

SECTION III

NTS *Guide**Verbal Ability*

Verbal means 'pertaining to words' and ability means 'power of mind to do things', so in verbal test questions are stated in the form of words (language). The candidates are supplied with a question paper which contains variegated exercises designed to test their knowledge and intelligence. The purpose of the 'Verbal Test' is to evaluate and analyze candidate's English comprehension and understanding towards the language. These tests can be of various kinds but the questions about sentence completion and analogy testing will be asked randomly. There will be also a question about critical reading (comprehension) that will be asked separately. The brief explanation about these questions will be given on the next pages. This section is consisted of following types of questions:

1. Sentence Completion
2. Analogy Test
3. Critical Reading

NTS *Guide*

Part 1 *Sentence Completion*

In such type of questions, one or two blanks are given in a sentence, each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Four or five lettered words or sets of words are given below the sentence. The candidate is asked to choose the word or set of words, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. Various choices i.e., (A) (B) (C) (D) are provided in these kinds of questions. The candidate is asked to complete the sentence by filling in the blanks with the most suitable choice. These questions are designed to determine the candidate's ability to recognize the following areas:

- Correct Sentence Structure
- Correct Choice of Vocabulary
- Applied Grammar (Rules)

The questions about sentence completion can be related to any of the other areas of study i.e., science, geography, general knowledge, history, literature etc., but the subject matter would not hinder the candidate's language ability. The knowledge of correct grammar and vocabulary is required to complete the sentence.

In this test, words and their correct use is judged. This test gives a good idea of the memory and the power to apply it at an appropriate time.

In sentence completion questions, you are given a sentence containing one or more blanks. A number of words or pair of words are suggested to fill the blank spaces. You must select the word or pair of words that will best complete the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

In a typical sentence completion question, if any of the answer choices is inserted into the blank spaces, the resulting sentence will be technically correct, but it may not make sense. Usually, more than one choice makes sense, but only one completely carries out the full meaning of the sentence. There is one best

answer.

HOW TO ANSWER SENTENCE COMPLETION QUESTIONS

1. Read the sentence carefully. Try to understand what it means.
2. Consider the blank or blanks with relation to the meaning of the sentence. Is a negative connotation called for or a positive one? If there are two blanks, should the pair be comparative, contrasting, or complementary? Are you looking for a term that best defines a phrase in the sentence?
3. Eliminate those answer choices that do not meet the criteria you established in step two.
4. Read the sentence to yourself, trying out each of the remaining choices, one by one. Which choice is the most exact, appropriate, or likely considering the information given in the sentence? Which of the choices does the best job of completing the sentence?
5. First answer the questions you find easy. If you have trouble with a question, leave it and go back to it later. If a fresh look does not help you to come up with a sure answer make an educated guess.

EXAMPLES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

Direction: Select appropriate word from the choices to fill blanks.

Example 1. My father _____ me that I should have informed him.

- (A) said (B) told (C) asked (D) tell

The correct answer is (B). The sentence is the indirect narration so 'said' cannot be used. Asked cannot be used in the indirect narration 'if' or what, where etc. must used.

Example 2. He was _____ of all the valuable possessions.

- (A) robbed (B) stolen (C) pinched (D) established

The correct answer is (A). Stolen cannot be used because a man cannot be stolen, only goods can be stolen; Similarly 'pinched' has no sense of 'deprive'.

Example 3. Those who feel that war is stupid and unnecessary think that to die on the battlefield is _____.

- (A) courageous (B) pretentious (C) useless (D) illegal

The correct answer is (C). The key to this answer is the attitude expressed -- that war is stupid and unnecessary. Those who are antagonistic toward war would consider a battlefield death to be useless. While it is true that giving one's life in the field of battle is courageous (A), that is not the answer in the context of this sentence. Choice (B), pretentious, meaning "affectedly grand or ostentatious," does not go along with the idea that war is stupid. Choice (D) does not make sense in relation to a battlefield death.

Example 4. If you hear the _____ of a gun, don't worry; it's only my car backfiring.

- (A) burst (B) report (C) retort (D) flash

The correct answer is (B) report. The sound of an explosion, whether from a gun or a car, is called a report.

Example 5. He demanded _____ obedience from us, and was always telling us we must be _____ subjects.

- (A) total, foolish (B) partial, cringing (C) formal, rigorous (D) complete, compliant

The correct answer is (D). You may assume that no one demands partial or marginal obedience. Compliant is the best adjective for subjects.

Example 6. We are _____ going to have to face the reality that the resources of Earth are _____.

- (A) finally, worthless (B) gradually, limitless (C) eventually, finite (D) quickly, unavailable

The correct answer is (C). As the Earth's resources are not limitless, worthless, or unavailable, only (C) logically completes this sentence.

Example 7. One reunion was completely _____ who'd have guessed we would have booked the same flight?

- (A) illogical (B) fortuitous (C) expected (D) abandoned

The correct answer is (B) fortuitous. The sentence implies that the reunion occurred by chance so it was fortuitous.

Example 8. The presence of armed guards _____ us from doing anything disruptive.

- (A) defeated (B) excited (C) irritated (D) prevented

The correct answer is (D) prevented. Armed guards are intended to prevent any kind of disruption. Answer (D) is the only logical and grammatical choice.

Example 9. Held up only by a _____ steel cable, the chairlift was _____ to carry only two people.

- (A) slender, instructed (B) single, intended (C) sturdy, obliged (D) massive, designed

The correct answer is (B). This sentence is concerned with the design of the lift. As it says "held up only by", you may assume that the cable is not large, which eliminates (C) and (D). Of the three remaining

options, only intended (B) completes the sentence logically.

Example 10. _____ the factories had not closed, and those who needed work most were given a chance to survive during the economic disaster.

- (A) Unintentionally (B) Mercifully (C) Blithely (D) Importunately

The correct answer is (B). According to the sense of this sentence, it was merciful, not unintentional, blithe, importunate, or tragic, that the factories remained open.

KINDS OF SENTENCE COMPLETION

TYPE I: SENTENCE COMPLETION USING VOCABULARY

TYPE II: SENTENCE COMPLETION USING GRAMMAR

TYPE III: SENTENCE COMPLETION USING APPROPRIATE FILLER

TYPE-I

SENTENCE COMPLETION USING VOCABULARY

Part A: Selecting the appropriate word from five alternative provided.

Learn by Example

Some people _____ themselves into believing that they are indispensable to the organisation they work for.

- (A) Keep (B) Fool (C) Force (D) Denigrate (E) Delude

Answer: The correct word must be 'delude'. So answer is (E).

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Directions: Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

- Kamal's friends had nothing to offer him other than _____ in his grief.*
(A) Solution (B) Consolation
(C) Friendship (D) Kindness
(E) Happiness
- There is no doubt that one has to keep _____ with the changing times.*
(A) Pace (B) Himself
(C) Aside (D) Oneself
(E) Tuning
- Belying his mother's worries, Amir's behaviour throughout the function was _____.*
(A) Imaginable (B) Imperial
(C) Immodest (D) Impeccable
(E) Impervious
- After reaching New York, Azhar will have to _____ himself to the new surroundings.*
(A) Submit (B) Adapt
(C) Mix (D) Develop
(E) Acquaint
- Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in _____ marriage.*
(A) Natural (B) Bigamous
(C) Love (D) Conventional
(E) Polygamous
- Research has also _____ the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.*
(A) Dispelled (B) Discovered
(C) Accepted (D) Observed
(E) Established
- Everyone should _____ himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive.*
(A) Brace (B) Ensure
(C) Vaccinate (D) Insure
(E) Inoculate
- How much did it _____ to reach Bombay by car?*
(A) Cost (B) Estimate

- (C) Charge
(E) Pay
- (D) Price
9. *In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any _____ on people under their custody.*
(A) Blunder (B) Beatings
(C) Injuries (D) Crime
(E) Excesses
10. *The petition before the Court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management.*
(A) Posting (B) Quashing
(C) Granting (D) Removing
(E) Dismissing
11. *Man power is the _____ means of converting other resources to mankind's use and benefit.*
(A) Indivisible (B) Indispensable
(C) Insuperable (D) Inimitable
(E) Inequitable
12. *I am given to _____ that you are going abroad.*
(A) Predict (B) Understand
(C) Learn (D) Think
(E) Apprehend
13. *_____ by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in Pakistan.*
(A) Making (B) Planned
(C) Following (D) Going
(E) Liked
14. *The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a _____ escape when it was taking off from the runway.*
(A) Little (B) Brief
(C) Narrow (D) Large
(E) Better
15. *He very successfully _____ all the allegations leveled against him.*
(A) Retaliated (B) Rebutted
(C) Extricated (D) Eradicated
(E) Protected
16. *A glue produced by bees to _____ their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances.*
(A) Build (B) Decorate
(C) Collect (D) Design
(E) Structure
17. *He applied for and was _____ legal aid by the Labour Ministry.*
(A) Allowed (B) Awarded
(C) Offered (D) Granted
(E) Implemented
18. *The defending champion justified his top _____ by clinching the title.*
(A) Technique (B) Supremacy
(C) Skill (D) Form
(E) Billing
19. *He has _____ people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours.*
(A) Stopped (B) Warned
(C) Curtailed (D) Requested
(E) Forbidden
20. *There are _____ views on the issue of giving bonus to the employees.*
(A) Modest (B) Adverse
(C) Independent (D) Divergent
(E) Valuable
21. *Freedom is not a _____ but our birth right.*

- (A) Farce (B) Illusion
(C) Sin (D) Gift
(E) Presentation
22. *My father keeps all his _____ papers in a lock and key.*
(A) Useful (B) Confidential
(C) Required (D) Necessary
(E) Enclosed
23. *I am _____ forward to our picnic scheduled in the next month.*
(A) Looking (B) Planning
(C) Seeing (D) Going
(E) Organizing
24. *Akram is too _____ as far as his food habits are concerned.*
(A) Curious (B) Involved
(C) Enjoyable (D) Fastidious
(E) Interesting
25. *Most of the issues discussed in the meeting were trivial and only a few were _____.*
(A) Interesting (B) Irrelevant
(C) Practical (D) Complex
(E) Significant

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(A)	9.	(E)	10.	(B)
11.	(B)	12.	(B)	13.	(D)	14.	(C)	15.	(B)
16.	(A)	17.	(D)	18.	(E)	19.	(A)	20.	(D)
21.	(D)	22.	(B)	23.	(A)	24.	(D)	25.	(E)

Part B: Selecting the appropriate word from four alternatives provided.

Learn by Example

Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born and persists through adulthood passing from generation to generation.

- (A) Derives (B) Establishes
(C) Begins (D) Originates

Answer: The correct word must be 'Begins'. So answer is (C).

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Directions: In each of the following questions, a sentence is given with a blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

1. *He lives in the world of _____.*
(A) Conclusions (B) Delusions
(C) Allusions (D) Illusions
2. *He did not register his _____ to the proposal.*
(A) Disfavour (B) Dissent
(C) Deviation (D) Divergence
3. *He _____ that he could speak five languages.*
(A) Submitted (B) Suggested
(C) Challenged (D) Boasted
4. *Though Bonsai, a well-known art form, originated in China, it was _____ by the Japanese.*
(A) Cultivated (B) Perfected
(C) Finished (D) Borrowed
5. *Will you, like the _____ gentleman and soldier you are, leave at once before he finds you here?*
(A) Chivalrous (B) Luminous
(C) Barbarous (D) Ostentatious

6. *A crescendo of metallic thuds arose from the market, where the iron-smiths were _____ the pieces of metals.*
 (A) Thrashing (B) Striking
 (C) Hammering (D) Flattening
7. *The child's earliest words deal with concrete objects, only later he is able to grapple with _____.*
 (A) Opinions (B) Decisions
 (C) Abstractions (D) Maxima
8. *He lost the match easily because he had played a _____ five set match in the earlier round.*
 (A) Wonderful (B) Controversial
 (C) Sensational (D) Grueling
9. *In these days of inflation, the cost of consumer goods is _____.*
 (A) Climbing (B) Raising
 (C) Ascending (D) Soaring
10. *The most important task of the Air Force is to _____ the country against an air attack by an enemy.*
 (A) Defend (B) Secure
 (C) Protect (D) Save
11. *The Committee's appeal to the people for money _____ little response.*
 (A) Gained (B) Provided
 (C) Evoked (D) Provoked
12. *The manager tried hard to _____ his men to return to work before declaring a lockout.*
 (A) Encourage (B) Permit
 (C) Motivate (D) Persuade
13. *Our flight was _____ from Lahore to Islamabad airport.*
 (A) Diverted (B) Reverted
 (C) Deflected (D) Shifted
14. *Once I forgot the piece of paper on which the name of the hotel was written, I was as _____ as lost.*
 (A) Good (B) Bad
 (C) Much (D) Sure
15. *He is very _____ on meeting foreigners and befriending them.*
 (A) Insistent (B) Keen
 (C) Anxious (D) Fond
16. *Colgate has also set an ambitious aim of _____ an eight percent value share of the tooth paste market by the end of the first year.*
 (A) Cornering (B) Soliciting
 (C) Keeping (D) Distributing
17. *A person who constantly calls attention to his trials and sufferings is in danger of developing a martyr complex and impressing others that he is _____ seeking sympathy.*
 (A) Consciously (B) Willingly
 (C) Purposefully (D) Emphatically
18. *He is working under such _____ conditions that it is difficult to maintain his self-respect.*
 (A) Inimical (B) Humiliating
 (C) Low (D) Difficult
19. *The Hubble Space Telescope will search for planets around other stars, a key to the _____ for extra terrestrial life, and examine interstellar dust and gases out of which stars are born.*
 (A) Quest (B) Enquiry
 (C) Discovery (D) Perception
20. *The manner in which bombs exploded in five trains within a short span of time suggests that it is a part of a _____.*
 (A) Conspiracy (B) Sabotage
 (C) Game (D) Villainy
21. *I _____ a car to be absolutely necessary these days.*
 (A) Consider (B) Agree

- (C) Think (D) Regard
22. He didn't have the _____ idea of the villager's problems.
(A) Faintest (B) Feeblest
(C) Smallest (D) Finest
23. This is a _____ translation of the speech.
(A) Literal (B) Literary
(C) Verbatim (D) Verbal
24. The news of the secret deal soon _____ despite official silence.
(A) Leaked out (B) Divulged
(C) Discovered (D) Disclosed
25. No man had a more _____ love for literature, or a higher respect for it, than Dr. Shabbir.
(A) Animated (B) Adroit
(C) Arduous (D) Ardent
26. I have often _____ why he went to live abroad.
(A) Thought (B) Surprised
(C) Puzzled (D) Wondered
27. He lives near a lonely _____ of countryside.
(A) Stretch (B) Section
(C) Piece (D) Length
28. When their examinations were over, the children gleefully _____ the books they had been reading.
(A) Shelve (B) Overthrew
(C) Despised (D) Neglected
29. Not only did she condemn vice, she almost equally despised the _____ acceptance of an advantage.
(A) Unholy (B) Furtive
(C) Commendable (D) Tacit

ANSWERS

1.	(D)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)	4.	(B)	5.	(A)
6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	(D)	9.	(D)	10.	(A)
11.	(C)	12.	(D)	13.	(A)	14.	(A)	15.	(B)
16.	(A)	17.	(A)	18.	(B)	19.	(A)	20.	(A)
21.	(A)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)	25.	(D)
26.	(D)	27.	(A)	28.	(D)	29.	(D)		

Part C: Selecting the appropriate pair of words to fill in two blanks in a sentence

Learn by Example

The Deputy Manager _____ to resign because all his proposals were _____ down by his superiors.
(A) Offered, thrown (B) Gave, held
(C) Began, kept (D) Willing, knocked
(E) Threatened, turned

Answer: The pair of words are 'threatened', 'turned'. So answer is (E).

