

2

CHAPTER

Vocabulary

MATCH THE MEANING

2001

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 10: Answer the questions based on the following information.

For the word given at the top of each table, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (E, F, G, H). Out of the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages correctly matched.

1. Exceed

Dictionary definition

- A. To extend outside of or enlarge beyond used chiefly in strictly physical relations
- B. To be greater than or superior to
- C. Be beyond the comprehension of
- D. To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)

Usage

- E. The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds
- F. Their accomplishments exceeded our expectation.
- G. He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother's gambling debts with money from the trust.
- H. If this rain keeps up, the river will exceed its banks by morning.

(a)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | H |
| B | F |
| C | E |
| D | G |

(b)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | H |
| B | E |
| C | F |
| D | G |

(c)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| B | F |
| C | E |
| D | H |

(d)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | F |
| B | G |
| C | H |
| D | E |

2. Infer

Dictionary definition

- A. To derive by reasoning or implication
- B. To surmise
- C. To point out
- D. To hint

Usage

- E. We see smoke and infer fire.
- F. Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it all sorts of things which neither the utterance nor the utterer implied.
- G. I waited all day to meet him. From this you can infer my zeal to see him.
- H. She did not take part in the debate except to ask a question inferring that she was not interested in the debate.

(a)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| B | E |
| C | H |
| D | F |

(b)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | F |
| B | H |
| C | E |
| D | G |

(c)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | H |
| B | G |
| C | F |
| D | E |

(d)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | E |
| B | F |
| C | G |
| D | H |

3. Mellow

Dictionary definition

- A. Adequately and properly aged so as to be free of harshness
- B. Freed from the rashness of youth
- C. Of soft and loamy consistency
- D. Rich and full but free from stridency

Usage

- E. He has mellowed with age.
- F. The tones of the old violin were mellow.
- G. Some wines are mellow.
- H. Mellow soil found in the Gangetic plains.

2.2 Vocabulary

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | A | E |
| | B | G |
| | C | F |
| | D | H |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (b) | A | E |
| | B | F |
| | C | G |
| | D | H |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (c) | A | G |
| | B | E |
| | C | H |
| | D | F |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (d) | A | H |
| | B | G |
| | C | F |
| | D | E |

4. Relief

Dictionary definition

- A. Removal or lightening of something distressing
- B. Aid in the form of necessities for the indigent
- C. Diversion
- D. Release from the performance of duty

Usage

- E. A ceremony follows the relief of a sentry after the morning shift.
- F. It was a relief to take off the tight shoes.
- G. The only relief I get is by playing cards.
- H. Disaster relief was offered to the victims

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | A | F |
| | B | H |
| | C | E |
| | D | G |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (b) | A | F |
| | B | H |
| | C | G |
| | D | E |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (c) | A | H |
| | B | F |
| | C | G |
| | D | E |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (d) | A | G |
| | B | E |
| | C | H |
| | D | F |

5. Purge

Dictionary definition

- A. Remove a stigma from the name of
- B. Make clean by removing whatever is superfluous, foreign
- C. Get rid of
- D. To cause evacuation of

Usage

- E. The opposition was purged after the coup.
- F. The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy.
- G. Drugs that purge the bowels are often bad for the brain.
- H. It is recommended to purge water by distillation.

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | A | E |
| | B | G |
| | C | F |
| | D | H |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (b) | A | F |
| | B | E |
| | C | H |
| | D | G |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (c) | A | H |
| | B | F |
| | C | G |
| | D | E |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (d) | A | F |
| | B | H |
| | C | E |
| | D | G |

2002

6. Measure

Dictionary definition

- A. Size or quantity found by measuring
- B. Vessel of standard capacity
- C. Suitable action
- D. Ascertain extent or quantity

Usage

- E. A measure was instituted to prevent outsiders from entering the campus.
- F. Sheila was asked to measure each item that was delivered.
- G. The measure of the cricket pitch was 22 yards.
- H. Ramesh used a measure to take out one litre of oil.

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | A | H |
| | B | F |
| | C | E |
| | D | G |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (b) | A | G |
| | B | E |
| | C | F |
| | D | H |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (c) | A | G |
| | B | H |
| | C | E |
| | D | F |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (d) | A | F |
| | B | H |
| | C | E |
| | D | G |

7. Bound

Dictionary definition

- A. Obligated, constrained
- B. Limiting value
- C. Move in a specified direction
- D. Destined or certain to be

Usage

- E. Dinesh felt bound to walk out when the discussion turned to kickbacks.
 F. Buffeted by contradictory forces he was bound to lose his mind.
 G. Vidya's story strains the bounds of credulity
 H. Bound for a career in law, Jyoti was reluctant to study Milton.

(a)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | F |
| B | H |
| C | G |
| D | E |

(b)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | E |
| B | G |
| C | H |
| D | F |

(c)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | E |
| B | H |
| C | F |
| D | G |

(d)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | F |
| B | G |
| C | E |
| D | H |

8. Catch**Dictionary definition**

- A. Capture
 B. Grasp with senses or mind
 C. Deception
 D. Thing or person worth trapping

Usage

- E. All her friends agreed that Prasad was a good catch.
 F. The proposal sounds very good but where is the catch?
 G. Hussain tries to catch the spirit of India in this painting.
 H. Sorry, I couldn't catch you.

(a)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | H |
| B | F |
| C | E |
| D | G |

(b)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | F |
| B | G |
| C | E |
| D | H |

(c)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| B | F |
| C | E |
| D | H |

(d)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| B | H |
| C | F |
| D | E |

9. Deal**Dictionary definition**

- A. Manage, attend to
 B. Stock, sell
 C. Give out to a number of people
 D. Be concerned with

Usage

- E. Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards.
 F. This contract deals with handmade cards.
 G. My brother deals in cards.
 H. I decided not to deal with handmade cards.

(a)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | F |
| B | E |
| C | G |
| D | H |

(b)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | H |
| B | G |
| C | E |
| D | F |

(c)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | F |
| B | H |
| C | G |
| D | E |

(d)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | H |
| B | E |
| C | G |
| D | F |

10. Turn**Dictionary definition**

- A. Give new direction to
 B. Send
 C. Change in form
 D. Opportunity coming successively for each person

Usage

- E. It was now his turn to be angry.
 F. Leena never turned away a beggar.
 G. Ashish asked Laxman to turn his face to the left.
 H. The old school building has been turned into a museum.

(a)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | H |
| B | E |
| C | F |
| D | G |

(b)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| B | F |
| C | E |
| D | H |

(c)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| B | E |
| C | F |
| D | H |

(d)

| | |
|---|---|
| A | G |
| B | F |
| C | H |
| D | E |

CLOZE TEST**2002**

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 6: Fill the gaps in the passages below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each gap. The right words are the ones used by the author. Be guided by the author's overall style and meaning when you choose the answers.

Von Nuemann and Morgenstern assume a decision

2.4 Vocabulary

framework in which all options are thoroughly considered, each option being independent of the others, with a numerical value derived for the utility of each possible outcome (these outcomes reflecting, in turn, all possible combinations of choices). The decision is then made to maximize the expected utility. ... 1 ... such a model reflects major simplifications of the way divisions are made in the real world. Humans are not able to process information as quickly and effectively as the model assumes; they tend not to think ... 2 ... as easily as the model calls for; they often deal with a particular option without really assessing its ... 3 ... and when they do assess alternatives, they may be extremely nebulous about their criteria of evaluation.

1. (a) Regrettably (b) Firstly
(c) Obviously (d) Apparently
2. (a) quantitatively (b) systematically
(c) scientifically (d) analytically
3. (a) implications (b) disadvantages
(c) utility (d) alternatives

In a large company, ... 4 ... people is about as common as using a gun or a switch-blade to ... 5 ... an argument. As a result, most managers have little or no experience of firing people, and they find it emotionally traumatic; as result, they often delay the act interminably, much as an unhappy spouse will prolong a bad marriage. And when the firing is done, it's often done clumsily, with far worse side effects than are necessary.

Do the world-class software organizations have a different way of firing people? No, but they do the deed swiftly, humanely, and professionally.

The key point here is to view the fired employee as a 'failed product' and to ask how the *process* ... 6 ... such a phenomenon in the first place.

4. (a) dismissing (b) punishing
(c) firing (d) admonishing
5. (a) resolve (b) thwart
(c) defeat (d) close
6. (a) derived (b) engineered
(c) produced (d) allowed

2004

DIRECTIONS for Questions 7 to 16: Fill up the blanks, numbered [7], [8] up to [16], in the two passages below with most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

"Between the year 1946 and the year 1955, I did not file any income tax returns." With that [7] statement, Ramesh embarked on an account of his encounter with the income tax department. "I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [8] and [9], the 20,000 became

60,000. The Income tax Department then went into action, and I learned first hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [10]; automobiles may be [11], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [12] until the case is settled."

7. (a) devious (b) blunt
(c) tactful (d) pretentious
8. (a) interest (b) taxes
(c) principal (d) returns
9. (a) sanctions (b) refunds
(c) fees (d) fines
10. (a) closed (b) detached
(c) attached (d) impounded
11. (a) smashed (b) seized
(c) dismantled (d) frozen
12. (a) purchaser (b) victim
(c) investor (d) offender

At that time the white house was as serene as a resort hotel out of season. The corridors were [13]. In the various offices, [14] gray men in waistcoats talked to one another in low-pitched voices. The only color, or choler, curiously enough, was provided by President Eisenhower himself. Apparently, his [15] was easily set off; he scowled when he [16] the corridors.

