

IBSAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 5

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 chip on your shoulder”**
- (A) A visible injury to the shoulder
(B) A talent for carrying heavy loads
(C) A lasting sense of resentment or grievance
(D) A clear sign of great physical strength
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To bend over backwards”**
- (A) To make every possible effort to help someone
(B) To perform a difficult gymnastic feat



- (C) To refuse to cooperate at all
- (D) To injure oneself through carelessness

Q3. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To blow your own trumpet”**

- (A) To play a musical instrument loudly
- (B) To boast about one’s own achievements
- (C) To warn others of an approaching danger
- (D) To waste time on unimportant matters

Q4. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To cut to the chase”**

- (A) To interrupt a film abruptly
- (B) To run quickly after someone
- (C) To take a dangerous shortcut
- (D) To come straight to the main point

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

- (A) To accept the unpleasant consequences of one’s actions
- (B) To attend a concert against one’s wishes
- (C) To confront one’s rivals boldly
- (D) To listen very carefully to advice

Q6. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To be in the same boat”**

- (A) Travelling together on a long journey
- (B) To be in the same difficult situation as others
- (C) To share exactly the same opinion
- (D) To compete for a single prize



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To keep your chin up”**
- (A) To hold one’s head high in victory
 - (B) To remain completely silent under pressure
 - (C) To stay cheerful despite difficulties
 - (D) To behave in an arrogant manner
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To let sleeping dogs lie”**
- (A) To rest quietly after hard work
 - (B) To care gently for stray animals
 - (C) To ignore an obvious danger
 - (D) To avoid reviving an old dispute
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To be on thin ice”**
- (A) To be in a risky or precarious situation
 - (B) To skate skilfully during winter
 - (C) To feel extremely cold and unwell
 - (D) To stand on firm and safe ground
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To take with a pinch of salt”**
- (A) To add flavour to a bland dish
 - (B) To regard a statement with doubt
 - (C) To accept advice completely and at once
 - (D) To treat a matter as extremely urgent

Part B: Synonyms

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



- (A) Slow and dull-witted
- (B) Openly friendly
- (C) Physically powerful
- (D) Shrewd and perceptive

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

- (A) To force by open threats
- (B) To scold someone harshly
- (C) To coax by gentle flattery
- (D) To ignore completely

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

- (A) A scarcity or lack
- (B) A great abundance
- (C) A sudden death
- (D) A heavy expense

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

- (A) Utterly impossible
- (B) Capable of being done
- (C) Extremely costly
- (D) Purely imaginary

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

- (A) Complete silence
- (B) Clumsy hesitation
- (C) Fluent and persuasive speech
- (D) Rude interruption

Part C: Antonyms



Q16. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **FERTILE**

- (A) Productive
- (B) Rich
- (C) Green
- (D) Barren

Q17. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **GLOOMY**

- (A) Cheerful
- (B) Dark
- (C) Silent
- (D) Heavy

Q18. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **HARMONY**

- (A) Agreement
- (B) Discord
- (C) Melody
- (D) Balance

Q19. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **INNOCENT**

- (A) Pure
- (B) Naive
- (C) Guilty
- (D) Harmless

Q20. Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **LIBERAL**

- (A) Generous
- (B) Tolerant
- (C) Open-handed
- (D) Narrow-minded



Part D: Analogies

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **SUN : DAY**
- (A) Moon : Night
 - (B) Star : Sky
 - (C) Lamp : Room
 - (D) Cloud : Rain
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **TELESCOPE : STARS**
- (A) Camera : Photograph
 - (B) Microscope : Germs
 - (C) Spectacles : Nose
 - (D) Mirror : Face
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **CATERPILLAR : BUTTERFLY**
- (A) Cocoon : Silk
 - (B) Egg : Nest
 - (C) Tadpole : Frog
 - (D) Cub : Den
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **SOLDIER : ARMY**
- (A) Captain : Ship
 - (B) Pilot : Sky
 - (C) Farmer : Field
 - (D) Sailor : Navy
- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **HAMMER : NAIL**



- (A) Axe : Wood
- (B) Brush : Painter
- (C) Nail : Wall
- (D) Saw : Carpenter

Part E: Fill in the Blanks

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Because the scientist was so _____ in recording every detail, her findings were quickly _____ by other researchers.”
- (A) careless ... accepted
 - (B) meticulous ... trusted
 - (C) hasty ... praised
 - (D) secretive ... shared
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Although the firm was _____, it _____ its much larger competitors.”
- (A) powerful ... lost to
 - (B) famous ... ignored
 - (C) small ... outperformed
 - (D) wealthy ... feared
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The bag was so _____ that she could _____ lift it off the ground.”
- (A) heavy ... hardly
 - (B) light ... easily
 - (C) small ... never
 - (D) full ... quickly
- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Despite the _____ roads, the driver remained _____ throughout the long journey.”



