

# COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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## 1 Directions: Grammatically Correct the sentences

1. If I.....a more reliable car, I.....to Spain rather than fly.

A Would have.....Would drive  
B Had.....Had driven  
C Had.....Would drive  
D Would have had.....Would drive

Answer: Option C

2. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

**My cousin said, "My room-mate had snored throughout the night."**

A my cousin said that her room-mate snored throughout the night.  
B my cousin told me that her room-mate snored throughout the night.  
C my cousin complained to me that her room-mate is snoring throughout the night.  
D my cousin felt that her room-mate may be snoring throughout the night.

Answer: Option A

Out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

3. That which cannot be corrected

A Unintelligible                      B Indelible                      C Illegible                      D Incurable

Answer: Option D

4. Identify the relationship between the word group in the question. Select the answer which fits best with the group.

barber, florist, draper

A Flower                      B Cloth                      C Milliner                      D Hair

Answer: Option C

5. In the questions below the sentences have been given in Direct/ Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

**He exclaimed with joy that India had won the Sahara Cup.**

A He said, "India has won the Sahara Cup"  
B He said, "India won the Sahara Cup"  
C He said, "How! India will win the Sahara Cup"  
D He said, "Hurrah! India has won the Sahara Cup"

Answer: Option D

6. The defending champion justified his top ..... by clinching the title

A skill                      B form                      C technique                      D billing

Answer: Option D

7. In questions given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

**Beyond belief or understanding**

A Incredible                      B Incredulous                      C Implausible                      D Unreliable

Answer: Option A

8. We must ..... our students on subjects like health and sanitation besides the usual subjects

A learn                      B teach                      C insist                      D educate

Answer: Option D

9. In the questions below the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

1. After driving professor Kumar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel.

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- A. After being driven to the museum, Professor Kumar was dropped at his hotel.  
B. Professor Kumar was being driven dropped at his hotel.  
C. After she had driven Professor Kumar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.  
D. After she was driven Professor Kumar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.

Answer: Option A

**10. In the questions below the sentences have been given in Active/Passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.**

**She makes cakes every Sunday**

- A Every Sunday cakes made by her.  
B Cakes are made by her every Sunday.  
C Cakes make her every Sunday.  
D Cakes were made by her every Sunday.

Answer: Option B

**Directions—(Q. 1–5) In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by letters (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**

1. A committee has been.....to.....the transformation of the city into an International finance centre.  
(A) constituted, convert (B) appointed, oversee (C) converged, evaluate  
(D) inducted, change (E) inaugurated, determine
2. Keeping in mind the.....to develop the sector the government has.....solicited foreign investment.  
(A) importance, never (B) proposal, forcibly (C) objective, wanted  
(D) view, discretely (E) need, actively
3. In his speech he vowed to.....the four billion unbanked individuals across the world into the.....of financial inclusion.  
(A) represent, sphere (B) target, area (C) bring, realm  
(D) engage, achievement (E) convince, era
4. Although he puts in.....of overtime and takes few holidays, he..... cannot support his family.  
(A) sufficient, however (B) lot, besides (C) much, thus  
(D) plenty, still (E) frequency, yet
5. They have been.....on incentives to.....these practices are implemented nat grass root level.  
(A) relying, ensure (B) improving, secure (C) advocating, confirm  
(D) debating, necessitate (E) focusing, display

**Directions—(Q. 6–15) In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.**

He was a charismatic leader, an entrepreneur and a highly effective manager all rolled into one. As a leader, he ...(6)... the company's growth plan in a dedicated manner and he never ...(7)... focus. The cement industry in those days was doing badly. ...(8)... to everyone's expectations he sanctioned an additional plant in ...(9)... time. He was ...(10)... that since the cement industry was cyclic in nature, by the time the plant was ...(11)... the market would have improved. It did happen and the decision brought rich ...(12)... when the plant was commissioned. Not only was he a great entrepreneur but he also ...(13)... all his senior people to be 'practicing entrepreneurs'.

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I have seen a similar example at the Asian Institute of Management, which allows its professors to ... (14) ... their own business. This made their lectures more practical and less theoretical. It is the ... (15) ... of the Institute's success.

