

# IBSAT Verbal Ability

## Sample Paper – 4

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 storm in a teacup**”
- (A) A sudden and violent rainstorm  
(B) A calm and peaceful gathering  
(C) A great commotion over a trivial matter  
(D) A refreshing hot drink on a cold day
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: “**At the drop of a hat**”
- (A) Without any hesitation or delay  
(B) Only after very long thought



- (C) In a careless and untidy way
- (D) During a formal ceremony

**Q3.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Back to the drawing board”**

- (A) To relax after finishing a hard task
- (B) To copy another person’s design
- (C) To sketch a rough picture quickly
- (D) To start planning again after a failure

**Q4.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To cry over spilt milk”**

- (A) To complain about a small loss of food
- (B) To waste time regretting what cannot be undone
- (C) To weep loudly and openly in public
- (D) To warn others about a future danger

**Q5.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To get cold feet”**

- (A) To fall seriously ill
- (B) To feel completely confident
- (C) To walk in freezing weather
- (D) To lose one’s nerve before doing something

**Q6.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To kill two birds with one stone”**

- (A) To achieve two aims with a single action
- (B) To cause harm to two people at once
- (C) To finish a task very slowly
- (D) To make one careless mistake



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Out of the blue”**
- (A) From a place very far away
  - (B) In a sad and gloomy mood
  - (C) Suddenly and without any warning
  - (D) After a long and careful plan
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To sit on the fence”**
- (A) To take a firm and clear stand
  - (B) To avoid taking sides in a dispute
  - (C) To rest after a spell of hard labour
  - (D) To guard one’s property closely
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To steal someone’s thunder”**
- (A) To take the credit or attention meant for another
  - (B) To rob a person of money
  - (C) To frighten someone with a loud noise
  - (D) To imitate another person’s voice
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“When pigs fly”**
- (A) During a rare seasonal festival
  - (B) At a very early hour of the morning
  - (C) Only within a strange dream
  - (D) At a time that will never come

**Part B: Synonyms**

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



- (A) To admire greatly
- (B) To hate or detest intensely
- (C) To tolerate with patience
- (D) To ignore completely

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

- (A) Extremely rare
- (B) Neatly arranged
- (C) Present in large amounts
- (D) Roughly made

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

- (A) Mysterious and hard to understand
- (B) Perfectly clear and plain
- (C) Loud and cheerful
- (D) Weak and sickly

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

- (A) Coldly indifferent
- (B) Slightly amused
- (C) Openly doubtful
- (D) Showing intense feeling

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

- (A) Great personal courage
- (B) Endless delay
- (C) Shortness and conciseness
- (D) Careful honesty

**Part C: Antonyms**



- Q16.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **ARTIFICIAL**
- (A) Natural
  - (B) Man-made
  - (C) Expensive
  - (D) Colourful
- Q17.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **BOLD**
- (A) Brave
  - (B) Rude
  - (C) Timid
  - (D) Honest
- Q18.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **DENSE**
- (A) Thick
  - (B) Sparse
  - (C) Heavy
  - (D) Wide
- Q19.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **EXPAND**
- (A) Enlarge
  - (B) Stretch
  - (C) Grow
  - (D) Contract
- Q20.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **SHALLOW**
- (A) Wide
  - (B) Deep
  - (C) Narrow
  - (D) Empty



**Part D: Analogies**

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **NEEDLE : SEW**
- (A) Cloth : Tear
  - (B) Thread : Tangle
  - (C) Broom : Sweep
  - (D) Tailor : Cloth
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **HAPPY : SAD**
- (A) Bright : Dark
  - (B) Big : Large
  - (C) Fast : Quick
  - (D) Warm : Hot
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **FOOT : LEG**
- (A) Glove : Hand
  - (B) Shoe : Foot
  - (C) Wheel : Road
  - (D) Finger : Hand
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **STUDENT : SCHOOL**
- (A) Doctor : Patient
  - (B) Prisoner : Jail
  - (C) Teacher : Lesson
  - (D) Farmer : Crop
- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **COW : HERD**