- (A) smooth ... nervous
- (B) wide ... furious
- (C) empty ... frightened
- (D) rough ... calm

Q30. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Unless the report was _____ before the deadline, the funding would be _____.”

- (A) delayed ... granted
- (B) submitted ... withdrawn
- (C) rejected ... approved
- (D) lost ... renewed

Part F: Spotting Errors

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

(A) He not only won the match / (B) but also the admiration / (C) of the entire crowd. / (D) No error

- (A) He not only won the match
- (B) but also the admiration
- (C) of the entire crowd.
- (D) No error

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

(A) The manager, along with his assistants, / (B) are attending the conference / (C) in Delhi this week. / (D) No error

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- (B) are attending the conference
- (C) in Delhi this week.
- (D) No error



- Q33.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) He was very busy, / (B) so he could meet / (C) only few friends yesterday. / (D) No error
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(B) so he could meet
(C) only few friends yesterday.
(D) No error
- Q34.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) I could not recall / (B) the name of the man / (C) who I had invited. / (D) No error
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(B) the name of the man
(C) who I had invited.
(D) No error
- Q35.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) If it rains tomorrow, / (B) we will cancel / (C) the outdoor event. / (D) No error
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(B) we will cancel
(C) the outdoor event.
(D) No error

Part G: Sentence Improvement

- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “These kinds of problems can be solved with steady practice.”



- (A) This kind of
- (B) These kind of
- (C) This kinds of
- (D) No improvement

Q37. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She did the assignment very good.”

- (A) well
- (B) best
- (C) nicely good
- (D) No improvement

Q38. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “We will reach at the airport by noon.”

- (A) reach to the airport
- (B) reach the airport
- (C) reach in the airport
- (D) No improvement

Q39. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “I did not do nothing wrong.”

- (A) not did nothing
- (B) did nothing not
- (C) did not do anything
- (D) No improvement

Q40. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “I prefer tea than coffee in the morning.”

- (A) prefer tea to coffee
- (B) prefer tea from coffee



- (C) prefer tea over than coffee
(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 it is the second most consumed drink in the world after water.
Q. Tea was first discovered in ancient China.
R. From there, the habit of drinking tea spread slowly to other lands.
S. According to legend, some leaves fell by chance into boiling water.
- (A) Q R S P
(B) Q S P R
(C) Q S R P
(D) S Q R P
- Q42.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** It controls everything from movement to memory.
Q. The human brain is the most complex organ in the body.
R. Yet scientists have mapped only a small part of it.
S. It contains billions of nerve cells called neurons.
- (A) Q P S R
(B) Q R S P
(C) S Q P R
(D) Q S P R
- Q43.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** It always points towards the magnetic north.
Q. The compass is a simple instrument used to find direction.
R. Sailors once depended on it to cross vast oceans.
S. Its main part is a freely turning magnetic needle.



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

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

- P.** They are home to more than half of the world's plant and animal species.
- Q.** Rainforests are dense forests found in warm, wet regions.
- R.** Sadly, large areas of them are being cleared every year.
- S.** Because of this rich life, they are often called the lungs of the earth.

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

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

- P.** The earliest cameras were large and very slow.
- Q.** Photography is the art of capturing images with a camera.
- R.** Modern digital cameras can now take pictures in an instant.
- S.** Over time, the technology became smaller and faster.

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

Part I: One-Word Substitution

Q46. Choose the single word for the phrase: "A place where dead bodies are kept before burial"



- (A) Mortuary
- (B) Cemetery
- (C) Crematorium
- (D) Shrine

Q47. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“One who loves and collects books”**

- (A) Librarian
- (B) Author
- (C) Scholar
- (D) Bibliophile

Q48. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“The scientific study of birds”**

- (A) Zoology
- (B) Botany
- (C) Ornithology
- (D) Ecology

Q49. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who hates women”**

- (A) Misanthrope
- (B) Misogynist
- (C) Philanthropist
- (D) Feminist

Q50. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“Something incapable of being seen”**

- (A) Invisible
- (B) Illegible
- (C) Inaudible
- (D) Intangible



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “A chip on your shoulder” means a lasting feeling of resentment or grievance, often because of a past insult or unfair treatment.