13. (a) striking (b) hollow
(c) empty (d) white
14. (a) quiet (b) faded
(c) loud (d) stentorian
15. (a) laughter (b) curiously
(c) humour (d) temper
16. (a) paced (b) strolled
(c) stormed (d) prowled

WORD / PHRASE REPLACEMENT

1990

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 5: Choose from among the given alternatives the one which will be a suitable substitute for the underlined expression in each of the following.

1. The marriage of the princess with the commoner caused a furore among the royalty.
(a) mesalliance (b) misalliance
(c) elopement (d) romance
2. The victim's involuntary responses to stimulus proved that he was still living.
(a) reactions (b) reflexes
(c) feedback (d) communication

3. The art and science of good eating and drinking is now a lost art.

- (a) Gastronomy (b) Osteopathy
(c) Gluttony (d) Cooking

4. The thrilling narrative caused the hair on the skin to stand erect.

- (a) tension (b) horrification
(c) terror (d) horror

5. The body of Macedonian infantry drawn up in close order was like a formidable castle of steel.

- (a) phalanx (b) phagocyte
(c) phenomenon (d) phaeton

2001

DIRECTIONS for Questions 6 to 10: For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is most inappropriate in the given context.

6. Specious: A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth.

- (a) Deceitful (b) Fallacious
(c) Credible (d) Deceptive

7. Obviate: The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.

- (a) Prevent (b) Forestall
(c) Preclude (d) Bolster

8. Disuse: Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete.

- (a) Prevalent (b) Discarded
(c) Obliterated (d) Unfashionable

9. Parsimonious: The evidence was constructed from very parsimonious scraps of information.

- (a) Frugal (b) Penurious
(c) Thrifty (d) Altruistic

10. Facetious: When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious.

- (a) Jovian (b) Jovial
(c) Jocular (d) Joking

2002

DIRECTIONS for Questions 11 to 15: For each of the words below a context is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word or phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

11. **Opprobrium:** The police officer appears oblivious to the opprobrium generated by his blatantly partisan conduct.

- (a) Harsh criticism
(b) Acute distrust
(c) Bitter enmity
(d) Stark oppressiveness

12. **Portend:** It appears to many that the US 'war on terrorism' portends trouble in the Gulf.

- (a) Introduces (b) Evokes
(c) Spells (d) Bodes

13. **Prevaricate:** When a videotape of her meeting was played back to her and she was asked to explain her presence there, she started prevaricating.

- (a) Speaking evasively
(b) Speaking violently
(c) Lying furiously
(d) Throwing a tantrum

14. **Restive:** The crowd became restive when the minister failed to appear even by 10 pm.

- (a) Violent (b) Angry
(c) Restless (d) Distressed

15. **Ostensible:** Manohar's ostensible job was to guard the building at night.

- (a) Apparent
(b) Blatant
(c) Ostentatious
(d) Insidious

2005

DIRECTIONS for Questions 16 to 19: Each of the following questions has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

16. Intelligent design derives from an early 19th-century explanation of the natural world given by an English clergyman, William Paley. Paley was the populariser of the famous watchmaker analogy. Proponents of intelligent design are *crupping* Paley's argument with a new gloss from molecular biology.

- (a) destroying (b) testing
(c) resurrecting (d) questioning

17. Women squat, heads covered, beside huge piles of limp fodder and *blunk* oil lamps, and just about all the cows in the three towns converge upon this spot. Sinners, supplicants and yes, even scallywags hand over a few coins for a crack at redemption and a handful of grass.

- (a) shining (b) bright
(c) sputtering (d) effulgent

2.6 Vocabulary

18. It is *klang* to a sensitive traveler who walks through this great town, when he sees the streets, the roads and cabin doors crowded with beggars, mostly women, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms.
(a) amusing (b) irritating
(c) disgusting (d) distressing
19. Or there is the most *fungummy* diplomatic note on record: when Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartans that, if he came within their borders, he would leave not one stone of their city, they wrote back the one word – “If”.
(a) witty (b) rude
(c) simple (d) terse

ONE-BLANK FIB

1990

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 22: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence has been left blank. Select from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill in the blank.

1. The insurance claim was _____ by the relevant documents
(a) sustained (b) backed out
(c) backed up (d) proved
2. The recent disturbances in the country will _____ and peace will be restored.
(a) blow past (b) blow over
(c) pass through (d) come to pass

1994

3. One dark night a Darvesh _____ passing by a dry well.
(a) wasn't (b) happened to be
(c) discovered in (d) found to
4. Nordisk have recently _____ a product called Glucometer.
(a) started (b) commissioned
(c) launched (d) begun
5. I had already published a novel and it was an unexpected success. I thought my _____.
(a) days were up (b) chances were good
(c) ladyluck was happy (d) fortune was made
6. The neighbour grabbed the boy, and rolled him on the road to _____ the flames.
(a) smother (b) kill
(c) burn out (d) fizz out
7. Sam asked me to keep his secret _____.
(a) secret (b) in myself
(c) amongst us (d) between us

8. Sometimes the greatest inventions _____ an idea of starting simplicity
(a) stumbles upon (b) hinge upon
(c) starves without (d) lacks
9. Real friends, genuinely wanting the best for the organization, _____ different garbs.
(a) come in (b) clad in
(c) dressed in (d) clothed in

1997

10. An act of justice closes the book on a misdeed; an act of vengeance _____.
(a) is reprehensible
(b) is sordid
(c) reopens the first chapter
(d) writes an epilogue
11. This is about _____ a sociological analysis can penetrate.
(a) as far as
(b) the outer limits that
(c) just how far into the subject
(d) just the relative distance that
12. I am always the first to admit that I have not accomplished everything that I _____ achieve five years ago.
(a) set out to (b) went to
(c) thought to (d) thought of
13. This is not the first time that the management has done some _____.
(a) tough talk (b) tough talking
(c) firm talk (d) firm talking
14. In India the talent is prodigious, and it increases _____.
(a) each year (b) year by year
(c) annually (d) progressively
15. The present constitution will see _____ amendments but its basic structure will survive.
(a) much more (b) many more
(c) too many more (d) quite a few more
16. Taking risks, breaking the rules, and being a maverick have always been important for companies, but, today, they are _____.
(a) more crucial than ever
(b) more crucial
(c) much more crucial
(d) very crucial
17. Education is central because electronic networks and software-driven technologies are beginning to _____ the economic barriers between nations.
(a) break down (b) break
(c) crumble (d) dismantle

1998

18. When children become more experienced with words as visual symbols, they find that they can gain meaning without making ____ sounds.
 (a) aural (b) audible
 (c) vocal (d) intelligible
19. As a step towards protesting against the spiralling prices, the farmers have decided to stage a picket in an effort to ____.
 (a) show their virility
 (b) make themselves heard
 (c) curb the prices
 (d) topple the government
20. Science is a sort of news agency comparable ____ to other news agencies.
 (a) principally (b) in principle
 (c) in principal (d) in spirit and form
21. Most political leaders acquire their position by causing a large number of people to believe that these leaders are ____ by altruistic desires.
 (a) actuated (b) convinced
 (c) categorised (d) led
22. Everyone will admit that swindling one's fellow beings is a necessary practice; upon it is based the really sound commercial success formula — ____.
 (a) sell what you cannot buy back
 (b) buy what you will sell to another at a higher price
 (c) buy cheap and sell dear
 (d) sell what you can, do not buy from a competitor

TWO-BLANK FIB**1990**

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 31: Each of the following questions has one or more blank spaces indicating where a word / words has been left out. Following each sentence, four words or sets of words lettered a to d have been given. You have to select the appropriate word or set of words to make the sentence most meaningful.

1. The _____, those cellular bodies which contain the _____ particles, the genes, provide us with basic facts of genetic transmission.
 (a) protoplasm, microscopic
 (b) globules, fat
 (c) cytoplasm, minute
 (d) chromosomes, hereditary

2. I should not have _____ to talk in such a _____ strain especially when I had not studied the man to whom I was talking.
 (a) daring, commanding
 (b) try, bold
 (c) ventured, peremptory
 (d) emboldened, reckless
3. High prices are often the _____ of _____ of goods
 (a) accompaniment, dearth
 (b) concomitant, scarcity
 (c) cause, destitution
 (d) result, glut

1998

4. Football evokes a ____ response in India compared to cricket, that almost ____ the nation.
 (a) tepid ... boiling
 (b) lukewarm ... electrifies
 (c) turbid ... fascinating
 (d) apocryphal ... genuinely fascinates
5. Social studies, science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom — these areas are few of the ____ for the ____ of proper emotional reactions.
 (a) things ... growth
 (b) fertile areas ... basis
 (c) fertile fields ... inculcation
 (d) important areas ... formation
6. Learning is more efficient when it is _____. It is less efficient when it is _____.
 (a) fast ... slow
 (b) rapid ... turtle-slow
 (c) tedious ... like a joy ride
 (d) fun ... drudgery
7. To a greater or lesser degree all the civilized countries of the world are made up of a small class of rulers ____ and of a large class of subjects ____.
 (a) formed by a small minority ... who are uncivilized
 (b) powerfully corrupt ... pointless crusaders
 (c) corrupted by too much power ... corrupted by too much passive obedience
 (d) who are ruled ... who ruled
8. Simple arithmetic tells us that there is more ____ than ____.
 (a) imitation ... innovation
 (b) improvisation ... improvement
 (c) impracticality ... knowledge
 (d) improbability ... probability

