

IBSAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 2

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 piece of cake”**
- (A) A sweet dessert served at parties
 - (B) A difficult and tiring job
 - (C) Something very easy to do
 - (D) A small share of the profit
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Under the weather”**
- (A) Feeling slightly ill or unwell
 - (B) Caught in a heavy storm



- (C) In a cheerful, lively mood
- (D) Working outdoors in the rain

Q3. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To break the ice”**

- (A) To damage something fragile
- (B) To ease tension and start a conversation
- (C) To end a friendship abruptly
- (D) To cool a drink quickly

Q4. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To hit the sack”**

- (A) To punch a bag in anger
- (B) To carry a heavy load
- (C) To start work energetically
- (D) To go to bed and sleep

Q5. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To cut corners”**

- (A) To do something poorly in order to save time or money
- (B) To take the shortest route home
- (C) To trim the edges of paper neatly
- (D) To divide a task fairly among people

Q6. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To be on the ball”**

- (A) Playing a sport very skilfully
- (B) Feeling dizzy and confused
- (C) Being alert, quick, and competent
- (D) Balancing on one foot with effort



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To be in hot water”**
- (A) Enjoying a relaxing warm bath
 - (B) Being in serious trouble or difficulty
 - (C) Feeling extremely angry with someone
 - (D) Working in a very warm climate
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To pull someone’s leg”**
- (A) To trip a person deliberately
 - (B) To beg someone for help
 - (C) To slow another person down
 - (D) To tease or fool someone playfully
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“The ball is in your court”**
- (A) You have already lost the game
 - (B) You are playing the game unfairly
 - (C) It is now your turn to act or decide
 - (D) You must return something you borrowed
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To add fuel to the fire”**
- (A) To make a bad situation worse
 - (B) To keep a fire burning safely
 - (C) To solve a problem very quickly
 - (D) To give someone extra energy

Part B: Synonyms

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



- (A) Extremely large in size
- (B) Lasting for a very short time
- (C) Firm and unchanging
- (D) Hidden from clear view

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

- (A) Silent and withdrawn
- (B) Greedy for money
- (C) Easily frightened
- (D) Sociable and fond of company

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

- (A) No longer in use; outdated
- (B) Brand new and modern
- (C) Rare and highly valuable
- (D) Strong and durable

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

- (A) Weak and yielding
- (B) Careless and forgetful
- (C) Persistent and holding firmly
- (D) Gentle and soft

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

- (A) Speaking very softly
- (B) Using far more words than needed
- (C) Brief and to the point
- (D) Skilled at writing

Part C: Antonyms



- Q16.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **LETHARGIC**
- (A) Energetic
 - (B) Sleepy
 - (C) Gloomy
 - (D) Heavy
- Q17.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **CONDEMN**
- (A) To blame harshly
 - (B) To punish severely
 - (C) To criticise openly
 - (D) To praise or approve
- Q18.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **HUMILITY**
- (A) Kindness
 - (B) Arrogance
 - (C) Modesty
 - (D) Honesty
- Q19.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **TRANSIENT**
- (A) Brief
 - (B) Passing
 - (C) Permanent
 - (D) Moving
- Q20.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **GENEROUS**
- (A) Stingy
 - (B) Kind
 - (C) Wealthy
 - (D) Cheerful



Part D: Analogies

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **BEE : HIVE**
- (A) Cow : Milk
 - (B) Dog : Bark
 - (C) Horse : Rider
 - (D) Bird : Nest
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **PAINTER : BRUSH**
- (A) Author : Book
 - (B) Carpenter : Saw
 - (C) Doctor : Patient
 - (D) Singer : Song
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **COLD : SHIVER**
- (A) Rain : Cloud
 - (B) Fire : Wood
 - (C) Fear : Tremble
 - (D) Joy : Reason
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **WORD : SENTENCE**
- (A) Brick : Wall
 - (B) Wall : Brick
 - (C) Library : Book
 - (D) Forest : Tree
- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **LION : PRIDE**



- (A) Sheep : Wool
- (B) Wolf : Forest
- (C) Bird : Feather
- (D) Fish : School

Part E: Fill in the Blanks

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Although the museum was _____, the visitors found its collection genuinely _____.”
- (A) enormous ... tiny
 - (B) small ... impressive
 - (C) free ... costly
 - (D) dull ... boring
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The passengers grew increasingly _____ because the train had been _____ for over three hours.”
- (A) impatient ... delayed
 - (B) cheerful ... punctual
 - (C) calm ... cancelled
 - (D) excited ... ready
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The teacher was so _____ that the students _____ every rule without question.”
- (A) kind ... broke
 - (B) lazy ... ignored
 - (C) strict ... obeyed
 - (D) funny ... feared
- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Despite being badly _____, the player _____ to finish the match.”



