

IBSAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 6

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 wild goose chase**”
- (A) A successful and quick hunt
(B) A pleasant walk in the countryside
(C) A useless and hopeless pursuit
(D) A carefully planned expedition
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: “**To beat a dead horse**”
- (A) To waste effort on a matter that is already settled
(B) To treat an animal cruelly



- (C) To win an argument decisively
- (D) To revive an old friendship

Q3. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To burn your bridges”**

- (A) To light a fire for warmth
- (B) To build strong new alliances
- (C) To take a dangerous shortcut
- (D) To destroy relationships so that returning becomes impossible

Q4. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To cost a pretty penny”**

- (A) To be sold at a bargain
- (B) To be very expensive
- (C) To earn a small profit
- (D) To look attractive but be cheap

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

- (A) To start an activity or set things in motion
- (B) To bring a task to a close
- (C) To play a game of sport
- (D) To move from place to place

Q6. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To hit rock bottom”**

- (A) To strike something very hard
- (B) To recover quickly after a fall
- (C) To reach the highest level of success
- (D) To reach the lowest possible point



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To jump the gun”**
- (A) To fire a weapon by mistake
 - (B) To act too soon, before the right moment
 - (C) To run away from danger
 - (D) To win a race unfairly
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To play it by ear”**
- (A) To listen to music very carefully
 - (B) To follow instructions exactly
 - (C) To decide how to act as things develop, without a fixed plan
 - (D) To repeat something from memory
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To see eye to eye”**
- (A) To agree completely with someone
 - (B) To stare at someone rudely
 - (C) To meet someone face to face
 - (D) To keep a close watch on someone
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To throw caution to the wind”**
- (A) To act with great care
 - (B) To give up an easy plan
 - (C) To warn others of a danger
 - (D) To act recklessly, ignoring the risks

Part B: Synonyms

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



- (A) Deeply thoughtful
- (B) Excessively talkative
- (C) Rudely silent
- (D) Highly skilled

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

- (A) Cheerful and carefree
- (B) Bold and daring
- (C) Wealthy and secure
- (D) Unlucky and unfortunate

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

- (A) To hinder or obstruct
- (B) To speed up greatly
- (C) To explain clearly
- (D) To support fully

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

- (A) Cruel and harsh
- (B) Quiet and shy
- (C) Cheerful and good-humoured
- (D) Anxious and tense

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

- (A) Full of vigour
- (B) Lacking energy and listless
- (C) Extremely angry
- (D) Neat and tidy

Part C: Antonyms



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

- (A) Grown-up
- (B) Ripe
- (C) Immature
- (D) Sensible

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

- (A) Defiant
- (B) Dutiful
- (C) Loyal
- (D) Respectful

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

- (A) Unwilling
- (B) Hesitant
- (C) Doubtful
- (D) Willing

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

- (A) Grief
- (B) Joy
- (C) Pity
- (D) Pain

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

- (A) Shy
- (B) Fearful
- (C) Bold
- (D) Nervous



Part D: Analogies

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **RAIN : FLOOD**
- (A) Sun : Shadow
 - (B) Overeating : Obesity
 - (C) Book : Library
 - (D) Cloud : Sky
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **MASON : WALL**
- (A) Author : Book
 - (B) Doctor : Patient
 - (C) Driver : Car
 - (D) Painter : Palette
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **FINGER : HAND**
- (A) House : Room
 - (B) Clock : Time
 - (C) Ocean : Water
 - (D) Room : House
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **TADPOLE : FROG**
- (A) Frog : Tadpole
 - (B) Butterfly : Caterpillar
 - (C) Cub : Bear
 - (D) Dog : Puppy



- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **WOLF : PACK**
- (A) Sheep : Flock
 - (B) Cage : Bird
 - (C) Honey : Bee
 - (D) Stable : Horse

