

IBSAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 8

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 penny for your thoughts**”
- (A) A demand for immediate payment
(B) A way of asking what someone is thinking
(C) An offer to buy something very cheaply
(D) A warning to save one’s money
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: “**Actions speak louder than words**”
- (A) Loud speech is more convincing than quiet speech
(B) Harsh words can hurt more than deeds



- (C) One should always speak before acting
- (D) What a person does matters more than what they say
- Q3.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Curiosity killed the cat”**
- (A) Being too inquisitive can lead to trouble
- (B) Cats are naturally dangerous animals
- (C) Knowledge always brings certain danger
- (D) Asking questions is a waste of time
- Q4.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Don’t count your chickens before they hatch”**
- (A) Never keep poultry only for profit
- (B) Always plan your finances very early
- (C) Do not assume success before it actually happens
- (D) Count carefully so as to avoid mistakes
- Q5.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Easier said than done”**
- (A) A task is far harder to do than to talk about
- (B) Speaking clearly is a difficult skill
- (C) It is always better to act than to speak
- (D) Simple tasks should be finished quickly
- Q6.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To give someone the benefit of the doubt”**
- (A) To offer someone a financial reward
- (B) To doubt everything that a person says
- (C) To punish someone for a minor mistake
- (D) To choose to believe someone despite lacking proof



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Ignorance is bliss”**
- (A) Ignorant people are always cheerful
 - (B) Not knowing about a problem can make one happier
 - (C) Education always destroys happiness
 - (D) True bliss can be found only in study
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To make a long story short”**
- (A) To narrate a story in great detail
 - (B) To shorten a written essay
 - (C) To leave out details and come quickly to the point
 - (D) To end a conversation rudely
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“The best of both worlds”**
- (A) To enjoy the advantages of two different things at once
 - (B) To travel freely between two countries
 - (C) To be unable to choose between two options
 - (D) To lose out on every possible side
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Time flies”**
- (A) Birds tend to migrate with the seasons
 - (B) One should never waste a single moment
 - (C) Clocks in old buildings often run too fast
 - (D) Time passes very quickly

Part B: Synonyms

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



- (A) To repeat something again
- (B) To ignore a fault completely
- (C) To put right or correct
- (D) To make a matter worse

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

- (A) Wise and showing good judgement
- (B) Foolish and rash
- (C) Extremely talkative
- (D) Physically very strong

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

- (A) Noisy and busy
- (B) Angry and violent
- (C) Bright and colourful
- (D) Calm and peaceful

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

- (A) Rude and clumsy
- (B) Courteous and refined in manner
- (C) Rural and simple
- (D) Nervous and shy

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

- (A) Lively and full of energy
- (B) Dull and lifeless
- (C) Cruel and harsh
- (D) Slow and lazy

Part C: Antonyms



- Q16.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **ACCELERATE**
- (A) Speed up
 - (B) Slow down
 - (C) Move forward
 - (D) Turn around
- Q17.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **BENEFIT**
- (A) Advantage
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Reward
 - (D) Harm
- Q18.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **CRUEL**
- (A) Harsh
 - (B) Violent
 - (C) Kind
 - (D) Strict
- Q19.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **DARKEN**
- (A) Brighten
 - (B) Dim
 - (C) Shadow
 - (D) Blacken
- Q20.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **EXTERNAL**
- (A) Outer
 - (B) Outside
 - (C) Foreign
 - (D) Internal



Part D: Analogies

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **HEART : PUMP**
- (A) Brain : Skull
 - (B) Eye : Face
 - (C) Lung : Breathe
 - (D) Blood : Vein
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **BAKER : BREAD**
- (A) Cobbler : Shoes
 - (B) Farmer : Barn
 - (C) Tailor : Needle
 - (D) Waiter : Food
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **WING : BIRD**
- (A) Nest : Bird
 - (B) Feather : Flight
 - (C) Sky : Cloud
 - (D) Fin : Fish
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **KITTEN : CAT**
- (A) Kitten : Basket
 - (B) Cub : Bear
 - (C) Dog : Puppy
 - (D) Hen : Chick



- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **GRAPE : BUNCH**
- (A) Bouquet : Flower
 - (B) Herd : Cow
 - (C) Flower : Bouquet
 - (D) Book : Chapter