- (A) rested ... refused
- (B) fit ... struggled
- (C) praised ... failed
- (D) injured ... managed

Q30. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “You will not be permitted to sit for the exam unless you _____ your admit card and _____ on time.”

- (A) forget ... leave
- (B) bring ... arrive
- (C) lose ... rush
- (D) hide ... escape

Part F: Spotting Errors

Q31. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) He is honest man / (B) who always speaks / (C) the plain truth. / (D) No error

- (A) He is honest man
- (B) who always speaks
- (C) the plain truth.
- (D) No error

Q32. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The chef added / (B) a little salt and / (C) too much tomatoes. / (D) No error

- (A) The chef added
- (B) a little salt and
- (C) too much tomatoes.



(D) No error

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

(A) There are fewer / (B) cars on the road / (C) today than yesterday. / (D) No error

(A) There are fewer

(B) cars on the road

(C) today than yesterday.

(D) No error

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

(A) The prize money was / (B) equally divided between / (C) the five team members. / (D) No error

(A) The prize money was

(B) equally divided between

(C) the five team members.

(D) No error

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

(A) Every students were / (B) given a booklet / (C) before the test began. / (D) No error

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(B) given a booklet

(C) before the test began.

(D) No error

Part G: Sentence Improvement



- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “He said that he will come to the party the next day.”
- (A) will have come
 - (B) comes
 - (C) would come
 - (D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She goes always to the gym in the morning.”
- (A) go always
 - (B) always goes
 - (C) is always going
 - (D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “When he was young, he used to swim in the river every summer.”
- (A) use to swim
 - (B) used to swimming
 - (C) was used to swim
 - (D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “This method is more easier than the previous one.”
- (A) easier
 - (B) more easy
 - (C) most easier
 - (D) No improvement



- Q40.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Neither the manager nor the employees was present at the meeting.”
- (A) has
(B) is
(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.** In the fifteenth century, Johannes Gutenberg built the first printing press in Europe.
- Q.** Before the printing press, books had to be copied slowly by hand.
- R.** His invention allowed books to be produced quickly and cheaply.
- S.** As a result, knowledge spread to ordinary people as never before.
- (A) P Q R S
(B) Q P R S
(C) Q R P S
(D) P R Q S
- Q42.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Honeybees live together in large, well-organised colonies.
- Q.** Each colony has a single queen, many workers, and some drones.
- R.** The workers gather nectar and turn it into honey.
- S.** Without these busy insects, many of our crops would never be pollinated.
- (A) P R Q S
(B) Q P R S
(C) P Q S R



(D) P Q R S

Q43. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. Its main purpose was to protect the empire from northern invaders.

Q. The Great Wall of China is one of the largest structures ever built.

R. It was constructed over many centuries by different dynasties.

S. Today it draws millions of tourists from around the world.

(A) Q R P S

(B) Q P R S

(C) R Q 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. Plastic waste has become a serious threat to the environment.

Q. This reduces the need to make fresh plastic from scratch.

R. Recycling turns used plastic into useful new products.

S. In this way, recycling helps save both energy and natural resources.

(A) P Q R S

(B) P R S Q

(C) P R Q S

(D) R P Q S

Q45. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. At first it could carry a voice only over short distances.