Part E: Fill in the Blanks

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Since the factory had _____ most of its skilled workers, production soon came to a _____.”
- (A) hired ... peak
 - (B) trained ... rise
 - (C) gained ... boom
 - (D) lost ... halt
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “While one twin was _____ and outgoing, the other was _____ and reserved.”
- (A) rude ... polite
 - (B) lively ... quiet
 - (C) tall ... short
 - (D) sad ... happy
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “There was a severe _____ of rainfall that season; therefore, the harvest turned out to be extremely _____.”
- (A) shortage ... poor
 - (B) surplus ... rich
 - (C) supply ... good
 - (D) amount ... large



- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The summers in that hill town are _____ and dry, whereas the winters are bitterly _____ and damp.”
- (A) cold ... hot
(B) mild ... warm
(C) hot ... cold
(D) wet ... humid
- Q30.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The campaign was launched in order to _____ awareness of road safety, and it went on to _____ thousands of young volunteers.”
- (A) reduce ... lose
(B) spread ... recruit
(C) hide ... attract
(D) ignore ... gather

Part F: Spotting Errors

- Q31.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) She always prefers / (B) tea more than / (C) coffee in the evening. / (D) No error
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(B) tea more than
(C) coffee in the evening.
(D) No error
- Q32.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) There is / (B) many good reasons / (C) to support the new plan. / (D) No error



- (A) There is
- (B) many good reasons
- (C) to support the new plan.
- (D) No error

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

(A) All six members of the panel / (B) greeted / (C) each other warmly before the meeting. / (D) No error

- (A) All six members of the panel
- (B) greeted
- (C) each other warmly before the meeting.
- (D) No error

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

(A) My cousin is / (B) far more talented but / (C) three years elder than me. / (D) No error

- (A) My cousin is
- (B) far more talented but
- (C) three years elder than me.
- (D) No error

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

(A) He hopes to become doctor / (B) once he has / (C) completed his studies. / (D) No error

- (A) He hopes to become doctor
- (B) once he has
- (C) completed his studies.



(D) No error

Part G: Sentence Improvement

- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The village lies two miles farther down the valley road.”
- (A) further
(B) farthest
(C) far
(D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Could you please borrow me your umbrella till tomorrow?”
- (A) borrow to me
(B) lend from me
(C) lend me
(D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “When you go to the office tomorrow, please bring these documents with you.”
- (A) fetch
(B) take
(C) carry over
(D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “You will not pass the test unless you revise thoroughly.”



- (A) until
- (B) except
- (C) without
- (D) No improvement

Q40. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “I have met him at the conference yesterday.”

- (A) met
- (B) have been meeting
- (C) had met
- (D) No improvement

Part H: Para-jumbles

Q41. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. It is believed to have originated in India around the sixth century.

Q. Chess is one of the oldest board games in the world.

R. From there it spread to Persia and later to Europe.

S. Today it is played by millions of people in almost every country.

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

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

P. It is found across Africa and parts of Asia.

Q. The honey badger is a small but remarkably fearless animal.

R. Despite its size, it will attack creatures much larger than itself.

S. This boldness has earned it a place in the record books.

- (A) Q R P S



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

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

P. Because it releases no harmful gases, it helps to reduce pollution.

Q. Wind energy is one of the fastest-growing sources of clean power.

R. Tall turbines capture the moving air and turn it into electricity.

S. For these reasons, many nations now invest heavily in it.

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

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

P. In the past, letters were carried on horseback over long routes.

Q. The postal system has connected distant people for centuries.

R. Later, trains and aircraft made delivery far quicker.

S. Today much of this work is being replaced by email.

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

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

P. As global temperatures rise, many of them are now shrinking rapidly.

Q. Glaciers are enormous masses of ice that creep slowly downhill.

R. They build up where snow gathers faster than it can melt.

S. Their retreat endangers the water supply of millions of people.



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

Part I: One-Word Substitution

- Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“The scientific study of insects”**
- (A) Entomology
 - (B) Etymology
 - (C) Ornithology
 - (D) Ecology
- Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who travels on foot”**
- (A) Commuter
 - (B) Passenger
 - (C) Nomad
 - (D) Pedestrian
- Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A decision reached by a group of judges”**
- (A) Sentence
 - (B) Appeal
 - (C) Verdict
 - (D) Testimony
- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“An intense fear of water”**
- (A) Claustrophobia
 - (B) Hydrophobia
 - (C) Acrophobia



(D) Xenophobia

Q50. Choose the single word for the phrase: “A period of ten years”

(A) Century

(B) Millennium

(C) Score

(D) Decade



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “A wild goose chase” means a useless, hopeless search or pursuit that is very unlikely to succeed.