2.8 Vocabulary

2000

9. Though one eye is kept firmly on the ____, the company now also promotes ____ contemporary art.
(a) present ... experimental
(b) future ... popular
(c) present ... popular
(d) market ... popular
10. The law prohibits a person from felling a sandalwood tree, even if it grows on one's own land, without prior permission from the government. As poor people cannot deal with the government, this legal provision leads to a rip-roaring business for ____, who care neither for the ____, nor for the trees.
(a) middlemen ... rich (b) the government ... poor
(c) touts ... rich (d) touts ... poor
11. It will take some time for many South Koreans to ____ the conflicting images of North Korea, let alone to ____ what to make of their northern cousins.
(a) reconcile ... decide
(b) understand ... clarify
(c) make out ... decide
(d) reconcile ... understand
12. In these bleak and depressing times of ____ prices, non-performing governments and ____ crime rates, Sourav Ganguly has given us, Indians, a lot to cheer about.
(a) escalating ... increasing
(b) spiralling ... booming
(c) spiralling ... soaring
(d) ascending ... debilitating
13. The manners and ____ of the nouveau riche is a recurrent ____ in the literature.
(a) style ... motif (b) morals ... story
(c) wealth ... theme (d) morals ... theme
14. But ____ are now regularly written not just for tools, but well-established practices, organisations and institutions, not all of which seem to be ____ away.
(a) reports ... withering (b) stories ... trading
(c) books ... dying (d) obituaries ... fading
15. The Darwin who ____ is most remarkable for the way in which he ____ the attributes of the world class thinker and head of the household.
(a) comes ... figures
(b) arises ... adds
(c) emerges ... combines
(d) appeared ... combines

2001

16. Since her face was free of ____ there was no way to ____ if she appreciated what had happened.
(a) make-up ... realise (b) expression ... ascertain
(c) emotion ... diagnose (d) scars ... understand
17. In this context, the ____ of the British labour movement is particularly ____.
(a) affair ... weird
(b) activity ... moving
(c) experience ... significant
(d) atmosphere ... gloomy
18. Indian intellectuals may boast, if they are so inclined, of being ____ to the most elitist among the intellectual ____ of the world.
(a) subordinate ... traditions
(b) heirs ... cliques
(c) ancestors ... societies
(d) heir ... traditions

2003(L)

19. The British retailer, M&S, today formally ____ defeat in its attempt to ____ King's, its US subsidiary, since no potential purchasers were ready to cough up the necessary cash.
(a) admitted, acquire (b) conceded, offload
(c) announced, dispose (d) ratified, auction
20. Early ____ of maladjustment to college culture is ____ by the tendency to develop friendship networks outside college which mask signals of maladjustment.
(a) treatment, compounded
(b) detection, facilitated
(c) identification, complicated
(d) prevention, helped
21. The ____ regions of Spain all have unique cultures, but the ____ views within each region make the issue of an acceptable common language of instruction an even more contentious one.
(a) different, discrete (b) distinct, disparate
(c) divergent, distinct (d) different, competing
22. A growing number of these expert professionals ____ having to train foreigners as the students end up ____ the teachers who have to then unhappily contend with no jobs at all or new jobs with drastically reduced pay packets.
(a) resent, replacing
(b) resist, challenging
(c) welcome, assisting
(d) are, supplanting

23. Companies that try to improve employees' performance by _____ rewards encourage negative kinds of behavior instead of _____ a genuine interest in doing the work well.
- (a) giving, seeking
 - (b) bestowing, discouraging
 - (c) conferring, discrediting
 - (d) withholding, fostering

2003(R)

24. The best punctuation is that of which the reader is least conscious; for when punctuation, or lack of it, _____ itself, it is usually because it _____.
- (a) obtrudes ... offends
 - (b) enjoins ... fails
 - (c) conceals ... recedes
 - (d) effaces ... counts
25. The argument that the need for a looser fiscal policy to _____ demand outweighs the need to _____ budget deficits is persuasive.
- (a) assess ... minimize
 - (b) outstrip ... eliminate
 - (c) stimulate ... control
 - (d) restrain ... conceal
26. The Athenians on the whole were peaceful and prosperous; they had _____ to sit at home and think about the universe and dispute with Socrates, or to travel abroad and _____ the world.
- (a) leisure ... explore
 - (b) time ... ignore
 - (c) ability ... suffer
 - (d) temerity ... understand
27. Their achievement in the field of literature is described as _____; sometimes it is even called _____.
- (a) magnificent ... irresponsible
 - (b) insignificant ... influential
 - (c) significant ... paltry
 - (d) unimportant ... trivial
28. From the time she had put her hair up, every man she had met had grovelled before her and she had acquired a mental attitude toward the other sex which was a blend of _____ and _____.
- (a) admiration ... tolerance
 - (b) indifference ... contempt
 - (c) impertinence ... temperance
 - (d) arrogance ... fidelity
29. This simplified _____ to the decision-making process is a must read for anyone _____ important real estate, personal, or professional decisions.
- (a) primer ... maximizing
 - (b) tract ... enacting
 - (c) introduction ... under
 - (d) guide ... facing
30. Physicians may soon have _____ to help paralysed people move their limbs by bypassing the _____ nerves that once controlled their muscles.
- (a) instruments ... detrimental
 - (b) ways ... damaged
 - (c) reason ... involuntary
 - (d) impediments ... complex
31. The Internet is a medium where users have nearly _____ choices and _____ constraints about where to go and what to do.
- (a) unbalanced ... non-existent
 - (b) embarrassing ... no
 - (c) unlimited ... minimal
 - (d) choking ... shocking

2008

Directions for Questions 32 to 35: Each of the following questions has a sentence with two blanks. Given below each question are five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

32. The genocides in Bosnia and Rwanda, apart from being mis-described in the most sinister and _____ manner as 'ethnic cleansing', were also blamed, in further hand-washing rhetoric, on something dark and interior to _____ and perpetrators alike.
- (a) innovative; communicator
 - (b) enchanting; leaders
 - (c) disingenuous; victims
 - (d) exigent; exploiters
 - (e) tragic; sufferers
33. As navigators, calendar makers, and other _____ of the night sky accumulated evidence to the contrary, ancient astronomers were forced to _____ that certain bodies might move in circles about points, which in turn moved in circles about the earth.
- (a) scrutinizers; believe
 - (b) observers; agree
 - (c) scrutinizers; suggest
 - (d) observers; concede
 - (e) students; conclude
34. Every human being, after the first few days of his life, is a product of two factors: on the one hand, there is his _____ endowment; and on the other hand, there is the effect of environment, including _____.
- (a) constitutional; weather
 - (b) congenital; education
 - (c) personal; climate
 - (d) economic; learning
 - (e) genetic; pedagogy

2.10 Vocabulary

35. Exhaustion of natural resources, destruction of individual initiative by governments, control over men's minds by central _____ of education and propaganda are some of the major evils which appear to be on the increase as a result of the impact of science upon minds suited by _____ to an earlier kind of world.
- (a) tenets; fixation
 - (b) aspects; inhibitions
 - (c) institutions; inhibitions
 - (d) organs; tradition
 - (e) departments; repulsion

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS

2011

36. There are two gaps in the sentence given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- To call their fervor a of the media was a/an of an out-of-touch intellectual elite, and an insult to basic human integrity and intelligence.
- (a) gimmick; cachet
 - (b) torridity; delusion
 - (c) contrivance; illusion
 - (d) pun; opinion
37. There are two gaps in the sentence given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- What distinguishes the book from many other collective volumes with similar coverage is its unifying theme of regional disparities, and a common methodological
- (a) distinct; behaviour
 - (b) diverse; turnpike
 - (c) sundry; formula
 - (d) disparate; heuristic

2012

38. There are two blanks in the following sentence. From the pair of words given, choose the one that fills the blanks most appropriately. The first word in the pair should fill the first blank.
- Even those who do not _____ Mahatma Gandhi's ideas _____ him as a champion who has daringly refused give up his convictions.
- (a) shrink from..... condemn
 - (b) concur with..... recognize
 - (c) disagree with..... envision
 - (d) dissent from..... remember

2013

39. There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- It's the vulnerability of the political father-figure, played strategically to bring out something deeper from the _____ than civil obedience, something more like _____ love.
- (a) populace, unquestioning
 - (b) society, irrevocable
 - (c) generality, unrequited
 - (d) opposition, inevitable
40. There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- For Septimius Severus stood as a _____ reminder of what Libya had once been: a Mediterranean region of immense cultural and economic wealth, anything but _____ from the world beyond the sea.
- (a) constant, analogous
 - (b) wistful, isolated
 - (c) steady, different
 - (d) nostalgic, indistinguishable

2014

41. There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- However, the adults in the audience may find even these _____ effects a relief, given the overwhelming _____ of most of the film.
- (a) Gaffe, Tempo
 - (b) Gauche, Blandness
 - (c) Gauche, Traction
 - (d) Gaffe, Speed
42. There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.
- Despite the _____ that has characterized much of Vietnamese history, a nationalist _____ has remained in the form of anti-colonization and anti-imperialism.
- (a) Divisiveness, Continuity
 - (b) Divisions, Colony
 - (c) Schisms, Bridge
 - (d) Tumult, Consistency

COMMON CONFUSABLES

2007

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 3: In each question, there are four sentences. Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the **most appropriate** word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

1. The cricket council that **was** [A] / **were** [B] elected last March **is** [A] **are** [B] at sixes and sevens over new rules.

The critics **censored** [A] / **censured** [B] the new movie because of its social unacceptability.

Amit's explanation for missing the meeting was **credulous** [A] / **credible** [B].

She coughed **discreetly** [A] / **discretely** [B] to announce her presence.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) BBAAA | (b) AAABA |
| (c) BBBBA | (d) AABBA |
| (e) BBBAA | |

2. The **further** [A] / **farther** [B] he pushed himself, the more disillusioned he grew.

For the crowds it was more of a **historical** [A] / **historic** [B] event; for their leader, it was just another day.

