

Types of vocabulary questions asked in various MBA Entrance Tests

Synonyms and Antonyms

The most obvious fact is that your vocabulary has to be very good in order to do well in this area. For this, go through all the Wordlists provided to you very carefully. Make as many sentences as possible with these to get a strong grasp over the words.

About Synonyms:

The directions for these kind of questions look like:

"Each question below consists of a word printed in capitals, followed by four small lettered words or phrases. Choose the small lettered word or phrase that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word in capitals."

Your task in answering synonym questions is straightforward : You are given a word and must choose from the options that follow it, the best synonym (word similar in meaning). Often in some tests you may get a set of 5 - 10 questions directly on synonyms.

Take a look at a few examples

TURBULENT :

Turbulent means disorderly, stormy, boisterous, upheavals, confused, chaotic or unruly. Of the given options, let's say one of the words is Tumultuous. Tumultuous means riotous, noisy, confused etc. This is a perfect synonym of the word turbulent. Hence, this should be the most appropriate answer. The other options could be totally unrelated to the given word or could have antonymous meanings.

ERRONEOUS :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| (1) exact | (2) truthful | (3) flawed | (4) convincing |
| Ans.(3) | | | |

TENTATIVE :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) permanent | (2) certain | (3) faltering | (4) amiable |
| Ans.(3) | | | |

DIRECTIONS: Each question below consists of a word printed in capitals, followed by four small lettered words or phrases. Choose two small lettered words or phrases that are most nearly the same in meaning to the word in capitals.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. SHAM | (1) feign | (2) spread | (3) mellow | (4) hypocrisy |
| 2. WILE | (1) during | (2) guile | (3) entice | (4) guilt |
| 3. FIAT | (1) decree | (2) edict | (3) auto | (4) design |
| 4. SECT | (1) crowd | (2) belief | (3) faction | (4) party |
| 5. RANK | (1) bottom | (2) complete | (3) lever | (4) flagrant |

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. AVER | (1) avoid (2) | attest | (3) avow | (4) deny |
| 7. CANT | (1) jargon | (2) contradiction | (3) argot | (4) talk |
| 8. DOLE | (1) senator | (2) put | (3) distribute | (4) parcel (out) |
| 9. MIRE | (1) bog | (2) mush | (3) briar | (4) entangle |
| 10. TILT | (1) charge | (2) incline | (3) fall | (4) admire |

This was a typical exercise. In the actual test, usually single alternative questions are asked. The role vocabulary will play is obvious.

About Antonyms:

The directions for these kind of questions look like:

"Each question below consists of a word printed in capitals, followed by four small lettered words or phrases. Choose the small lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capitals."

Your task in answering antonym questions is straightforward: You are given a word and must choose from the options that follow it, the best antonym (word opposite in meaning).

Take a look at a few examples

PROTAGONIST

Protagonist means the central character, leading role or character. Of the given options, let's say one of the words is Desperado. Desperado means a villain, a scoundrel, a rogue etc. This is the direct opposite of the word Protagonist. Hence, this should be the most appropriate answer. The other options could be totally unrelated to the given word or could have synonymous meanings.

LAMPOON :

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| (1) ridicule | (2) parody | (3) convincing | (4) serene |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|

Ans.(4)

NEMESIS :

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| (1) vengeance | (3) retribution | (3) fate | (4) pleasure |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|

Ans.(4)

DIRECTIONS: Match each of the words on the left with one of those on the right that is most nearly opposite in meaning.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 11. whelp | (a) alien |
| 12. hirsute | (b) judicious |
| 13. denizen | (c) parent |
| 14. immutable | (d) to antagonise |
| 15. conciliate | (e) to purify |
| 16. asinine | (f) to welcome |
| 17. duplicity | (g) variable |
| 18. adulterate | (h) honesty |
| 19. exacerbate | (i) hairless |
| 20. spurn | (j) to mollify, appease |

Exercises given above were only indicative in nature. To develop a solid mastery over the vocabulary based questions, you'll have to go through **PT VA Atlas**. Substantial portions of the VA Atlas books will be covered in the classroom vocabulary sessions.

