

# IBSAT Verbal Ability

## Sample Paper – 1

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: **“To bite the bullet”**
- (A) To eat something in a hurry  
(B) To face a painful or difficult situation with courage  
(C) To fire a weapon accurately  
(D) To argue in a stubborn manner
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To let the cat out of the bag”**
- (A) To release a trapped animal  
(B) To start a quarrel deliberately



- (C) To make a very costly mistake
- (D) To reveal a secret unintentionally

**Q3.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“A blessing in disguise”**

- (A) Something good that at first seemed bad
- (B) A hidden enemy pretending to be a friend
- (C) An open and obvious reward
- (D) A formal religious blessing

**Q4.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To beat around the bush”**

- (A) To speak plainly and directly
- (B) To work carefully in a garden
- (C) To avoid coming to the main point
- (D) To search a place thoroughly

**Q5.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Once in a blue moon”**

- (A) Very rarely
- (B) Very frequently
- (C) Once every month
- (D) Only during the night

**Q6.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To cost an arm and a leg”**

- (A) To cause a serious bodily injury
- (B) To be available very cheaply
- (C) To demand a great deal of physical labour
- (D) To be extremely expensive



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To hit the nail on the head”**
- (A) To use a hammer skilfully
  - (B) To describe something exactly and correctly
  - (C) To injure oneself by accident
  - (D) To act without thinking it through
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To spill the beans”**
- (A) To waste food carelessly
  - (B) To make a mess on the floor
  - (C) To disclose secret information
  - (D) To cook a dish badly
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To burn the midnight oil”**
- (A) To waste money on fuel
  - (B) To work or study late into the night
  - (C) To celebrate noisily until dawn
  - (D) To go to sleep very early
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To throw in the towel”**
- (A) To tidy up a room
  - (B) To make a fresh start
  - (C) To pick a quarrel with someone
  - (D) To give up or admit defeat

**Part B: Synonyms**

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



- (A) Deep sadness
- (B) Extreme laziness
- (C) Cheerful eagerness
- (D) Complete honesty

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

- (A) Just beginning to develop
- (B) Fully grown and mature
- (C) Completely destroyed
- (D) Permanently fixed

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

- (A) Secretive
- (B) Deliberately rude
- (C) Nervous and fearful
- (D) Frank and straightforward

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

- (A) Extremely generous
- (B) Careful and economical
- (C) Wildly wasteful
- (D) Loud and cheerful

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

- (A) To calm or soothe
- (B) To provoke to anger
- (C) To abandon completely
- (D) To confuse deliberately

### Part C: Antonyms



- Q16.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **GAIETY**
- (A) Music
  - (B) Freedom
  - (C) Gloom
  - (D) Wealth
- Q17.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **EXCULPATE**
- (A) To set free
  - (B) To blame or incriminate
  - (C) To forgive fully
  - (D) To run away
- Q18.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **ABUNDANT**
- (A) Plentiful
  - (B) Fresh
  - (C) Heavy
  - (D) Scarce
- Q19.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **TRANSPARENT**
- (A) Opaque
  - (B) Clear
  - (C) Fragile
  - (D) Colourless
- Q20.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **AMICABLE**
- (A) Friendly
  - (B) Peaceful
  - (C) Hostile
  - (D) Talkative



**Part D: Analogies**

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **DOCTOR : HOSPITAL**
- (A) Teacher : Student
  - (B) Chef : Kitchen
  - (C) Lawyer : Client
  - (D) Farmer : Crop
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **PEN : WRITE**
- (A) Paper : Cut
  - (B) Book : Read
  - (C) Ink : Spill
  - (D) Knife : Cut
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **PUPPY : DOG**
- (A) Calf : Cow
  - (B) Kitten : Basket
  - (C) Foal : Stable
  - (D) Chicken : Egg
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **THIRSTY : WATER**
- (A) Tired : Work
  - (B) Angry : Peace
  - (C) Hungry : Food
  - (D) Sleepy : Noise



- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **OCEAN : DROP**
- (A) Forest : Jungle
  - (B) Library : Book
  - (C) Army : Navy
  - (D) River : Lake

**Part E: Fill in the Blanks**

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Although the report was \_\_\_\_\_, the committee found it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to act upon.”
- (A) brief ... convincing
  - (B) lengthy ... vague
  - (C) missing ... complete
  - (D) false ... reliable
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The manager was so \_\_\_\_\_ that even a minor error would \_\_\_\_\_ him.”
- (A) calm ... please
  - (B) generous ... delight
  - (C) meticulous ... irritate
  - (D) careless ... satisfy
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ weather, the team remained \_\_\_\_\_ about finishing the trek.”
- (A) pleasant ... worried
  - (B) harsh ... optimistic
  - (C) mild ... doubtful
  - (D) sunny ... anxious



- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Her \_\_\_\_\_ manner and clear arguments \_\_\_\_\_ the audience completely.”
- (A) confusing ... bored  
(B) rude ... pleased  
(C) dull ... excited  
(D) confident ... won over
- Q30.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The new policy was meant to \_\_\_\_\_ poverty, but it only \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.”
- (A) reduce ... worsened  
(B) increase ... solved  
(C) ignore ... removed  
(D) study ... ended

### Part F: Spotting Errors

- Q31.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) Hardly had I reached / (B) the station when / (C) the train had left.  
/ (D) No error
- (A) Hardly had I reached  
(B) the station when  
(C) the train had left  
(D) No error
- Q32.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) Being a hot day, / (B) we decided to stay / (C) indoors all afternoon.  
/ (D) No error
- (A) Being a hot day,  
(B) we decided to stay



- (C) indoors all afternoon.
- (D) No error

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

(A) He gave me / (B) some useful advice / (C) on choosing a career. / (D) No error

- (A) He gave me
- (B) some useful advice
- (C) on choosing a career.
- (D) No error

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

(A) The number of applicants / (B) have increased / (C) sharply this year. / (D) No error

- (A) The number of applicants
- (B) have increased
- (C) sharply this year.
- (D) No error

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

(A) She has not come / (B) to the office / (C) since three days. / (D) No error

- (A) She has not come
- (B) to the office
- (C) since three days.
- (D) No error

### Part G: Sentence Improvement



- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “He is senior than me by three years.”
- (A) senior to me
  - (B) senior from me
  - (C) senior than I
  - (D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Scarcely had he left the house when it started to rain.”
- (A) than
  - (B) then
  - (C) that
  - (D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The teacher asked the students to not make noise.”
- (A) do not make
  - (B) not to make
  - (C) making no
  - (D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “If he would have studied harder, he would have passed.”
- (A) would study
  - (B) has studied
  - (C) had studied
  - (D) No improvement



- Q40.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The quality of the products has improved considerably.”
- (A) have  
(B) are  
(C) were  
(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.** It quickly became popular among readers of all ages.  
**Q.** Rowling wrote her first novel while living in a small flat.  
**R.** The manuscript was rejected by many publishers at first.  
**S.** Finally, one small publisher agreed to print it.
- (A) Q R P S  
(B) Q R S P  
(C) R Q S P  
(D) Q S R P
- Q42.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** However, they can also cause severe damage to crops.  
**Q.** Locusts are a kind of grasshopper.  
**R.** They travel in enormous swarms across many countries.  
**S.** For this reason, farmers dread their arrival.
- (A) Q R P S  
(B) Q P R S  
(C) R Q P S  
(D) Q R S P



