



# CAT VOCABULARY VISTA



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## Table of Content

Sr. No.	Topic	Pg. No.
1.	<b>Introduction to vocabulary</b>	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Relevance in Entrance tests	2
1.3	How to build a strong Vocabulary	5
2.	<b>Ways to learn Vocabulary</b>	
2.1	Learning from context	8
2.2	Practise Exercise & Solutions	14
3.	<b>Prefix, Suffix and Roots</b>	
3.1	Introduction	19
4.	<b>Visual Method</b>	
4.1	Introduction	38
5.	<b>Vocabulary- Groups</b>	
5.1	Different types of vocabulary groups	42
6.	<b>Analogies</b>	
6.1	Introduction	56
6.2	Strategy to solve analogies	58
6.3	Common Relationship types	64
	<b>Practice Exercise</b>	69 – 89
	<b>Answer Key &amp; Explanation</b>	90 – 100



## Chapter 1: Introduction to Vocabulary

### 1.1 Introduction

The vocabulary of a language is the stock of all the words and phrases that exist in that language. English has a rich vocabulary of just over a million words. Words are basic units of a language used to communicate meaning. Within this vocabulary of a language, there is a constant churning with new words coming in (podcast; phishing; internet; blog to cite a few from the era of the World Wide Web) and many words going out of circulation.

#### Each of us has three vocabularies:

- A speaking vocabulary: the words and expressions we use every day to communicate.
- A writing vocabulary: words that we use when we write a letter or a passage but do not feel comfortable using them in speech
- A listening vocabulary: words and expressions we have read and can understand but have never used in speaking or writing.

Outside this, of course, is the vast universe of words we are unfamiliar with. One of the best ways to increase

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your vocabulary is to make a conscious effort to get words into your listening/reading vocabulary and move them into your writing and speaking vocabularies.

## 1.2 Relevance in Entrance tests

Vocabulary questions are asked in various MBA entrance tests. Generally, there are 3- 4 questions on vocabulary in XAT, NMAT, IIFT. SNAP has approximately 8 - 12 questions on vocabulary. Vocabulary questions have not featured in CAT paper from last two to three years. However, having a good vocabulary is always an advantage to crack reading comprehension and other questions in the verbal ability area. A good vocabulary also helps while solving questions on sentence completion, analogies, cloze tests etc.

### Types of Questions asked in Vocabulary

**DIRECTIONS:** Pick the word from the alternatives that is most inappropriate in the given context.

1. **Specious**– A specious argument is not simply false, but an argument that has a ring of truth.
  1. deceitful
  2. Fallacious
  3. credible
  4. Deceptive



2. **Respite**- Light showers brought some respite to the summer heat.
1. break    2. relief    3. worsen    4. relax

**DIRECTIONS:** In each question there are four sentences. Each sentence has pairs of words or phrases that are highlighted. From the highlighted words or phrases select the most appropriate word or phrase to form correct sentences. Then from the options given choose the best one.

- a. The Prime Minister accused the opposition of **colliding** (A) /**colluding** (B) with anti-national elements.
- b. The manager claimed that he had a **foolproof** (A) / **full proof** (B) strategy to capture the market for the new product.
- c. The government **proscribed** (A) / **prescribed** (B) the magazine fearing public unrest.
- d. The tour of Australia will be a real test of the Indian team's **metal** (A) / **mettle** (B).
1. AABB                  2. ABAB                  3. BAAB  
4. BBAB                  5. ABBA



**DIRECTIONS:** Find a word which is similar in meaning to the given word.

## Tyranny

1. Tolerance      2. Supra-national government
3. Predominance 4. Oppressive government

## Endeavour

1. To ignore      2. Intend
3. Attempt earnestly 4. Bring about

**DIRECTIONS:** Find a word which is opposite in meaning to the given word

## Proceed

1. Secede      2. Succeed      3. Impede
4. Lead      5. Recede

## Elevated

1. Grounded      2. Raised
3. Excited      4. Subterranean

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## 1.3 How to build a strong Vocabulary

Building your vocabulary can be done in a cycle of four steps – the 4 R cycle –

**Register:** acquire new words from your surroundings

**Reinforce:** work to understand the nuances and usage of these words

**Retain:** Practice over time to retain these words in your vocabulary

**Recall:** cultivate the ability to recall these words on demand.

The first step is to register new words; that is to acquire new words from your surroundings. This means you should develop a regular reading regimen. When you read, keep a pencil and pad ready. Note all unfamiliar words that you come across – in doing so write down the entire sentence in which the word appears.

Once new words have registered on your minds, you must reinforce your understanding of these words. Equip yourself with a good dictionary. We recommend the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary.

Go back to the sentences that you have noted down with unfamiliar words. Now make sentences of your own



using these words so that the usage and meaning of these words become more clear to you.

Use the dictionary to understand the different contexts and usage patterns of these words.

Learning new words is easy. What is difficult is to retain them. Educational psychologists tell us that the best retention tool is practice. You must go through the words that you acquire every week and every month. Make fresh sentences using these words again and again. Select five or six words from the list and use them to write a short essay. With continuous effort, over a period of time, you will start using many of these words when speaking to someone. This is the stage when you can claim that your vocabulary has really been enhanced.

We strive to build a good vocabulary so that we can use these words for effective communication. We must cultivate the ability to recall words from our memory and use them appropriately. One way of doing this is to pick up any paragraph from a newspaper or magazine and substitute as many words as possible with appropriate replacements from your wordlist. You can also use word-games like scrabble to help in recalling words.



## Summary

Follow the 4-R cycle of Register, Reinforce, Retain and Recall to increase your vocabulary.

Invest in the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary. You can use online dictionary too. Make use of the dictionary regularly.

Maintain a diary in which you can record all unfamiliar words that you come across. Always write down the entire sentence and not the word in isolation.

Finally, remember that continuous and sustained efforts even for 30 minutes a day will yield better results than sudden and sporadic bursts of enthusiasm.



## Chapter 2: Ways to learn vocabulary

### 2.1 Learning from Context

In learning a new language, try to go back and remember how you picked up your mother tongue. Did your mother start off by asking you to mug word lists and explaining to you the rules of grammar? I would not imagine so. Now what exactly did you do when you started learning as a child? You identified objects and found all your elders giving them some name. Very soon you moved on from the name association of objects to more abstract things like feelings. Most of the learning was from the experience that you had of others speaking and an imitation of using those words in some contexts.

Most questions in the entrance exams test your understanding of the meaning of word in context. With practice, we can use the clues in the context to understand what a word means. There are basically four kinds of context clues:

**1. Definition clues:** where the writer defines the word in the sentence. In the sentences that follow identify the definition clue and see how the definition helps you to understand the meaning of the highlighted word:



## **Definition clue exercise:**

- a. Only he would have the chutzpah, the nerve, to ask her for a ride after insulting her.
- b. He had a wide repertoire, or collection, of musical works to draw on.
- c. After his release from prison the man remained a pariah, an outcast in the community.
- d. He was rarely seen without his coterie, the group of friends he considered to be loyal to him.
- e. He was an aficionado, a devoted fan, of professional boxing.

**2. Contrast clues:** in which the words are presented as the opposite of the meanings conveyed by the surrounding text. In the sentences that follow, understand the meaning of the highlighted words using the context clues.

## **Contrast clues exercise:**

- a. Though he had good social skills, he nonetheless was remembered for his embarrassing faux pas.
- b. He said the bag was genuine kid skin, but I knew that it was merely ersatz leather.



- c. Though her appearance was sophisticated her manner showed her real naiveté.
- d. He regarded himself as a professional, but I thought he was more of a dilettante.
- e. Though he tried to dismiss his actions as harmless peccadilloes, I believed that more serious crimes were involved.

**3. Example clues:** in which the author offers an illustration of the meaning of the word. In the following sentences the writer uses an example to illustrate word meaning. Circle the examples that help you figure out what the words mean.

### **Example clues exercise:**

- a. The candidate tried to envision a utopian society in which all social problems would be solved.
- b. His outrageous opinion on the place of women in society suggested unbridled chauvinism.
- c. His experience with government corruption had made him cynical about the motives of others.
- d. Broadway is the Mecca of the musical world and draws performers from all over the world.



- e. His concern with his personal appearance and preoccupation with his own problems made him seem too narcissistic for her taste.

**4. Restatement clues:** In which the author clarifies the meaning with a further sentence. In the following examples a sentence that follows the sentence with the highlighted word clarifies the meaning of the word.

### Restatement clues exercise:

- a. He was considered a real maverick in the Congress. He refused to follow his party's platform on nearly every issue.
- b. The writer always recalled her college mentor. She said that the professor's advice had always inspired her.
- c. He honed his forensic skills in college. He participated on the debating team and was speaker at his commencement ceremony.
- d. Unfortunately, he became maudlin when he drank too much. He would weep and tell long sentimental stories of his unhappy childhood.
- e. A titanic invasion of leaf cutter ants swept over the land. It was a gigantic infestation.

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## Examples:

**DIRECTIONS for questions:** Write down the meaning of the underlined word as used in the context of the sentence.

1. In 1770, the British Parliament passed a law condemning lipstick, stating that "women found guilty of **seducing** men into matrimony by a cosmetic means could be tried for witchcraft."

The context is indicating that it is a negative word. The hint is 'witchcraft'. Seduce means to trick someone into doing something – especially in the context of women tricking men into marriage.

2. From 1650, England **instituted** a series of laws on trade and navigation known as the Navigation Acts, whose purpose was to limit colonial trade to the British only and to accomplish this, all trade between colonists and the British was to be conducted on either English or colonial-built vessels.

Instituted comes from the word institute – the noun form is associated with education or training. But to institute – the verb form - means to initiate or put into place.



3. **Ostensibly** rigorous and elastic, contemporary conservatism is an ideology of denial. Its symbol is a Smile Button.

