

IBSAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 3

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 off more than you can chew”**
- (A) To eat food far too quickly
(B) To take on more than one can handle
(C) To chew food thoroughly before swallowing
(D) To speak rudely to a superior
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“A dime a dozen”**
- (A) Extremely rare and valuable
(B) Costing exactly ten cents



- (C) Sold only in large quantities
- (D) So common as to be of little value

Q3. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Barking up the wrong tree”**

- (A) Pursuing a mistaken or misguided line of thought
- (B) Making a loud and angry complaint
- (C) Climbing hard to reach a difficult goal
- (D) Blaming a person who is truly guilty

Q4. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To call it a day”**

- (A) To fix a date for a meeting
- (B) To celebrate a special occasion
- (C) To stop work and finish for the day
- (D) To postpone a task indefinitely

Q5. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To go the extra mile”**

- (A) To take the longest route to a place
- (B) To measure a distance very carefully
- (C) To do only what is strictly required
- (D) To make a special effort beyond what is expected

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

- (A) To join an activity that has become popular
- (B) To leap onto a moving vehicle
- (C) To start a completely new fashion
- (D) To abandon a cause suddenly



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To miss the boat”**
- (A) To arrive late at a harbour
 - (B) To forget an important appointment
 - (C) To lose an opportunity by acting too late
 - (D) To choose the wrong means of travel
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“No pain, no gain”**
- (A) Suffering should always be avoided
 - (B) Rewards come only through effort and hardship
 - (C) Physical exercise is bad for one’s health
 - (D) Gains are made purely by luck
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“The last straw”**
- (A) The smallest and least important task
 - (B) The first sign of a coming problem
 - (C) A lucky escape from danger
 - (D) The final difficulty that makes a situation unbearable
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To wrap your head around something”**
- (A) To manage to understand something difficult
 - (B) To wear a scarf around the head
 - (C) To feel dizzy and confused
 - (D) To turn away from a problem

Part B: Synonyms

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



- (A) Strict and demanding
- (B) Wealthy and powerful
- (C) Kind and generous towards others
- (D) Cruel and unforgiving

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

- (A) Warm and friendly
- (B) Cold and distant
- (C) Formal and strict
- (D) Rude and hostile

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

- (A) Lazy and careless
- (B) Hardworking and careful
- (C) Quick but reckless
- (D) Cheerful and talkative

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

- (A) Dull and lifeless
- (B) Confusing and obscure
- (C) Long and detailed
- (D) Clear and easy to understand

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

- (A) Bold and reckless
- (B) Generous and warm
- (C) Wise and careful in judgement
- (D) Timid and fearful

Part C: Antonyms



- Q16.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **BARREN**
- (A) Fertile
 - (B) Empty
 - (C) Dry
 - (D) Rocky
- Q17.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **CONCEAL**
- (A) Hide
 - (B) Cover
 - (C) Protect
 - (D) Reveal
- Q18.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **FEEBLE**
- (A) Weak
 - (B) Robust
 - (C) Faint
 - (D) Frail
- Q19.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **RIGID**
- (A) Stiff
 - (B) Firm
 - (C) Flexible
 - (D) Hard
- Q20.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **VAGUE**
- (A) Definite
 - (B) Unclear
 - (C) Hazy
 - (D) Doubtful



Part D: Analogies

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **TREE : FOREST**
- (A) Branch : Tree
 - (B) Leaf : Green
 - (C) River : Water
 - (D) Soldier : Army
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **CLOCK : TIME**
- (A) Ruler : Wood
 - (B) Thermometer : Temperature
 - (C) Clock : Wall
 - (D) Watch : Hand
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **SMOKE : FIRE**
- (A) Symptom : Disease
 - (B) Cloud : Rain
 - (C) Water : River
 - (D) Fire : Smoke
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **POET : POEM**
- (A) Reader : Book
 - (B) Actor : Stage
 - (C) Author : Novel
 - (D) Painter : Brush



- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **FISH : SCHOOL**
- (A) Dog : Kennel
 - (B) Wolf : Forest
 - (C) Fish : Water
 - (D) Bird : Flock

