

UNIT - III : VERBAL ABILITY

18

CHAPTER

VOCABULARY

 TYPE - A 

Directions for questions 1 to 22 : From the given alternatives, select the one in which the pairs of words have a relationship similar to the one between the bold words.

1. **LYING** : **PERJURY** (1994)
 (a) statement : testimony (b) seeing : observing
 (c) taking : stealing (d) eating : dining
2. **PREHISTORIC** : **MEDIEVAL** (1994)
 (a) Akbar : British (b) present : future
 (c) Shakespeare : Tennyson (d) colossus : elephant
3. **LOUD** : **STENTORIAN** (1994)
 (a) mild : noisy (b) painful : prickly
 (c) adjective : descriptive (d) bright : resplendent
4. **BUILDING** : **STOREY** (1995)
 (a) book : chapter (b) sentence : adjective
 (c) tree : stem (d) elephant : tusk
5. **EASE** : **ALLEVIATE** (1995)
 (a) hint : allocate (b) revolt : repudiate
 (c) collapse : rise (d) question : interrogate
6. **SECRET** : **CLANDESTINE** (1995)
 (a) overt : furtive (b) covert : stealthy
 (c) open : closed (d) news : rumour
7. **LIMPID** : **MURKY** (1995)
 (a) dazed : clouded (b) obscure : vague
 (c) bright : gloomy (d) nebulous : dim
8. **DRAMA** : **AUDIENCE** (1995)
 (a) brawl : vagabonds (b) obscure : vague
 (c) art : critics (d) movie : actors
9. **LIQUIDITY** : **GASEOUSNESS** (1996)
 (a) serum : fume (b) humid : arid
 (c) thaw : distil (d) smoke : cloud
10. **DOUBT** : **FAITH** (1996)
 (a) atheist : religious (b) sceptic : pious
 (c) iconoclast : idol (d) apostate : state
11. **FISSION** : **FUSION** (1996)
 (a) implosion : explosion (b) separation : togetherness
 (c) intrusion : extrusion (d) enemy : friend

12.	ACTION	:	REACTION				(1996)
	(a) introvert	:	extrovert	(b) assail	:	defend	
	(c) diseased	:	treatment	(d) death	:	rebirth	
13.	DULCET	:	RAUCOUS				(1996)
	(a) sweet	:	song	(b) crazy	:	sane	
	(c) palliative	:	exacerbating	(d) theory	:	practical	
14.	MALAPROPISM	:	WORDS				(1996)
	(a) anachronism	:	time	(b) ellipsis	:	sentence	
	(c) jinjanthropism	:	apes	(d) catechism	:	religion	
15.	ANTERIOR	:	POSTERIOR				(1996)
	(a) in	:	out	(b) top	:	bottom	
	(c) head	:	tail	(d) front	:	rear	
16.	BRICK	:	BUILDING				(1996)
	(a) word	:	dictionary	(b) alphabet	:	letter	
	(c) platoon	:	soldier	(d) idiom	:	language	
17.	PEEL	:	PEAL				(1997)
	(a) coat	:	rind	(b) laugh	:	bell	
	(c) rain	:	reign	(d) brain	:	cranium	
18.	DOGGEREL	:	POET				(1997)
	(a) symphony	:	composer	(b) prediction	:	astrologer	
	(c) wine	:	vintner	(d) pulp fiction	:	novelist	
19.	PREMISE	:	CONCLUSION				(1997)
	(a) assumption	:	inference	(b) hypothesis	:	theory	
	(c) knowledge	:	ideas	(d) brand	:	marketing	
20.	BARGE	:	VESSEL				(1997)
	(a) shovel	:	instrument	(b) book	:	anthology	
	(c) rim	:	edge	(d) training	:	preparation	
21.	LOVE	:	AFFECTION				(1997)
	(a) happiness	:	joy	(b) amity	:	harmony	
	(c) enemy	:	hatred	(d) sorrow	:	misery	
22.	PARADIGM	:	PATTERN				(1997)
	(a) skeleton	:	flesh	(b) method	:	system	
	(c) plant	:	genus	(d) dinosaur	:	tyrannosaurus	

Directions for questions 23 to 27 : In each of the following questions a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs 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.

23.	XENOPHOBIA	:	FOREIGNERS				(1995)
	(a) claustrophobia	:	foreigners	(b) anglophobia	:	Englishmen	
	(c) bibliophobia	:	book	(d) hemophobia	:	blood	
24.	SAIL	:	SHIP				(1995)
	(a) propeller	:	dog	(b) radar	:	satellite	
	(c) hydrogen	:	balloon	(d) accelerator	:	car	
25.	CANINE	:	DOG				(1995)
	(a) feline	:	cat	(b) aquatic	:	parrot	
	(c) serpentine	:	cobra	(d) vulpine	:	fox	
26.	COSMIC	:	UNIVERSE				(1995)
	(a) terrestrial	:	earth	(b) lunar	:	moon	
	(c) connubial	:	youth	(d) annular	:	rumour	
27.	GERMANE	:	PERTINENT				(1995)
	(a) apt	:	appropriate	(b) quick	:	urgent	
	(c) dull	:	sluggish	(d) excited	:	serene	

✍ TYPE - B ✍

Directions for questions 1 to 21 : In the following questions, a set of four words is given. Three of the words are related in some way, the remaining word is not related to the rest. You have to pick the word which does not fit in the relation and mark that as your answer.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1. (a) quell | (b) ruffle | (c) allay | (d) pacify | (1995) |
| 2. (a) couple | (b) sever | (c) rend | (d) lacerate | (1995) |
| 3. (a) eulogy | (b) panegyric | (c) ignominy | (d) glorification | (1995) |
| 4. (a) cease | (b) launch | (c) initiate | (d) commence | (1995) |
| 5. (a) adroit | (b) adept | (c) dexterous | (d) awkward | (1995) |
| 6. (a) brink | (b) hub | (c) verge | (d) brim | (1995) |
| 7. (a) detest | (b) abhor | (c) ardour | (d) loathe | (1995) |
| 8. (a) fanatic | (b) zealot | (c) maniac | (d) rational | (1995) |
| 9. (a) sporadic | (b) frequent | (c) intermittent | (d) scarce | (1995) |
| 10. (a) taciturn | (b) reserved | (c) clamorous | (d) silent | (1995) |
| 11. (a) hiatus | (b) break | (c) pause | (d) end | (1996) |
| 12. (a) effusion | (b) intrusion | (c) percolation | (d) effluence | (1996) |
| 13. (a) duplicity | (b) guilelessness | (c) artfulness | (d) shrewdness | (1996) |
| 14. (a) impetuosity | (b) equanimity | (c) zealousness | (d) effervescence | (1996) |
| 15. (a) taxi | (b) cruise | (c) amble | (d) cab | (1996) |
| 16. (a) keen | (b) kin | (c) enthusiastic | (d) willing | (1997) |
| 17. (a) adept | (b) adapt | (c) skillful | (d) proficient | (1997) |
| 18. (a) ring | (b) round | (c) bell | (d) circle | (1997) |
| 19. (a) computer | (b) internet | (c) grid | (d) network | (1997) |
| 20. (a) suffer | (b) endure | (c) ordeal | (d) withstand | (1997) |
| 21. (a) break | (b) hiatus | (c) chasm | (d) bridge | (1997) |

✍ TYPE - C ✍

Directions for questions 1 to 10 : 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