- (A) Sheep : Flock
- (B) Bird : Nest
- (C) Bee : Honey
- (D) Dog : Kennel

**Part E: Fill in the Blanks**

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Even though the startup employed only \_\_\_\_\_ people, it managed to \_\_\_\_\_ a large share of the market.”
- (A) thousands of ... ignore
  - (B) many ... lose
  - (C) no ... dominate
  - (D) a few ... capture
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “As the storm grew \_\_\_\_\_, the coastal families \_\_\_\_\_ to safer ground.”
- (A) calmer ... rushed
  - (B) fiercer ... fled
  - (C) weaker ... panicked
  - (D) quieter ... hurried
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The young painter was remarkably \_\_\_\_\_, yet she stayed \_\_\_\_\_ despite all her fame.”
- (A) gifted ... humble
  - (B) ordinary ... arrogant
  - (C) unknown ... proud
  - (D) careless ... grateful



- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The bank agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ the loan, provided that the borrower could \_\_\_\_\_ a steady monthly income.”
- (A) reject ... hide  
(B) cancel ... lose  
(C) approve ... prove  
(D) refuse ... forget
- Q30.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The charity gathered \_\_\_\_\_ donations so as to \_\_\_\_\_ the families hit by the floods.”
- (A) meagre ... ignore  
(B) generous ... support  
(C) tiny ... abandon  
(D) no ... rescue

### 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 we / (B) reached the venue / (C) than the show began. / (D) No error
- (A) Hardly had we  
(B) reached the venue  
(C) than the show began.  
(D) No error
- Q32.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) The teacher gave us / (B) many useful informations / (C) before the final test. / (D) No error
- (A) The teacher gave us



- (B) many useful informations
- (C) before the final test.
- (D) No error

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

(A) One of the student / (B) in our class / (C) has won a scholarship. / (D) No error

- (A) One of the student
- (B) in our class
- (C) has won a scholarship.
- (D) No error

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

(A) She spoke to him / (B) only once / (C) during the entire journey. / (D) No error

- (A) She spoke to him
- (B) only once
- (C) during the entire journey.
- (D) No error

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

(A) She has completed / (B) the project on time, / (C) isn't it? / (D) No error

- (A) She has completed
- (B) the project on time,
- (C) isn't it?
- (D) No error



**Part G: Sentence Improvement**

- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “This matter must remain strictly between you and I.”
- (A) you and me
  - (B) you and myself
  - (C) yourself and me
  - (D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She is as intelligent than any other student in her class.”
- (A) more than
  - (B) so than
  - (C) as
  - (D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “A large amount of students attended the workshop.”
- (A) amount of student
  - (B) number of students
  - (C) quantity of student
  - (D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “He hoped to fully understand the topic before the examination.”
- (A) to fully understanding



- (B) to full understand
- (C) fully to understand
- (D) No improvement

**Q40.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The members met to discuss about the new proposal.”

- (A) discuss on
- (B) discuss over
- (C) discuss
- (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.** Today, thousands of athletes from every continent take part.

**Q.** The modern Olympic Games began in Athens in 1896.

**R.** They were revived by Pierre de Coubertin, inspired by the ancient Greek contests.

**S.** Since then, the event has grown enormously in size and popularity.

- (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 are now under threat from warming seas.

**Q.** Coral reefs are among the richest ecosystems on the earth.

**R.** They shelter thousands of species of fish and other marine life.

**S.** Scientists are working hard to protect what remains.



- (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.** In this way, paper money first appeared in China over a thousand years ago.

**Q.** Merchants there found metal coins too heavy to carry in large amounts.

**R.** So they began using printed notes as a lighter substitute.

**S.** Gradually, the idea spread to other parts of the world.

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

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

**P.** When the pressure becomes too great, it erupts violently.

**Q.** A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust.

**R.** Through it, molten rock and gases escape from deep below.

**S.** Such eruptions can reshape entire landscapes within hours.

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

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

**P.** The bicycle is one of the simplest means of transport.



- Q. It was invented in the nineteenth century.  
R. Since then, its design has improved steadily.  
S. Today it remains popular for both exercise and travel.

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

### Part I: One-Word Substitution

**Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“The life story of a person written by someone else”**

- (A) Autobiography  
(B) Biography  
(C) Memoir  
(D) Diary

**Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“One who records or studies past events”**

- (A) Archaeologist  
(B) Geologist  
(C) Archivist  
(D) Historian

**Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“The murder of a king”**

- (A) Homicide  
(B) Patricide  
(C) Regicide  
(D) Genocide



- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A group of people singing together”**
- (A) Choir
  - (B) Troupe
  - (C) Orchestra
  - (D) Congregation
- Q50.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who draws maps”**
- (A) Geographer
  - (B) Navigator
  - (C) Surveyor
  - (D) Cartographer



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “A storm in a teacup” means a great deal of fuss or excitement over a matter that is really trivial.

