

IBSAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 10

Duration: 43 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

- This paper contains **50** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Verbal Ability section of **IBSAT** (ICFAI Business School Aptitude Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers, so attempt every question.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose the most appropriate answer.
- IBSAT is a computer-based test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **43 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, dictionaries, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Idioms and Phrases

- Q1.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: “**A house of cards**”
- (A) A grand and permanent building
(B) A clever winning strategy
(C) A fragile plan or structure that can easily collapse
(D) A game played for very high stakes
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: “**Against the clock**”
- (A) In a race to finish before time runs out
(B) At a very slow and relaxed pace



- (C) Busy repairing a broken timepiece
- (D) Long after the deadline has passed

Q3. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“A bark worse than its bite”**

- (A) A dog that attacks without any warning
- (B) Someone who sounds far more fierce than they really are
- (C) A person who is quietly and secretly dangerous
- (D) A loud but highly skilled musician

Q4. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Caught red-handed”**

- (A) Injured while working very hard
- (B) Blamed unfairly for another’s mistake
- (C) Embarrassed openly in public
- (D) Caught in the very act of doing something wrong

Q5. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“A dead ringer”**

- (A) A person or thing that looks exactly like another
- (B) A telephone that no longer works
- (C) A warning bell that signals danger
- (D) A contestant who has already lost

Q6. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“The elephant in the room”**

- (A) A huge and very welcome guest
- (B) A large animal kept as a pet
- (C) An obvious problem that everyone avoids discussing
- (D) A rare and valuable possession



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“A taste of your own medicine”**
- (A) A helpful remedy for an illness
 - (B) A pleasant reward for good behaviour
 - (C) A bitter but very healthy food
 - (D) The same poor treatment that one has given to others
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“In the driver’s seat”**
- (A) Travelling on a long and tiring journey
 - (B) In full control of a situation
 - (C) Learning a difficult new skill
 - (D) Waiting nervously for a result
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To put all your eggs in one basket”**
- (A) To risk everything on a single plan or venture
 - (B) To share resources equally among many people
 - (C) To prepare a meal with great care
 - (D) To set money aside for the future
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“The whole nine yards”**
- (A) A very short distance
 - (B) A difficult and confusing measurement
 - (C) Only a small part of something
 - (D) Everything; the full extent of something

Part B: Synonyms

- Q11.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **DUBIOUS**



- (A) Completely certain
- (B) Doubtful or uncertain
- (C) Extremely brave
- (D) Openly friendly

Q12. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **EXQUISITE**

- (A) Rough and clumsy
- (B) Dull and ordinary
- (C) Cheap and common
- (D) Extremely beautiful and delicate

Q13. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **FUTILE**

- (A) Producing no useful result
- (B) Highly effective
- (C) Rich and fertile
- (D) Carefully planned

Q14. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **INTRICATE**

- (A) Plain and simple
- (B) Loose and broad
- (C) Very complicated and detailed
- (D) Quick and easy

Q15. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **HINDER**

- (A) To help forward
- (B) To obstruct or delay
- (C) To speed up greatly
- (D) To praise warmly

Part C: Antonyms



- Q16.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **KINDLE**
- (A) Extinguish
 - (B) Ignite
 - (C) Brighten
 - (D) Gather
- Q17.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **LAVISH**
- (A) Generous
 - (B) Wasteful
 - (C) Sparing
 - (D) Splendid
- Q18.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **MEND**
- (A) Fix
 - (B) Restore
 - (C) Improve
 - (D) Damage
- Q19.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **NARROW**
- (A) Thin
 - (B) Broad
 - (C) Tight
 - (D) Long
- Q20.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **OFFEND**
- (A) Insult
 - (B) Provoke
 - (C) Please
 - (D) Attack



Part D: Analogies

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **SPARK : FIRE**
- (A) Smoke : Fire
 - (B) Ash : Coal
 - (C) Flood : Rain
 - (D) Seed : Tree
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **TAILOR : CLOTHES**
- (A) Farmer : Field
 - (B) Baker : Bread
 - (C) Driver : Car
 - (D) Painter : Brush
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **KEYBOARD : COMPUTER**
- (A) Wheel : Car
 - (B) Book : Page
 - (C) Engine : Fuel
 - (D) Hand : Glove
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **CHICK : HEN**
- (A) Kitten : Basket
 - (B) Dog : Puppy
 - (C) Cub : Lion
 - (D) Nest : Bird



- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **BOOK : LIBRARY**
- (A) Tree : Forest
 - (B) Page : Chapter
 - (C) Word : Letter
 - (D) Fish : Water

Part E: Fill in the Blanks

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Even though the farmer worked _____ all season, the drought left his harvest _____.”
- (A) lazily ... rich
 - (B) tirelessly ... meagre
 - (C) rarely ... huge
 - (D) carelessly ... plentiful
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “As the flood waters _____, the villagers _____ to higher ground.”
- (A) receded ... climbed
 - (B) fell ... swam
 - (C) dried ... strolled
 - (D) rose ... hurried
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The young inventor failed many times, yet she remained _____ and her final design proved _____.”
- (A) determined ... successful
 - (B) discouraged ... useless
 - (C) hopeless ... faulty
 - (D) indifferent ... ordinary



- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The firm will begin work, provided that the contract is _____ and the advance is _____ on time.”
- (A) cancelled ... withheld
(B) delayed ... refused
(C) signed ... paid
(D) torn ... lost
- Q30.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The relief team worked through the night, so as to _____ the survivors and _____ fresh supplies.”
- (A) abandon ... withhold
(B) ignore ... delay
(C) endanger ... destroy
(D) rescue ... distribute

Part F: Spotting Errors

- Q31.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) I happened to meet / (B) at the party last night / (C) one of my friend. / (D) No error
- (A) I happened to meet
(B) at the party last night
(C) one of my friend.
(D) No error
- Q32.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) A quiet office is much more preferable / (B) to a noisy one / (C) for most workers. / (D) No error



- (A) A quiet office is much more preferable
- (B) to a noisy one
- (C) for most workers.
- (D) No error

Q33. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) I travelled to Delhi / (B) with my cousin brother / (C) during the summer holidays. / (D) No error

- (A) I travelled to Delhi
- (B) with my cousin brother
- (C) during the summer holidays.
- (D) No error

Q34. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The committee met / (B) yesterday evening / (C) to discuss about the budget. / (D) No error

- (A) The committee met
- (B) yesterday evening
- (C) to discuss about the budget.
- (D) No error

Q35. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) We reached at the airport / (B) a full hour before / (C) the flight departed. / (D) No error

- (A) We reached at the airport
- (B) a full hour before
- (C) the flight departed.



(D) No error

Part G: Sentence Improvement

- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The customer ordered for a cup of coffee.”
- (A) ordered out
(B) ordered
(C) order for
(D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “As usual, he arrived late for the meeting.”
- (A) As usually
(B) As the usual
(C) Like usual
(D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She is fond of both reading and to write.”
- (A) reading and write
(B) to read and writing
(C) reading and writing
(D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “He did not want neither tea nor coffee.”
- (A) either tea or coffee
(B) neither tea or coffee
(C) nor tea nor coffee
(D) No improvement



- Q40.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Me and my friend went to the market.”
- (A) Me and my friend
(B) I and my friend
(C) My friend and I
(D) No improvement

Part H: Para-jumbles

- Q41.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** The threads are then woven into smooth, shining cloth.
Q. Silk is a natural fibre produced by silkworms.
R. The worms spin cocoons made of a single long thread.
S. Farmers carefully unwind these threads from the cocoons.
- (A) Q R S P
(B) Q S R P
(C) R Q S P
(D) Q R P S
- Q42.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Although they live in water, they are not fish but mammals.
Q. Dolphins are among the most intelligent animals in the sea.
R. Like us, they breathe air and feed their young with milk.
S. Their clever clicks and whistles have fascinated scientists for years.
- (A) Q R P S
(B) Q P R S
(C) P Q R S
(D) Q P S R