Usage: He has had a chip on his shoulder ever since he was passed over for the promotion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A visible injury reads the phrase literally and misses the emotional sense.
- Option B: Carrying heavy loads takes “shoulder” literally, unrelated to resentment.
- Option D: Physical strength is the opposite kind of idea from a bitter grievance.

Final Answer: It means a lasting sense of resentment ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “To bend over backwards” means to make a very great effort to help or please someone.

Usage: The staff bent over backwards to make the elderly guests comfortable.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A gymnastic feat is the literal image, not the intended meaning.
- Option C: Refusing to cooperate is the opposite of trying hard to help.
- Option D: Injuring oneself carelessly has no link to willing effort.

Final Answer: It means to make every effort to help ⇒



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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom expresses a settled figurative sense fixed by usage.

Meaning: “To blow your own trumpet” means to boast or talk proudly about one’s own achievements.

Usage: A good leader lets results speak and does not blow his own trumpet.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Playing an instrument loudly is the literal reading only.
- Option C: Warning of danger is a different idea altogether.
- Option D: Wasting time on trifles is unrelated to self-praise.

Final Answer: It means to boast about oneself ⇒ **B**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms about speech describe how directly a point is made.

Meaning: “To cut to the chase” means to come straight to the main point without wasting time on details.

Usage: We have little time, so let me cut to the chase and give the figures.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Interrupting a film is a literal reading of “chase”.
- Option B: Running after someone takes the phrase literally.
- Option C: A dangerous shortcut is about risk, not getting to the point.

Final Answer: It means to come straight to the main point ⇒ **D**

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can describe accepting consequences through a vivid image.

Meaning: “To face the music” means to accept the unpleasant results or criticism that follow one’s actions.

Usage: After breaking the rule, he had to face the music before the committee.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Attending a concert unwillingly is the literal reading of “music”.
- Option C: Confronting rivals boldly is about courage, not accepting punishment.
- Option D: Listening to advice carefully is unrelated to consequences.

Final Answer: It means to accept the consequences of one’s actions ⇒ **A**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An image of shared circumstance stands for a common difficulty.

Meaning: “To be in the same boat” means to be in the same difficult or unfortunate situation as others.

Usage: With prices rising, small shopkeepers are all in the same boat.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Travelling together is the literal picture, not shared hardship.
- Option C: Sharing the same opinion is about agreement, not a shared plight.
- Option D: Competing for a prize is about rivalry, not a common difficulty.

Final Answer: It means to be in the same difficult situation ⇒ **B**

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom of encouragement uses a physical gesture to convey attitude.

Meaning: “To keep your chin up” means to stay cheerful and brave in a difficult situation.

Usage: Keep your chin up; better days are certainly ahead.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Holding one’s head high in victory is about pride, not staying cheerful in trouble.
- Option B: Remaining silent under pressure is a different response.
- Option D: Behaving arrogantly is the wrong tone entirely.

Final Answer: It means to stay cheerful despite difficulties ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can advise caution through the image of a resting animal.

Meaning: “To let sleeping dogs lie” means to avoid interfering with a situation and reviving an old problem or dispute.

Usage: The quarrel was long forgotten, so it was wiser to let sleeping dogs lie.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Resting after work reads the phrase literally.
- Option B: Caring for animals takes “dogs” literally.
- Option C: Ignoring an obvious danger is careless, not the careful avoidance the idiom means.

Final Answer: It means to avoid reviving an old dispute ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A fragile surface stands for a risky, unstable position.

Meaning: “To be on thin ice” means to be in a risky or precarious situation where a small mistake could cause trouble.

Usage: After missing three deadlines, he knew he was on thin ice with his manager.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Skating skilfully is the literal image, not the sense of danger.
- Option C: Feeling cold and unwell takes “ice” literally.
- Option D: Standing on firm ground is the exact opposite of the idiom.

Final Answer: It means to be in a risky situation ⇒ **A**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom about belief advises a measure of doubt.

Meaning: “To take with a pinch of salt” means to treat a statement with doubt, not accepting it as wholly true.