The context over here is a criticism of conservatism. Conservative means a person who does not want to take risk – in a way against progress. This is the opposite of elastic. Ostensible means that at first sight something, but in reality its opposite.

**DIRECTIONS for questions:** For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives that is most inappropriate in the given context.

4. **PARSIMONIOUS** – The evidence was constructed from very parsimonious scraps of information.
1. frugal    2. Penurious    3. thrifty    4. Altruistic

Note: Here we need a word that is inappropriate in this context. Parsimonious means stingy – which is also frugal (judicious use of money), penurious (in a way poor) and thrifty (related to thrift or savings). Altruistic means selfless, not worried so much about oneself.



5. **OBVIATE** – The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.
1. prevent                    2. Forestall  
3. preclude                    4. Bolster

Obviate means to make redundant or unnecessary.

Prevent, preclude and forestall are synonyms

To bolster is a kind of antonym – it means to support.

## 2.2 Practise Exercise

**DIRECTIONS for questions:** Write down the meanings of the underlined words as used in the context of the sentence.

1. Failed plans should not be interpreted as a failed vision. Visions don't change, they are only **refined**. Plans rarely stay the same, and are scrapped or adjusted as needed. Be stubborn about the vision, but flexible with your plan.
2. The best standardization committee in the world is nature herself, but in nature standardization occurs mainly in connection with the smallest possible units: cells. The result is millions of flexible



combinations in which one never encounters the **stereotyped**.

3. Launching a start-up, you need to get a lot done quickly. Every day is different. Everyone **pitches** in with everything. It's easy for the founding team to say, 'We're flexible. We all help out with everything!' But when it comes to making decisions - that flexibility can spell inefficiency and disaster.
4. I'm a product of a military dictatorship. Under a dictatorship, you cannot trust information or dispense it freely because of censorship. So Brazilians become very flexible in the use of **metaphors**. They learn to communicate with double meanings.
5. Never take a person's **dignity**: it is worth everything to them, and nothing to you.
6. Respect is what we **owe**; love, what we give.
7. As with the butterfly, **adversity** is necessary to build character in people.

**DIRECTIONS for questions:** For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is most appropriate in the given context First fill in the meaning in your own handwriting



in the space given below the illustrative sentence. (CAT 2002)

8. **OPPROBRIUM** – The policemen were oblivious to the opprobrium generated in the crowd by their partisan conduct.
1. Harsh criticism      2. Acute distrust  
3. Bitter enmity      4. Stark oppressiveness
9. **PREVARICATE** – When the video was played back and she was asked to explain her presence then she started prevaricating.
1. Speaking evasively 2. Speaking violently  
3. Lying furiously      4. Throwing tantrums
10. **RESTIVE** – The crowd grew restive, even as it became 10 pm and the minister had still not arrived.
1. Violent      2. Angry  
3. Restless      4. Distressed



## Solutions: (Practise Exercise 2.2)

Q. No.	Explanations
1	To refine is to make better (to remove impurities)
2	Stereotype is a template – a standard, a model that is typical.
3	To pitch in – is to participate
4	Metaphor – is an implied comparison. For example: the road was a ribbon of moonlight. Here the road is indirectly compared. Note if we say that the road was like a ribbon of moonlight, then it becomes a simile.
5	Dignity – self-respect.
6	Owe – something that has to be repaid.
7	Some context: When a young butterfly struggles to get out of its cocoon, the blood is forced into its wings – and then it can fly. If a well-wisher cuts open the cocoon, she has doomed the butterfly forever. Hence the importance of a struggle – or adversity.
8	Opprobrium is harsh criticism. Here is another usage: 'Rationalist' is a term of opprobrium, whatever be the religion that uses it
9	The context says that 'to explain her presence' means she was explicitly seen in the video so there was no point that she could have denied that video was showing something false. In this situation a person will try to mislead the authority asking the question. Hence the answer is 'speaking evasively.'



10

The clue is 'even as it became 10 pm and the minister had still not arrived' so people got restless or uncomfortable.





## Chapter 3: Prefix, Suffix and Roots

### 3.1 Introduction

The English language has its roots in several languages, including Greek, Latin, and older forms of English, German, and French. Learning to recognize common roots and affixes (prefixes and suffixes) will help you build your vocabulary and improve your ability to make educated guesses about unknown words you encounter in reading and test-taking situations. Good dictionaries will give you information about the origins of words. Whenever you look up a new word, make a point of reading this information. Here we have some of the roots and prefixes that appear in a large number of words. Learning these will enhance your ability to comprehend course readings and learn new terminology.

### Exercise – Prefixes

**anti-** e.g. antipathy. Antipathy is dislike for something or somebody, the opposite of sympathy. While antipathy may be induced by previous experience, it sometimes exists without a rational cause-and-effect explanation being present to the individuals involved.



**co** – coexistent, coworker, co-pilot. In commercial aviation, the first officer is the co-pilot of an aircraft. Control of the aircraft is normally shared equally between the first officer and the captain, with one pilot normally designated the "flying pilot" and the other the "non flying pilot" for each flight.

**dis**– disassociate, disarm, discord. Before writing came in vogue records were passed on by word of mouth and had to be learned by 'heart', for 'record' comes from the Latin 're' (again) and cor, cordis (heart). A cordial letter is full of 'heartfelt' emotions. When you have reached an accord, you are at 'heart' with an agreement. The opposite is discord.

**mal**– maladroit, malnutrition, malapropism. The word malapropism comes from the French phrase mal a propos, meaning inappropriate. R B Sheridan in his comedy *The Rivals* introduced a Mrs. Malaprop who could never get things quite right.

**mis**– misbehavior, misogyny. Misogyny is hatred or strong prejudice against women; an antonym of philogyny. Those holding misogynistic beliefs can be of either sex. Although misogyny is sometimes confused with misanthropy, the terms are not



interchangeable, for the latter refers more generally to the hatred of humanity.

**mono-** monorail, monotonous, monogamous, monopoly.

A monopoly is a persistent situation where there is only one provider of a product or service in a particular market. Monopolies are characterized by a lack of economic competition for the good or service that they provide and a lack of viable substitute goods. A monopoly should be distinguished from a cartel (a form of oligopoly), in which several providers act together to coordinate services, prices or sale of goods.

**neo-** neophyte. In ecology, a neophyte is a plant species recently introduced to an area (in contrast to archaeophyte, a long-established introduced species).

**peri-** perimeter, peripatetic, periscope. A periscope is used in a submarine to look above the sea surface even when the submarine is submerged. (incidentally sub is below, and marine is related to the sea).

**poly-** polyglot, polychromatic. A polyglot refers to a single speaker who uses two or more languages or



a community of speakers where two or more languages are used

**post** – posthumous. The postman who brings our mail earlier ran from post to post. The origin of the word post is from the Latin posita, which also gives us position. The original posts were placed at intervals along a delivery route.

**pre** – predestined, premonition. A freak birth was considered an ominous warning by the diviners of ancient Rome, and from the Latin word monere (to warn) they got monstrum (a divine warning of ill omen) and we got the word monster. A past participle of monere is monitus, “one that warns”, which was the root of admonish and premonition.

**un** – unassuming, uncouth. Although uncouth now applies to someone lacking in sophistication, it formerly meant simply a stranger. (latin – cuth – familiar)

## Working with Stems

In the same way, a lot of words are made up from the same stems. A few examples follow. Try to guess what the stem means. The meanings are given at the end of the exercise.



## Exercise – Stems

**Anthrop** – philanthropy, misanthropy, anthropology. A philanthropist is a benevolent person.

Philanthropy suggests practical benevolence towards mankind marked by charitable aid or donations

**Rog** – roga – interrogation, abrogation, prerogative, surrogate. In modern popular culture usage, the word prerogative has come to mean the egalitarian condition of the right for anyone's own self-determination, e.g. that it is "one's prerogative" to do as they please.

**Migra** – migrate, immigrate, emigrate. Immigration is the movement of people into one place from another. While human migration has existed throughout human history, immigration implies long-term permanent or forced indefinite residence by the immigrants: tourists and short-term visitors are not considered immigrants.

**Matri** – matrimony, maternity, matricide, alma mater. This term is taken from the motto ("Alma Mater Studiorum") of the oldest European continually operating degree-granting university, the



University of Bologna, in Italy, founded in A.D. 1088, and located in the city of Bologna. In many modern languages it is usually and principally heard as a term of academia; thus, in the English language, it is often used in place of the name of the university or college a person has attended or graduated from. In American English, it may also be used in reference to the high school that an individual has attended.

**Greg** – gregarious, aggregate, congregation, segregate. Segregation means to separate from a group. Racial segregation characterised by separation of different races in daily life, Legal segregation in both South Africa and the U.S. was required and came with "anti-miscegenation laws" (prohibitions against interracial marriage) and laws against hiring people of the race that is the object of discrimination in any but menial positions.

**Nounce**—pronounce, denounce, enunciate, renunciate. Sannyāsa is the renounced order of life within Hinduism. It is considered the topmost and final stage of the varna and ashram systems and is traditionally taken by men at or beyond the age



of fifty years old or by young monks who wish to dedicate their entire life towards spiritual pursuits.

**Loqui** – loquacious, elocution, soliloquy, circumlocution, obloquy, ventriloquism. Ventriloquism is the art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a source other than the speaker, usually from the mouth of a dummy. The prefix comes from the latin venter, which means belly.

**Veri** – verify, veracity, veritas, veracious, verdict. The root of verdict is from the latindicere or dictum, which means to speak. The same root has also given us words like contradict and predict.

**Scope** – microscope, periscope, endoscope. Refer to periscope mentioned in the prefixes passage.

**Ambi** – ambiguous, ambition. In Roman times ambition referred to the habit of going about to solicit votes for election to public office. An ambiguous statement is capable of being understood in two or more possible senses.

**Lucid** – elucidate, luster, pellucid, luminary, lucent. Luminary may mean: a person who is an



inspiration to others; in astrology, an object, such as a celestial body, that gives off light.