(2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	To extend outside of or enlarge beyond-used chiefly in strictly physical relations	E.	The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds
B.	To be greater than or superior to	F.	Their accomplishments exceeded our expectation
C.	Be beyond the comprehension of	G.	He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother's gambling debts with money from the trust
D.	To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)	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

(2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	To derive by reasoning or implication	E.	We see smoke and infer fire
B.	To surmise	F.	Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it all sorts of things which neither the utterance nor the utterer implied
C.	To point out	G.	I waited all day to meet him. From this you can infer my zeal to see him.
D.	To hint	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

(2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Adequately and properly aged so as to be free of harshness	E.	He has mellowed with age
B.	Freed from the rashness of youth	F.	The tones of the old violin were mellow
C.	Of soft and loamy consistency	G.	Some wines are mellow
D.	Rich and full but free from stridency	H.	Mellow soil is found in the Gangetic plains

(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

(2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Removal or lightening of something distressing	E.	A ceremony follows the relief of a sentry after the morning shift
B.	Aid in the form of necessities for the indigent	F.	It was a relief to take off the tight shoes
C.	Diversion	G.	The only relief I get is by playing cards
D.	Release from the performance of duty	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

(2001)

Dictionary Definition		Usage	
A.	Remove a stigma from the name of	E.	The opposition was purged after the coup
B.	Make clean by removing whatever is superfluous, foreign	F.	The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy
C.	Get rid of	G.	Drugs that purge the bowels are often bad for the brain
D.	To cause evacuation of	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

6. Measure

(2002)

Dictionary definition		Usage	
A	Size or quantity found by measuring	E	A measure was instituted to prevent outsiders from entering
B	Vessel of standard capacity	F	Sheila was asked to measure each item that was delivered
C	Suitable action	G	The measure of the cricket pitch was 22 yards
D	Ascertain extent or quantity	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	A
B	B
C	C
D	D

7. Bound

(2002)

Dictionary definition		Usage	
A	Obliged, constrained	E	Dinesh felt bound to walk out when the discussion turned to kickbacks.
B	Limiting Value	F	Bullested by contradictory forces he was bound to lose his mind
C	Move in a specified direction	G	Vidya's story strains the bounds of credulity.
D	Destined or certain to be	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

(2002)

Dictionary definition		Usage	
A	Capture	E	All her friends agreed that Prasad was a good catch.
B	Grasp with senses or mind	F	The proposal sounds very good but where is the catch?
C	Deception	G	Hussain tries to catch the spirit of India in this painting
D	Thing or person worth trapping	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

(2002)

Dictionary definition		Usage	
A	Manage, attend to	E	Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards
B	Stock, sell	F	This contract deals with handmade cards
C	Give out to a number of people	G	My brother deals in cards
D	Be concerned with	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

(2002)

Dictionary definition		Usage	
A	Give new direction to	E	It was now his turn to be angry
B	Send	F	Leena never turned away a beggar
C	Change in form	G	Ashish asked Laxman to run his face to the left
D	Opportunity coming successively for each person	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

~~✍~~ TYPE - D ~~✍~~

Directions for questions 1 to 5 : 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.

- Specious :** A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth. (2001)
(a) Deceitful (b) Fallacious (c) Credible (d) Deceptive
- Obviate :** The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars. (2001)
(a) Prevent (b) Forestall (c) Preclude (d) Bolster
- Disuse :** Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete. (2001)
(a) Prevalent (b) Discarded (c) Obliterated (d) Unfashionable
- Parsimonious :** The evidence was constructed from very parsimonious scraps of information. (2001)
(a) Frugal (b) Penurious (c) Thrifty (d) Altruistic
- Facetious :** When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious. (2001)
(a) Jovian (b) Jovial (c) Jocular (d) Joking

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 closest in meaning in the given context.

- Opprobrium :** The police officer appears oblivious to the opprobrium generated by his blatantly partisan conduct. (2002)
(a) Harsh criticism (b) Acute distrust (c) Bitter enmity (d) Stark oppressiveness
- Portends :** It appears to many that the US "war on terrorism" portends trouble in the Gulf. (2002)
(a) Introduces (b) Evokes (c) Spells (d) Bodes
- Prevaricate :** When a videotape of her meeting was played back to her and she was asked to explain her presence there, she started prevaricating. (2002)
(a) Speaking evasively (b) Speaking violently (c) Lying furiously (d) Throwing a tantrum

9. **Restive** : The crowd became restive when the minister failed to appear even by 10 p.m. (2002)
 (a) Violent (b) Angry (c) Restless (d) Distressed
10. **Ostensible** : Manohar's ostensible job was to guard the building at night. (2002)
 (a) Apparent (b) Blatant (c) Ostentatious (d) Insidious

Directions for Questions 11 to 14 : Each of the following questions has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choosethemost appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

11. 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. (2005)
 (a) destroying (b) testing (c) resurrecting (d) questioning
12. 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. (2005)
 (a) shining (b) bright (c) sputtering (d) effulgent
13. 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. (2005)
 (a) amusing (b) irritating (c) disgusting (d) distressing
14. 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". (2005)
 (a) witty (b) rude (c) simple (d) terse

 **TYPE - E** 

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. (1994)
 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 _____. (1994)
 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 (1994)
 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 _____. (1994)
 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 _____. (1994)
 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

✍ TYPE - F ✍

Directions for Questions 1 to 54 : In each of the following questions, a part / two of a sentence has been left blank. You are to select from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks. In case of more than one blanks, the first word in the pair, given in the choices, should fill the first gap.

1. One dark night a Darvesh _____ passing by a dry well. (1994)
 (a) wasn't (b) happened to be (c) discovered in (d) found to
2. Nordisk have recently _____ a product called Glucometer. (1994)
 (a) started (b) commissioned (c) launched (d) begun
3. I had already published a novel and it was an unexpected success. I thought my _____. (1994)
 (a) days were up (b) chances were good (c) lady luck was happy (d) fortune was made
4. The neighbour grabbed the boy, and rolled him on the road to _____ the flames. (1994)
 (a) smother (b) kill (c) burn out (d) fizz out
5. Sam asked me to keep this secret _____. (1994)
 (a) secret (b) in myself (c) amongst us (d) between us
6. Sometimes the greatest inventions _____ an idea of startling simplicity. (1994)
 (a) stumbles upon (b) hinge upon (c) starves without (d) lacks
7. Real friends, genuinely wanting the best for the organization, _____ different garbs. (1994)
 (a) come in (b) clad in (c) dressed in (d) clothed in
8. I am an entertainer, _____, I have to keep smiling because in my heart laughter and sorrow have an affinity. (1996)
 (a) even if I have tears in me (b) even though I am depressed inside
 (c) while entertaining people (d) in the entertainment business
9. Political power is just as permanent as today's newspaper. Ten years down the line, _____, who the most powerful man in any state was today. (1996)
 (a) who cares
 (b) nobody will remember what was written in today's newspaper or
 (c) few will know, or care about
 (d) when a lot of water will have passed under the bridge, who will care
10. When we call others dogmatic, what we really object to is _____. (1996)
 (a) their giving the dog a bad name
 (b) their holding dogmas that are different from our own
 (c) the extremism that goes along with it
 (d) the subversion of whatever they actually believe in concomitantly
11. Although it has been more than 50 years since Satyajit Ray made Pather Panchali, _____ refuse to go away from the mind. (1996)
 (a) the haunting images (b) its haunting images (c) its haunted images (d) the haunt of its images
12. _____, the more they remain the same. (1996)
 (a) People all over the world change (b) The more people change
 (c) The more they are different (d) The less people change
13. The stock markets _____. The state they are in right now speaks volumes about this fact. (1996)
 (a) is the barometer of public confidence (b) are the best indicators of public sentiment
 (c) are used to trade in expensive shares (d) are not used to taking stock of all markets