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Directions: In each sentence below, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence some pairs of words are given. Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order, to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. He granted the request because he was _____ to _____ his friend.
(A) Sure, displease (B) Unwilling, please
(C) Bound, hurt (D) Destined, agonise
(E) Reluctant, disappoint
2. The charges made in the system were so _____ that they didn't require any _____.
(A) Marginal, expenses (B) Certain, expertise
(C) Big, time (D) Genuine, intelligence
(E) Obvious, modifications

3. In _____ of International matters, there is always an element of risk in _____ one might do.
 (A) Defence, wrong (B) Case, whatever
 (C) View, whichever (D) Many, doing
 (E) Spite, whatever
4. _____ is a criminal _____ in England and covers cases where offensive descriptions of Christianity are published.
 (A) Blasphemy, offence (B) Obscenity, deviation
 (C) Heathenism, act (D) Sacrilege, violence
 (E) Impiety, transgression
5. We are _____ to have him _____ here to make this function a great success.
 (A) Sure, come (B) Pleased, over
 (C) Proud, leave (D) Happy, arrive
 (E) Wonderful, again
6. He was so convinced that people were driven by _____ motives that he believed there was no such thing as a purely _____ act.
 (A) Altruistic, praiseworthy (B) Ulterior, selfless
 (C) Personal, anti-social (D) Personal, eternal
 (E) Sentimental, divine
7. We _____ him with many promises, but nothing would _____ him.
 (A) Attracted, fascinate (B) Gave, deprive
 (C) Tempted, influence (D) Provoked, dessicate
 (E) Negotiated, please
8. The counter clerk was very busy and _____ not pay _____ to Sameer's request.
 (A) Had, cash (B) Did, attention
 (C) Can, help (D) Could, respect
 (E) Certainly, acceptance
9. The construction of the hall has been _____ because of the _____ of cement in the market.
 (A) Hampered, shortage (B) Prevented, supply
 (C) Held, non-availability (D) Denied, restrictions
 (E) Completed, disappearance
10. The bandit _____ the traveller of his purse of gold and _____ him grievously.
 (A) Demanded, beat (B) Robbed, wounded
 (C) Snatched, hurt (D) Stole, injured
11. She was _____ because all her plans had gone _____.
 (A) Distracted, awry (B) Frustrated, magnificently
 (C) Elated, wild (D) Dejected, splendidly
12. The candidates' _____ at the polls was _____ as he won with a striking margin.
 (A) Image, real (B) Strategy, unsuccessful
 (C) Claim, unrealistic (D) Victory, overwhelming
 (E) Candidature, inappropriate
13. He is so _____ that everyone is always _____ to help him in his work.
 (A) Adamant, enthusiastic (B) Miserly, ignorant
 (C) Helpful, reluctant (D) Aloof, cooperative
 (E) Magnanimous, eager
14. The activities of the association have _____ from the _____ objectives set for it in the initial years.
 (A) Details, grand (B) Emerged, total
 (C) Grown, simple (D) Deviated, original
 (E) Increased, perverse
15. The leaders were _____ needed by those to _____ they were addressed.
 (A) Scarcely, whom (B) Rarely, where
 (C) Angrily, who (D) Readily, which
 (E) Joyfully, when
16. Instead of _____, prove your worth by _____ something.

- (A) Worrying, paying (B) Writing, reading
(C) Begging, demanding (D) Talking, doing
(E) Donating, demanding
17. Due to _____ rainfall this year, there will be _____ cut in water supply.
(A) Sufficient, no (B) Surplus, abundant
(C) Enough, substantial (D) Meager, least
(E) Abundant, considerable
18. We must explore _____ sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been _____.
(A) Natural, exhausted (B) Sufficient, increased
(C) Alternative, depleted (D) Guaranteed, over
(E) Innovative, augmented
19. He had managed to _____ several times, but was finally _____ by the police.
(A) Escape, arrested (B) Cheat, robbed
(C) Deceive, cheated (D) Defend, acquitted
(E) Abscond, kidnapped
20. Children are more _____ than adults, it is _____ their quickness in learning a new language.
(A) Conservative, seen in (B) Susceptible, demonstrated in
(C) Intelligent, disproved by (D) Adaptable, reflected in
(E) Resourceful, proportionate to
21. The Education Minister emphasized the need to discover and _____ each student's _____ talents.
(A) Suppress, potential (B) Flourish, hidden
(C) Enlarge, dormant (D) Belittle, concealed
(E) Develop, intrinsic
22. He is usually _____, but today he appears rather _____.
(A) Quiet, calm (B) Happy, humorous
(C) Strict, unwell (D) Tense, restless
(E) Calm, disturbed
23. The war _____ immediately after the cease-fire proposal was _____ bilaterally.
(A) Began, thwarted (B) Extended, mitigated
(C) Receded, exchanged (D) Started, prepared
(E) Ended, accepted
24. Yousaf _____ another feather _____ his cap by his wonderful performance in the one day match.
(A) Took, in (B) Created, for
(C) Kept, by (D) Captured, from
(E) Added, to
25. Any system is likely to _____ for _____ of support from the public.
(A) Fail, want (B) Finish, failure
(C) Survive, lack (D) Succeed, reason
(E) Launch, paucity

ANSWERS

1.	(E)	2.	(E)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(B)
6.	(B)	7.	(C)	8.	(B)	9.	(A)	10.	(B)
11.	(A)	12.	(D)	13.	(E)	14.	(D)	15.	(A)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(A)	20.	(D)
21.	(E)	22.	(E)	23.	(E)	24.	(E)	25.	(A)

TYPE-II

SENTENCE COMPLETION USING GRAMMAR

Learn by Example

Genius does what it must, and talent does what it _____.

- (A) Can (B) Would
(C) May (D) Should

Answer: The correct word is 'can'. Hence the answer is (A).

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. *The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment given to them.*
(A) From (B) To
(C) By (D) About
2. *The higher you go, the more difficult it _____ to breathe.*
(A) Is becoming (B) Became
(C) Has become (D) Becomes
3. *The children were disappointed because they had hoped _____ with us.*
(A) Would have gone (B) To had gone
(C) To have gone (D) To go
4. *She stood _____ Ahsan, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.*
(A) About (B) Before
(C) For (D) To
(E) Towards
5. *He is the friend _____ I trust most.*
(A) Which (B) Who
(C) Him (D) Whom
6. *You must dispense _____ his service.*
(A) With (B) Of
(C) In (D) At
7. *The telephone _____ several times before I answered it.*
(A) Has rung (B) Was ringing
(C) Would ring (D) Had rung
8. *I shall not desert him _____ all the world.*
(A) By (B) For
(C) With (D) From
9. *I bought a new car last year, but I _____ my old car yet, so at present I have two cars.*
(A) Have sold (B) Did not sell
(C) Could not sell (D) Have not sold
10. *No sooner did he go in _____ he came out.*
(A) Than (B) And
(C) Then (D) When
11. *The judge acquitted the prisoner _____ the charge of murder.*
(A) About (B) From
(C) Of (D) With
12. *An argument _____ between the two friends.*
(A) Broke out (B) Broke in
(C) Sprang up (D) Rose up
13. *When I was a child, I _____ to school everyday instead of going by cycle.*
(A) Had walked (B) Have walked
(C) Walked (D) Have been walking
14. *Nobody has come to see us _____ we bought these fierce dogs.*
(A) Since (B) For
(C) When (D) Till
15. *He : an _____.*
(A) Quickly (B) So quickly
(C) Quick (D) So quick
16. *In Bush, Saddam was up _____ more than his match.*
(A) Into (B) For
(C) To (D) Against
17. *The doctor advised him to go _____ several medical tests.*
(A) Through (B) Into

18. (C) Under (D) About
If you persist in telling lies to me I shall sue you _____ slander.
(A) For (B) On
(C) With (D) To
19. The waiter hasn't bought the coffee _____ I've been here an hour already.
(A) Up (B) Till
(C) Still (D) Yet
20. The modern club is simply a more refined substitute _____ the old fashioned tavern.
(A) For (B) With
(C) Of (D) To
21. After the advice of his father, he was reconciled _____ his wife.
(A) With (B) To
(C) Into (D) By
22. The doctor tried both penicillin and sulphanilamide; the penicillin proved to be the _____ effective drug.
(A) Most (B) Bad
(C) Very (D) More
23. However honest he _____, I do not trust him.
(A) Might be (B) Could be
(C) Is (D) May be
24. He became the Governor of a Province _____.
(A) In course of time (B) At times
(C) Little by little (D) By and large
25. _____ the rain stopped, the play had to be suspended.
(A) When (B) Since
(C) While (D) Until

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(D)	3.	(D)	4.	(B)	5.	(D)
6.	(A)	7.	(D)	8.	(B)	9.	(D)	10.	(A)
11.	(C)	12.	(C)	13.	(C)	14.	(A)	15.	(A)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(A)	19.	(D)	20.	(A)
21.	(B)	22.	(D)	23.	(D)	24.	(A)	25.	(D)

TYPE-III

SENTENCE COMPLETION USING APPROPRIATE FILLER

Learn by Example

The notice at the petrol pump should be _____.

- (A) All engines need to be switched off
(B) All engines have to be switched off
(C) All engines must have to be switched off
(D) All engines must be switched off.

Answer: (D)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Directions: In each of the following questions, an incomplete statement followed by some fillers is given. Pick out the best one which can complete the incomplete statement correctly and meaningfully.

1. If they share burden alternately, they _____.
(A) Won't get tired (B) Will get fatigued
(C) Can't feel tiring (D) Will get tired soon
(E) Don't get tired
2. When I saw him through the window _____.
(A) I ran out to open the door (B) I have run out to open the door
(C) I should run out to open the door (D) I am running out to open the door

3. *Every person must learn _____.*

(A) That his time needs a wise use	(B) Wise ways in his time's use
(C) To make wise use of his time	(D) To using his time in a wisely manner
(E) That how wisely his time can be used	
4. *The income tax raid was too sudden _____.*

(A) So that the man escaped	(B) For the man escaping
(C) Then the man escaped	(D) For the man to escape
5. *Many people have law degrees _____.*

(A) But not all of them practice law	(B) However it isn't practised by all
(C) And some of them do have practice also	(D) But some of them do not practice it
(E) Yet some are not undergoing practices	
6. *He passed the examination in the first class because he _____.*

(A) Worked hardly for it	(B) Was hard working for it
(C) Was working hard for it	(D) Had worked hard for it
7. *'Where are my spectacles?' _____*

(A) There are they, on your nose!	(B) There they are, on your nose!
(C) Here are they, on your nose!	(D) Here they are, on your nose!
8. *With great difficulty, _____.*

(A) He could keep his cool	(B) He could get annoyed
(C) He could not tolerate his nonsense	(D) He could lose his temper
(E) He could perform his usual functions easily	
9. *He always stammers in public meetings, but his today's speech _____.*

(A) Was not liked by the audience	(B) Was not received satisfactorily
(C) Was surprisingly fluent	(D) Was fairly audible to everyone present in the hall
(E) Could not be understood properly	
10. *The Chairman rejected the proposal of increasing employee's salary because:*

(A) The company had already gained three thousand crore profit	(B) The company did not have sufficient funds to afford the rise
(C) The number of employees in the company was very small	(D) The employees had been demanding it for a long time
(E) It was not difficult for the company to bear additional burden	
11. *To succeed in a difficult task, _____.*

(A) You need a person of persistent	(B) One needs to be persistent
(C) One needs to be persistence	(D) Persistent is needed
(E) Persistent is what one needs	
12. *I shall not be late for dinner _____.*

(A) Unless the train will be late	(B) Unless the train will not be late
(C) If the train is late	(D) Unless the train is late
13. *_____ I would not have helped such an ungrateful man.*

(A) Had I been in your place	(B) Even after knowing that he was ungrateful
(C) Had I asked him for his help	(D) Though he did not deserve any help at all
(E) If he had shown due respect to me	
14. *Unless you work very hard, _____.*

(A) You are not being successful	(B) You will not be successful
(C) You ought to be successful	(D) You be not successful
15. *The more we looked at the piece of modern art, _____.*

(A) We liked it less	(B) The less we liked it
(C) It looked better	(D) The more we like it
(E) Better we liked it	

16. *In order to raise the company profit, the employees:*
 (A) Decided to raise the cost of raw material
 (B) Requested the management to implement new welfare schemes
 (C) Demanded two additional increments
 (D) Decided to go on paid holidays
 (E) Offered to work over time without any compension
17. *He seized control of the country _____.*
 (A) By using diplomacy and force (B) By diplomacy and being forceful
 (C) By being a diplomat and forceful (D) Not only because of diplomacy but force
18. *The doctor warns him that unless he gives up smoking:*
 (A) His health will soon be recovered (B) He will not recover
 (C) Will he be able to recover (D) He will not suffer
19. *Whichever way you approach the problem, _____*
 (A) It will not solve (B) It will not be solved
 (C) No one will not solve it (D) It will not be solve
20. *He is so lazy that he:*
 (A) Can't delay the schedule of completing the work
 (B) Can't depend on others for getting his work done
 (C) Always extends help to others to complete their work
 (D) Can seldom complete his work on time
 (E) Dislikes to postpone the work that he undertakes to do
21. *How much a man earns is as important as _____.*
 (A) Where does he earn
 (B) Why does he earn of all
 (C) When does he do so
 (D) How does he do it
 (E) How well he spends it
22. *Shan, where are you? _____, up this tree.*
 (A) There I am (B) There am I
 (C) Here I am (D) Here am I
23. *My mother is so poor:*
 (A) To get medical help for my father (B) That she cannot buy food for us
 (C) To send me to school (D) Because she will not work
24. *He tames animals because he:*
 (A) Is fond of them (B) Hates them
 (C) Seldom loves them (D) Is afraid of them
 (E) Wants to set them free
25. *He has no money now:*
 (A) Because he was very rich once
 (B) As he has given up all his wealth
 (C) Because he always spends money with utmost care
 (D) Because he had received huge donations once
 (E) Although he was very poor once

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)	4.	(D)	5.	(A)
6.	(D)	7.	(B)	8.	(A)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)
11.	(B)	12.	(D)	13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(B)
16.	(E)	17.	(A)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(D)
21.	(D)	22.	(C)	23.	(B)	24.	(A)	25.	(B)

*Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**(Sentence Completion)*

TEST NO. 1

- ◆ Choose the word which best completes each sentence.
1. We lost confidence in Salim because he never _____ the grandiose promises he had made.
(A) Tired of (B) Delivered on
(C) Retreated from (D) Forgot about
 2. The driver suddenly applied the brakes when he saw a _____ truck ahead of him.
(A) Stationary (B) Moving
(C) Static (D) Immobile
 3. Knowledge is like a deep well fed by _____ springs, and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it.
(A) External (B) Perennial
(C) Immortal (D) Inexhaustible
 4. Salma is much too _____ to have anything to do with that obnoxious affair.
(A) Noble (B) Proud
(C) Happy (D) Difficult
 5. There is no incentive for America to sign the treaty since there is every reason to _____ no other nation intends to honour its provisions.
(A) Regret (B) Inform
(C) Believe (D) Occupy
 6. A legislation was passed to punish brokers who _____ their clients funds.
(A) Defalcate (B) Devastate
(C) Devour (D) Embezzle
 7. Normally, an individual thunderstorm _____ about 45 minutes.
(A) Lasts (B) Ends
(C) Remains (D) Continues
 8. The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil _____ very skilfully in the end.
(A) Pulled it up (B) Pulled it off
(C) Pulled it away (D) Pulled it out
 9. The unruly behaviour of the children _____ their parents.
(A) Aggrieved (B) Impeached
(C) Incensed (D) Tempered
 10. We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most _____ of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering.
(A) Pedestrian (B) Accomplished
(C) Masterful (D) Auspicious
 11. The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely _____ students.
(A) Entertain (B) Absorb
(C) Enthrall (D) Alienate
 12. Ali _____ force himself to work on till late in the night.
(A) Would (B) Would be
(C) Could (D) Used to
 13. The officers threatened to take reprisals if the lives of their men were _____ by the conquered natives.
(A) Destroyed (B) Endangered
(C) Enhanced (D) Irritated
 14. His moral decadence was marked by his _____ from the ways of integrity and honesty.
(A) Obsession (B) Declivity
(C) Departure (D) Opprobrium

15. Her reaction was not the only _____ one.
 (A) Workable (B) Possible
 (C) Likely (D) Good
16. After a period of protracted disuse, a muscle will atrophy, _____ both its strength and the ability to perform its function.
 (A) Insuring (B) Regaining
 (C) Sustaining (D) Losing
17. True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.
 (A) Interwined (B) Tied up
 (C) Bound up (D) Inter-related
18. If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understated, tentative, for _____.
 (A) Passionate (B) Authoritative
 (C) Restrained (D) Argumentative
19. Although, I had pledged not to tell anyone of the previous evening's trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became _____.
 (A) Preposterous (B) Overwhelming
 (C) Impassive (D) Irresistible
20. The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.
 (A) Specious (B) Intemperate
 (C) Spurious (D) Convincing

