this case.
26. (b) Extol is to praise somebody very much. So it is a higher degree of praise. Similarly loathe is a higher degree of dislike. Note that hurry doesn't necessarily means to run.
27. (d) Insipid (meaning tasteless) is opposite to piquant (meaning spicy taste). Similarly flat is related to spicy.
28. (c) Here worker-tool relationship has been shown. Surgeon uses scalpel to perform operation. Similarly, Sculptor uses chisel to carve out statue.
29. (b) A triangle has three sides while a hexagon has six sides. Similarly, a rectangle has four sides and an octagon has eight sides.
30. (a) First word is of higher intensity than the second word.
31. (c) Texture of cloth gives an idea of cloth whether it is rough or smooth. Similarly, grain is the pattern of lines seen or felt in wood.
32. (d) This problem is based on degree of intensity. Someone who is miserable is extremely unhappy while someone who is euphoric is extremely.
33. (c) The relationship here is of member and class. A wasp is a kind of insect, as a snake is a kind of reptile.
34. (a) This is a degree of intensity analogy. Someone who is illiterate lacks an education, while someone who is naive lacks experience.
35. (d) Something that is opaque blocks light completely. Likewise, something that is hermetic is completely sealed against the escape or entry of air.
36. (d) A coverlet is made up of many pieces of cloth, just as mosaic is made up of many pieces of tile.
37. (b) This is a part to whole problem. The bird is covered by its feathers completely, just as a tree is covered completely by its bark. Neither (a) or (c) can be correct since the order is reverse.
38. (d)
39. (b) Just as the pupil is a part of the eye. so also the teeth are part of the mouth.

40. (b)
41. (a) A sapling is a baby tree, just as a puppy is a baby dog.
42. (c)
43. (a) Dulcet refers to 'something which is very pleasing or pleasant'; whereas, raucous means 'something that's very loud, harsh and unpleasing'. The given words are antonymous.
Option (a) is right because sweet or pleasing cannot be antonymous to song. A song can, in fact, be very sweet or pleasing.
Option (b) is similar to the relationship in the given question as words in it are antonyms to each other: crazy means lacking sanity or showing madness whereas sanity refers to having a proper and logical state of mind.
Option (c) is wrong, because palliative is something which smoothenes or reduces pain or sorrow, but isn't expected to cure or remove the trouble. For example: a heating pack is a palliative when it is implied to temporally reduce the pain due to strained muscles. Exacerbating refers to making things worse or making a situation more painful or difficult.
Option (d) is wrong because the words here are antonyms too.
44. (d) Relation - Synonyms;
Vestment means the dress worn by a priest while solemn means serious, all other pairs are synonyms.
45. (b) Relation - similar meaning;
Rout means a terrible defeat, grief means sorrow, triumph means success.
46. (b) Relation - Person - Workplace;
Curator is the person who takes care of the museum.
47. (b) Relation - person - quality;
Valour means bravery and cynic is a person who doubts constantly the motives and intensions of people around him.
48. (d) Relation - thing - place where it is kept;
Vault is a kind of locker where cash is placed. Account is not really a place in which money is put.
49. (d) Relation - thing - its characteristic quality; as wool gives warmth, the spring has elasticity, it is the characteristic defining quality of spring.
50. (c) Relation - arbiter - situation;
As an umpire is in a match, the moderator is in a debate, he acts as a judge of whether the rules were followed or not.

LEVEL-II

2. (b) The given words in question are synonyms, as both can refer to 'conducted with or marked by hidden aims or methods' and the words given in option (b) are also synonyms as both can refer to secret or something that's not done openly. Option (a) is wrong, because it doesn't depict the same relationship: overt can refer to observable or something that's not secret or hidden whereas, furtive refers to something that is done quietly or cautiously. Option (c) is wrong: open is the opposite of close; these are not similar words. Option (d) is wrong, because news and rumour are again, antonyms.
3. (c) The relationship between the given words is of antonyms: 'limpid' refers to clear and bright, whereas murky means dark or gloomy. So, it's easy to see that option (c) is correct. Option (a) is wrong, because dazed refers to a state of confusion or a state of mental numbness, whereas cloudy refers to something that is not clear. Option (d) is wrong, because nebulous means 'lacking definition or form' whereas dim means 'not bright or lacking light'.
4. (c) Drama is basically an art or dramatic work that is performed by the actors for an audience. So, the given words are interconnected in the way that drama is done for the audience or in front of them, but they are not a constituent of drama. Option (c) captures this relationship well, as drama is nothing but performing art and critics are the ones who watch an art or its performance and give their views on it. Option (a) is incorrect, because brawl means a noisy or loud fight; whereas, vagabonds are those people who move around a lot and have no permanent homes. It fails to match the relationship mentioned in the question: brawl is not something which is done for the vagabonds or done in front of them. Option (b) is wrong, because obscure and vague are synonyms which are used for something that is unclear or not easily visible or not clearly understandable. The term 'vagabonds' is vague in terms that they are not sure of where they are going or what is next for them. Option (d) is incorrect, because actors are actually the constituents of a movie; they are a part of it and that is not the relationship mentioned in the given words in the question.
5. (c) The meanings of the words are as follows:
Stygian: dark or gloomy; infernal; hellish
Fortuitous: happening or produced by chance; accidental
'Stygian' means 'dark'; therefore, their relationship is synonymous.
'Abysmal' means 'immeasurably deep', which is different from 'low'.
The only other synonymous pair is 'fortuitous' and 'accidental'.
6. (c) 'Contiguous' means 'in contact or in close proximity without actually touching'.
'Abut' means 'adjacent; touch or join at the edge or border'.
Thus the words are synonymous.