Part E: Fill in the Blanks

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The building stood firm during the earthquake because the engineer had used _____ materials and a _____ design.”
- (A) sturdy ... robust
 - (B) cheap ... fragile
 - (C) heavy ... weak
 - (D) old ... flimsy
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Although the shop was _____, its service was remarkably _____.”
- (A) huge ... poor
 - (B) new ... slow
 - (C) small ... efficient
 - (D) crowded ... rude
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The noise was so _____ that the neighbours could not _____ at all.”
- (A) pleasant ... rest
 - (B) mild ... complain
 - (C) quiet ... concentrate
 - (D) loud ... sleep



- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Despite a _____ start, the runner managed to _____ the race.”
- (A) quick ... lose
(B) late ... win
(C) strong ... abandon
(D) poor ... skip
- Q30.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Unless the workers _____ helmets, they will not be _____ to enter the site.”
- (A) wear ... allowed
(B) remove ... permitted
(C) buy ... refused
(D) ignore ... invited

Part F: Spotting Errors

- Q31.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) Neither of the two boys / (B) were present / (C) at the meeting yesterday. / (D) No error
- (A) Neither of the two boys
(B) were present
(C) at the meeting yesterday.
(D) No error
- Q32.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).
- (A) A lot of information / (B) about the new scheme / (C) were shared today. / (D) No error
- (A) A lot of information
(B) about the new scheme



- (C) were shared today.
- (D) No error

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

(A) Of tea and coffee, I prefer the latter, / (B) that is, tea, / (C) because it soothes me. / (D) No error

- (A) Of tea and coffee, I prefer the latter,
- (B) that is, tea,
- (C) because it soothes me.
- (D) No error

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

(A) She bought pens and paper / (B) from the stationery shop / (C) near her college. / (D) No error

- (A) She bought pens and paper
- (B) from the stationery shop
- (C) near her college.
- (D) No error

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

(A) He is not here yet; / (B) he must had missed / (C) the early morning train. / (D) No error

- (A) He is not here yet;
- (B) he must had missed
- (C) the early morning train.
- (D) No error

Part G: Sentence Improvement



- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “I would rather to stay at home tonight.”
- (A) stay
 - (B) staying
 - (C) stayed
 - (D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “In spite of the heavy traffic, we reached the airport on time.”
- (A) Despite of
 - (B) In spite for
 - (C) Despite of the
 - (D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The teacher paid her a warm complement on the essay.”
- (A) complementary
 - (B) complements
 - (C) compliment
 - (D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “She found it hard to cope up with the sudden pressure.”
- (A) cope up
 - (B) cope with
 - (C) coping up with
 - (D) No improvement



- Q40.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “One of the students has won a national scholarship.”
- (A) have
(B) are
(C) were
(D) No improvement

Part H: Para-jumbles

- Q41.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Today it is enjoyed as sweets and drinks across the world.
Q. Chocolate comes from the beans of the cacao tree.
R. The ancient Maya and Aztecs first used these beans as a bitter drink.
S. Later, Europeans added sugar and turned it into a sweet treat.
- (A) Q S R P
(B) Q R P S
(C) Q R S P
(D) R Q S P
- Q42.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** It can change colour to blend with its surroundings.
Q. The octopus is one of the most intelligent creatures in the sea.
R. This clever disguise helps it hide from predators.
S. It also has eight arms lined with powerful suckers.
- (A) Q S P R
(B) Q P R S
(C) Q R P S
(D) P Q R S



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

P. Benjamin Franklin later proved that lightning was a form of electricity.

Q. People in ancient times noticed sparks from rubbing pieces of amber.

R. However, they did not understand what caused them.

S. His famous kite experiment made this connection clear.

(A) Q R P S

(B) Q P R S

(C) R Q P S

(D) Q R S P

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

P. Mountains are among the most majestic landforms on the earth.

Q. Their peaks are often covered with snow throughout the year.

R. They are formed slowly when the earth's plates push against each other.

S. Many great rivers begin high up in these towering ranges.

(A) P Q R S

(B) P R S Q

(C) P S R Q

(D) P R Q S

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

P. The calendar we use today is based on the movement of the earth around the sun.

Q. Early people measured time by watching the moon and the seasons.

R. Over the centuries, rulers and scholars refined these systems.

S. Julius Caesar introduced one important reform in ancient Rome.

(A) Q R S P



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

Part I: One-Word Substitution

- Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who offers their services without payment”**
- (A) Volunteer
 - (B) Mercenary
 - (C) Trustee
 - (D) Apprentice
- Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A room fitted for scientific experiments”**
- (A) Studio
 - (B) Observatory
 - (C) Laboratory
 - (D) Workshop
- Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who studies the weather”**
- (A) Geologist
 - (B) Meteorologist
 - (C) Astronomer
 - (D) Seismologist
- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: **“The science of living things”**
- (A) Ecology
 - (B) Zoology