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)
4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)
10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)
13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(B)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(C)
19.	(D)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 2

- ◆ Choose the word which, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of sentence.
1. Some officers have _____ their previous statements denying any involvement on their part with the contra aid network.
 (A) Recanted (B) Protracted
 (C) Justified (D) Repeated
2. As the market becomes _____ competitive, some companies will make larger profits.
 (A) Well (B) More
 (C) Less (D) Fully
3. Although, the conditions in which Riaz chooses to live suggest that he is miserly, his contributions to worthwhile charities show that he is _____.
 (A) Intolerant (B) Stingy
 (C) Generous (D) Thrifty
4. He suggests that the meeting _____ postponed.
 (A) Be (B) Is
 (C) Must (D) Would be
5. Modern architecture has discarded the _____ trimming on buildings and emphasises simplicity of life.
 (A) Flamboyant (B) Flabbergasting
 (C) Gaudy (D) Gaunt
6. Can he see his wife again? No, he _____.
 (A) Could (B) Can
 (C) Will not (D) Cannot

7. *A man is one of those blessed artists who combine profundity and _____.*
 (A) Fun (B) Education
 (C) Depth (D) Wisdom
8. *The accused was released on _____ pending hearing of his case.*
 (A) Bond (B) Bale
 (C) Bail (D) Deposit
9. *Sadiq's _____ in his family's position is great but he does not boast about it.*
 (A) Status (B) Proud
 (C) Pride (D) Presumption
10. *There are many dialects of English with radically different pronunciations of the same word, but the spelling of these words is _____.*
 (A) Shortened (B) Inconstant
 (C) Contemplated (D) Uniform
11. *New concerns about growing religious tension in Kashmir were _____ this week between Hindus and Muslims.*
 (A) Dispersed (B) Fueled
 (C) Invalidated (D) Restrained
12. *Wasim was so good at Mathematics that his friends considered him to be a _____.*
 (A) Prodigy (B) Prodigal
 (C) Primeval (D) Profligate
13. *The majority report issued by the committee was completely _____, extolling in great detail the plan's strengths but failing to mention at all its shortcomings.*
 (A) Skewed (B) Unbiased
 (C) One-sided (D) Comprehensive
14. *I decided to sell a piece of land when I was offered a more _____ price.*
 (A) True (B) Realistic
 (C) Exact (D) Correct
15. *The enemy paid a large sum as _____.*
 (A) Punishment (B) Reward
 (C) Restitution (D) Compensation
16. *Despite the mixture's _____ nature, we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory we could reduce its tendency to vaporize.*
 (A) Homogeneous (B) Resilient
 (C) Volatile (D) Acerbic
17. *Many boys were _____ at street corners for the coffee bar to open.*
 (A) Hanging upon (B) Hanging about
 (C) Hanging back (D) Hanging on
18. *His monotonous voice acted like _____ and his audience was soon asleep.*
 (A) An emetic (B) An anaesthetic
 (C) A sedative (D) A purgative
19. *My finger is still _____ where I caught it in the door yesterday.*
 (A) Sore (B) Wounded
 (C) Injured (D) Bruised
20. *The flood water pushed against the river wall and _____ from a sudden break made by it.*
 (A) Ran out (B) Serged up
 (C) Gushed out (D) Flowed

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(B)	3.	(C)
4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)
10.	(D)	11.	(B)	12.	(A)
13.	(C)	14.	(B)	15.	(D)
16.	(C)	17.	(B)	18.	(C)
19.	(D)	20.	(B)		

TEST NO. 3

◆ Complete the sentences by given choices.

1. *Measurement is, like any other human endeavour, a complex activity, subject to error, not always used _____, and frequently misinterpreted and misunderstood.*
 (A) Properly (B) Innovatively
 (C) Mistakenly (D) Systematically
2. *Non-violence is the law of saints as violence is the law of the _____.*
 (A) Coward (B) Foolish
 (C) Brute (D) Ignorant
3. *His injury was very painful but not incapacitating and he managed to _____ the game in spite of it.*
 (A) Interrupt (B) Concede
 (C) Abandon (D) Finish
4. *They have some difficulty _____ all the employees, especially the smaller ones to confirm _____ the adopted scale of wages.*
 (A) Getting, to (B) In getting, upon
 (C) To get, over (D) To getting, with
5. *This contract was _____; it was not valid now.*
 (A) Nullified (B) Annulled
 (C) Invalid (D) Canceled
6. *To the dismay of the student body, the class president was _____ berated by the principal.*
 (A) Privately (B) Magnanimously
 (C) Inconspicuously (D) Ignominously
7. *We never believed that he would resort to _____ in order to achieve his end, we always regarded him as an honest man.*
 (A) Logic (B) Subterfuge
 (C) Charm (D) Diplomacy
8. *It was the help he got from his parents which _____ him through the tragedy.*
 (A) Boosted (B) Supported
 (C) Helped (D) Parked
9. *The plot of the play was extremely complicated and included many minor characters _____ to the central events.*
 (A) Tangential (B) Contemporary
 (C) Essential (D) Momentous
10. *It is a marble wall, _____ no bills.*
 (A) Stick (B) Affix
 (C) Paste (D) Attach
11. *You will have to catch the morning flight, so you _____ better get ready.*
 (A) Would (B) May
 (C) Had (D) Should
12. *The controversy is likely to create _____ between the two rivals.*
 (A) Doubt (B) Amity
 (C) Bitterness (D) Revenge
13. *The authority of voice in Faraz writing strikes many readers today as _____ colonialism.*
 (A) Cognizant of (B) Detrimental to
 (C) Consonant with (D) Independent of
14. *Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to _____.*
 (A) Prosperity (B) Cowardice
 (C) Miser (D) Happiness
15. *Whenever Imran refers to his favourites he is voluble, but when he talks of his adversaries he is _____.*
 (A) Rough (B) Reticent

- (C) Miserly (D) Aggressive
16. The chairman's intolerance of _____ among his aides was intensified by his insistence upon total loyalty from all.
- (A) Compliance (B) Flattery
(C) Dissent (D) Dishonesty
17. Despite the millions of rupees spent on improvements, the telephone system in Pakistan remains _____.
- (A) Suspicious (B) Primitive
(C) Outdated (D) Impartial
18. Do you think Irum is avoiding you? Yes, I _____.
- (A) Do (B) Agree
(C) Did (D) Have not
19. Few plants can grow beneath the canopy of the sycamore tree, whose leaves produce a natural herbicide that leaches into the surrounding soil, _____ other plants that might compete for water and nutrients.
- (A) Refreshing (B) Nourishing
(C) Distinguishing (D) Inhibiting
20. Even when Akram's reputation was in _____ almost everyone was willing to admit that he had genius.
- (A) Eclipse (B) Peregrination
(C) Rebuttal (D) Accumulation

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(D)
4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)
7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(A)
10.	(B)	11.	(D)	12.	(C)
13.	(C)	14.	(A)	15.	(B)
16.	(C)	17.	(B)	18.	(C)
19.	(D)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 4

- ◆ Select anyone the most suitable answer.
1. I do not think, Javed will gain anything by insulting and _____ the man Javed do not agree with.
- (A) Depicting (B) Revamping
(C) Defaming (D) Charging
2. Although, a few years ago the fundamental facts about the silky way seemed fairly well _____, now even its mass and its radius have come into question.
- (A) Ignored (B) Established
(C) Determined (D) Problematic
3. Naveed's _____ of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.
- (A) Clarity (B) Exposure
(C) Picturisation (D) Exposition
4. A good lawyer will argue only what is central to an issue, eliminating _____ information which might jeopardize the client.
- (A) Extraneous (B) Prodigious
(C) Seminal (D) Erratic
5. Ali got the company car for a _____ price as he was the senior most employee in the company.
- (A) Nominal (B) Fixed
(C) Discounted (D) Reduced
6. His novel is both so eloquent in its passion and so searching in its candor that it is bound to _____ any reader.
- (A) Bore (B) Disappoint
(C) Unsettle (D) Embarrass
7. We felt as if the ground was _____ beneath our feet.

- (A) Digging (B) Slipping
(C) Sinking (D) Bursting
8. *It is irritating to try to keep a commitment that you know you are not going to _____.*
(A) Honour (B) Decorate
(C) Glorify (D) Dignify
9. *Because Rehana had a reputation for _____ we were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so affably.*
(A) Graciousness (B) Insolence
(C) Arrogance (D) Querulousness
10. *Through a _____ circumstance, they unexpectedly found themselves on the same bus with Mohsin.*
(A) Referential (B) Fortuitous
(C) Lambent (D) Elusive
11. *Could you appease her curiosity? No, I _____.*
(A) Did not (B) Could not
(C) Have not (D) Could never
12. *Unlike the images in symbolist poetry which are often vague and obscure, the images of surrealist poetry are startlingly _____ and bold.*
(A) Trivial (B) Concrete
(C) Furtive (D) Virulent
13. *The child was so spoiled by his parents that he pouted and become _____ when he did not receive all of their attention.*
(A) Sullen (B) Discreet
(C) Suspicious (D) Elated
14. *Everyone in this universe is accountable to God _____ his actions.*
(A) Of (B) Against
(C) For (D) About
15. *I am not concerned _____ him in that business.*
(A) By (B) About
(C) For (D) With
16. *Just as disloyalty is the mark of the renegades _____ is the mark of the craven.*
(A) Cowardice (B) Avarice
(C) Vanity (D) Temerity
17. *The new owners of the paper changed the _____ completely.*
(A) Outlook (B) Outlet
(C) Layout (D) Outlay
18. *Contrary to popular opinion, bats are not generally aggressive and rabid, most are shy and _____.*
(A) Innocuous (B) Turgid
(C) Disfigured (D) Punctual
19. *Sadia _____ at me in doubt and disbelief.*
(A) Watched (B) Gazed
(C) Gaped (D) Looked
20. *If you are seeking _____ that will resolve all our ailments, you are undertaking an impossible task.*
(A) A direction (B) A contrivance
(C) A panacea (D) A precedent

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(B)	3.	(D)
4.	(A)	5.	(A)	6.	(C)
7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(D)
10.	(B)	11.	(A)	12.	(B)
13.	(A)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(C)	18.	(A)
19.	(B)	20.	(C)		

TEST NO. 5

1. *Didn't you tell me that you would come to see me? No, I _____.*
(A) Didn't (B) Had not
(C) Have not (D) Could not
2. *We must _____ the tickets for the movie in advance.*
(A) Remove (B) Take
(C) Draw (D) Buy
3. *Only _____ were present at the seminar.*
(A) A few people (B) A little people
(C) A few people (D) The little people
4. *The stenographer is very efficient. He is _____ to his firm.*
(A) An asset (B) A boon
(C) A credit (D) A blessing
5. *The twins are so alike that I cannot _____ one from the other.*
(A) Say (B) Notice
(C) Discern (D) Tell
6. *Just _____ the files on my table.*
(A) Let (B) Leaves
(C) Stay (D) Leave
7. *I never miss a cricket match. I _____ fond of cricket since childhood.*
(A) Am (B) Has been
(C) Have been (D) Will be
8. *All of us should abide _____ the laws of our country.*
(A) By (B) In
(C) To (D) With
9. *The period of the fall of the Roman Empire was a dark period for _____ as well as for other arts.*
(A) Aesthetics (B) Gastronomy
(C) Astrology (D) Histrionics
10. *Multan _____ a very hot climate.*
(A) Has (B) Have
(C) Has been (D) With
11. *That professor enjoys teaching and _____.*
(A) Writing (B) Written
(C) To write (D) Write
12. *She came _____ with me to see the circus.*
(A) After (B) Across
(C) Along (D) Off
13. *The police has been looking for him _____ four weeks.*
(A) During (B) For
(C) Since (D) Till
14. *_____ discovery of insulin, it was not possible to treat diabetes.*
(A) Prior (B) Before to the
(C) Prior to the (D) To prior the
15. *Do no hanker _____ worldly pleasures.*
(A) For (B) Towards
(C) After (D) About
16. *In partnership with Pakistan, South Korea _____ on Motorway.*
(A) Helped worked (B) Helping work
(C) Helped working (D) To help working
17. *He is too dull _____ the problem.*
(A) Solving (B) To solving
(C) Solves (D) To solve
18. *Distribute the handouts _____ the candidates.*

- (A) Between (B) Among
(C) To (D) In
19. Thank you for _____ me your book.
(A) Borrowing (B) Lending
(C) Borrowed (D) Had lent
20. Although he is blind, he is very fast _____ calculations.
(A) At (B) About
(C) In (D) With

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(D)	3.	(A)	4.	(A)	5.	(D)
6.	(D)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.		10.	(A)
11.	(A)	12.	(C)	13.	(B)	14.	(C)	15.	(C)
16.	(C)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(A)

TEST NO. 6

- ◆ Select the word that best completes each of the following sentences:
1. The reasoning in this editorial is so _____ that we cannot see how anyone can be deceived by it.
(A) Dispassionate (B) Cogent
(C) Specious (D) Coherent
2. Sometimes, it is necessary for an author to know what is going on in the minds of his characters. This is called _____.
(A) Omniscience (B) Omnipotence
(C) Truclence (D) Omnipresence
3. The press conference did not clarify many issues since the president responded with obfuscation and _____ rather than clarity and precision.
(A) Lucidity (B) Vagueness
(C) Formality (D) Humor
4. Sri Lanka, for the present, is deeply _____ in economic difficulties, but, the Government has taken a pledge to set everything right within 2 years.
(A) Ruined (B) Swamped
(C) Saturated (D) Engrossed
5. I don't know _____ to value your qualities.
(A) Only how (B) How
(C) So how (D) That how
6. The _____ of evidence was on the side of the plaintiff since all but one witness testified that Salim's story was correct.
(A) Brunt (B) Accuracy
(C) Propensity (D) Preponderance
7. Patriotism, like so many other objects of this imperfect world, is a _____ web of good and evil.
(A) Tangled (B) Entrapped
(C) Entangled (D) Complicated
8. It is difficult for a modern audience, accustomed to the minutiae of film and TV; to appreciate opera with its grand spectacle and _____ gestures.
(A) Subtle (B) Inane
(C) Monotonous (D) Extravagant
9. She should continue to remain cold towards her lover till the latter has taken _____ to move her heart to kindness.
(A) Suffering (B) Pain
(C) Trouble (D) Pains
10. Though Akram was theoretically a friend of labour, his voting record in party _____ that impression.
(A) Belied (B) Confirmed
(C) Maintained (D) Implied

11. To _____ a bus here is not so easy.
 (A) Obtain (B) Get
 (C) Gain (D) Acquire
12. Because of the moon's _____ gravity, it has little or no substance.
 (A) Weak (B) Dull
 (C) Frail (D) Unsubstantial
13. Behaviorism was a protest against the _____ psychological tradition which held that the proper data of psychology were mentalistic.
 (A) Moralistic (B) Orthodox
 (C) Redoubtable (D) Rudimentary
14. He had a terrible night caused by an _____ during his sleep.
 (A) Delusion (B) Hypochondria
 (C) Debility (D) Obsession
15. A metaphorical statement is an _____ comparison; it does not compare things explicitly, but suggests a likeness between them.
 (A) Implied (B) Ardent
 (C) Unfair (D) Inherent
16. Any leader who allows nepotism to flourish should be subject to _____.
 (A) Stringency (B) Punish
 (C) Autopsy (D) Condemnation
17. A lively joke is a _____ expression for the moment.
 (A) Apt (B) Befitting
 (C) Proper (D) Correct
18. A scathing review of the recent performance of dancers called the production grotesque and the conducting of the orchestra _____.
 (A) Munificent (B) Pedestrian
 (C) Prejudicial (D) Heretical
19. The appropriate word used for marriage between people of different races is _____.
 (A) Embolism (B) Scurrility
 (C) Reverberation (D) Nonsequitur
20. The ravages of time had left the caste _____; it towered above the village, looking much as it must have done in King Faisal's time.
 (A) Untouched (B) Lonely
 (C) Destroyed (D) Alone

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)
4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)
10.	(A)	11.	(B)	12.	(A)
13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(A)
16.	(D)	17.	(C)	18.	(B)
19.	(D)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 7