Usage: His account was so exaggerated that we took it with a pinch of salt.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Adding flavour to a dish reads the phrase literally.
- Option C: Accepting advice completely is the opposite of doubting it.
- Option D: Treating a matter as urgent is a separate idea.

Final Answer: It means to regard a statement with doubt ⇒ **B**

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Astute” means having sharp judgement; shrewd and quick to see what is useful.

Usage: Her astute reading of the market saved the company from a heavy loss.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Slow and dull-witted” is the direct opposite of sharp-minded.
- Option B: “Openly friendly” describes manner, not keen judgement.
- Option C: “Physically powerful” refers to strength, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: Astute means shrewd and perceptive ⇒ D

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Cajole” means to persuade someone to do something by gentle coaxing or flattery.

Usage: She cajoled her younger brother into finishing his homework.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To force by threats” is harsh compulsion, the opposite of gentle coaxing.
- Option B: “To scold harshly” is criticism, not soft persuasion.
- Option D: “To ignore completely” involves no persuasion at all.

Final Answer: Cajole means to coax by gentle flattery ⇒ C

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



Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Dearth” means a scarcity or shortage of something.

Usage: There was a dearth of clean drinking water in the drought-hit village.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “A great abundance” is the direct opposite of scarcity.
- Option C: “A sudden death” confuses the word with the similar-sounding “death”.
- Option D: “A heavy expense” is about cost, not shortage.

Final Answer: Dearth means a scarcity or lack ⇒ **A**

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

Q14.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Feasible” means capable of being done or carried out; practicable.

Usage: The engineers confirmed that the new plan was entirely feasible.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Utterly impossible” is the exact opposite of feasible.
- Option C: “Extremely costly” is about price, not whether it can be done.
- Option D: “Purely imaginary” means unreal, the reverse of practicable.

Final Answer: Feasible means capable of being done ⇒ **B**

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



Q15.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Eloquence” is the quality of fluent, forceful, and persuasive expression in speaking or writing.

Usage: The lawyer’s eloquence held the whole courtroom in silence.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Complete silence” is the absence of speech, the opposite of eloquence.
- Option B: “Clumsy hesitation” is halting speech, the reverse of fluency.
- Option D: “Rude interruption” is bad manners, not skilful expression.

Final Answer: Eloquence means fluent and persuasive speech ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Fertile” means able to produce abundant crops or life. Its opposite is “barren”, meaning unable to produce.

Usage: The fertile valley turned barren after years of over-farming.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Productive” is a synonym of fertile, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Rich” also suggests plenty, close in sense to fertile.
- Option C: “Green” describes colour or growth, not the opposite of fertility.

Final Answer: The opposite of fertile is barren ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Gloomy” means dark, dismal, or low in spirits. Its opposite is “cheerful”, meaning bright and happy.

Usage: His gloomy mood lifted, and he grew cheerful again by evening.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Dark” is close in sense to gloomy, not opposite.
- Option C: “Silent” describes sound, not mood or brightness.
- Option D: “Heavy” refers to weight, which is unrelated.

Final Answer: The opposite of gloomy is cheerful ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Harmony” means agreement and peaceful accord. Its opposite is “discord”, meaning conflict or disagreement.

Usage: Years of harmony between the two groups gave way to open discord.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Agreement” is a synonym of harmony, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Melody” is a musical term, not the reverse of accord.
- Option D: “Balance” suggests order, closer to harmony than against it.

Final Answer: The opposite of harmony is discord ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Innocent” means free from guilt or wrongdoing. Its opposite is “guilty”, meaning responsible for an offence.

Usage: The court first thought him innocent but later found him guilty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Pure” is close in sense to innocent, not opposite.
- Option B: “Naive” describes inexperience, a shade of innocent rather than its reverse.
- Option D: “Harmless” again points to innocence, not guilt.

Final Answer: The opposite of innocent is guilty ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Pick the option opposite in sense.

Meaning: “Liberal” means open-minded, broad, and generous in outlook. Its opposite is “narrow-minded”, meaning rigid and unwilling to accept new ideas.

Usage: His liberal views on education clashed with the narrow-minded rules of the old committee.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Generous” is a synonym of liberal, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Tolerant” is also close in meaning to liberal.
- Option C: “Open-handed” again means generous, near in sense to liberal.

Final Answer: The opposite of liberal is narrow-minded ⇒

Answer: (D) [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: The sun is the natural body whose presence defines the day, so the link is a source to the period it governs.