- Q43.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Before this, people relied on sundials and water clocks.
- Q.** The mechanical clock was a major breakthrough in timekeeping.
- R.** It used gears and weights to measure time steadily.
- S.** Soon such clocks appeared in the towers of European towns.
- (A) Q R P S
(B) P Q R S
(C) Q P R S
(D) Q P S R
- Q44.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Forests are vast areas covered mainly with trees.
- Q.** Sadly, many of them are now being cleared for farms and cities.
- R.** They provide shelter to countless plants and animals.
- S.** They also give us clean air, wood, and medicines.
- (A) P S R Q
(B) P R Q S
(C) P Q R S
(D) P R S Q
- Q45.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** The umbrella is a simple device that shields us from rain and sun.
- Q.** Today it comes in many colours, sizes, and folding designs.
- R.** It was first used thousands of years ago in ancient lands.
- S.** Early umbrellas were made of paper, leaves, or silk.
- (A) P S R Q
(B) P R S Q
(C) P R Q S



(D) P Q R S

Part I: One-Word Substitution

- Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who sells flowers”**
- (A) Botanist
 - (B) Gardener
 - (C) Horticulturist
 - (D) Florist
- Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“The scientific study of rocks and the earth”**
- (A) Geology
 - (B) Geography
 - (C) Seismology
 - (D) Astronomy
- Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“One who is incapable of making mistakes”**
- (A) Invincible
 - (B) Impeccable
 - (C) Infallible
 - (D) Invulnerable
- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A place where wine is made”**
- (A) Vineyard
 - (B) Winery
 - (C) Brewery
 - (D) Distillery



- Q50.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A speech made by a person for the very first time”**
- (A) Keynote speech
 - (B) Prologue
 - (C) Monologue
 - (D) Maiden speech



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom carries a figurative meaning that cannot be worked out from the literal words.

Meaning: “A house of cards” is a plan, structure, or organisation that is so weakly built that it can collapse at the slightest disturbance.

Usage: The image comes from stacking playing cards into a tower, which topples the moment one card is moved.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A grand, permanent building is the opposite of something fragile.
- Option B: A clever winning strategy suggests strength, not weakness.
- Option D: A high-stakes game confuses the playing cards image with gambling.

Final Answer: It means a fragile plan that can easily collapse ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A time-related idiom describes a way of working through a vivid image.

Meaning: “Against the clock” means racing to finish something before a deadline, with very little time to spare.

Usage: The rescue workers were working against the clock to reach the trapped miners.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A slow, relaxed pace is the direct opposite of racing against time.
- Option C: Repairing a timepiece takes “clock” literally.
- Option D: Working long after the deadline contradicts the urgency of the phrase.

Final Answer: It means racing to finish before time runs out ⇒



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms often use an animal image to describe human behaviour.

Meaning: “A bark worse than its bite” describes a person who sounds angry or threatening but does little real harm.

Usage: Do not fear the manager; his bark is worse than his bite.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A dog that attacks without warning is genuinely dangerous, the reverse of the idiom.
- Option C: Someone quietly dangerous is the opposite: little noise but real harm.
- Option D: A skilled musician takes “bark” in an unrelated sense.

Final Answer: It means someone who sounds more fierce than they really are ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom fixes a settled figurative sense through common usage.

Meaning: “Caught red-handed” means to be caught in the very act of doing something wrong, with clear proof of guilt.

Usage: The image recalls a hand still red with blood, leaving no doubt about the deed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Being injured while working is unrelated to guilt.
- Option B: Being blamed unfairly is the opposite; the phrase implies real guilt.
- Option C: Public embarrassment need not involve any wrongdoing.

Final Answer: It means caught in the act of doing something wrong ⇒ **D**



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms sometimes name a striking resemblance in a compact phrase.

Meaning: “A dead ringer” is a person or thing that looks exactly like another.

Usage: The actor is a dead ringer for his elder brother.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A broken telephone reads “ringer” literally as a bell.
- Option C: A warning bell again takes “ringer” literally.
- Option D: A losing contestant misreads “dead” as a defeat.

Final Answer: It means a person or thing that looks exactly like another ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can name an awkward situation through an exaggerated picture.