- Q43.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** This makes them the fastest animals on land.  
**Q.** Cheetahs are famous for their remarkable speed.  
**R.** They can reach speeds of over one hundred kilometres an hour.  
**S.** But they can hold that speed only over short distances.
- (A) Q S R P  
(B) R Q P S  
(C) Q R P S  
(D) Q R S P
- Q44.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Yoga is an ancient practice that began in India.  
**Q.** Today it is practised by millions of people around the world.  
**R.** It combines physical postures with breathing and meditation.  
**S.** Many people take it up to reduce stress and stay healthy.
- (A) P R Q S  
(B) P Q R S  
(C) P S R Q  
(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 internet has transformed the way we live.  
**Q.** We can now shop, learn, and work from home.  
**R.** It connects people across the globe in an instant.  
**S.** Yet it also raises serious concerns about privacy.
- (A) P R Q S  
(B) P Q R S  
(C) P R S Q



(D) R P Q S

**Part I: One-Word Substitution**

- Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who does not believe in the existence of God”**
- (A) Agnostic  
(B) Theist  
(C) Heretic  
(D) Atheist
- Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A place where birds are kept”**
- (A) Apiary  
(B) Aviary  
(C) Orchard  
(D) Sanctuary
- Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“One who can speak many languages”**
- (A) Linguist  
(B) Bilingual  
(C) Polyglot  
(D) Orator
- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A government run by the wealthy”**
- (A) Plutocracy  
(B) Democracy  
(C) Aristocracy  
(D) Autocracy



**Q50.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A speech delivered without any prior preparation”**

- (A) Eloquent
- (B) Verbose
- (C) Recital
- (D) Extempore



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “To bite the bullet” means to force yourself to face a painful or unpleasant situation with courage, because it can no longer be avoided.

**Usage:** The phrase comes from the days before anaesthesia, when a wounded soldier would bite on a bullet to bear the pain of surgery.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Eating in a hurry is a literal reading and has no connection to the idiom.
- Option C: Firing a weapon confuses the modern meaning of “bullet” with the historical image.
- Option D: Arguing stubbornly describes obstinacy, not brave endurance.

**Final Answer:** It means to face a painful situation bravely ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** The words of an idiom point to a settled figurative sense fixed by usage.

**Meaning:** “To let the cat out of the bag” means to reveal a secret, usually by accident or carelessly.

**Usage:** It refers to an old market trick where a piglet in a bag was secretly swapped for a cat; opening the bag exposed the deception.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Releasing an animal is the literal image, not the intended sense.
- Option B: Starting a quarrel is deliberate conflict, which the idiom does not mean.
- Option C: A costly mistake is a different idea; the key point here is disclosure of a secret.



**Final Answer:** It means to reveal a secret unintentionally ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

### Solution

**Concept — Idiom:** An idiom expresses a meaning that stands apart from the ordinary sense of its words.

**Meaning:** “A blessing in disguise” is something that at first appears to be bad or unlucky but later turns out to be good.

**Usage:** Losing one job may prove a blessing in disguise if it leads to a far better one.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: A hidden enemy is a negative idea, the reverse of a hidden good.
- Option C: An open, obvious reward contradicts the “disguise” in the phrase.
- Option D: A religious blessing takes the word literally and misses the figurative sense.

**Final Answer:** It means something good that first seemed bad ⇒ **A**

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

### Solution

**Concept — Idiom:** Idioms describe common actions in a colourful, non-literal way.

**Meaning:** “To beat around the bush” means to avoid speaking about the main point and to talk around it instead.

**Usage:** Stop beating around the bush and tell me directly what happened.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Speaking plainly is the exact opposite of the idiom.
- Option B: Working in a garden is a literal reading of “bush”.
- Option D: Searching thoroughly involves effort, but not the idea of dodging the main issue.



**Final Answer:** It means to avoid the main point ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

### Solution

**Concept — Idiom:** A time-related idiom fixes a sense of frequency through a vivid image.

**Meaning:** “Once in a blue moon” means very rarely, on very few occasions.

**Usage:** A second full moon in a single calendar month is uncommon, which is why the phrase signals rarity.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Very frequently” is the direct opposite of the intended meaning.
- Option C: “Once every month” is regular and predictable, not rare.
- Option D: “Only at night” takes “moon” literally instead of as a marker of rarity.