**Usage:** Their loud quarrel over the seating plan was just a storm in a teacup.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A violent rainstorm is a literal reading of “storm” and misses the point.
- Option B: A calm gathering is the opposite of a fuss or commotion.
- Option D: A hot drink takes “teacup” literally and ignores the figurative sense.

**Final Answer:** It means a great fuss over a trivial matter ⇒

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

Q2.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “At the drop of a hat” means immediately, without any hesitation.

**Usage:** She would help a friend at the drop of a hat, no matter the hour.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Only after long thought” is the opposite of acting at once.
- Option C: Being careless or untidy is unrelated to speed of response.
- Option D: A formal ceremony reads “hat” literally and misses the meaning.

**Final Answer:** It means without any hesitation ⇒

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



Q3.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Back to the drawing board” means to start planning again from the beginning after an attempt has failed.

**Usage:** When the design was rejected, the team went back to the drawing board.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Relaxing after a task is the opposite of restarting hard work.
- Option B: Copying another design is unrelated to planning afresh.
- Option C: Sketching a rough picture is a literal use of “drawing”.

**Final Answer:** It means to start planning again after a failure ⇒ **D**

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

Q4.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “To cry over spilt milk” means to waste time regretting something that has already happened and cannot be undone.

**Usage:** The deal is lost, so there is no use crying over spilt milk.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Complaining about a small loss of food is a literal reading of “milk”.
- Option C: Weeping loudly in public describes a scene, not useless regret.
- Option D: Warning about a future danger looks ahead, while the idiom looks back.

**Final Answer:** It means to regret uselessly what cannot be undone ⇒ **B**

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



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** A physical image often stands for an inner state in an idiom.

**Meaning:** “To get cold feet” means to become nervous or lose one’s courage just before doing something.

**Usage:** He got cold feet moments before his turn to speak on stage.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Falling ill is an unrelated physical event.
- Option B: Feeling confident is the opposite of losing one’s nerve.
- Option C: Walking in freezing weather takes “cold feet” literally.

**Final Answer:** It means to lose one’s nerve before doing something ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** A vivid image is used to describe an efficient action.

**Meaning:** “To kill two birds with one stone” means to achieve two aims by means of a single action.

**Usage:** By cycling to work she keeps fit and saves fuel, killing two birds with one stone.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Harming two people is a literal and violent reading of the phrase.
- Option C: Finishing slowly is the opposite of efficient action.
- Option D: Making one careless mistake carries no idea of a double gain.

**Final Answer:** It means to achieve two aims with a single action ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** Idioms of time and manner often turn a colour or object into a marker of surprise.

**Meaning:** “Out of the blue” means suddenly and unexpectedly, without any warning.

**Usage:** Out of the blue, an old friend called after twenty years of silence.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “From a place far away” reads “blue” as a location, not as surprise.
- Option B: A sad or gloomy mood confuses the phrase with “feeling blue”.
- Option D: A long, careful plan is the opposite of something sudden.

**Final Answer:** It means suddenly and without warning ⇒ **C**

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

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** An image of a physical position stands for an attitude of mind.

**Meaning:** “To sit on the fence” means to avoid taking sides or making a clear decision.

**Usage:** During the debate he sat on the fence, refusing to support either team.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Taking a firm stand is the opposite of staying neutral.
- Option C: Resting after labour reads “sit” literally.
- Option D: Guarding one’s property is unrelated to indecision.

**Final Answer:** It means to avoid taking sides ⇒ **B**

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



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** An idiom can describe the taking of credit through a dramatic image.

**Meaning:** “To steal someone’s thunder” means to take the credit or attention that was meant for another person.

**Usage:** She announced the result early and stole her manager’s thunder.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Robbing a person of money reads “steal” literally.
- Option C: Frightening with noise takes “thunder” literally.
- Option D: Imitating a voice is about mimicry, not seizing credit.

**Final Answer:** It means to take the credit meant for another ⇒

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

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Idiom:** An impossible image is used to mean that something will never occur.

