

Vocabulary - 4



Contents

- Test Drive
- Phrasal Verbs
- Idioms
- Proverbs

VA - 14

CEX-V-0250/18

Number of Questions : **55**

Test Drive

Time Limit

5 Minutes

Directions for questions 1 to 5: Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions that follow.

1. All Eskimos dislike long summers. All Para-gliders love long summers as "long summers" means more opportunity to indulge in their hobby. Some Eskimos are not Mountaineers. _____. Hence, no Para-gliders are Mountaineers.

Which of the following, if true, will best complete the above argument?

- (1) Some Mountaineers like long summers.
- (2) No Mountaineer is not Eskimo.
- (3) Some Para-gliders don't like summers.
- (4) Some Eskimos are not mountaineers.

2. Kiran is adamant. All adamant boys like Mathematics. Kiran likes mathematics. Hence, _____.

Which of the following, if true, will best complete the above argument?

- (1) Kiran is an adamant boy.
- (2) Kiran's friend Aman, who is adamant, doesn't like Mathematics.
- (3) Kiran's brother Subhen, who doesn't like Mathematics, is not adamant.
- (4) All of these.

3. Freebies promised by political parties in their election manifestos to lure voters shake the roots of free and fair polls, the Supreme Court (SC) observed on Friday as it directed the Election Commission (EC) to frame guidelines for regulating contents of manifestos. Holding that such promises by political parties under present law does not amount to corrupt practice, the apex court, however, said that election manifesto released by parties can be included in the model code of conduct.

Which of the following, if true, will most strongly mitigate the suggestion given by the Supreme Court?

- (1) Many of the political parties don't discuss all the freebies they promised the voters in their election manifestos.
- (2) It is very difficult for the EC to prove violation of the model code of conduct in a court of law.
- (3) The election manifesto is not a legally enforceable document.
- (4) Violation of the model code of conduct is not a punishable offence.

4. It is true that all elves are dementors. Also, all dementors are patronus and some patronus are poltergeists. We also know that no poltergeist is a centaur.

Which of the following is a valid conclusion based on the statements given above?

- (1) Some dementors are not centaurs.
- (2) Some poltergeists are elves.
- (3) Some patronus are not centaurs.
- (4) None of these

5. For the Reserve Bank of India there is just one economic indicator that dominates its policymaking calculus: price stability. With inflation-targeting as its main mandate — the consensus position that was articulated when the RBI Act was amended in May 2016 was that “price stability is a necessary precondition to sustainable growth” — the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has opted yet again to keep interest rates unchanged. It is not hard to follow the rationale.

Which of the following, if true, will best justify the author’s opinion in the last sentence of the given paragraph?

- (1) The moderation in core inflation in the first fiscal quarter has largely reversed.
- (2) Given India’s reliance on imports for a bulk of its fuel needs, the latest OPEC decision to maintain output cuts to keep global crude oil prices from softening can hardly provide much comfort.
- (3) Price gains as measured by the Consumer Price Index had accelerated to a seven-month high in October and the RBI’s survey of household expectations for inflation over both the three-month and one-year horizons showed a “firming up”.
- (4) The Centre’s move to recapitalise public sector banks has won a vote of confidence from monetary policymakers for its potential to revive credit flows.

Questions from previous exams:

Direction for questions 6 and 7: Fill in the blank with the most suitable word or phrase.

6. Vishnu thought the last problem on the test was a real _____. It was much harder and more complex than any of the previous problems. (IIFT, 2016)
- (1) doozy
 - (2) whooper
 - (3) carp
 - (4) snafu
7. I used to be kind of a _____ when I was little, but I lost most of the weight in my teenage years. (IIFT, 2016)
- (1) runt
 - (2) beanpole
 - (3) doughboy
 - (4) punk

Directions for questions 8 and 9: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, (1) to (4). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

8. FOR (CAT, 2005)
- (1) He has a great eye for detail.
 - (2) We are waiting for the day.
 - (3) I can’t bear for her to be angry.
 - (4) It couldn’t be done for ever.
9. NEAR (CAT, 2005)
- (1) I got there just after you left – a near miss!
 - (2) She and her near friend left early.
 - (3) The war led to a near doubling of oil prices.
 - (4) They came near to tear seeing the plight of the victims.

Direction for question 10: Read the following questions and answer by marking the most appropriate option.