Q. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

R. Over time, engineers extended its reach across whole countries.

S. Today, mobile phones let us talk to anyone across the globe.

(A) Q R P S



- (B) Q P R S
- (C) P Q R S
- (D) Q P S R

Part I: One-Word Substitution

- Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“One who studies the stars and other heavenly bodies”**
- (A) Astrologer
 - (B) Geologist
 - (C) Astronaut
 - (D) Astronomer
- Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A place where money is coined”**
- (A) Mint
 - (B) Bank
 - (C) Treasury
 - (D) Vault
- Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“One who cannot read or write”**
- (A) Ignorant
 - (B) Amateur
 - (C) Illiterate
 - (D) Novice
- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who loves and works for the welfare of mankind”**
- (A) Philosopher
 - (B) Philanthropist
 - (C) Humorist



(D) Anthropologist

Q50. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“Animals that feed on the flesh of other animals”**

(A) Herbivorous

(B) Omnivorous

(C) Insectivorous

(D) Carnivorous



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “A piece of cake” means a task that is very easy to do, one that needs little effort.

Usage: With so much practice behind her, the final test was a piece of cake.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A literal dessert reads the words plainly and misses the figurative sense.
- Option B: A difficult, tiring job is the exact opposite of an easy task.
- Option D: A share of profit has no link to the idea of ease.

Final Answer: It means something very easy to do ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: The settled figurative sense of an idiom is fixed by common usage.

Meaning: “Under the weather” means feeling slightly ill or unwell.

Usage: He stayed home from work because he was feeling under the weather.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Being caught in a storm reads “weather” literally.
- Option C: A cheerful, lively mood is the opposite of feeling unwell.
- Option D: Working outdoors in the rain is a literal picture, not the meaning.

Final Answer: It means feeling slightly ill ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “To break the ice” means to ease the tension in a first meeting and get a conversation started.

Usage: A few light jokes helped break the ice among the new trainees.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Damaging something fragile is a literal reading of “break”.
- Option C: Ending a friendship is a negative act, not the easing of tension.
- Option D: Cooling a drink takes “ice” literally and misses the point.

Final Answer: It means to ease tension and start talking ⇒ **B**

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “To hit the sack” means to go to bed and sleep.

Usage: After the long journey, all he wanted was to hit the sack.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Punching a bag in anger reads “hit” literally.
- Option B: Carrying a heavy load takes “sack” literally.
- Option C: Starting work energetically is the opposite of going to sleep.

Final Answer: It means to go to bed and sleep ⇒ **D**

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom often condemns a shortcut through a vivid image.

Meaning: “To cut corners” means to do something poorly or unsafely in order to save time, effort, or money.

Usage: The builder cut corners on materials, and the wall soon cracked.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Taking the shortest route home reads “corners” literally.
- Option C: Trimming edges neatly is a literal action, not careless saving.
- Option D: Dividing a task fairly has no link to cutting quality.

Final Answer: It means to save time or money by doing a poor job ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A sporting image is often used to describe sharpness of mind.

Meaning: “To be on the ball” means to be alert, quick to understand, and competent.

Usage: The new assistant is really on the ball and never misses a detail.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Playing a sport skilfully reads the image literally.
- Option B: Feeling dizzy and confused is the opposite of being alert.
- Option D: Balancing on one foot is a literal picture, not mental sharpness.

Final Answer: It means to be alert and competent ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms about difficulty often use a striking physical image.

Meaning: “To be in hot water” means to be in serious trouble or difficulty.

Usage: He landed in hot water for missing the important deadline.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Enjoying a warm bath reads “hot water” literally.
- Option C: Feeling angry is an emotion, not being in trouble.
- Option D: Working in a warm climate is unrelated to difficulty.

Final Answer: It means to be in serious trouble ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms about speech and jest describe playful behaviour.

Meaning: “To pull someone’s leg” means to tease or fool someone in a light-hearted, joking way.

Usage: Do not worry, I was only pulling your leg about the exam being cancelled.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Tripping a person deliberately reads “leg” literally.
- Option B: Begging for help has nothing to do with joking.
- Option C: Slowing someone down is a different idea from teasing.

Final Answer: It means to tease someone playfully ⇒ **D**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A tennis image is used to show whose turn it is to act.

Meaning: “The ball is in your court” means it is now your turn to take action or make a decision.

Usage: We have made our offer; the ball is now in your court.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Having lost the game is not what the phrase says.
- Option B: Playing unfairly is unrelated to whose turn it is.
- Option D: Returning a borrowed item takes the image literally.

Final Answer: It means it is your turn to act or decide ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: The image of feeding a fire stands for worsening a situation.

Meaning: “To add fuel to the fire” means to make a bad or tense situation even worse.