**Meaning:** “When pigs fly” means at a time that will never come, that is, never.

**Usage:** He will tidy his room when pigs fly, his mother said with a sigh.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A rare festival still happens sometimes, unlike the idiom’s “never”.
- Option B: An early hour is a real time, not an impossible one.
- Option C: A strange dream reads the flying pig literally.

**Final Answer:** It means at a time that will never come ⇒

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



Q11.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Abhor” means to hate or detest something intensely.

**Usage:** She abhors cruelty of any kind towards animals.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “To admire greatly” is the opposite of intense hatred.
- Option C: “To tolerate with patience” is far milder than to abhor.
- Option D: “To ignore completely” is indifference, not strong dislike.

**Final Answer:** Abhor means to hate intensely ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Copious” means present in large quantity, abundant or plentiful.

**Usage:** She took copious notes throughout the long lecture.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Extremely rare” is the opposite of abundant.
- Option B: “Neatly arranged” describes order, not quantity.
- Option D: “Roughly made” describes quality, not amount.

**Final Answer:** Copious means present in large amounts ⇒ **C**

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



Q13.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Enigmatic” means mysterious and difficult to understand.

**Usage:** Her enigmatic smile left everyone guessing at her thoughts.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Perfectly clear and plain” is the opposite of mysterious.
- Option C: “Loud and cheerful” describes mood, not mystery.
- Option D: “Weak and sickly” describes health, an unrelated idea.

**Final Answer:** Enigmatic means mysterious and hard to understand ⇒

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

Q14.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Fervent” means showing very intense and passionate feeling.

**Usage:** He made a fervent appeal for help for the flood victims.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Coldly indifferent” is the direct opposite of fervent.
- Option B: “Slightly amused” is a weak, mild reaction.
- Option C: “Openly doubtful” describes distrust, not passion.

**Final Answer:** Fervent means showing intense feeling ⇒

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

Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Synonym:** Choose the word that names the same quality.

**Meaning:** “Brevity” means shortness and conciseness, especially in speech or writing.



**Usage:** The report was praised for its brevity and clear focus.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Great courage” confuses brevity with “bravery”.
- Option B: “Endless delay” is the opposite of being short.
- Option D: “Careful honesty” is about truthfulness, not shortness.

**Final Answer:** Brevity means shortness and conciseness ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

### Solution

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

**Meaning:** “Artificial” means made by human beings rather than occurring in nature. Its opposite is “natural”.

**Usage:** The park mixed natural woodland with an artificial lake.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Man-made” is a synonym of artificial, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Expensive” concerns price, not origin.
- Option D: “Colourful” describes appearance, an unrelated quality.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of artificial is natural ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

### Solution

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

**Meaning:** “Bold” means brave and confident. Its opposite is “timid”, meaning easily frightened or shy.

**Usage:** The bold leader was flanked by a timid assistant.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Option A: “Brave” is a synonym of bold, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Rude” describes bad manners, not a lack of courage.
- Option D: “Honest” is about truthfulness, unrelated to boldness.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of bold is timid ⇒

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

Q18.

### Solution

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

**Meaning:** “Dense” means closely packed or thick. Its opposite is “sparse”, meaning thinly spread out.

**Usage:** The dense forest gave way to sparse grassland near the hills.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Thick” is a synonym of dense, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Heavy” refers to weight, which is unrelated.
- Option D: “Wide” refers to breadth, not to how closely packed a thing is.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of dense is sparse ⇒

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

Q19.

### Solution

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

**Meaning:** “Expand” means to grow larger or spread out. Its opposite is “contract”, meaning to become smaller.

**Usage:** Metals expand when heated and contract when cooled.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Enlarge” is a synonym of expand.
- Option B: “Stretch” also means to extend, not to shrink.
- Option C: “Grow” is again close in sense to expand, not opposite.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of expand is contract ⇒



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

Q20.

### Solution

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

**Meaning:** “Shallow” means having little depth. Its opposite is “deep”, meaning extending far down.

**Usage:** Children played in the shallow end while divers used the deep end.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Wide” refers to breadth, not depth.
- Option C: “Narrow” is the opposite of wide, not of shallow.
- Option D: “Empty” concerns whether something is filled, not its depth.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of shallow is deep ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [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 needle is a tool used to sew, so the link is tool to its main function.