14. An act of justice closes the book on a misdeed; an act of vengeance _____. (1997)
 (a) writes one of its own (b) opens new books
 (c) reopens the first chapter (d) writes an epilogue
15. This is about _____ a sociological analysis can penetrate. (1997)
 (a) as far as (b) the outer limit that
 (c) just how far into the subject (d) just the relative distance that
16. I am always the first to admit that I have not accomplished everything that I _____ achieve five years ago. (1997)
 (a) set out to (b) went to (c) thought to (d) thought of
17. This is not the first time that the management has done some _____. (1997)
 (a) tough talk (b) tough talking (c) firm talk (d) firm talking
18. In India the talent is prodigious, really, and it increases _____. (1997)
 (a) each year (b) year by year (c) annually (d) progressively
19. The present Constitution will see _____ amendments but its basic structure will survive. (1997)
 (a) much more (b) many more (c) too many more (d) quite a few more
20. Taking risks, breaking the rules, and being a maverick have always been important for companies, but, today, they are _____. (1997)
 (a) more crucial than ever (b) more crucial (c) much more crucial (d) very crucial
21. Education is central because electronic networks and software-driven technologies are beginning to _____ the economic barriers between nations. (1997)
 (a) break down (b) break (c) crumble (d) dismantle
22. Football evokes a _____ response in India compared to cricket, the almost _____ the nation. (1998)
 (a) tepid, boiling (b) lukewarm, electrifies
 (c) turbid, fascinating (d) apocryphal, genuinely fascinates
23. 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. (1998)
 (a) things, growth (b) fertile areas, basis (c) fertile fields, inculcation (d) important areas, formation
24. When children become more experienced with words as visual symbols, they find that they can gain meaning without making _____ sounds. (1998)
 (a) aural (b) audible (c) vocal (d) intelligible
25. Learning is more efficient when it is _____, less efficient when it is _____. (1998)
 (a) fast, slow (b) rapid, turtle-slow (c) tedious, like a joy ride (d) fun, drudgery
26. 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, _____. (1998)
 (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
27. Simple arithmetic tells us that there is more _____ than _____. (1998)
 (a) imitation, innovation (b) improvisation, improvement
 (c) impracticality, knowledge (d) improbability, probability
28. As a step towards protesting against the spiralling prices, the farmers have decided to stage a picket in an effort to _____. (1998)
 (a) show their virility (b) make themselves heard (c) curb the prices (d) topple the government
29. Science is a sort of news agency comparable _____ to other news agencies. (1998)
 (a) principally (b) in principle (c) in principal (d) in spirit and form
30. Most political leaders acquire their position by causing a large number of people to believe that these leaders are _____ by altruistic desires. (1998)
 (a) actuated (b) convinced (c) categorised (d) led
31. Every one will admit that swindling one's fellow beings is a necessary practice; upon it, is based really sound commercial success _____. (1998)
 (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

32. Though one eye is kept firmly on the _____, the company now also promotes _____ contemporary art. (2000)
 (a) present, experimental (b) future, popular (c) present, popular (d) market, popular
33. 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. (2000)
 (a) middlemen, rich (b) the government, poor (c) touts rich (d) touts, poor
34. 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. (2000)
 (a) reconcile, decide (b) understand, clarify (c) make out, decide (d) reconcile, understand
35. 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. (2000)
 (a) escalating, increasing (b) spiralling, booming (c) spiralling, soaring (d) ascending, debilitating
36. The manners and _____ of the nouveau riche is a recurrent _____ in the literature. (2000)
 (a) style, motif (b) morals, story (c) wealth, theme (d) morals, theme
37. But _____ are now regularly written not just for tools, but well - established practices, organisations and institutions, not all of which seem to be _____ away. (2001)
 (a) reports, withering (b) stories, trading (c) books, dying (d) obituaries, fading
38. The Darwin who _____ is most remarkable for the way in which he _____ the attributes of the world class thinker and head of the household. (2001)
 (a) comes, figures (b) arises, adds (c) emerges, combines (d) appeared, combines
39. Since her face was free of _____ there was no way to _____ if she appreciated what had happened. (2001)
 (a) make-up, realise (b) expression, ascertain (c) emotion, diagnose (d) scars, understand
40. In this context, the _____ of the British labour movement is particularly _____. (2001)
 (a) affair, weird (b) activity, moving (c) experience, significant (d) atmosphere, gloomy
41. Indian intellectuals may boast, if they are so inclined, of being _____ to the most elitist among the intellectual _____ of the world. (2001)
 (a) subordinate, traditions (b) heirs, cliques (c) ancestors, societies (d) heir, traditions
42. Companies that try to improve employees' performance by _____ rewards encourage negative kind of behavior instead of _____ a genuine interest in doing the work well. (2003C)
 (a) withholding, fostering (b) conferring, discrediting
 (c) bestowing, discouraging (d) giving, seeking
43. 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. (2003C)
 (a) are, supplanting (b) welcome, assisting (c) resist, challenging (d) resent, replacing
44. 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. (2003C)
 (a) different, competing (b) divergent, distinct (c) distinct, disparate (d) different, discrete
45. Early _____ of maladjustment to college culture is _____ by the tendency to develop friendship networks outside college which mask signals of maladjustment. (2003C)
 (a) prevention, helped (b) identification, complicated
 (c) detection, facilitated (d) treatment, compounded
46. 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. (2003C)
 (a) ratified, auction (b) announced, dispose (c) conceded, offload (d) admitted, acquire
47. This simplified _____ to the decision-making process is a must read for anyone _____ important real estate, personal, or professional decisions. (2003)
 (a) primer, maximizing (b) tract, enacting (c) introduction, under (d) guide, facing

48. Physicians may soon have _____ to help paralyzed people move their limbs by bypassing the _____ nerves that once controlled their muscles. (2003)
 (a) instruments, detrimental (b) ways, damaged
 (c) reason, involuntary (d) impediments, complex
49. The Internet is a medium where users have nearly _____ choices and _____ constraints about where to go and what to do. (2003)
 (a) unbalanced, nonexistent (b) embarrassing, no
 (c) unlimited, minimal (d) choking, shocking
50. 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 _____. (2003)
 (a) obtrudes, offends (b) enjoins, fails (c) conceals, recedes (d) effaces, counts
51. The argument that the need for a looser fiscal policy to _____ demand outweighs the need to _____ budget deficits is persuasive. (2003)
 (a) assess, minimize (b) outstrip, eliminate (c) stimulate, control (d) restrain, conceal
52. 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. (2003)
 (a) leisure, explore (b) time, ignore (b) ability, suffer (d) temerity, understand
53. Their achievement in the field of literature is described as _____; sometimes it is even called _____. (2003)
 (a) magnificent, irresponsible (b) insignificant, influential
 (c) significant, paltry (d) unimportant, trivial
54. From the time she had put her hair up, every man she had met had groveled before her and she had acquired a mental attitude toward the other sex which was a blend of _____ and _____. (2003)
 (a) admiration, tolerance (b) indifference, contempt
 (c) impertinence, temperance (d) arrogance, fidelity

Directions for Questions 55 to 58 : 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.