**Final Answer:** It means very rarely ⇒

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

Q6.

### Solution

**Concept — Idiom:** An exaggerated image is often used in idioms to stress a point.

**Meaning:** “To cost an arm and a leg” means to be extremely expensive.

**Usage:** The exaggeration of paying with body parts underlines how high the price feels.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Bodily injury reads the phrase literally.
- Option B: “Very cheap” is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option C: Hard physical labour is a different idea from a high monetary price.

**Final Answer:** It means to be extremely expensive ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** An idiom can describe accuracy of thought through a physical image.

**Meaning:** “To hit the nail on the head” means to describe or identify something exactly and correctly.

**Usage:** Your explanation hit the nail on the head; that is precisely the problem.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Using a hammer skilfully is the literal picture only.
- Option C: Injuring oneself is unrelated to being correct.
- Option D: Acting without thinking is the opposite of pinpoint accuracy.

**Final Answer:** It means to be exactly right ⇒  B

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** Idioms about speech often describe how information escapes.

**Meaning:** “To spill the beans” means to disclose secret information, often before it was meant to be shared.

**Usage:** He spilled the beans about the surprise party before it could be held.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Wasting food is a literal reading of “beans”.
- Option B: Making a mess describes the image, not the meaning of revealing a secret.
- Option D: Cooking badly has nothing to do with disclosure.

**Final Answer:** It means to disclose secret information ⇒  C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** The image of a lamp burning late stands for sustained effort.

**Meaning:** “To burn the midnight oil” means to work or study late into the night.

**Usage:** She burned the midnight oil for a week before her final examination.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Wasting money on fuel takes the phrase literally.
- Option C: Celebrating until dawn is about leisure, not diligent work.
- Option D: Sleeping early is the opposite of staying up to work.

**Final Answer:** It means to work late into the night ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** Idioms often draw on sport to describe surrender.

**Meaning:** “To throw in the towel” means to give up or admit defeat.

**Usage:** It comes from boxing, where a trainer throws a towel into the ring to stop the fight and concede.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Tidying a room is a literal use of “towel”.
- Option B: Making a fresh start is the opposite of quitting.
- Option C: Picking a quarrel is about starting conflict, not conceding it.

**Final Answer:** It means to give up or admit defeat ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Alacrity” means brisk and cheerful eagerness or willingness to do something.

**Usage:** She accepted the new assignment with alacrity, keen to begin at once.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Sadness” is an emotional low, opposite to cheerful readiness.
- Option B: “Laziness” is reluctance to act, the reverse of eagerness.
- Option D: “Honesty” is about truthfulness, an unrelated quality.

**Final Answer:** Alacrity means cheerful eagerness ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Incipient” means in an early stage, just beginning to develop or appear.

**Usage:** The doctor spotted an incipient infection before it could spread.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Fully grown” is a late stage, the opposite of a beginning.
- Option C: “Completely destroyed” describes an ending, not a start.
- Option D: “Permanently fixed” suggests something settled, not newly forming.

**Final Answer:** Incipient means just beginning to develop ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Candid” means frank, open, and straightforward in speech.

**Usage:** In a candid interview she admitted her early mistakes.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Secretive” is the opposite of open and frank.
- Option B: “Deliberately rude” adds hostility, which candour does not imply.
- Option C: “Nervous and fearful” describes anxiety, not honesty.

**Final Answer:** Candid means frank and straightforward ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Frugal” means careful and economical in the use of money or resources.

**Usage:** His frugal habits let him save a large part of a small salary.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Extremely generous” points to free spending, the opposite of thrift.
- Option C: “Wildly wasteful” is the direct antonym of frugal.
- Option D: “Loud and cheerful” describes a mood, not spending behaviour.

**Final Answer:** Frugal means careful and economical ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Synonym:** Choose the word that means the same action.