- ◆ Choose the word for blank spaces.
1. I have no _____ motive in offering this advice; I seek no personal advantage.
 (A) Ulterior (B) Nominal
 (C) Disinterested (D) Incongruous
2. We had a wonderful view of the day through the _____.
 (A) Proximity (B) Hole
 (C) Window (D) Vicinity
3. Because customers believe that there is a direct correlation between price and value, software manufacturers continue to _____ their prices at an astonishing rate.
 (A) Control (B) Raise

- (C) Inflate (D) Determine
4. To find the volume of an irregular solid you must _____ Archimedes Principle.
(A) Practice (B) Exploit
(C) Apply (D) Employ
5. Hamid and Javed were part of that inner _____ of the police whose distinguished legacy dominated national domestic policy.
(A) Sanctum (B) Core
(C) Life (D) Circle
6. Artists and poets are possessed of the same qualities of mind, governed by the same principles of taste, and are consistently is sympathy and never in _____ with one another.
(A) Danger (B) Accord
(C) Collusion (D) Disagreement
7. That charming girl was the _____ of all eyes.
(A) Cynosure (B) Aim
(C) Target (D) Ambition
8. This garden has been preserved in all its _____ wildness so that visitors in future years may see how people lived during the previous centuries.
(A) Esoteric (B) Pristine
(C) Hedonistic (D) Prospective
9. The gold ornament was _____ with precious stones.
(A) Beautiful (B) Studded
(C) Adorned (D) Decorated
10. The most difficult modern compositions for the piano _____ the audience.
(A) Incited (B) Excited
(C) Thrilled (D) Disappointed
11. The High Court, is striking down the state law, ruled the statute had been enacted in an atmosphere charged with religious convictions which had _____ the law-making process.
(A) Repealed (B) Infected
(C) Written (D) Influenced
12. Nighat is kind; her husband is not _____ a man.
(A) Such (B) Like
(C) So (D) As well
13. If you carry this truculent attitude to the conference, you will _____ any supporters you may have at this moment.
(A) Alienate (B) Delight
(C) Attract (D) Defer
14. I have no _____ to listen to his silly talk.
(A) Trouble (B) Convenience
(C) Patience (D) Perseverance
15. The latest research indicates that feelings of love occur in the nonverbal part of brain, which helps to explain why people are often able to experience such feelings but not _____ them.
(A) Convey (B) Remove
(C) Explain (D) Believe
16. The young man was quickly promoted when his boss saw how _____ he was.
(A) Assiduous (B) Cursory
(C) Lethargic (D) Indigent
17. The courtiers had to swear _____ to the new king.
(A) Allegiance (B) Obedience
(C) Loyalty (D) Faithfulness
18. He never _____ to her in the near past.
(A) Wrote (B) Write
(C) To write (D) Written
19. Progress in government, literature, art, religion, science and philosophy _____ great civilisations from mere groups of society.

- (A) Relinquish (B) Distinguish
(C) Describe (D) Extol
20. The _____ pittance the widow receives from the society cannot keep her from poverty.
(A) Indulgent (B) Munificent
(C) Niggardly (D) Magnanimous

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)
4.	(C)	5.	(B)	6.	(D)
7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(D)
10.	(C)	11.	(B)	12.	(D)
13.	(A)	14.	(B)	15.	(C)
16.	(A)	17.	(D)	18.	(A)
19.	(B)	20.	(C)		

TEST NO. 8

◆ Complete the sentences by given choices:

- For Arshad, art became a _____ ritual; paper and pencils were holy objects to him.
(A) Futile (B) Fascinating
(C) Sacred (D) Superficial
- Since there was adequate grazing area for the herds, the land was _____ populated.
(A) Sparsely (B) Disproportionately
(C) Rustically (D) Inadequately
- It is _____ that students do not repay their loans.
(A) Laudable (B) Unfortunate
(C) Unforgivable (D) Regrettable
- The tapeworm is an example of _____ organism.
(A) Parasitic (B) Protozoan
(C) Exemplary (D) Hospitable
- He said that there was no going back because his decision was _____.
(A) Palatable (B) Peremptory
(C) Premeditated (D) Revolutionary
- Although his initial success was _____ by the fact that Faisal was the son of a famous actor, the critics later acclaimed him as a star in his own right.
(A) Refuted (B) Superseded
(C) Enhanced (D) Trivialized
- That was an _____ addition of this book.
(A) Summarized (B) Abbreviated
(C) Shortened (D) Abridged
- Shy and hypochondriacal Akbar was uncomfortable at public gatherings, his character made him a most _____ lawmaker and practicing politician.
(A) Fervent (B) Effective
(C) Unlikely (D) Gregarious
- The event came _____ as he had predicted it.
(A) Up (B) Off
(C) By (D) About
- Moeen is _____ opponent, you must respect and fear him at all times.
(A) Craven (B) Redoubtable
(C) Insignificant (D) Disingenuous
- Now she feels the folly of _____ him.
(A) Quarreling with (B) Quarrel on
(C) Quarreling to (D) Quarreling against
- His answer was such _____ I expected him to give.
(A) As (B) Like
(C) Which (D) That

13. His true feelings _____ themselves in his sarcastic asides; only then was his bitterness revealed.
 (A) Developed (B) Concealed
 (C) Manifested (D) Grieved
14. Contrary to popular belief, they were not peace-loving astronomers but _____ warriors who viewed their gods as cruel and vengeful.
 (A) Reluctant (B) Amicable
 (C) Skilled (D) Formidable
15. We must try to understand his momentary aberration for Ashraf has _____ more strain and anxiety than any among us.
 (A) Undergone (B) Forgotten
 (C) Described (D) Understood
16. I do not think, you will gain anything by insulting and _____ the man you do not agree with.
 (A) Depicting (B) Revamping
 (C) Defaming (D) Charging
17. Although, alcoholism has long been regarded as a personality disorder, there is evidence to suggest that alcoholics are often the children of alcoholics and that they are born with a _____ the disease.
 (A) Deterioration of (B) Respect for
 (C) Liability for (D) Predisposition to
18. Milk is a _____ food.
 (A) Wholesome (B) Nutritious
 (C) Health giving (D) Pure
19. So many servants attended _____ him during his illness.
 (A) On (B) With
 (C) At (D) Upon
20. Because it arrives so early in the season, before many other birds, the robin has been called the _____ of spring.
 (A) Compass (B) Harbinger
 (C) Autocrat (D) Hostage

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(A)	3.	(D)
4.	(A)	5.	(B)	6.	(C)
7.	(B)	8.	(C)	9.	(D)
10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(A)
13.	(C)	14.	(D)	15.	(A)
16.	(C)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)
19.	(A)	20.	(B)		

TEST NO. 9

- ◆ Choose the word which when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of sentence.
1. Overindulgence _____ character as well as physical stamina.
 (A) Maintains (B) Debilitates
 (C) Stimulates (D) Strengthens
2. _____ the event of Aslam's resigning his job, his family would starve.
 (A) In (B) On
 (C) At (D) Within
3. Despite the fact that Nadia was much _____, the scientist continued to present her controversial theory to the public.
 (A) Imitated (B) Chastened
 (C) Maligned (D) Admired
4. Traffic speed limits are set at a level that achieves some balance between the danger of _____ speed and the desire of most people to travel as quickly as possible.
 (A) Excessive (B) Prudent

- (C) Marginal (D) Normal
5. *Wooden surface was glued _____ the steel surface.*
 (A) Within (B) Against
 (C) Onto (D) Into
6. *His _____ tactics may compel me to cancel the contract as the job must be finished on time.*
 (A) Offensive (B) Dilatory
 (C) Infamous (D) Confiscatory
7. *In the world of today, material values take precedence _____ spiritual values.*
 (A) Over (B) At
 (C) On (D) About
8. *The supposedly impregnable defenses of the country's southern border became _____ when the officer discovered that the defenses could be circumvented by an approach from the east.*
 (A) Useless (B) Flexible
 (C) Valuable (D) Worthless
9. *Work hard lest you _____ fail.*
 (A) Will (B) Should
 (C) Can (D) Should not
10. *Usman is not attracted by the peripatetic life of the _____ always wandering through the countryside.*
 (A) Vagabond (B) Mendicant
 (C) Almsgiver (D) Philosopher
11. *For Anna, each new school year was an _____ experience, but her brother awaited the coming of autumn with dread.*
 (A) Exhausting (B) Illuminating
 (C) Exciting (D) Exhilarating
12. _____ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.
 (A) Philosopher (B) Philistine
 (C) Chauvinist (D) Dilettante
13. *Faced with these massive changes, the government keeps its own counsel, although generally benevolent, it has always been _____ regime.*
 (A) Reticent (B) Indifferent
 (C) Altruistic (D) Unpredictable
14. *Train is _____ of different bogeys.*
 (A) Made of (B) Make up of
 (C) Made with (D) Made up
15. *The legal system of Russia can no longer regard itself as _____ and standing apart from those of other countries.*
 (A) Damaging (B) Arbitrary
 (C) Binding (D) Independent
16. *The members of the religious sect ostracized the _____ who had abandoned their faith.*
 (A) Recreant (B) Coward
 (C) Suppliant (D) Litigant
17. *Saima _____ my name from across the river.*
 (A) Cried (B) Called
 (C) Cried out (D) Shouted
18. *After having worked in the soup kitchen feeding the hungry, the volunteer began to see her own good fortune as a _____.*
 (A) Threat (B) Fluke
 (C) Omen (D) Reward
19. *To the ambassador, who believed that some measure of _____ should always characterize junior staffers, the new aid seemed very presumptuous.*
 (A) Energy (B) Integrity
 (C) Humility (D) Sincerity
20. *He worked _____, because he aspired to stand first in the examination.*

- (A) Very hard (B) Harder
(C) Much hard (D) The harder

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(C)
4.	(A)	5.	(C)	6.	(B)
7.	(A)	8.	(D)	9.	(B)
10.	(A)	11.	(C)	12.	(D)
13.	(A)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)
16.	(A)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)
19.	(C)	20.	(A)		

TEST NO. 10

- ◆ Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning to the key word.
- Those defenders of the tobacco industry who deny that there is a casual linkage between cigarette smoking and many diseases all but _____ the statistical evidence that very clearly demonstrates the connection.

(A) Ignore (B) Signify
(C) Explain (D) Refute
 - I have come to see the loss, I won't see any one _____.

(A) Except (B) Else
(C) Or else (D) Other
 - This state is a colony, however, in most matters, it is _____ and receives no order from the mother country.

(A) Distant (B) Autonomous
(C) Submissive (D) Amorphous
 - Take any apple _____ you like.

(A) What (B) As
(C) Which (D) That
 - By the middle of January, the river had become so choked with ice as to be _____ even for the smallest of boats.

(A) Inactive (B) Unreliable
(C) Impassable (D) Unattractive
 - They fired upon the enemy from behind the trees, walls and any other _____ point they could find.

(A) Vantage (B) Indefensible
(C) Exposed (D) Definitive
 - The dog is _____ faithful animal.

(A) The (B) Not
(C) A (D) Very
 - In their most recent report to the shareholders, the directors _____ financial information on international sales.

(A) Distort (B) Omit
(C) Invent (D) Substitute
 - Maria has been waiting for you _____ morning.

(A) Till (B) From
(C) For (D) Since
 - The evil of class and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in an _____ state.

(A) Independent (B) Amorphous
(C) Embryonic (D) Uncultivated
 - The candidate later _____ the broad generalization concerning welfare recipients by noting that the vast majority are not able to find significant employment.

(A) Verified (B) Qualified
(C) Withdrew (D) Clarified
 - Haider is either a scholar _____ a professional teacher.

(A) Else (B) Or else

- (C) Or (D) And
13. *In many countries, the proponents of a centrally controlled economy, although in _____, continue to constitute a powerful political force.*
- (A) Control (B) Restart
(C) Disarray (D) Error
14. *Raheela spoke _____ that it was applauded by all.*
- (A) Well (B) As well
(C) Very well (D) So well
15. *Studded starfish are well protected from most predators and parasites by _____ surface whose studs are actually modified spines.*
- (A) A fragile (B) An obtuse
(C) An armoured (D) A brittle
16. *The committee censured the member, noting that his behaviour was the very _____ of ethical conduct.*
- (A) Essence (B) Embodiment
(C) Nature (D) Antithesis
17. *Stand here, _____ I speak.*
- (A) While (B) As
(C) When (D) The time
18. *We need more men of culture and enlightenment, we have too many _____ among us.*
- (A) Students (B) Philistines
(C) Philosophers (D) Visionaries
19. *The successful _____ of a novel or a poem requires fluency in two languages.*
- (A) Publication (B) Reproduction
(C) Writing (D) Translation
20. *Let us wait _____.*
- (A) So little (B) Little
(C) A little (D) The little

ANSWERS

1.	(A)	2.	(B)	3.	(B)
4.	(D)	5.	(C)	6.	(A)
7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.	(D)
10.	(C)	11.	(B)	12.	(C)
13.	(B)	14.	(D)	15.	(C)
16.	(D)	17.	(A)	18.	(B)
19.	(D)	20.	(C)		

TEST NO. 11

Direction: The following sentences are given with blanks to be filled with prepositions. Four alternatives are suggested. Choose the correct option.

1. The party had to struggle _____ the wet grass for half an hour _____ it reached dry land.
- (A) along; before (B) through; before
(C) across; till (D) along; until
2. _____ the weight of the elephant the old bridge collapsed, and the elephant had much difficulty _____ getting _____ the bank of the river.
- (A) under; for; at (B) beneath; for; to
(C) under; in; to (D) with; in; on
3. I was dead _____ time; you are the one who was late _____ an hour.
- (A) on; over (B) within; for
(C) in; for (D) on; by
4. _____ half an hour all those who were trapped _____ the building were rescued _____ the brave firemen.
- (A) within; near; by (B) before; within; by
(C) after; outside; with (D) within; inside; by
5. The man was _____ measure rich, but he was _____ compassion _____ the poor.
- (A) beyond; for; for (B) within; without; to
(C) without; for; to (D) beyond; without; for

6. _____ two weeks, he did not venture _____ the safety of his house, even once.
 (A) within; for (B) for; beyond
 (C) for; towards (D) over; for
7. Most of the members were enthusiastically _____ him, but there were a few who were very much _____ him.
 (A) against; with (B) behind; for
 (C) for; against (D) with; without
8. Half a mile from the house he turned _____ the main road, and walked _____ the railway line.
 (A) off; along (B) from; beside
 (C) towards; beside (D) off; on
9. He laboured _____ the hill; sat watching the city; then ran _____ the hill.
 (A) along; towards (B) down; up
 (C) up; down (D) towards; from
10. The dog ran _____ me; I ran _____ the dog; but he ran faster _____ me.
 (A) before; behind; than (B) before; after; than
 (C) behind; with; to (D) after; behind; than
11. We got _____ the train _____ Rawalpindi.
 (A) on; in (B) into; at
 (C) into; in (D) in; at
12. Put the milk _____ the table and cover it _____ a cloth.
 (A) on; with (B) near; by
 (C) on; by (D) in; with
13. The plane flew _____ our house and disappeared _____ the clouds.
 (A) above; beyond (B) over; in
 (C) across; in (D) over; into
14. Come and stand _____ me _____ my umbrella or you will get quite wet.
 (A) with; under (B) by; beneath
 (C) beside; under (D) near; below
15. The child ran _____ the street to the other side and climbed _____ the bridge.
 (A) across; up (B) along; over
 (C) into; under (D) over; into

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(C)	3.	(D)	4.	(D)	5.	(D)
6.	(B)	7.	(C)	8.	(A)	9.	(C)	10.	(B)
11.	(B)	12.	(A)	13.	(D)	14.	(C)	15.	(A)

TEST NO. 12

Direction: Each sentence has two blanks. Under each sentence are given four alternative sets of words, marked A, B, C and D. Select the set which most appropriately completes the sentence.

1. James Watt first realized the _____ of steam when he saw a _____ boiling on the fire.
 (A) strength; pot (B) force; kettle
 (C) force; tea-pot (D) power; vessel
2. You will _____ difficulty and danger and reach the height of power through _____.
 (A) vanquish; self-knowledge (B) defeat; worship
 (C) overcome; self-discipline (D) conquer; soul-power
3. On the top of Mount Everest, I did not feel anything _____; I rather felt a great _____ to God.
 (A) sinful; love (B) superstitious; similarity
 (C) superhuman; closeness (D) strange; nearness
4. Viruses are invisible through the _____ microscope; but we know that they are there because we can see the _____ they cause.
 (A) cheap; damage (B) elementary; harm
 (C) simple; danger (D) ordinary; havoc
5. Man punishes the _____, but God punishes the _____.