1. (d) This is an easy one. Ease and alleviate are synonyms and hence we just have to find a synonym pair in the options. This pair is located in option (d). Question and Interrogate are two synonyms. All other options display no such relationship.

- 'Possible' means 'that may or can be' and 'occur' means 'to take place or to happen'.
 'Simultaneous' means 'existing or occurring at the same time' and 'coincide' means 'to happen at the same time or during the same period'. Therefore, these words are synonyms.
7. (d) Relation - Property - effect; i.e. 'something which is fragile cracks,' similarly something that is pliable bends. Cemetery is burial ground, irreducible is what cannot be reduced.
 8. (c) Relation - Preceding event - succeeding event; as Rehearsal precedes performance, engagement precedes marriage, appetite means desire, it may or may not be succeeded by satisfaction and these cannot be counted as events, whereas the given words are events not feelings, applause means appreciation.
 9. (b) Relation effect : Cause;
Just as sorrow is caused by death happiness is caused by birth.
 10. (d) Relation - surrounded object - surroundings; an island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides as an oasis is surrounded by desert on all sides.
 11. (a) Relation - emotion - person with opposite emotion; for all other three options, the feelings in both the words means the same, optimist means hopeful, diligence means working carefully, sage is a wise, holy man.
 12. (b) The relation between the two words is that of chronology, prehistory came before medieval times just as present comes before future. Even though Akbar came before British and Shakespeare before Tennyson these are people while the given pair of words are divisions of time.
 13. (b) Relation between the two words is of antonyms. Sceptic is a person with doubt and pious is the person with faith. Atheist is a person who does not believe in god, hence there is no doubt. Iconoclast is a person who attacks cherished belief.
 14. (a) A conclusion is drawn from a premise, similarly an inference can be drawn from an assumption. Hypothesis is also an assumption but a theory a usually drawn from proofs.
 15. (d) The relation in the given pair of words is that of degree. Affection is higher degree of love. Just as misery is a higher degree for sorrow. Joy and happiness are simply synonyms.
 16. (a) Botany is the study of plants, just as geology is the study of the earth. In option b and d, the same relationship holds but in the reverse order. Etiology is the study of disease and astronomy is the study of stars.
 17. (a) This is a degree of intensity analogy. To guzzle is to drink a lot, rapidly. Likewise, to gorge is to eat intensely.
 18. (b) Just as loneliness and privacy are synonyms, describing the state of being alone or separate from others, composure and equanimity are synonyms describing a calm or peaceful state of mind.
 19. (b) Something that is fake is lacking in genuineness. Similarly, something that is nebulous is hazy or vague, lacking in definition.
 20. (b) While the physician can diagnose and treat a patient with drugs, the surgeon treats a patient through an operation. The same relationship works in the case of an optometrist and an ophthalmologist.
 21. (d) The relationship here is one of action. A bull is a person who buys on the stock market, while a bear is one who sells on the stock market.
 22. (c) The answer is (c). The relationship here is one of opposites. Although the word pair fundamental : elemental is also opposite, it does not also show the idea of something that changes and something that is fixed.
 23. (d) Sound is measured in decibels just as length is measured in meters.
 24. (c)
 25. (b) Just as you extract a tooth, you uproot a stump.
 26. (b)
 27. (d)
 28. (d)
 29. Kernel means the core of a seed and hence it could refer to the kernel being inside the shell.
 Option (a) — caterpillar and pupa are two stages of an insect. One is not inside another hence it does not have the same relationship.
 Option (c) lassitude means laziness and syncope refers to the loss of one or more letters in the interior of a word.
 Option (d) is not about the natural relationship also all passengers are not related to car.
 Option (b) carries the same relationship almost.
 30. (c) Cicerone is an old term for a guide, one who conducts visitors and sightseers to museums, galleries, etc., and explains matters of archaeological, antiquarian, historic or artistic interest. Baedeker is any guide book, pamphlet, or the like, containing information useful to tourist.
 31. (b) Quisling means 'a person who helps an enemy that has taken control of his or her country'. Treason means 'the crime of doing something could cause danger to your country, such as helping its enemies during a war.' Hence both the given words are synonyms. Similarly homicide and murderer show the relation of synonyms.
 32. (a) Pollyanna means 'a person who is always cheerful and expect only good things to happen.' Optimism means 'a person who always expect good things to happen or things to be successful.' Hence both given words are synonyms. Similarly diehard and resistance are synonyms.
 33. (d) Gargantuan means 'extremely large' similarly tiny means 'very small'. Hence, small : tiny is right option.