**Meaning:** “Pacify” means to calm or soothe someone who is angry or upset.

**Usage:** The manager tried to pacify the unhappy customers with a refund.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “To provoke to anger” is the opposite of calming.
- Option C: “To abandon” means to leave behind, an unrelated act.
- Option D: “To confuse” is about causing muddle, not restoring calm.

**Final Answer:** Pacify means to calm or soothe ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Gaiety” means light-hearted cheerfulness and joy. Its opposite is deep sadness or “gloom”.

**Usage:** The festival’s gaiety gave way to gloom when the rain began.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Music” is unrelated to the emotional contrast being tested.
- Option B: “Freedom” concerns liberty, not mood.
- Option D: “Wealth” is about riches, not cheerfulness or its opposite.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of gaiety is gloom ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Exculpate” means to clear someone of blame or guilt. Its opposite is to blame or incriminate.

**Usage:** The new evidence exculpated the accused, while the earlier report had incriminated him.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “To set free” is close to exculpate in sense, not opposite to it.
- Option C: “To forgive fully” also removes blame, so it is a near-synonym.
- Option D: “To run away” is about fleeing, unrelated to assigning blame.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of exculpate is to blame ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Abundant” means existing in large quantity. Its opposite is “scarce”, meaning in short supply.

**Usage:** Water was abundant in the monsoon but scarce by summer.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Plentiful” is a synonym of abundant, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Fresh” describes condition, not quantity.
- Option C: “Heavy” refers to weight, which is unrelated.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of abundant is scarce ⇒ **D**

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



Q19.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Transparent” means allowing light through so objects can be seen clearly. Its opposite is “opaque”, which blocks light.

**Usage:** The glass was transparent, but the frosted panel beside it was opaque.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Clear” is a synonym of transparent, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Fragile” describes how easily something breaks, unrelated to light.
- Option D: “Colourless” concerns colour, not whether light passes through.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of transparent is opaque ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Antonym:** Pick the option opposite in sense.

**Meaning:** “Amicable” means friendly and good-natured. Its opposite is “hostile”, meaning unfriendly or antagonistic.

**Usage:** The two firms reached an amicable deal after years of hostile rivalry.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Friendly” is a synonym of amicable.
- Option B: “Peaceful” is also close in meaning, not opposite.
- Option D: “Talkative” describes how much one speaks, not friendliness.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of amicable is hostile ⇒

**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 doctor works in a hospital, so the link is worker to workplace.

**Application:** A chef works in a kitchen, matching the worker-to-workplace pattern.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Teacher : Student is a person to the person served, not a workplace.
- Option C: Lawyer : Client is again a person to the person served.
- Option D: Farmer : Crop is a worker to the product, not the place of work.

**Final Answer:** Chef : Kitchen shares the worker-to-workplace link ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy:** Identify the tool-to-function relationship.

**Relationship:** A pen is used to write, so the link is instrument to its main function.

**Application:** A knife is used to cut, matching the instrument-to-function pattern.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Paper : Cut reverses roles; paper is the object acted on, not the tool.
- Option B: Book : Read links an object to how it is used by a reader, not a tool to its function.
- Option C: Ink : Spill pairs a substance with an accident, not a designed function.

**Final Answer:** Knife : Cut shares the tool-to-function link ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy:** Fix the relationship of young animal to adult animal.

**Relationship:** A puppy is a young dog, so the link is young to adult of the same species.

**Application:** A calf is a young cow, matching young to adult exactly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Kitten : Basket pairs a young animal with an object, not its adult form.
- Option C: Foal : Stable pairs a young animal with a place, not its adult form.
- Option D: Chicken : Egg reverses order and mixes adult with what it lays.

**Final Answer:** Calf : Cow shares the young-to-adult link  $\Rightarrow$

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

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy:** Determine the need-to-satisfier relationship.

**Relationship:** A thirsty person needs water, so the link is a state of need to the thing that removes it.

**Application:** A hungry person needs food, matching need to its satisfier.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Tired : Work pairs a state with its cause, not its remedy.
- Option B: Angry : Peace links a state loosely with an idea, but peace is not what anger directly demands.
- Option D: Sleepy : Noise pairs a state with something that prevents its relief.