55. 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. (2008)
 (a) innovative; communicator (b) enchanting; leaders
 (c) disingenuous; victims (d) exigent; exploiters
 (e) tragic; sufferers
56. 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. (2008)
 (a) scrutinizers; believe (b) observers; agree
 (c) scrutinizers; suggest (d) observers; concede
 (e) students; conclude
57. 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 _____. (2008)
 (a) constitutional; weather (b) congenital; education
 (c) personal; climate (d) economic; learning
 (e) genetic; pedagogy
58. 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. (2008)
 (a) tenets; fixation (b) aspects; inhibitions
 (c) institutions; inhibitions (d) organs; tradition
 (e) departments; repulsion



Directions for questions 1 to 16 : Fill in the blanks, numbered [1], [2]up to [16], in the passages below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each blank. Be guided by the author's overall style and meaning when you choose the answers.

Von Nuemann and Morgenstern assume a decision 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 decisions 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 | (2002) |
| 2. | (a) Quantitatively | (b) Systematically | (c) Scientifically | (d) Analytically | (2002) |
| 3. | (a) Implications | (b) Disadvantages | (c) Utility | (d) Alternatives | (2002) |

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 | (2002) |
| 5. | (a) resolve | (b) thwart | (c) defeat | (d) close | (2002) |
| 6. | (a) derived | (b) engineered | (c) produced | (d) allowed | (2002) |

At that time the White House was as serene as a resort hotel out of season. The corridors were [7]. In the various offices, [8] 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 [9] was easily set off; he scowled when he [10] the corridors.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 7. | (a) striking | (b) hollow | (c) empty | (d) white | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 8. | (a) quiet | (b) faded | (c) loud | (d) stentorian | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 9. | (a) laughter | (b) curiosity | (c) humour | (d) temper | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 10. | (a) paced | (b) strolled | (c) stormed | (d) prowled | (2004 - ½ mark) |

"Between the year 1946 and the year 1955, I did not file any income tax returns." With that [11] statement, Ramesh embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. "I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [12] and [13], 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 [14]; automobiles may be [15], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [16] until the case is settled."

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. | (a) devious | (b) blunt | (c) tactful | (d) pretentious | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 12. | (a) interest | (b) taxes | (c) principal | (d) returns | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 13. | (a) sanctions | (b) refunds | (c) fees | (d) fines | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 14. | (a) closed | (b) detached | (c) attached | (d) impounded | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 15. | (a) smashed | (b) seized | (c) dismantled | (d) frozen | (2004 - ½ mark) |
| 16. | (a) purchaser | (b) victim | (c) investor | (d) offender | (2004 - ½ mark) |



Directions for Questions 1 to 16 : In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways, numbered (a) to (d). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is Incorrect or Inappropriate.

1. **SORT**

(2003C)

(a)	Let's sort these boys into four groups
(b)	They serve tea of a sort on these trains.
(c)	Farmers of all sort attended the rally.
(d)	What sort of cheese do you use in pizza?

2. **HOST**

(2003C)

(a)	A virus has infected the host computer
(b)	Ranchi will play the host to the next national film festival
(c)	Kerala's forests are host to a range of snakes
(d)	If you host the party, who will foot the bill

3. **IMPLICATION**

(2003C)

(a)	Death, by implication, is the only solution the poem offers the reader
(b)	Several members of the audience misseed the implication of the minister's promise
(c)	This letter will lead to the implication of several industrialists in the share market scam
(d)	Everyone appreciated the headmaster's implication in raising flood relief in the village

4. **DISTINCT**

(2003C)

(a)	Mars became distinct on the horizon in the month of August
(b)	The distinct strains of Ravi's violin could be heard above the general din
(c)	He is distinct about what is right and what is wrong
(d)	Ghoshbabu's is a distinct case of water rising above its own level

5. **BUNDLE**

(2003C)

(a)	He made a bundle in the share market
(b)	It was sheer luck that brought a bundle of boy scouts to where I was lying wounded
(c)	The newborn body was a bundle of joy for the family
(d)	Mobile operators are offering a bundle of additional benefits

6. **HELP**

(2003)

(a)	This syrup will help your cold
(b)	I can't help the color of of my skin
(c)	Ranjit may help himself with the beer in the fridge
(d)	Do you really expect me to help you out with cash?

7. **REASON**

(2003)

(a)	Your stand is beyond all reason
(b)	Has she given you any reason for her resignation?
(c)	There is little reason in your pompous advice
(d)	How do you deal with a friend who doesn't listen to a reason?

8. **PAPER**

(2003)

(a)	Your suggestions look great on the paper, but are absolutely impractical
(b)	Do you know how many trees are killed to make a truckload of paper?
(c)	So far I have been able to paper over the disagreements among my brothers
(d)	Dr. Malek will read a paper on criminalization of politics

9. BUSINESS

(2003)

(a)	I want to do an MBA before going into business
(b)	My wife runs profitable business in this suburb
(c)	If we advertise we will get twice as much business as we have now
(d)	How you spend your money is as much my business as yours

10. SERVICE

(2003)

(a)	Customers have to service themselves at this canteen
(b)	It's a service lift; don't get into it.
(c)	I'm not making enough even to service the loan
(d)	Jyoti's husband has been on active service for three months

11. BOLT

(2004)

(a)	The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.
(b)	As he could not move, he made a bolt for the gate.
(c)	Could you please bolt the door?
(d)	The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.

12. PASSING

(2004)

(a)	She did not have passing marks in mathematics.
(b)	The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road.
(c)	At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel.
(d)	A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victim to the hospital.

13. FALLOUT

(2004)

(a)	Nagasaki suffered from the fallout of nuclear radiation.
(b)	People believed that the political fallout of the scandal would be insignificant.
(c)	Who can predict the environmental fallout of the WTO agreements?
(d)	The headmaster could not understand the fallout of several of his good students at the public examination.

14. FOR

(2005)

(a)	He has a great eye for detail.
(b)	We are waiting for the day.
(c)	I can't bear for her to be angry.
(d)	It couldn't be done for ever.

15. HAND

(2005)

(a)	I have my hand full, I cannot do it today.
(b)	The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand.
(c)	The situation is getting out of hand here!
(d)	When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand.

16. NEAR

(2005)

(a)	I got there just after you left – a near miss!
(b)	She and her near friend left early.
(c)	The war led to a near doubling of oil prices.
(d)	They came near to tear seeing the plight of the victims.

Directions for Questions 17 to 20 : In each of the questions, a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

17. RUN

(2008)

(a)	I must run fast to catch up with him.
(b)	Our team scored a goal against the run of play.
(c)	You can't run over him like that.
(d)	The newly released book is enjoying a popular run.
(e)	This film is a run-of-the-mill production.

18. ROUND

(2008)

(a)	The police fired a round of tear gas shells.
(b)	The shop is located round the comer.
(c)	We took a ride on the merry-go-round.
(d)	The doctor is on a hospital round.
(e)	I shall proceed further only after you come round to admitting it.

19. BUCKLE

(2008)

(a)	After the long hike our knees were beginning to buckle.
(b)	The horse suddenly broke into a buckle.
(c)	The accused did not buckle under police interrogation.
(d)	Sometimes, an earthquake can make a bridge buckle.
(e)	People should learn to buckle up as soon as they get into a car.