10. A shortfall in supplies would knock the bottom out of the engineering industry. What does “knock the bottom out of” stand for? (SNAP, 2014, MB)
- (1) Shake its foundation
 - (2) Cause it to collapse
 - (3) Cause a paradigm shift
 - (4) Cause it to shift

Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb which consists of a main verb and an adverb or preposition or both. Typically, the meaning of a phrasal verb is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words.

Example: The rich **look down on** the not so fortunate members of the society.

I will **see to** the matter presently.

Do I really have to **spell out** the most obvious of the terms now?

To master phrasal verbs, one needs to:

- i. Read more.
- ii. Solve questions regularly.
- iii. Consult a standard English dictionary instead of taking the help of the world wide web.
- iv. Focus on business idioms and phrases.

Class Exercise

Directions for questions 11 to 15: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, (1) to (4). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

11. LOOK

- (1) Don't waste your valuable time looking back on things which have caused you distress.
- (2) James looked Jenna up and down thoroughly before answering.
- (3) My cranky neighbour had social pretensions and looked down on most of her neighbours.
- (4) Satish looked on and helped the blind poet cross the road.

12. COME

- (1) The dog came forward with his master's finger prints.
- (2) As I cleaned up the painting, it came up like new.
- (3) Come upon everyone and meet me behind the stage.
- (4) My friend Graham came down with dengue this weekend.

13. DROP

- (1) I dropped out of Commerce because I found it to be too tough.
- (2) The horse started to gallop with a higher speed to drop back.
- (3) I might drop in for a snack sometime this week if you are there.
- (4) Although she struggled a lot, she kept dropping off.

14. PUT

- (1) I'm so tired that I can't put in with any more nonsense.
- (2) Don't forget to put on your new shoes for the interview.
- (3) We are putting off our business trip until February because of the flood.
- (4) Mandora is putting a few thoughts down on paper.

15. TAKE

- (1) I take at my father. We are both punctual.
- (2) I have to take my new Sony headphones back because it doesn't work.
- (3) Please take the garbage out to the street for me.
- (4) Mahesh took the car breaks apart and then he found the problem.

Directions for questions 16 to 20: Fill in the blank in each sentence with the most appropriate option from the given choices.

16. I keep _____ to school. I wish I had studied a little more seriously. Now I'll have to _____ this job offer. But I guess I'll have to accept it.

- (1) thinking back, think to
- (2) thinking back, think over
- (3) thinking over, think over
- (4) think down, think of

17. Snape continued to _____ Harry despite the latter's repeated attempts to please his teacher. In this process, Harry _____ some important life lessons.

- (1) pick out, picked on
- (2) pick on, picked up
- (3) pick up, picked on
- (4) pick up on, picked up

18. To escape the wrath of her mentor, Tulika _____ an entire story. However, her story just _____ a hilarious office gossip.

- (1) made off, made to
- (2) made off, made in
- (3) made up, made out
- (4) made up, made for

19. If I continue to listen to you any longer, I will _____ a raging alcoholic. Could you please _____ your loud rant?

- (1) turn into, turn down
- (2) turn in, turn down
- (3) turn into, turn of
- (4) turn in, turn up

20. Though his best friend had always _____ him for having an insane girl friend, this time he _____ the criticism and decided to marry her.

- (1) laughed on, laughed through
- (2) laughed at, laughed on
- (3) laughed at, laughed off
- (4) laughed on, laughed off

Directions for questions 21 to 25: In each of the following questions, there are two columns. Match the phrasal verb in column A with the sentence where its synonym has been used in column B.

21.

Column A	Column B
a. Add up	i) He continued with the proceedings even after the police started the lathi charge.
b. Cut down	ii) He made the tree fall to the ground with his axe.
c. Set up	iii) The police didn't believe her as her alibi didn't sound convincing.
d. Bring up	iv) It was a trap, but he didn't realize it and straightaway walked into it.
e. Carry on	v) Honal was raised as a child by his grandparents

(1) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-v, e-i

(2) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-I, e-v

(3) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-v, e-iv

(4) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-v, e-i

22.

Column A	Column B
a. Air out	i) Robin held the side of the boat tightly, he was afraid of drowning.
b. Bank on	ii) He arrived at the airport and registered himself in Hotel California.
c. Check in	iii) Make sure that Rajeev gets a proper farewell as he has been an exceptional team player.
d. Hang on	iv) Tomorrow is my big day. I am counting on your support.
e. Send off	v) Leave the pillow outside in the sunlight, let the moisture evaporate.