Part E: Fill in the Blanks

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Since her sales figures had been so _____, the management _____ her with a well-deserved promotion.”
- (A) poor ... rewarded
 - (B) impressive ... rewarded
 - (C) impressive ... dismissed
 - (D) average ... punished
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “While one colleague remained _____ and focused, the other _____ at the first sign of trouble.”
- (A) nervous ... relaxed
 - (B) calm ... smiled
 - (C) worried ... coped
 - (D) calm ... panicked
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The company’s revenues had _____ sharply; therefore, the directors ordered a strict _____ in spending.”
- (A) fallen ... reduction
 - (B) risen ... reduction
 - (C) fallen ... increase



(D) doubled ... freeze

Q29. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “City life is fast and often _____, whereas village life is usually calm and _____.”

(A) peaceful ... stressful

(B) exciting ... crowded

(C) stressful ... peaceful

(D) boring ... noisy

Q30. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “In order to _____ discipline, the principal introduced a _____ rule about punctuality.”

(A) relax ... strict

(B) enforce ... strict

(C) enforce ... casual

(D) ignore ... new

Part F: Spotting Errors

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

(A) She has always been / (B) very good in painting / (C) and sketching. / (D) No error

(A) She has always been

(B) very good in painting

(C) and sketching.

(D) No error

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

(A) The board have / (B) postponed the launch / (C) until next month. / (D) No error



- (A) The board have
- (B) postponed the launch
- (C) until next month.
- (D) No error

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

(A) Either the coach / (B) or the players / (C) is to blame for the loss. / (D) No error

- (A) Either the coach
- (B) or the players
- (C) is to blame for the loss.
- (D) No error

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

(A) After the guests had left, / (B) she quietly / (C) cleared the table. / (D) No error

- (A) After the guests had left,
- (B) she quietly
- (C) cleared the table.
- (D) No error

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

(A) He is fond / (B) of read / (C) detective novels. / (D) No error

- (A) He is fond
- (B) of read
- (C) detective novels.
- (D) No error



Part G: Sentence Improvement

- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “These are the ladies handbags displayed in the shop window.”
- (A) ladies handbag
 - (B) lady’s handbags
 - (C) ladies’ handbags
 - (D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “I wish I was taller so that I could reach the top shelf.”
- (A) were
 - (B) am
 - (C) had been
 - (D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The hen lays an egg almost every morning.”
- (A) lies
 - (B) lay
 - (C) is laying
 - (D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Could you please repeat again the last instruction?”
- (A) again repeat
 - (B) repeat



- (C) repeat back again
- (D) No improvement

Q40. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The two first questions were the easiest in the paper.”

- (A) The two firsts
- (B) First two the
- (C) The first two
- (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. From there, the drink gradually spread across the Arab world and beyond.

Q. Coffee is today one of the most widely consumed beverages on earth.

R. According to legend, its energizing effect was first noticed in Ethiopia.

S. Traders later carried the roasted beans to the ports of Yemen.

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

Q42. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. Every year, millions of birds travel across vast distances.

Q. They move from colder regions towards warmer ones for the winter.

R. This extraordinary journey is known as migration.

S. It helps them find food and safe places to breed.

- (A) P R Q S



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

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

P. The wheel is one of the oldest and most important human inventions.

Q. The earliest wheels were simply solid discs cut from wood.

R. It first appeared several thousand years ago in Mesopotamia.

S. Much later, lighter spoked wheels replaced these heavy discs.

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

Q44. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. Its light and heat reach the earth freely every single day.

Q. The sun is by far the most powerful source of energy available to us.

R. Engineers have learned to capture this power using solar panels.

S. Such panels now supply clean electricity to millions of homes.

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

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

P. They hold thousands of books on almost every subject.

Q. In addition, many of them now offer computers and internet access.

R. Public libraries are open to everyone free of charge.

S. For all these reasons, they remain vital centres of learning.



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

Part I: One-Word Substitution

- Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“The story of one’s own life written by oneself”**
- (A) Biography
 - (B) Memoir
 - (C) Autobiography
 - (D) Chronicle
- Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A substance that prevents infection by killing germs”**
- (A) Antiseptic
 - (B) Antibiotic
 - (C) Antidote
 - (D) Vaccine
- Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who never drinks alcohol”**
- (A) Gourmet
 - (B) Glutton
 - (C) Epicure
 - (D) Teetotaller
- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who walks about while asleep”**
- (A) Insomniac



- (B) Somnambulist
- (C) Somniloquist
- (D) Narcoleptic

Q50. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“An animal that eats both plants and flesh”**

- (A) Herbivore
- (B) Carnivore
- (C) Insectivore
- (D) Omnivore



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “To bite off more than you can chew” means to take on a task that is too big or too difficult to manage.