- (A) deed; reason (B) action; intention
(C) wickedness; temptation (D) crime; sin
6. The _____ the church; the _____ from God.
(A) closer; further (B) nearer; farther
(C) holier; nearer (D) greater; closer
7. The _____ is not steel, but it _____.
(A) tongue; cuts (B) word; pricks
(C) mouth; hurts (D) mouth; eats
8. Today in cases of _____, deaths from blood poisoning are _____.
(A) injection; common (B) operations; rare
(C) surgery; seldom (D) infection; frequent
9. Scientists and _____ tracking down germs have shown _____ in their fight against disease.
(A) doctors; heroism (B) surgeons; boldness
(C) dentists; courage (D) artists; skill
10. Hydrogen balloons, which were much _____ than hot-air balloons became very _____.
(A) smaller; cheap (B) lighter; popular
(C) cheaper; fashionable (D) brighter; common
11. The sea was coming after me as high as a great hill and as _____ as a _____ enemy.
(A) furious; charging (B) dreadful; advancing
(C) terrible; charging (D) angry; attacking
12. But as I looked about me in fear, I felt _____ miserable and _____ cheerful.
(A) quite; very (B) more; less
(C) extremely; quite (D) less; more
13. Everywhere, the Iron Horse replaced the living _____ to pull trains carrying _____ and goods.
(A) animals; passengers (B) horses; passengers
(C) horses; labourers (D) animals; men
14. "Some are _____ and some are _____."
(A) wise; otherwise (B) clever; cheats
(C) foolish; stupid (D) good; saintly
15. The _____ to hell is _____ with good intentions.
(A) road; made (B) highway; lined
(C) road; paved (D) path; filled

ANSWERS

1.	(B)	2.	(C)	3.	(D)	4.	(D)	5.	(D)
6.	(B)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)	9.	(A)	10.	(B)
11.	(A)	12.	(B)	13.	(B)	14.	(A)	15.	(C)



Analogy Questions

The word analogy means "an agreement or correspondence in certain respect between things otherwise different --- a resemblance of relations, as in the phrase, "knowledge is to the mind, what light is to the eye": relation in general: likeness: correspondence of a word or a phrase with the genius of a language, as learned from the manner in which its words and phrases are ordinarily formed: similarity of derivative or inflectional processed."

The Urdu meaning of the word analogy is

Example 1: interesting the missing word.

Days is to night as truth is to falsehood.

Answer: In the above sentence, the word falsehood has been inserted.

Example 2: which choice gives the answer?

1. Man is to run as bird is to _____

Choices: (i) fly, (ii) run, (iii) weak.

Answer: (i)

Example 3: ring is to finger as watch is to _____

Choices: (i) arm, (ii) wrist, (iii) leg.

Answer: (ii)

TYPES OF ANALOGY TESTS

First Type: The first type is that in which two words which have some relationship with each other are presented. These are followed by another word and a number of choices. One word from the choices is to be picked up to establish the same relation with the third word as the first two have. For example---

Day is to Night as Cold is to?

- (A) Ice (B) Wet
(C) Warm (D) Snow

The correct answers is (C).

Day and Night bear the relation of the opposites. As cold is opposite of warm.

Second Type: Part relationship---- In this type of relationship, the two words represent the parts of a bigger thing. For example---

Lyric is to Ode as

- Head is to legs
Sky is to earth
Bomb is to science
Newspaper is to journalist

The correct answer is (A).

In the above quoted example, Lyric and Ode are two types of poems. Similarly, head and legs are two parts of the human body.

Third Type: Another type of analogy is in which one of the four relationship element is not given. One out of the choices is selected. Example---

Ship is to Fish as

- (A) Kite (B) Feather
(C) Tree (D) Chirp

is to bird

The correct answer is (A).

Explanation --- Both ship and fish are found in water. This is the relationship between the two words. For bird, we will have to pick up kite because both are seen in air.

HOW TO ATTEMPT THIS QUESTION

Step One --- Establish the relationship between the first two words.

Step Two --- Find the same relationship among the choices which follows the pattern of the two words.

KINDS OF RELATIONSHIP

1. **Purpose relationship** — Example — *Glove: Balls as*

- (A) Hook: Fish (B) Winter: Weather
(C) Games: Sports (D) Stadium: Seats

The correct answer is (A)

The purpose of glove is to help in catching the ball and the purpose of hook is to catch fish. The correct answer is (A)

2. **Cause and effect relationship** — Example — *Race: Fatigue as:*

- (A) French: Athlete (B) Fast: Hunger
(C) Art: Bug (D) Walking: Running

The correct answer is (B) because fatigue is the effect of race; hunger is the effect of fast.

3. **Part whole relationship** — Example — *Snake: Reptile as*

- (A) Patch: Thread (B) Removal: Snow
(C) Struggle: Wrestle (D) Hand: Clock

4. **Action to object and object to action relationship, Examples** —

A. Kick: Football:

- (A) Kill: Bomb (B) Break: Pieces
(C) Question: Team (D) Smoke: Pipe

B. Steak: Broil:

- (A) Bread: Bake (B) Food: Sell
(C) Wine: Pour (D) Sugar: Spill

Kick shows action and Football the object of action. This very relationship is represented in (D) i.e., smoking is action and pipe is the object. For B answer is (A).

5. **Synonym relationship** —

Enormous: Huge as

- (A) Rough: Rock (B) Muddy: Unclear
(C) Purse: Kitchen (D) Black: White

The correct answer is (B) because "muddy" and unclear are synonyms.

6. **Antonym relationship** — Example —

Purity: Evil as

- (A) Suavity: Bluntness (B) North: Climate
(C) Angle: Horns (D) Boldness: Victory

The correct answer is (A) because the two words are antonyms.

7. **Place relationship** — Example — *Faisal Mosque: Islamabad as*

- (A) Red Square: Moscow (B) Albany: New York
(C) India: Madras (D) Pakistan: Nepal

Faisal Mosque is situated in Islamabad so is Albany in New York.

8. **Degree relationship** — Example — *Warm: Hot as*

- (A) Glue: Paste (B) Climate: Weather
(C) Bright: Genius (D) Frown: Anger

Warm is less hot and frown is less anger.

9. **Sequence relationship** — Example — *Spring: Summer as*

- (A) Thursday: Wednesday
(B) Wednesday: Monday
(C) Monday: Wednesday
(D) Wednesday: Thursday

Summer comes after Spring so does Thursday after Wednesday.

10. **Association relationship** — Example — *Devil: Wrong as*

- (A) Colour: Sidewalk (B) Slipper: State
(C) Ink: Writing (D) Picture: Bed

Devil is associated with wrongs so ink is associated with writing.

11. **Grammatical relationship** — Example — *Restore: Climb as*

- (A) Segregation: See (B) Nymph: In

- (C) Room: Although
Restore and climb are verbs so are run and see.
- (D) Run: See

EXAMPLES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

Example 1 BRIM: HAT::

- (A) hand: glove
(B) spoke: umbrella
(C) skirt: hem
(D) snood: hood
(E) lace: shoe

Answer: The correct answer is (E)

What is the relationship between BRIM AND HAT? A brim is a part of a hat, so the relationship is that of part to whole. The next step is to examine the answer choices to find another pair of words which bear the same relation to each other. Consider each answer choice in turn.

(A) A hand is not a part of a glove, so eliminate (A).

(B) A spoke is part of an umbrella, so (B) is a likely choice. But don't mark your answer yet. You must always look at all five choices before making your final decision.

(C) A hem is part of a skirt, but BEWARE. The relationship in (C) is whole (the skirt) to part (the hem), which is the reverse of the initial relationship. Your answer must maintain the same relationship in the same sequence as the original pair. Eliminate (C).

(D) If you know that a snood is a hair net, you can see that snood, hood, and hat are all headgear. However, a snood is not a part of a hood, so (D) is incorrect. If you do not know the meaning of one word among the choices, do not fall into the trap of choosing that answer just because it's unfamiliar. Consider all the choices carefully before you mark an unknown answer as correct.

(E) A lace is a part of a shoe, so (E) appears to be a perfectly good answer.

Having found two likely answers, (B) and (E), you must go back to the original pair and determine its other distinguishing characteristics. A brim is a part of a hat, but it is not a necessary part. Not all hats have brims. A lace is a part of a shoe, but it is not a necessary part. Some shoes have buckles and some are slip-ons. A spoke, however, is a necessary part of an umbrella. Furthermore, a brim is a part of a hat, which is wearing apparel. A lace is part of a shoe, which is also wearing apparel. But an umbrella is not something to wear. Thus there are two counts on which to eliminate (B) and to choose (E) as the best answer.

Usually, the problem with analogies is refining the relationship to find the best answer. Sometimes, however, the difficulty will be in finding even one correct answer. If this happens, you may have to redefine the relationship. Consider an analogy which begins LETTER: WORD. You first thought is probably that a letter is part of a word, and so you look for an answer choice that shows a part-to-whole relationship. However, suppose the question looks like this:

Example 2. LETTER: WORD::

- (A) Procession: Parade
(B) Dot: Dash
(C) Whisper: Orate
(D) Song: Note
(E) Spell: Recite

Answer: The correct answer is (D).

Not one of these choices offers a part-to-whole relationship. Returning to the original pair, you must then consider other relationship between letter and word. If letter is not "letter of the alphabet," but, rather, "written communication," then a word is part of a letter and the relationship becomes that of the whole to its part. Now the answer is immediately clear. A song is the whole of which a note is a part.

Example 3. PILOT: STEER::

- (A) Chef: Dine
(B) Boss: Obey
(C) Lawyer: Retain
(D) Guard: Protect

Answer: The correct answer is (D)

At first glance several of these answers may seem to work. "A pilot is someone who steers." "A soldier is someone who is commanded." The relationship looks promising, but it's not correct. Ask yourself who is doing what to whom? In the original pair, the pilot is doing something: the pilot is steering. The choices B and C: a boss is someone who is obeyed: a lawyer is someone who is retained (hired). Again, the original grammatical relationship is reversed.

By definition, a pilot is a person who steers. In the same way, by definition, a guard is a person who protects.

Example 4. INTERLOPE: INTRUSION::

- (A) Witness: Interrogation (B) Actor: Intermission
(C) Recluse: Interference (D) Mediator: Intercession

Answer: The correct answer is (D).

Again, ask yourself who is doing what to whom. An interloper is a person who butts in or thrusts himself into the business of others. An interloper commits an intrusion; he or she intrudes. A witness, on the other hand, is not the person who conducts the interrogation. A witness is the person who is being interrogated.

You can eliminate choice (A) and any other answer choices in which the original relationship is reversed. The mediator or go-between is the person who acts, trying to reconcile quarrelling parties by means of intercession.

Example 5. CONSTELLATION: STARS::

- (A) Prison: Bars (B) Assembly: Speaker
(C) Troupe: Actors (D) Mountain: Peak

Answer: The correct answer is (C)

A constellation is made up of stars. A troupe (not troop but troupe) is made up of actors. Choice C is correct.

Note, by the way, the characteristics of the analogy you have just analyzed, CONSTELLATION: STARS. It is a good analogy. The relationship between the words is built-in; if you look up constellation in a dictionary, you will see that a constellation is a group of stars. The words are related by definition.

Your correct answer choice has got to have the same characteristics as the original pair. The words must have a clear relationship. They must be related by definition. If you substitute them in your test sentence, they must fit it exactly.

Example 6. FISH: TROUT::

- (A) Ocean: Wave (B) Mammal: Whale
(C) Bird: Aviary (D) Antenna: Insect

Answer: The correct answer is (B)

A trout is a kind of fish. A whale is a kind of mammal. (Class and Members)

Example 7. DIMMED: LIGHT::

- (A) Beached: Texture (B) Muffled: Sound
(C) Measured: Weight (D) Tragent: Smell

Answer: The correct answer is (B)

Light that is dimmed is lessened in brightness. Sound that is muffled is lessened in volume.

Example 8. DOCTOR: DISEASE::

- (A) Moron: Imbecility
(B) Pediatrician: Senility
(C) Psychiatrist: Maladjustment
(D) Broker: Stocks

Answer: The correct answer is (C)

A doctor attempts to treat a disease. A psychiatrist attempts to treat a maladjustment.

Example 9. PATRON: SUPPORT::

- (A) Spouse: Divorce
(B) Restaurant: Management
(C) Counselor: Advice
(D) Host: Hostility

Answer: The correct answer is (C). A patron by definition provides patronage or support. A counselor by definition provides advice.

Example 10. CLOCK: TIME::

- (A) Watch: Wrist (B) Odometer: Speed
(C) Hourglass: Sand (D) Yardstick: Distance

Answer: The correct answer is (D)

A clock measures time. A yardstick measures distance. (Function).

The candidate should know about the different types of analogies that are more frequently asked in the question paper. Some of the common analogy types are as follows:

i. Synonyms:

Some words are linked together in a pair which means the same or has a similar dictionary definition e.g., Large-Big.

ii. Describing Qualities:

Some pairs have some words in which one word describes the other word, e.g., Hot-Iron.

iii. Class and Member:

Some pairs have words which are based on class and member basis, e.g., Vehicle-Car

iv. Antonyms:

Some pairs consist of the words that are opposite to each other, e.g., Confess-Deny.

v. Describing Intensity:

Some pairs consist of the words in which one describes the intensity of the other, e.g., Anger-Rage (violent anger).

vi. Function:

In some pairs, a word describes the function of the other word, e.g., Football-Pay.

vii. Manners:

Some words in a speech describe the manners and behavior e.g., Weep-Bitterly.

viii. Worker-Workplace

Some pairs in a word describe the profession and its workplace, e.g., Teacher-Class.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

TEST-1

Directions: In the following questions, select the pair of words given against (A), (B), (C) or (D) which has the same relation as between the first two words.

