

GENERAL APTITUDE

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Today's topics

- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Verbs
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Prepositions
- Conjunctions
- Articles
- Tenses
- Voice
- Direct Indirect speech
- Idioms
- Synonyms & Antonyms
- Reading Comprehension



Synonyms

- Synonyms(Q1 to Q3)
- Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word mentioned in given Question.

1. Counterfeit

A. Constant

B. unknown

C. biased

D. fake

Ans: D



Synonyms

2. Integration

A. Division

B. Separation

C. Unification

D. Segregation

Ans: C



Synonyms

3. Massive

A. Strong

B. Little

C. Gaping

D. Huge

Ans: D



Antonyms

Antonyms(Q4 to Q6)

Choose the one which best expresses the opposite meaning of the word mentioned in given Question.

4. Compassion

A. Kindness

B. Cruelty

C. Similarity

D. Contrast

Ans: B



Antonyms

5. Mournful

A. Humorous

B. Laughable

C. Joyous

D. Playful

Ans: C



Antonyms

6. Mighty

A. Forcible

B. Forceful

C. Weak

D. Tough

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

Idioms & Phrases(Q7 to Q9)

Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase mentioned in given Question.

7. A wild-goose chase

- A. Delayed action
- B. Wise decision
- C. Useless search
- D. Timely action

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

8. Take time by the forelock

A. To take revenge

B. To take for granted

C. To be late

D. To seize an opportunity

Ans: D



Idioms & Phrases

9. A penny saved is a penny _____

- A. Lost
- B. Spent
- C. Earned
- D. Invested

Ans: C



Reading Comprehension

- Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life. The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water. From this vast amount, about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean. More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents. This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams, springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent. Thus, the hydrosphere permits organic existence.
- The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid. One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent, whereas most liquids contract on cooling. For this reason, ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking into the bottom. If ice sank, the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solid, except for a thin layer of surface water during the summer season. Thus, all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm and cold currents, which moderate's climate, would be notably absent.
- Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity, which is the highest of all liquids and solids, except ammonia. This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat, thereby often preventing climatic extremes. In addition, water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents. In several areas of the world, these minerals are being commercially exploited. Solar evaporation of salt is widely practiced, potash is extracted from the Dead Sea, and magnesium is produced from seawater along the American Gulf Coast.



Reading Comprehension

Q10. The author's main purpose in this passage is to:

- A. illustrate the importance of conserving water
- B. explain how water is used in commerce and industry
- C. reveal the extent of the earth's ocean masses
- D. describe the properties and characteristics of water

Ans: D



Reading Comprehension

Q11. Which of the following words means opposite to the word 'replenish' in context of the passage?

- A. augment
- B. deplete
- C. enhance
- D. amplify

Ans: B



Reading Comprehension

Q12. According to the passage, fish can survive in the ocean because:

- A. evaporation and condensation create a water cycle
- B. there are currents in the oceans
- C. they do not need oxygen
- D. water expands on cooling thus preventing ocean waters from freezing

Ans: D



Reading Comprehension

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of water?

- A. Water expands when it is frozen.
- B. Water is a good solvent.
- C. Water can absorb heat.
- D. Water contracts on cooling

Ans: D



Reading Comprehension

The word 'outstanding' in passage is closest in meaning to _____ .

A. exceptionally good

B. special

C. important

D. amusing

Ans: B



Reading Comprehension

The author's tone in the passage can best be described as _____ .

- A. Neutral
- B. dispassionate
- C. speculative
- D. biased

Ans: B

- means able to think clearly or make good decisions because of not being influenced by emotions



Q13. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the past tense of the verb given in the brackets

We_____ (surprise) at the news of her defeat.

- A. surprised
- B. surprising
- C. were surprised
- D. had been surprised

Ans: C

14.Fill in the blank with the verb in its correct form:

I _____ very tired. So I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)

A. am

B. will be

C. was

D. have been

Ans: C

Direct And Indirect Speech

Q15. Direct And Indirect Speech

The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"

- A. The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
- B. The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.
- C. The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
- D. The tailor asked him if he will like to the suit ready by the next evening.

Ans: C



Sentence Formation

Q16.

It has been established that

P : Einstein was

Q : although a great scientist

R : weak in arithmetic

S : right from his school days

The Proper sequence should be:

A. SRPQ

B. QPRS

C. QPSR

D. RQPS

Ans: B



Word Substitution

Q17.

A lady's umbrella is:

- A. Parasol
- B. Granary
- C. Epitaph
- D. Aviary

Ans: A



What is a Conjunction?