Meaning: “The elephant in the room” is an obvious and serious problem that everyone can see but nobody wants to talk about.

Usage: The falling sales were the elephant in the room at the meeting.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A welcome guest carries no sense of an avoided problem.
- Option B: A pet elephant takes the phrase literally.
- Option D: A valuable possession misses the idea of a difficulty being ignored.

Final Answer: It means an obvious problem that everyone avoids discussing ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms about fairness often turn an action back on the doer.

Meaning: “A taste of your own medicine” means receiving the same unpleasant treatment that you have given to others.

Usage: When the trickster was fooled himself, he got a taste of his own medicine.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A helpful remedy reads “medicine” literally and positively.
- Option B: A pleasant reward is the opposite of a deserved bad turn.
- Option C: A bitter but healthy food misses the idea of paying someone back.

Final Answer: It means the same poor treatment one has given to others ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An image from driving is used to describe control.

Meaning: “In the driver’s seat” means being in a position of control over a situation.

Usage: After the merger, the new chairman was firmly in the driver’s seat.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A long journey takes “driver” literally without the sense of control.
- Option C: Learning a new skill implies inexperience, not command.
- Option D: Waiting nervously suggests a lack of control, the opposite meaning.

Final Answer: It means being in full control of a situation ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A cautionary idiom warns against concentrating all risk in one place.

Meaning: “To put all your eggs in one basket” means to risk everything on a single plan, so that one failure ruins the whole effort.

Usage: Wise investors spread their money and do not put all their eggs in one basket.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Sharing resources among many people is closer to spreading risk, the opposite idea.
- Option C: Preparing a meal carefully takes “eggs” literally.
- Option D: Saving money for the future misses the sense of a single risky bet.

Final Answer: It means to risk everything on a single plan or venture ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can stand for completeness through a fixed phrase.

Meaning: “The whole nine yards” means everything, the full extent of something, with nothing left out.

Usage: For the wedding they arranged the whole nine yards: music, food, flowers, and lights.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A very short distance contradicts the sense of “the whole”.
- Option B: A confusing measurement misreads the phrase literally.
- Option C: Only a small part is the opposite of everything.

Final Answer: It means everything, the full extent of something ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: A synonym is the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Dubious” means doubtful, uncertain, or open to question.

Usage: She felt dubious about the stranger’s promise of quick riches.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Completely certain” is the direct opposite of doubtful.
- Option C: “Extremely brave” describes courage, an unrelated quality.
- Option D: “Openly friendly” concerns manner, not doubt.

Final Answer: Dubious means doubtful or uncertain ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Match the target word to the option that shares its core sense.

Meaning: “Exquisite” means extremely beautiful, fine, and delicate.

Usage: The jeweller showed us an exquisite necklace of tiny pearls.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Rough and clumsy” is the opposite of fine and delicate.
- Option B: “Dull and ordinary” lacks the sense of rare beauty.
- Option C: “Cheap and common” contradicts the refinement of exquisite.

Final Answer: Exquisite means extremely beautiful and delicate ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Pick the option with the same essential meaning.

Meaning: “Futile” means producing no useful result; pointless or in vain.

Usage: All his futile attempts to start the old engine came to nothing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Highly effective” is the direct opposite of futile.
- Option C: “Rich and fertile” plays on the sound of the word but means productive.
- Option D: “Carefully planned” describes method, not the lack of a result.

Final Answer: Futile means producing no useful result ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Identify the shared sense between the word and an option.

Meaning: “Intricate” means very complicated and detailed, with many small connected parts.

Usage: The watch had an intricate mechanism of tiny wheels and springs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Plain and simple” is the opposite of complicated.
- Option B: “Loose and broad” suggests the reverse of fine detail.
- Option D: “Quick and easy” describes effort, not complexity.

Final Answer: Intricate means very complicated and detailed ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Choose the word that names the same action.

Meaning: “Hinder” means to obstruct, hamper, or delay progress.

Usage: Heavy snow hindered the rescue team’s climb up the mountain.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To help forward” is the opposite of hindering.
- Option C: “To speed up greatly” also aids progress, the reverse of the word.
- Option D: “To praise warmly” is about approval, not obstruction.