20. FILE

(2008)

(a)	You will find the paper in the file under C.
(b)	I need to file an insurance claim.
(c)	The cadets were marching in a single file.
(d)	File your nails before you apply nail polish.
(e)	When the parade was on, a soldier broke the file.

 **TYPE - I** 

Directions for Questions 1 to 4 : 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.

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.

(2007)

- (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. (2007)
- (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 age 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. (2007)
- (a) BAABA (b) BBBAB (c) AAABA
 (d) BBAAB (e) BABAB
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. (2008)
- (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)**. (2008)
- (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. (2008)
- (a) BBABA (b) BBBAB (c) BAABB
 (d) ABBAA (e) BBBBA
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)/internment(B)** came to an end with his early release.
 The hockey team could not deal with his **unsociable (A)/unsocial(B)** tendencies. (2008)
- (a) BABBA (b) BBABB (c) BABAA
 (d) ABBAB (e) AABBA

ANSWERS WITH SOLUTIONS

TYPE - A

1. (a) Perjury means to swear falsely under oath. The relationship between the two words therefore is of degree. Similarly testimony means a statement under oath. While other pairs either differ in meaning or manner.
2. (b) The relation between the two words is that of chronology, prehistory came before medieval times just as present comes before future. Even though Akbar came before British and Shakespeare before Tennyson these are people, while the given pair of words are divisions of time.
3. (d) The relation between the pair is that of degree. Stentorian means very loud just as resplendent means very bright. Other pair do not have a relationship of degree.
4. (a) The relation between the two words is that of component and whole, like a building is made of many storeys, a book is made of many chapters, a sentence is not made of many adjectives, it also has other different components, same for tree-stem and elephant-tusk pairs.
5. (d) The relation between the two words is that of degree. Alleviate means the same as ease but higher in degree, just as interrogate is higher in degree to question. Repudiate means to reject or disown and allocate means to assign. No other pair has a similar relationship.
6. (b) The relation between the two words is synonyms. Secret and Clandestine are synonyms just as covert and stealthy are synonyms, furtive means stealthy, overt means obvious.
7. (c) Relation between the words is of antonym. Limpid means clear and murky means dark, unclear. Dazed means stunned or bewildered, clouded means unclear or confused. Obscure means indirect, indistinct and vague means not clear, nebulous means indistinct. Gloomy and bright are also antonyms.
8. (c) Drama is done for audience and the two are intrinsically connected just as Art is for the gaze of the critic. Brawl is a fight.
9. (a) The given words are two different states of matter — Liquid and gas. Serum and fume also are in different states of matter like liquid and gas. Arid means dry and humid means moist.
10. (b) Relation between the two words is of antonyms. Sceptic is a person with doubt and pious is the person with faith. Atheist is a person who does not believe in god, hence there is no doubt. Iconoclast is a person who attacks cherished belief.
11. (b) Fission means breaking while fusion is combining. Separation and togetherness also have the same relation with each other. Intrusion means to come uninvited and extrusion is to squeeze out.
12. (b) Reaction is in response to an action just as a defence is in response to an attack. All other pairs have a different relationship.
13. (b) Dulcet means sounding sweet, raucous means loud and harsh, the two words are thus antonyms. Palliative means to excuse and exacerbate means to irritate or make worse, crazy and sane are antonyms.
14. (a) Malapropism means comical confusion of words, similarly anachronism is related to time, ellipsis is a kind of punctuation. Catechism is a series of questions.
15. (d) Posterior means the rear and anterior means the front.
16. (a) Relation is of component to whole. Words together constitute a dictionary. Letter also constitute an alphabet just as soldiers form a platoon, but in these pairs the relation is reverse whole : component.
17. (c) The given pair are homophones, i.e., they have the same sound, same as rain & reign.
18. (d) Doggerel is written by a poet just as symphony is made by a composer but Doggerel is a bad poem just as pulp fiction is bad writing by a novelist.
19. (a) A conclusion is drawn from a premise, similarly an inference can be drawn from an assumption. Hypothesis is also an assumption but a theory is a usually drawn from proofs.
20. (a) A barge is a kind of vessel. A similar relation is between shovel and instrument. A book can be an anthology (a collection of works) but it is not necessarily so.
21. (d) The relation in the given pair of words is that of degree. Affection is higher degree of love. Just as misery is a higher degree for sorrow. Joy and happiness are simply synonyms.
22. (b) Paradigm is an example or a model for something. So a pattern can be a type of paradigm. Method and system have a similar relation to each other just as there can be various methods of a particular process, and a system of doing it. None of the other pairs have a similar relation.
23. (a) Xenophobia is fear for foreigners, anglophobia is fear of Englishmen, bibliophobia is fear of book and hemophobia is fear of blood but claustrophobia is fear of closed spaces and thus this does not have the same relation as in given pair.
24. (a) Sail helps a ship move. Same is the relation between all the pair except propeller and dog.
25. (b) Dog belongs to category of Canine mammals. Parrot does not belong to the aquatic category (water inhabiting animals).
26. (c) Cosmic is related to universe; cosmic means “of the universal”, just as terrestrial means “of the land”. Connubial means of the marriage and not youth. Thus this pair has a relation different from the given one.
27. (d) Germane and pertinent are synonyms as are all pairs except excited and serene which are antonyms.

TYPE - B

1. (b) Ruffle means to disarrange, while quell, allay and pacify all mean to harmonise, suppress or bring to peace.
2. (a) Couple means to bring two things together. Other terms suggest a separation or cutting away.

3. (c) Ignominy is to cause disgrace, eulogy, panegyric and glorification means to praise excessively.
4. (a) Cease means to stop; commence, initiate, launch all mean to start. So cease is odd one among these.
5. (d) Adroit, adept and dexterous are synonyms and means skillful.
6. (b) Brink, verge and brim are synonyms and mean edge while hub means in between.
7. (c) Detest, abhor and loathe mean to hate while ardour means love, affection.
8. (d) Rational is person with balance of mind while a maniac, fanatic and zealot have irrational and imbalanced surge of emotion.
9. (d) Scarce means little, while the other words means unstopped, quick, spontaneous.
10. (c) Clamorous means noisy; taciturn, reserved means to talk little.
11. (d) Hiatus, break, pause mean a temporary break but not an end.
12. (a) Effusion is a state of giving out or emanating while intrusion, percolation and effluence means seeping in.
13. (b) Guilelessness means being without vile or not being sly or shrewd; shrewdness, duplicity and artfulness all mean sly behaviour.
14. (b) Equanimity means calmness or composed behaviour zealotness, effervescence, impetuosity all refer to states of excited emotion.
15. (c) Amble is a way of walking, other words are means of transport, propelled by external sources.
16. (b) Kin means a relative, other words mean eager to do.
17. (b) Adapt means to adjust, other words are synonymous.
18. (c) bell is a musical instrument; which is hollow. Round, ring and circle are two dimensional shapes.
19. (a) Computer is an instrument, internet, grid and network are only different kinds of networks.
20. (c) Ordeal means a difficult punishment, other words are synonymous verbs which mean to suffer or bear.
21. (d) Bridge joins while hiatus, chasm refer to a break
4. (b) Removal of the tight shoes brought immediate relief, relief or help was necessary for the victims of disaster, playing cards help to diversify the mood, the sentry felt relieved after his shift.
5. (d) He wanted to remove the offence of heresy (going against orthodoxy); water was cleaned of all impurities; the coup removed the opposition medicines for the bowel may affect the brain.
6. (c) The size of the length of the cricket pitch was of 22 yards. The cup is also a standard measurement cup, action to prevent (someone/something), Sheila found out about the quantity of each item that was delivered.
7. (d) Dinesh's obligation made him walk out; the story narrated by Vidya is beyond the limits of belief; Milton held no appeal for Jyoti as she wanted to take up law.
8. (d) In his drawing, Hussain has tried to capture the spirit of India, couldn't understand what was being said, the nice sounding proposal had to have hidden traps. Prasad was a good (talented) person, worth trapping.
9. (b) I decided not to manage or attend to handmade cards. My brother sells cards, Dinesh insisted on giving cards to a number of people. This deal is concerned with cards.
10. (d) Ashish asked Laxman to change the direction of his face, Leena never sends away a beggar, the form of the old school building has changed into a museum. He got the opportunity to be angry.