Usage: By agreeing to run three projects at once, he bit off more than he could chew.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Eating food quickly is a literal reading of “bite” and “chew”.
- Option C: Chewing food thoroughly is again literal and misses the figurative sense.
- Option D: Speaking rudely to a superior has no connection to over-committing.

Final Answer: It means to take on more than one can handle ⇒ **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: “A dime a dozen” means so common and easily available that it has very little value.

Usage: Cheap plastic toys like these are a dime a dozen in the market.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rare and valuable is the exact opposite of the intended sense.
- Option B: Costing ten cents reads the phrase literally as a price.
- Option C: Being sold in large quantities misses the key idea of low value.

Final Answer: It means so common as to be of little value ⇒ **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: “Barking up the wrong tree” means to follow a mistaken line of thought or to blame the wrong person.

Usage: If you think I broke the vase, you are barking up the wrong tree.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Making a loud complaint takes “barking” too literally.
- Option C: Climbing to reach a goal is unrelated to being mistaken.
- Option D: Blaming the truly guilty is the opposite of accusing the wrong one.

Final Answer: It means pursuing a mistaken line of thought ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

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

Meaning: “To call it a day” means to stop working, deciding that enough has been done for the day.

Usage: After eight hours of packing, they decided to call it a day.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Fixing a date for a meeting is a literal, unrelated action.
- Option B: Celebrating an occasion has nothing to do with stopping work.
- Option D: Postponing indefinitely differs from simply ending the day’s work.

Final Answer: It means to stop work and finish for the day ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can turn a physical image into an idea about effort.

Meaning: “To go the extra mile” means to make more effort than is expected or required.

Usage: The nurse went the extra mile to comfort every patient on the ward.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Taking the longest route reads “mile” literally.
- Option B: Measuring a distance carefully is a literal, unrelated act.
- Option C: Doing only what is required is the opposite of extra effort.

Final Answer: It means to make a special effort beyond what is expected ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms often capture social behaviour through a vivid image.

Meaning: “To jump on the bandwagon” means to join an activity or trend once it has become popular and successful.

Usage: When the sport grew popular, many companies jumped on the bandwagon.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Leaping onto a moving vehicle is the literal picture only.
- Option C: Starting a new fashion is the reverse; the idiom means joining an existing one.
- Option D: Abandoning a cause is the opposite of joining a trend.

Final Answer: It means to join an activity that has become popular ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can turn a missed vessel into the idea of a lost chance.

Meaning: “To miss the boat” means to lose an opportunity because one acts too slowly or too late.

Usage: He missed the boat by sending his application after the deadline.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Arriving late at a harbour reads the phrase literally.
- Option B: Forgetting an appointment is a different idea from losing a chance.
- Option D: Choosing the wrong means of travel again takes “boat” literally.

Final Answer: It means to lose an opportunity by acting too late ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A proverb-like idiom states a general truth in a memorable form.

Meaning: “No pain, no gain” means that nothing worthwhile can be achieved without effort or some hardship.

Usage: She trained through sore muscles, telling herself no pain, no gain.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Avoiding all suffering misses the point that effort is needed.
- Option C: The claim that exercise is bad for health is unrelated.
- Option D: Gains made purely by luck are the opposite of the idea of earned reward.

Final Answer: It means rewards come only through effort and hardship ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can point to a tipping point through a small final image.

Meaning: “The last straw” is the final small problem that, added to many others, makes a situation unbearable.