Application: The moon is the body that lights and defines the night, matching source to period.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Star : Sky pairs an object with its location, not the period it defines.
- Option C: Lamp : Room links a light with a place, not a natural period.
- Option D: Cloud : Rain is cause and effect, not a body defining a time span.

Final Answer: Moon : Night shares the source-to-period link ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the instrument-to-object-observed relationship.

Relationship: A telescope is the instrument used to observe distant stars, so the link is a viewing instrument to what it lets us see.

Application: A microscope is the instrument used to observe tiny germs, matching instrument to the object observed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Camera : Photograph pairs a device with its product, not with what it observes.
- Option C: Spectacles : Nose links an object with where it rests, not what it reveals.
- Option D: Mirror : Face shows a reflection, but a mirror is not a magnifying instrument for study.

Final Answer: Microscope : Germs shares the instrument-to-object link ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the young-stage to adult-form relationship.

Relationship: A caterpillar is the early stage that grows into a butterfly, so the link is an immature form to its mature form.

Application: A tadpole is the early stage that grows into a frog, matching immature to mature form exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cocoon : Silk pairs a casing with a product, not a growth stage.
- Option B: Egg : Nest links a beginning with a place, not the adult it becomes.
- Option D: Cub : Den pairs a young animal with its home, not its adult form.

Final Answer: Tadpole : Frog shares the immature-to-mature link ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Determine the member-to-group relationship.

Relationship: A soldier is a single member of an army, so the link is an individual to the organised force to which they belong.

Application: A sailor is a single member of the navy, matching member to the force.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Captain : Ship links a leader with the vessel commanded, not a member with a force.
- Option B: Pilot : Sky pairs a person with a place, not with the body they belong to.
- Option C: Farmer : Field links a worker with a workplace, not a member with a force.

Final Answer: Sailor : Navy shares the member-to-force link ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the tool-to-object-acted-upon relationship.

Relationship: A hammer is the tool used to drive a nail, so the link is a tool to the object it works upon.

Application: An axe is the tool used to cut wood, matching tool to the object it acts upon.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Brush : Painter reverses roles, pairing a tool with its user, not its object.
- Option C: Nail : Wall pairs an object with a place, not a tool with its target.
- Option D: Saw : Carpenter again pairs a tool with the user, not the object worked upon.

Final Answer: Axe : Wood shares the tool-to-object link ⇒ **A**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The connector “Because” shows a cause that leads to a positive result.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Careful, detailed work by a scientist should earn the confidence of others.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “meticulous . . . trusted” fits: precise record-keeping leads other researchers to trust the findings.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “careless . . . accepted” cannot explain why the work would be accepted.
- Option C: “hasty . . . praised” pairs sloppy work with praise, breaking the logic.
- Option D: “secretive . . . shared” is self-contradictory.

Final Answer: “meticulous . . . trusted” fits the cause and result ⇒ **B**

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



Q27.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the contrast: A firm that is small might still do better than bigger rivals, which is a surprising turn.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “small ... outperformed” fits: despite being small, it beat larger competitors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “powerful ... lost to” gives no real contrast with “although”.
- Option B: “famous ... ignored” does not fit a comparison with competitors.
- Option D: “wealthy ... feared” offers no contrast against its size.

Final Answer: “small ... outperformed” fits the contrast ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [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 heavy bag makes lifting difficult, so the effect must be limited ability to lift.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “heavy ... hardly” fits: so heavy that she could hardly lift it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “light ... easily” removes the difficulty the structure needs.
- Option C: “small ... never” does not follow, since small bags are easy to lift.
- Option D: “full ... quickly” gives no logical cause and effect.

Final Answer: “heavy ... hardly” fits the cause and effect ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [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: Bad roads should upset a driver, yet this driver stays composed.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “rough ... calm” fits: difficult roads, but a calm driver.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “smooth ... nervous” gives no reason to be nervous.
- Option B: “wide ... furious” pairs an easy road with anger, illogically.
- Option C: “empty ... frightened” offers no obstacle to contrast.

Final Answer: “rough ... calm” fits the contrast ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “Unless” means “if not”, so the second blank states the negative result of failing the first.

Step 1 — Read the logic: If the report is not handed in on time, the funding is likely to be lost.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “submitted ... withdrawn” fits: unless submitted in time, the funding would be withdrawn.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “delayed ... granted” rewards a delay, which is illogical.
- Option C: “rejected ... approved” contradicts itself.
- Option D: “lost ... renewed” makes losing the report lead to renewal, which makes no sense.