**Application:** A broom is a tool used to sweep, matching the tool-to-function pattern.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Cloth : Tear pairs an object with what happens to it, not a tool with its function.
- Option B: Thread : Tangle pairs a material with an accident, not a designed function.
- Option D: Tailor : Cloth pairs a worker with a material, not a tool with its function.

**Final Answer:** Broom : Sweep shares the tool-to-function link ⇒ **C**

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



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy:** Identify the relationship of opposites.

**Relationship:** Happy and sad are antonyms, so the link is a word to its opposite.

**Application:** Bright and dark are antonyms, matching the opposite-pair pattern.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Big : Large pairs two synonyms, not opposites.
- Option C: Fast : Quick also pairs synonyms.
- Option D: Warm : Hot names two points on the same scale, not opposites.

**Final Answer:** Bright : Dark shares the opposite-pair link ⇒

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

Q23.

**Solution**

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

**Relationship:** A foot is a part of the leg, so the link is a part to the whole it belongs to.

**Application:** A finger is a part of the hand, matching part to whole exactly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Glove : Hand pairs a covering with what it is worn on, not a part with a whole.
- Option B: Shoe : Foot again pairs a covering with a body part.
- Option C: Wheel : Road pairs a thing with the surface it moves on, not part and whole.

**Final Answer:** Finger : Hand shares the part-to-whole link ⇒

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



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy:** Determine the person-to-place relationship.

**Relationship:** A student belongs to and is habitually found in a school, so the link is a person to the place that holds them.

**Application:** A prisoner is habitually kept in a jail, matching person to place.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Doctor : Patient pairs a person with the person served, not a place.
- Option C: Teacher : Lesson pairs a person with a thing produced, not a place.
- Option D: Farmer : Crop pairs a person with a product, not a place.

**Final Answer:** Prisoner : Jail shares the person-to-place link ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

**Solution**

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

**Relationship:** A group of cows is called a herd, so the link is an animal to the name of its group.

**Application:** A group of sheep is called a flock, matching animal to its collective term.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Bird : Nest pairs an animal with its home, not its group.
- Option C: Bee : Honey pairs an animal with its product, not its group.
- Option D: Dog : Kennel pairs an animal with its shelter, not its group.

**Final Answer:** Sheep : Flock shares the animal-to-group link ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)



Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** The connector “Even though” sets up a surprising contrast between the two blanks.

**Step 1 — Read the contrast:** A small workforce achieving a large market share is the surprise the sentence needs.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “a few ... capture” fits: despite few staff, the startup captured a large share.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “thousands of ... ignore” gives no contrast and no success.
- Option B: “many ... lose” offers no surprising achievement.
- Option C: “no ... dominate” is self-contradictory, as a firm needs people to work.

**Final Answer:** “a few ... capture” fits the contrast ⇒  D

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

Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** “As” here shows two events moving together in time and cause.

**Step 1 — Read the logic:** A worsening storm should drive people to safety.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “fiercer ... fled” fits: as the storm grew fiercer, the families fled.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “calmer ... rushed” pairs a calming storm with a rush to safety, which does not follow.
- Option C: “weaker ... panicked” gives no reason to panic.
- Option D: “quieter ... hurried” pairs a fading storm with an urgent escape, breaking the sense.

**Final Answer:** “fiercer ... fled” fits the logic ⇒  B

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



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** “Yet” signals a contrast, and “despite all her fame” fixes the sense of each blank.

**Step 1 — Read the logic:** The word “fame” shows the first blank must be positive, so the painter is highly skilled.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “gifted ... humble” fits: a gifted painter who stays humble despite fame.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “ordinary ... arrogant” clashes with “all her fame”.
- Option C: “unknown ... proud” contradicts “despite her fame”.
- Option D: “careless ... grateful” gives no real contrast with “yet”.

**Final Answer:** “gifted ... humble” fits the contrast ⇒

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

Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** “Provided that” sets a condition that must be met for the first action to happen.

**Step 1 — Read the logic:** A bank grants a loan only if income can be shown.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “approve ... prove” fits: approve the loan on condition the borrower can prove an income.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “reject ... hide” makes the condition meaningless.
- Option B: “cancel ... lose” gives no reason to grant anything.
- Option D: “refuse ... forget” again denies the loan, so the condition serves no purpose.

**Final Answer:** “approve ... prove” fits the condition ⇒

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



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept — Fill in the blanks:** “So as to” shows the purpose behind the first action.