Usage: Shouting back only added fuel to the fire during the argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Keeping a fire burning safely reads the words literally.
- Option C: Solving a problem quickly is the opposite of the idiom.
- Option D: Giving someone energy is a positive, unrelated idea.

Final Answer: It means to make a bad situation worse ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Ephemeral” means lasting for a very short time; short-lived.

Usage: The beauty of the cherry blossom is ephemeral, fading within days.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Extremely large” describes size, not duration.
- Option C: “Firm and unchanging” is the opposite of short-lived.
- Option D: “Hidden from view” is about visibility, an unrelated idea.

Final Answer: Ephemeral means lasting a very short time ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Gregarious” means sociable and fond of the company of others.

Usage: Her gregarious nature made her the centre of every gathering.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Silent and withdrawn” is the opposite of sociable.
- Option B: “Greedy for money” describes avarice, not sociability.
- Option C: “Easily frightened” is about timidity, an unrelated trait.

Final Answer: Gregarious means sociable and fond of company ⇒ **D**

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



Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Obsolete” means no longer in use because something newer has replaced it; outdated.

Usage: The floppy disk became obsolete once memory cards appeared.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Brand new and modern” is the opposite of outdated.
- Option C: “Rare and valuable” describes worth, not disuse.
- Option D: “Strong and durable” is about lasting quality, not being outdated.

Final Answer: Obsolete means no longer in use; outdated ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Tenacious” means holding firmly to a purpose and not giving up; persistent.

Usage: Her tenacious effort finally won the long court case.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Weak and yielding” is the opposite of holding firmly.
- Option B: “Careless and forgetful” describes inattention, not persistence.
- Option D: “Gentle and soft” is about manner, not determination.

Final Answer: Tenacious means persistent and holding firmly ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Choose the word that describes the same quality.

Meaning: “Verbose” means using far more words than are needed; wordy.

Usage: The verbose report could have said in one page what it took ten to say.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Speaking softly” describes volume, not the number of words.
- Option C: “Brief and to the point” is the direct opposite of verbose.
- Option D: “Skilled at writing” is about ability, not wordiness.

Final Answer: Verbose means using more words than needed ⇒ **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: “Lethargic” means sluggish and lacking energy. Its opposite is “energetic”, full of life and activity.

Usage: After a good night’s rest he felt energetic rather than lethargic.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Sleepy” is a near-synonym of lethargic, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Gloomy” describes mood, not energy level.
- Option D: “Heavy” refers to weight and again suggests sluggishness.

Final Answer: The opposite of lethargic is energetic ⇒ **A**

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Condemn” means to express strong disapproval of something. Its opposite is to “praise” or approve.

Usage: The critics condemned the first film but praised the sequel.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To blame harshly” is close to condemn, not opposite.
- Option B: “To punish severely” follows from condemning, not against it.
- Option C: “To criticise openly” is also similar in sense to condemn.

Final Answer: The opposite of condemn is to praise or approve ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Humility” means a modest, humble view of one’s own importance. Its opposite is “arrogance”, an inflated sense of self.

Usage: He accepted the award with humility, showing none of his rival’s arrogance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Kindness” is a virtue but not the opposite of humility.
- Option C: “Modesty” is a near-synonym of humility.
- Option D: “Honesty” is about truthfulness, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: The opposite of humility is arrogance ⇒ B

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Transient” means lasting only a short time. Its opposite is “permanent”, meaning lasting or intended to last for a long time.

Usage: The town’s transient visitors left, but its permanent residents stayed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Brief” is a synonym of transient.
- Option B: “Passing” also means short-lived, so it is similar, not opposite.
- Option D: “Moving” refers to motion, not to duration.

Final Answer: The opposite of transient is permanent ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Pick the option opposite in sense.

Meaning: “Generous” means willing to give freely. Its opposite is “stingy”, unwilling to share or spend.

Usage: A generous host gives plenty, while a stingy one offers as little as possible.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Kind” is close in spirit to generous, not opposite.
- Option C: “Wealthy” describes riches, not willingness to give.
- Option D: “Cheerful” is about mood, unrelated to generosity.

Final Answer: The opposite of generous is stingy ⇒

Answer: (A) [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 bee lives in a hive, so the link is a creature to its natural dwelling.