Analogyes

About Analogyes

The directions for these kind of questions look like :

"In the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases in capitals is followed by four small lettered pair of words or phrases. Select the small lettered pair that best expresses a relationship **SIMILAR to that expressed in the original capitalised pair.**"

Analogy questions ask you to determine the relationship between a pair of words and then recognise a similar or parallel relationship between a different pair of words. You are given one pair of words and must choose from the options another pair that is related in the same way. The relationship between the words in the original pair will always be specific and precise, as will the relationship between the words in the correct answer pair.

Analogyes come from a wide variety of fields. You need to know that musicians study in conservatories and ministers in seminaries, that panegyrics praise and elegies lament. You need to be aware of catalyst and conundrums, augers and auguries, and know in which context these words are found. You are not, however, dealing with these words in isolation; you are always dealing with them in relationship to another words.

Take a look at a few examples

First you have the two capitalised words linked by a symbol. Take a look at this example.

FRESCO : WALL

Explanation : Now the first exercise that we have to do when we start solving this question, is to establish a relationship between the given pair of words. By definition, a fresco or mural painting is painted on the wall. Thus, we can say that a fresco is directly related to the wall. One of the options given could be STAMMER : TALK. Now, stammer refers to an inarticulate talk. Thus, we can say STAMMER is related to TALK. The rest of the options would not be related in the same way as we have seen fresco related with wall and stammer related to talk. Thus, this option would be the best answer.

Remember : Always express the relationship of the first pair in a sentence to be able to answer the question quickly. The answer you seek must complement that sentence with another pair that expresses exactly the same relationship.

The order of terms in analogyes must be the same on both sides of the double colon. Positioning is critical. Move any item to another position and the analogy falls apart.

VEGETATE : ACTIVE

- (1) resist : beaten (2) mope : gloomy (3) grow : small (4) accept : question

Ans.(4)

SPECIES : ORGANISM

- (1) speciality : physician (2) origin : idea
(3) language : foreigner (4) genre : literature

Ans.(4)

Common Analogous Relationships

Analogyes fall into patterns or types that tend to repeat on tests. Being comfortable with some of the basic ones should prove helpful.

1. Antonyms

BONHOMIE : BELLICOSITY :: PASTICHE : ORIGINALITY

Bonhomie means friendliness which is opposite of bellicosity which means eagerness to fight. Similarly Pastiche which means imitation is opposite to originality. Thus we have total opposites on both sides.

2. Synonyms

PROCRASTINATE : STALL :: STRATEGEM : RUSE

Procrastinate means to stall or delay. Similarly strategem and ruse mean the same, a cunning plan. Both sides of the analogy balance, as both show synonyms.

3. Degree

ERROR : BLUNDER :: REGARD : IDOLISATION

Blunder is a bigger and important error just as idolisation is to regard or venerate excessively.

4. Person Related to Tool, Major Trait, or Skill/Interest

PAINTER : BRUSH :: MARINER : COMPASS

A painter uses a brush just as a mariner or seaman uses a compass.

DIPLOMAT : UNBIASED :: ARTIST : CREATIVE

A diplomat is expected to be unbiased just as an artist is expected to be creative.

5. Person Related to Least Desirable Characteristic or to Something Lacking

TACITURN : TALKATIVE :: MAVERICK : PREDICTABLE

Taciturn is not talkative, just as maverick is not predictable.

TRUCULENT : KINDNESS :: DIFFIDENT : BOLDNESS

A truculent (savage and pugnacious in character) person lacks kindness just as a diffident (shy and timid) person lacks boldness.

6. One of a Kind

GNU : ANTILOPE :: CRICKET : INSECT

A gnu is an African antelope and a cricket is an insect.

7. Part of a whole

TROOP : ARMY :: FORK : CUTLERY

As troop is a part of an army just as fork is a part of cutlery.

8. End Product Related to Substance

CHIP : SILICON :: CANDLE : WAX

A chip is made up of silicon just as a candle is made up of wax.

9. Cause and Effect (or Typical Result)

DOCILITY : SURRENDER :: UNREST : REBELLION

Docility or submissiveness can lead to surrender as unrest (agitation or restlessness) can result in a rebellion.