- (C) Botany
- (D) Biology

Q50. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A person who cannot speak”**

- (A) Mute
- (B) Deaf
- (C) Illiterate
- (D) Taciturn



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Meaning: “A penny for your thoughts” is a gentle, friendly way of asking someone what they are thinking, especially when they seem lost in thought.

Usage: Seeing her stare quietly out of the window, he said, “A penny for your thoughts.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A demand for payment reads the word “penny” literally.
- Option C: An offer to buy something cheaply mistakes the money image for the meaning.
- Option D: A warning to save money has nothing to do with asking about thoughts.

Final Answer: It means to ask what someone is thinking ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A proverbial idiom states a general truth through a fixed phrase.

Meaning: “Actions speak louder than words” means that what a person actually does reveals their true intentions far more than what they merely say.

Usage: He kept promising to help, but actions speak louder than words, and he never turned up.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Loud versus quiet speech takes “louder” literally.
- Option B: Hurtful words is a different idea about the power of language.
- Option C: Speaking before acting reverses the point the idiom makes.

Final Answer: It means deeds matter more than words ⇒ **D**



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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A cautionary idiom warns against a certain kind of behaviour.

Meaning: “Curiosity killed the cat” warns that being too inquisitive or prying into others’ affairs can lead a person into trouble.

Usage: She wanted to open the locked drawer, but curiosity killed the cat, and she thought better of it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Cats being dangerous reads the phrase literally.
- Option C: Saying knowledge always brings danger overstates the idiom into a sweeping claim.
- Option D: Asking questions being a waste of time misses the note of caution about prying.

Final Answer: It means prying can lead to trouble ⇒ **A**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom drawn from everyday life gives practical advice in figurative form.

Meaning: “Don’t count your chickens before they hatch” means you should not assume or rely on success before it has actually happened.

Usage: He was already planning how to spend the prize, but I warned him not to count his chickens before they hatch.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Keeping poultry for profit reads “chickens” literally.
- Option B: Planning finances early is unrelated to premature confidence.
- Option D: Counting to avoid mistakes takes the word “count” literally.

Final Answer: It means do not assume success too early ⇒ **C**



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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A comparative idiom contrasts how simple something sounds with how hard it is to carry out.

Meaning: “Easier said than done” means that a task is much more difficult to actually do than it is to talk about doing.

Usage: Saving half your salary sounds sensible, but it is easier said than done.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Speaking clearly being a skill shifts the focus to speech itself.
- Option C: Saying it is better to act than to speak gives advice the idiom does not offer.
- Option D: Finishing simple tasks quickly reverses the sense of difficulty.

Final Answer: It means far harder to do than to say ⇒ **A**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom about judgement describes a fair attitude towards others.

Meaning: “To give someone the benefit of the doubt” means to choose to believe or trust a person even though there is no firm proof either way.

Usage: His excuse seemed weak, but I gave him the benefit of the doubt and let it pass.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Offering a financial reward has no link to trust despite doubt.
- Option B: Doubting everything is the opposite of the generous attitude meant here.
- Option C: Punishing for a small mistake is again the reverse of giving trust.

Final Answer: It means to trust despite lacking proof ⇒ **D**



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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A proverbial idiom captures a common observation about human feeling.

Meaning: “Ignorance is bliss” means that not knowing about a difficulty or unpleasant fact can leave a person happier than knowing would.

Usage: They never told her about the risk, believing that ignorance is bliss.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Saying ignorant people are always cheerful overstates the idiom.
- Option C: Claiming education destroys happiness twists it into a blanket attack on learning.
- Option D: Placing bliss only in study is the very opposite of the phrase.

Final Answer: It means not knowing can keep one happier ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom used to manage a conversation signals that details are being left out.

Meaning: “To make a long story short” means to leave out the details and come quickly to the main point or outcome.

Usage: To make a long story short, we missed the flight and had to rebook.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Narrating in great detail is the exact opposite.
- Option B: Shortening a written essay reads the word “story” too narrowly.
- Option D: Ending a conversation rudely adds a rudeness the idiom does not carry.