TYPE - D**TYPE - C**

1. (a) Since option (a) mentions that this use is strictly in physical relations then the possible usage can only be H. C gives the meaning as beyond comprehension and E gives usage as beyond finite mind, which means comprehension.
2. (d) The result of fire is derived by implication on seeing the smoke, surmise means to guess, so there need not be any real connection between the statement and conclusions drawn. The girls not taking part in the debate hints at her lack of interest.
3. (c) Ageing frees of harshness in the first meaning, just as old wines become smooth and softer. Second meaning concerns a person and not a thing, thus usage E fits with this meaning. Soft and loamy consistency can refer to soil not to a violin.
1. (c) Credible is something that is convincing and is to be believed.
2. (d) To Bolster means to provide support. While usage suggests a meaning 'to prevent'.
3. (a) Prevalent means in widespread use in a particular area at a particular time.
4. (d) Altruistic means generous and selfless concern for others, but parsimonious is something in little amount.
5. (a) Jovian means to be like the Roman God Jupiter.
6. (a) Harsh criticism means the same as opprobrium or scorn.
7. (d) Portends means a sign or warning and Bodes means to bring about some outcome.
8. (a) Prevaricate means to act or speak evasively.
9. (c) Restive means unable to keep still, same as restless.
10. (a) Ostensible means anything that is apparently true.
11. (c) In the last sentence, crupping new gloss' shows that the word, 'crupping has been used to favour Paley's argument, as with a gloss' means making it look more attractive than it actually is. So destroying, testing and questioning are negative words in the context of the passage.
12. (c) In the opening line of the first sentence, the tone (i.e., negative) of blunk oil limps is similar to lamp fodder (useless). So it can not mean shining, bright or effulgent (shining) and the correct option is sputtering (burning or working in an uneven way).

13. (d) Seeing the wretched condition of the state no one can be amused (happy). Among irritated (annoyed), disgusting (sickening, distasteful) and distressing (disturbing, painful, traumatic) the last one seems to be most appropriate in the given context.
14. (d) The context here is diplomatic, so simple is ruled out as a simple statement or remark can not be diplomatic similarly a rude remark can not be diplomatic as it is straightforward and tactless. Witty is also ruled out as a witty remark must contain an element of humour. So the correct option is 'terse', which means to the point, laconic. Moreover use of 'most' is also an important indicator.

TYPE-E

1. (b) Privilege is the only word that can fit in 3 sentences, A, B & D. Right fits into B & D but not in other 2, advantage fits only in C, concession fits in none.
2. (c) Disaster fits in A, C, D. Accident fits only in B, tragedy in A & C and calamity in C.
3. (d) Depression fits in A, B and D while lonely only fits in C. Dejection can fit in A and D, trouble does not fit in any of the blanks.
4. (b) Imagination fits in A and D, hallucination fits in B and misunderstanding fits in C.
5. (a) The word state fits in A, B & D even though in different usage, government may fit in D and condition fits in C.

TYPE-F

1. (b) Discovered or found should be preceded by an auxiliary verb like was, wasn't cannot be an apt word.
2. (c) A product is launched not commissioned or even started.
3. (d) Fortune was made means he was settled as a success. Days were up suggests an ending, chances are talked of before the result. Lady luck cannot fit as mentioned here.
4. (a) Flames can only be smothered to be put out, so the answer is (a).
5. (d) The answer is between us (d), as the secret was between Sam and the Speaker. Amongst is used for more than two people.
6. (b) The answer is (b), as the sentence is based on the fact that success depends upon (hinge upon) a simple idea. The other three choices suggest a negative relationship between invention and simplicity.
7. (a) Although garb means cloth and thus option b, c & d will appear as probable answer. In this sentence the use of garb goes well with 'come'. Real friends come in different clothes (forms, appearances etc.)
8. (b) Since the speaker talks both of laughter and sorrow, and uses 'have to keep smiling' instead of 'I keep smiling' there must be mention of sorrow in the first part of the sentence.
9. (c) As political power in transient, i.e. lasting for a short time thus few people will know or care about people currently in power ten years hence.
10. (b) Dogma means a set of principle, dogmatic usually refers to being strict about one's own belief and not very accepting of different voices.

11. (b) 'its' refer to the film, the images are 'haunting' and not 'haunted'.
12. (b) The sentence builds a sense of paradox, suggesting that with change similarities also increase and not the other way round.
13. (b) The stock market reflects public sentiments.
14. (c) An act of justice puts an end to a misdeed thus closing the chapter but an act of vengeance can trigger another cycle of violence and misdeed so going back to the first chapter.
15. (a) If 'just' is to be used in the sentence it should be before 'about'. 'As far as' is the only grammatically correct option.
16. (a) 'Set out to' means set the goal of, thought of should have been followed by 'achieving' not 'achieve'.
17. (b) 'tough talking' is an expression usually used to suggest strict attitude of a management towards employees.
18. (b) 'Year by year' fits better than all other choices with 'prodigious' talent. Annually implies once in a year. Progressively is used for individual talent.
19. (b) The amendments would be many more, keeping the basic structure of the constitution the same. 'Much' is used with uncountable noun and amendments are countable, too many more and quite a few more are wrong grammatical usages.
20. (a) Taking risks, breaking the rules and being a maverick are 'more crucial than ever'.
21. (a) The economic barrier will break down. Crumble is not used with barrier.
22. (b) The response to football is lukewarm, while to cricket is electrifying. Lukewarm means mild or mellow.
23. (d) Social studies, science, matters of health and safety are all fields which will aid in the formation of emotional reactions.
24. (b) Audible sounds are those which can be heard.
25. (d) Efficient learning is fun whereas dull work or drudgery makes learning less efficient.
26. (c) Rulers are corrupted by power whereas subjects are corrupted by passive obedience.
27. (a) Innovations are much rare whereas imitations are much more common. Arithmetic deals with operation on numbers where some numbers are operated on for different results but there is rarely an innovation.
28. (b) The farmers want their protests against the spiralling prices, to be heard and that is the purpose of the staging of a picket. Other options are not suitable.
29. (b) As a news agency science is comparable in principle to other news agencies. Both share the principle of reaching and exposing the truth.
30. (a) Political leaders make a large number of people believe that they are actuated (motivated) by the desire to do good.
31. (c) Commercial success is based upon buying cheap and selling dear. This also entails swindling, that is, cheating. Only through sly moves and fooling others can you sell a cheap product at a high cost.