Usage: His rude reply was the last straw, and she resigned that very day.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The smallest, least important task misses the breaking-point sense.
- Option B: The first warning sign is the opposite end of the story.
- Option C: A lucky escape from danger is unrelated to a final burden.

Final Answer: It means the final difficulty that makes a situation unbearable ⇒

D

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A modern idiom can turn a physical image into an act of understanding.

Meaning: “To wrap your head around something” means to succeed in understanding something complicated or surprising.

Usage: It took him a while to wrap his head around the new software.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Wearing a scarf around the head is the literal picture only.
- Option C: Feeling dizzy and confused is the opposite of understanding.
- Option D: Turning away from a problem is avoidance, not comprehension.

Final Answer: It means to manage to understand something difficult ⇒ **A**

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Benevolent” means kind, generous, and wishing to do good to others.

Usage: The benevolent donor funded scholarships for poor students.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Strict and demanding” describes severity, not kindness.
- Option B: “Wealthy and powerful” concerns status, not goodwill.
- Option D: “Cruel and unforgiving” is the direct opposite.

Final Answer: Benevolent means kind and generous ⇒

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Cordial” means warm, friendly, and sincere in manner.

Usage: They gave the visitors a cordial welcome at the door.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Cold and distant” is the opposite of warm.
- Option C: “Formal and strict” lacks the warmth of cordial.
- Option D: “Rude and hostile” is the direct opposite.

Final Answer: Cordial means warm and friendly ⇒

[Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Diligent” means showing steady, careful, and hardworking effort.

Usage: Her diligent revision earned her top marks in the examination.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Lazy and careless” is the opposite of hardworking.
- Option C: “Quick but reckless” lacks the care that diligence implies.
- Option D: “Cheerful and talkative” describes mood, not effort.

Final Answer: Diligent means hardworking and careful ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Lucid” means expressed clearly and easy to understand.

Usage: The professor gave a lucid explanation of a difficult idea.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Dull and lifeless” is about liveliness, not clarity.
- Option B: “Confusing and obscure” is the opposite of clear.
- Option C: “Long and detailed” does not guarantee that something is clear.

Final Answer: Lucid means clear and easy to understand ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Choose the option that captures the same quality.

Meaning: “Prudent” means acting with care, good sense, and foresight.

Usage: A prudent investor studies the risks before buying any share.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Bold and reckless” is the opposite of careful.
- Option B: “Generous and warm” concerns kindness, not judgement.
- Option D: “Timid and fearful” is caution from fear, not from wisdom.

Final Answer: Prudent means wise and careful in judgement ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Barren” means unable to produce crops or offspring. Its opposite is “fertile”, meaning productive.

Usage: Years of irrigation turned the barren land into fertile fields.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Empty” is close to barren in sense, not opposite.
- Option C: “Dry” describes a cause of barrenness, not its opposite.
- Option D: “Rocky” describes terrain, not fertility.

Final Answer: The opposite of barren is fertile ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Conceal” means to hide or keep secret. Its opposite is “reveal”, to make something known.

Usage: He tried to conceal the gift, but his smile revealed the surprise.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Hide” is a synonym of conceal.



- Option B: “Cover” is a near-synonym, not the opposite.
- Option C: “Protect” is related to shielding, not to disclosing.

Final Answer: The opposite of conceal is reveal ⇒ **D**

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Feeble” means weak and lacking strength. Its opposite is “robust”, meaning strong and sturdy.

Usage: The once feeble patient grew robust after months of care.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Weak” is a synonym of feeble.
- Option C: “Faint” is near feeble in sense, not opposite.
- Option D: “Frail” is also a synonym of feeble.

Final Answer: The opposite of feeble is robust ⇒ **B**

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

Q19.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Rigid” means stiff and unable to bend or change. Its opposite is “flexible”, able to bend or adapt.

Usage: The rigid rod snapped, while the flexible cane bent easily.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Stiff” is a synonym of rigid.
- Option B: “Firm” is near rigid in sense, not opposite.
- Option D: “Hard” is related to firmness, not to the ability to bend.

Final Answer: The opposite of rigid is flexible ⇒ **C**

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Pick the option opposite in sense.