Usage: The vague address sent us on a wild goose chase across the whole city.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A successful, quick hunt is the opposite of a fruitless search.
- Option B: A pleasant country walk takes “goose” literally and misses the sense.
- Option D: A carefully planned expedition suggests order, not a hopeless pursuit.

Final Answer: It means a useless and hopeless pursuit ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

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

Meaning: “To beat a dead horse” means to waste time and effort on a matter that is already finished or decided.

Usage: Arguing about the cancelled trip now is just beating a dead horse.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Treating an animal cruelly is a literal reading, not the intended meaning.
- Option C: Winning an argument decisively is the reverse of a pointless effort.
- Option D: Reviving an old friendship is unrelated to wasted effort.

Final Answer: It means to waste effort on a settled matter ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

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

Meaning: “To burn your bridges” means to destroy relationships or options so completely that going back becomes impossible.

Usage: He insulted his manager on the way out and burned his bridges with the firm.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Lighting a fire for warmth is a literal image only.
- Option B: Building new alliances is the opposite of cutting ties.
- Option C: Taking a dangerous shortcut is a different idea from ending relationships.

Final Answer: It means to destroy relationships so return is impossible ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms often use a small, vivid image to describe a large idea.

Meaning: “To cost a pretty penny” means to be very expensive.

Usage: The imported watch must have cost a pretty penny.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Being sold at a bargain is the opposite of costly.
- Option C: Earning a small profit is about income, not high price.
- Option D: Looking attractive but cheap contradicts the sense of expense.

Final Answer: It means to be very expensive ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An action idiom uses a physical image to describe starting something.

Meaning: “To get the ball rolling” means to start an activity or set a process in motion.

Usage: Let us get the ball rolling by fixing a date for the first meeting.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Bringing a task to a close is the opposite of starting it.
- Option C: Playing a sport takes “ball” literally.
- Option D: Moving from place to place is unrelated to beginning a task.

Final Answer: It means to start an activity or set things in motion ⇒ **A**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can mark an extreme low point through a physical image.

Meaning: “To hit rock bottom” means to reach the lowest possible point, especially in fortune or spirits.

Usage: After losing his job and his savings, he felt he had hit rock bottom.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Striking something hard is a literal reading of “rock”.
- Option B: Recovering after a fall is the opposite of reaching the bottom.
- Option C: Reaching the highest success is the direct reverse of the idiom.

Final Answer: It means to reach the lowest possible point ⇒ **D**

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A sport-based idiom describes acting before the proper time.

Meaning: “To jump the gun” means to act too soon, before the right moment has arrived.

Usage: The company jumped the gun and announced the product before it was ready.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Firing a weapon by mistake is a literal reading of “gun”.
- Option C: Running away from danger is unrelated to acting early.
- Option D: Winning a race unfairly is a different idea from acting prematurely.

Final Answer: It means to act too soon, before the right moment ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms about planning often describe acting without a fixed scheme.

Meaning: “To play it by ear” means to decide how to act as a situation develops, rather than following a set plan.

Usage: We had no fixed schedule for the trip and simply played it by ear.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Listening to music carefully is a literal reading of “ear”.
- Option B: Following instructions exactly is the opposite of improvising.
- Option D: Repeating from memory is a different idea from adapting as you go.

Final Answer: It means to decide as things develop, without a fixed plan ⇒ **C**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can describe full agreement through an image of matching viewpoints.

Meaning: “To see eye to eye” means to agree completely with someone.

Usage: The two partners rarely see eye to eye on how to spend the profits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Staring rudely takes “eye” literally and adds hostility.
- Option C: Meeting face to face is only a physical meeting, not agreement.
- Option D: Keeping a close watch is about surveillance, not consensus.