**Viv** – vivacious, vitalize, vitamin, vital, revive, survive, viviparous. We talk about vital matters in the sense of matters of crucial importance but in a real sense they are matters of life and death. Vital organs – the heart, the brains, the lungs – are indispensable for living.

**Habit** – habeus corpus, habiliments, habituate, inhabit, rehabilitate. A writ of habeas corpus is a summons with the force of a court order addressed to the custodian (such as a prison official) demanding that a prisoner be brought before the court, together with proof of authority, so that the court can determine whether that custodian has lawful authority to hold that person, or, if not, the person should be released from custody.

**Hydro** – dehydrate, hydrant, hydroplane, Hydrotherapy, hydraulic, hydrophobia. The rabies virus attacks mainly the nervous system. A person with this disease cannot swallow. The attempt to swallow water or even the sight or sound of water throws him into convulsions. Ancient



Greeks considered these convulsions to result from a morbid fear of water.

**Acer** – acerate, acerbate, acridity, acrimonious, acrid. Acrid gases have a sharp smell and acrimonious speeches are bitter and caustic in manner.

**Arch** – monarchy, dyarchy, anarchy, hierarchy, matriarch, oligarchy. A hierarchy is a system of ranking and organizing things or people, where each element of the system (except for the top element) is a subordinate to a single other element.

**Tempo** – contemporary, extempore, pro tem, tempest. A tempest is a seasonal storm, coming from the Latin tempestas, which in turn is derived from tempus.

**Jur** – jury, justify. Conjure, adjure, abjure, adjust, jurisdiction, jurisprudence.

**Theo** – theocracy, theology, atheist. Theology is the science of religion. The word is derived from the Greek theos, which itself is from the Sanskrit, deo.

**Sophy** – sophism, sophisticate, sophomore, philosophy. The college “sophomore” is a second year



student, who is a “half wise half foolish” individual. The second half of sophomore comes from the Greek “moros” which means stupid.

**Phil** – philanderer, philatelist, philologist, philharmonic. Refer philanthropy discussed in the prefixes.

**Scribe** – ascribe, circumscribe, conscript, inscription, prescription, scripture, transcript. At first a prescription referred to a title page or introduction to a written piece of work. Later the word assumed a meaning of an order or a direction, such as a doctor’s written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine.

**Cept** – captious, captive, deception, exception, intercept, concept, receptacle, susceptible, perceptive, precept. A precept is a commandment, instruction, or order intended as an authoritative rule of action.

**Voc** – vocal, vocation, vocational, viva voce, vociferous, convocation, invoke, evoke, provoke. Vocation in earlier days applied to a divine call to religious life. In the current sense it applies to a person’s occupation. To provoke is to call forth. A vociferous individual indulges in



shouting. A sum of spoken words employed by the language is called its vocabulary. Viva voce in today's terms means an oral examination.

- Ridi** – ridicule, ridiculous, derision, risible, derisive. Ridicule is a 1996 French film set in the 18th century at the decadent court of Versailles. Its title refers to one's ability to ridicule others, a useful talent in a court where the social status of nobles could rise and fall based on success or humiliation in response to ridicule and retort.
- Ambi** – ambidextrous, ambient, ambiguity, ambitious, ambivalent, ambulance, perambulator. The original and complete name of ambulance was the French hospital ambulant. Later the hospital part was dropped and it was simply called an ambulance. The Latin ambulo also gives us ambulatory (able to walk around) and amble (a leisurely walk)
- Tract** – tractable, intractable, attract, abstract, contract, detract, distract, retract. Tractability concerning how easily something can be done, Problems that are solvable in theory, but cannot be solved in practice, are called intractable.



**Chrono** – chronology, chronometer, synchronous, chronicle, chronic. Your cronies are your old friends, coming from the Greek word chronios (long continued), which in turn comes from chronos. Chronic is lasting a long time. Chronicle a historical record of time and chronometer an instrument for measuring time precisely.

**Capit** – captain, capital, decapitate, capitulate, caption, recapitulate, per capita. Capital comes from the latin Caput, and so does cattle. In terms of wealth, the number of heads of cattle was what made a man prosperous in earlier times. Nowadays, capital implies a corporation's net worth. A crime punishable by death is capital punishment. A capital city is the chief city of a state.

**Lic** – license, licentious, licit, illicit. A license is a formal permission to do something. The word is derived from the latin licentia. Since this was frequently carried too far, there soon came the meaning held also in the adjective licentious – morally unrestrained.



**Apo** – apocalypse, apocryphal, apology, apogee, apoplexy, apoplectic, apostate, apostle, apotheosis, apocalypse is a term applied to the disclosure to certain privileged persons of something hidden from the majority of humankind. Today the term is often used to mean "End of planet Earth". An apology can also be an expression of contrition and remorse for something done wrong. The apogee, is the point where the moon is farthest in its orbits around the Earth.

**Congnosc** – agnostic, cognize, cognizant, incognito, prognosis, recognize. Agnostic is derived from the Greek agnostos and relates to the belief that the existence of God is unknown and probably unknowable. An atheist, however, denies the existence of God and rejects all religious faith. Feder, Fide, Feal – fealty, federacy, federal, confederacy, bona fide, confide, confident, confidant, fidelity, infidelity, perfidy. Infidelity is literally a breach of faith and occurs in a number of contexts (e.g., in religious contexts). That referred to here is also called cheating - 'any violation of the mutually agreed-upon rules or



boundaries of a relationship'. Perfidy is an act of deliberate treachery or deception.

**Cred** – credo, creed, credit, discreditable, incredulous, credulous, accredit, credence, credible. In terms of business and commerce, if a person's credit rating is high people believe in him. The same goes for a student who obtains sufficient credit to obtain a degree.

**Man, Manu** – manual, manacles, manicure, manufacture, manifest, manumit, maneuver, manuscript, manipulate, emancipate, legerdemain. Manufacture is a combination of manus and facere (to make) meaning "anything made by hand". Manuscript was "anything written by hand". Manoeuvre was originally manu opera 'hand labour', opera coming from opus – which is a piece of work.

## Prefixes

- anti – against, opposite of
- co – along with
- dis – not
- mal – lacking in



- mis – wrong
- mono – single
- neo – new
- peri – around
- poly – many
- post – after
- pre – before
- un – not

## **Stems**

- anthrop – mankind
- rog – ask
- migra – move
- matri – mother
- greg – herd
- nounce – declare
- loqui – voice
- veri – true
- scope – watch
- amphi – two



- lucid – light
- viv – life
- habit – have
- hydro – connected to water
- acer – bitter, sharp
- arch – rule
- tempo – time
- jur – law
- theo – god
- sophy – wisdom
- phil – like
- scribe – write
- cept – take, receive
- voc – voice
- ridi – laugh
- ambi – around
- tract – pull
- chrono – time
- capit – head



- lic – permit
- apo – away from
- cognosc – know
- feder, fide, feal – trust
- cred – belief
- man, manu – hand

## Example:

### 1. What is meant by **solitude**?

Comes from the root – soli – meaning single

Soliloquy means speech by single person.

Solitary Imprisonment is considered the worst form of punishment – because you do are kept alone in a prison cell. People are known to go mad as a result.

However solitude a positive word – it is the act of being alone, probably using it to introspect and reflect.

### 2. What does the word **sociopath** mean?

The word path means disease.

Pathology means study of disease.



When path is used as a suffix, it indicates something wrong.

A psychopath has a diseased mind.

A sociopath is someone who has a deep-seated hatred for society.

### 3. What is the meaning of **retrospect**?

The prefix retro means to go back.

A retrograde step is one that takes you back, against progress.

The suffix spect – (as in spectacle) means to see.

Spectacular means – worth seeing.

Introspect – means to look inside.

Retrospect means to look back (in hindsight)

### 4. Everything we hear is an opinion, not a fact. Everything we see is a **perspective**, not the truth.

The prefix 'per-' means through or thoroughly.

The stem 'perspicere' means to look at closely.

A perspective is a point of view – or a visible scene, especially one extending to a distance.



5. All truth passes through three stages. First, it is ridiculed. Second, it is violently opposed. Third, it is accepted as being self-evident.

Root of the word is risi– means that which can be laughed at.

So to ridicule means literally to laugh at

Ridiculous means something that is quite stupid.



## Chapter 4: Visual Method

### 4.1 Introduction:

A picture paints a thousand words, it's true, and pictures are a great way of improving your English, especially if you are a visual learner. So, use pictures to learn vocabulary, and grammar. Don't just look at pictures, think about them. Discuss them. See if you can describe what's happening in them, and name everything in them. Visual vocabulary will help you to better understand vocabulary by explaining the meaning of the term in own words and creating visual images that represent the word. This method also increases your retention level.

#### 1. Gregarious

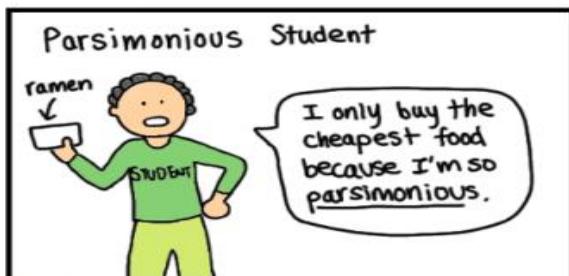


Gregarious: instinctively or temperamentally seeking and enjoying the company of others

*Sentence:- "He is a gregarious person who avoids solitude"*



## 2. Parsimonious



**Parsimonious** (adj.) economical; frugal; cheap

excessively unwilling to spend “parsimonious thrift relieved by few generous impulses”

Synonyms: penurious, stingy, ungenerous

## 3. Jovial



Meaning: full of or showing high-spirited merriment

“*a jovial old gentleman*”

Synonyms: gay, jocund, jolly, merry, mirthful, joyous

full of or characterized by joy



## 4. Spite



*Meaning:* It implies a grudge, a desire to offend or hurt the feelings of someone by actions or words

Synonyms:

[bitchiness](#), [cattiness](#), [nastiness](#), [spitefulness](#)

## 5. Respite



*Meaning:* pause for relaxation

Synonyms: [relief](#), [rest](#), [rest period](#)

Types: [breath](#), [breather](#), [breathing place](#), [breathing space](#), [breathing spell](#), [breathing time](#) a short respite

Type of: [break](#), [intermission](#), [interruption](#), [pause](#), [suspension](#)  
a time interval during which there is a temporary cessation of something

Synonyms: [bitchiness](#), [cattiness](#), [nastiness](#), [spitefulness](#)



## **Summary:**

Create your own picture from your day to day activities.  
Or you can use the Pictionary available on the net or on  
[hitbullseye.com](http://hitbullseye.com)

Brain can capture, register, retain and recall visual images faster than words.