Application: A bird lives in a nest, matching the creature-to-dwelling pattern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cow : Milk pairs an animal with its product, not its home.
- Option B: Dog : Bark pairs an animal with its sound.
- Option C: Horse : Rider pairs an animal with the person who rides it.

Final Answer: Bird : Nest shares the creature-to-dwelling link ⇒ **D**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the worker-to-tool relationship.

Relationship: A painter uses a brush as the main tool of the trade, so the link is worker to tool.

Application: A carpenter uses a saw, matching the worker-to-tool pattern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Author : Book pairs a worker with the product, not the tool.
- Option C: Doctor : Patient pairs a worker with the person served.
- Option D: Singer : Song pairs a worker with the product produced.

Final Answer: Carpenter : Saw shares the worker-to-tool link ⇒ **B**

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the cause-to-bodily-reaction relationship.

Relationship: Cold causes a person to shiver, so the link is a cause to the involuntary bodily reaction it produces.

Application: Fear causes a person to tremble, matching cause to reaction.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rain : Cloud reverses order and links effect back to cause.
- Option B: Fire : Wood pairs a process with its fuel, not a bodily reaction.
- Option D: Joy : Reason pairs a feeling with an abstract idea, not a physical response.

Final Answer: Fear : Tremble shares the cause-to-reaction link ⇒

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the small-unit-to-larger-structure relationship.

Relationship: Words are combined to build a sentence, so the link is a basic unit to the structure it forms.

Application: Bricks are combined to build a wall, matching unit to structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Wall : Brick reverses the order, structure to unit.
- Option C: Library : Book moves from the whole to a part, the wrong direction.
- Option D: Forest : Tree also runs from the whole collection to a single part.

Final Answer: Brick : Wall shares the unit-to-structure link ⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the animal-to-collective-group relationship.

Relationship: A group of lions is called a pride, so the link is an animal to the name of its group.

Application: A group of fish is called a school, matching animal to collective group.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Sheep : Wool pairs an animal with its product.
- Option B: Wolf : Forest pairs an animal with a habitat, not a group name.
- Option C: Bird : Feather pairs an animal with one of its parts.

Final Answer: Fish : School shares the animal-to-group link ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [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 limited feature should be set against a positive quality.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “small ... impressive” fits: although the museum was small in size, its collection was still impressive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “enormous ... tiny” contradicts itself within one museum.
- Option C: “free ... costly” clashes, since a free museum cannot be costly to its visitors.
- Option D: “dull ... boring” gives no contrast, as both words are negative.

Final Answer: “small ... impressive” fits the contrast ⇒ **B**

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “because” shows a cause-and-effect link between the two blanks.

Step 1 — Read the logic: A long delay should produce a negative feeling in the passengers.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “impatient ... delayed” fits: passengers grow impatient because the train has been delayed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “cheerful ... punctual” gives no reason for a growing negative mood.
- Option C: “calm ... cancelled” pairs calmness with a cancellation, which does not follow.
- Option D: “excited ... ready” makes a positive cause for a problem that never appears.

Final Answer: “impatient ... delayed” fits the cause and effect ⇒

[Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the logic: A very demanding teacher should produce obedient behaviour in the students.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “strict ... obeyed” fits: so strict that the students obeyed every rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “kind ... broke” makes kindness lead to rule-breaking, which does not follow.
- Option B: “lazy ... ignored” offers no clear cause for strict rule-following.
- Option D: “funny ... feared” pairs humour with fear, an odd match.

Final Answer: “strict ... obeyed” fits the cause and effect ⇒



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

Q29.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the contrast: A setback should be overcome by a determined effort.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “injured ... managed” fits: despite being injured, the player still managed to finish.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “rested ... refused” gives no difficulty to overcome.
- Option B: “fit ... struggled” makes a fit player struggle, breaking the sense.
- Option C: “praised ... failed” offers no obstacle and ends in failure, not a finish.

Final Answer: “injured ... managed” fits the contrast ⇒ **D**

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “unless” introduces a condition that must be met to avoid a stated outcome.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Both blanks must state the positive conditions a candidate has to satisfy.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “bring ... arrive” fits: you may sit for the exam only if you bring your admit card and arrive on time.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “forget ... leave” states the wrong, negative behaviour.
- Option C: “lose ... rush” again gives conditions that would bar entry, not permit it.
- Option D: “hide ... escape” makes no sense as exam-hall requirements.