Meaning: “Vague” means unclear or not exactly expressed. Its opposite is “definite”, meaning clear and precise.

Usage: His vague reply became a definite promise once he was pressed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Unclear” is a synonym of vague.
- Option C: “Hazy” is also a synonym of vague.
- Option D: “Doubtful” concerns uncertainty, not clarity of expression.

Final Answer: The opposite of vague is definite ⇒

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: Many trees together make up a forest, so the link is a single unit to the large group of like units it forms.

Application: Many soldiers together make up an army, matching unit to group.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Branch : Tree is a part to a whole, not a unit to a group of like units.
- Option B: Leaf : Green pairs an object with a colour.
- Option C: River : Water pairs a body with what fills it.

Final Answer: Soldier : Army shares the unit-to-group link ⇒

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the instrument-to-quantity relationship.

Relationship: A clock is an instrument that measures time, so the link is an instrument to the quantity it measures.

Application: A thermometer measures temperature, matching instrument to quantity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ruler : Wood pairs a tool with a material, not a quantity.
- Option C: Clock : Wall pairs a tool with its location.
- Option D: Watch : Hand pairs a device with one of its parts.

Final Answer: Thermometer : Temperature shares the instrument-to-quantity link

⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the sign-to-cause relationship.

Relationship: Smoke is a visible sign produced by fire, so the link is an effect or sign to its cause.

Application: A symptom is a sign produced by a disease, matching sign to cause.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Cloud : Rain runs from cause to effect, the reverse order.
- Option C: Water : River pairs content with a body of it.
- Option D: Fire : Smoke simply reverses the given pair.

Final Answer: Symptom : Disease shares the sign-to-cause link ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Determine the creator-to-creation relationship.

Relationship: A poet creates a poem, so the link is a creator to the work they create.

Application: An author creates a novel, matching creator to creation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Reader : Book pairs a user with what is read, not a maker with a work.
- Option B: Actor : Stage pairs a performer with a place.
- Option D: Painter : Brush pairs a maker with a tool, not with the created work.

Final Answer: Author : Novel shares the creator-to-creation link ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

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

Relationship: A group of fish is called a school, so the link is an animal to the collective name for its group.

Application: A group of birds is called a flock, matching animal to collective name.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Dog : Kennel pairs an animal with its shelter.
- Option B: Wolf : Forest pairs an animal with its habitat.
- Option C: Fish : Water pairs an animal with where it lives.

Final Answer: Bird : Flock shares the animal-to-collective link ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The connector “Since” gives a cause that leads to a result.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Strong sales figures are the reason a promotion is given.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “impressive . . . rewarded” fits: because the figures were impressive, she was rewarded.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “poor . . . rewarded” gives no reason to reward her.
- Option C: “impressive . . . dismissed” punishes good work, which is illogical.
- Option D: “average . . . punished” offers no cause for punishment.

Final Answer: “impressive . . . rewarded” fits the cause and result ⇒ **B**

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “While” sets up a contrast between the two colleagues.

Step 1 — Read the contrast: One colleague stays steady, the other does not.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “calm . . . panicked” fits: one stays calm and focused, the other panics at the first trouble.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “nervous . . . relaxed” clashes with “and focused”.
- Option B: “calm . . . smiled” gives no real contrast at the sign of trouble.
- Option C: “worried . . . coped” mismatches a negative state with “focused”.

Final Answer: “calm . . . panicked” fits the contrast ⇒ **D**

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “therefore” shows that the second part is a result of the first.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Falling revenue is the reason for cutting spending.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “fallen ... reduction” fits: revenues dropped, so a spending reduction follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “risen ... reduction” gives no reason to cut spending.
- Option C: “fallen ... increase” raises spending despite less money.
- Option D: “doubled ... freeze” pairs a healthy cause with a defensive step.

Final Answer: “fallen ... reduction” fits the cause and result ⇒

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “whereas” draws a contrast between two things.

Step 1 — Read the contrast: City life and village life are being opposed.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “stressful ... peaceful” fits: a busy city against a calm village.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “peaceful ... stressful” reverses the natural sense of “fast” and “calm”.
- Option B: “exciting ... crowded” clashes with the phrase “calm and”.
- Option D: “boring ... noisy” clashes with the phrase “calm and”.