## Chapter 5: Vocabulary- Groups

### 5.1 Different types of vocabulary groups:

#### Different types of Friends

Word	Meaning
Acquaintance	A relationship less intimate than friendship
Ally	An associate who provides cooperation or assistance
Amigo	A friend or comrade
Backer	Someone who provides financial support for some venture
Beau	A man who is the lover of a girl or young woman
Benefactor	A person who helps people or institutions (especially with financial help)
Chum	A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities
Cohort	A company of companions or supporters
Compadre	A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities
Companion	A friend who is frequently in the company of another
Comrade	A friend who is frequently in the company of another
Confidant	Someone to whom private matters are confided
Patron	Someone who supports or champions



something

Sidekick	A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities
Well-wisher	A close friend who accompanies his buddies in their activities

## Different types of Mania

Word	Meaning
Ablutomania	mania for washing oneself
Arithmomania	obsessive preoccupation with numbers
Bibliomania	craze for books or reading
Clinomania	excessive desire to stay in bed
Dinomania	mania for dancing
Dipsomania	abnormal craving for alcohol
Egomania	irrational self-centered attitude or self-worship
Ergomania	excessive desire to work; workaholism
Graphomania	obsession with writing
Hydromania	irrational craving for water
Hypermania	severe mania
Hypomania	minor mania
Kleptomania	irrational predilection for stealing
Megalomania	abnormal tendency towards grand or grandiose behaviour
Monomania	abnormal obsession with a single thought or idea
Nymphomania	excessive or crazed sexual desire



Plutomania	mania for money
Pyromania	craze for starting fires
Theomania	belief that one is a god
Xenomania	inordinate attachment to foreign things

## Different types of People

Word	Meaning
Able	(usually followed by 'to') having the necessary means, skill, know-how or authority to do something
Absent-minded	Lost in thought; showing preoccupation
Adventurous	Willing to undertake or seeking out new and daring enterprises
Apathetic	Showing little or no emotion or animation
Ardent	Characterized by intense emotion
Awful	Exceptionally bad or displeasing
Boisterous	Noisy and lacking in restraint or discipline
Callous	Emotionally hardened
Cantankerous	Stubbornly obstructive and unwilling to cooperate
Churlish	Rude and boorish
Circumspect	Heedful of potential consequences
Conceited	Characteristic of false pride; having an exaggerated sense of self-importance
Condescending	(used of behaviour or attitude) characteristic of those who treat others with condescension(to put aside one's)



	dignity or superiority voluntarily and assume equality with one regarded as inferior)
Conscientious	Characterized by extreme care and great effort
Crabby	Annoyed and irritable
Dainty	Delicately beautiful
Demonic	Extremely evil or cruel; expressive of cruelty or befitting hell
Dowdy	Lacking in smartness or taste
Egotistical	Characteristic of those having an inflated idea of their own importance
Fastidious	Giving careful attention to detail; hard to please; excessively concerned with cleanliness
Ferocious	Marked by extreme and violent energy
Fervent	Characterized by intense emotion
Glutinous	Able or tending to stick; having the properties of an adhesive
Immodest	Having or showing an exaggerated opinion of your importance, ability, etc
Irascible	Quickly aroused to anger
Listless	Marked by low spirits; showing no enthusiasm
Lithe	Moving and bending with ease
Lively	Full of life and energy
Meddlesome	Intrusive in a meddling or offensive



	manner
Mercurial	Liable to sudden unpredictable change
Meticulous	Marked by precise accordance with details
Moronic	Having a mental age of between eight and twelve years
Obnoxious	Causing disapproval or protest
Paternalistic	Benevolent but sometimes intrusive
Peevish	Easily irritated or annoyed
Persnickety	(used colloquially) overly conceited or arrogant
Prejudiced	Emanating from a person's emotions and prejudices
Querulous	Habitually complaining
Resourceful	Having inner resources; adroit or imaginative
Sentimental	Given to or marked by sentiment or sentimentality
Slovenly	Negligent of neatness especially in dress and person; habitually dirty and unkempt
Stoic	Someone who is seemingly indifferent to emotions
Testy	Easily irritated or annoyed
	Relating to or produced by or consisting of volcanoes
	Marked by active interest and enthusiasm



## Different types of Phobia

Word	Meaning
Ablutophobia	Fear of Bathing, washing and cleansing.
Acrophobia	Fear of heights
Agoraphobia	Fear of Open spaces.
Anthropophobia	Fear of people or the company of people, a form of social phobia.
Autophobia	Fear of being alone or isolated.
Bibliophobia	Fear of books. Biblio is the root word here which means Book.
Chrematophobia	Fear of money.
Claustrophobia	Fear of closed spaces.
Cynophobia	Fear of dogs.
Emetophobia	Fear or anxiety pertaining to vomiting.
Ergophobia	Fear of work
Gamophobia	Fear of marriage.
Herpetophobia	Fear of reptiles.
Hydrophobia	Fear of water.
Ophthalmophobia	Fear of being stared at.
Paedophobia	Fear of children; fear of dolls or fear of infants, childhood.
Pantophobia	Fear of everything.
Penthaleraphobia	Fear or hatred of one's mother-in-law.
Phonophobia	Fear of noise or of speaking aloud.
Photophobia	Fear of light.
Pyrophobia	Fear of fires or flames. Pyro means fire.



Spectrophobia	Fear of looking in a mirror
Technophobia	Fear of technology.
Thanatophobia	Fear of death.
Triskaidekaphobia	Fear of the number thirteen.
Xenophobia	Fear of foreigners or strangers.

## Words & Terms related to Economics

Word	Meaning
Amortization	Amortization (or amortisation) is the process of decreasing, or accounting for, an amount over a period.
Assets	Things that have earning power or some other value to their owner.
Balance of payments	The total of all the money coming into a country from abroad less all of the money going out of the country during the same period.
Business Cycle	The cycles of boom and bust. The long-run pattern of economic growth and recession.
Capital	Material wealth used or available for use in the production of more wealth.
Cartel	An agreement among two or more firms in the same industry to co-operate in fixing prices and/or carving up the market and restricting the amount of output they produce.
Deflation	A sustained reduction in the general price levels. Deflation is often accompanied by



	declines in output and employment and is distinct from 'disinflation', which refers to a reduction in the rate of inflation.
Depreciation	A fall in the value of an asset or a currency; the opposite of appreciation.
Derivatives	Financial assets that 'derive' their value from other assets. For example, an option to buy a SHARE is derived from the share.
Devaluation	A sudden fall in the value of a currency against other currencies. Strictly, devaluation refers only to sharp falls in a currency within a fixed exchange rate system.
Economies of scale	Bigger is better. In many industries, as output increases, the AVERAGE cost of each unit produced falls. One reason is that overheads and other FIXED COSTS can be spread over more units of OUTPUT. However, getting bigger can also increase average costs (diseconomies of scale) because it is more difficult to manage a big operation, for instance.
Exchange rate	The price at which one currency can be converted into another.
Factors of production	The ingredients of economic activity: land, labour, capital and enterprise.
Foreign direct	Investing directly in production in another



investment	country, either by buying a company there or establishing new operations of an existing business.
GDP	Gross domestic product, a measure of economic activity in a country. It is calculated by adding the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services. $\text{GDP} = \text{private consumption} + \text{investment} + \text{public spending} + \text{the change in inventories} + (\text{exports} - \text{imports}).$
GNP	Short for gross national product, another measure of a country's economic performance. It is calculated by adding to GDP the income earned by residents from investments abroad, less the corresponding income sent home by foreigners who are living in the country.
Hedge funds	A fund, usually used by wealthy individuals and institutions, which is allowed to use aggressive strategies that are unavailable to mutual funds, including selling short, leverage, program trading, swaps, arbitrage, and derivatives.
Inflation	Persistent increase in the general level of prices. It can be seen as a devaluing of the worth of money.
Paid-Up Capital	That part of the issued capital of a



company that has been paid up by the shareholders.