1. **VERITY: CASUISTRY::**

(A) Egalitarian: Equality	(B) Sweet: Mellifluous
(C) Constant: Capricious	(D) Milk: Cream
2. **NAIVE: INGENUITY::**

(A) Ordinary: Genius	(B) Venerable: Celebrity
(C) Urbane: Sophisticate	(D) Crafty: Artisan
3. **HORSE: CORRAL::**

(A) Oyster: Reef	(B) Dog: Muzzle
(C) Sheep: Flock	(D) Pig: Sty
4. **PROOF: ALCOHOL::**

(A) Cream: Milk	(B) Canteen: Water
(C) Tanker: Oil	(D) Octane: Gasoline
5. **APOSTATE: RELIGION::**

(A) Potentate: Kingdom	(B) Traitor: Country
(C) Bureaucrat: Government	(D) Jailer: Law
6. **ANIMAL: MONKEY::**

(A) Zebra: Giraffe	(B) Stationery: Pencil
(C) Book: Cap	(D) Tree: Wood
7. **MARATHON: STAMINA::**

(A) Relay: Independence	(B) Hurdle: Perseverance
(C) Sprint: Celerity	(D) Jog: Weariness
8. **DESCRY: DISTANT::**

(A) Mourn: Lost	(B) Whisper: Muted
(C) Discern: Subtle	(D) Destroy: Flagrant
9. **FOX: CUNNING::**

(A) Dog: Playful	(B) Hyena: Amusing
(C) Beaver: Industrious	(D) Vixen: Cute
10. **HOUSE: BIG::**

(A) Home: Live	(B) School: Daily
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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 11. PRIDE : LIONS:: | (C) Water : Cold | (D) Clothes : Socks |
| | (A) Gaggle : Geese | (B) Honor: Thieves |
| 12. BIBULOUS: DRINK:: | (C) Snarl: Wolves | (D) Arrogance: Kings |
| | (A) Rapacious: Clothing | (B) Gluttonous: Food |
| 13. IMPROMPTU: REHEARSAL:: | (C) Altruistic: Money | (D) Vegetarian: Meat |
| | (A) Practiced: Technique | (B) Makeshift: Whim |
| 14. HEAVY : LIGHT | (C) Offhand: Premeditation | (D) Glib: Fluency |
| | (A) Fat : Thin | (B) Stupid : Idiot |
| 15. HERMIT: GREGARIOUS:: | (C) Rough: Surface | (D) Beautiful: Diary |
| | (A) Miser: Penurious | (B) Ascetic: Hedonistic |
| 16. BELLWETHER: BAROMETER:: | (C) Coward: Pusillanimous | (D) Scholar: Literate |
| | (A) Proselyte: Spark plug | (B) Panhandler: Kill |
| 17. PERJURY: OATH:: | (C) Embezzler: Abduct | (D) Cynosure: Magnet |
| | (A) Plagiarism: Authority | (B) Embezzlement: Trust |
| 18. ELISION: SYLLABLES:: | (C) Disrespect: Age | (D) Testimony: Court |
| | (A) Contraction: Letters | (B) Thesis: Ideas |
| 19. OBLIVIOUS: AWARENESS:: | (C) Diagnosis: Symptoms | (D) Almanac: Facts |
| | (A) Comatose: Consciousness | (B) Serene: Composure |
| 20. DIDACTIC: TEACH :: | (C) Erudite : Knowledge | (D) Adroit: Skill |
| | (A) Sophomoric: Learn | (B) Satiric: Mock |
| 21. ACT : ACTION:: | (C) Reticent: Complain | (D) Chaotic : Rule |
| | (A) Therapy : Thermometer | (B) Oblivion: Obvious |
| 22. SONG: RECITAL:: | (C) Liturgy: Literature | (D) Image: Imagine |
| | (A) Author: Bibliography | (B) Episode: Series |
| 23. MENDACITY: HONESTY :: | (C) Coach: Team | (D) Dancer: Agile |
| | (A) Courage: Cravenness | (B) Truth: Beauty |
| 24. HEIGHT: MOUNTAIN:: | (C) Courage: Fortitude | (D) Unsophistication: Ingenuousness |
| | (A) Depth: Trench | (B) Shade: Tree |
| 25. DETRITUS: GLACIER:: | (C) Weight: Age | (D) Speed: Highway |
| | (A) Thaw: Snowfall | (B) Snow: Ice Cap |
| | (C) Silt: River | (D) Range: Mountain |

TEST-2

Directions: In the following questions, select the pair of words given against (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) which has the same relation as between the first two words:

1. **Oasis: Desert**
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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Lunch: Dessert | (B) Inveigh: Inveigle |
| (C) Forest: Jungle | (D) Ocean: Bay |
| (E) Affluence: Poverty | |

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|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. | <i>Sad: Morose</i> | (A) Robust: Weak | (B) Ingress: Egress |
| | | (C) Grass: Food | (D) Glad: Happy |
| 3. | <i>Work: Tired</i> | (A) Player: Field | (B) Swim: Pool |
| | | (C) Race: Fatigue | (D) Book: Knowledge |
| | | (E) Cook: Eat | |
| 4. | <i>Thin: Sparse</i> | (A) Tract: Tome | (B) Prologue: Epilogue |
| | | (C) Preface: Book | (D) Tree: Tall |
| | | (E) Corpulent: Obese | |
| 5. | <i>Sad: Melancholic</i> | (A) Over: Under | (B) Joy: Ecstasy |
| | | (C) Weak: Robust | (D) Book: Writer |
| | | (E) Floor: Ceiling | |
| 6. | <i>Flurry: Confusion</i> | (A) Water: Thirst | (B) Night: Sleep |
| | | (C) Colour: Attraction | (D) Job: Pay |
| | | (E) Intimidate: Fear | |
| 7. | <i>Turbid: Muddy</i> | (A) River: Lake | (B) Tree: Darkness |
| | | (C) Bell: Ring | (D) Huge: Colossal |
| | | (E) Deep: Shallow | |
| 8. | <i>Fresh: New</i> | (A) Disease: Malaise | (B) Supercilious: Meek |
| | | (C) Epical: Humorous | (D) Indigent: Affluent |
| | | (E) Strident: Polite | |
| 9. | <i>Wheel: Hub</i> | (A) Sea: Island | (B) Body: Heart |
| | | (C) Ruling Party: Cabinet | (D) Life: Happiness |
| | | (E) Watch: Needle | |
| 10. | <i>Speech: Peroration</i> | (A) Dinner: Dessert | (B) Country: Boundary |
| | | (C) Argument: Conclusion | (D) Style: Debate |
| | | (E) Money: House | |
| 11. | <i>Death: Lament</i> | (A) Impose: Fine | (B) Cast: Vote |
| | | (C) Make: Furniture | (D) Celebrate: Centenary |
| | | (E) Learn: Lesson | |
| 12. | <i>Virus: Disease</i> | (A) Discussion: Fight | (B) Desire: Success |
| | | (C) Suggestion: Acceptance | (D) Bombardment: Destruction |
| | | (E) Clothes: Gentleman | |
| 13. | <i>Foot: Toe</i> | (A) Body: Legs | (B) Belly: Intestines |
| | | (C) Nail: Fingers | (D) Hand: Fingers |
| | | (E) Leaves: Tree | |
| 14. | <i>Zenith: Nadir</i> | (A) Serious: Sober | (B) Food: Hungry |
| | | (C) Fat: Protein | (D) Majestic: Sublime |
| | | (E) Peak: Foot | |
| 15. | <i>Giggle: Chortle</i> | (A) Smile: Grin | (B) Melancholy: Antipathy |
| | | (C) Emancipation: Bondage | (D) Insipid: Charming |

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- (E) Edifice: Facade
16. *Immaculate: Spotless*
 (A) Fastidious: Punctilious (B) Careless: Carefree
 (C) Mitigate: Pain (D) Allay: Aggravate
 (E) Ally: Lesson
17. *Fever: Flush*
 (A) Liquid: Gas (B) Malaria: Shiver
 (C) Wings: Flap (D) Rehearsal: Drama
 (E) Cough: Cough
18. *Pistol: Shoot*
 (A) Stone: Throw (B) Catechism: Church
 (C) Ball: Goal (D) Shaft: Fling
 (E) Sword: Cut
19. *Prelude: Symphony*
 (A) Drama: Epilogue (B) Epilogue: Prologue
 (C) Meal: Dessert (D) Ticket: Show
 (E) Preamble: Constitution
20. *Chains: Clang*
 (A) Leaves: Twigs (B) Coins: Jingle
 (C) Door: Lock (D) Wolf: Roar
 (E) Wire: Snap
21. *Loud: Blatant*
 (A) High: Low (B) Circle: Oval
 (C) Penchant: Trenchant (D) Noisome: Fetid
 (E) Good: Bad
22. *Earth: Sun*
 (A) Venus: Mars (B) Pluto: Moon
 (C) Sun: Galaxy (D) Sun: Star
 (E) Universe: Pole-Star
23. *Room: Cell*
 (A) Fort: Battlements (B) Arcade: Arbour
 (C) Hall: Room (D) Building: Office
 (E) Bedroom: Bed
24. *Coal: Mine*
 (A) Rice: Husk (B) Heart: Body
 (C) Seed: Pod (D) Marble: Quarry
 (E) Paper: Pulp
25. *Lion: Pride*
 (A) Tiger: Strength (B) Wolf: Cub
 (C) Building: Height (D) Fish: School
 (E) Book: Study
26. *Voice: Aphasia*
 (A) Hearing: Ear (B) Nose: Smell
 (C) Sleep: Somnambulism (D) Hunger: Starvation
 (E) Sight: Blindness
27. *Swan: Cygnet*
 (A) Horse: Filly (B) Elephant: Goad
 (C) Pig: Sty (D) Tree: Forest
 (E) Leaf: Flower
28. *Reaper: Scythe*
 (A) Surgeon: Scalpel (B) Barber: Hair
 (C) Butcher: Sheep (D) Batsman: Bat

- (E) Writer: Ink
29. **Hassock: Kneeling**
 (A) Kitchen: Cooking (B) Bedroom: Sleeping
 (C) Field: Running (D) Chair: Sitting
 (E) Hearth: Cooking
30. **Barometer: Pressure**
 (A) Humidity: Hygrometer (B) Blood Circulation: Stethoscope
 (C) Height: Pole (D) Sea: Wave
 (E) Height: Depth
31. **Bugle: Sound**
 (A) Horn: Head (B) Horn: Blow
 (C) Flute: Hole (D) Flute: Blow
 (E) Drum: Hit
32. **Say: Assert**
 (A) Request: Implore (B) Tell: Narrate
 (C) Paint: Describe (D) Tea: Coffee
 (E) Solve: Sum
33. **Grain: Skin**
 (A) Wheat: Barley (B) Wood: Table
 (C) Wood: Grain (D) Book: Wrapper
 (E) Book: Alphabet
34. **Staircase: Degrees**
 (A) Ladder: Rung (B) House: Storey
 (C) Tree: Trunk (D) Table: Legs
 (E) Book: Leaves
35. **Mascot: Ominous**
 (A) Auspices: Auspicious (B) Loss: Defeat
 (C) Game: Player (D) Beginning: Introduction
 (E) Victory: Defeat
36. **Book: Leaves**
 (A) Table: Legs (B) Teacher: Books
 (C) Rosary: Beads (D) Country: Government
 (E) Classroom: Desks
37. **Peacock: Pride**
 (A) Goat: Kid (B) Man: Manikin
 (C) Lion: Bravery (D) Monkey: Man
 (E) Loan: Debt
38. **Painter: Brush**
 (A) Student: Paper (B) Sculptor: Chisel
 (C) Farmer: Field (D) Writer: Ink
 (E) Doctor: Medicine
39. **Wool: Shear**
 (A) Bicycle: Pedal (B) Fan: Switch
 (C) Tree: Planted (D) Feather: Pluck
 (E) Bell: Ring
40. **Wool: Cashmilon**
 (A) Sheep: Grass (B) Cloth: Dress
 (C) Wood: Furniture (D) Paper: Bamboo
 (E) Butter: Margarine
41. **Slip: Hurt**
 (A) Neglect: Punishment (B) Plant: Tree
 (C) Hard Work: Deprecate (D) Stand: Walk
 (E) Cry: Pain

42. *Society: Ostracise*
 (A) Family: Member (B) Zoo: Animal
 (C) Judge: Order (D) Government: Exile
43. *Wolf: Cub*
 (A) Old Man: Young Man (B) Forest: Tree
 (C) Parliament: Cabinet (D) Swan: Cygnet
 (E) Book: Booklet
44. *Speak: Shout*
 (A) Whimper: Bang (B) Silence: Whisper
 (C) Gallop: Stop (D) Eat: Digest
 (E) Word: Sentence
45. *Friend: Love*
 (A) Enemy: Hate (B) Woman: Marry
 (C) Officer: Defied (D) Leader: Hear
 (E) Neighbour: Talk
46. *Cool: Liked*
 (A) Cold: Disliked (B) Hot: Welcomed
 (C) Truth: Hidden (D) Weather: Pleasant
 (E) Question: Solved
47. *Expand: Expensive*
 (A) Expand: Expansive (B) Deceive: Deception
 (C) Defend: Intrusive (D) Think: Pensive
 (E) Sensitive: Obstrusive
48. *Watch: Wrist*
 (A) Clock: Time (B) Room: Sitting
 (C) Success: Work (D) Ornaments: Decoration
 (E) Grain: Field
49. *Bulb: Socket*
 (A) Pen: Inkpot (B) Necklace: Neck
 (C) Foot: Knee (D) Eye: Socket
 (E) Hair: Scalp
50. *Aeroplane: Pilot*
 (A) House: Mason (B) School: Principal
 (C) Assembly: Speaker (D) Car: Chauffeur
 (E) Machine: Engineer

ANSWERS

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

SYNONYM/ANTONYM TESTS

Directions. In the following questions, each word is followed by four responses *a, b, c* and *d*. You should choose the correct synonym of the given word out of the four choices.

1. **Abandon :**
 (A) vacate (B) foil
 (C) lose (D) gain
2. **Abdicate :**
 (A) give up (B) imperious
 (C) rude (D) dissent
3. **Abhor :**
 (A) crave (B) reconcile
 (C) detest (D) rude
4. **Abnegation :**
 (A) indulgence (B) rejection
 (C) complete (D) final
5. **Axiom :**
 (A) absurdity (B) shirk
 (C) elude (D) maxim
6. **Bloated :**
 (A) privileged (B) emaciated
 (C) swollen (D) rapture
7. **Blemish :**
 (A) disgrace (B) eccentric
 (C) young (D) fair
8. **Bizarre :**
 (A) normal (B) strange
 (C) logical (D) tense
9. **Bawl :**
 (A) mulberry (B) mutter
 (C) vociferate (D) daub
10. **Bequeath :**
 (A) alienate (B) stab
 (C) obstruct (D) dispose of
11. **Cataclysm :**
 (A) reverse (B) upheaval
 (C) pungent (D) trash
12. **Cupidity :**
 (A) extravagance (B) shrewd
 (C) complaisant (D) avarice
13. **Cumbersome :**
 (A) awkward (B) analyse
 (C) decay (D) grow
14. **Culmination :**
 (A) nadir (B) apex

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- (C) lenient (D) blast
15. **Crestfallen :**
 (A) humiliated (B) hard
 (C) elite (D) frustrated
16. **Deluge :**
 (A) flood (B) object
 (C) annihilate (D) restore
17. **Dereliction :**
 (A) attention (B) neglect
 (C) divorce (D) restore
18. **Derogate :**
 (A) exaggerate (B) calm
 (C) deflenerate (D) ordain
19. **Dormant :**
 (A) active (B) vigilant
 (C) warbling (D) inert
20. **Don :**
 (A) doff (B) assume
 (C) pine (D) blithe
21. **Exemplify :**
 (A) reprehensible (B) illustrate
 (C) empty (D) finish
22. **Entramel :**
 (A) hamper (B) extricate
 (C) apathy (D) amuse
23. **Emendation :**
 (A) irritant (B) stoicism
 (C) barren (D) rectification
24. **Elude :**
 (A) evade (B) rule
 (C) sway (D) fascinate
25. **Exudation :**
 (A) aridity (B) ecstasy
 (C) percolation (D) horrid
26. **Frivolous :**
 (A) serious (B) trivial
 (C) peculiar (D) candid
27. **Furtive :**
 (A) public (B) open
 (C) secretive (D) combine
28. **Fugitive :**
 (A) escaping (B) enduring
 (C) vain (D) weak
29. **Fulminate :**
 (A) clamour (B) misfire
 (C) barren (D) prodigal

30. **Frugal :**
 (A) prolific (B) efficacious
 (C) clamour (D) thrifty
31. **Guile :**
 (A) candour (B) wander
 (C) deceit (D) sense
32. **Grotesque :**
 (A) ordinary (B) archaic
 (C) usual (D) crawl
33. **Gluttony :**
 (A) frugality (B) torment
 (C) voracity (D) thwart
34. **Graviloquence :**
 (A) simplicity (B) wanton
 (C) shear (D) verbosity
35. **Grief :**
 (A) delight (B) sorrow
 (C) redundancy (D) beauty

Directions. In the following questions, each word is followed by four responses *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*. You should choose the correct antonym of the given word out of the four choices.