Final Answer: “stressful ... peaceful” fits the contrast ⇒

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “in order to” states the purpose of an action.

Step 1 — Read the logic: The aim is to uphold discipline through a rule.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “enforce ... strict” fits: a strict rule is used to enforce discipline.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “relax ... strict” has a strict rule relaxing discipline, which is contradictory.
- Option C: “enforce ... casual” has a casual rule enforcing discipline, which is contradictory.
- Option D: “ignore ... new” makes no sense as a purpose for a rule.

Final Answer: “enforce ... strict” fits the purpose ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The adjective “good” takes the preposition “at” before an activity, not “in”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B “very good in painting” uses the wrong preposition.

Step 2 — Correct form: “She has always been very good at painting and sketching.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She has always been” is correct.
- Option C: “and sketching” is correct.
- Option D: A real error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q31](#)



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: A collective noun seen as one unit takes a singular verb.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A “The board have” pairs a single body with a plural verb.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The board has postponed the launch until next month.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “postponed the launch” is correct.
- Option C: “until next month” is correct.
- Option D: An agreement 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: With “either . . . or”, the verb agrees with the subject nearer to it.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C “is to blame” should agree with the nearer plural subject “the players”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Either the coach or the players are to blame for the loss.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Either the coach” is correct.
- Option B: “or the players” is correct.
- Option D: An agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: Check tense and agreement; mark an error only if one truly exists.

Step 1 — Check each part: “After the guests had left” uses the past perfect for the earlier action, and “she quietly cleared the table” uses the simple past for the later one.

Step 2 — Conclusion: The sequence of tenses is correct, so there is no error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “After the guests had left” is a correct past-perfect clause.
- Option B: “she quietly” is correct.
- Option C: “cleared the table” is the correct simple past.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: A preposition is followed by a gerund, the -ing form, not a bare verb.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B “of read” places a bare verb after the preposition “of”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He is fond of reading detective novels.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “He is fond” is correct.
- Option C: “detective novels” is correct.
- Option D: A real error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (B) \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q35](#)



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: A plural noun ending in -s takes only an apostrophe after the s to show possession.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “ladies handbags” omits the possessive apostrophe.

Step 2 — Correct form: “These are the ladies’ handbags displayed in the shop window.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “ladies handbag” still lacks the apostrophe and wrongly turns it singular.
- Option B: “lady’s handbags” means only one lady owns them.
- Option D: An apostrophe is needed, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “ladies’ handbags” is correct ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: After “I wish”, an unreal present wish uses the subjunctive “were” for every subject.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “I wish I was taller” uses the indicative “was”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I wish I were taller so that I could reach the top shelf.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “am” states a fact, not a wish.
- Option C: “had been” shifts to an unreal past, not the present wish.
- Option D: The subjunctive is needed, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “were” is correct ⇒

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



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Lay” is a transitive verb meaning to put down or produce, and it correctly takes an object here.

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “The hen lays an egg almost every morning” uses “lays” with the object “an egg”, which is correct.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is needed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “lies” is intransitive and cannot take the object “an egg”.
- Option B: “lay” is the past form and breaks the present-tense sense.
- Option C: “is laying” wrongly suggests a single ongoing action, not a daily habit.

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

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Repeat” already means to say again, so adding “again” is redundant.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “repeat again” states the same idea twice.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Could you please repeat the last instruction?”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “again repeat” keeps the redundancy and disturbs the word order.
- Option C: “repeat back again” adds even more repetition.
- Option D: The phrase is redundant, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “repeat” is correct ⇒ **B**

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: An ordinal such as “first” comes before a number, giving “the first two”, not “the two first”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “The two first questions” reverses the correct order of the words.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The first two questions were the easiest in the paper.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The two firsts” wrongly makes “first” a plural noun.
- Option B: “First two the” is ungrammatical.
- Option D: The order is wrong, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “The first two” is correct ⇒ C

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the general topic, then follow the story in time order.

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces coffee as a popular drink today.