Venture capital	Money made available for investment in innovative enterprises or research, especially in high technology, in which both the risk of loss and the potential for profit may be considerable. Also called risk capital.
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## Words according to their Grammatical Function:

### Adjectives:

Word	Meaning
Altruistic	Showing a selfless concern for the well-being of others
Ample	Full and broad
Anguished	Experiencing or expressing severe mental or physical pain or suffering
Austere	Severe or strict in manner or attitude
Avaricious	Having or showing an extreme greed for wealth or material gain
Bite-sized	Very small or short
Buoyant	cheerful or optimistic
Bustling	Move in energetic and busy manner
Cautious	Careful to avoid potential problems or dangers
Clumsy	Awkward in movement and handling things
Courteous	Polite, respectful, or considerate in manner



Crafty	Clever at achieving one's aims by indirect or deceitful methods
Cultured	Characterised by good education and manners
Cumbersome	Slow or complicated and therefore inefficient
Dapper	Neat and trim in dress and appearance
Delirious	In an acutely disturbed state of mind characterized by restlessness, illusions and incoherence
Dimwitted	Stupid or silly
Doting	Extremely and uncritically fond of someone
Enormous	Very large in size or quantity
Exemplary	Serving as a desirable model
Eminent	Famous and respected with a particular sphere
Extraneous	Irrelevant or unrelated to the subject being dealt with
Flimsy	Easily damaged
Frivolous	Not having any serious purpose or value
Frigid	A disinterested, cold personality
Immaculate	Free from moral blemish or impurity
Indolent	Having or showing a disposition to avoid exertion
Insidious	Stealthily, treacherous or deceitful
Juvenile	Acting immaturely; childish



## Words related to Law:

Word	Meaning
Abnegation	Self-denial, the act of relinquishing or giving up a right, possession,
Abscond	To depart in a sudden and secret manner, especially to avoid capture and legal prosecution.
Affidavit	A written declaration upon oath made before an authorized official.
Altercation	A heated or angry dispute; noisy argument or controversy.
Amicus curiae	A person not directly engaged in a case who advises the court
Arson	The act of intentionally or recklessly setting fire to another's property or to one's own property for some improper reason.
Barrister	A lawyer who has been called to the bar and is qualified to plead in the higher courts.
Battery	An assault in which the assailant makes physical contact
Bequest	the act of bequeathing, a gift of property by will, esp personal property.
Cause celebre	Any controversy that attracts great public attention, as a celebrated legal case or trial, a famous lawsuit, trial, or controversy.
Caveat emptor	The principle that the buyer must bear the risk for the quality of goods purchased



unless they are covered by the seller's warranty.

Codicil	A supplement modifying a will or revoking some provision of it, an additional provision; appendix.
Contiguous	Touching; in contact, in close proximity without actually touching, physically adjacent; neighbouring.
Contraband	Goods that are prohibited by law from being exported or imported, illegal traffic in such goods; smuggling.
Contumacious	Stubbornly perverse or rebellious; willfully and obstinately disobedient.
Disenfranchise	To deprive (a person) of the right to vote or other rights of citizenship, to deprive (a place) of the right to send representatives to an elected body, to deprive (a business concern, etc) of some privilege or right.
Embezzle	To convert (money or property entrusted to one) fraudulently to one's own use.
Extradition	The surrender of an alleged offender or fugitive to the state in whose territory the alleged offence was committed.
Habeas corpus	A writ ordering a person to be brought before a court or judge, esp so that the court may ascertain whether his detention is lawful.
Immaterial	Of no essential consequence; unimportant.



Incarcerate	To imprison; confine.
Indeterminate	Not determinate; not precisely fixed in extent; indefinite; uncertain.
Injunction	Law an instruction or order issued by a court to a party to an action, esp to refrain from some act, such as causing a nuisance, the act of enjoining.
Jurisprudence	The science or philosophy of law, a system or body of law, a branch of law
Larceny	The unlawful taking and removing of another's personal property with the intent of permanently depriving the owner; theft.
Litigious	Inclined to dispute or disagree; argumentative.
Miscreant	depraved, villainous, or base, archaic, holding a false or unorthodox religious belief; heretical.
Perpetrator	To perform or be responsible for (a deception, crime, etc)
Plagiarism	An act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own
Probation	The testing or trial of a person's conduct, character, qualifications, or the like.



## Chapter 6: Analogies

### 6.1 Introduction

An analogy is a comparison of two things that seem unrelated, but are actually related or similar to each other in some respect. This section is designed to test your ability to recognize these relationships between words and successfully identify parallel relationships.

#### What do they test?

Analogy tests are basically a test of vocabulary. The given pair of words has a certain relationship which needs to be identified and then you have to pick the correct alternative on the basis of the instructions given.

While it is essential that one's vocabulary be very good, it is more important to be able to spot the relationship between the given words. If you are in doubt about the basic relationship it is advisable to not waste any further time and progress to the next analogy. A good understanding of usage, knowledge of commonly used phrases and idioms go a long way in cracking analogies. These are the least time consuming questions in the English section and with practice you should be able to average 6-8 questions per minute.



Following is an example of an analogy question similar to those found on the Test, along with an explanation:

Apprentice Plumber ::

player : coach

child : parent

student : teacher

author : publisher

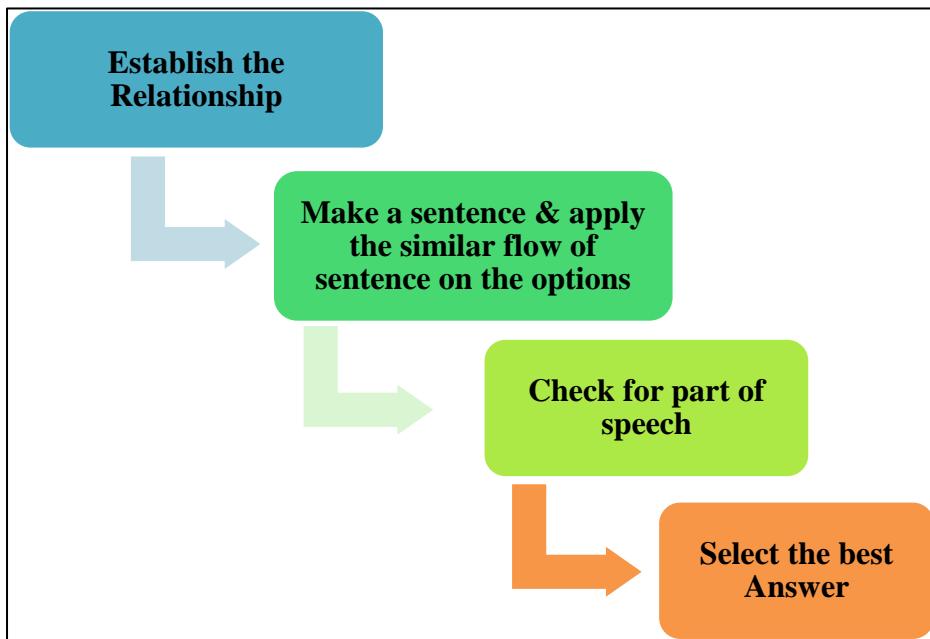
intern : doctor

The first step is to establish the relationship between the words in the original pair. An "apprentice" is typically someone who studies or trains to become a "plumber" or some other tradesperson or professional. Likewise, an "intern" trains to become a "doctor," so answer choice E is correct. Although a "player" could train to become a "coach" and a "student" could train to become a "teacher," other, more plausible relationships exist between those words. Therefore, answer choices A and C are not correct. A "child" could eventually become a "parent," but would not likely study or train to become a "parent," so answer choice B is incorrect. Likewise, an "author" could become a "publisher," but there is no direct, logical connection between first being an author, and then becoming a publisher.



## 6.2 Strategy to Solve Analogies

Several strategies can help you to correctly answer analogy questions. Following is a description of those strategies we have found most helpful:



### Step 1: Establish the Relationship

Before you look at any of the answer choices, attempt to express the relationship between the original pair in your own words. If you can establish a precise connection between the words, you will most likely select the best answer choice.



## Step 2: Create a General Sentence

One successful technique is to create a sentence that expresses a specific relationship between the stem words, and then replace the original words from your sentence with the words in the answer choices. You should look for the most simple relationship first. If more than one answer choice expresses the same relationship, you might have to revise your original sentence to indicate a more explicit connection between the words.

For example:

Musician : Orchestra ::

mechanic : car

songwriter : lyrics

desk : office

player : team

actor : screen

Ask yourself what a musician has to do with an orchestra. A musician plays in an orchestra. Or more specifically, a musician plays an instrument as one part of an orchestra as a whole. Your general sentence becomes "A \_\_\_ does something as one part of a \_\_\_ as a whole." The correct answer is D: A player participates



as one part of a team as a whole. Although answer choice B includes words related to music, the exact relationship is not the same as the relationship in the question stem; a "songwriter" does not participate as one part of "lyrics" as a whole. Likewise, the remaining answer choices do not fit logically into the general sentence that you created. A "mechanic" does not do something as one part of a "car" as a whole. Although a "desk" might be considered one part of an "office," a "desk" is an inanimate object, so it does not do something as one part of an "office" as a whole. An "actor" is portrayed on the "screen," but an "actor" does not do something as one part of a "screen" as a whole.

### **Step 3: Use the Correct Part of Speech**

Don't forget about other possible, secondary meanings of words. If you are having trouble creating a sentence, you might be thinking of the wrong definition or part of speech. The questions will always ask you to compare the same parts of speech. For example, if one of the words in the original pair can be used as either a noun or a verb, all of the corresponding words in the answer choices will be either nouns or verbs, but not both. You can let the answer choices guide you in this way. Consider the following example:



Corral : livestock ::

fence : posts

capture : thieves

nest : birds

devise : plans

fire : employees

At first glance, you might have created a general sentence such as "A corral is an enclosure for livestock." However, none of the answer choices fits logically into that sentence. Because "corral" is also a verb that means "to take control or possession of," you must now consider this secondary meaning. A closer look at the answer choices shows you that the first word in the pair is either a verb, or a word that can be used as a verb or a noun. Create another sentence using "corral" as a verb: "The rancher was unable to corral his livestock after they escaped." Manipulate the sentence slightly, as follows: "The police officer was unable to capture the thieves after they escaped." The remaining answer choices do not fit logically into this general sentence.



## Tip

A correct answer will never contain a relationship that has been reversed. For example, if the analogy given is TOUCH: TACTILE, the answer cannot be AUDIBLE: HEARING. Even though the relationship is the same, the order of the relationship is reversed.

## Step 4: Select the Best Answer

Remember that the test experts create incorrect answers to distract you; if you establish a relationship beforehand, you will be less likely to get caught up in any confusing, incorrect answers the test writers have set up. If your relationship matches a relationship expressed in ONE of the answer choices, it is most likely correct.