(1) a-ii, b-iii, c-v, d-iv, e-i

(2) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-v, e-iii

(3) a-v, b-iv, c-ii, d-i, e-iii

(4) a-i, b-iii, c-v, d-ii, e-iv

23.

Column A	Column B
a. Sort out	i) Prepare for the match today. It's already 11o clock.
b. Stick to	ii) Monty's body was ripped into pieces after he was brutally murdered.
c. Tear up	iii) You must continue with your diet, it is actually helping.
d. Wipe out	iv) The problem got resolved when John interfered.
e. Warm up	v) One of the many lawsuits finally ruined him financially.

(1) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-v, e-i

(2) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-v, e-i

(3) a-iii, b-ii, c-I, d-iv, e-v

(4) a-v, b-iii, c-iv, d-i, e-v

24.

Column A	Column B
a. Use up	i) He was spot-dead, when a bus drove over him just outside his house.
b. Wear off	ii) The kids finished all the chips, we need to buy more.
c. Sleep on it	iii) Most of his make-up faded away even before he could reach the party
d. Run over	iv) The flaws in the plans have been shown by the manager.
e. Point out	v) He delayed the decision till the next day. He actually found a solution this way.

(1) a-ii, b-iii, c-v, d-i, e-iv

(2) a-iv, b-iii, c-v, d-ii, e-i

(3) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i, e-v

(4) a-v, b-iv, c-I, d-ii, e-iii

25.	Column A	Column B
	a. Mix up	i) Thank God! The protest got over without any major incident.
	b. Pass off	ii) I had expected Sunday to be the last working day for us. I guess I wasn't the only one who was wrong.
	c. Figure on	iii) I often get confused by the twins as I fail to identify each of them separately.
	d. Ease up	iv) I have a whole rack of jeans that for some reason I am unable to fastened. I guess it's time to hit the gym.
	e. Do up	v) I'd smoke less if I were you. It's time to practice moderation.
	(1) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i, e-v	(2) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-v, e-iv
	(3) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-v, e-i	(4) a-i, b-iv, c- v, d-ii, e-iii

Idioms and Proverbs

The Oxford dictionary defines an idiom as “a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. over the moon, see the light).

The Oxford dictionary defines a proverb as “a short, well-known pithy saying, stating a general truth or piece of advice.” An aphorism is very similar to a proverb. The word is of Middle English origin. It derives from the old French *proverbe*, from Latin *proverbium*. Pro means put forth. *Verbum* means word.

While preparing for this chapter, one needs to focus more on Business idioms and proverbs.

Directions for questions 26 to 30: In the questions below, idioms based on usage are given. Find which of the following is incorrect.

26. (1) Even though the maid was only halfway through cleaning the shoe rack, her hands were as **black as a skillet**.
 (2) Though we didn't like her birthday dress, we told her **a white lie** because we didn't want to spoil her mood on her special day.
 (3) Because of **blue tape**, it took Robin six months to get US visa.
 (4) Jane was **green with envy** when she saw her ex-boyfriend dating her cousin.
27. (1) The regional manager has **opened a whole new can of worms** for his subordinates.
 (2) Can you please share the exact location of where we should go? We are sick of being on a **huge goose chase**.
 (3) **A little bird told me** about their love affair.
 (4) During the exam, the invigilator **watched like an eagle** to ensure no malpractices were performed.
28. (1) She's got a **chip on her shoulder** because she's is a proletariat.
 (2) Lucy's comment gave Lucinda a reason to celebrate, as the comment was **close to home** for the latter.
 (3) Whenever things go wrong in our office, the entire team has to **bear the brunt** of the boss's anger.
 (4) Alan has a habit of **corking up his feelings**, which makes it difficult for one to understand that he is in grief.

29. (1) I wish my designer could **shed some light** on how my wedding dress would look like.
 (2) My aunt has no kid of her own. She therefore loves to advise me, and she's never short of **nuggets of wisdom** when it comes to me.
 (3) As against online shopping, offline shopping **costs a long arm**, due to the money that one spends on overpriced fuel.
 (4) My brother **let the cat out of the bag** by telling our parents about their anniversary plan.
30. (1) Huck had such a **pale face** when he learned that his mother was going to the US with his younger brother.
 (2) Indians are believed to be poor at **keeping a stiff upper lip**.
 (3) He was **in a stew** because there was no one who could help him organize the party.
 (4) It's common to see political leaders **go bananas** before and during the elections.