- A conjunction is defined as a word such as ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘while’, or ‘although’ that connects words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. That joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words.
- A conjunction is “word that joins words, phrases or sentences, for example *and*, *but* or *so*”,
- It connects words, phrases, or clauses.”
- Seeta **and** Geeta went to market.
- Give me chocolate **or** toffee.
- Mr. Paul is hospitalized **therefore** he had not come to the office.



Grammar

Q18. Join the following pairs of sentences using a conjunction.

The teacher was angry. The students were late.

- A. but
- B. and
- C. because
- D. or
- E. although

Ans: C



Q19.Fill in the blank with the most appropriate article.

_____ dog that bit me ran away.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. None of these

Ans : C

Change the Voice

Q20. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Passive / Active Voice.

The team will announce the winner tomorrow.

- A. The team will announce tomorrow the winner.
- B. The winner will announce tomorrow by the team.
- C. The winner will be announced by the team tomorrow.
- D. Tomorrow will be announced the winner by the team.

Ans: C



Synonyms

Q. Choose the option that is similar in its meaning to the word given in question

CORPULENT

- A. Lean
- B. Gaunt
- C. Emaciated
- D. Obese

Ans: D



Synonyms

BRIEF

A. Limited

B. Small

C. Little

D. Short

Ans: D



Synonyms

EMBEZZLE

A. Misappropriate

B. Balance

C. Remunerate

D. Clear

Ans: A



Synonyms

VENT

A. Opening

B. Stodge

C. End

D. Past tense of go

Ans: A



Synonyms

AUGUST

- A. Common
- B. Ridiculous
- C. Dignified
- D. Petty

Ans: C



Synonyms

STRINGENT

- A. Dry
- B. Strained
- C. Rigorous
- D. Shrill

Ans: C



Synonyms

LAMENT

A. Complain

B. Comment

C. Condone

D. Console

Ans: A



Synonyms

FORAY

A. Invasion

B. Contest

C. Ranger

D. Intuition

Ans: A



Synonyms

IRONIC

A. Inflexible

B. Bitter

C. Good-natured

D. Sarcastic

Ans: D



Synonyms

TIMID

A. Fast

B. Slow

C. Medium

D. Shy

Ans: D



Synonyms

EXTRICATE

- A. Pull
- B. Free
- C. Tie
- D. Complicate

Ans: B



Synonyms

NEUTRAL

- A. Unbiased
- B. Non-aligned
- C. Undecided
- D. Indifferent

Ans: A



Antonyms

Choose the option that is most opposite in its meaning to the word given in question.