The old man has a healthy **distrust** [A] / **mistrust** [B] for all new technology.

This film is based on a **real** [A] / **true** [B] story.

One suspects that the **compliment** [A] / **complement** [B] was backhanded.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) BABAB | (b) ABBBA |
| (c) BAABA | (d) BBAAB |
| (e) ABABA | |

3. **Regrettably** [A] / **Regretfully** [B] I have to decline your invitation.

I am drawn to the poetic, **sensual** [A] / **sensuous** [B] quality of her paintings.

He was **besides** [A] / **beside** [B] himself with rage when I told him what I had done.

After brushing against a **stationary** [A] / **stationery** [B] truck my car turned turtle.

As the water began to rise **over** [A] / **above** [B] the danger mark, the signs of an imminent flood were clear.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) BAABA | (b) BBBAB |
| (c) AAABA | (d) BBAAB |
| (e) BABAB | |

2008

DIRECTIONS for Questions 4 to 7: In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the **most appropriate** one.

4. Anita wore a beautiful **broach** (A)/**brooch** (B) on the lapel of her jacket.

If you want to complain about the amenities in your neighbourhood, please meet your **councillor**(A)/**counsellor**(B).

I would like your **advice**(A)/**advise**(B) on which job I should choose.

The last scene provided a **climactic**(A)/**climatic**(B) ending to the film.

Jeans that **flair**(A)/**flare**(B) at the bottom are in fashion these days.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) BABAA | (b) BABAB |
| (c) BAAAB | (d) ABABA |
| (e) BAABA | |

5. The cake had lots of **currents**(A)/**currants**(B) and nuts in it.

If you engage in such **exceptional**(A)/**exceptionable**(B) behaviour, I will be forced to punish you.

He has the same capacity as an adult to **consent**(A)/**assent**(B) to surgical treatment.

The minister is **obliged** (A)/**compelled**(B) to report regularly to a parliamentary board.

His analysis of the situation is far too **sanguine**(A)/**genuine**(B).

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) BBABA | (b) BBAAA |
| (c) BBBBA | (d) ABBAB |
| (e) BABAB | |

6. She managed to bite back the **ironic**(A)/**caustic**(B) retort on the tip of her tongue.

He gave an impassioned and **valid**(A)/**cogent**(B) plea for judicial reform.

I am not **adverse**(A)/**averse**(B) to helping out.

The **coupé**(A)/**coup**(B) broke away as the train climbed the hill.

They heard the bells **peeling**(A)/**pealing**(B) far and wide.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) BBABA | (b) BBBAB |
| (c) BAABB | (d) ABBAA |
| (e) BBBBA | |

2.12 Vocabulary

7. We were not successful in **defusing(A)/diffusing(B)** the Guru's ideas.

The students **baited(A)/bated(B)** the instructor with irrelevant questions.

The **hoard(A)/horde(B)** rushed into the campus.

The prisoner's **interment(A)/interment(B)** came to an end with his early release.

The hockey team could not deal with his **unsociable(A)/unsocial(B)** tendencies.

- (a) BABBA (b) BBABB
(c) BABAA (d) ABBAB
(e) AABBA

ODD WORD OUT

1992

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 33: Each of these questions has four items. You are required to select that item which does not belong to the group.

1. (a) authority (b) cruel
(c) kind (d) loyal
2. (a) revenue (b) income
(c) expenditure (d) receivables
3. (a) courage (b) strength
(c) valour (d) warrior
4. (a) democracy
(b) voting
(c) monarchy
(d) dictatorship
5. (a) Gold medalist
(b) Athlete
(c) Olympic Champion
(d) Record holder
6. (a) Managers use their authority.
(b) Scientists use their logical abilities.
(c) Artists use their creative abilities
(d) Engineers use their technical skills.
7. (a) Air travel is expensive.
(b) Most people travel to Australia by air.
(c) Businessmen travel a lot by air.
(d) Aeroplanes are expensive.

1993

8. (a) Invoice (b) Sales Tax
(c) Octroi (d) Quotation
9. (a) Equestrian (b) Neigh
(c) Derby (d) Bark
10. (a) Apt (b) Relevant
(c) Appropriate (d) Adept

11. (a) Ring
(c) Finger
12. (a) Abstract
(c) Material

1995

13. (a) Couple (b) Sever
(c) Rend (d) Lacerate
14. (a) Quell (b) Ruffle
(c) Allay (d) Control
15. (a) Cease (b) Launch
(c) Initiate (d) Commence
16. (a) Brink (b) Hub
(c) Verge (d) Brim
17. (a) Eulogy (b) Panegyric
(c) Ignominy (d) Glorification
18. (a) Detest (b) Abhor
(c) Ardour (d) Loathe
19. (a) Adroit (b) Adept
(c) Dexterous (d) Awkward
20. (a) Taciturn (b) Reserved
(c) Clamorous (d) Silent
21. (a) Sporadic (b) Frequent
(c) Intermittent (d) Scarce
22. (a) Fanatic (b) Zealot
(c) Maniac (d) Rational

1996

23. (a) Impetuosity (b) Equanimity
(c) Zealousness (d) Effervescence
24. (a) Drip (b) Intrusion
(c) Percolation (d) Effluence
25. (a) Duplicity (b) Guilelessness
(c) Artfulness (d) Shrewdness
26. (a) Taxi (b) Cruiser
(c) Amble (d) Cab
27. (a) Hiatus (b) Break
(c) Pause (d) End

1997

28. (a) Keen (b) Kin
(c) Enthusiastic (d) Willing
29. (a) Adept (b) Adapt
(c) Skilful (d) Proficient
30. (a) Ring (b) Round
(c) Bell (d) Circle
31. (a) Computer (b) Internet
(c) Grid (d) Network

32. (a) Suffer (b) Endure
(c) Bear (d) Withstand
33. (a) Break (b) Hiatus
(c) Chasm (d) Bridge

ANALOGY**1990**

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 47: Each of the following questions has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

1. CAR : ROAD
(a) electricity : cable (b) ink : pencil
(c) bomb : missile (d) fly : bird
2. FORESIGHT : FARSIGHTEDNESS
(a) long : lengthy (b) further : farther
(c) short : dwarf (d) thinker : visionary
3. FLEET : NAVY
(a) chapter : book (b) seats : auditorium
(c) letter : word (d) drop : ocean
4. FEATHER : WING
(a) down : goose
(b) cotton : mattress
(c) subheading : heading
(d) brick : wall
5. SUGAR : TEA
(a) paper : editor (b) weapon : murderer
(c) button : buttonhole (d) umbrella : rain

1992

6. SYMPHONY : COMPOSER
(a) rain : flood (b) light : switch
(c) novel : author (d) song : music
7. TREE : TRUNK
(a) pen : ink (b) car : chassis
(c) cabin : log (d) arm : body
8. CIRCLE : ARC
(a) line : segment (b) part : whole
(c) percent : fraction (d) small : big
9. COW : HERD
(a) grass : green (b) child : family
(c) bald : hair (d) horse : jockey
10. WOOL : ACRYLIC
(a) rayon : silk (b) plastic : rubber
(c) winter : spring (d) cotton : terylene
11. DOCTOR : DISEASE
(a) policeman : criminal (b) dentist : drill
(c) politician : electorate (d) teacher : ignorance

12. BIRD : ORNITHOLOGY
(a) zoology : animal (b) stars : galaxy
(c) archeology : antiquity (d) plants : botany
13. FOOD : HUNGER
(a) sleep : weariness (b) night : slumber
(c) dream : sleep (d) thirst : drink
14. SPEAR : DART
(a) knife : sword (b) door : window
(c) mountain : molehill (d) cannon : gun
15. BUILDING : BRICK
(a) lime : cement (b) highway : asphalt
(c) river : bridge (d) vehicle : road

1993

16. BRAND : PRODUCT
(a) Dalda : Rath
(b) Aircraft : Flying Machine
(c) Shoes : Reebok
(d) Sports car : Automobiles
17. FOOD : GOURMET
(a) Book : Critic (b) Art : Connoisseur
(c) Sports : Fans (d) Craft : Skill
18. NORTH : SOUTH
(a) Black : White (b) Yellow : orange
(c) Red : Maroon (d) Red : Indigo
19. DROUGHT : FAMINE
(a) Poverty : Plenty (b) Drip : Fluid
(c) Camera : Film (d) Training : Skill
20. NUTS : BOLTS
(a) Nitty : Gritty (b) Bare : Feet
(c) Naked : Clothes (d) Hard : Soft
21. SALT : SALTY
(a) Sweet : Sugar (b) Cow : Bovine
(c) Bitter : Sour (d) Taste : Flavor
22. JUST : ARBITRARY
(a) Order : Chaos (b) Bare : Clothed
(c) Hope : Surprise (d) Proper : Impropr
23. CRIME : PUNISHMENT
(a) Lawyer : Judge (b) Court : Room
(c) Accused : Defendant (d) Homicide : Penalty
24. ATMOSPHERE : STRATOSPHERE
(a) Nimbus : Cloud
(b) Instrument : Calibration
(c) Aircraft : Jet
(d) Climate : Rain
25. DIVIDE : UNITE
(a) Split : Apart (b) Marriage : Divorce
(c) Fission : Fusion (d) Chasm : Gap