**Step 1 — Read the logic:** To help flood victims, a charity needs plentiful donations.

**Step 2 — Test the pair:** “generous . . . support” fits: generous donations gathered in order to support the families.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “meagre . . . ignore” defeats the charitable purpose.
- Option C: “tiny . . . abandon” again works against helping anyone.
- Option D: “no . . . rescue” is self-contradictory, as no donations cannot fund a rescue.

**Final Answer:** “generous . . . support” fits the purpose ⇒ **B**

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

Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors:** The correlative “Hardly had + subject + past participle . . . when” must be completed with “when”, never “than”.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part C reads “than the show began”. After “Hardly had we reached”, the correct link word is “when”.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “Hardly had we reached the venue when the show began.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Hardly had we” is the correct inverted opening.
- Option B: “reached the venue” is grammatically correct.
- Option D: A clear link-word error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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



Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors:** “Information” is an uncountable noun; it has no plural and does not take “many”.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part B “many useful informations” wrongly pluralises an uncountable noun.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “The teacher gave us much useful information before the final test.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “The teacher gave us” is correct.
- Option C: “before the final test” is correct.
- Option D: A countability error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors:** In the pattern “one of the”, the noun that follows must be plural.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part A “One of the student” uses a singular noun after “one of the”.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “One of the students in our class has won a scholarship.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “in our class” is correct.
- Option C: “has won a scholarship” is correct, as “one” is the singular subject.
- Option D: A number error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q33](#)



Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors:** The word “only” should sit right before the word it limits; here it correctly limits “once”.

**Step 1 — Check each part:** “She spoke to him”, “only once”, and “during the entire journey” are all correct, with “only” rightly placed before “once”.

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

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “She spoke to him” is a correct clause.
- Option B: “only once” places “only” correctly to mean a single occasion.
- Option C: “during the entire journey” is correct.

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

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

Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept — Spotting errors:** A question tag must repeat the auxiliary verb and subject of the main clause.

**Step 1 — Locate the fault:** Part C “isn’t it?” does not match “She has completed”; the tag should use “has” and “she”.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “She has completed the project on time, hasn’t she?”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “She has completed” is correct.
- Option B: “the project on time” is correct.
- Option D: A tag error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

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



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** After a preposition such as “between”, a pronoun must be in the object form.

**Step 1 — Spot the fault:** “between you and I” wrongly uses the subject pronoun “I”.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “This matter must remain strictly between you and me.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “you and myself” misuses the reflexive pronoun.
- Option C: “yourself and me” again misuses a reflexive form for “you”.
- Option D: An error is present, so “No improvement” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “you and me” is correct ⇒

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

Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** An equal comparison uses the pattern “as ... as”, not “as ... than”.

**Step 1 — Spot the fault:** “as intelligent than” mixes the two comparison forms.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “She is as intelligent as any other student in her class.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “more than” would need “more intelligent than”, not “as intelligent”.
- Option B: “so than” is not a valid comparison structure.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “as” completes the “as ... as” pattern ⇒

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



Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** “Amount” is used with uncountable nouns; countable nouns like “students” take “number”.

**Step 1 — Spot the fault:** “amount of students” uses “amount” with a countable noun.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “A large number of students attended the workshop.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “amount of student” keeps the wrong word and adds a singular error.
- Option C: “quantity of student” again misuses an uncountable measure with a singular noun.
- Option D: The original is incorrect, so “No improvement” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “number of students” is correct ⇒ **B**

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

Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** A modern infinitive such as “to fully understand” is acceptable, so the sentence needs no change here.

**Step 1 — Test the sentence:** “He hoped to fully understand the topic” is clear and correct in current usage.

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

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “to fully understanding” wrongly turns the verb into an “-ing” form.
- Option B: “to full understand” replaces the adverb with the adjective “full”.
- Option C: “fully to understand” is stilted and reads awkwardly here.

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

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



Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sentence improvement:** The verb “discuss” is transitive and takes a direct object, so no preposition should follow it.

**Step 1 — Spot the fault:** “discuss about the new proposal” adds an unnecessary “about”.

**Step 2 — Correct form:** “The members met to discuss the new proposal.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “discuss on” inserts a different unwanted preposition.
- Option B: “discuss over” likewise adds a needless preposition.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “discuss” without a preposition is correct ⇒

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

Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** Open with the topic sentence, then follow the time order of the events.