Final Answer: Hinder means to obstruct or delay ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: An antonym is the word most opposite in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Kindle” means to set alight or to arouse a feeling. Its opposite is “extinguish”, to put out a fire.

Usage: A single spark can kindle a fire, while a bucket of water can extinguish it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Ignite” is a synonym of kindle, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Brighten” is close in sense to kindling a light.
- Option D: “Gather” is about collecting, unrelated to lighting or putting out.

Final Answer: The opposite of kindle is extinguish ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Find the option that reverses the meaning of the target word.

Meaning: “Lavish” means very generous, extravagant, or given in large amounts. Its opposite is “sparing”, meaning careful and restrained in giving or spending.

Usage: His lavish spending on parties gave way to a sparing budget after his losses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Generous” is a synonym of lavish, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Wasteful” is close in sense to lavish overspending.
- Option D: “Splendid” describes grandeur, which lavish things often are.

Final Answer: The opposite of lavish is sparing ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Select the clearest opposite of the given word.

Meaning: “Mend” means to repair or restore something. Its opposite is “damage”, to break or harm.

Usage: The tailor can mend the torn coat, but rough handling will only damage it further.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fix” is a synonym of mend.
- Option B: “Restore” also means to repair, not the opposite.
- Option C: “Improve” is close to mending, making something better.

Final Answer: The opposite of mend is damage ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Choose the word that means the reverse.

Meaning: “Narrow” means of small width. Its opposite is “broad”, meaning wide.

Usage: The narrow lane suddenly opened onto a broad highway.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Thin” is close to narrow, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Tight” also suggests little room, similar to narrow.
- Option D: “Long” refers to length, not width.

Final Answer: The opposite of narrow is broad ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Pick the option opposite in sense.

Meaning: “Offend” means to annoy, insult, or upset someone. Its opposite is “please”, to make someone glad.

Usage: His rude remark offended the guests, while a warm apology later pleased them.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Insult” is a synonym of offend.
- Option B: “Provoke” is close in sense to offend, stirring anger.
- Option D: “Attack” is even stronger than offend, not its opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of offend is please ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: First name the exact relationship in the given pair, then find the option that repeats it.

Relationship: A spark is a tiny beginning that grows into a large fire, so the link is a small starter to the large thing it grows into.

Application: A seed is a small starter that grows into a large tree, matching the pattern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Smoke : Fire pairs a by-product with its source, not a starter with a result.
- Option B: Ash : Coal pairs a residue with a fuel, the wrong direction.
- Option C: Flood : Rain reverses the order, putting the large result before its cause.

Final Answer: Seed : Tree shares the small-starter-to-large-result link ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the maker-to-product relationship.

Relationship: A tailor makes clothes, so the link is a worker to the product they create.

Application: A baker makes bread, matching the maker-to-product pattern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Farmer : Field pairs a worker with a workplace, not a product.
- Option C: Driver : Car pairs a user with what is used, not a product made.
- Option D: Painter : Brush pairs a worker with a tool, not the product.

Final Answer: Baker : Bread shares the maker-to-product link ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the part-to-whole relationship.

Relationship: A keyboard is a part of a computer, so the link is a component to the whole it belongs to.

Application: A wheel is a part of a car, matching component to whole.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Book : Page reverses the order, putting the whole before the part.
- Option C: Engine : Fuel pairs a machine with what powers it, not a part with a whole.
- Option D: Hand : Glove pairs a body part with a cover worn over it.

Final Answer: Wheel : Car shares the part-to-whole link ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Determine the young-to-adult relationship.

Relationship: A chick is the young of a hen, so the link is young animal to adult animal.

Application: A cub is the young of a lion, matching young to adult.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kitten : Basket pairs a young animal with an object, not its adult form.
- Option B: Dog : Puppy reverses the order, giving adult then young.
- Option D: Nest : Bird pairs a home with its dweller, not young with adult.

Final Answer: Cub : Lion shares the young-to-adult link ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the unit-to-collection relationship.