Final Answer: “bring ... arrive” fits the condition ⇒ **B**



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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: A singular countable noun beginning with a consonant sound needs the article “a” or “an” before it.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A “He is honest man” drops the article before “honest man”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He is an honest man who always speaks the plain truth.” (“an” is used because “honest” begins with a vowel sound.)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “who always speaks” is correct.
- Option C: “the plain truth” correctly uses the definite article.
- Option D: A real error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Much” is used with uncountable nouns; “many” is used with countable plural nouns.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C “too much tomatoes” uses “much” with the countable plural “tomatoes”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The chef added a little salt and too many tomatoes.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The chef added” is correct.
- Option B: “a little salt” correctly uses “little” with the uncountable “salt”.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Fewer” is correct with countable plural nouns, while “less” is used with uncountable nouns.

Step 1 — Check each part: “There are fewer” correctly uses “fewer” with the countable noun “cars”; “cars on the road” and “today than yesterday” are both correct.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No part contains an error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “There are fewer” is the right choice for countable cars.
- Option B: “cars on the road” is correct.
- Option C: “today than yesterday” correctly completes the comparison.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Between” is used for two items, while “among” is used for more than two.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B “divided between” is used with “the five team members”, which is more than two.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The prize money was equally divided among the five team members.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The prize money was” is correct.
- Option C: “the five team members” is correct.
- Option D: A preposition 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: “Every” is followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A “Every students were” pairs “every” with the plural “students” and the plural verb “were”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Every student was given a booklet before the test began.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “given a booklet” is correct.
- Option C: “before the test began” is correct.
- Option D: A clear agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: In reported speech introduced by a past-tense verb such as “said”, “will” shifts back to “would”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “He said that he will come” keeps the present-future “will” after the past “said”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He said that he would come to the party the next day.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “will have come” still keeps “will” and adds a wrong perfect form.
- Option B: “comes” is simple present, which does not fit reported past speech.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “would come” is correct ⇒

[Go Back to Q36](#)



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: An adverb of frequency such as “always” normally comes before the main verb.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “goes always” wrongly places “always” after the verb.

Step 2 — Correct form: “She always goes to the gym in the morning.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “go always” uses the wrong verb form for “she”.
- Option C: “is always going” changes the meaning to an ongoing action.
- Option D: The original order is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “always goes” is correct ⇒ B

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Used to + base verb” correctly expresses a past habit that no longer continues.

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “When he was young, he used to swim in the river every summer” already uses “used to swim” correctly.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “use to swim” drops the past-tense “-d”.
- Option B: “used to swimming” wrongly adds “-ing” after “used to”.
- Option C: “was used to swim” changes the meaning to being accustomed to something.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒ D

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: A comparative is formed either with “-er” or with “more”, never with both at once.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “more easier” is a double comparative, combining “more” with “easier”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “This method is easier than the previous one.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “more easy” is unidiomatic; “easy” takes “-er”.
- Option C: “most easier” mixes a superlative with a comparative.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “easier” is correct ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: With “neither . . . nor”, the verb agrees with the subject nearer to it.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: The nearer subject is “the employees”, which is plural, so the singular “was” is wrong.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Neither the manager nor the employees were present at the meeting.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “has” is singular and does not fit the plural nearer subject.
- Option B: “is” is also singular and present, wrong on both counts.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “were” is correct ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q40](#)



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Set the background first, then the key event, its result, and the wider effect.

Step 1 — Opener: Q describes the situation before the printing press, so it opens the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: P introduces Gutenberg's press, R states what the invention allowed, and S gives the broader result. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-Q-R-S opens with the invention before the background that explains its need.
- Option C: Q-R-P-S mentions the effect before naming the invention.
- Option D: P-R-Q-S separates the background from the opening and disturbs the flow.

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

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A topic sentence opens, followed by detail, function, and finally significance.

Step 1 — Opener: P introduces honeybees and their colonies, so it begins.

Step 2 — Sequence: Q gives the make-up of a colony, R explains what the workers do, and S closes with why the bees matter. Order: P-Q-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-R-Q-S describes the workers before the colony is broken down.
- Option B: Q-P-R-S begins with detail before the topic is set.
- Option C: P-Q-S-R ends on the workers' task after the closing significance, breaking the logic.