32. (b) Since the company in the present promotes popular contemporary (of the present time) art it also keeps an eye on the future.
33. (d) The touts persuade the people to sell illegally thereby making a profit, not caring about either the poor or the trees.
34. (a) North and South Korea were divided after IIInd World War thus it will take them sometime to reconcile (restore relations) when South Koreans cannot even decide what to do of the North Koreans.
35. (c) Prices are usually called as 'spiralling up' when they go up. 'soaring crime rates' is proper expression. Soaring means increasing rapidly.
36. (d) The nouveau riche (newly rich) have loose morals which is used as a popular theme in literature.
37. (a) Reports seems the only fitting word to go with tools, organisation, practice etc. For option (b) trading does not fit in meaningfully, obituaries are written for people on their death.
38. (b) The second blank can only be fitted with 'combines' since there are two attributes following it, since the second blank is filled with a word in present tense. The sentence will maintain the verb-tense agreement so the first blank will have 'emerges'.
39. (b) If one's face is free of expression it could not be ascertained (made out) if one had appreciated or not what had happened.
40. (c) The pairs (a) & (b) do not seem appropriate while (d) can fit in grammatically but is not as apt in the meaning as (c).
41. (d) Indian intellectuals may boast of being heirs to the most intellectual traditions of the world.
42. (a) Withholding rewards will encourage negative behaviour instead of fostering (bringing about) genuine interest.
43. (a) Expert professionals are having to train, and students supplant (replace) teachers.
44. (a) The first blank can be only fit in with 'different'. Though 'divergent' also appears correct, 'distinct' will not fit in the second blank.
45. (c) Maladjustment to college culture can be detected early by the tendency to develop friendship network outside college.
46. (c) One concedes defeat. In this case M & S conceded defeat in attempt to offload kings.
47. (d) The pair of words guide and facing fit right in, rest do not make sense.
48. (b) Soon there will be ways to help paralysed people, by bypassing the damaged nerves.
49. (c) Internet gives us unlimited choices and the minimum of constraints.
50. (a) Obtrude means forcing on someone, thus, when punctuation obtrudes it is because it offends.
51. (c) The need of looser fiscal policy to stimulate demand is greater than the need to control budget deficit.
52. (a) Being, peaceful and prosperous the Athenians had leisure to sit at home and the time to explore the world.
53. (d) However their literature never amounted to much and therefore their achievement was unimportant and trivial. The sentence is such that the two words that fill the blanks should differ in degree but have almost the same meaning.
54. (b) Since every man she met groveled before her, she became indifferent and held them in contempt.
55. (c) The situation due to the genocides is sinister, which means threatening. So the other word which will fill the first blank has to complement sinister. Thus the options which may fit in can be disingenuous (which means lacking in frankness, candor, or sincerity) or tragic. The other three words are positive words. In the last part of the sentence, 'to and perpetrators alike' the contrast between the blank word and perpetrators (to commit: to perpetrate a crime) is quite clear. So the correct option is victims, which is antonym to perpetrators.
56. (d) Students would be a very casual option for the first blank. So we have to choose among scrutinizers and observers. However, the second part of the sentence describes how the ancient astronomers were forced to change their opinion in the face of contradictory evidence. When someone is compelled to accept defeat, 'concede' is the best word that can be used.
57. (b) There is a clear-cut contrast in the sentence which is clear from the presence of the phrases 'on the one hand' and 'on the other hand'. The word in the first blank has to be connected with something that is present at the time of birth - thus 'congenital'. However, the "effect of the environment" qualifies 'education'.
58. (d) The earlier kind of world in the second part of the sentence signals the use of tradition in the second blank.

TYPE - G

1. (d) According to the options 'apparently' is the only choice as the others do not fit in to make the sentence clear.
2. (d) All the options seem to fit in over here however taken in the context the best choice is analytically.
3. (d) Taking the whole paragraph in context, alternatives is the most obvious choice.
4. (c) Firing comes across as the best option as it is the subject of discussion.
5. (a) An argument is always resolved, the other options do not make sense.
6. (d) None of the options except for allowed fit in over here.
7. (c) The answer is (c). As the first line of the passage says that the White House was 'serene', empty is the only suitable adjective for the corridors.
8. (a) The atmosphere as mentioned in the passage as silent, so quiet is the right word. Stentorian is used for people with loud voices.
9. (d) The correct answer is 'temper'. As the immediate effect results in his scowling, which means frowning, so, laughter, curiosity and humor are not suited.

10. (a) Pace is used to refer to a continuous up and down movement. Prowled has associations with a predator looking for prey is too strong a word, given the context. Similarly stormed is a very strong word and strolled means to walk leisurely and with no apparent aim and therefore out of context.
11. (b) Ramesh is too blunt (straightforward) in his statement. Hence 'blunt' is the correct option.

For Qs.12-13.

As Rs.20000/- became Rs.60000/-, the only possibility is of interest and fines - interest on the unpaid tax and fine for not paying on time.

12. (a) 13. (d)
14. (c) Attach is to take temporary possession of as a security. Impound means "to take legal possession of", which is most often used for objects rather than funds.
15. (b) Seize also means to take possession of, which is the correct answer in the given context as the passage implies confiscation of property.
16. (d) Offender is the correct choice as he has committed an offence by not paying taxes.

TYPE - H

1. (c) In (c) sort has been used in incorrect manner, as it refers to sorts of farmers i.e. types. In (a), (b) and (d) the word sort has been used in the correct way.
2. (c) Option (c) is the correct choice, as here 'host' refers to home which is not suitable here. (a), (b) and (d) used the word host correctly.
3. (d) Implication means a likely consequence, in this case (d) is eliminated as the word implication in this sentence does not make sense.
4. (c) The sentence (c) uses distinct in an incorrect manner, thus it is to be eliminated whereas (a), (b) and (d) use the word in the right sense.
5. (b) As a collective noun the phrase "bundle of boy scouts" is incorrect. Thus (b) has to be the answer.
6. (c) Sentence (c) is to be rejected as Ranjit may help himself "to" the beer in the fridge rather than help himself "with".
7. (d) is the incorrect sentence as "a" has been used with reason, which is inappropriate.
8. (a) "The paper" in sentence (a) has been incorrectly used as the word "the" refers to something in particular. Thus, (a) is the choice.
9. (b) is the incorrect sentence and has to be eliminated as it has to be "a" profitable business.
10. (a) The words 'serve themselves' should be used.
11. (b) The word has been correctly used in (a), (c) and (d) with meanings, a roll of fabric, fasten or lock and a sudden escape, respectively. In (b) the usage of 'bolt' would mean run, sprint etc, which is contradictory to the 1st part (As he could not move).
12. (a) In (a), the use of the word 'passing marks' is wrong, it should have been 'pass marks'. Other follow with the meaning of the word passing - transient, fleeting, brief, advance, etc.