Relationship: A book is a single unit found within a library, so the link is one unit to the larger collection that holds many of them.

Application: A tree is a single unit within a forest, matching unit to collection.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Page : Chapter pairs a smaller part with a larger part of the same book, not a unit with its collection.
- Option C: Word : Letter reverses the order, putting the larger unit before the smaller.
- Option D: Fish : Water pairs a creature with its surroundings, not with a collection of like units.

Final Answer: Tree : Forest shares the unit-to-collection link ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The connector “Even though” signals a contrast between effort and outcome.

Step 1 — Read the contrast: Hard work should bring a good harvest, but a drought spoils it, so the two blanks must clash.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “tirelessly . . . meagre” fits: he worked without rest, yet the harvest was small.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “lazily . . . rich” gives no reason for a poor result and ignores the drought.
- Option C: “rarely . . . huge” has little work leading to a huge harvest, which is illogical.
- Option D: “carelessly . . . plentiful” rewards carelessness with plenty, breaking the contrast.

Final Answer: “tirelessly . . . meagre” fits the contrast ⇒ **B**



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “As” links two actions happening at the same time, so both blanks must fit the same rising danger.

Step 1 — Read the logic: If the villagers move to higher ground, the water must be rising, not falling.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “rose ... hurried” fits: as the waters rose, the villagers hurried up the slope.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “receded ... climbed” has the danger passing, giving no reason to flee.
- Option B: “fell ... swam” again has the water dropping, so swimming makes no sense.
- Option C: “dried ... strolled” shows no urgency at all.

Final Answer: “rose ... hurried” fits the rising danger ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “Yet” marks a contrast, so the sentence must move from repeated failure to a positive result.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Despite failing many times, she keeps a positive attitude and finally succeeds.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “determined ... successful” fits: she stayed determined and her design proved successful.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “discouraged ... useless” is wholly negative, giving no contrast with the failures.
- Option C: “hopeless ... faulty” again offers only failure, clashing with “yet”.
- Option D: “indifferent ... ordinary” shows no drive and no reward for it.



Final Answer: “determined . . . successful” fits the contrast ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “Provided that” introduces a condition, so both blanks must state what has to be done before work begins.

Step 1 — Read the logic: A contract must be formally agreed and the advance handed over for work to start.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “signed . . . paid” fits: the contract signed and the advance paid on time.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “cancelled . . . withheld” would stop work, not allow it to begin.
- Option B: “delayed . . . refused” again blocks the start of work.
- Option D: “torn . . . lost” describes a ruined agreement, not a condition met.

Final Answer: “signed . . . paid” fits the condition ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “So as to” introduces a purpose, so both blanks must state the helpful aim of the relief team.

Step 1 — Read the logic: A relief team works at night in order to help the survivors, so both blanks should be positive actions.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “rescue . . . distribute” fits: to rescue the survivors and distribute fresh supplies.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “abandon . . . withhold” is the opposite of relief work.
- Option B: “ignore . . . delay” also fails to help anyone.
- Option C: “endanger . . . destroy” describes harm, not aid.

Final Answer: “rescue . . . distribute” fits the purpose ⇒ **D**



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The phrase “one of” is always followed by a plural noun, because it points to one item out of many.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C reads “one of my friend”. Since “one of” selects one from a group, the noun must be plural, “friends”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I happened to meet one of my friends at the party last night.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “I happened to meet” is correct.
- Option B: “at the party last night” is correct.
- Option D: A real error exists, so “No error” cannot be chosen.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: Some adjectives are already comparative in meaning and must not take “more”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A reads “much more preferable”. “Preferable” already means “more desirable”, so “more” is redundant.