Final Answer: It means to agree completely with someone ⇒ **A**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom may describe reckless behaviour through a vivid image.

Meaning: “To throw caution to the wind” means to behave recklessly, ignoring the risks involved.

Usage: She threw caution to the wind and invested all her savings in the new venture.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Acting with great care is the opposite of the idiom.
- Option B: Giving up an easy plan is unrelated to taking risks.
- Option C: Warning others of danger is about caution, not abandoning it.

Final Answer: It means to act recklessly, ignoring the risks ⇒ **D**

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Garrulous” means excessively talkative, especially about trivial matters.

Usage: The garrulous passenger talked non-stop for the whole journey.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Deeply thoughtful” suggests quiet reflection, not chatter.
- Option C: “Rudely silent” is the direct opposite of talkative.
- Option D: “Highly skilled” describes ability, an unrelated quality.

Final Answer: Garrulous means excessively talkative ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Hapless” means unlucky and unfortunate.

Usage: The hapless traveller missed every connecting train that day.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Cheerful and carefree” describes a happy mood, not misfortune.
- Option B: “Bold and daring” is about courage, an unrelated trait.
- Option C: “Wealthy and secure” is the opposite of being unlucky.

Final Answer: Hapless means unlucky and unfortunate ⇒ **D**

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



Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Impede” means to hinder, delay, or obstruct progress.

Usage: Heavy fog impeded the rescue teams for several hours.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “To speed up greatly” is the opposite of hindering.
- Option C: “To explain clearly” is about communication, not obstruction.
- Option D: “To support fully” aids progress, the reverse of impede.

Final Answer: Impede means to hinder or obstruct ⇒ **A**

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

Q14.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Jovial” means cheerful, friendly, and good-humoured.

Usage: Our jovial host kept everyone laughing throughout the dinner.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Cruel and harsh” is the opposite of good-humoured.
- Option B: “Quiet and shy” describes reserve, not cheerful warmth.
- Option D: “Anxious and tense” is a state of worry, unrelated to joviality.

Final Answer: Jovial means cheerful and good-humoured ⇒ **C**

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

Q15.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Languid” means lacking energy, slow, and listless.

Usage: The heat left everyone feeling languid and unwilling to move.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Full of vigour” is the direct opposite of listless.
- Option C: “Extremely angry” describes a strong emotion, not low energy.
- Option D: “Neat and tidy” is about order, an unrelated idea.

Final Answer: Languid means lacking energy and listless ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Mature” means fully developed in mind or body. Its opposite is “immature”, meaning not fully developed or childish.

Usage: His mature outlook contrasted with the immature behaviour of his friends.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Grown-up” is a synonym of mature, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Ripe” also means mature, especially of fruit.
- Option D: “Sensible” is close in sense to mature, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of mature is immature ⇒ **C**

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

Q17.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Obedient” means willing to follow rules or orders. Its opposite is “defiant”, meaning openly resistant.

Usage: The obedient recruit followed every order, unlike his defiant classmate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Dutiful” is a synonym of obedient.



- Option C: “Loyal” suggests faithfulness, close in spirit to obedience.
- Option D: “Respectful” is also near in meaning, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of obedient is defiant ⇒ **A**

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Reluctant” means unwilling and hesitant. Its opposite is “willing”, meaning ready and eager to act.

Usage: He was reluctant at first but soon became willing to help.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Unwilling” is a synonym of reluctant, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Hesitant” also means reluctant.
- Option C: “Doubtful” expresses uncertainty, close to reluctance.

Final Answer: The opposite of reluctant is willing ⇒ **D**

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

Q19.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Sorrow” means deep sadness or grief. Its opposite is “joy”, meaning great happiness.

Usage: The sorrow of the farewell soon turned to joy at the reunion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Grief” is a synonym of sorrow.
- Option C: “Pity” is a feeling of sympathy, not the opposite of sadness.
- Option D: “Pain” is close to sorrow, not opposite to it.

Final Answer: The opposite of sorrow is joy ⇒ **B**

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Pick the option opposite in sense.