Final Answer: It means to come quickly to the point ⇒ **C**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can describe an ideal situation through a vivid image.

Meaning: “The best of both worlds” means a situation in which you enjoy the advantages of two different things at the same time.

Usage: Working from home three days a week gave her the best of both worlds: focus and family time.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Travelling between two countries reads “worlds” literally.
- Option C: Being unable to choose is the reverse of enjoying both.
- Option D: Losing out on every side is the direct opposite of the idiom.

Final Answer: It means to enjoy two advantages at once ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A short idiom expresses a common feeling about the passing of time.

Meaning: “Time flies” means that time seems to pass very quickly, especially when one is busy or enjoying oneself.

Usage: It is already evening; time flies when there is so much to do.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Birds migrating takes the word “flies” literally.
- Option B: Not wasting a moment is advice, not the meaning of the phrase.
- Option C: Clocks running fast reads the idiom as a fault in a timepiece.

Final Answer: It means time passes very quickly ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Rectify” means to put right something that is wrong, to correct a fault or error.

Usage: The accountant quickly rectified the mistake in the balance sheet.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To repeat” is about doing again, not correcting.
- Option B: “To ignore a fault” leaves the error untouched, the opposite of rectifying.
- Option D: “To make worse” is the direct opposite of putting right.

Final Answer: Rectify means to put right or correct ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Sagacious” means having or showing keen practical wisdom and sound judgement.

Usage: Her sagacious advice saved the firm from a costly deal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Foolish and rash” is the opposite of wise judgement.
- Option C: “Talkative” concerns how much one speaks, not wisdom.
- Option D: “Physically strong” describes the body, not the mind.

Final Answer: Sagacious means wise and shrewd ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Tranquil” means calm, quiet, and free from disturbance.

Usage: They spent a tranquil evening beside the still lake.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Noisy and busy” is the opposite of calm.
- Option B: “Angry and violent” describes turmoil, not peace.
- Option C: “Bright and colourful” is about appearance, not calmness.

Final Answer: Tranquil means calm and peaceful ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Urbane” means courteous, polished, and refined in manner, especially in social settings.

Usage: The urbane host put every nervous guest at ease.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Rude and clumsy” is the opposite of refined manners.
- Option C: “Rural and simple” plays on a false link with “urban” but misses the meaning.
- Option D: “Nervous and shy” describes unease, not smooth courtesy.

Final Answer: Urbane means courteous and refined ⇒

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



Q15.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Vivacious” means lively, spirited, and full of energy.

Usage: Her vivacious personality made the whole room feel cheerful.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Dull and lifeless” is the direct opposite of lively.
- Option C: “Cruel and harsh” describes temper, not liveliness.
- Option D: “Slow and lazy” is the reverse of full of energy.

Final Answer: Vivacious means lively and full of energy ⇒ **A**

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

Q16.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Accelerate” means to increase speed. Its opposite is to “slow down”, or decelerate.

Usage: The driver had to slow down at the bend rather than accelerate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Speed up” is a synonym of accelerate, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Move forward” describes direction, not a change in speed.
- Option D: “Turn around” is about reversing direction, not slowing.

Final Answer: The opposite of accelerate is to slow down ⇒ **B**

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Benefit” means an advantage or something that helps. Its opposite is “harm”, which damages or injures.

Usage: The change brought a clear benefit to some and real harm to others.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Advantage” is a synonym of benefit.
- Option B: “Profit” is also close in sense, a form of gain.
- Option C: “Reward” is a positive return, again similar to benefit.

Final Answer: The opposite of benefit is harm ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Cruel” means willing to cause pain or suffering. Its opposite is “kind”, meaning gentle and caring.

Usage: The cruel remark hurt her, but a kind word soon healed it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Harsh” is close in meaning to cruel, not opposite.
- Option B: “Violent” also suggests force and hurt, a near-synonym.
- Option D: “Strict” means firm about rules, which is not the same as cruel and is not its opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of cruel is kind ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Darken” means to make or become dark. Its opposite is “brighten”, to make or become lighter.

Usage: Clouds began to darken the sky, and only later did the sun brighten it again.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Dim” moves towards less light, close in sense to darken.
- Option C: “Shadow” adds darkness rather than removing it.
- Option D: “Blacken” is a stronger form of darken, not its opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of darken is brighten ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Pick the option opposite in sense.