36. **Abbreviate :**
 (A) abridge (B) expand
 (C) achieve (D) accept
37. **Abjure :**
 (A) acknowledge (B) disown
 (C) deny (D) hate
38. **Absurd :**
 (A) scarcity (B) adorn
 (C) rational (D) flourish
39. **Abundant :**
 (A) ample (B) enough
 (C) great (D) scant
40. **Acerbity :**
 (A) Sweat (B) gentleness
 (C) tasty (D) account
41. **Blooming :**
 (A) Fading (B) flowering
 (C) quiet (D) mild
42. **Bliss :**
 (A) merge (B) disseminate
 (C) dull (D) suffering
43. **Bewitch :**
 (A) disenchant (B) rapture
 (C) profit (D) avail
44. **Bauble :**
 (A) plaything (B) valuable
 (C) modest (D) besiege

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45. **Busy :**
(A) bully (B) curb
(C) indolence (D) occupied
46. **Celebrity :**
(A) celebration (B) solemnity
(C) obscurity (D) hazy
47. **Cataclysm :**
(A) peace (B) deluge
(C) quibble (D) conjecture
48. **Concord :**
(A) consolidate (B) bestow
(C) outline (D) discord
49. **Compliance :**
(A) condone (B) clamour
(C) resistance (D) condense
50. **Circumlocution :**
(A) amass (B) ambiguity
(C) effusion (D) simplicity
51. **Despicable :**
(A) worthy (B) contemptible
(C) earn (D) purity
52. **Ductile :**
(A) indistinct (B) vague
(C) inelastic (D) quiescent
53. **Dormant :**
(A) Inert (B) doff
(C) indulgence (D) active
54. **Dissipate :**
(A) accumulate (B) distil
(C) percolate (D) emanate
55. **Disdain :**
(A) haughtiness (B) erroneous
(C) respect (D) contempt
56. **Ephemeral :**
(A) transient (B) perpetual
(C) disencumber (D) demote
57. **Erudition :**
(A) ignorance (B) evict
(C) scholarship (D) dubious
58. **Exultation :**
(A) ecstasy (B) frugality
(C) mourning (D) severe
59. **Expunge :**
(A) erase (B) dilate
(C) entity (D) imprint
60. **Extenuate :**
(A) palliate (B) quality
(C) enhance (D) offhand

61. **Flux :**
 (A) stillness (B) motion
 (C) swerve (D) wince
62. **Fatigue :**
 (A) vitality (B) weariness
 (C) solemn (D) enchant
63. **Fume :**
 (A) frown (B) chafe
 (C) comply (D) dupe
64. **Fugitive :**
 (A) evanescent (B) captive
 (C) unkempt (D) smart
65. **Fulminate :**
 (A) murmur (B) clamour
 (C) efficacious (D) vain
66. **Gallant :**
 (A) bold (B) fine
 (C) frolic (D) coward
67. **Garrulity :**
 (A) reticence (B) gaudy
 (C) superb (D) abettor
68. **Generous :**
 (A) magnanimous (B) visual
 (C) vivid (D) stingy
69. **Genuine :**
 (A) real (B) voracious
 (C) spurious (D) insincere
70. **Germinate :**
 (A) shoot (B) sprout
 (C) alien (D) decay

ANSWERS

1	(A)	2	(A)	3	(C)	4	(B)	5	(D)
6	(C)	7	(A)	8	(B)	9	(C)	10	(D)
11	(B)	12	(D)	13	(A)	14	(B)	15	(D)
16	(A)	17	(B)	18	(C)	19	(D)	20	(B)
21	(B)	22	(A)	23	(D)	24	(A)	25	(C)
26	(B)	27	(C)	28	(A)	29	(A)	30	(D)
31	(C)	32	(B)	33	(C)	34	(D)	35	(B)
36	(B)	37	(A)	38	(C)	39	(D)	40	(B)
41	(A)	42	(D)	43	(A)	44	(B)	45	(C)
46	(C)	47	(A)	48	(D)	49	(C)	50	(D)
51	(A)	52	(C)	53	(D)	54	(A)	55	(C)
56	(B)	57	(A)	58	(C)	59	(D)	60	(C)
61	(A)	62	(A)	63	(C)	63	(B)	65	(A)
66	(D)	67	(A)	68	(D)	69	(C)	70	(D)





Critical Reading

COMPREHENSION

Introduction:

Comprehension means the act of comprehending or the capacity of the mind to understand. In the examination papers, questions on comprehension test are included to judge the ability of the students to understand the given passage.

In the English language paper, questions on comprehension test are very important for the students appearing in the competitive examinations. Therefore, they should try to learn how to solve these questions. Practice of solving these questions will greatly help them in the examination.

LONG PASSAGE COMPREHENSION PASSAGES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

PASSAGE - 1

The Romans – for centuries is the masters of war and politics across Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor – have often been criticized for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics. This criticism, while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was, after all, the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects. Two of the great disasters in intellectual history – the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library – both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires.

Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops of vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, criss-cross Europe and still form the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities. Indeed, a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence.

Many of those major cities lie far beyond Rome's original province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its off spring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely, if only so that such master or rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original.

It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business," a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tribunes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" in order to
 - (A) establish a point directly related to the main argument
 - (B) show that certain historical claims are inaccurate
 - (C) demonstrate the importance of certain historical data
 - (D) disprove the claims made by other with a different view
 - (E) concede the partial accuracy of an opposing view
2. According to the passage, ancient Roman roads
 - (A) connected many major cities in ancient Europe
 - (B) are engineering marvels unequalled in modern times
 - (C) are similar in some respects to modern highways

- (D) were products of democratic political institutions
 (E) caused the development of modern European cities
3. According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the Latin language?
- I. It spread in part due to Rome's military power
 II. It is reflected in modern political concepts
 III. It is spoken today in some parts of Europe
- (A) I only (B) II only
 (C) I and II only (D) I and III only
 (E) II and III only
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the framers of the Constitution
- (A) were familiar with certain aspects of Roman government
 (B) were similar to the Roman elders
 (C) embraced the veto as the hallmark of Roman democracy
 (D) overlooked Cicero's contributions to the theory of democracy
 (E) formed a government based on world-wide democracy
5. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) reveal the indifferent attitude taken by the ancient Romans toward the fine arts
 (B) discuss the lasting accomplishments achieved by ancient Romans
 (C) analyse the use of the Latin language by the framers of the Constitution
 (D) show that the construction of roads and aqueducts could not have been accomplished in ancient Greece
 (E) Compare the destruction of the library at Alexandria to the murder of Archimedes
6. Which of the following is NOT described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?
- (A) The Latin languages
 (B) Military accomplishments
 (C) An extensive system of roads
 (D) A democratic system of government
 (E) Wide-ranging economic influence

Explanatory Answers

Ans. 1 (E). This specific question has a line number. Remember to read a bit above and below the cited lines. The two disasters cited are mentioned to give an example of Rome's failings, before countering with a number of Rome's successes. The best answer was choice (E).

Ans. 2 (A). The specific question also has a good lead phrase: "Roman roads." You'll find it in the second paragraph. Choice (C) is wrong because these roads are not just similar to modern highways – they form the basis of these highways. Choice (E) is a bit too extreme. The cities may owe their prominence to these roads, but they were not "caused" by the roads. The correct answer is choice (A).

Ans. 3 (C). This is a specific question with a good lead phrase: "Latin language." You'll find it in the third paragraph. The correct answer is choice (C).

Ans. 4 (A). The specific question also has a good lead phrase: "framers of the Constitution". You'll find it in the last paragraph. You may have been to choices (A) and (C). Choice (C) used extreme language and went a bit too far. Great as the veto is, did the founding fathers consider it the "hallmark" of democracy? The passage doesn't say so. The correct answer was choice (A).

Ans. 5 (B). The first paragraph puts forth the idea that, despite criticism levelled against it, ancient Rome had many lasting accomplishments. The following three paragraphs give examples of these accomplishments.

Ans. 6 (D). In the fourth paragraph, it is explicitly stated that despite its political innovations, Rome was "far from being a democracy." All of the other choices are touched upon somewhere in the passage.

PASSAGE 2

Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race, find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutans can grow as heavy as 330

pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans, since females can only breed every few years and, like humans, give birth not to litters but single off-spring.

Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans taken from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans, like chimpanzees, are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans, the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of prehuman primates and how apelike behaviour influenced our ancestors' search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The primary purpose of this passage is to
 - (A) Describe some behavioural and evolutionary characteristics of orangutans
 - (B) Analyse the reasons why early primates left their forest dwellings
 - (C) Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by poachers
 - (D) Show how orangutan behaviour differs from that of other primates
 - (E) Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behaviour
2. The author of the passage discusses "orangutans taken from poachers" in order to
 - (A) Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a species
 - (B) Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching
 - (C) Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of environments
 - (D) Contrast the behaviour of orangutans with that of other apes
 - (E) Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality
3. The passage indicates that it is difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reasons?
 - A. The threat posed by new comers to other orangutans' territory
 - B. The conflict between males over available females
 - C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutan's environment

(A) A only	(B) A and B only
(C) A and C only	(D) B and C only
(E) A, B, and C.	
4. Which of the following can be inferred about differences between the behaviour of orangutans and that of other ape species?
 - (A) While orangutans spend much of their time on the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground
 - (B) Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species, but orangutans are more likely to bond for life
 - (C) Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than the average orangutans do
 - (D) Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes
 - (E) Because of their stringent territoriality, orangutans are less likely to elude capture by poachers than are other apes
5. According to the author, anthropologists study the behaviour of orangutans in order to
 - (A) Prevent orangutans from becoming the target of poaching
 - (B) Assist customs agents in the relocation of orangutans
 - (C) Analyse the causes and consequences of contemporary human behaviour
 - (D) Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals
 - (E) Better understand the factors that influenced human evolution
6. Which of the following are factors that the author indicates contribute to the orangutan's territoriality?
 - (A) The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans

- (B) The orangutan's need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates
 (C) The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protest itself from them
 (D) The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to socialize with other species such as chimpanzees
 (E) The constant dangers that present themselves whenever one orangutan encounters another
7. It can be inferred from the passage that one development responsible for the evolution of distinct ape species was
- (A) Early primates inability to survive in the forest
 (B) The shrinking of the available primitive forest
 (C) The growth of human and chimpanzee communities
 (D) The orangutan's eventual dominance of the treetops
 (E) The encroachment of other species into the primitive forest

Explanatory Answers

Ans. 1 (A). The answer to this general question came from understanding the main idea. The passage did not analyse the reasons primates left trees (B), or devote itself to a discussion of poachers (C), or do a point-by-point comparison of orangutans with other primates (D), or criticize anthropologists (E). The correct answer is choice (A).

Ans. 2 (E). The specific question has a line number. Remember to read a bit above and below the cited lines. The answer to this question actually came just *below* the quote. The poacher example is simply a further illustration of orangutans' territorial nature. The correct answer is choice (E).

Ans. 3 (B). Both statements I and II were mentioned, statement III was not. The correct answer is choice (B).

Ans. 4 (D). This is a specific question with no line number, and, really, no lead word. We're looking for differences between orangutans and other types of apes. The only other types of monkey mentioned is the chimpanzee who is said to be more gregarious. The correct answer is choice (D).

Ans. 5 (E). The specific question also has a good lead word: "anthropologists." It is found in two places, at the very beginning and the very end of the passage. You were probably down to choices (C) and (E). Why was (C) wrong? Because anthropologists only see parallels with *early man*.

Ans. 6 (B). The specific question also has a good lead word: "Territoriality," you'll find it in the second half of the first paragraph, which discusses two cases: the need for large amounts of food, and breeding habits. You were probably down to (A) or (B). Why was (A) wrong? It didn't discuss both food and breeding habits. Choice (B) was correct.

Ans. 7 (B). The second sentence of the first paragraph ends, ... "only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle." That gives us choice (B).

NOTE

This is a science passage. Paragraph one says the orangutan, studied by scientists for its resemblance to early humans, lives in trees and is very territorial. Paragraph two describes the orangutan's solitary territorial behaviour, which resembled that of early humans.

PASSAGE 3

Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most *vulnerable* citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a "quiet crisis" requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half *confront* risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in *substandard* care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis begins in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S., 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and *unstable* partnerships often go

hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or *abusing* their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most *severely*, the report says. Yet, it is this period-from infancy through preschool years-that sets the stage for a child's future.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of

(A) Low birth weight babies	(B) Unwed mothers
(C) Orphaned children	(D) Teenage mothers
(E) None of these	
2. Children falling in which age group are most severely affected by the 'quiet crisis'?

(A) Between 2 & 3 years	(B) Between 1 & 3 years
(C) Below 1 year	(D) Below 3 years
(E) None of these	
3. Which of the following does not constitute the 'quiet crisis' in the U.S. as per the task force report?

(A) Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
(B) Larger proportion of babies who are deprived of immunization
(C) Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight
(D) higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
(E) Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced
4. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

(A) In the U.S., the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million
(B) Only 20 percent of all the pregnancies in the U.S. are planned
(C) The number of single-parent families today is approximately three times that of four decades ago
(D) The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased after 1991
(E) About 6 million infants in the U.S. are likely to develop educational and health problems
5. The number of children born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers?

(A) 3 times	(B) 3.5 times
(C) 1.5 times	(D) 2 times
(E) Not mentioned in the passage	
6. Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because

(A) They are mostly malnourished
(B) They are less likely to receive parental care
(C) They are raised by single parents
(D) Their parents are mostly poor
(E) Their parents are emotionally immature
7. Decide which of the following factors is/are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S.?

(A) Illiteracy of parents	(B) Lack of parental care
(C) Poverty	
(A) Only A	(B) Only B
(C) Only C	(D) Both A & C
(E) Both B & C	
8. An increasing number of infants in the U.S. are in the foster care on account of

(A) An increasing number of employed couples who are required to stay apart
(B) An increasing number of women getting divorced and abandoning their babies
(C) An increasing number of single parent families with the female member working

- (D) An increasing number of women maintaining the status of unwed motherhood and becoming economically independent
- (E) An increasing number of parents who lack awareness about baby-care
9. The task force report seems to be based on the data pertaining to the period
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) 1987 onwards till date | (B) 1950-91 |
| (C) 1987-91 | (D) 1950 onwards till date |
| (E) 1991 onwards till date | |

Directions (Q 10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passage.

10. Confront
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Succumb | (B) Eliminate |
| (C) Face | (D) Tolerate |
| (E) Oppose | |
11. Vulnerable
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (A) Risky | (B) Promising |
| (C) Insecure | (D) Indispensable |
| (E) Delicate | |
12. Abusing
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (A) Ill treating | (B) Accusing |
| (C) Cursing | (D) Beating |
| (E) Oppressing | |

Directions (Q 13-15): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

13. Severely
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) Minutely | (B) Normally |
| (C) Drastically | (D) Intensely |
| (E) Slightly | |
14. Unstable
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Stagnant | (B) Confined |
| (C) Changing | (D) Steady |
| (E) Constant | |
15. Substandard
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Excellent | (B) Valuable |
| (C) Impoverished | (D) Compassionate |
| (E) Beneficial | |

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (D) | 3. (E) | 4. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 6. (B) | 7. (E) | 8. (C) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (C) | 11. (E) | 12. (A) |
| 13. (E) | 14. (D) | 15. (B) | |

SHORT PASSAGE COMPREHENSION

Learn by Example

Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme. Note what the questions are about. Answer the questions.

PASSAGE WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they have not only the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession. Those on the

other side say that, unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their fellows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. 'Schools of thought' can be explained as:
 - (A) Groups of people who study in a particular school thoughtfully
 - (B) Groups of people having the same ideas but with different perception on a particular subject
 - (C) Groups of people whose job is to think
 - (D) Groups of people who are schooled to think
2. Broad general knowledge is necessary because
 - (A) It teaches us about different things
 - (B) It broadens one's outlook
 - (C) Specialisation is incomplete without it
 - (D) Without it no one would get a job
3. The idea of the first school of thought in the passage is that
 - (A) Students should study all the subjects they want to
 - (B) Students should study a few subjects that will help them in their profession
 - (C) Students should concentrate on studies
 - (D) Students should not undertake any specialized work
4. Supporters of the first theory say that
 - (A) Experts have done nothing to help mankind
 - (B) People with general knowledge are more useful than experts
 - (C) Experts have contributed most to progress in the modern world
 - (D) People with general knowledge have contributed to civilization
5. According to the second school of thought, education will not be very effective if pupils
 - (A) Ignore the study of fine arts
 - (B) Have nothing but general knowledge
 - (C) Have inadequate knowledge of their own work
 - (D) Do not have a wide general education

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) 'Schools of thought' means two persons or groups having different ideas or opinions on the same subject or topic.
2. (B) The second school of thought supports the idea of having knowledge of a wide range of subjects for wider perception and outlook.
3. (B) The idea of the first school of thought is that people should focus on few subjects to benefit their career.
4. (C) The statement, 'Supporters of the first theory...expert in their trade or profession' gives the answer.
5. (D) The second school of thought opines that pupils should only concentrate on subjects of their interest to have an effective education and career.

SHORT PASSAGES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

Passage 1

Books are, by far, the most lasting product of human effort. Temples crumble into ruin. Pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their author's mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long. Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life. No wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Of the product of human effort, books are the most

(A) Permanent	(B) Important
(C) Enjoyable	(D) Useful
2. Time does not destroy books because they contain

(A) Useful material	(B) Subject-matter for education
(C) High ideals	(D) Great ideas
3. "To throw out of currency" means

(A) Destroy	(B) Put out of use
(C) Extinguish	(D) Forget
4. The world keeps its books with care because

(A) They bring great ideas to us	(B) They educate us
(C) They make us successful	(D) They help us in various spheres of life

Explanatory Answers

1. (A) The phrase 'books survive' indicates that books are permanent and cannot be destroyed easily.
2. (D) 'Time does not destroy the great thoughts', provides the correct answer.
3. (B) The author implies that bad products have always been discarded or 'thrown out of currency' with time while good things like books have always withstood the test of time.
4. (D) The author says that good books have always been handled with care by the world as they have helped man in different phases of life.