Meaning: “Timid” means shy and lacking courage. Its opposite is “bold”, meaning brave and confident.

Usage: The timid child grew into a bold young leader.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Shy” is a synonym of timid.
- Option B: “Fearful” also describes timidity, not its opposite.
- Option D: “Nervous” is close in meaning to timid.

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

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: First name the exact relationship in the given pair, then find the option that repeats it.

Relationship: An excess of rain produces a flood, so the link is a cause to the harmful excess it produces.

Application: Overeating produces obesity, matching cause to its excessive result.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Sun : Shadow pairs a source with a side effect, not a harmful excess.
- Option C: Book : Library is a unit to a whole, a different link.
- Option D: Cloud : Sky pairs an object with its location.

Final Answer: Overeating : Obesity shares the cause-to-excess link ⇒ **B**

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the maker-to-product relationship.

Relationship: A mason builds a wall, so the link is a maker to the thing he produces.

Application: An author produces a book, matching maker to product.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Doctor : Patient pairs a professional with the person served, not a product.
- Option C: Driver : Car pairs an operator with the machine used, not one made.
- Option D: Painter : Palette pairs a worker with a tool, not the finished work.

Final Answer: Author : Book shares the maker-to-product link ⇒ **A**

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

Q23.

Solution

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

Relationship: A finger is a part of a hand, so the link is a part to the whole it belongs to.

Application: A room is a part of a house, matching part to whole in the same order.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: House : Room reverses the order, giving whole to part.
- Option B: Clock : Time pairs an instrument with what it measures.
- Option C: Ocean : Water pairs a body with the substance it is made of.

Final Answer: Room : House shares the part-to-whole link ⇒ **D**

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Determine the young-to-adult relationship.

Relationship: A tadpole is the young form that grows into a frog, so the link is young to adult.

Application: A cub grows into a bear, matching young to adult in the same order.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Frog : Tadpole reverses the order to adult then young.
- Option B: Butterfly : Caterpillar also reverses adult to young.
- Option D: Dog : Puppy reverses the order to adult then young.

Final Answer: Cub : Bear shares the young-to-adult link ⇒

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

Q25.

Solution

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

Relationship: A group of wolves is called a pack, 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: Cage : Bird reverses order and gives a container, not a group.
- Option C: Honey : Bee pairs a product with its maker.
- Option D: Stable : Horse gives a place of shelter, not a collective group.

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

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The connector “Since” shows a cause leading to a result.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Losing skilled workers is a cause that would stop production.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “lost ... halt” fits: because the factory lost its workers, production stopped.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “hired ... peak” gives a positive cause but a wrong result of stopping.
- Option B: “trained ... rise” would raise output, not bring it to a halt.
- Option C: “gained ... boom” also points to growth, breaking the sense.

Final Answer: “lost ... halt” fits the cause and effect ⇒ **D**

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

Q27.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the contrast: One twin is outgoing; the other is reserved, so the blanks must be opposite in tone.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “lively ... quiet” fits: a lively, outgoing twin against a quiet, reserved one.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “rude ... polite” does not match “outgoing” and “reserved”.
- Option C: “tall ... short” describes height, not temperament.
- Option D: “sad ... happy” contradicts “outgoing” for the first twin.

Final Answer: “lively ... quiet” fits the contrast ⇒ **B**

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “therefore” signals a cause and its logical result.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Too little rain would lead to a bad harvest.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “shortage . . . poor” fits: a shortage of rain causes a poor harvest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “surplus . . . rich” describes plenty and a good harvest, the reverse.
- Option C: “supply . . . good” also points to success, not failure.
- Option D: “amount . . . large” is neutral and does not explain a bad result.

Final Answer: “shortage . . . poor” fits the cause and effect ⇒ **A**

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “whereas” draws a contrast between summer and winter.

Step 1 — Read the contrast: Dry summers should be set against damp winters, so the temperatures must differ too.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “hot . . . cold” fits: hot, dry summers against cold, damp winters.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “cold . . . hot” reverses the seasons illogically.
- Option B: “mild . . . warm” gives almost no contrast.
- Option D: “wet . . . humid” clashes with “dry” in the sentence.