Step 2 — Correct form: “A quiet office is much preferable to a noisy one for most workers.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “to a noisy one” correctly uses “preferable to”.
- Option C: “for most workers” is correct.
- Option D: A redundancy error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q32](#)



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Cousin brother” is an Indian usage; standard English uses only “cousin”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B reads “with my cousin brother”. A cousin is neither a brother nor a sister, so “brother” is wrong.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I travelled to Delhi with my cousin during the summer holidays.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “I travelled to Delhi” is correct.
- Option C: “during the summer holidays” is correct.
- Option D: A usage error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (B) ⇒

[Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The verb “discuss” takes a direct object and does not need the preposition “about”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C reads “to discuss about the budget”. “Discuss” should be followed directly by its object.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The committee met yesterday evening to discuss the budget.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The committee met” is correct.
- Option B: “yesterday evening” is correct.
- Option D: A preposition error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (C) ⇒

[Go Back to Q34](#)



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The verb “reach” takes a direct object and does not need the preposition “at” before a place.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A reads “We reached at the airport”. “Reached” should be followed directly by “the airport”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “We reached the airport a full hour before the flight departed.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “a full hour before” is correct.
- Option C: “the flight departed” is correct.
- Option D: A preposition error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (A) ⇒

[Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The verb “order” takes a direct object; adding “for” is incorrect when ordering an item.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “ordered for a cup of coffee” wrongly inserts “for”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The customer ordered a cup of coffee.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “ordered out” changes the meaning to leaving or expelling.
- Option C: “order for” keeps the wrong preposition and the wrong tense.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “ordered” is correct ⇒

[Go Back to Q36](#)



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “As usual” is the fixed, correct phrase meaning “in the usual way”.

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “As usual, he arrived late for the meeting” already uses the standard idiom correctly.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “As usually” is ungrammatical; the set phrase uses “usual”.
- Option B: “As the usual” inserts an unwanted article.
- Option C: “Like usual” is informal and non-standard in writing.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The pair “both . . . and” must join two grammatically parallel forms.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “both reading and to write” mixes a gerund (“reading”) with an infinitive (“to write”).

Step 2 — Correct form: “She is fond of both reading and writing.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “reading and write” mixes a gerund with a bare verb.
- Option B: “to read and writing” again breaks the parallel form.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “reading and writing” is correct ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q38](#)



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: A single verb should not be paired with a double negative such as “not . . . neither”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “did not want neither tea nor coffee” uses two negatives (“not” and “neither”) for one idea.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He did not want either tea or coffee.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “neither tea or coffee” still keeps the second negative and mismatches “neither” with “or”.
- Option C: “nor tea nor coffee” is not standard English.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “either tea or coffee” is correct ⇒

[Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: When a pronoun and a noun form the subject, the pronoun should be in the subject case, and courtesy places the other person first.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “Me and my friend went” uses the object pronoun “Me” as the subject and puts oneself first.

Step 2 — Correct form: “My friend and I went to the market.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Me and my friend” keeps the wrong pronoun case.
- Option B: “I and my friend” uses the right case but wrongly puts oneself first.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “My friend and I” is correct ⇒

[Go Back to Q40](#)



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the sentence that defines the topic, then follow the natural order of the process.

Step 1 — Opener: Q defines silk as a fibre produced by silkworms, so it begins the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: R says the worms spin cocoons of a single thread, S has farmers unwind those threads, and P has the threads woven into cloth. Order: Q-R-S-P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Q-S-R-P has farmers unwinding threads before the cocoons are spun.
- Option C: R-Q-S-P begins mid-process before silk is defined.
- Option D: Q-R-P-S weaves the cloth before the threads are even unwound.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q-R-S-P ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q41](#)

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A topic sentence opens; the contrast word “Although” and the explaining sentence follow in order.

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces dolphins as highly intelligent sea animals.

Step 2 — Sequence: P adds that, although they live in water, they are mammals; R explains this by noting they breathe air and feed milk; S closes with scientists’ fascination. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S gives the mammal explanation before stating they are mammals.
- Option C: P-Q-R-S opens on “Although they live in water” before dolphins are named.
- Option D: Q-P-S-R separates the mammal claim from the reason that supports it.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q-P-R-S ⇒



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: The topic sentence opens; “Before this” and “Soon” mark the earlier and later stages.

Step 1 — Opener: Q calls the mechanical clock a major breakthrough, setting the topic.