It might be difficult to determine an answer choice without eliminating a few incorrect answers first. Beware of obvious answer choices. At first glance, several choices might appear to express a similar relationship to the original pair. The correct relationship will be paralleled in only one of the answer choices; you might have to dig a little deeper to discover the true relationship. For example:

Passengers : airplane ::

audience :theatre



birds : nest

sailors : submarine

freight : warehouse

students : classroom

One possible relationship between "passengers" and "airplane" is that passengers are in an airplane. At first glance, several answer choices appear to have the same relationship as the words in the question stem: A "theatre" holds an "audience;" "freight" is in a "warehouse," and so on. There cannot be more than one correct answer, so you should look for a more specific relationship. Create a sentence using the words in the question stem: An "airplane" transports "passengers" from one place to another. Only the words in answer choice C can be logically inserted into this sentence.

Be sure to consider all of the answer choices before you select a final answer, even if you think you have already found the correct one. If you are struggling to find just one correct answer, make your relationship statement more specific or, if you must, adjust the relationship entirely.



### 6.3 Common Relationship Types

Analogies questions require you to consider many different possible relationships. After you are able to determine a specific relationship for the original pair, select the answer choice that expresses a relationship in the same way. Most questions tend to fall into one of several common categories of relationships. The following list includes many of the common analogy relationships tested on the test.

**Type 1: Definition/Evidence**—One word in a pair helps to define the other word; or, one word in a pair is a defining characteristic of the other word.

Example:

Paragon : Excellence ::

A "paragon," by definition, is a "model or example of excellence."

Crater : Concave ::

A "crater" is "concave"; therefore, being "concave" is a defining characteristic of a "crater."



**Type 2:** Synonym/Antonym—One word in a pair is a synonym or antonym of the other word.

Fascination: Interest ::

The nouns "fascination" and "interest" have a similar meaning. They are synonyms.

Stingy : Generous ::

The adjective "stingy" is the opposite of the adjective "generous." They are antonyms.

Note that synonyms and antonyms do not have to come from the same parts of speech.

Contrary : Oppose ::

To be "contrary," which is an adjective, is to "oppose," which is a verb. These words have similar meanings, even though the parts of speech are not the same.

Skeptical : Believe ::

"Skeptical," an adjective, means that you "do not believe," which is the opposite of the verb "believe." These words are opposite in meaning, even though the parts of speech are not the same.

**Type 3:** Type/Kind—One word in a pair is a type or example of the other word.



French: Language ::  
"French" is a type of "language."

**Type 4:** Degree/Intensity—Both words in a pair are similar in concept, but vary in intensity. In other words, one word in the pair is stronger, harsher, or more intense. Words can also vary spatially, by size, weight, and so on.

Phobia : Fear ::  
A "phobia" is a "disabling, exaggerated fear," which is far more extreme than a typical "fear."

**Type 5:** Purpose/Function—One word in a pair describes the purpose or function of the other word.

Needle : Stitch ::  
The purpose or function of a "needle" is to "stitch."  
Note that "stitch" can be used as either a noun or a verb. You could also say that a "needle" is used to create a "stitch."



**Type 6:** Component/Part—One word in a pair represents one part of the other word, which represents a whole; or, one word is simply a component of the other.

Actor : Cast ::

An "actor" is one member of an entire "cast" of actors.

Flour : Bread ::

"Flour" is a component of "bread."

**Type 7:** Cause and Effect—One word leads to or results in the other word.

Preparation : Success ::

"Preparation" will most likely lead to "success."

Antibodies : Protection ::

The presence of "antibodies" results in "protection" against infection.

**Type 8:** Tools- Some analogies are based upon the connection between a person and the tool that person uses or upon a tool and the result that it achieves.

Scalpel : Surgeon A SCALPEL is the tool of a SURGEON.

Pen : Writer A PEN is the tool of a WRITER.

Painting : Brush A PAINTING is the result of a BRUSH.



**Type 9:** . . . is a sign of. . . In this sort of analogy, one word refers to something that is a sign of something

Trembling : Fear

TREMBLING is a sign of FEAR.

Sigh : Relief

A SIGH is a sign of RELIEF.

**Type 10:** Sequence -In this type of connection, one event follows another, either as a matter of logic or sequence, or as an effect follows its cause. We also include in this category analogies in which one event prevents or interrupts another.

Engagement : Marriage

An ENGAGEMENT comes before a MARRIAGE.

Explosion : Destruction

An EXPLOSION causes DESTRUCTION.

**Type 11:** Spurious form of. . . . In this type of analogy, one idea is a spurious or defective form of the other.

Bravado : Bravery

BRAVADO is spurious (or false) BRAVERY.

Babble : Speak

To BABBLE is a defective way of SPEAKING.



## Practice Exercise

**DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5:** For the pair of words in the first part of the question, choose a word that expresses a similar relationship with the word in second part of the question.

1. Scribble : Write :: Stammer : ?  
1. Walk    2. Play    3. Speak    4. Dance
2. Flower : Bud :: Plant : ?  
1. Seed    2. Taste    3. Flower    4. Twig
3. Errata : Books :: Flaws : ?  
1. Manuscripts  
2. Metals  
3. Speech  
4. Charter
4. Gun : Bullet :: Chimney : ?  
1. Ground    2. House    3. Roof    4. Smoke
5. Breeze : Cyclone :: Drizzle : ?  
1. Earthquake                  2. Storm  
3. Flood                         4. Downpour



**DIRECTIONS for the questions 6 to 8:** Each question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. Illustrate the relationship between the CAPITALIZED words by writing a sentence using both the words in the space provided. Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

**6. CAR : ROAD**

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. electricity : cable | 2. ink : pen  |
| 3. bomb : missile      | 4. fly : bird |

**7. FLEET : NAVY**

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. chapter : book | 2. seats : auditorium |
| 3. letter : word  | 4. drop : ocean       |

**8. CRIME : ACCOMPLICE**

- |                             |
|-----------------------------|
| 1. legislation : parliament |
| 2. repair : mechanic        |
| 3. journey : train          |
| 4. text book : co-author    |



**DIRECTIONS for questions 9 to 10:** Each question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

9. IMMACULATE : CLEAN :: ? : SMALL

- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. major | 2. Inordinate |
| 3. gross | 4. minute     |

10. WHEAT : FLOUR :: HIDE : ?

- |            |        |         |         |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. leather | 2. Fur | 3. skin | 4. Pelt |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|



## Solution:

Q. No	Key	Explanation
1.	3	to scribble is to write indistinctly similarly stammer is to walk indistinctly.
2.	1	a flower grows from a bud similarly plant grows from seed.
3.	2	errata are mistakes made in printing a book. Flaws refer to defects in metals after they are purified.
4.	4	a gun spews out bullets, as a chimney spews out smoke
5.	4	A cyclone is very heavy wind, a breeze is gentle similarly 'drizzle' is light rain and 'downpour' is heavy rain.
6	1	A car runs, using road as the medium, so does electricity through the cable.
7	3	Fleets are integral to a navy. So is the relationship between letters and word. we can have a book without any chapters at all.
8	4	An accomplice is a person who is not the main accused in a crime but a helper. so is true of book and co-author.
9	4	Immaculate is extraordinarily clean, while minute is extraordinarily small
10	1	Wheat, upon processing, gives rise to flour, while animal hide, upon processing, produces leather.



## Practise Exercise 01 (SNAP based Vocabulary)

**DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 6:** Choose the correct antonym for the word below from the options provided.






**DIRECTIONS** for questions 7-9: Find a pair which is not similar to the pair in bold.

7. XENOPHOBIA : FOREIGNERS

  - (a) claustrophobia : foreigners
  - (b) anglophobia : Englishmen
  - (c) bibliophobia : book
  - (d) hemophobia : blood

8. SAIL : SHIP

  - (a) propeller : dog      (b) radar : satellite
  - (c) hydrogen : balloon    (d) accelerator : car

9. CANINE : DOG

  - (a) feline : cat              (b) aquatic : parrot
  - (c) serpentine : cobra      (d) vulpine : fox

10. Which words have similar meaning

A. Cacophonic	B. Cacographic
C. Calamitous	D. Contraindicative
E. Cataclysmic	F. catastrophic



## Practise Exercise 02 (SNAP based Vocabulary)

**DIRECTIONS for questions:** In the following questions, each word in capital letters is followed by four words or phrases. Choose the one which is similar in meaning to the word given in the, capital letters.

### 1. FURLough

- (a) Soldiers holiday
- (b) Wild growth
- (c) Wooden plough
- (d) Till

### 2. PUNCTILIOUS

- (a) Prude
- (b) Wasteful
- (c) Meticulous
- (d) Timid

### 3. ENCOMIUM

- (a) Verve
- (b) Eulogy
- (c) Doggerel
- (d) Force

**DIRECTIONS for questions:** A word in capital letters is followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

### 4. TRITE

- (a) Hackneyed
- (b) Correct
- (c) Original
- (d) Certain



## **5. COMPASSIONATE**



## **6. RESTIVE**



**DIRECTIONS for questions:** Choose the word that does NOT match with the two given words.

## 7. Inordinate, Huge



## 8. Laconic, Succinct



**DIRECTIONS for questions:** In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

9. (a) rennassance

- (a) rennassance      (b) renaissance  
(c) rennaissance      (d) renaessance






## Practise Exercise 03 (Vocabulary)

**DIRECTIONS** for questions 1 to 10: Of the 4 options given below, choose the one OPPOSITE in meaning to the first highlighted word.