Final Answer: “hot . . . cold” fits the contrast ⇒ **C**

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “in order to” introduces a positive aim, and the second clause should extend it.

Step 1 — Read the logic: A safety campaign aims to make people more aware and to gather helpers.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “spread . . . recruit” fits: it spreads awareness and recruits volunteers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “reduce . . . lose” works against the campaign’s purpose.
- Option C: “hide . . . attract” contradicts spreading awareness.
- Option D: “ignore . . . gather” begins with a negative aim that makes no sense here.

Final Answer: “spread . . . recruit” fits both blanks ⇒ **B**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The verb “prefer” takes the preposition “to”, not “more than”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B “tea more than” wrongly uses “more than” after “prefers”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “She always prefers tea to coffee in the evening.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She always prefers” is a correct subject and verb.
- Option C: “coffee in the evening” is correct.
- Option D: A real error exists, so “No error” cannot be chosen.

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

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The verb after “There” agrees with the noun that follows it.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A “There is” is singular, but the noun “many good reasons” is plural.

Step 2 — Correct form: “There are many good reasons to support the new plan.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “many good reasons” is a correct plural noun phrase.
- Option C: “to support the new plan” is correct.
- Option D: A verb-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: “Each other” is used for two; “one another” is used for more than two.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C “each other” refers to six panel members, so it should be “one another”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “All six members of the panel greeted one another warmly before the meeting.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “All six members of the panel” is a correct subject.
- Option B: “greeted” is the correct verb.
- Option D: A usage 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: “Elder” is used only before a noun and not with “than”; comparisons use “older than”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C “three years elder than me” wrongly joins “elder” with “than”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “My cousin is far more talented but three years older than me.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “My cousin is” is a correct subject and verb.
- Option B: “far more talented but” is correct.
- Option D: A clear error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: A singular countable noun such as “doctor” needs an article before it.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A “become doctor” drops the article “a”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He hopes to become a doctor once he has completed his studies.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “once he has” is correct.
- Option C: “completed his studies” is correct.
- Option D: An article is missing, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q35](#)



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Farther” is used for physical distance, while “further” is used for extent or degree.

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “two miles farther down the valley road” refers to physical distance, so “farther” is correct.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “further” suits abstract extent, not a measured distance.
- Option B: “farthest” is a superlative and does not fit here.
- Option C: “far” loses the comparative sense the sentence needs.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒ D

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Lend” means to give something for temporary use; “borrow” means to take it. You ask someone to lend to you.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “borrow me your umbrella” wrongly uses “borrow” for the act of giving.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Could you please lend me your umbrella till tomorrow?”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “borrow to me” still misuses “borrow”.
- Option B: “lend from me” reverses the direction of the action.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “lend me” is correct ⇒ C

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



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Bring” means movement towards the speaker; “take” means movement away to another place.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: Since the documents move away to the office, “bring” is wrong.

Step 2 — Correct form: “When you go to the office tomorrow, please take these documents with you.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “fetch” means to go and bring back, which does not fit.
- Option C: “carry over” is unidiomatic in this sentence.
- Option D: The original is incorrect, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “take” is correct ⇒

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Unless” means “if not” and correctly introduces the condition here.

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “You will not pass the test unless you revise thoroughly” means you will fail if you do not revise, which is the intended sense.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “until” marks time, not a condition, and misfits here.
- Option B: “except” cannot join two clauses in this way.
- Option C: “without” would need a noun or gerund, not the clause that follows.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: A definite past-time marker such as “yesterday” requires the simple past, not the present perfect.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “have met ... yesterday” wrongly mixes the present perfect with a finished time.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I met him at the conference yesterday.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “have been meeting” is a continuous form that clashes with “yesterday”.
- Option C: “had met” needs a second past event to relate to, which is absent.
- Option D: The original is incorrect, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “met” is correct ⇒

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Find the opening sentence, then follow the natural order of origin, spread, and present day.

Step 1 — Opener: Q names the topic, chess as one of the oldest board games.

