

Thoroughly Revised and Updated

GATE

• 2017 •

Verbal and Numerical Ability



MADE EASY
— Publications



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GATE - 2017 : Verbal and Numerical Ability

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Preface

Over the period of time the GATE examination has become more challenging due to increasing number of candidates. Though every candidate has ability to succeed but competitive environment, in-depth knowledge, quality guidance and good source of study is required to achieve high level goals.



B. Singh (Ex. IES)

The new edition of **GATE 2017 : Verbal & Numerical Ability (Theory, Solved & Practice Questions)** has been divided into two sections. **Section-A** contains *Verbal Ability* while **Section-B** contains *Numerical Ability*. Each learning unit is packed with key theory concepts with sample questions and explanatory solutions. It also contains solved questions of previous GATE Papers followed by Practice Exercises.

I have true desire to serve student community by way of providing good source of study and quality guidance. I hope this book will be proved an important tool to succeed in GATE examination. Any suggestions from the readers for the improvement of this book are most welcome.

B. Singh (Ex. IES)

Chairman and Managing Director
MADE EASY Group

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A

Section

Verbal Ability

Orientation to Verbal Ability Section of GATE Aptitude Test

The verbal ability section of the aptitude test of GATE is designed to test a candidate's ability to reason with words in solving problems. Reasoning effectively in a verbal medium depends primarily upon the ability to discern, comprehend, and analyse relationships among words or groups of words and within larger units of discourse such as sentences and critical reasoning arguments.

The verbal ability of the Aptitude Test of GATE consists of four question types: **Analogies, Antonyms/Synonyms, Sentence Completion, and Critical Reasoning.**

Sectional Distribution of Verbal Ability in GATE Aptitude Test:

Topic	GATE 2010	GATE 2011
Analogies	1	1
Synonyms / Antonyms	1	1
Sentence Completion	2	2
Critical Reasoning	2	2
Total Marks	6	6

The conceptual framework along with the practice questions which have been provided in every chapter of this book are organized by content category and represent the types of questions included in the Aptitude Test of GATE. The purpose of these questions is to provide some indication of the range of topics covered in the test as well as to provide some additional questions for practice purposes.

Analogies

Analogy questions test the ability of the candidate to recognize the relationship that exists between the words in a word pair and to recognize when two word pairs display parallel relationships. To answer an analogy question, you must formulate the relationship

between the words in the given word pair and then must identify the answer choice containing words that are related to one another in most nearly the same way. Some examples of relationships that might be found in analogy questions are relationships of kind, size, spatial contiguity, or degree.

Illustrative Examples from the last two years of GATE Aptitude Test

Directions: The question below consists of a pair of related words followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses the relation in the original pair.

- Unemployed: Worker (GATE 2010)**
 - Fallow: Land
 - Unaware: Sleeper
 - Wit: Jester
 - Renovated: House
- Gladiator: Arena (GATE 2011)**
 - Dancer: stage
 - Commuter: train
 - Teacher: classroom
 - Lawyer: courtroom

Solution

- (a)**

Unemployed: Worker → Here one is opposite to other.

 - Fallow: Land → Fallow means undeveloped land.
 - Unaware: sleeper → both are same unaware or asleep.
 - Wit: Jester → Wit means ability to make jokes and jester is a joker.
 - Renovated: House → Renovate means to make better and house can be renovated.
- (d)**

The given relationship is worker: workplace. A gladiator is (i) a person, usually a professional combatant trained to entertain the public by engaging in mortal combat with another person

or a wild. (ii) A person engaged in a controversy or debate, especially in public.

Approaches for answering Analogy Questions:

- Before looking at the answer choices, try to establish a precise relationship between the words in the given pair. It is usually helpful to express that relationship in a phrase or sentence.
- Next, look for the answer choice with the pair of words whose relationship is closest to that of the given pair and can be expressed in a similar fashion.
- Occasionally, more than one of the answer choices may seem at first to express a relationship similar to that of the given pair. Try to state the relationship more precisely or identify some aspect of the relationship between the given pair of words that is paralleled in only one choice pair.
- Remember that a single word can have several different meanings. Check to be sure you have not overlooked a possible second meaning for one of the words.
- Never decide on the best answer without reading all the answer choices.
- Practice recognizing and formulating relationships between word pairs. You can do this with the following sample questions.

Sample Questions

Directions: The question below consists of a pair of related words followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses the relation in the original pair.

1. COLOR: SPECTRUM
 - (a) Tone: Scale
 - (b) Sound: Waves
 - (c) Verse: Poem
 - (d) Dimension: Space

Solution: The relationship between *color* and *spectrum* is not merely that of part to whole, in which case (c) might be defended as correct. A *spectrum* is made up of a progressive, graduated series of *colors*, as a *scale* is of a progressive, graduated sequence of *tones*. Thus, (a) is the correct answer choice. In this instance, the best answer must be selected from a group of fairly close choices.

2. HEADLONG: FORETHOUGHT
 - (a) Barefaced: Shame
 - (b) Mealy-mouthed: Talent

- (c) Heartbroken: Emotion
- (d) Level-headed: Resolve

Solution: The difficulty of this question probably derives primarily from the complexity of the relationship between *headlong* and *forethought* rather than from any inherent difficulty in the words. Analysis of the relationship between *headlong* and *forethought* reveals the following: an action or behaviour that is *headlong* is one that lacks *forethought*. Only answer choice (A) displays the same relationship between its two terms.

Synonyms / Antonyms

Although synonym / antonym questions test knowledge of vocabulary more directly than do any of the other verbal question types, the purpose of the synonym / antonym questions is to measure not merely the strength of your vocabulary but also the ability to reason from a given concept to its opposite. Synonyms / Antonyms may require only rather general knowledge of a word, or they may require you to make fine distinctions among answer choices. Synonyms / Antonyms are generally confined to nouns, verbs, and adjectives; answer choices may be single words or phrases.

Illustrative Examples from the last two years of GATE Aptitude Test

Directions: Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word below?

1. **Circuitous (GATE 2010)**
 - (a) Cyclic
 - (b) Indirect
 - (c) Confusing
 - (d) Crooked

Directions: Choose the word from the options given below that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word:

2. **Frequency (GATE 2011)**
 - (a) Periodicity
 - (b) Rarity
 - (c) Gradualness
 - (d) Persistency

1. **(b)**
Circuitous: Deviating from a straight course
Indirect
 - (a) Cyclic: Recurring in cycle
 - (b) Indirect: Not leading by straight line
 - (c) Confusing: Lacking clarity
 - (d) Crooked: For shapes (irregular in shape)