2.14 Vocabulary

1994

26. LYING : PERJURY
(a) statement : testimony
(b) seeing : observing
(c) taking : stealing
(d) eating : dining
27. PREHISTORIC : MEDIEVAL
(a) Akbar : British
(b) present : future
(c) Shakesphere : Tennyson
(d) colossus : elephant
28. LOUD : STENTORIAN
(a) mild : noisy (b) painful : prickly
(c) adjective : descriptive (d) bright : resplendent

1995

29. LIMPID : MURKY
(a) Dazed : Clouded (b) Obscure : Vague
(c) Bright : Gloomy (d) Nebulous : Dim
30. EASE : ALLEVIATE
(a) Hint : Allocative (b) Revolt : Repudiate
(c) Collapse : Rise (d) Question : Interrogate
31. SECRET : CLANDESTINE
(a) Overt : Furtive (b) Covert : Stealthy
(c) Open : Closed (d) News : Rumour
32. DRAMA : AUDIENCE
(a) Brawl : Vagabonds (b) Game : Spectators
(c) Art : Critics (d) Movie : Actors
33. BUILDING : STOREY
(a) Book : Chapter (b) Sentence : Adjective
(c) Tree : Stem (d) Elephant : Tusk

1996

34. LIQUID : GASEOUSNESS
(a) Serum : Fume (b) Humid : Arid
(c) Thaw : Distil (d) Smoke : Cloud
35. FISSION : FUSION
(a) Implosion : Explosion
(b) Separation : Combination
(c) Intrusion : Extrusion
(d) Enemy : Friend
36. DOUBT : FAITH
(a) Atheist : Religion (b) Sceptic : Pious
(c) Iconoclast : Idol (d) Apostate : State
37. BRICK : BUILDING
(a) Word : Dictionary (b) Alphabet : Letter
(c) Platoon : Soldier (d) Idiom : Language

38. DULCET : RAUCOUS

- (a) Sweet : Song
(b) Crazy : insane
(c) Palliative : Exacerbating
(d) Theory : Practical

39. ACTION : REACTION

- (a) Introvert : Extrovert (b) Assail : Defend
(c) Diseased : Treatment (d) Death : Rebirth

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

1997

42. PEEL : PEAL

- (a) Coat : Rind (b) Laugh : Bell
(c) Rain : Reign (d) Brain : Cranium

43. DOGGEREL : POET

- (a) Symphony : Composer
(b) Prediction : Astrologer
(c) Wine : Vintner
(d) Pulp fiction : Novelist

44. PREMISE : CONCLUSION

- (a) Assumption : Inference
(b) Hypothesis : Theory
(c) Knowledge : Ideas
(d) Brand : Marketing

45. BARGE : VESSEL

- (a) Shovel : Implement (b) Book : Anthology
(c) Rim : Edge (d) Training : Preparation

46. LOVE : OBSESSION

- (a) Happiness : Joy (b) Amity : Harmony
(c) Enemy : Hatred (d) Sorrow : Misery

47. REPTILE : ADDER

- (a) Skeleton : Flesh
(b) Method : System
(c) Plant : Genus
(d) Dinosaur : Tyrannosaurus

1990

DIRECTIONS for Questions 48 to 57: Answer the questions based on the following information.

In each of these questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by a pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship that is least similar to the one expressed in the original pair.

48. RENT : LEASE

- (a) interest : borrow (b) salary : employ
(c) price : buy (d) tax : govern

49. TEMPERATURE : HEAT

- (a) votes : popularity (b) IQ : intelligence
(c) ohms : resistance (d) speed : distance

50. PROGRESS : PROGRESSIVE

- (a) terror : terrorist
(b) sympathy : sympathizer
(c) revolution : revolutionary
(d) reform : reformist

51. STUBBORN : ADAPTABLE

- (a) stupid : bright (b) moral : amoral
(c) inherent : extraneous (d) friend : enemy

52. CLIPS : PAPER

- (a) thread : beads (b) cement : bricks
(c) ribbon : hair (d) bag : vegetables

1995

53. GERMANE : PERTINENT

- (a) Apt : Appropriate (b) Quick : Urgent
(c) Dull : Sluggish (d) Excited : Serene

54. SAIL : SHIP

- (a) Propeller : Aeroplane
(b) Radar : Satellite
(c) Hydrogen : Balloon
(d) Accelerator : Car

55. COSMIC : UNIVERSE

- (a) Terrestrial : Earth (b) Lunar : Moon
(c) Connubial : Youth (d) Annular : Ring

56. CANINE : DOG

- (a) Feline : Cat (b) Aquiline : Parrot
(c) Serpentine : Cobra (d) Vulpine : Fox

57. XENOPHOBIA : FOREIGNERS

- (a) Claustrophobia : Height
(b) Anglophobia : Englishmen
(c) Bibliophobia : Book
(d) Hemophobia : Blood

MISCELLANEOUS

1994

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 5: Four statements with blanks have been given. These statements are followed by four alternatives. Choose the one which fits into the set of statements the maximum number of times.

1. A. Professional studies has become the _____ of the rich.
B. Every citizen has the _____ to speak, travel and live as he pleases.

C. He has a definite _____ over all his rivals.

D. Sheron no longer has the _____ of the company's bungalow and car.

- (a) advantage
(b) privilege
(c) right
(d) concession

2. A. People sensed _____.

B. A bad _____ case had come in – a person with a smashed arm.

C. And then, without warning, _____ struck.

D. The dogs were the first to recognize the signs of oncoming _____.

- (a) tragedy (b) accident
(c) disaster (d) calamity

3. A. The men there have fought _____ and emotional withdrawal, and were more capable of helping Jim.

B. But _____ does occasionally inflict all the adults.

C. A person who is deeply hurt feels very _____.

D. It is hard to survive this feeling of _____.

- (a) dejection (b) lonely
(c) trouble (d) depression

4. A. I have had a small power of _____.

B. Down with a very high fever, he suffers from frequents fits of _____.

C. They are now bitter enemies – all because of a small _____.

D. Her _____ is the most creative thing she has ever possessed.

- (a) illusion (b) imagination
(c) hallucination (d) misunderstanding

5. A. Communism states that every individual must live for the _____.

B. The _____ of the affairs of the nation is deplorable.

C. _____ have been laid down by the United States : states The Statesman.

D. No _____ has succeeded in gaining complete autonomy from the Federal government.

- (a) state (b) nation
(c) government (d) condition

ANSWERS

MATCH THE MEANING

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (d)

CLOZE TEST

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (a)

WORD / PHRASE REPLACEMENT

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (a)
11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (d)

ONE-BLANK FIB

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (b)
21. (a) 22. (c)

TWO-BLANK FIB

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (c) 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (b) 42. (a)

COMMON CONFUSABLES

1. (d) 2. e 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a)

ODD WORD OUT

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (d)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (c)
31. (a) 32. (d) 33. (d)

ANALOGY

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (a)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (d)
31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (d) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (b)
51. (b) 52. (d) 53. (d) 54. (b) 55. (c) 56. (b) 57. (a)

MISCELLANEOUS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)

EXPLANATIONS

MATCH THE MEANING

1. a A-H: Here 'exceed' would mean 'flowing beyond' the 'banks' (physical boundaries).
B-F: Here their accomplishments 'were superior to' the expectation.
C-E: It is difficult for us to 'comprehend' the infinite mercy of God.
D-G: He 'crossed limits' when he embezzled from the fund.
2. d A-E: We see smoke and 'deduce' that there must be a fire.
B-F: The listener makes all sorts of guesses about the 'utterance'.
C-G: 'You' can be sure from 'the long wait' that the person is definitely inclined to meet 'him'.
D-H: She had distanced herself from the debate but for a perfunctory question, thereby 'hinting' that she was not exactly excited by the debate.
3. c A-G: The wines have been preserved for a long time so as to 'age' it.
B-E: He has been "freed from the rashness of youth" in his old age.
C-H: The soil in the Gangetic plains are 'rich' with the flow of time.
D-F: The violin tunes were 'rich and pleasant'.
4. b A-F: The author felt "light after removing something distressing 'shoes'".
B-H: The victims were given relief 'aid'.
C-G: The only 'diversion' I get is by playing cards.
D-E: The sentry was 'released from the performance of duty'.
5. d A-F: The committee heard his attempt to "remove the stigma" from his name.
B-H: Water had to be purified of "foreign/superfluous" ingredients by distillation.
C-E: The opposition was "gotten rid of" after the coup.
D-G: Drugs that empty the bowels have a bad effect on the brain.
6. c The size of the pitch is the usage of measure.
The vessel is used to take out a litre of oil.
Action against trespassers was instituted in the campus.
Sheila ascertained the measurement of each item.
7. b Dinesh could not stand the discussion and he was forced to walk out.

Vidya's story is the limit, very hard to believe.

Jyoti wanted to go to the Bar.

The forces were such that he was certain to go over the edge.

8. d Hussain tried to capture the spirit of India in this painting (on the canvas).

Sorry, I could not understand what you just said.

Is there some deception (vanishing act) in this proposal?

All her friends agreed that Prakash was a person worth entrapping in the snares of romance.

9. b I decided not to do business in handmade cards.

My brother is a trader of cards.

Dinesh insisted on giving out the cards to the players.

This contract is concerned with handmade cards.

10. d Ashish asked Laxman to turn his face in a new direction.

Leena never sent a beggar away without offering anything.

The old school building has taken the form of a museum.

Now he had the opportunity to voice his protest.