**Final Answer:** Hungry : Food shares the need-to-satisfier link  $\Rightarrow$

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



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy:** Fix the whole-to-small-unit relationship.

**Relationship:** An ocean is made up of countless drops, so the link is a large whole to one of its tiny units.

**Application:** A library is made up of many books, matching whole to a single unit.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Forest : Jungle pairs two near-synonyms, not whole and unit.
- Option C: Army : Navy pairs two separate forces, not a whole and its part.
- Option D: River : Lake pairs two different water bodies, not whole and unit.

**Final Answer:** Library : Book shares the whole-to-unit link ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** The connector “Although” signals a contrast between the two blanks.

**Step 1 — Read the contrast:** A short report can still be useful, which sets up “brief” against “convincing”.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “brief ... convincing” gives a sensible contrast: short yet persuasive enough to act upon.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “lengthy ... vague” would give no reason to act, breaking the sense.
- Option C: “missing ... complete” is self-contradictory.
- Option D: “false ... reliable” cannot both be true of the same report.

**Final Answer:** “brief ... convincing” fits the contrast ⇒ **A**

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** “so ... that” shows cause and effect between the two blanks.

**Step 1 — Read the logic:** A person who reacts badly to a small error must be very exacting.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “meticulous ... irritate” fits: a very precise manager is irritated even by a minor slip.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “calm ... please” makes an error a source of pleasure, which is illogical.
- Option B: “generous ... delight” again makes a mistake pleasing.
- Option D: “careless ... satisfy” contradicts a strong reaction to error.

**Final Answer:** “meticulous ... irritate” fits the cause and effect ⇒ **C**

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** “Despite” sets up a contrast between a difficulty and the response to it.

**Step 1 — Read the contrast:** The weather should be a problem, yet the team stays positive.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “harsh ... optimistic” fits: bad weather, but a hopeful team.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “pleasant ... worried” gives no reason to worry.
- Option C: “mild ... doubtful” offers no real obstacle to contrast.
- Option D: “sunny ... anxious” pairs good weather with needless anxiety.

**Final Answer:** “harsh ... optimistic” fits the contrast ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** Both blanks must carry a positive sense, since clear arguments impress an audience.

**Step 1 — Read the logic:** A good manner plus clear arguments should have a positive effect.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “confident ... won over” fits: a confident manner wins the audience.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “confusing ... bored” is wholly negative and clashes with “clear arguments”.
- Option B: “rude ... pleased” mismatches a negative manner with a positive effect.
- Option C: “dull ... excited” pairs a flat manner with excitement, which does not follow.

**Final Answer:** “confident ... won over” fits both blanks ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** “but only” signals that the outcome defeats the intention.

**Step 1 — Read the logic:** The policy aimed to help but failed, so the second blank must be negative.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “reduce ... worsened” fits: meant to reduce poverty, it instead made it worse.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “increase ... solved” makes a harmful aim end well, contradicting “but only”.
- Option C: “ignore ... removed” cannot both ignore and remove the problem.
- Option D: “study ... ended” shows success, clashing with the disappointing “but only”.

**Final Answer:** “reduce ... worsened” fits the reversal ⇒



**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

### Solution

**Concept — Spotting errors:** The structure “Hardly had + subject + past participle ... when + simple past” fixes the tenses.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part C reads “the train had left”. After “Hardly had I reached ... when”, the second verb must be simple past, “left”.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “Hardly had I reached the station when the train left.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Hardly had I reached” is the correct inverted past-perfect opening.
- Option B: “the station when” correctly introduces the second clause.
- Option D: There is a real error, 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:** A participle at the start of a sentence must relate to the subject that follows.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part A “Being a hot day” dangles, since “we” were not a hot day.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “It being a hot day, we decided to stay indoors all afternoon.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “we decided to stay” is grammatically correct.
- Option C: “indoors all afternoon” is correct.
- Option D: A clear 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:** Test each part for agreement, tense, and usage; only mark an error if one truly exists.