Final Answer: “submitted ... withdrawn” fits the condition ⇒

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The correlative “not only . . . but also” must join two grammatically parallel elements.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A places “not only” before the verb “won”, so it links a clause (“won the match”) with a noun phrase (“the admiration”), which are not parallel.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He won not only the match but also the admiration of the entire crowd,” where “not only” and “but also” both introduce nouns.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “but also the admiration” is correct once “not only” is moved; the fault lies in the earlier placement.
- Option C: “of the entire crowd” is a correct phrase.
- Option D: A real parallelism error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: A phrase such as “along with” does not change the number of the subject; the verb agrees with the main subject alone.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: The subject is “The manager”, which is singular. The phrase “along with his assistants” is only additional, so Part B “are attending” wrongly uses a plural verb.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The manager, along with his assistants, is attending the conference in Delhi this week.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The manager, along with his assistants,” is a correct singular subject with an added phrase.
- Option C: “in Delhi this week” is correct.
- Option D: A verb-agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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



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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Few” means almost none and carries a negative sense; “a few” means some and carries a positive sense.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C “only few friends” should be “only a few friends”, since the meaning is that he managed to meet some friends.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He was very busy, so he could meet only a few friends yesterday.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “He was very busy,” is correct.
- Option B: “so he could meet” is correct.
- Option D: A clear article 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: “Who” is used as the subject of a verb, while “whom” is used as the object of a verb or preposition.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: In Part C “who I had invited”, the relative pronoun is the object of “had invited” (I had invited whom), so it should be “whom”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I could not recall the name of the man whom I had invited.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “I could not recall” is correct.
- Option B: “the name of the man” is correct.
- Option D: A pronoun-case error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q34](#)



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: A first-conditional sentence uses “if + simple present” in the condition and “will + base verb” in the result.

Step 1 — Check each part: “If it rains tomorrow” uses the simple present, and “we will cancel the outdoor event” uses “will + base verb”. Both follow the first-conditional pattern correctly.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No part contains an error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “If it rains tomorrow,” is the correct condition clause.
- Option B: “we will cancel” is the correct result clause.
- Option C: “the outdoor event” is correct.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The demonstrative and the noun “kind(s)” must agree in number: “this kind” (singular) or “these kinds” (plural).

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “These kinds of problems” correctly pairs the plural “these” with the plural “kinds”.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “This kind of” is singular and would need “problem”, changing the meaning.
- Option B: “These kind of” mismatches plural “these” with singular “kind”.
- Option C: “This kinds of” mismatches singular “this” with plural “kinds”.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒

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



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Good” is an adjective, but a word that describes how an action is done needs the adverb “well”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “did the assignment very good” wrongly uses the adjective “good” to modify the verb “did”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “She did the assignment very well.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “best” is a superlative and does not fit this simple statement.
- Option C: “nicely good” is redundant and ungrammatical.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “well” is correct ⇒

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The verb “reach” is transitive and takes a direct object, so no preposition is needed after it.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “reach at the airport” wrongly inserts “at” after “reach”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “We will reach the airport by noon.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “reach to the airport” still adds an unnecessary preposition.
- Option C: “reach in the airport” also uses a wrong preposition.
- Option D: The original is incorrect, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “reach the airport” is correct ⇒

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: Standard English does not allow a double negative; one negative word is enough.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “did not do nothing” uses two negatives, “not” and “nothing”, which cancel and confuse the meaning.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I did not do anything wrong.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “not did nothing” keeps the double negative and disorders the words.
- Option B: “did nothing not” is ungrammatical.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “did not do anything” is correct ⇒

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The verb “prefer” takes the preposition “to” when comparing one thing with another, not “than”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “prefer tea than coffee” wrongly uses “than” after “prefer”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I prefer tea to coffee in the morning.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “prefer tea from coffee” uses the wrong preposition.
- Option C: “prefer tea over than coffee” doubles the comparison words awkwardly.
- Option D: The original is incorrect, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “prefer tea to coffee” is correct ⇒

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



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the opening sentence, then follow the natural order from discovery to the present day.

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces the topic by saying tea was first discovered in ancient China.