13. (d) In options (a), (b) & (c), the use of the word 'fallout' is acceptable with its meaning but in (d) it does not make any sense - 'failure' would be a better word.
14. (c) This sentence is incorrect as 'Bear for her' do not make any sense. The correct sentence is : I can't bear her to be angry.
15. (a) The correct sentence is :
I have my hands full, I cannot do it today
16. (b) 'near friend' is not appropriate and must be replaced with close friend.
17. (c) The sentence (c) has the wrong usage of 'run over'. Run over means (a) to overflow; as, a cup runs over, or the liquor runs over, (b) to go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily; as, We'll run over that song again, (c) to ride or drive over; as, to run over a child, (d) to go beyond; exceed; as, His speech ran over the time limit.
18. (d) The sentence (c) has the wrong usage of 'round'. The doctor is never on round, he is on rounds. Here rounds is a Noun. 'A round of tear gas shells' means a sequence of gun shots. 'Merry-go-round' and 'round the corner' are very common usages of 'round'. 'Come round' means (a) to recover consciousness; revive, (b) to change one's opinion, decision, etc., esp. to agree with another's, (c) to visit: Come around more often, (d) to cease being angry, hurt, etc.
19. (b) Sentence (e) is correct as 'buckle up' means to fasten one's belt, seat belt, or buckles: She won't start the car until we've all buckled up. Sentence (c) is correct as 'buckle' means to yield, surrender, or give way to another (often followed by under): She refused to take the medicine, but buckled under when the doctor told her to. Sentence (a) is correct as 'buckle' also means to bend, warp, or cause to give way suddenly, as with heat or pressure. Similarly sentence (c) is correct. Thus sentence (b) is wrong as the correct sentence is 'The horse suddenly broke into a buckle'.
20. (e) Sentence (a) is correct as 'file' here refers to a folder, cabinet, or other container in which papers, letters, etc., are arranged in convenient order for storage or reference. Sentence (b) is correct as 'file' here refers to 'to make application', to file an insurance claim. Sentence (c) is correct as 'file' here refers to 'to march in a file or line, one after another, as soldiers'. Sentence (d) is correct as 'file' here refers to 'to reduce, smooth, or remove with or as if with a file'. Sentence (e) is wrong as 'A soldier broke the file' is the wrong usage and should be replaced by 'A soldier broke the rank'.

TYPE - I

1. (d) 'Cricket Council' is a collective noun and will take the singular form of the verb i.e., was and is. The critics will censure or criticize the new movie not censor or edit. Explanation can be credible or believable not credulous or gullible. She coughed discreetly (which means careful or circumspect manner of doing things) not discretely (which means distinctly and separately). Hence, correct answer is option (d).

2. (b) 'Further' means degree or extent of something whereas 'farther' is related to distance in space or time. So further is appropriate word in this sentence. An event can be historic or historical. 'Historic' means important, significant and 'historical' means ancient, past. But here historic is appropriate usage of word. 'Distrust' is a feeling of suspicion and 'mistrust' is lack of trust but in this sentence mistrust is correct.
The film is based on true story (connected with facts) not real (actually existing). One suspects that a compliment (a remark that expresses praise or admire) not complement (additional or supplement) was backhanded. So correct answer is option (b).
3. (b) Regretfully is a way of showing disappointment and Regrettably is someone is sorry about and wish had not happened. So one can decline invitation regretfully not regrettably. I am drawn to poetic, sensuous (giving pleasure to senses) not sensual (physically passionate) quality of her paintings.
He was beside himself (means unable to control himself) not besides (in addition to or apart from) the rage.
Stationary is correct word because a truck can be stationary or not moving and not stationery or writing material.
Water rises above the danger mark not over. 'Above' denotes the higher place or position whereas over denotes the physical location. So correct answer is option (b).
4. (c) Sentence 1 - Brooch (A) is a clasp or ornament having a pin at the back for passing through the clothing and a catch for securing the point of the pin, whereas Broach (B) means to mention or suggest for the first time. In the context of the sentence, Brooch is the right choice.
Sentence 2 - Councillor (A) a member of a council, whereas a counsellor is a person who counsels; adviser.
In the context of the sentence, Councillor (B) is the right choice.
Sentence 3 - Advice (A) is the right choice as it is the Noun form, whereas Advise (B) is the verb form (used as, advise me). In the context of the sentence, Advice is the right choice.
Sentence 4 - Climactic (A) means pertaining to or coming to a climax and hence is the right choice.
Sentence 5 - Flair (A) means a natural talent, aptitude, or ability whereas, Flare (B) means to spread gradually outward, as the end of a trumpet, the bottom of a wide skirt, or the sides of a ship. In the context of the sentence, Flare is the right choice.
Thus the correct option is BAAAB
5. (b) Sentence 1 - Currants (B) are the fruits used for jams, jellies, desserts, or beverages, whereas Currents (A) means the movement of water in seas or rivers.
In the context of the sentence, Currants is the right choice.
Sentence 2 - Exceptional (A) is something good, whereas Exceptionable (B) is liable to exception or objection; objectionable. In the context of the sentence, Exceptionable (B) is the right choice.
- Sentence 3 - Consent (A) is the right choice as it means to permit, approve, or agree; comply or yield, whereas Assent (B) means to agree or concur; subscribe to something.
Sentence 4 - Obligated (A) means, to require or constrain, as by law, command, conscience, or force of necessity, whereas Compelled (B) means to force or drive, esp. to a course of action. In the context of the sentence, Obligated (A) is the right choice.
Sentence 5 - Sanguine (A) is cheerfully optimistic, hopeful, or confident whereas, genuine (B) means exactly what something appears to be. In the context of the sentence, Sanguine (A) is the right choice.
Thus the correct option is BBAAA.
6. (b) Sentence 1 - Ironic (A) means poignantly contrary to what was expected or intended, whereas Caustic (B) means severely critical or sarcastic.
In the context of the sentence, Caustic (B) is the right choice.
Sentence 2 - Valid (A) is sound; just; well-founded, whereas Cogent (B) means to the point; relevant; pertinent. In the context of the sentence, Cogent (B) is the right choice.
Sentence 3 - Adverse (A) means opposing one's interests or desire, whereas Averse (B) means having a feeling of opposition, distaste, or aversion; strongly disinclined. In the context of the sentence, Averse (B) is the right choice.
Sentence 4 - Coupé (A) means a short, four-wheeled, closed carriage, usually with a single seat for two passengers and an outside seat for the driver, whereas Coup (B) means A sudden appropriation of leadership or power; a takeover. In the context of the sentence, Coupé (A) is the right choice.
Sentence 5 - Peeling (A) is to strip or cut away the skin, rind, or bark from; pare, whereas, Pealing (B) means a set of bells tuned to each other; a chime. In the context of the sentence, Peeling (B) is the right choice.
Thus the correct option is BBBAB.
7. (a) Sentence 1 - Defusing (A) means to make less dangerous, tense, or embarrassing, whereas Diffusing (B) means to spread or scatter widely or thinly; disseminate.
In the context of the sentence, Diffusing (B) is the right choice.
Sentence 2 - Baited (A) means 'to deliberately try to make somebody angry, whereas Bated (B) means to lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing.
In the context of the sentence, Baited (A) is the right choice.
Sentence 3 - Hoard (A) means to accumulate money, food, or the like, in a hidden or carefully guarded place for preservation, future use, etc, whereas Horde (B) means A large group or crowd. In the context of the sentence, Horde (B) is the right choice.
Sentence 4 - Interment (A) means the act or ceremony of interring; burial, whereas Internment (B) means confinement during wartime. In the context of the sentence, Internment (B) is the right choice.
Sentence 5 - Unsociable (A) means having, showing, or marked by a disinclination to friendly social relations; withdrawn, whereas, Unsocial (B) means outside the normal times of working. In the context of the sentence, Unsociable (A) is the right choice. Thus the correct option is BABBA.