34. (b) Interlude is the period of rest. Similarly, Retirement is the period of retreat (a period of time when one stops his usual activities and goes to a quiet place for prayer and thought).
35. (a) Chauvinism is a kind of sexism, in the same way as Apartheid is a kind of Racism.
36. (a) Amoral has no morals, in the same way as a secular person is not spiritual.
37. (b) Something that brings harm is termed as sinister. Similarly, something that brings worry or fear about something that may happen i.e. trepidation is has to be horrifying.
38. (c) Relation between the words is of antonym. Limpid means clear and murky means dark, unclear. Dazed means stunned or bewildered, clouded means unclear or confused. Obscure means indirect, indistinct and vague means not clear, nebulous means indistinct. Gloomy and bright are also antonyms.
39. (b) Paradigm is an example or a model for something. So a pattern can be a paradigm. Method and system have a similar relation to each other just as there can be method of a particular process, and a system of doing it. None of the other pairs have a similar relation.
40. (a) Malapropism means comical confusion of words, similarly anachronism is related to time, ellipsis is a kind of punctuation. Catechism is a series of questions.
41. (d) Posterior means the rear and anterior means the front.
42. (b) The state/feature given by first words leads to the other. A mendicant lives by asking people for money and food because he is impecunious (having little or no money). Similarly, a bad-tempered and unreasonable (petulant) person, especially because he cannot do or have what he wants, would habitually be a complainer.
43. (c) The words are opposites. Impeccable means flawless.
44. (a) Lachrymose means tearful. Similarly Verbose refers to using or containing more words than are needed.
45. (d) Relation - worker - place of working; a designer does not work in a design but works on a design.
46. (d) Relation - Place of nurture - nurtured object; incubator is where the infants are kept to save their lives. Though wine is kept in coolers to cool it, it is not the place where it is nurtured or saved from any danger, hive is the house of the bee but not a nurturing place, where it is kept specifically to be protected and nurtured. Greenhouse is where young plants are kept to help them grow and prevent their death.
47. (b) Relation - Noun - its quality;
Inept means unsuitable or unskillful, which will not be a positive quality for technology as in the given relation. Sturdy is a positive quality of physique. Silk is a noun and not an adjective. Noble is not an adjective used with intellect.
48. (d) Relation - Prey - Predator;
Plant is attacked by a parasite just as sailors are attacked by pirates. Transient is an adjective not a noun as the first word of given pair, it means something that does not last forever.
49. (b) Relation - symbol - quality symbolised; as torch suggests liberty, scale is a symbol of justice.
50. (c) Relation - milder action - high intensity action; just as whisper is lower in intensity to speak, brush is lower in intensity to touch. Brush means to touch lightly in passing.
51. (c) Relation - collector - collected things;
Philatelist is the person who collects stamps and numismatist is one who collects coins. Astrologer is the person who studies the movements of stars and planets.
52. (d) Relation - Worker - place of work;
Sonnet is a poem with fourteen lines.
53. (c) Relation - collection - collected objects;
Lexicon is a list of words not a collection. Glossary is a specific, smaller collection, lexicon is a large, universal collection. An atlas is a collection of some maps not all possible maps in the world.
54. (a) Relation - Intense action - less intense action; chatter is to talk hurriedly and scurry is to move hurriedly.
55. (b) Relation - Intensity;
Tepid means milky, hot, pat is to slap gently. So slap is more intense action.
56. (c) Relation - betrayer - betrayed person/organisation;
apostate is a person who abandons his religious belief.
57. (b) Barge is a flat-bottom boat which is used for carrying or transporting heavy loads; whereas, a vessel can mean a craft or a vehicle designed for water transportation. So, the relation in the word is 'type of' i.e. barge is a type of vessel. Shovel is an instrument, rim is edge, and training is preparation. Thus, the only option that does not match the given relationship is option (b), because an anthology may be a type of a book, but not the other way around.
58. (a) A ship has a sail, a satellite has a radar and a balloon has hydrogen, only a dog doesn't have a propeller.
59. (d)
60. (a) 'Asinine' means 'foolish; of or like an ass or donkey'. Similarly, 'vulpine' means 'of or resembling a fox'. 'Avian' means of or pertaining to birds in general and not specifically doves.
61. (b) A 'stallion' is a male horse while a mare is a female horse. Therefore, the relationship is Male /Female :
In options 1, 3 and 4 this relationship has been inverted. In option 2, ram, a male sheep, precedes ewe, a female sheep. Thus, the Male: Female relationship is analogous to the given words.
62. (c) Actor and thespian are synonyms. Likewise, harlequin and comedian mean 'anusung, comic characters.
63. (b) Venom and Toxin are synonyms, meaning a poisonous liquid. Maleficence is synonym of venial, meaning 'not very serious and therefore able to be forgiven'.