**Step 1 — Opener:** Q names the topic and gives the starting date, so it begins the paragraph.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R explains who revived the Games, S says they have grown since then, and P ends with today’s scale. Order: Q-R-S-P.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Q-R-P-S puts “today” before “since then”, breaking the time line.
- Option C: R-Q-S-P begins mid-idea before the topic is named.
- Option D: Q-S-R-P places the revival after the growth it caused.

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

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



Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** A defining sentence opens; the contrast word “However” marks the later turn.

**Step 1 — Opener:** Q defines coral reefs as rich ecosystems, so it starts the paragraph.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R describes the life they shelter, P adds the “However” about the threat, and S gives the response of scientists. Order: Q-R-P-S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Q-P-R-S puts the “However” contrast before the fact it contrasts with.
- Option C: R-Q-P-S begins mid-idea before the definition.
- Option D: Q-R-S-P places the rescue effort before the threat that prompts it.

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

[Go Back to Q42](#)

Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** Present the problem, then the solution, then the result, and finally its spread.

**Step 1 — Opener:** Q states the problem that coins were too heavy to carry.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R gives the solution of printed notes, P says paper money thus first appeared in China, and S notes how the idea spread. Order: Q-R-P-S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Q-P-R-S names the result before giving the solution that led to it.
- Option B: P-Q-R-S opens with “In this way”, which cannot begin a paragraph.
- Option C: Q-R-S-P puts the spread before paper money is even named.

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

[Go Back to Q43](#)



Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** Begin with the definition, then explain the process, and end with its effect.

**Step 1 — Opener:** Q defines a volcano as an opening in the earth's crust.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** R says molten rock escapes through it, P describes the violent eruption under pressure, and S gives the effect on the landscape. Order: Q-R-P-S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Q-P-R-S mentions the eruption before explaining what escapes.
- Option B: Q-R-S-P ends with the eruption after its own effect.
- Option D: R-Q-P-S starts with "Through it" before naming the volcano.

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

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

Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept — Para-jumble:** A general statement opens, followed by history, development, and the present day.

**Step 1 — Opener:** P introduces the bicycle as one of the simplest means of transport.

**Step 2 — Sequence:** Q gives its nineteenth-century invention, R says its design has improved since then, and S ends with its present popularity. Order: P-Q-R-S.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: P-R-Q-S puts the later improvement before the invention.
- Option C: Q-P-R-S opens with "It" before the bicycle is named.
- Option D: P-Q-S-R places today's popularity before the design's improvement.

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

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



Q46.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** A “biography” is the life story of a person written by someone else.

**Usage:** She read a detailed biography of the freedom fighter.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: An “autobiography” is a life story written by the person themselves.
- Option C: A “memoir” is a personal account of particular events, not a full life story by another.
- Option D: A “diary” is a daily personal record, not a life story.

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

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

Q47.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** A “historian” is a person who records or studies past events.

**Usage:** The historian traced the origins of the ancient trade route.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: An “archaeologist” studies the past through physical remains, not written records in general.
- Option B: A “geologist” studies rocks and the earth, not history.
- Option C: An “archivist” keeps and organises records but does not study past events as a whole.

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

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



Q48.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** “Regicide” is the murder of a king.

**Usage:** The plotters were charged with regicide after the king’s death.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Homicide” is the killing of any human being, not a king in particular.
- Option B: “Patricide” is the murder of one’s own father.
- Option D: “Genocide” is the deliberate killing of a whole group of people.

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

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

Q49.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** A “choir” is a group of people who sing together, often in a church or concert.

**Usage:** The school choir performed two songs at the annual function.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: A “troupe” is a group of performers such as dancers or actors, not singers as such.
- Option C: An “orchestra” is a group of musicians playing instruments, not singing.
- Option D: A “congregation” is a group gathered for worship, not specifically to sing.

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

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



Q50.

**Solution**

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

**Meaning:** A “cartographer” is a person who draws or makes maps.

**Usage:** The cartographer spent months charting the coastline in fine detail.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A “geographer” studies the earth’s features but does not necessarily draw maps.
- Option B: A “navigator” plans and directs a route, rather than drawing maps.
- Option C: A “surveyor” measures and records land, which is related but not the map-drawing itself.

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

[Go Back to Q50](#)



## Answer Key

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