## 1. PROCEED

- (a) Secede                  (b) Succeed  
(c) Impede                  (d) Lead                  (e) Recede

## **2. ELEVATED**

- (a) Grounded      (b) Raised      (c) Excited  
(d) Subterranean    (e) Moody

### 3. ELOQUENT



#### **4. SCRUTINIZE**

- (a) Skim                  (b) Devour                  (c) Elaborate  
(d) Comprehend      (e) Question



## 5. INFIRM

- (a) Ailing
- (b) Hospitalized
- (d) Robust
- (c) Recovering
- (e) Rigid

## 6. REDUNDANT

- (a) Verbose
- (b) Irrelevant
- (c) Prosaic
- (d) Excessive
- (e) Insufficient

## 7. RESILIENT

- (a) Elastic
- (b) Resinous
- (c) Resolute
- (d) Inflexible
- (e) Malleable

## 8. INANE

- (a) Foolish
- (b) Serious
- (c) Mature
- (d) Nameless
- (e) Contrary

## 9. CONFIDANT

- (a) Assurance
- (b) Acquaintance
- (c) Enemy
- (d) Confession
- (e) Ally

## 10. OVERWROUGHT

- (a) Relaxed
- (b) Restrained
- (c) Underutilized
- (c) Flawed
- (e) Underestimated



## Practise Exercise 04 (Vocabulary)

**DIRECTIONS for questions 1 – 5:** In each question there are four sentences. Each sentence has pairs of words or phrases that are highlighted. From the highlighted words or phrases select the most appropriate word or phrase to form correct sentences. Then from the options given choose the best one.

1. The Prime Minister accused the opposition of **colliding** (A)/ **colluding** (B) with anti-national elements.

2. The manager claimed that he had a **foolproof** (A)/ **full proof** (B) strategy to capture the market for the new product.

3. The government **proscribed** (A)/ **prescribed** (B) the magazine fearing public unrest.

4. The tour of Australia will be a real test of the Indian team's **metal** (A) / **mettle** (B).

(a) AABB                    (b) ABAB                    (c) BAAB  
(d) BBAB                    (e) ABBA



2. 1. The dictator suppressed all **descent** (A)/ **dissent** with an iron hand.
2. Many teachers advise their students to maintain a **diary** (A) / **dairy** (B) as a good way of time management.
3. The DMC has announced that it will **raze** (A) / **raise** (B) all unauthorized construction.
4. The police have been asked to step up their vigil to prevent illegal **emigrants** (A) / **immigrants** (B) from entering the country.
- (a) BAAB      (b) AAAB    (c) BBAB  
(d) ABAB      (e) BABA
3. 1. The princess **confided** (A) / **confessed** (B) her love for the visiting prince to her close **confidants** (A) / **confidants** (B).
2. Ramu **passed up** (A) / **passed off** (B) the offer of a good job in America to join IIMA.
3. The thieves had **raked through** (A) / **raked about** (B) all the lockers looking for valuables.
4. Mr. Warren Buffet decided to **sign off** (A) / **sign away** (B) all his wealth to charity.



- (a) BABAB      (b) BBAAB      (c) ABAAB  
(d) BAABA      (e) BBAA
4. 1. The former model, Gitanjali was hospitalized with the **classic** (A)/ **classical** (B) symbols of depression.
2. The trade fair was held recently in November 2007. This **biennial** (A)/ **biannual** (B) event will be held again in 2009.
3. The opposition has been **gunning at** (A)/ **gunning for** (B) the government ever since the events at Nandigram.
4. Due to the truckers' strike, supplies of essential commodities may not **hold out** (A) / **hold up** (B) till the end of this month.
- (a) BBAA      (b) ABBA      (c) BABA  
(d) AABA      (e) AAAB
5. 1. The speaker had a hard time controlling the **factional** (A) / **fractious** (B) members and had to eventually suspend the **proceedings** (A) / **procedures** (B) for the day.



2. Diana, as well as her other sisters, **was** (A) / **were** (B) beautiful and had **numerous** (A) / **numeral** (B) admirers.
3. The passengers refused to allow us into the compartment claiming that there was no **place** (A) / **room** (B) for more people.
4. India is trying for an **amiable** (A) / **amicable** (B) settlement to the border dispute with China.  
(a) BAAABB      (b) BAAABA      (c) AAAABB  
(d) ABAABB      (e) ABBAAA

**DIRECTIONS for questions 6 to 10:** Of the 4 options given below, choose the one closest in meaning to the first highlighted word.

**6. EMBARGO**

- (a) License      (b) Freight  
(c) Tax      (d) Prohibition

**7. FIESTA**

- (a) Puzzle      (b) Joy  
(c) Nap      (d) Festival



## 8. IMBECILE

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Humorous | (b) Erratic    |
| (c) Insane   | (d) thoughtful |

## 9. IN A JIFFY

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Precisely | (b) Languidly |
| (c) Quickly   | (d) Urgently  |

## 10. BONANZA

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Fish fry | (b) Windfall |
| (c) Blessing | (d) Dessert  |

### Practise Exercise 05 (Analogies)

**DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 10:** Each question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. . Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

## 1. WEDDING : MARRIAGE :: ?

- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| (a) birthday : cake      |
| (b) coronation : reign   |
| (c) graduation : diploma |
| (d) promotion : job      |
| (e) decoration : bravery |



**2. TACTILE : TOUCH :: ?**

- (a) musical : hearing
- (b) audible : volume
- (c) nasal : smell
- (d) sensitive : feeling
- (e) visible : sight

**3. FRUGALITY : STINGY :: ?**

- (a) warmth : generous
- (b) resolution : whimsical
- (c) reflection : thoughtful
- (d) pride : haughty
- (e) jauntiness : morose

**4. ANALGESIC : PAIN :: ?**

- (a) antiseptic : cleanliness
- (b) tranquilizer : anxiety
- (c) sedative : sleep
- (d) antibiotic : medicine
- (e) pathology : disease



**5. PERCEPTIVE : DISCERN :: ?**

- (a) determined : hesitate
- (b) authoritarian : heed
- (c) persistent : persevere
- (d) abandoned : neglect
- (e) restrained : rebel

**6. GLIMMER : LIGHT :: ?**

- (a) catastrophe : event
- (b) link : chain
- (c) stench : smell
- (d) trace : substance
- (e) product : process

**7. JOURNAL : ARTICLE**

- (a) dance : ballet
- (b) magazine : cover
- (c) set : scenery
- (d) anthology : poem
- (e) concert : orchestra



**8. CONTEMPORARIES : AGE :: ?**

- (a) housemates : residence
- (b) faculty : scholarship
- (c) idols : worship
- (d) kin : reunion
- (e) authors : anthology

**9. SANDAL : FOOTWEAR :: ?**

- (a) monarch : castle
- (b) child : parent
- (c) volume : bookcase
- (d) watch : timepiece
- (e) wax : candle

**10. REFUGEE : ASYLUM :: ?**

- (a) astronaut : capsule
- (b) perfectionist : frustration
- (c) consumer : impulse
- (d) opportunist : advantage
- (e) director : stage



## Practise Exercise 06 (Analogies)

**DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 10:** Each question has a pair of CAPITALIZED words followed by four pairs of words. . Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

1. **VOLATILE : VAPORIZE :: ?**

- (a) translucent : illuminate
- (b) brittle : bend
- (c) frigid : chill
- (d) ponderous : lift
- (e) soluble : dissolve

2. **TENTACLES : OCTOPUS :: ?**

- (a) petals : flower      (b) tadpoles : frog
- (c) claws : crab      (d) algae : seaweed
- (e) quills : porcupine

3. **TICKET : ADMISSION :: ?**

- (a) letter : salutation      (b) coupon : discount
- (c) receipt : payment      (d) license : travel
- (e) application : interval



4. PROFICIENCY : EXPERT :: ?

- (a) recognition : winner
- (b) victory : athlete
- (c) passion : enthusiast
- (d) appointment : office
- (e) medicine : doctor

5. WAITER : DINER :: ?

- (a) ballerina : dancer
- (b) clerk : customer
- (c) nurse : orderly
- (d) juror : judge
- (e) captain : teammate

6. KERNEL : NUT :: ?

- (a) yolk : egg
- (b) grape : raisin
- (c) flour : bread
- (d) soil : seed
- (e) thorn : stem

7. ANECDOTE : STORY :: ?

- (a) laughter : joke
- (b) quotation : footnote
- (c) melody : tune
- (d) limerick : poem
- (e) column : newspaper



**8. IMPLAUSIBLE : ABSURD :: ?**

- (a) shadowy : illurninated
- (b) flamboyant : public
- (c) surprising : shocking
- (d) superfluous : truncated
- (e) latent : potential

**9. CREST : HILL :: ?**

- (a) fathom : sea
- (b) plateau : valley
- (c) curtain : window
- (d) trunk : tree
- (e) roof : house

**10. PETAL : FLOWER :: ?**

- (a) oak : tree
- (b) staple : paper
- (c) sprout : seed
- (d) tooth : comb
- (e) tide : beach



## Answer key and Explanation

### Practise Exercise 01

Q. No	Key	Explanation
1.	d	(d) The meaning of Native is "a person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth, whether subsequently resident there or not". Therefore correct antonym is option (d)
2.	b	(b) The meaning of Attenuate is "reduce the force, effect, or value of.". Therefore, correct antonym is option (b).
3.	d	(d) The meaning of Cajole is "persuade (someone) to do something by sustained coaxing or flattery". Therefore correct antonym is option (d)
4.	d	(d) The meaning of consanguinity' is "being such by blood and not by adoption or marriage". Therefore correct synonym is option (d).
5.	a	Only option A is correct.
6.	d	Pernicious is the correct spelling
7.	a	Xenophobia is fear for foreigners, anglophobia is fear of Englishmen, bibliophobia is fear of book and hemophobia is fear of blood but claustrophobia is fear of closed spaces and thus this does not have the same relation as in given pair
8.	a	Sail helps a ship move. Same is the relation between all the pair except propeller and dog.