Meaning: “External” means on or from the outside. Its opposite is “internal”, meaning on or from the inside.

Usage: The external walls were painted white, while the internal ones were left bare.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Outer” is a synonym of external.
- Option B: “Outside” again means the same as external.
- Option C: “Foreign” suggests from another country, a different idea.

Final Answer: The opposite of external is internal ⇒

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 heart's main job is to pump blood, so the link is organ to its function.

Application: The lung's main job is to breathe, matching organ to function.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Brain : Skull pairs an organ with the bone that protects it, not its function.
- Option B: Eye : Face pairs a part with the larger area it sits on.
- Option D: Blood : Vein pairs a fluid with the vessel that carries it, not an organ with its function.

Final Answer: Lung : Breathe shares the organ-to-function link ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

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

Relationship: A baker makes bread, so the link is a worker to the thing they produce.

Application: A cobbler makes shoes, matching maker to product.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Farmer : Barn pairs a worker with a building, not a product.
- Option C: Tailor : Needle pairs a worker with a tool, not the finished item.
- Option D: Waiter : Food pairs a server with what is served, not with what is made.

Final Answer: Cobbler : Shoes shares the maker-to-product link ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

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

Relationship: A wing is a body part of a bird, so the link is part to the whole creature.

Application: A fin is a body part of a fish, matching part to whole.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Nest : Bird pairs a home with its occupant, not a body part.
- Option B: Feather : Flight pairs a part with an action, not with the whole animal.
- Option C: Sky : Cloud pairs a large space with something in it, not a part with a whole body.

Final Answer: Fin : Fish shares the part-to-whole link ⇒ **D**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the young-to-adult relationship in the correct order.

Relationship: A kitten is a young cat, so the link is the young animal followed by its adult form.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kitten : Basket pairs a young animal with an object, not its adult form.
- Option C: Dog : Puppy reverses the order, giving adult then young.
- Option D: Hen : Chick also reverses the order, adult before young.

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

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the single-unit-to-group relationship in the correct order.

Relationship: A grape is one unit of a bunch, so the link is a single item followed by the group it forms.

Application: A flower is one unit of a bouquet, matching unit to group in the same order.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Bouquet : Flower reverses the order, giving group then unit.
- Option B: Herd : Cow also reverses the order, group before single animal.
- Option D: Book : Chapter pairs a whole with a part inside it, not a unit with the group it makes up.

Final Answer: Flower : Bouquet shares the unit-to-group link \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: The connector “because” gives the reason the building survived, so both blanks must be positive.

Step 1 — Read the logic: A building that “stood firm” needs strong materials and a strong design.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “sturdy ... robust” fits: strong materials and a strong design keep the building safe.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “cheap ... fragile” would make the building weak, not firm.
- Option C: “heavy ... weak” contradicts a design that survives an earthquake.
- Option D: “old ... flimsy” again describes a weak structure.

Final Answer: “sturdy ... robust” fits the reason \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the contrast: A shop that is small can still give surprisingly good service.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “small ... efficient” gives a clear contrast: small in size, yet efficient in service.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “huge ... poor” fits “although” loosely but “huge” does not sit well with a modest shop and the pairing is less natural than B.
- Option B: “new ... slow” offers no real contrast that “although” demands.
- Option D: “crowded ... rude” gives two negatives with no positive turn.

Final Answer: “small ... efficient” fits the contrast ⇒

[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: If the neighbours could not do something because of the noise, the noise must have been extreme.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “loud ... sleep” fits: the noise was so loud that they could not sleep.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “pleasant ... rest” gives no reason why rest would be impossible.
- Option B: “mild ... complain” offers no strong cause for the effect.
- Option C: “quiet ... concentrate” makes quiet the cause of not concentrating, which is illogical.

Final Answer: “loud ... sleep” fits the cause and effect ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “Despite” sets up a contrast between a disadvantage and a good result.

Step 1 — Read the contrast: A poor start should hurt the runner, yet the outcome is positive.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “late ... win” fits: a late start, but the runner still wins.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “quick ... lose” pairs a good start with a bad end, the reverse of the contrast.
- Option C: “strong ... abandon” also turns an advantage into failure.
- Option D: “poor ... skip” gives up the race, so there is no positive contrast.