Directions for questions 31 to 35: Complete the idiom with the correct word.

31. I have been working on my power point presentation power point for the past 25 days, but still it hasn't come to an end. Currently, it is the _____ of my life.
 (TISSNET 2016, MB)
 (1) bane (2) problem
 (3) plague (4) issue
32. After leaving the job, Abhay was stuck between a rock and a _____.
 (TISSNET, 2015, MB)
 (1) trouble (2) dilemma
 (3) hell (4) hard place
33. Even though my mom had clearly told Zara to stay away from our home, she had the guts to _____ our door.
 (1) close (2) darken
 (3) paint (4) knock
34. Aliza is _____ about splitting the bill whenever she is out with her friends.
 (1) sincere (2) honest
 (3) religious (4) trustworthy

35. Even at the age of 76, my grandfather feels young _____.
 (1) with memory (2) at living
 (3) at heart (4) in body

Directions for questions 36 to 40: Match the idioms to their meanings.

Column A	Column B
a. Dead ringer	(i) Very easy
b. Dry run	(ii) Replica
c. Funny farm	(iii) Testing
d. High on hog	(iv) Asylum
e. Plum job	(v) Affluent

- (1) A-i, B-iv, C-v, D-iii, E-ii
 (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-v, E-i
 (3) A-ii, B-v, C-c, D-iv, E-i
 (4) A-v, B-i, C-b, D-iii, E-iv

Column A	Column B
a. Chase your tail	(i) Strike someone powerfully
b. Dead wood	(ii) Transfer the blame
c. Acid test	(iii) to rush around ineffectually
d. Pack a wallop	(iv) Barren
e. Pass the buck	(v) A concluding step to prove the value

- (1) A-v, B-iii, C-i, D-ii, E-iv
 (2) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-v, E-iii
 (3) A-ii, B-v, C-iv, D-iii, E-i
 (4) A-iii, B-iv, C-v, D-i, E-ii

Column A	Column B
a. Pain in the neck	(i) To reprimand
b. Call on the carpet	(ii) To handle the result of one's own actions
c. Carrot and stick	(iii) Die
d. Face the music	(iv) Improve performance by contradictory moves
e. Kick the bucket	(v) An obnoxious person or situation

- (1) A-i, B-iii, C-v, D-ii, E-iv
 (2) A-v, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii, E-i
 (3) A-v, B-i, C-iv, D-ii, E-iii
 (4) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-v, E-ii

39.

Column A	Column B
a. Out of the blue	(i) Signs of exhaustion
b. Blue in the face	(ii) Aristocratic
c. Blue collar	(iii) Rarely
d. Feel blue	(iv) Labourers
e. Blue blood	(v) Sad

- (1) A-ii, B-v, C-i, D-iv, E-iii
 (2) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-v, E-ii
 (3) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-v, E-iii
 (4) A-v, B-iii, C-ii, D-i, E-iv

40.

Column A	Column B
a. Fifth wheel	(i) Unnecessary
b. Law of the jungle	(ii) Observe carefully
c. Lie like a rug	(iii) Survival of the strongest
d. Keep tabs on	(iv) No more young
e. No spring chicken	(v) To use falsehood

- (1) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-v, E-ii
 (2) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-v, E-iv
 (3) A-v, B-iii, C-i, D-ii, E-iv
 (4) A-i, B-iii, C-v, D-ii, E-iv

Direction for questions 41 to 45: Choose which of the given options best replaces the underlined phrase in each sentence and mark the appropriate answer.

41. He worked his fingers with the bone to keep his wife happy lifelong.
 (1) worked his fingers with the bone
 (2) worked his fingers on the fly
 (3) kept his fingers to the bone
 (4) kept his fingers with the bone
42. You can't make a horse drink water but you can lead it to water.
 (1) You can't make a horse drink water but you can lead it to water.
 (2) You can never lead a horse to water, let alone making it drink.
 (3) Anyone can lead a horse to water but not everyone can make him drink.
 (4) You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink.

43. I am surprised that two people, like us, are always on the equal wavelength.
 (1) beyond the pale.
 (2) on the same wavelength.
 (3) on the equal foot.
 (4) in the equal wavelength.
44. The moment Zubair entered the office today, he was given his talking sheets.
 (1) talking sheets. (2) cash cow.
 (3) walking papers. (4) walking letters.
45. Lina is an early beaver, whose business plans are sure of succeeding.
 (1) an early beaver. (2) an eager beaver.
 (3) a brave beaver. (4) a beaver.