CLOZE TEST

1. c Obviously is the right answer as it matches the tone of great simplifications.
2. a Numerical value in the earlier paragraph points to quantitatively as the answer.
3. d Assess alternatives that follows the blank gives the answer alternatives.
4. c The passage deals with firing employees.
5. a Resolve means to find a solution to something.
6. d The failed product would not be present had it not passed through the process.
7. b Ramesh makes a direct, blatant statement that he did not file his income tax returns. Devious means scheming, deceitful.
8. a The principal tax is already mentioned as Rs. 20000. He hasn't filed his income tax returns. Due to the delay he will also have to pay interest on the principal amount.
9. d There are no sanctions involved with the income tax. It's not possible for him to get a refund unless he files his returns. Due to the delay he will be charged a fine and not a fee.

2.18 Vocabulary

10. c To impound means to seize property (usually by force of power) and is used normally and here talking about trust fund. So attached here refers to attaching property by legal writ is the best option.
11. b Automobiles can only be seized before being auctioned off (and not smashed, dismantled or frozen!).
12. d An income tax defaulter is an offender and not a purchaser, victim or investor.
13. c The words in the previous sentence and the tone of the passage indicate that the corridors were empty.
14. a This choice is appropriate because the men were talking in low-pitched voices. Stentorian means marked by loud voice.
15. d The word 'choler' (which means anger or irritability) in the previous sentence indicates a direct relationship with temper.
16. a He couldn't have strolled the corridors because he was angry. The President would not prowl in the corridors. Also one does not storm a corridor but may storm in and out of a corridor or a room. But one can pace up and down.
10. a To say that war is a remedy for the burgeoning population problem is to speak flippantly. (b), (c) and (d) convey this light tone. Jovian relates to the planet Jupiter.
11. a Opprobrium is the state of being abused or scornfully criticized.
12. d Portend means to predict or foreshadow.
13. a Prevaricate means to speak evasively with intent to deceive.
14. c Restive means to be restless or nervous.
15. a Ostensible means what is apparent or seeming to be the situation.
16. c Resurrecting i.e. bring back to practice is the best choice. (a), (b) and (d) are negative options.
17. c Sputtering is a light popping sound of a flame which is dying out. The ideas conveyed are dim and grim so 'shining', bright and effulgent are out.
18. d Such a scene should be distressing to a sensitive traveler. Irritating and disgusting are negative options. 1 can be clearly ruled out.
19. d The one word reply conveys that it is terse. As it has no element of humour we can easily rule out – "witty".

ONE-BLANK FIB

WORD / PHRASE REPLACEMENT

1. b Misalliance refers to an alliance between people not normally looked upon as suitable for each other.
2. b 'Reflexes' implies a movement made in response to something.
3. a The art and science of good eating and drinking is called gastronomy.
4. d 'Horror' as a noun can mean an enjoyable feeling of fear from listening to a story or from watching a movie, and is thus different from 'terror', which cannot be enjoyable.
5. a 'Phalanx' means a number of people standing close together for a specific purpose.
6. c A specious argument sounds true but is actually false. 'Credible' has a positive note against the other three choices.
7. d To obviate is to make something unnecessary, this meaning is elucidated in (a), (b) and (c). 'Bolster' on the other hand strengthens the cause of driving personal cars.
8. a Easy. (b) (c) and (d) actually mean something that is no longer in use. (a) talks about prevailing practices.
9. d Parsimonious means being stingy. Choices (a), (b) and (c) are similar making choice (d) the answer.
1. c 'Backed up' a claim is the correct idiomatic usage.
2. b The correct usage is - disturbances 'blow over' (which means to fade away without serious consequences).
3. b Only 'happened to be' or 'wasn't' can grammatically fit here. 'Wasn't' does not give the sentence the appropriate meaning.
4. c One 'launches' a product.
5. d 'Unexpected success' goes best with 'fortune was made'.
6. a The correct idiomatic usage is 'smothering the flames', which means to extinguish the flames.
7. d Because there is a reference of two peoples Sam and I, there is a need to use 'Between'.
8. b 'Hinge upon' means 'depends upon'.
9. a Only 'come in' fits here, in the sense of "appear in".
10. c An act of vengeance relates to the 'beginning' of the misdeeds, and thus reopens the first chapter. Look for a suitable complement in sentences split with a semicolon. When there is a semicolon in the sentence, one has to look for a logical complement — 'closes : reopens'.
11. a The correct idiomatic usage is 'as far as' something can go. (b) and (d) sound extremely confusing as they add parameters. (c) sounds needlessly verbose.

TWO-BLANK FIB

12. a One sets out to achieve something. 'thought of' is not right as it should be followed by 'achieving'. 'thought to' does not sound as active as the author might wish it to be. 'went to' sounds similarly vague.
13. b One does 'tough talking'. 'talk tough' is a general idiomatic expression. 'has done some' should be followed by an -ing form of the verb, such as 'investigating' or 'probing'.
14. b 'Year by year' is the correct idiomatic usage here. 'annually' and 'progressively' are not the right words to use as we are just making a general observation, not dealing with statistics. The singular stress on 'each' is unwarranted in this sentence.
15. b 'Amendments' is a countable noun and so 'many' should be used as a quantifier for it. (c) and (d) tamper with the pronouncement in the sentence by using weak quantifiers.
16. a 'More crucial than ever' shows that though they were important earlier too, now they are even more important. (a) matches the verbal tense in the sentence 'more crucial than (they have) ever (been)'.
17. a 'Break down' is the correct idiomatic use here. 'barriers' are not 'crumbled' or 'dismantled'. We can 'break' a record. For an erect barrier, the appropriate verb would be 'break down'.
18. b 'Audible' sounds as opposed to 'visual' symbols, fits here. 'without making intelligible sounds' does not make sense in the sentence. 'aural' and 'vocal' are technical words that draw attention away from the crux of the sentence i.e. one need not be heard all the time to gain meaning.
19. b The farmers are protesting and want their voice to be heard. (a) and (d) do not fit into the semantic context of the sentence. The farmers, by themselves, cannot curb the prices, so (c) is not right.
20. b In terms of general rules, science as a news agency is comparable to other news agencies. 'principal' means 'chief' and this is not the meaning that the sentence is trying to convey, so (a) and (c) are wrong. 'in spirit and form' also sounds directionless, when the sentence is saying that the underlying values are the same.
21. a 'Actuated' means motivated. Leaders cannot be 'led'. One cannot categorise people 'by' desires. 'convinced' similarly sounds vague.
22. c 'Buy cheap and sell dear' is the only option that will, without any doubt, lead to a commercial success. (d) gives an unwarranted warning. (a) is not sound commerce. (b) is needlessly verbose, as compared to (c). (c) sounds like a formula, it is also the best choice after the hyphen.
1. d The first blank should have a plural. Hence either b or d is the right choice. And genes are hereditary particles, making (d) the right option.
2. c Only 'ventured' fits in the first blank properly.
3. b A scarcity of goods is usually accompanied by or causes a rise in prices. So (d) does not follow logically. (*glut* means an excessive supply of something) *Destitution* (poverty) cannot be applied to inanimate objects. So (c) is also eliminated. *Accompaniment* means something incidental or added for ornament, symmetry, etc. This does not fit the context of the sentence. So (a) is also eliminated. *Concomitant* as a noun is used to mean "a phenomenon that naturally accompanies or follows something." This makes (b) the correct option.
4. b 'Lukewarm' fits in the first blank, and in the second, we need a verb. So 'electrifies' is the best suited of all the given choices. 'boiling' and 'fascinating' cannot grammatically fit the second blank. 'almost' and 'genuinely' are unlikely to go together.
5. d Social studies, science matters of health and safety and the atmosphere of the classroom, help in formation of proper emotional responses. Hence these can be referred to as the 'important areas'. 'things' is too vague a word to fill the first blank. Emotional reactions cannot be 'inculcated'. Given 'basis' and 'formation', the second word is more appropriate to fill in the second blank.
6. d Learning is always more efficient when it is fun and less efficient when it is a drudgery (boring). Learning need not be efficient when it is fast or rapid, this may lead to loss of retention. Never can learning be more efficient when it is tedious.
7. c The rulers get too much power while those who are ruled show passive obedience. (d) makes an incomplete sentence with the second phrase. It is unlikely that a crusade is pointless. (a) does not make sense. (c) shows a proper parallel and logical structure.
8. a (a) has is the only pair of words that fits in without creating any contradictions. When it comes to arithmetic, you can count the number of copy cats (imitation). This inference does not come across in choices (b), (c) and (d).