10. Noun Related to Logical Action / Purpose

GRAPNEL : GRASP :: SAW : CUT

Grapnel, a device with iron claws is used for grasping just as a saw is used for cutting.

MUSEUM : EXHIBITION :: RINK : SKATING

The purpose of a museum is exhibition of objects of historical and cultural importance. Similarly a rink is used for skating.

11. Relationships of Location/Description

BOWLING : ALLEY :: CYCLING : VELODROME

Alley is an enclosure for bowling just as a velodrome is a place with a track for cycling.

EARTH : ELLIPSOID :: DROPLETS : OVAL

The Earth's shape is described as an ellipsoid. Similarly, droplets are usually oval in shape.

12. Implied Relationships

THRUST : ROCKET : INQUISITIVENESS : SEEKER

Thrust propels a rocket upwards, just as inquisitiveness or curiosity drives a seeker.

MAPLE LEAF : CANADA :: KANGAROO : AUSTRALIA

Maple leaf is associated with Canada just as kangaroo is associated with Australia.

CHAUFFEUR : LIVERY :: SOLDIER : UNIFORM

A chauffeur typically wears livery (as a uniform), just as a soldier wears a uniform.

Eight Standard Rules

When working with analogies, remember:

1. Analyse the given pair as precisely as possible.
2. Express this relationship in a clause or sentence.
3. Choose your own idea of a good answer – your own pair of words – before looking at the answer choices.
4. Eliminate bad answer choices one by one. Cross them out on your answer sheet (If you want to, initially).
5. Keep **Negative** vs. **Positive** concepts in mind. If one or both sides of an analogy require a negative word, for instance, you can discard any answers that show positive words in that particular slot.
6. Keep **Human** vs. **Animal** vs. **Plant** vs. **Mineral** concepts in mind. Comparing a human worker to another human worker is a better analogy than comparing human to animal.
7. Be alert to **Live** vs. **Inanimate** (nonliving) distinctions. A comparison between a human and an animal is more accurate than one between a live thing and an inanimate thing. A man uses a hammer just as an otter uses a rock, for example, is a fair analogy that compares how one living thing uses a tool to the way another living thing uses a tool.
8. Use your knowledge of prefixes and roots to help decode a strange word. Negative or positive prefixes can be especially helpful.

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by four lettered pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship *SIMILAR* to that expressed in the original pair.

21. PROGRESS : REGRESS

- (1) encourage : discourage
- (3) imbibe : inhale

- (2) acquit : exonerate
- (4) extort : pressure

22. SUFFICE : SATE

- (1) prate : chatter
- (3) suggest : dictate

- (2) abstain : refrain
- (4) indict : accuse

23. REDUNDANT : USELESS

- (1) *caveat emptor* : trivial
- (3) extortion : intimidating

- (2) *in extremis* : early
- (4) *non sequitur* : vital

24. PATRIOTIC : CHAUVINISTIC ::

- (1) impudent : intolerant
- (3) incisive : trenchant

- (2) furtive : surreptitious
- (4) receptive : gullible

25. BOUQUET : FLOWERS ::
 (1) forest : trees (2) husk : corn (3) mist : rain (4) woodpile : logs
26. ROOTLESS : NOMADIC
 (1) regrettable : annihilation (2) fortunate : junction
 (3) likely : alter ego (4) conventional : orthodox
27. CRIMINAL : *PERSONA NON GRATA*
 (1) imbibor : satiated (2) judge : impartial
 (3) president : reticent (4) punster : pathetic
28. APPRECIATION : ENCOMIUM
 (1) talk : prating (2) larceny : theft
 (3) understatement : hyperbole (4) car : scooter
29. VEHICLE : PASSENGER CAR
 (1) building : construction (2) medicine : profession
 (3) barter : quid pro quo (4) tree : maple
30. SCOLD : BERATE
 (1) impose : put down (2) dictate : plead
 (3) secede : join (4) ascribe : impute

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by four lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship DISSIMILAR to that expressed in the original pair.