Step 2 — Sequence: P looks back to the sundials and water clocks used before it, R explains how the new clock worked, and S tells how it soon spread to town towers. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S puts “Before this” after describing the gears, breaking the time order.
- Option B: P-Q-R-S opens with “Before this” before the clock is introduced.
- Option D: Q-P-S-R spreads the clocks to towers before explaining how they worked.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q-P-R-S ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Move from a definition to the benefits, and end on the closing note of concern.

Step 1 — Opener: P defines forests as vast areas covered with trees.

Step 2 — Sequence: R notes the shelter they give to plants and animals, S adds the further gifts of air, wood, and medicines, and Q closes with the sad fact that many are being cleared. Order: P-R-S-Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-S-R-Q lists the extra gifts before the basic shelter, weakening the build-up.
- Option B: P-R-Q-S ends on benefits after the “Sadly” warning, breaking the flow.



- Option C: P-Q-R-S places the warning before any benefit has been mentioned.

Final Answer: The correct order is P-R-S-Q ⇒

[Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A defining sentence opens; the history moves from earliest use to the present day.

Step 1 — Opener: P defines the umbrella as a device that shields us from rain and sun.

Step 2 — Sequence: R notes it was first used thousands of years ago, S describes those early umbrellas of paper, leaves, or silk, and Q closes with today's many designs. Order: P-R-S-Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-S-R-Q describes the early materials before saying the umbrella is ancient.
- Option C: P-R-Q-S jumps to “today” before describing the early umbrellas.
- Option D: P-Q-R-S places the modern designs before the ancient history.

Final Answer: The correct order is P-R-S-Q ⇒

[Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Replace the phrase with the single precise term.

Meaning: A “florist” is a person who sells flowers.

Usage: The florist arranged a fresh bouquet of roses for the wedding.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “botanist” studies plants scientifically but does not sell flowers.
- Option B: A “gardener” grows and tends plants rather than selling blooms.



- Option C: A “horticulturist” is an expert in cultivating plants, not a seller.

Final Answer: The word is “florist” ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q46](#)

Q47.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Choose the exact term for the branch of science described.

Meaning: “Geology” is the scientific study of rocks and the earth, including its structure and history.

Usage: A course in geology explained how mountains and valleys are formed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Geography” studies the earth’s surface, places, and peoples, not rocks in particular.
- Option C: “Seismology” is the narrower study of earthquakes.
- Option D: “Astronomy” is the study of stars and space, not the earth.

Final Answer: The word is “geology” ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Find the single word for the given description.

Meaning: “Infallible” describes a person or thing incapable of making mistakes or being wrong.

Usage: No referee is infallible, so replays are used to check close decisions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Invincible” means unable to be defeated, which is about strength, not error.
- Option B: “Impeccable” means flawless in conduct or appearance, not free from all mistakes.



- Option D: “Invulnerable” means unable to be harmed, again about safety, not error.

Final Answer: The word is “infallible” ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q48](#)

Q49.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Choose the exact term for the place described.

Meaning: A “winery” is a place where wine is made.

Usage: The tourists visited a winery to watch grapes being pressed and fermented.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “vineyard” is where grapes are grown, not where wine is made.
- Option C: A “brewery” is where beer is made.
- Option D: A “distillery” is where spirits such as whisky are made.

Final Answer: The word is “winery” ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q49](#)

Q50.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Select the term for a first-time speech.

Meaning: A “maiden speech” is the first speech that a person makes in a particular role, such as a new member’s first address in a legislature.

Usage: The new member’s maiden speech won warm applause from the whole house.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “keynote speech” is the main address of an event, not necessarily a first one.
- Option B: A “prologue” is an introduction to a play or book, not a spoken debut.
- Option C: A “monologue” is a long speech by one person, with no sense of



being the first.

Final Answer: The phrase is “maiden speech” ⇒

[Go Back to Q50](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	A
6	C	7	D	8	B	9	A	10	D
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	B
16	A	17	C	18	D	19	B	20	C
21	D	22	B	23	A	24	C	25	A
26	B	27	D	28	A	29	C	30	D
31	C	32	A	33	B	34	C	35	A
36	B	37	D	38	C	39	A	40	C
41	A	42	B	43	C	44	D	45	B
46	D	47	A	48	C	49	B	50	D