9.	b	Dog belongs to category of Canine mammals. Parrot does not belong to the aquatic category (water inhabiting animals).
10.	c & f	C&F have similar meaning

## Practise Exercise 02

Q. No	Key	Explanations
1.	a	Furlough means leave or absence.
2.	c	Punctilious means very careful about details, meticulous also means the same, prude is a person who has an exaggerated sense of propriety and get shocked easily. Timid is a person who is shy, fearful
3.	b	Encomium is formal praise and eulogy is a piece of spoken or written praise, verve is enthusiasm or vigour, doggerel is bad verse.
4.	c	Trite and hackneyed mean something that has been overused and thus has lost its impact, original on the other hand is the get unused new in character, being the first form of something still has its impact.
5.	b	Compassionate is someone who cares or is concerned about another person, unsympathetic is one who does not care or understand another's condition or position. Indecisive means someone who cannot take decisions easily, unlawful is something against law, and Untrustworthy is someone



		who cannot be trusted.
6.	b	Restive is something very difficult to control and placid is calm and peaceful so can be controlled easily. Buoyant is very cheerful and insolent is rude.
7.	c	Inordinate, huge are adjectives to suggest big size so do excessive, enormous but insatiable means something that cannot be satisfied.
8.	d	Laconic means brief or concise, abrupt on the other hand doesn't suggest size but movement.
9.	b	Only option B is correct.
10.	b	Only option B is correct.

### Practise Exercise 03

### Practise Exercise 04

Q. No	Key	Q. No	Key
1.	e	1.	c
2.	d	2.	a
3.	e	3.	b
4.	a	4.	d
5.	c	5.	a
6.	e	6.	d
7.	d	7.	d
8.	b	8.	c
9.	c	9.	c
10.	a	10.	b



## Practise Exercise 05 (Analogies)

Q. No	Key	Explanations
1.	b	<p>WEDDING is the ceremony that signifies the start of a MARRIAGE.</p> <p>Similarly, CORONATION is the ceremony that begins the reign of a ruler.</p> <p>A ceremony that signifies the start of a REIGN.</p> <p>A cake does not signify the start of a birthday, but is just a part of it.</p> <p>A diploma is not received at the start, but at the end of a graduation.</p> <p>A promotion is not received at the start of a job.</p> <p>Also decoration for a soldier's bravery is not received at the start of his career.</p> <p>So 2 is the logical choice.</p>
2.	e	<p>TACTILE is something that can be touched, or in other words, is available to TOUCH.</p> <p>Similarly, VISIBLE is something that can be seen, or in other words, is available to SIGHT.</p> <p>Musical is not something available to hearing, (Audible would have fit the bill better here) but is pleasing to it. Audible is something available to hearing but volume indicates a degree relationship.</p> <p>Sensitive is something available to feeling, but the use is not in the 5 senses context, but more in the emotional context.</p> <p>Hence 5 is the right answer.</p>



3.	d	<p>Here, both the words FRUGALITY and STINGY mean approximately the same, but FRUGALITY has a positive connotation, while STINGY has a negative connotation.</p> <p>Similarly, PRIDE has a positive connotation, while HAUGHTY has a negative connotation.</p> <p>Warmth and generous do not mean the same and they both have positive connotations.</p> <p>Resolution is the state of being determined while whimsical is its Antonym, meaning fanciful. Hence it is not the correct choice.</p> <p>Reflection and thoughtful mean the same but they are both positive words. Also jauntiness means lively while morose means gloomy, which again makes them Antonyms. Hence 4 is correct.</p>
4.	b	<p>An ANALGESIC relieves PAIN.</p> <p>Similarly, a TRANQUILIZER relieves ANXIETY.</p> <p>An antiseptic causes cleanliness but does not relieve cleanliness.</p> <p>A sedative induces sleep but it does not relieve sleep.</p> <p>An antibiotic is used as a medicine for curing disease; it does not have a relieving relationship with medicine.</p> <p>Also pathology is the study of a disease, unfortunately not relief from a disease.</p> <p>Therefore, 4 is the answer.</p>



5.	c	To be PERCEPTIVE is to DISCERN. Similarly, to be PERSISTENT is to PERSEVERE. Also perceptive and discern are synonyms. To be determined is not to hesitate. To be authoritarian is to favour complete obedience and heed to given commands. To be abandoned is not to neglect but to be neglected. Similarly to be restrained is not to rebel. 3 is the logical answer.
6.	d	GLIMMER is a minute, immeasurable fraction of LIGHT. Similarly, TRACE is a minute, immeasurable fraction of a SUBSTANCE. A catastrophe is a higher degree of an event not an immeasurable fraction. A link is a proper part not a minute fraction of a chain. A stench is a worse type of smell, not an immeasurable fraction of smell. Similarly, a product is the end result of a process not a minute fraction of it. Hence 4 is the right answer.
7.	d	A JOURNAL is a collection of ARTICLES. Similarly, an ANTHOLOGY is a collection of POEMS. A ballet is a form of dance, but dance is not a collection of ballet.



		A magazine is not a collection of covers, which are just the fronts and backs of a magazine. A set is not a collection of sceneries; scenery is just a part of set. Also an orchestra is a part of a concert. Hence 4 is the logical answer.
8.	a	CONTEMPORARIES belong to the same AGE. Similarly, HOUSEMATES belong to the same RESIDENCE. A faculty does not belong to the same scholarship, nor do idols belong to the same worship. Kin do not belong to the same reunion and authors do not belong to an anthology. Therefore, 1 is the right choice.
9.	d	SANDAL is a type of FOOTWEAR. Similarly, a WATCH is a type of TIMEPIECE. A monarch is not a type of a castle, nor is a child a type of parent. A volume is not a type of bookcase nor is wax a type of candle, but just a part of it. Hence 4 is correct.
10.	d	A REFUGEE seeks, or is looking for ASYLUM. Similarly, an OPPORTUNIST is looking for ADVANTAGE. An astronaut does not seek a capsule, while a perfectionist does not seek frustration. A consumer acts on impulse but does not seek



it.

A director works on a stage but does not seek it.

So we can see that 4 is the answer.

## Practise Exercise 06 (Analogies)

Q. No	Key	Explanations
1.	e	<p>The property of VOLATILE material is to VAPORIZE quickly. Similarly, the property of SOLUBLE material is to DISSOLVE quickly.</p> <p>The property of translucent material is to be transparent but not to illuminate.</p> <p>A brittle object breaks on bending; hence it is an antonym of sorts, which makes it a wrong choice.</p> <p>Frigid and chill are synonyms.</p> <p>Something ponderous is bulky, which is in fact, hard to lift. So 1 is the right choice.</p>
2.	c	<p>TENTACLES are used by an OCTOPUS to clutch its prey. Similarly, CLAWS are used by a CRAB to clutch its prey.</p> <p>Petals are a part of a flower, but not used to catch prey. Tadpoles are small frogs but not a part of a frog used to catch its prey.</p> <p>Similarly algae are a type of seaweed not a part used to catch prey.</p> <p>Quills are a part of a porcupine used as a defense mechanism but not to catch prey.</p>



		Hence 3 is the answer.
3.	b	<p>A TICKET is necessary for ADMISSION. Similarly, a COUPON is necessary for claiming a DISCOUNT.</p> <p>A letter contains a salutation but a letter is not necessary for claiming a salutation from someone.</p> <p>A receipt is not necessary for payment made. (If it was, black money would be very difficult to generate 😊)</p> <p>A license is not compulsory for travel.</p> <p>An application is not necessary for in interval.</p> <p>Hence 3 is correct.</p>
4.	c	<p>PROFICIENCY is the characteristic of an EXPERT. Similarly, PASSION is the characteristic of an ENTHUSIAST.</p> <p>Recognition is not necessarily a characteristic of a winner, nor is victory characteristic of an athlete.</p> <p>We require an appointment at an office but it's not characteristic of an office.</p> <p>Medicine is the profession practiced by a doctor, not a characteristic trait of a doctor.</p> <p>Therefore 3 is correct.</p>
5.	b	<p>A WAITER serves the DINER. Similarly, a CLERK serves the CUSTOMER.</p> <p>A ballerina is a dancer but does not serve a dancer.</p>



		<p>A nurse looks after a patient and not an orderly, who is her colleague.</p> <p>A juror does not serve a judge neither does a captain serve his teammate.</p> <p>The obvious choice is 2.</p>
6.	a	<p>KERNEL is the inner part of a NUT. Similarly, YOLK is the inner part of an EGG.</p> <p>A grape is not the inner part of a raisin. A raisin is formed after drying of a grape.</p> <p>Bread is made from flour, but flour is not an inner part of bread.</p> <p>A seed is planted in the soil, but soil is not the inner part of a seed.</p> <p>A thorn is an outer not the inner part of the stem.</p> <p>Hence 1 is the right option.</p>
7.	d	<p>An ANECDOTE is an entertaining short STORY. Similarly, a LIMERICK is an entertaining short POEM.</p> <p>Laughter is caused by the joke; it is not a type of joke. A quotation is not an entertaining footnote.</p> <p>A melody is a type of tune but not an entertaining one. A column is a part of a newspaper, but it's not necessarily an entertaining column. So 4 is right.</p>
8.	c	<p>IMPLAUSIBLE and ABSURD have similar meaning, with a slight increase in degree (ABSURD is of slightly higher degree). Similarly,</p>



		<p>SURPRISING and SHOCKING are similar, and SHOCKING is of slightly higher degree.</p> <p>Shadowy and illuminated are antonyms. A flamboyant person strives for public attention, there is no degree there.</p> <p>Superfluous means extra, truncated means cut-off – in some sense antonyms.</p> <p>Latent and underlying are synonyms, but there is no relation of degree that they have.</p>
9.	e	<p>CREST is the top of the HILL. Similarly, ROOF is the top of the HOUSE.</p> <p>Fathom is the depth of the sea not the top of it. A plateau is a raised ground while valley is a gorge. They are antonyms.</p> <p>A curtain is put on a window but is not the top of a window.</p> <p>A trunk is a part of a tree not the top of a tree. Hence 5 is the perfect option.</p>
10.	d	<p>PETAL is one constituent part of a FLOWER. Similarly, TOOTH is one constituent part of a COMB. An oak is a type of tree not a constituent part of a tree. A staple can be used on a paper but is not a constituent part of a paper.</p> <p>A sprout grows from a seed but is not a part of a seed. A tide is also not a part of the beach.</p> <p>So 4 is the obvious choice.</p>