Passage 2

The low unit of gas is a real temptation to anyone choosing between gas and electrical processes. But gas-fired processes are often less efficient, require more floor space, take longer and produce more variable product quality. The drawbacks negate the savings many businesses believe they make.

By contrast, electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies unavailable with gas. And many electric processes are well over 90 percent efficient, so far less energy is wasted with benefits in terms of products quality and overall cleanliness, it can so often be the better and cheaper choice. Isn't that tempting?

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The passage can be described as

(A) An advertisement for electricity and its efficiency	(B) An extract from a science journal
(C) An account of the growth of technology	(D) An appeal not to use gas
2. What does the writer mean by 'variable quality'?

(A) The quality of the products cannot be assessed	(B) Products from gas-fired processes are inefficient
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- (C) The kind of products vary from time to time
 (D) The quality of the products is not uniform
3. "Electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies" – What does the writer mean?
 Electricity
- (A) Has developed new technologies
 (B) Ensures power for electricity and its efficiency
 (C) Depends on new kinds of technology
 (D) Makes use of several technologies

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) The passage brings to attention that the 'low unit of gas' should not lead anyone to use gas processes as it has many negative factors. It serves to make aware the reader of the scientific reason for using electric processes and hence the passage looks to be an extract from a science journal.
2. (D) 'Variable quality' means quality which is not consistent or uniform.
3. (B) According to the passage, electricity provides a wide range of technologies and such processes are far more efficient and consumes less energy when compared to gas processes.

Passage 3

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miseries who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp – persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of this species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the townward bridge did not mind who saw him so, and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never turned his head at coming foot-steps, but, sensitive to his own condition, watched the current whenever a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him, though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The two bridges were known
- (A) For attaching dejected people to them
 (B) For being equi-distant from town
 (C) For being haunted places
 (D) For their similar design
2. People belonging to the lower strata, in their moments of distress:
- (A) Felt ashamed of their failures
 (B) Dressed shabbily to earn sympathy
 (C) Visited the brick-made bridge
 (D) Remembered their days of glory
3. The bridge of stone was frequented by
- (A) All the sections of society
 (B) The sophisticated but luckless
 (C) Those fond of fishing
 (D) None of the above
4. The attitude of the lowly and genteel towards strangers was
- (A) Virulently hostile (B) Completely indifferent
 (C) Entirely different (D) Virtually the same
5. In this passage, the author is trying to
- (A) Explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated

- (B) Describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy
- (C) Explain the difference between the construction of two bridges
- (D) Describe the way different sections of people like to dress

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (A) The passage talks of dispirited people standing on the bridges. Hence one can say that the two bridges were known for 'the miseries' or the dejected people be coming frequently to those bridges.
2. (D) The statement, 'they did not mind the glare of the public eye', gives the correct answer.
3. (D) The bridge of stone was frequented by mostly dispirited and miserable people. Hence the answer is (D).
4. (C) The attitude of the lonely and genteel towards strangers was entirely different. According to the passage, they pretended to inspect the river under the bridge for some strange fish, whenever a stranger came nearby.
5. (B) The author tried to explain the different kinds of behaviour of people of different classes when they were unhappy. Here he used the bridge to explain the behaviour of these different classes of people.

Passage 4

It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time, but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator, a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in to come, a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement. No previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous; and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What does science liberate us from? It liberates us from
 - (A) Idealistic hopes of a glorious future
 - (B) Slavery to physical nature and from passions
 - (C) Bondage to physical nature
 - (D) Fears and destructive passions
2. To carve out a bright future a man should
 - (A) Cultivate a positive outlook
 - (B) Analyse dangers that lie ahead
 - (C) Try to avoid dangers
 - (D) Overcome fears and dangers
3. If man's bestial yearning is controlled
 - (A) The future will be brighter than the present
 - (B) The future will be tolerant
 - (C) The present will be brighter than the future
 - (D) The present will become tolerant
4. Fears and hopes, according to the author
 - (A) Are irrational
 - (B) Are closely linked with the life of modern man
 - (C) Can yield good results
 - (D) Can bear fruit

5. Should human sciences be developed because they will
 - (A) Make us conscious of the changing world
 - (B) Provide more knowledge of the physical world
 - (C) Eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world
 - (D) Make us conscious of the changes in ourselves

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) The phrase, 'liberator from the weight of destructive passions', provides the correct answer.
2. (A) According to the passage, despite problems and dangers, we must adopt an optimistic or a positive outlook and look at science as a means to secure a bright future.
3. (A) The sentence, 'The road to a happier world...adaptations are made,' provides the correct answer. [Bestial means 'beast-like' or brutal]
4. (B) Fears and hopes are bound to occur in one's life, according to the passage.
5. (C) The statement, 'Science, whatever unpleasant... passions,' provides the correct answer.

Passage 5

The Nobel Committee, in fact, a notoriously conservative body which among other things had a marked antipathy to pure science, especially to Mathematical Physics. Restrained by a clause in Alfred Nobel's will that the prize should go to the person whose 'discovery or invention' shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind, the committee initially ignored the great theoretical advances in Physics.

Wrecked, no doubt, by guilt that he had become a merchant of death through his invention of dynamite and smokeless powder and plagued by sadistic fantasies of destruction, the Swedish chemist, engineer and aspiring poet, Alfred Nobel, who has been described as Europe's richest vagabond, left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge. Five prizes were installed, one each for Literature ('to the person who shall have produced in the field of Literature, the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency'), Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Peace ('to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity among nations for abolition or reduction of armies, and for holding or promotion of Peace').

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The Nobel Committee has been called a conservative body because
 - (A) Its members are old fashioned
 - (B) It awards prizes only to those people who adopt a conservative approach
 - (C) It is conservative in choice of subjects
 - (D) Its members believe in a conservative ideology
2. In the beginning, the Nobel Committee ignored the great advances in theoretical physics because
 - (A) The Committee felt that the discovery and invention in the field did not contribute to the benefit of mankind
 - (B) They proved to be merchants of death and hence dangerous to mankind
 - (C) They were different from other branches of Physics
 - (D) They were concerned with theory and did not suggest its application
3. Noble Prize would not be given to
 - (A) A composer who composed a symphony
 - (B) An author who wrote a novel
 - (C) A diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement
 - (D) A doctor who discovered a vaccine
4. Alfred Nobel left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge because he
 - (A) Felt guilty for having invented highly destructive things
 - (B) Felt guilty for having earned so much money
 - (C) Was 'Europe's richest vagabond'
 - (D) Was a chemist, engineer and an aspiring poet

Explanatory Answers

1. (C) The Nobel Committee is a conservative body because it does not favour subjects like 'Mathematical Physics'.
2. (A) The statement, 'will that the prize should go to the person ... in Physics,' provides the correct answer.
3. (A) The five prizes installed for conferring 'Nobel Prize...' do not include music.
4. (A) The phrase, 'wrecked, no doubt, by guilt...', gives the correct answer.

Passage 6

Mountaineering is now looked upon as the king of sports. But men have lived amongst the mountains since prehistoric times and in some parts of the world, as in the Andes and Himalayas, difficult mountain journeys have inevitably been part of their everyday life. However, some of the peaks were easily accessible from most of the cities of Europe. It is quite interesting that while modern mountaineers prefer difficult routes for the greater enjoyment of sport, the early climbers looked for the easiest ones, for the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on. Popular interest in mountaineering increased considerably after the ascent of the Alpine peak of Matterhorn in 1865 and Edward Whymper's dramatic account of the climb and fatal accident which occurred during the descent.

In the risky sport of mountaineering, the element of competition between either individuals or teams is totally absent. Rather one can say that the competition is between the team and the peaks themselves. The individuals making up a party must climb together as a team, for they depend upon one another for their safety. Mountaineering can be dangerous unless reasonable precautions are taken. However, the majority of fatal accidents happen to parties which are inexperienced or not properly equipped. Since many accidents are caused by bad weather, the safe climber is the man who knows when it is time to turn back, however, tempting it may be to press on and try to reach the summit.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Mountaineering is different from other sports because
 - (A) There is no competition between individuals
 - (B) It is most thrilling and exciting
 - (C) It can be fatal
 - (D) It is risky and dangerous
2. People living in the Andes and the Himalayas made mountain journeys because
 - (A) It was a kind of sport
 - (B) They had to undertake them in their day-to-day life
 - (C) They lived in pre-historic times
 - (D) Of the challenge offered by the difficult journey
3. Mountaineers climb as a team because
 - (A) The height is too much for one individual
 - (B) They have to rely on each other for safety
 - (C) There is no competition among them
 - (D) The competition is between the team and the peak
4. ".....the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on". In the context of the passage this means
 - (A) They chose a route from which they could see the summit clearly
 - (B) They cared for nothing but the prize of reaching the summit
 - (C) They kept their eyes steadily on reaching the peak
 - (D) Reaching the top was their exclusive concern
5. "to press on" in the last sentence means
 - (A) To continue in a determined manner
 - (B) To work fearlessly
 - (C) To force upon others
 - (D) To struggle in a forceful manner

Explanatory Answers

- (D) The phrase 'In the risky sport of mountaineering...', suggests that this kind of sport is different from other sports in being more dangerous and fatal.
- (B) The statement, '...difficult mountain journeys have been part of their everyday life,' provides the correct answer.
- (B) The statement, '...climb together as a team, for they depend upon one another for their safety' provides the correct answer.
- (D) The challenge of the sport lay in reaching the peak. Hence the answer is (D).
- (A) 'To press on' means to be persistent in one's struggle to achieve the objective or in other words to continue in a determined manner.

Passage 7

After submitting his resignation, Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job, Albert looked around for a cigarette shop. He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist. It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop. He suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself. It was bound to be profitable, he felt.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. After submitting his resignation, Albert came out worried about
 - (A) A job
 - (B) The next available rain
 - (C) A shelter
 - (D) Cigarettes
2. Albert was sad and depressed because
 - (A) He was not able to buy cigarettes
 - (B) He was worried about finding a job
 - (C) He had no money for the train journey
 - (D) He had to walk on a long road
3. There was no cigarette shop on that road because
 - (A) It was a very narrow road
 - (B) Cigarette-shop owners do not make any profit
 - (C) Smoking is banned in that area
 - (D) Just by chance nobody had opened one on that road
4. Albert decided not to look for a new job because
 - (A) There was no hope of finding a job
 - (B) He saw the possibility of self-employment
 - (C) The thought of having to look for a job greatly distressed him
 - (D) He did not want to work at all
5. A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable because
 - (A) Cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly
 - (B) A cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers
 - (C) Cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit
 - (D) Any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers

Explanatory Answers

1. (A) According to the author, Albert gave resignation from his job to look for a new job. Hence the answer is (A).
2. (D) Albert was worried and depressed about looking for a new job.
3. (D) According to the author, it was strange that there was not any single cigarette shop on such a busy road and hence assumed that it must be chance that nobody opened one.

4. (B) Albert thought of opening a cigarette shop on that busy road thereby indicating that he wanted to be self-employed.
5. (B) A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable, especially when there was none there, and would be attracting many customers.

Passage 8

In this work of incessant and feverish activity, men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives. Yet how are we to act, even in the present, unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a University that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women, who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problems will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on man's part in this generation.

I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That, indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past, but unfortunately it is seldom remembered.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. People have little time to consider ideals and objectives because
 - (A) They have no inclination for such things
 - (B) They are excessively engaged in their routine activities
 - (C) They consider these ideals meaningless
 - (D) They do not want to burden themselves with such ideas
2. 'The burden of life's problems' in the fourth sentence refers to
 - (A) The onerous duties of life
 - (B) The sorrows and sufferings
 - (C) The incessant and feverish activities
 - (D) The burden of family responsibilities
3. The two world wars are the price that man paid due to
 - (A) His ignoring the ideals and objectives of life
 - (B) His excessive involvement in feverish activities
 - (C) The absence of wisdom and sagacity
 - (D) His not caring to consider the life's problems
4. According to the writer the adoption of wrong means even for the right end would
 - (A) Impede our progress
 - (B) Deflect us from the right path
 - (C) Not let us attain our goal
 - (D) Bring us dishonour
5. The word 'vitate' used in the second paragraph means

(A) Tarnish	(B) Destroy
(C) Negate	(D) Debase

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) The phrase, 'In this work of incessant and feverish activity' means that men are always busy with their daily work and activities.
2. (A) 'The burden of life's problems' means burdened with life's responsibilities or undertaking the onerous (burdensome) duties of life.
3. (C) The statement, 'Two world wars...has been paid for the lack of wisdom in man's part in this generation' gives the correct answer.

4. (B) The statement, 'Even if the end is right...divert us in the wrong direction', gives the correct answer. 'Deflect' means 'to divert' or to turn away from a certain direction.
5. (D) 'Vitiate' means to spoil or impair. Hence it means debase meaning 'to pollute' or to contaminate.

Passage 9

In the past thirty years, drugs have been discovered that prevent and cure physical disease and reverse the disturbances that occur in certain mental illness. Excitement over what drugs can do has led people to believe that any ailment, infective or psychic, can be relieved by taking a pill. At the first sign of nervousness, they try pep-up pills. Medical journals now advertise tranquillizers, and other mood-altering drugs; doctors prescribe them; and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. According to the author, in recent years there has been
 - (A) Recognition of the ill-effects of medicine
 - (B) A misplaced trust in drugs
 - (C) A distrust of drugs
 - (D) None of the above
2. According to the passage, the medicines that have been discovered in recent times
 - (A) Can reduce mental illnesses
 - (B) Cannot cure mental illnesses
 - (C) Can cure mental illnesses
 - (D) Can help treat some symptoms of mental illnesses
3. People often believe that
 - (A) Medicines can cure all the diseases
 - (B) Doctors cannot cure all the diseases
 - (C) Medicines cannot cure all the diseases
 - (D) Doctors can cure all the diseases

Explanatory Answers

1. (B) The author talks of the immense trust of people in drugs followed by the statement '...drug abuse has spread'. This indicates a misplaced trust in drugs.
2. (D) The statement 'drugs...reverse the disturbances that occur in some mental illness' gives the answer.
3. (A) The sentence 'Excitement...pill' gives us the answer.

Passage 10

When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals, we stand still, powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives, and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again, act more like the inferior animals than rational beings. On the other hand, frequently in cases of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright, and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death 'gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been; the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own

life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. An appropriate title for the above passage would be
 - (A) The change of nature
 - (B) Courage and panic
 - (C) The will to Fight
 - (D) The miracle of confronting danger
2. The author names three different ways in which a man may react to sudden danger. What are they?
 - (A) He may be paralysed with fear, or seized with panic, or as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage, and face the danger
 - (B) He may be paralysed with fear, run away or fight
 - (C) He may flee in panic, or fight back or stand still
 - (D) He may be paralysed with fear, seized with panic or act like an inferior animal
3. The distinction between 'inferior animals' and 'rational beings' is that
 - (A) The latter are stronger
 - (B) The latter are capable of reasoning things out whereas the former cannot do so
 - (C) The former are incapable of fighting
 - (D) The latter are clever
4. Explain the phrase 'gather resolution from danger'.
 - (A) Not to lose hope, but fight
 - (B) Find courage to face the danger
 - (C) Find hope and courage
 - (D) A state of utter hopelessness steels one to fight out the danger
5. The author feels happy in the recollection of danger faced and overcome because
 - (A) He survived his ordeal
 - (B) He was lucky to be alive
 - (C) They brought him a new experience
 - (D) They brought him a new experience, and lifted him above himself for a time

Explanatory Answers

1. (D) The passage talks of the different ways in which people react when faced with any kind of danger and hence the title should be 'The miracle of confronting danger'
2. (A) In the first few lines, the author talks of fear paralyzing a person or being seized with panic when faced with danger. Then he goes on to explain that some people become amazingly courageous in times of peril and danger.
3. (B) The author while stating the different reactions of men when confronted with danger makes a comparison with animals who tend to become powerless or behave irrationally in times of danger.
4. (D) The phrase 'gather resolution from danger' means to brace oneself or assemble the strength to face danger.
5. (D) The statement, 'Looking back...joyful excitement' gives the answer.