QUIESCENT

- A. Active
- B. Dormant
- C. Weak
- D. Unconcerned

Ans: C



Antonyms

Q. MORTAL

A. Divine

B. Immortal

C. Spiritual

D. Eterna

Ans: B



Antonyms

Q. FLAGITIOUS

A. Innocent

B. Rapid

C. Ignorant

D. Frivolous

Ans: A



Antonyms

Q. BELITTLE

A. Criticize

B. Flatter

C. Exaggerate

D. Adore

Ans: B



Antonyms

Q. CULPABLE

A. Defendable

B. Blameless

C. Careless

D. Irresponsible

Ans: B



Antonyms

Q. GREGARIOUS

A. Antisocial

B. Glorious

C. Horrendous

D. Similar

Ans: A



Antonyms

Q. EVASIVE

A. Free

B. Honest

C. Liberal

D. Frank

Ans: D



Antonyms

Q. AWARE

A. Uncertain

B. Ignorant

C. Sure

D. Doubtful

Ans: B



Antonyms

Q. RARELY

A. Hardly

B. Definitely

C. Frequently

D. Periodically

Ans: C



Antonyms

Q. MALICIOUS

A. Kind

B. Boastful

C. Generous

D. Indifferent

Ans: A



Antonyms

Q. PATRIOT

A. nationalist

B. dutiful

C. traitor

D. loyal

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

Q. To keeps one's temper

A. To become hungry

B. To be in good mood

C. To preserve one's energy

D. To be aloof from

Ans: B



Idioms & Phrases

Q. To smell a rat

A. To see signs of plague epidemic

B. To get bad smell of a bad dead rat

C. To suspect foul dealings

D. To be in a bad mood

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

Q. Hit the nail on the head

A. To perform best

B. To be harmful

C. To be impressive

D. To be accurate

Ans: D



Idioms & Phrases

Q. As a social reformer, "he set his face against" notch parties.

- A. welcomed
- B. acclaimed
- C. to oppose with determination
- D. ignored

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

Q. Sobhraj could be easily arrested because the police were "tipped off" in a advance.

- A. Toppled over
- B. Bribed
- C. Given advance information
- D. Threatened

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

Q. His speech "went down well with" the majority of the audience.

A. found acceptance with

B. was attentively listened to by

C. was appreciated by

D. was applauded by

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

Q. Rohit has "bitten off more than he chew".

A. Is trying to do much

B. Is very greedy

C. Is always hungry

D. Has little regard for others

Ans: A



Idioms & Phrases

Q. The authorities "took him to task" for his negligence.

- A. gave him additional work
- B. suspended his assignment
- C. reprimanded him
- D. forced him to resign

Ans: C



Idioms & Phrases

Q. The detective "left no stone unturned" to trace the culprit.

A. took no pains

B. did very irrelevant things

C. resorted to illegitimate practices

D. used all available means





Ans: D



What is a Noun?

- A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. (Naming Word)
- Nouns help us identify and refer to the people, objects, and concepts in our everyday communication.
- Examples of nouns include “dog” (a thing), “teacher” (a person), “Paris” (a place), and “happiness” (an idea).

What is Noun? | The Noun is any particular Person, place, things, or idea in any sentence

			
Person	Place	Things	Idea
Suraj Ritu Mother	Asia Jaipur India	Pencil Truck Sleepers	Honesty Loyalty Anger



What is a Pronouns?

- **Pronouns** are words that are substituted for nouns or noun phrases.
- It is employed to prevent the noun from being repeated.
- **Pronouns** must match the number and gender of the noun.
- **Examples** of pronouns: she, he, it, they, them, etc.

Q. Sham is absent today because Sham is ill.

Ans: Sham is absent today because **he** is ill.

(To avoid repeating the use of the Noun Sham, we have used a Pronoun **he** in its place.)

Pronouns

are words that replaces nouns.

I, me, she, we, they, who, that, yours, his, her, it, etc.



What is a Verb?

- A verb is a word or group of words that express an action (like eat), an event (like happen), or a state (like exist).
- A verb is defined as a word or phrase that describes an action.
- She **sings** beautifully.” (The verb “sings” depicts an action.)
- “The cat **is sleeping**.” (The verb “is sleeping” portrays a state of being.)
- “He **ran** in the marathon.” (The verb “ran” conveys an action.)
- “I **will study** for the exam.” (The verb “will study” represents a future action.)



What is an Adjective?

- An Adjective describes or modifies a noun.
- It provided further information about a noun indicating its size, shape, color, etc. Gavin is a **smart** guy.
- The **big** basket is full of **red** apples.
- The **old** clock was broken.
- Most adjectives used to describe [nouns](#) have degrees:
 - Positive degree = hot, small, strange, heavy, pretty.
 - Comparative degree = hotter, smaller, stranger, heavier, prettier.
 - Superlative degree = hottest, smallest, strangest, heaviest, prettiest.

She wore a **pretty** dress. (describes the noun 'dress')

The **smaller** children ride a school bus. (describes the noun 'children')

We saw the **strangest** sight. (describes the noun 'sight')



What is a Adverb?

- A word that modifies verbs, adjective, or other adverbs is known as an adverb.
- It provides extra details about the sentence's verb.
- **I will call you.**
- **I will call you shortly.**
- The lion ran **fast**.
- He fought **bravely**.
- An adverb is used to show degree, manner, place, or time of the verb, adjective, or another adverb that it modifies.

Examples of adverbs are: very, slowly, nearly, often, never, strangely, not.

Example use of adverbs:

We were *not* talking. (modifies the verb 'were talking')

Today is *very* hot. (modifies the adjective 'hot')

I was walking *very* slowly. (modifies the adverb 'slowly')



What is a Preposition?

- A preposition is defined as a word that connects a noun, or a pronoun to another word, esp. to a verb, another noun, or an adjective
- A preposition is a word or group of words, such as *in*, *from*, *to*, *out of* and *on behalf of*, used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time or method.
- **Uses of Prepositions**
 - They are used to show the direction of something.
 - They can refer to the time of something happening.
 - They can be used to denote the position or location of an object in the sentence.
 - They are also used to represent spatial relationships.
 - Prepositional phrases, in particular, can be used to do all of these when used in sentences.



Preposition

- A preposition is a word (usually a short word) that shows the relationship between two other nearby words.(Prepositions indicate relationships between other words in a sentence)
- It is used to show a relationship between the noun and pronoun in a sentence.
- The word *preposition* means *positioned before*. A preposition will sit before a word (a noun or a pronoun) to show that word's relationship to another nearby word.