**Step 1 — Check each part:** “He gave me”, “some useful advice”, and “on choosing a career” are all correct; “advice” is a correct uncountable noun.

**Step 2 — Conclusion:** No part contains an error.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “He gave me” correctly uses the indirect object.
- Option B: “some useful advice” correctly treats advice as uncountable.
- Option C: “on choosing a career” uses the right preposition and gerund.

**Final Answer:** The sentence has no error ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors:** “The number of” takes a singular verb; “a number of” takes a plural verb.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part B “have increased” is plural, but the subject “The number of applicants” is singular.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “The number of applicants has increased sharply this year.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “The number of applicants” is a correct singular subject.
- Option C: “sharply this year” is correct.
- Option D: A verb-agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q34](#)



Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors:** “Since” marks a point in time; “for” marks a length of time.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part C “since three days” uses “since” with a period, which is wrong.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “She has not come to the office for three days.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “She has not come” correctly uses the present perfect.
- Option B: “to the office” is correct.
- Option D: A preposition error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** Comparative adjectives of Latin origin such as “senior” and “junior” take “to”, not “than”.

**Step 1 — Spot the fault:** “senior than me” wrongly uses “than”.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “He is senior to me by three years.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “senior from me” uses the wrong preposition.
- Option C: “senior than I” keeps the wrong “than”.
- Option D: An improvement is needed, so “No improvement” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “senior to me” is correct ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q36](#)



Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** The pattern “Scarcely had + subject + past participle . . . when” is a fixed correlative.

**Step 1 — Test the sentence:** “Scarcely had he left the house when it started to rain” already uses the correct “when”.

**Step 2 — Conclusion:** No change is required.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “than” pairs with “no sooner”, not “scarcely”.
- Option B: “then” is an adverb, not the needed conjunction.
- Option C: “that” does not fit this correlative structure.

**Final Answer:** The sentence needs no improvement ⇒ **D**

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

Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** The verb “ask” followed by an object takes a to-infinitive; a negative one is “not to + verb”.

**Step 1 — Spot the fault:** “asked the students to not make” splits the infinitive awkwardly.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “The teacher asked the students not to make noise.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “do not make” turns it into a command, not reported speech.
- Option C: “making no” produces an ungrammatical string.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “not to make” is correct ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q38](#)



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** In a third-conditional sentence the “if” clause uses the past perfect, “had + past participle”.

**Step 1 — Spot the fault:** “If he would have studied” wrongly puts “would have” in the if-clause.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “If he had studied harder, he would have passed.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “would study” does not match the past-time result.
- Option B: “has studied” is present perfect, wrong for a past hypothetical.
- Option D: The original is incorrect, so “No improvement” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “had studied” is correct ⇒  C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** The verb agrees with the true subject, not with a noun in an intervening phrase.

**Step 1 — Find the subject:** The subject is “The quality”, which is singular, so “has improved” is correct. “of the products” is only a modifier.

**Step 2 — Conclusion:** No change is needed.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “have” would wrongly agree with “products”.
- Option B: “are” does not fit “improved” and is plural.
- Option C: “were” is plural and past, both wrong here.

**Final Answer:** The sentence needs no improvement ⇒  D

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q40](#)



Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** Find the opening sentence, then follow the natural time order of events.

**Step 1 — Opener:** Q introduces the writer and the first novel, so it begins the paragraph.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R (early rejection) follows, then S (one publisher finally agrees), then P (it becomes popular). Order: Q-R-S-P.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Q-R-P-S places popularity before the book is even printed.
- Option C: R-Q-S-P starts with rejection before the writer is introduced.
- Option D: Q-S-R-P has the book printed before it is rejected.

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

[Go Back to Q41](#)

Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** A definition usually opens; the contrast word “However” signals a later turn.