31. MUSKET : FIREARM
 (1) waltz : dance (2) sonata : music (3) blues : jazz (4) cannon : camera
32. THESIS : GUIDE
 (1) protege : mentor (2) novelist : publisher
 (3) intern : patients (4) artist : patron
33. PILE : BOOKS
 (1) train : wagons (2) troop : horses (3) hair : lock (4) grove : trees
34. VODOO: WITCH
 (1) ballet : ballerina (2) recital : novelist
 (3) painting : painter (4) surgery : surgeon
35. MIGRANT : SETTLED
 (1) static : dynamic (2) mendicant : rich (3) berate : praise (4) gallant : brave
36. URSINE : BEAR
 (1) leucine : lion (2) vulpine : fox (3) porcine : pig (4) lupine : wolf
37. ADONIS : MAN
 (1) duenna : woman (2) crossword : game
 (3) dumbhead : person (4) gazelle : frock
38. INN : TAVERN
 (1) butte : hill (2) esemplastic : unifying
 (3) folly : madness (4) merry: song

39. CRIMSON: RED

- (1) scarlet : red (2) auburn : golden (3) blond : yellow (4) rubescent : pink

40. ASTROLATRY : CELESTIAL BODIES

- (1) zoolatry : zoo (2) mariolatry: Virgin Mary
(3) demonolatry :demon (4) idolatry : idols

ODD-MAN-OUT

In such questions, several options are given together. These are related in some or the other way. Only one of these options has no connection with the other options of the same group. Your task is to pull out that option which is "not related" to the other members of that group.

The questions can be based on "**Vocabulary**" or "**Ideas**". In this course, you'll be exposed to a large number of questions of both the types.

Type A. Vocabulary based questions

DIRECTIONS: For the following questions, choose the option which does not belong to the group (ODD-MAN-OUT).

41. (1) dull (2) gloomy (3) omnipresent (4) boring
42. (1) archenemy (2) archrival (3) archetype (4) duplicity
43. (1) dishonour (2) laud (3) brand (4) stigmatise
44. (1) disclaim (2) intimate (3) hint (4) suggest
45. (1) allegory (2) parody (3) joke (4) lampoon
46. (1) comedy (2) protagonist (3) tragedy (4) car
47. (1) flourish (2) burgeon (3) nursery (4) sprout
48. (1) nemesis (2) pretense (3) sham (4) deception
49. (1) bonus (2) beneficial (3) benevolent (4) bond
50. (1) entice (2) lure (3) whim (4) beguile
51. (1) grand (2) majestic (3) august (4) raunchy
52. (1) mercurial (2) mutable (3) staunch (4) fickle
53. (1) bucolic (2) choleric (3) bilious (4) cantankerous
54. (1) pelf (2) moolah (3) lucre (4) tantrums

55. (1) munch (2) masticate (3) crush (4) revive

Type B. Idea based questions

DIRECTIONS: For the following questions, choose the option which does not belong to the group (ODD-MAN-OUT).

56. (1) Commendations are always welcome.
(2) A good performance deserves an applause.
(3) Panegyrics were recited for the retiring member.
(4) The boss fulminated against the staff.
57. (1) Philanthropic acts are too few today.
(2) Be good to others and enjoy life.
(3) Deception is most easily inflicted on oneself.
(4) Magnanimity and munificence are great virtues.
58. (1) The plant water sends a nasty effluvium.
(2) One can't stand the stench of rotting meat.
(3) The sanatorium had a salubrious environment.
(4) The vehicles emit pernicious smoke the whole day.
59. (1) Socialising is one major trait of his.
(2) Gregarious people are liked by all.
(3) A rebellious man can make you lose your sleep.
(4) Conviviality has its distinct advantages.
60. (1) Extramarital sex can be disastrous.
(2) Win someone's trust and then don't break.
(3) Infidelity is not necessarily a temporary phenomenon.
(4) Adultery is punishable by law.
61. (1) Each man is a hero and an oracle to somebody.
(2) No one is mediocre who has good sense and good sentiments.
(3) The will to do, the soul to dare.
(4) True valour lies in the middle, between cowardice and rashness.
62. (1) The Giraffe is a majestic animal.
(2) Asia is fast throwing off its third world mould.
(3) The Bermuda Triangle is still an unresolved enigma.
(4) Pacific Ocean is a vast blue expanse.
63. (1) Mirage occurs in the desert air. (2) P. Bhatt squints a little.
(3) Ash has blue eyes. (4) I have myopic vision.
64. (1) The drums blared the message to neighbouring villages.
(2) The courier carted the package to its destination.
(3) The pigeon brought in a letter tied to its feet.
(4) A bottle with a message was found off the coast of the port town.
65. (1) Say the grace before you eat.
(2) Congratulations on your brilliant success.
(3) Best wishes for the New Year!
(4) May God Bless the newly weds.