2.20 Vocabulary

9. b Future is what the company also needs to keep in mind when selling popular contemporary art. (a) and (c) are wrong because we need not keep an eye on the present, it's already here. Remember that we have the word 'though' in the sentence and hence, the words must contrast 'future-popular (now)'.
10. d Choice (b) is ruled out since the government cannot make money in this case. Choices (a) and (c) are ruled out since they introduce 'rich' into the context. In the scenario presented in the sentence, it's obvious that (d) is the best choice since touts (middlemen who are illegal/without proper authority). This makes (d) correct.
11. a Choice (c) is ruled out as 'make out' is a rather informal usage. 'Let alone' means what will follow will be a stronger/more concrete expression than 'reconciliation'. In this case, decide is a better opinion than understand and choice (a) is correct.
12. c 'Depressing times of spiraling prices' and 'soaring crime rates' fits in best. (b) is out, because 'booming' and 'crime rates' don't go well together. 'spiralling' prices are prices that rise out of order. Crime rates cannot 'debilitate', and 'soaring' matches the depressing tone of 'spiralling'.
13. d Choice (a) is ruled out as 'style' and 'manners' are similar. Choice (c) is ruled out as nouveau riche means 'new rich'. 'Manners and Morals' is a phrase and goes well. Choice (b) is incorrect as a 'recurrent story in literature' is incorrect. A recurrent theme which means many works which are similar in that they have this theme makes sense. This makes choice (d) correct.
14. d It's choice (d). You don't write reports or stories or books for tools, but 'obituaries' — yes, as tools do get obsolete. Also 'practices' do not wither or trade or die away, but they do fade away with time.
15. c You do not add or figure two attributes, but you do combine them into one. 'Appear' again is too abrupt when you are discerning a personality, 'emerges' would be more appropriate.
16. b The sentence is drawing a correlation between her face and her understanding. Scars and make-up are irrelevant in this context and can be removed as possible options. "To diagnose if she appreciated" is incorrect, you diagnose on the basis of symptoms. This leaves us option (b) which fits in well to make a coherent sentence.
17. c Choice (a) with "weird" as an option can be removed and similarly choice (d) with "gloomy". They are both using words that are not first-priority as they are somewhat informal. Out of the other choices, "activity" is not qualified as "moving" (emotional). Choice (c) fits in the best and is the answer.
18. d Choice (a) can be easily eliminated since "being subordinate" and "boasting" of it do not go together. Choice (c) is incorrect because 'intellectuals' (individuals) being ancestors to societies (collectivity) is incorrect. Also present Indian intellectuals cannot possibly be ancestors either. Choice (b) is incorrect because "intellectual cliques" is odd especially since "cliques" is used in a somewhat negative sense. Choice (d) is correct.
19. b *conceded* and *offload* are the most appropriate pair of words to fit here. *announced* do not go with *formally*, so (c) is out. Nor does *ratified*, so (d) is out. *Acquire* does not go logically with *purchasers*, so (a) is out.
20. c If you have friends outside college, they tend to mask adjustment problems with college colleagues. *treatment* cannot be *compounded*, so (a) is out. If *signals* are *masked*, nothing is *facilitated*, so (b) is out. For similar reasons, *helped* in (d) cannot fill the second blank. *Identification* and *complicated* is thus the right pair.
21. a In the first blank the confusion could be between "different" and "distinct". However once you know that certain regions of Spain are unique, only then can you call them distinct, not before. Which is why the first blank can't be distinct. So the first blank should be different. Now between (a) and (d) the correct answer is (a) because discrete means distinct and so we are carrying forward the thought of difference between regions and then in the regions themselves.
22. a *resent* and *replacing* is the most appropriate pair of words to fit here. *welcome* cannot go with the implication in *unhappy* so (c) is out. *Resist* is too extreme to fit in a teacher's situation, so (b) is out. *are* in (d) also indicate a compulsive situation which is not evident in the sentence, so (d) is out.
23. d Negative reinforcements foster negative behavior. (a), (b) and (c) are easily ruled out as *giving*, *bestowing* or *conferring* rewards cannot possibly encourage negative behaviour. *Withholding* and *fostering* thus presents the right situation here.

24. a The first part talks about how punctuation should be. The second part gives reasons for it. If punctuation makes the reader 'least conscious' then it should be least 'obtruding'.
25. c 'stimulate' and 'control' should be on almost opposite tangents as the passage talks of why a looser fiscal policy is better than the 'control' of budget.
26. a 'leisure' and 'explore' go with 'peaceful and prosperous'. (b) is wrong because when you 'travel abroad' you don't 'ignore' the world. (c) is obviously wrong — you don't 'suffer' the world. (d) is wrong as 'temerity' means audacity.
27. d Reading this sentence tells us that the second blank has to be of a slightly higher degree but on the same theme. Only (d) fits this criterion.
28. b If men had groveled before her then her attitude would definitely be negative.
29. d The second blank cannot be filled by any other choice other than 'facing'.
30. b Again the second blank can only be filled by 'damaged'.
31. c The two blanks should have contrasting words as 'choices' and 'constraints' are also contrasting. (c) fits in.
32. c The word 'disingenuous' means insincere and is suitable in the given context (suggested by the word 'sinister'). The word 'victims' brings out the contrast with 'perpetrators' most aptly.
33. d In the first blank the word 'scrutinizers' is inappropriate as the context suggests observation and not analysis, therefore 'observers' is the right word. In the second blank 'concede' would be more appropriate than 'agree' as the sense is that of yielding ground as suggested by the expression 'forced to...'
34. b The best option is (b) (congenital, education) as the word 'environment' in the sentence is used figuratively to suggest the overall surroundings/conditions which shape a person. Option (c) seems close but is incorrect as the word 'climate' is insufficient to convey this figurative sense of environment.
35. d Going by the first blank, option (c) and (d) are close. In the second blank the context requires a word which goes along with the sense of 'minds' which are accustomed to the former or the old school of thought and hence the word 'tradition' aptly fits in here.
36. c The lines talk about the response of the media to a particular issue (the issue has not been mentioned).

The author has a good opinion about the response of the media as understood by the word 'fervor'. The elites have presented their views about the response but their opinion is disliked by the author as revealed by the words 'insult to the basic integrity and intelligence'. So, we need a negative word for the first as well as the second blank.

The word 'gimmick' and 'contrivance' are apt for the first blank. 'Gimmick' means an unusual trick or unnecessary device that is intended to attract attention or to persuade people to buy something. 'Contrivance' is (usually disapproving) something that causes things to happen in a story in a way that does not seem natural or believable; a clever trick or plan. 'Cachet' which means 'prestige' makes option (a) unfit for the blanks. 'Illusion' which means a false idea or belief, especially about somebody or about a situation is apt for the second blank. Thus, option (c) is the correct option.

'Torrid' means emotional and passionate, so 'torridity' is incorrect for the first blank. 'Pun' means the clever or humorous use of a word that has more than one meaning, or of words that have different meanings but sound the same; double-meaning. Thus, option (b) and (d) are negated.

37. d The author is speaking on a positive note about the book and mentions its goodness. The author talks about the regional disparities related to the subject that are covered with a unifying theme in the book. 'Sundry' which means various is inappropriate in the given context. 'Turnpike' which refers to a wide road, where traffic can travel fast for long distances and that drivers must pay a toll to use is inappropriate. Thus, options (b) and (c) are negated.

'Disparate' which means made up of parts or people that are very different from each other (example: a disparate group of individuals) matches with the theme of the sentence. 'Distinct' means easily or clearly heard, seen, felt, etc; clearly different or of a different kind is less apt than disparate for the first blank.

'Heuristic' means involving or serving as an aid to learning, discovery, or problem-solving by experimental and especially trial-and-error methods; *also* : of or relating to exploratory problem-solving techniques that utilize self-educating techniques to improve performance. Thus, 'heuristic' is the apt word for the second blank. Option (d) is the correct answer.

2.22 Vocabulary

38. b The question can be easily answered by following the tone of the sentence. The sentence can be completed by using words which can give the opposing meaning to the two parts of the sentence. Following this logic, options (c) and (d) can be rejected. Option (a) is incorrect as the second blank does not communicate the meaning of the sentence properly. 'Condemn' is not the apt word here as the idea that follows the second blank is not in concurrence with the sentence that follows it. The second part of the sentence requires a word with a positive connotation. Option (b) is the correct answer as it highlights that even amongst his critics, Gandhiji was respected for his conviction for his ideas.
39. a This question can be done by elimination. It is clear that the first blank will be filled up by some word similar to society or the population. In the second blank, an adjective for the word 'love' is required. Option (b) can be eliminated because 'irrevocable', which means irreversible, doesn't fit in as something that a political father-figure may demand from the people. Option (c) is also incorrect because 'unrequited' means unreturned, and going by the statement, does not logically fit in. Option (d) is incorrect because 'civil obedience' cannot be demanded from the opposition, but from the civilians. The word populace, meaning the ordinary people of a country or an area, aptly fits in the first blank. 'Unquestioning' goes perfectly with obedience, that is demanded of the people, and hence option (a) is correct.
40. b All the four options are grammatically appropriate for the first blank, but logically, only option (b) fits in. Since the sentence talks about a yearning for the glorious past, the word 'wistful', which means 'full of yearning or desire tinged with melancholy' aptly fits in the blank and makes it meaningful. The other options do not fit in the given context and hence are incorrect.
41. b Gauche means unsophisticated/socially awkward and Blandness describes the quality of being boring, plain, insipid. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
42. a Divisiveness means creating dissension or discord. Nationalist would refer to a common thread, a binding force. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.

COMMON CONFUSABLES

1. d AABBA

Cricket Council is a collective noun so it takes a singular verb. The reference is made to a group as a whole and not to an individual.

Censure implies harsh criticism.

Censor means to put a ban on something objectionable.

Credible means capable of being believed.

Credulous means tending to believe without evidence.

Discretely means distinct whereas discreetly means to carefully avoid social embarrassment or distress; tactful.

2. e ABABA

Farther is used specifically for physical distance. Further is not used in the physical context and is used to indicate something of a greater degree or extent.

Historical is something pertaining to history while historic is something significant.

Distrust means having a sense of fear anticipation of discomfort of danger whereas mistrust is believing that a particular party has a hidden agenda.

True means not false or not fictional while real means existing or occurring in the physical world.

Compliment means a remark or an act expressing respect or admiration

Complement means a person or thing that completes something

3. b BBBAB

Regretfully would refer to the subject 'I'

Sensual is more related to sense organs (bodily)

Sensuous is aesthetically appealing to the senses.

Beside oneself means overwhelmed

For example: Beside oneself with grief

Stationary means something that is at rest

Stationery means any writing material

'Over' refers to a more symbolic sense whereas 'above' confirms with the idea of crossing the physical mark.