Directions for questions 46 to 48: In each of the following questions, there is a paragraph followed by four proverbs. Select which proverb best captures the moral of the paragraph. Mark the appropriate option as your answer.

46. Competitive examinations are cracked comfortably by those who systematically prepare for the test. This systematization must also take its course over a period of time. The fastest gun slinger in the West was not always the best cowboy. Quick succession of firing a gun increases the chances of missing the target. The target shall not remain still and will also adapt with each shot fired. Moreover, a gun cannot host infinite amount of bullets. The more you miss, the more you diminish your chances of taking another shot. A disciplined, timely course of plan is necessary to bestow success upon the self.
 (1) Discontent is the first step towards progress.
 (2) Slow and steady wins the race.
 (3) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
 (4) Fortune favours the brave.

47. People like Bhagat Singh, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Radha Krishnan, Mahatma Gandhi, Vivekananda, B.R.Ambedkar, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Lal Bahadur Shastri spent their lives working for the people of their country. They sacrificed their lives for the cause of one and all. They set examples of devotion by placing their own example before the nation. They had and have a large number of followers and are respected by the people today as well. Earlier, Rishi-Muni, Mother Teresa, Buddha and Jesus gave sermons only after sacrificing the comforts and luxuries of life. Even the Jain Thirthankers like Mahavira sacrificed everything for the betterment of the poor and the sect of people called the untouchable. Gautama Buddha and Mahavira both left their home and throne. It is only then that they could inspire the people to follow the path of generosity.
- (1) God helps those who help themselves.
 - (2) To err is human, to forgive divine.
 - (3) Actions speak louder than words.
 - (4) Service to mankind is service to God.
48. The national life is also affected by our actions. In 1946-47 we accepted the partition of the country on communal basis. Communal disharmony propagated all over India. Millions of people were killed beyond the line of partition. Millions moved from one side to the other. With this beginning we cannot have communal harmony in the country. The bloodshed and riots continue. No minority commissions or government propaganda can check them. We now live in disharmony.
- (1) Rome was not built in a day.
 - (2) Preparedness for war for preserving peace.
 - (3) Strike when the iron is hot.
 - (4) As you sow, so shall you reap.

Direction for questions 49 to 55: In each of the following questions, fill in the blank to complete the given proverb.

49. A leopard cannot change its _____.
 (1) strips (2) dots
 (3) spots (4) colours
50. All is _____ that comes to the _____.
 (1) toast, oven (2) grist, mill
 (3) fair, love (4) game, match
51. Discretion is the better part of _____.
 (1) valour (2) valediction
 (3) validation (4) victory
52. If the _____ won't come to Muhammad, Muhammad must go to the _____.
 (1) money (2) God
 (3) water (4) mountain
53. The _____ can quote _____ for his purpose.
 (1) apple, the orange (2) devil, scripture
 (3) evil man, the Bible (4) stupid, Plato
54. Mighty oaks from little _____ grow.
 (1) rivers (2) grass
 (3) seeds (4) acorns
55. _____ and _____ may break my bones but names will never hurt me.
 (1) Sticks, rubbles (2) Stones, rubbles
 (3) Sticks, stones (4) Stones, words

Visit "Test Gym" for taking Topic Tests / Section Tests on a regular basis.

* MB – Memory Based

VA - 14 : Vocabulary - 4

Answers and Explanations

CEX-V-0250/18

1	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	5	3	6	1	7	3	8	3	9	2	10	2
11	4	12	3	13	2	14	1	15	1	16	2	17	2	18	3	19	2	20	3
21	4	22	3	23	2	24	1	25	2	26	3	27	4	28	2	29	3	30	1
31	1	32	4	33	2	34	3	35	3	36	2	37	4	38	3	39	2	40	4
41	2	42	4	43	2	44	3	45	2	46	2	47	4	48	4	49	3	50	2
51	1	52	4	53	2	54	4	55	3										