Preposition Examples

- **Types of Prepositions**
- Prepositions indicate direction, time, location, and abstract types of relationships.
- **Direction:** Look **to** the left and you'll see our destination.
- **Time:** We've been working **since** this morning.
- **Location:** We saw a movie **at** the theater.
- **Space:** The dog hid **under** the table.
- I should rewrite the introduction **of** my essay.
- Sam left his jacket **in** the car.
- Did you send that letter **to** your mother?
- We're cooking **for** ten guests tonight.
- Dan ate lunch **with** his boss.



Preposition

- List of Common Prepositions -

above, about, across, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, since, to, toward, through, under, until, up, upon, with, within



Articles

- For vowels prefix it with AN article
- For consonants prefix it with A
- The **U** in **university** is pronounced with a long 'u' sound which sounds like 'yew', So, although the letter is a vowel, it is not pronounced like one in 'university' because it does not have a vowel sound. We therefore say '**a university**'.
- The **U** in **umbrella** is pronounced as a vowel and so we use 'an'. We therefore say '**an umbrella**'.
- This rule also applies to the use of consonants.
- The word hour has a soft 'h' which is weakly pronounced and therefore we say 'an hour'.
- If the word has a hard 'h', like house, we use 'a' (a house).



Articles

- **The** is used to refer to specific or particular nouns;
- **a/an** is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns.
- We call **the** the definite article and a/an the indefinite article.
- For example, if I say, "Let's read the **green** book," I mean a specific book.



What is Direct & Indirect Speech?

- When anything is repeated exactly as it was usually between two inverted commas.
- it is referred to as **direct speech**.
- The **indirect speech** will still convey the same information, but instead of simply repeating someone's words or speech,
- it will report or describe what was said without the use of inverted commas.

- **Direct speech** – reporting the message of the speaker in the exact words as spoken by him.
- **Direct speech example:** Maya said 'I am busy now'.
- **Indirect speech:** reporting the message of the speaker in our own words
- **Indirect speech example:** Maya said that she was busy then.



What is a Conjunction?

- A conjunction is defined as a word such as ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘while’, or ‘although’ that connects words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. That joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words.
- A conjunction is “word that joins words, phrases or sentences, for example *and*, *but* or *so*”,
- It connects words, phrases, or clauses.”
- Seeta **and** Geeta went to market.
- Give me chocolate **or** toffee.
- Mr. Paul is hospitalized **therefore** he had not come to the office.



Active Voice & Passive Voice

- **Active voice** describes a sentence where the subject is the doer of an action.
- Its structure goes like this-
- **Subject + Verb+ Object**
- **Passive voice** expresses an action that is carried out on the subject of the sentence.
- Its structure is-
- **Object + verb +subject**



Active Voice & Passive Voice

- **Active Voice**
- **Definition:** In active voice, the subject performs the action expressed by the verb.
- **Structure:** Subject + Verb + Object
- **Example:**
- "The cat (subject) chased (verb) the mouse (object)."
- **Characteristics:**
- The focus is on the subject doing the action.
- Typically used to create clear and direct sentences.



Active Voice & Passive Voice

- **Passive Voice**
- **Definition:** In passive voice, the subject receives the action expressed by the verb.
- **Structure:** Subject + Form of "to be" + Past Participle + (by + Agent)
- **Example:**
- "The mouse (subject) was chased (verb) by the cat (agent)."
- **Characteristics:**
- The focus is on the action or the recipient of the action rather than the performer.
- Often used when the doer is unknown or less important.



Tenses

- Verbs come in three tenses:
- 1) past tense
 - The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., *earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago*)
- 2) present tense
 - The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous.
- 3) future tense.
 - The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., *later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now*).



Tenses

The following table illustrates the proper use of verb tenses:

Simple Present

I read nearly every day.

Present Continuous

I am reading Shakespeare at the moment.

Present Perfect

I have read so many books I can't keep count.

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been reading since I was four years old.

Simple Past

Last night, I *read* an entire novel.

Past Continuous

I was reading Edgar Allan Poe last night.

Past Perfect

I had read at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been reading for at least a year before my sister learned to read.

Simple Future

I will read as much as I can this year.

Future Continuous

I will be reading Nathaniel Hawthorne soon.

Future Perfect

I will have read at least 500 books by the end of the year.

Future Perfect Continuous

I will have been reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight.