Final Answer: “late ... win” fits the contrast ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “Unless” sets a condition that must be met before something is allowed.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Entry to the site should depend on a safety requirement being satisfied.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “wear ... allowed” fits: unless they wear helmets, they are not allowed in.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “remove ... permitted” makes removing safety gear a condition for entry, which is unsafe.
- Option C: “buy ... refused” twists the logic of the sentence.
- Option D: “ignore ... invited” rewards ignoring the rule, which is illogical.

Final Answer: “wear ... allowed” fits the condition ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Neither of” is treated as singular and takes a singular verb.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B “were present” is plural, but “Neither of the two boys” is singular.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Neither of the two boys was present at the meeting yesterday.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Neither of the two boys” is a correct singular subject.
- Option C: “at the meeting yesterday” is correct.
- Option D: A verb-agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: With “a lot of”, the verb agrees with the noun that follows; an uncountable noun takes a singular verb.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part C “were shared” is plural, but the noun “information” is uncountable and singular.

Step 2 — Correct form: “A lot of information about the new scheme was shared today.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “A lot of information” is correct, as “information” is uncountable.
- Option B: “about the new scheme” is correct.
- Option D: A verb-agreement error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q32](#)



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Former” refers to the first of two things named; “latter” refers to the second.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: In “Of tea and coffee”, tea is named first. The clarification “that is, tea” shows the writer means the first item, so “latter” in part A is wrong; it should be “former”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Of tea and coffee, I prefer the former, that is, tea, because it soothes me.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “that is, tea” is a correct clarification in itself.
- Option C: “because it soothes me” is grammatically correct.
- Option D: A word-choice error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Stationery” with an “e” means writing materials; “stationary” with an “a” means not moving. Check that the right spelling is used.

Step 1 — Check each part: Pens and paper are writing materials, so “stationery shop” in part B is correctly spelled. The rest of the sentence is sound.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No part contains an error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She bought pens and paper” is correct.
- Option B: “from the stationery shop” correctly uses the spelling for writing materials.
- Option C: “near her college” is correct.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒

[Go Back to Q34](#)



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: A deduction about the past uses “must have + past participle”, never “must had”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B “he must had missed” wrongly uses “had” after “must”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “He is not here yet; he must have missed the early morning train.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “He is not here yet” is correct.
- Option C: “the early morning train” is correct.
- Option D: A clear verb-form error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

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

[Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The expression “would rather” is followed by the bare infinitive, that is, a verb without “to”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “would rather to stay” wrongly adds “to” before the verb.

Step 2 — Correct form: “I would rather stay at home tonight.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “staying” turns it into a gerund, which does not follow “would rather”.
- Option C: “stayed” is past tense and does not fit “would rather”.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “stay” is correct ⇒

[Go Back to Q36](#)



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The correct forms are “in spite of” and “despite”; the mixed form “despite of” is wrong.

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “In spite of the heavy traffic, we reached the airport on time” already uses the correct “in spite of”.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Despite of” is a common but incorrect mixture.
- Option B: “In spite for” uses the wrong preposition.
- Option C: “Despite of the” repeats the same “despite of” error.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒ D

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: A “compliment” is a word of praise; a “complement” is something that completes. The sentence needs the word for praise.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “paid her a warm complement” wrongly uses “complement”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The teacher paid her a warm compliment on the essay.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “complementary” is an adjective and does not fit “a warm ...”.
- Option B: “complements” keeps the wrong root about completing.
- Option D: The original uses the wrong word, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “compliment” is correct ⇒ C

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The correct phrasal verb is “cope with”; adding “up” is a common error.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “cope up with” inserts an unnecessary “up”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “She found it hard to cope with the sudden pressure.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “cope up” drops “with” and leaves the sentence incomplete.
- Option C: “coping up with” keeps the extra “up” and changes the verb form.
- Option D: The original is faulty, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “cope with” is correct ⇒ B

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: In “one of the + plural noun”, the subject is “one”, which is singular, so the verb is singular.

Step 1 — Find the subject: The subject is “One”, not “students”, so “has won” is correct. “of the students” is only a modifier.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is needed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “have” would wrongly agree with “students”.
- Option B: “are” does not fit “won” and is plural.
- Option C: “were” is plural and past, both wrong here.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒ D

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



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Open with the definition, then follow the natural time order from ancient use to today.