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. 2 Only if "Mountaineer" is a subset of "Eskimos" can we conclude that Mountaineers are not Para-gliders.</p> <p>2. 3 Kiran may or may not be a boy. Even girls can like Mathematics, as per the conditions. We can't infer anything about Aman due to insufficient data. Firstly, we don't know that only adamant boys like Maths. Secondly, we don't know the gender of Aman. However, C can surely be inferred as Subhen is a boy but he doesn't like Maths. So, he can't be an adamant boy at least.</p> <p>3. 4 The suggestion of the SC is that the EC should frame laws to bring the election manifesto under the purview of the model code of conduct. Hence, option 3 is eliminated. We need to weaken the suggestion that by bringing the election manifesto under the model code of conduct, the promise of freebies will become illegal. Option 1 is not a part of the discussion as the SC talks about the freebies promised in the election manifesto. Option 2 will weaken. However, difficult doesn't mean impossible. Option 4 will weaken the argument the most as it will defeat the purpose of trying to enforce a legal restriction on the promise of freebies in election manifestos.</p> <p>4. 3 By clear deduction. As some patronus are poltergeists, all patronus can't be centaurs. So, option 3 is a valid conclusion.</p> <p>5. 3 Only option 3 talks about the issue at hand i.e. why the rationale is not difficult to guess. If price rise is an issue, the focus on stabilizing prices is a valid step. Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.</p> <p>6. 1 A real doozy means "Something outstanding or unique of its kind."</p> | <p>7. 3 "A doughboy" is an informal way of calling someone fat. A beanpole is its antonym. "Runt of the litter" refers to the smallest or weakest member of a group. Punk refers to someone who is worthless.</p> <p>8. 3 It should have been "I can't bear her being angry".</p> <p>9. 2 There is nothing like a near friend. It should have been 'close' friend.</p> <p>10. 2 'To knock the bottom out of something' is to harm something or weaken something, especially by taking away the thing it needs in order to continue or be successful. So, option 2 is the correct answer.</p> <p>11. 4 In option 1, the phrase used here is looking back which means looking back at past events 'which have caused you distress'. In option 2, 'looked up and down' means securitize someone carefully. In option 3, the phrasal verb 'looked down on' means to consider someone inferior. Option 4 is incorrect. 'Looking on' means watching without getting involved. But Satish didn't look on. He helped the person.</p> <p>12. 3 In option 1, 'came forward' means to volunteer for a task or to give evidence. In option 2, 'come up' means becoming brighter in a specified way as a result of being polished or cleaned. In option 4, 'come down with' means begin to suffer from. But in option 3, the use of the phrase 'come upon' is incorrect. It means "to encounter". The speaker is simply asking everyone to "come" or "come along" or "come on".</p> <p>13. 2 In option 1, 'dropped out' means 'quitting some curriculum' and the usage is correct. In option 3, 'drop in' has been used correctly which means 'to pay a visit'. In option 4, 'drop off' means to fall asleep'. Option 3 presents the wrong usage of 'drop back' which generally means 'to withdraw'. The horse would not be starting to gallop faster to drop back.</p> |
|--|--|