Step 2 — Sequence: S gives the legend of how it was discovered, R tells how the habit then spread to other lands, and P closes with its status today. Order: Q-S-R-P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-S-P describes the spread before explaining the discovery.
- Option B: Q-S-P-R places today's status before the drink has even spread.
- Option D: S-Q-R-P opens with the legend before naming the topic.

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

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A topic sentence opens; “Yet” marks the closing contrast.

Step 1 — Opener: Q names the topic, calling the brain the most complex organ.

Step 2 — Sequence: S adds a detail about its neurons, P states what it controls, and R adds the “Yet” about how little is mapped. Order: Q-S-P-R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-P-S-R states what it controls before giving the basic detail of neurons.
- Option B: Q-R-S-P puts the “Yet” contrast too early, before the facts it contrasts with.
- Option C: S-Q-P-R opens with “It contains” before the brain is named.

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

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



Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: The defining sentence opens, then details and uses follow.

Step 1 — Opener: Q defines the compass as an instrument used to find direction.

Step 2 — Sequence: S describes its main part, the needle, P says the needle points north, and R adds how sailors depended on it. Order: Q-S-P-R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-P-S-R mentions the pointing needle before the needle is introduced.
- Option C: S-Q-P-R opens with “Its main part” before the compass is named.
- Option D: Q-R-P-S places the sailors’ use before explaining how the compass works.

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

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A definition opens; “Because of this” and “Sadly” mark later links.

Step 1 — Opener: Q defines rainforests as dense forests in warm, wet regions.

Step 2 — Sequence: P adds that they host most species, S draws the “lungs of the earth” conclusion from that rich life, and R ends with the “Sadly” about clearing. Order: Q-P-S-R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-S-P-R uses “this rich life” in S before P has described that life.
- Option B: Q-P-R-S ends on the conclusion after the sad note, weakening the flow.
- Option D: P-Q-S-R opens with “They” before rainforests are named.

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

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



Q45.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A defining sentence opens, then the account moves through time from the earliest to the modern.

Step 1 — Opener: Q defines photography as the art of capturing images with a camera.

Step 2 — Sequence: P describes the earliest cameras, S notes how the technology changed over time, and R ends with modern instant cameras. Order: Q-P-S-R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-S-P-R mentions the change over time before the early cameras are described.
- Option B: Q-P-R-S jumps to modern cameras before the transition sentence.
- Option C: P-Q-S-R opens with the early cameras before photography is defined.

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

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

Q46.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “mortuary” is a place where dead bodies are kept before burial or cremation.

Usage: The body was taken to the hospital mortuary until the family arrived.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A “cemetery” is the ground where the dead are actually buried, not kept beforehand.
- Option C: A “crematorium” is where bodies are burned, not stored before burial.
- Option D: A “shrine” is a holy place of worship, unrelated to keeping bodies.

Final Answer: The word is “mortuary” ⇒

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



Q47.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “bibliophile” is a person who loves and collects books.

Usage: A lifelong bibliophile, she owned more than ten thousand rare books.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “librarian” manages a library but need not love or collect books personally.
- Option B: An “author” writes books rather than collects them.
- Option C: A “scholar” is a learned person, not specifically a book lover and collector.

Final Answer: The word is “bibliophile” ⇒

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Match the field of study to its precise term.

Meaning: “Ornithology” is the branch of science that deals with the study of birds.

Usage: His interest in ornithology took him to forests to record rare bird calls.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Zoology” is the study of all animals, not birds alone.
- Option B: “Botany” is the study of plants.
- Option D: “Ecology” studies the relationships between organisms and their surroundings, not birds specifically.

Final Answer: The word is “ornithology” ⇒

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



Q49.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “misogynist” is a person who hates or strongly dislikes women.

Usage: The author was criticised for the misogynist views expressed in his early essays.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “misanthrope” hates all of humankind, not women in particular.
- Option C: A “philanthropist” loves and helps people, the opposite of hatred.
- Option D: A “feminist” supports the rights of women, again the opposite meaning.

Final Answer: The word is “misogynist” ⇒

[Go Back to Q49](#)

Q50.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Choose the precise term for the described quality.

Meaning: “Invisible” describes something that is incapable of being seen.

Usage: Germs are invisible to the naked eye and can be seen only under a microscope.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Illegible” means incapable of being read, not seen.
- Option C: “Inaudible” means incapable of being heard.
- Option D: “Intangible” means incapable of being touched.

Final Answer: The word is “invisible” ⇒

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