Miscellaneous Questions

Any type that we have not covered so far will be called "Miscellaneous Type." As you can understand, there can be a wide variety that can be asked here. Like "Idioms & Phrases", "Vocabulary based typical questions", "Clear and Concise Usage", "Replacement of underlined portions", etc.

Most Inappropriate Usage

The directions for this type of questions look like :

"For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives that is most inappropriate in the given context."

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

66. COMPASSIONATE : His aloofness seldom allowed his compassionate side to surface.
(1) humane (2) sensitive (3) caring (4) altruistic
67. SARDONIC : His words often had a bitter, sardonic edge to them; and it kept him away from the rest of the company.
(1) sarcastic (2) encomiastic (3) sneering (4) satiric
68. FLAMBOYANT : His cloths were rather flamboyant for such a serious occasion.
(1) ostentatious (2) gaudy (3) anfractuous (4) extravagant
69. VIRTUOSO : The dance critics described her dancing as a virtuoso performance of a dazzling accomplishment.
(1) dabbler (2) consummate (3) maestro (4) connoisseur
70. SCURRILOUS : As elections are close, most of the politicians resort to scurrilous remarks about their opponents.
(1) obscene (2) coarse (3) blasphemous (4) hobo
71. TEMERARIOUS : The candidate was found unsuitable for the company by the interviewers on the ground that he was extremely temerarious.
(1) rash (2) audacious (3) circumspect (4) reckless
72. POLYGLOT : Bombay is an exciting polyglot city where you can find almost anything from almost anywhere in the world.
(1) multilingual (2) linguist (3) phenologist (4) philologist
73. LIBERTINE : His wife finding him to be a libertine decided to live all alone.
(1) profligate (2) rake (3) lewd (4) abettor
74. DEPREDATION : The entire nation has suffered the depredations of war which went on for ten years.
(1) pillage (2) encroach (3) gargantuan (4) rapine
75. UMBRAGE : She can take umbrage even on a small issue, and it kept her husband on toes.
(1) subterfuge (2) chagrin (3) indignation (4) ire
76. ACRIMONIOUS : It took fifteen months of acrimonious negotiations to achieve the peace treaty.
(1) mellifluous (2) arrogant (3) acrid (4) caustic

Questions on Dictionary Definitions and Corresponding Usage

Introduced for the first time in CAT 2001, this was a twist on the original theme of asking direct vocabulary questions. Now, the examiner is interested in checking the candidate's grip on varied colours of the language.

The directions for this type of questions look like :

"For the word given on the top of each table, match the dictionary definition on the left (A, B, C, D) with their

corresponding usage on the right (E, F, G, H). Out of the four options given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usage correctly matched."

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

77. TABLE

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	a group seated at a table for a meal.	E	The children are learning their tables
B	a meeting place for formal discussions held to settle an issue or dispute	F	He boasts of the finest French table in the North.
C	food provided in a restaurant or household	G	The whole table was in a state of shock after the remark.
D	multiplication tables	H	That can be taken care of once we reach the negotiating table

1	
A	F
B	G
C	H
D	E

2	
A	H
B	F
C	G
D	E

3	
A	F
B	H
C	E
D	G

4	
A	G
B	H
C	F
D	E

78. MOON

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	Anything that are could desire	E	He promised her the moon all this while.
B	Behave or move in a listless manner	F	She knows that he'd give her the moon.
C	Something desirable but unattainable.	G	He has been mooning since the fiasco.
D	A month	H	We met many moons ago.