4. c In option (a) Anita wore a *brooch* is the correct option. As broach means to mention and suggest for the first time. While *brooch* means a clasp or an ornament. In the second sentence one has to meet a *councillor* to complain about neighbourhood amenities as a *councillor* draws from the word council - which is responsible for keeping the county in order. A *counsellor* is one who helps you take an informed decision about one or more of your

concerns, therefore *councillor* is the right option here. In the third sentence *advice* has to take the noun form and not the verb form, therefore *advice* is the right option. *When Mr. Raymond advises people, he gives them advice.* *Climactic* refers to climax, while *climatic* to weather conditions, therefore climactic is the right option. *Flair* refers to a natural talent; it is commonplace to say that one has a *flair for writing*. *Flare* means to spread gradually outward, as the end of a trumpet, the bottom of a wide skirt, or the sides of a ship. Therefore, BAAAB (c) is the right option.

5. b *Currents* refer to prevailing or flowing, while *currants* are deciduous shrubs; therefore B is the right option. In the second sentence, *exceptional* means unusual or extraordinary. While, *exceptionable* means objectionable. *Assent* means to concur to or subscribe to. While *consent* means to agree, comply or yield. In the third sentence *obliged* refers to bind morally or legally, as by a promise or contract. While, *compelled* refers to being forced. Therefore, A is the correct option. *Sanguine* refers to being cheerfully optimistic, 'far too' in the sentence provides the cue to choose option A. While *genuine* refers to authenticity and is usually not used with *far too*. Therefore BBAAA (b) is the right option.
6. b *Caustic* refers to severely critical or sarcastic, while *ironic* draws from irony which refers to the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning. Therefore B is the correct option. *Cogent* refers to clear, or an incisive presentation. While *valid* refers to being sound. And, being impassionate usually does not necessitate being valid. *Averse* means having a strong feeling of opposition, or antipathy. While *adverse* refers to something being unfavourable. Therefore B is the correct option. *Coup* is a clever action or accomplishment. *A coupé* is the end compartment in a European railroad car. Therefore, A is the correct option. *Peal* refers to a ringing of a set of bells, especially a change or set of changes rung on bells. While, *peel* refers to that which is peeled from something, as a piece of the skin or rind of a fruit. Therefore, B is the right option. Therefore, BBBAB (b) is the right option.
7. a *Defusing* means to remove the fuse from a bomb, mine etc. *Diffuse* means to spread or scatter widely or disseminate. Therefore B is the right option. *Baited* means to entice, especially by trickery or strategy. While, *bated* means to lessen or diminish; abate. Therefore, A is the right option. In sentence three *hoard* refers to a supply or accumulation that

is hidden or carefully guarded for preservation. While, *horde* refers to a large group, mass or crowd. Therefore B is the correct option. In sentence four *interment* refers to burial, while *internment* refers to restrict to or confine within prescribed limits. Therefore B is the correct option. In sentence five *unsociable* refers to showing, or marked by a disinclination to friendly social relations; withdrawn and *unsocial* comes close in meaning to *unsociable* and is used more specifically when talking about predispositions or tendencies. Therefore, your answer choice should have corresponded with the options in the previous sentences treating these two words as synonyms. Therefore BABBA (a) is the correct answer.

ODD WORD OUT

1. a All others are adjectives.
2. c All others refer to something one receives.
3. d All others are synonyms.
4. b All others are kinds of governments.
5. a All others refer to individuals who have been honoured in some way.
6. a All others refer to individuals who use their skills or abilities. Authority cannot be called a skill.
7. d All others refer to 'travel'.
8. d All others relate to payments made for something.
9. d Equestrian means of or pertaining to horseback riding. Neigh is the cry of a horse. A derby is an annual horse race. Bark is the odd word out.
10. d All others are synonyms.
11. d All others are nouns, while write is a verb.
12. c All others are synonyms.
13. a All others are synonyms meaning 'to tear or cut'.
14. b All others are synonyms of control.
15. a All others mean 'to start'; cease means to stop.
16. b All others mean 'on the edge'.
17. c All others refer to something said in praise.
18. c All others refer to a feeling of hatred.
19. d All others are adjectives meaning 'skillful'.
20. c All others are adjectives for persons who do not speak much.
21. b All others are synonyms.
22. d All others refer to persons who are madly enthusiastic about something.
23. b All others have a quality of excitement in them.
24. b All others refer to a flow of a liquid.

2.24 Vocabulary

25. b All others refer to deception in some form.
26. c All others are modes of transport.
27. d All others refer to a break in a continuous action.
28. b All others except 'kin' are synonyms.
29. b All others except 'adapt' are synonyms.
30. c All others except 'bell' refer to circular shapes. Bell is an object.
31. a All others except 'computer' refer to some kind of a network.
32. d Withstand is almost the opposite of the other three words.
33. d All others except 'bridge' refer to some kind of a gap or opening.

ANALOGY

1. a Just as a road is a medium for a car, a cable is a medium for electricity.
2. d Both the pairs are synonyms with two nouns.
3. a A fleet is a part of navy, just as a chapter is a part of a book. Moreover, both a fleet and a chapter are complete entities in themselves unlike a drop, a letter or a chair.
4. d Many feathers together make a wing and many bricks together make a wall.
5. c Just as sugar goes into tea, a button goes into the buttonhole.
6. c A composer composes a symphony and an author writes a novel.
7. b Like a trunk holds a tree upright, a chassis holds a car together.
8. a An arc is a part of a circle, just as a segment is a part of a line.
9. b A cow is a part of herd and a child is a part of a family.
10. d Wool is natural and acrylic is man made. Similarly cotton is natural and terylene is man made.
11. d A doctor treats diseases and a teacher treats ignorance.
12. d Ornithology is a study of birds and botany is a study of plants.
13. a One eats food when one experiences hunger and one sleeps when one experiences weariness.
14. d A spear can be said to be a bigger kind of a dart, similarly a cannon is a bigger gun.
15. b Bricks are used to make a building, asphalt is used to make a highway.
16. d A brand is a type of product and a sports car is a type of an automobile.
17. b A gourmet is an expert on food and a connoisseur is an expert on art.
18. a North is the opposite of south and black of white.
19. d Drought and famine are synonyms as are training and skill.
20. a Nuts and bolts are used together as a phrase just as nitty-gritty are also used together.
21. b Salty is the adjective for the noun 'salt'. Bovine is the adjective for the noun 'cow'.
22. a Lack of being just is the defining characteristic of arbitrary just as lack of having order is a characteristic of chaos.
23. d A crime leads to punishment, just as a homicide leads to a penalty.
24. c Stratosphere is a layer of atmosphere, jet is a kind of an aircraft.
25. c The first word of both the pairs implies 'to cut or break up something into parts' while the second word in both means 'bringing things together'.
26. a Perjury is deliberate, willful giving of false evidence under oath i.e. lying under oath. Similarly testimony is a statement given under oath.
27. b Medieval follows prehistoric, just as future follows present.
28. d Both the pairs are pairs of synonyms.
29. c Both are pairs of antonyms.
30. d 'Alleviate' is an extended form of 'ease' and 'interrogate' is an extended form of 'question'.
31. b Both are pairs of synonyms. All four words mean 'secret'.
32. b Audience watch a drama and spectators watch a game.
33. a Just as a building can have many stories, a book can have many chapters.
34. a The first pair shows two states of matter and the second pair gives examples of those states.
35. b The first word of each pair refers to breaking up of something and the second pair refers to joining of something.
36. a Both are pairs of antonyms.
37. a Bricks put together make a building, just as words put together make a dictionary.
38. c Both are pairs of antonyms.

39. b In both the pairs, the first is interrupted or followed by the second.
40. a Using words in a wrong place is malapropism and placing something in a wrong period of time is anachronism.
41. d Anterior means front and posterior means rear.
42. c (c) is a pair of homophones. (a), (b) and (d) do not have pairs of homophones.
43. d Doggerel is a badly written verse, which is written by a poet. Pulp fiction is a badly written piece of fiction, written by a novelist. (a), (b) and (c) do not show this derogatory relationship.
44. b A premise is evidence which leads to a conclusion. An assumption does not lead to an inference. An assumption, if wrong, will weaken an inference. But a hypothesis does lead to a theory. A hypothesis is a suggested explanation for a group of facts or phenomena that is accepted as likely to be true.
45. a A barge is a kind of a vessel, and a shovel is a kind of an implement. (b), (d) and (e) do not show this item to categorise relationship.
46. d The second word in the pair is a higher degree of the first. (a), (b) and (c) do not display such a relationship.
47. d The second word belongs to the family in the first word. (a), (b) and (c) do not display such a relationship.
48. d Just as one pays rent when one takes something on a lease, one pays interest on borrowing something, pays salary on employing someone and pays a price to buy something. But one does not pay tax on governing someone.
49. d In all other pairs the first word is used to measure the second.
50. b Just as a progressive person leads to progress, the second word of the pair in all other choices except b. leads to the first word of the pair. A sympathizer 'gives', and not 'leads to' sympathy.
51. b All others pairs have words that are opposites of each other. "Amoral" means not caring about right or wrong; neither moral nor immoral.
52. d In all other pairs, the first word holds the second together. For example clips hold papers together and a ribbon holds hair together. But vegetables are put inside a bag.
53. d All others are pairs of synonyms.
54. b In all other pairs, the first word is a part of the second word.
55. c In all other pairs, the first word is an adjective referring to the second word.
56. b In all other pairs, the first word is an adjective derived from the second pair.
57. a In all other pairs, the first word refers to a fear of the second word.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. b Privilege can be used in A., B. and D.
2. c Disaster can fit in A., C. and D.
3. d Depression fits in A., B. and D.
4. b Imagination fits in A. and D.
5. a State fits in A., B. and D.

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