Step 2 — Sequence: R gives the legendary origin in Ethiopia, S has traders carry the beans to Yemen, and P spreads the drink beyond. Order: Q-R-S-P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S spreads the drink before the beans even reach Yemen.
- Option B: R-Q-S-P opens with the legend before the topic is set.
- Option C: Q-S-R-P places the traders before the origin they carried from.

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

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the broad fact, then name and explain it.

Step 1 — Opener: P states that millions of birds travel vast distances.

Step 2 — Sequence: R names this journey migration, Q explains the direction of travel, and S gives its purpose. Order: P-R-Q-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: P-Q-R-S names the journey after explaining the direction.
- Option C: R-P-Q-S starts with “This” before the travel is described.
- Option D: P-R-S-Q gives the purpose before the direction.

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

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the topic, then move through time from earliest to latest.

Step 1 — Opener: P introduces the wheel as an old and important invention.

Step 2 — Sequence: R tells when and where it appeared, Q describes the earliest solid wheels, and S notes the later spoked wheels. Order: P-R-Q-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-Q-R-S describes the early wheels before saying when they appeared.
- Option B: P-R-S-Q puts the later wheels before the earliest ones.
- Option D: R-P-Q-S opens with “It” before the wheel is named.

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

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



Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the source, then move to how its energy is used.

Step 1 — Opener: Q names the sun as the most powerful source of energy.

Step 2 — Sequence: P says its light and heat reach the earth daily, R explains how panels capture this, and S states that panels now power many homes. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S describes capturing the energy before it reaches the earth.
- Option C: P-Q-R-S opens with “Its” before the sun is named.
- Option D: Q-P-S-R mentions the panels’ output before the panels are introduced.

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

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the defining fact, add details, and close with the conclusion.

Step 1 — Opener: R states that libraries are free and open to all.

Step 2 — Sequence: P adds their large collection of books, Q adds “In addition” the computers and internet, and S closes with “For all these reasons”. Order: R-P-Q-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: R-Q-P-S adds the computers before the books.
- Option C: P-R-Q-S opens with “They” before libraries are introduced.
- Option D: R-P-S-Q places the conclusion before the last detail.

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

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



Q46.

Solution

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

Meaning: An “autobiography” is the account of a person’s life written by that same person.

Usage: In his autobiography, the scientist described his childhood in a small village.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “biography” is a life story written by someone else.
- Option B: A “memoir” records selected memories, not a full life story.
- Option D: A “chronicle” is a record of events in time order, not a life story.

Final Answer: The word is “autobiography” ⇒

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

Q47.

Solution

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

Meaning: An “antiseptic” is a substance applied to prevent infection by stopping the growth of germs.

Usage: The nurse cleaned the wound with an antiseptic before bandaging it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: An “antibiotic” is a medicine taken to kill bacteria inside the body.
- Option C: An “antidote” counteracts a poison.
- Option D: A “vaccine” builds immunity in advance and does not clean a wound.

Final Answer: The word is “antiseptic” ⇒

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



Q48.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “teetotaler” is a person who never drinks alcohol.

Usage: As a lifelong teetotaler, he ordered only fruit juice at the party.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “gourmet” is a lover and judge of fine food.
- Option B: A “glutton” eats and drinks to excess.
- Option C: An “epicure” takes refined pleasure in food and drink.

Final Answer: The word is “teetotaler” ⇒

[Go Back to Q48](#)

Q49.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “sommambulist” is a person who walks about while still asleep.

Usage: As a somnambulist, the boy once walked into the garden at night without waking.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An “insomniac” is a person who cannot sleep at all.
- Option C: A “somniloquist” talks in their sleep rather than walks.
- Option D: A “narcoleptic” falls asleep suddenly during the day.

Final Answer: The word is “sommambulist” ⇒

[Go Back to Q49](#)



Q50.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Select the term for the described animal.

Meaning: An “omnivore” is an animal that eats both plants and the flesh of other animals.

Usage: The bear is an omnivore, feeding on berries as well as fish.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “herbivore” eats only plants.
- Option B: A “carnivore” eats only flesh.
- Option C: An “insectivore” feeds mainly on insects.

Final Answer: The word is “omnivore” ⇒

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