1	
A	F
B	G
C	E
D	H

2	
A	E
B	G
C	F
D	H

3	
A	G
B	E
C	F
D	H

4	
A	G
B	F
C	E
D	H

79. FRAME

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	An established order, plan or system	E	They framed a series of new characters for the new production.
B	Draft, devise	F	Most of are actions are within the frame of the society.
C	Fabricate	G	The professional training is framed to enhance presentation skills.
D	To fit or adjust esp. to something or for an end.	H	The legislations framed do not support fast-paced development.

1	
A	H
B	F
C	G
D	E

2	
A	G
B	E
C	H
D	F

3	
A	F
B	E
C	H
D	G

4	
A	F
B	H
C	E
D	G

80. CONSECRATE

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	devote somebody or some thing to a special (esp. religious) purpose.	E	The new church was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.
B	bring (sth) into religious use or (sb) into religious office by a special ceremony.	F	He was a gang leader who consecrated his fortune to charity.
C	to render inviolate or venerable.	G	One must consecrate his life to the service of God, to the relief of suffering.
D	to deliver up with deep solemnity, dedication or devotion	H	Prime Minister consecrated a document by the presence of the national emblem.

1	
A	E
B	G
C	H
D	F

2	
A	G
B	H
C	E
D	F

3	
A	F
B	E
C	H
D	G

4	
A	G
B	E
C	H
D	F

81. PURGE

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	to clear from a charge or doubt	E	Let us purge our sins with prayer.
B	to remove by the process of cleansing	F	They purge the barley from the bran.
C	An act of purging someone or something esp. from an organisation or party.	G	The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy.
D	Make physically pure or clean by the removal of dirt or waste.	H	Almost all higher officials owe their positions to purges that removed their predecessors.

1	
A	G
B	F
C	H
D	E

2	
A	H
B	E
C	G
D	F

3	
A	G
B	E
C	H
D	F

4	
A	H
B	F
C	G
D	E

82. INCITE

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	to move to a course of action	E	Such behaviour is likely to incite retaliation
B	induce to exist or occur	F	That teacher always incited us towards developing better communication skills.
C	to encourage, nurture an activity.	G	Gandhiji incited the people to rebel against Britishers.
D	encouraging others to initiate often questionable actions initiated with dubious intention.	H	The general, incited by the excited aide-de-camp, made a fatal error.

1	
A	F
B	E
C	G
D	H

2	
A	G
B	E
C	F
D	H

3	
A	G
B	E
C	H
D	F

4	
A	H
B	E
C	G
D	F

83. ABOUT

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	On the subject of	E	He never complained about his wife.
B	Relating to	F	The toys are lying about the house.
C	Surrounding	G	Leadership is about the ability to implement change.
D	At points throughout	H	She was elegantly dressed with a double strand of pearls about her neck.

1	
A	G
B	F
C	H
D	E

2	
A	E
B	F
C	H
D	G

3	
A	E
B	H
C	G
D	F

4	
A	G
B	E
C	H
D	F

84. ABOVE

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	Over	E	Look at the people above you in the position of power and see what type of characters they are.
B	More than	F	What he says is above my understanding.
C	Higher in grade or rank than	G	He lifted his hand above his head.
D	Beyond the reach of	H	The temperature crept up to just above 40 degrees.

1	
A	G
B	H
C	E
D	F

2	
A	G
B	E
C	H
D	F

3	
A	E
B	H
C	F
D	G

4	
A	H
B	G
C	E
D	F

85. ABSOLUTE

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	Complete	E	Hitler ruled Germany with absolute power.
B	Unconditional	F	Certain assumptions are accepted without question as absolute truths.
C	Despotic	G	It's not really suited to absolute beginners.
D	Universally valid	H	They had given an absolute assurance that it would be kept secret.