Step 2 — Sequence: P gives its origin in India, R traces its spread to Persia and Europe, and S ends with its worldwide play today. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S places the spread before the origin it starts from.
- Option B: P-Q-R-S opens with “It” before the game is named.
- Option D: Q-R-S-P ends on the origin after the modern picture, breaking the flow.

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

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A defining sentence opens; details and a closing result follow.

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces the honey badger as a small but fearless animal.

Step 2 — Sequence: P gives its habitat, R describes its bold behaviour, and S states the result that this boldness made it famous. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S puts the behaviour before the habitat, which reads awkwardly.
- Option B: Q-P-S-R ends on the behaviour after its consequence, reversing the logic.
- Option C: P-Q-R-S opens with “It” before the animal is named.

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

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: The topic sentence opens; a description, a benefit, and a conclusion follow.

Step 1 — Opener: Q names the topic, wind energy as a fast-growing clean source.

Step 2 — Sequence: R describes how turbines make electricity, P adds the benefit of no harmful gases, and S concludes with heavy investment. Order: Q-R-P-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: P-Q-R-S opens with “Because” before the topic is set.
- Option C: Q-P-R-S gives the benefit before saying how the energy is produced.
- Option D: Q-R-S-P ends on the benefit after the conclusion, breaking the flow.

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

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



Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Move from a general statement through past and later stages to the present.

Step 1 — Opener: Q makes the general point that the postal system has long connected people.

Step 2 — Sequence: P describes the past by horseback, R gives the later use of trains and aircraft, and S ends with email today. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-P-S puts the later stage before the earlier one.
- Option B: Q-P-S-R ends on the middle stage after the present day.
- Option D: P-Q-R-S opens mid-idea before the general statement.

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

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A definition opens; formation, threat, and consequence follow.

Step 1 — Opener: Q defines glaciers as enormous masses of slow-moving ice.

Step 2 — Sequence: R explains how they form, P describes the warming threat, and S gives the consequence for water supply. Order: Q-R-P-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-P-R-S puts the threat before the formation that must come first.
- Option C: P-Q-R-S opens with the threat before glaciers are defined.
- Option D: Q-P-S-R ends on formation after the consequence, reversing the logic.

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

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



Q46.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Entomology” is the scientific study of insects.

Usage: Her research in entomology focused on the behaviour of ants.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Etymology” is the study of the origins of words, not insects.
- Option C: “Ornithology” is the study of birds.
- Option D: “Ecology” is the study of organisms in relation to their environment.

Final Answer: The word is “entomology” ⇒

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

Q47.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “pedestrian” is a person who travels or moves about on foot.

Usage: A separate lane was built to keep pedestrians safe from traffic.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “commuter” travels regularly to work, often by vehicle.
- Option B: A “passenger” travels in a vehicle driven by another.
- Option C: A “nomad” is a wanderer with no fixed home, not simply one on foot.

Final Answer: The word is “pedestrian” ⇒

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



Q48.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “verdict” is the decision reached by a jury or a group of judges.

Usage: The court waited quietly as the jury delivered its verdict.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “sentence” is the punishment given after a guilty verdict, not the decision itself.
- Option B: An “appeal” is a request to review a decision.
- Option D: “Testimony” is evidence given by a witness, not the final decision.

Final Answer: The word is “verdict” ⇒

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

Q49.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Hydrophobia” is an intense or irrational fear of water.

Usage: His hydrophobia made him refuse even to enter the shallow pool.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Claustrophobia” is the fear of enclosed spaces.
- Option C: “Acrophobia” is the fear of heights.
- Option D: “Xenophobia” is the fear or dislike of strangers or foreigners.

Final Answer: The word is “hydrophobia” ⇒

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



Q50.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Select the term for the given span of time.

Meaning: A “decade” is a period of ten years.

Usage: The town changed beyond recognition within a single decade.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “century” is a period of one hundred years.
- Option B: A “millennium” is a period of one thousand years.
- Option C: A “score” means twenty, not a span of ten years.

Final Answer: The word is “decade” ⇒

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