Step 1 — Opener: Q tells us where chocolate comes from, so it begins the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: R gives the ancient bitter drink, S adds the later European sweetening, and P closes with its worldwide use today. Order: Q-R-S-P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-S-R-P puts European sweetening before the ancient use it followed.
- Option B: Q-R-P-S ends on the European step after already reaching “today”.
- Option D: R-Q-S-P begins with “these beans” before the beans are introduced.

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

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: The topic sentence opens; “This” and “also” point to the sentences that must follow.

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces the octopus as intelligent, so it starts the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: P describes how it changes colour, R says “This clever disguise helps it hide”, and S adds “It also has eight arms”. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-S-P-R separates “This disguise” in R from the colour-change in P.
- Option C: Q-R-P-S places “This clever disguise” before the colour-change it refers to.
- Option D: P-Q-R-S opens with “It” before the octopus is named.

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



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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Begin with the earliest observation, then move forward in time; “However” and “His” mark the later links.

Step 1 — Opener: Q describes ancient people noticing sparks, so it begins the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: R adds that they did not understand the cause, P says Franklin later proved lightning was electricity, and S describes his kite experiment. Order: Q-R-P-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Q-P-R-S puts “However, they did not understand” after Franklin’s proof, breaking the time order.
- Option C: R-Q-P-S opens with “However” before the fact it contrasts with.
- Option D: Q-R-S-P places the kite experiment before the claim it is meant to support.

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

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A general opening statement is followed by how they form, then their features.

Step 1 — Opener: P introduces mountains as majestic landforms, so it begins the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: R explains how they are formed, Q describes their snow-covered peaks, and S adds that rivers begin in them. Order: P-R-Q-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-Q-R-S describes the peaks before explaining how mountains form.
- Option B: P-R-S-Q ends on the snowy peaks after the rivers, which reads less



smoothly.

- Option C: P-S-R-Q gives the rivers before the mountains are even formed.

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

[Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Move from the earliest methods through later reforms to the calendar we use now.

Step 1 — Opener: Q describes early people measuring time by the moon and seasons, so it begins the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: S gives Caesar's reform in ancient Rome, R says scholars refined the systems over centuries, and P closes with today's sun-based calendar.
Order: Q-S-R-P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-R-S-P places the general “over the centuries” refinement before Caesar's specific reform, which reads less naturally.
- Option B: Q-S-P-R ends on “over the centuries” after already reaching today's calendar.
- Option D: S-Q-R-P opens with Caesar's reform before the early methods it improved.

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

[Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “volunteer” is a person who offers to do something, especially a service, without being paid.

Usage: Several volunteers gave up their weekend to clean the riverbank.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: A “mercenary” works only for money, the opposite idea.
- Option C: A “trustee” manages property or funds for others, a different role.
- Option D: An “apprentice” learns a trade under a skilled worker, usually for training.

Final Answer: The word is “volunteer” ⇒

[Go Back to Q46](#)

Q47.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “laboratory” is a room or building fitted out for scientific experiments and research.

Usage: The students carried out the chemistry test in the school laboratory.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “studio” is a room for art, music, or filming.
- Option B: An “observatory” is for watching the stars and sky.
- Option D: A “workshop” is a room for making or repairing things by hand or machine, not for experiments.

Final Answer: The word is “laboratory” ⇒

[Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Find the single word for the person described.

Meaning: A “meteorologist” is a person who studies the weather and forecasts it.

Usage: The meteorologist warned of heavy rain over the weekend.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “geologist” studies rocks and the earth’s structure.
- Option C: An “astronomer” studies stars and planets.



- Option D: A “seismologist” studies earthquakes.

Final Answer: The word is “meteorologist” ⇒ B

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

Q49.

Solution

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

Meaning: “Biology” is the science of living things, covering both plants and animals.

Usage: In biology class we learned how cells divide.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Ecology” studies how living things relate to their surroundings, a branch rather than the whole.
- Option B: “Zoology” deals only with animals.
- Option C: “Botany” deals only with plants.

Final Answer: The word is “biology” ⇒ D

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

Q50.

Solution

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

Meaning: A “mute” is a person who cannot speak.

Usage: Though mute from birth, he communicated fluently through sign language.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Deaf” describes a person who cannot hear, not one who cannot speak.
- Option C: “Illiterate” means unable to read or write, a different inability.
- Option D: “Taciturn” means saying little by choice, not being unable to speak.

Final Answer: The word is “mute” ⇒ A



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q50](#)



Answer Key

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