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

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



Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Name the subject, give its history and purpose, then close with the present day.

Step 1 — Opener: Q names the Great Wall as one of the largest structures, so it opens.

Step 2 — Sequence: R gives its long construction history, P states its purpose, and S ends with its role today. Order: Q-R-P-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Q-P-R-S gives the purpose before the history that sets it up.
- Option C: R-Q-P-S opens with construction before the wall is named.
- Option D: Q-R-S-P ends on the purpose after the present-day picture, which reads oddly.

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

[Go Back to Q43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: State the problem, offer the solution, add its benefit, and close with the wider gain.

Step 1 — Opener: P states the problem of plastic waste, so it opens.

Step 2 — Sequence: R offers recycling as the solution, Q adds the benefit of needing less fresh plastic, and S closes with the saving of energy and resources. Order: P-R-Q-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-Q-R-S mentions the benefit before recycling is introduced.
- Option B: P-R-S-Q ends on the specific benefit after the general conclusion.
- Option D: R-P-Q-S opens with the solution before the problem is stated.

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

[Go Back to Q44](#)



Q45.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Introduce the invention, note its early limits, its later growth, and its present reach.

Step 1 — Opener: Q names the telephone and its inventor, so it opens.

Step 2 — Sequence: P notes the early short range, R describes how the reach grew, and S ends with today's global mobile phones. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S puts the later growth before the early limitation.
- Option C: P-Q-R-S opens with the limitation before the telephone is named.
- Option D: Q-P-S-R ends on the growth after the present-day picture, breaking the time order.

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

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

Solution

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

Meaning: An “astronomer” is a person who studies the stars, planets, and other heavenly bodies as a science.

Usage: The astronomer spent the night mapping distant galaxies through a telescope.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An “astrologer” claims to foretell events from the stars, which is not a science.
- Option B: A “geologist” studies rocks and the earth, not the stars.
- Option C: An “astronaut” travels in space but does not necessarily study the stars.

Final Answer: The word is “astronomer” ⇒

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



Q47.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “mint” is a place where money, especially coins, is manufactured.

Usage: The new coins were struck at the national mint.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A “bank” stores and lends money but does not make it.
- Option C: A “treasury” manages public funds, not the coining of money.
- Option D: A “vault” is a secure room for storing valuables.

Final Answer: The word is “mint” ⇒

[Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution

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

Meaning: An “illiterate” person is one who cannot read or write.

Usage: Adult education classes were set up to help illiterate villagers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Ignorant” means lacking knowledge in general, not specifically unable to read.
- Option B: An “amateur” does something for pleasure rather than pay.
- Option D: A “novice” is a beginner at a task, which is a different idea.

Final Answer: The word is “illiterate” ⇒

[Go Back to Q48](#)



Q49.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “philanthropist” is a person who loves mankind and works, often by giving money, for its welfare.

Usage: The philanthropist funded hospitals and schools across the region.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “philosopher” studies knowledge and truth, not the welfare of mankind.
- Option C: A “humorist” is a writer or speaker who is amusing.
- Option D: An “anthropologist” studies human societies, but does not necessarily help them.

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

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Select the term for animals with a flesh diet.

Meaning: “Carnivorous” animals are those that feed on the flesh of other animals.

Usage: Lions and tigers are carnivorous, hunting other animals for food.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Herbivorous” animals eat only plants.
- Option B: “Omnivorous” animals eat both plants and flesh.
- Option C: “Insectivorous” animals feed mainly on insects.

Final Answer: The word is “carnivorous” ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [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 | B | 8 | D | 9 | C | 10 | A |
| 11 | B | 12 | D | 13 | A | 14 | C | 15 | B |
| 16 | A | 17 | D | 18 | B | 19 | C | 20 | A |
| 21 | D | 22 | B | 23 | C | 24 | A | 25 | D |
| 26 | B | 27 | A | 28 | C | 29 | D | 30 | B |
| 31 | A | 32 | C | 33 | D | 34 | B | 35 | A |
| 36 | C | 37 | B | 38 | D | 39 | A | 40 | C |
| 41 | B | 42 | D | 43 | A | 44 | C | 45 | B |
| 46 | D | 47 | A | 48 | C | 49 | B | 50 | D |