1	
A	G
B	H
C	F
D	E

2	
A	G
B	H
C	E
D	F

3	
A	H
B	G
C	E
D	F

4	
A	G
B	E
C	F
D	H

86. **ABSORB**

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A	Incorporate	E	His debts absorbed half his income.
B	Suck up	F	The country successfully absorbed its immigrants.
C	Reduce the intensity	G	Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air and moisture from the soil.
D	Consume	H	A footwear is of no use if it does not absorb the impact of the foot striking the ground.

1	
A	F
B	G
C	H
D	E

2	
A	E
B	G
C	H
D	F

3	
A	F
B	E
C	H
D	G

4	
A	F
B	E
C	G
D	H

87. **THRIFTY**

	Dictionary definitions		Usages
A	Prosperous	E	Concha was very thrifty and thought twice before purchasing anything.
B	Respectable	F	While choosing tomato seedlings, pick those that are young and thrifty.
C	Flourishing	G	This is a thrifty modern-looking town.
D	Sparing	H	The thrifty commissioner was applauded for his achievements.

1	
A	G
B	F
C	H
D	E

2	
A	E
B	G
C	F
D	H

3	
A	G
B	H
C	F
D	E

4	
A	H
B	F
C	E
D	G

88. **TRESPASS**

Dictionary definitions			Usages
A	A transgression	E	Trespassers will be prosecuted
B	An encroachment	F	We should forgive those who trespass us.
C	To violate	G	I know the extent of this trespass on your tranquility.
D	To offend	H	His errors of taste, when he trespasses, never consist in taking a subject too seriously or too lightly.

1	
A	H
B	F
C	E
D	G

2	
A	E
B	F
C	G
D	H

3	
A	F
B	G
C	E
D	H

4	
A	H
B	G
C	E
D	F

89. TOLL

Dictionary definitions			Usages
A	Charge	E	The toll of cigarettes on health is terrible.
B	Count	F	The toll of the church bell reverberated in the locality.
C	Adverse effects	G	We will pay entry toll as soon as we enter the state.
D	Sound	H	The cyclone resulted in huge death toll.

1	
A	E
B	F
C	G
D	H

2	
A	G
B	H
C	E
D	F

3	
A	E
B	H
C	G
D	F

4	
A	G
B	F
C	E
D	H

90. TENUOUS

Dictionary definitions			Usages
A	Thin	E	The tenuous legs of a Sheraton chair are elegant.
B	Slender	F	The tenuous build of the jockey relaxed the stallion.
C	Slight	G	Being under prepared, he has tenuous chance of success.
D	Slim	H	The soup was tenuous and tasteless.

1	
A	H
B	E
C	G
D	F

2	
A	E
B	H
C	F
D	G

3	
A	H
B	G
C	E
D	F

4	
A	F
B	H
C	G
D	E

Objective key

	1.(1),(4)	2.(2),(3)	3.(1),(2)	4.(3),(4)	5.(2),(4)	
	6.(2),(3)	7.(1),(3)	8.(3),(4)	9.(1),(4)	10.(1),(2)	
	11.(c)	12.(i)	13.(a)	14.(g)	15.(d)	
	16.(b)	17.(h)	18.(e)	19.(j)	20.(f)	
	21.(1)	22.(3)	23.(3)	24.(4)	25.(4)	
	26.(4)	27.(2)	28.(1)	29.(4)	30.(4)	
	31.(4)	32.(3)	33.(3)	34.(2)	35.(4)	
	36.(1)	37.(4)	38.(4)	39.(4)	40.(1)	
	41.(3)	42.(4)	43.(2)	44.(1)	45.(1)	
	46.(4)	47.(3)	48.(1)	49.(4)	50.(3)	
	51.(4)	52.(3)	53.(1)	54.(4)	55.(4)	
	56.(4)	57.(3)	58.(3)	59.(3)	60.(2)	
	61.(4)	62.(3)	63.(3)	64.(2)	65.(1)	
	66.(4)	67.(2)	68.(3)	69.(1)	70.(4)	
	71.(3)	72.(3)	73.(4)	74.(3)	75.(1)	
	76.(1)	77.(4)	78.(1)	79.(4)	80.(4)	
	81.(3)	82.(2)	83.(4)	84.(1)	85.(2)	
	86.(3)	87.(3)	88.(4)	89.(2)	90.(1)	