14. 1 In option 2, put on means to wear something; hence, the usage is correct. In option 3, 'putting off' means cancelling a particular appointment. In option 4, 'putting down' means to record something in writing. Option 1 is the only sentence with a wrong usage of 'put'. 'Put in' means to interrupt a conversation or discussion. So the phrasal verb here is used incorrectly. The correct phrasal verb for this statement would be 'put up with'.
15. 1 In option 2, the used phrasal verb is 'take back' which means to return and the usage is correct. In option 3, the usage of the phrasal verb 'take out' is also correct which means to remove something from a place or thing. In option 4, 'take apart' means purposely break something into pieces; the usage here is correct. In option 1, the correct phrasal verb would have been 'take after' which means resembling someone's attributes. The usage of 'take at' is incorrect.
16. 2 This is the correct option. Thinking back means reminiscing about the past and think over means to think before taking a particular decision.
17. 2 "Pick on" means "to bully". Picked up means learnt through experience. It has other meanings too. Pick out means to take out. Pick up on means to become aware of something. Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.
18. 3 "Made up" means to invent a story to deceive someone. Made for something means "to contribute to or to result in". Hence, option 3 is correct.
19. 2 "Turn into" means "to change into". "Turn down" means to decrease the volume. So, option 2 is the best fit.
20. 3 "Laugh at" means "to make fun of someone". "Laughed off" means "to dismiss something as being trivial".
21. 4 This is the correct option.
22. 3 This is the correct option.
23. 2 This is the correct option.
24. 1 This is the correct option.
25. 2 This is the correct option.
26. 3 The given set of sentences is based on colour based usage of idioms. Option 3 is wrong because the correct idiom is 'red tape', which means excessive and rigid rules and regulations that hinders progress or movement. 'A white lie' is a trivial lie, said to avoid hurting one's feelings. 'Green with envy' means extremely envious. 'Black as a skillet' means completely black.
27. 4 Option 4 is wrong because the correct idiom is 'watch like a hawk', which means to watch carefully. 'Open a whole new can of worms' refers to a set of problems. 'A little bird told me' is used to indicate that the speaker is aware about something but chooses to keep the identity of his informant a secret. 'Wild goose chase' refers to a prolonged search for something that is hard to locate.
28. 2 The given set of sentences is based on emotion based usage of idioms. Option 2 is wrong because the contextual usage of the idiom is wrong. 'Close to home' is used when a remark or is so true that it makes you feel uncomfortable. 'Chip on your shoulder' is used if someone feels resentful because they feel they are being treated unfairly. Bear the brunt' is used when one who suffers the most when something unpleasant occurs. 'Cork up feelings' is used when someone becomes quiet, and stops expressing his feelings.
29. 3 Option 3 is wrong because the contextual usage of the idiom is wrong. The correct idiom to be used in the sentence is- 'cost an arm and a leg'. This is used to denote that something is expensive. 'Shed some light' is used when clarification is needed for something. 'Nuggets of wisdom' means valuable information, suggestion or advice. Let the cat out of the bag' is to reveal a secret.
30. 1 Option 1 is wrong because the correct idiom is 'long face'. 'Pale faced' is a phrase and not an idiom. Moreover, it is used to indicate that someone is ill. 'Long face' is an idiom that is used to denote sadness. 'Keep a stiff upper lip' is used to denote a situation when one is strong enough to not display weak emotions in difficult times. 'In a stew' means to be worried and confused about something. 'To go bananas' is to go crazy.
31. 1 The correct idiom is 'bane of my life'. It refers to one's source of unhappiness or anxiety.
32. 4 The correct idiom is 'between a rock and a hard place'. It means to be in a very difficult position.
33. 2 The correct idiom is 'darken one's door', which means to be an unwelcome visitor.
34. 3 The correct idiom is 'religious about something', which means someone is strict about doing that thing.

35. 3	The correct idiom is 'young at heart', which means not to be marred by old age and instead have a youthful spirit.	48. 4	This is the only correct proverb that represents the given extract. The seeds of communal violence were sown during the partition in 1947 when two nations were divided based on religion. The after affect still haunts us, even now after 70 years of independence. Therefore the seeds we sow, we should also be ready to bear the fruit. Hence Option 4 is the correct answer. Other options can be rejected as they do not bring out the essence of the given argument.
36. 2	Option 2 is the correct answer.		
37. 4	Option 4 is the correct answer.		
38. 3	Option 3 is the correct answer.		
39. 2	Option 2 is the correct answer.	49. 3	The correct proverb is "A leopard cannot change its spots" which means "one's innate nature can't be changed".
40. 4	Option 4 is the correct answer.	50. 2	The proverb means "everything that is received or obtained is put to use. <i>Grist</i> is corn to be ground."
41. 2	The correct idiom is 'work your fingers to the bone', which means to work very hard.	51. 1	The proverb means "It's better to avoid a dangerous situation than to confront it."
42. 4	The correct idiom is- 'You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink', which means that you can give someone an opportunity, but you can't force them to grab and use it.	52. 4	Both the blanks need the word "mountain". The proverb means, "If someone won't do as you wish or a situation can't be arranged to suit you, you must accept it and change your plans accordingly."
43. 2	The correct idiom is- 'to be on the same wavelength'.	53. 2	The proverb means "People may conceal unworthy motives by reciting words that sound morally authoritative."
44. 3	The correct idiom is- 'walking papers', which refers to a notice dismissing someone from the job.	54. 4	The proverb means "Something of small or modest dimensions may grow into something very large or impressive."
45. 2	The correct idiom is- 'an early beaver', which refers to a very hardworking and industrious person.	55. 3	This proverb is used to express indifference to an insult or abuse.
46. 2	The passage puts emphasis on steadiness. It cautions one against being too quick to the task. Time and hard work are essential. 'Slow but steady wins the race' means that a consistent, effective approach leads to success.		
47. 4	The paragraph talks about the importance of charity and devotion. Only option 4 comes close to describing the essence of the paragraph.		