**Step 1 — Opener:** Q defines locusts, so it starts the paragraph.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R describes their swarming, P adds the “However” about crop damage, and S gives the result that farmers dread them. Order: Q-R-P-S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Q-P-R-S puts the “However” contrast before the neutral fact it contrasts with.
- Option C: R-Q-P-S begins mid-idea before the definition.
- Option D: Q-R-S-P ends on crop damage after the farmers already dread them, breaking the logic.

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

[Go Back to Q42](#)



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** The topic sentence opens; “This” and “But” mark later links.

**Step 1 — Opener:** Q names the topic, the cheetah’s speed.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R gives the figure, P says “This makes them the fastest”, and S adds the “But” limitation. Order: Q-R-P-S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Q-S-R-P puts the limitation before the speed figure it limits.
- Option B: R-Q-P-S opens with a figure before the topic is set.
- Option D: Q-R-S-P ends with “fastest” after the limitation, weakening the flow.

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

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

Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** Move from origin to description to use, ending with the present-day picture.

**Step 1 — Opener:** P introduces yoga and its Indian origin.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R describes what it combines, S gives why people take it up, and Q closes with its worldwide practice today. Order: P-R-S-Q.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: P-R-Q-S ends on stress relief after the global summary, which reads oddly.
- Option B: P-Q-R-S jumps to “today” before describing the practice.
- Option C: P-S-R-Q gives the reason to take it up before saying what it is.

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

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q44](#)



Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** A broad statement opens; “Yet” marks the closing contrast.

**Step 1 — Opener:** P makes the general claim that the internet has transformed life.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R explains how it connects people, Q gives concrete examples, and S adds the “Yet” concern about privacy. Order: P-R-Q-S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: P-Q-R-S gives examples before the connecting idea that explains them.
- Option C: P-R-S-Q ends on examples after the “Yet” concern, breaking the contrast.
- Option D: R-P-Q-S opens with “It” before naming the internet.

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

**Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** An “atheist” is a person who does not believe in the existence of God.

**Usage:** As an atheist, he took no part in any religious ceremony.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: An “agnostic” holds that God’s existence is unknown, not disbelieved.
- Option B: A “theist” believes in God, the opposite meaning.
- Option C: A “heretic” holds views against accepted doctrine, which is different.

**Final Answer:** The word is “atheist” ⇒

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



Q47.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** An “aviary” is a large enclosure or place where birds are kept.

**Usage:** The zoo’s aviary housed parrots, finches, and owls.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: An “apiary” is a place for bees, not birds.
- Option C: An “orchard” is a plot of fruit trees.
- Option D: A “sanctuary” protects wildlife broadly but is not specific to kept birds.

**Final Answer:** The word is “aviary” ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** A “polyglot” is a person who can speak or use many languages.

**Usage:** The polyglot guide switched easily between five languages.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A “linguist” studies language but need not speak many.
- Option B: “Bilingual” means only two languages, not many.
- Option D: An “orator” is a skilled public speaker, unrelated to number of languages.

**Final Answer:** The word is “polyglot” ⇒

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



Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept — One-word substitution:** Match the description of rule to its precise term.

**Meaning:** A “plutocracy” is a government or state ruled by the wealthy.

**Usage:** Critics called the city a plutocracy, run entirely by its richest families.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: A “democracy” is rule by the people as a whole.
- Option C: An “aristocracy” is rule by a noble class, not simply the rich.
- Option D: An “autocracy” is rule by a single person with absolute power.

**Final Answer:** The word is “plutocracy” ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q49](#)

Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept — One-word substitution:** Select the term for an unprepared speech.

**Meaning:** An “extempore” speech is one delivered without any prior preparation.

**Usage:** Asked to speak suddenly, she gave a fluent extempore address.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Eloquent” describes fluent, persuasive speech, not the lack of preparation.
- Option B: “Verbose” means using too many words.
- Option C: A “recital” is a prepared performance, the opposite of unprepared.

**Final Answer:** The word is “extempore” ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q50](#)



## Answer Key

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