- |                        |                 |                |                |               |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6. (A) achieved        | (B) implemented | (C) visualised | (D) persevered | (E) aimed     |
| 7. (A) moved           | (B) shifts      | (C) missed     | (D) changes    | (E) lost      |
| 8. (A) Contrary        | (B) Opposite    | (C) Yet        | (D) Obedient   | (E) Different |
| 9. (A) any             | (B) mean        | (C) short      | (D) no         | (E) less      |
| 10. (A) known          | (B) calculating | (C) certain    | (D) dreamt     | (E) surely    |
| 11. (A) operational    | (B) install     | (C) use        | (D) produced   | (E) new       |
| 12. (A) supply         | (B) diversity   | (C) rewards    | (D) pay        | (E) knowledge |
| 13. (A) thought        | (B) tried       | (C) wished     | (D) encourage  | (E) wanted    |
| 14. (A) expand         | (B) function    | (C) chose      | (D) run        | (E) risk      |
| 15. (A) responsibility | (B) secret      | (C) guarantee  | (D) prize      | (E) value     |

### Answers

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

### Exercise Questions

1. a. I am not one of those who believe everything they hear.  
b. I am not one of these who believes everything I hear.  
c. I am not one of those who believes everything he hears.  
d. I am not one of those who believes in everything one hears.
2. a. Cannot one do what one likes with one's own?  
b. Cannot one do that one likes to do with his own?  
c. Cannot one do that one likes with his own?  
d. Cannot one do what he likes with his own?
3. a. There's Mr. Som, whom they say is the best singer in the country.  
b. There's Mr. Som, who they say is the best singer in the country.  
c. There is Mr. Som, whom they say is the best singer in the country.  
d. There is Mr. Som who, they say is the best singer in the country.
4. a. Each of the students has done well.  
b. Each of the student has done well.  
c. Each of the students have done well.  
d. Each of the student have done well.

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5. a. Today we love, what tomorrow we hate; today we seek, what tomorrow we shun, today we desire, what tomorrow we fear.  
b. Today, we love what tomorrow we hate, today, we seek what tomorrow we shun, today, we desire what tomorrow we fear.  
c. Today we love what tomorrow we hate, today we seek what tomorrow we shun, today we desire what tomorrow we fear.  
d. Today we love what tomorrow we hate; today we seek what tomorrow we shun; today we desire what tomorrow we fear.

**Directions for Questions 6 to 8. In each question, the word given is used in four different ways, numbered I to 4. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate**

### 6. FALLOUT

- a. Nagasaki suffered from the fallout of nuclear radiation.  
b. People believed that the political fallout of the scandal would be insignificant.  
c. Who can predict the environmental fallout of the WTO agreements?  
d. The headmaster could not understand the fallout of several of his good students at the Public examination.

### 7. PASSING

- a. She did not have passing marks in mathematics  
b. The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road.  
c. At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel.  
d. A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victim to the hospital

### 8. BOLT

- a. The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.  
b. As he could not move , he made a bolt for the gate.  
c. Could you please bolt the door?  
d. The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.

### Answer Key

1.a; 2.a; 3.b; 4.a; 5.d; 6.d; 7.a; 8.b

**Pick out the most effective word(s) from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**

1. She has an aversion ..... taking even onion and garlic.  
A with                      B at                      C against                      D to  
Answer: Option D
2. Dave finally found the photographs, after hours spent \_\_\_\_\_ through drawers.  
A cavorting                      B haggling                      C rummaging                      D divagating  
Answer: Option C
3. The miser gazed ..... at the pile of gold coins in front of him.  
A avidly                      B admiringly                      C thoughtfully                      D earnestly  
Answer: Option A
4. Catching the earlier train will give us the ..... to do some shopping.  
A chance                      B luck                      C possibility                      D occasion  
Answer: Option A
5. The ruling party will have to put its own house ..... order.  
A in                      B on                      C to                      D into

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Answer: Option A

6. The ..... of the Minister's statement cannot be verified by people who have no access to official records.

A veracity                      B verbosity                      C ambiguity                      D validity

Answer: Option A

7. .... a failure of some traffic lights, traffic is moving very slowly.

A Owing                      B Due to                      C Because                      D Since

Answer: Option B

8. I purposely ..... meet you during my last visit to Kashmir.

A didn't B won't                      C hadn't                      D wouldn't

Answer: Option A

9. Earlier homemade rafts dumped their waste into the water-----, but by June the -----rafts were mostly gone, banned under a new state law.

A untreated, unsightly                      B flagrantly, petty                      C artfully, dismal                      D openly, few

Answer: Option A

10. We live in a \_\_\_\_\_ age; everyone thinks that maximizing pleasure is the point of life.

A ubiquitous                      B propitious                      C sporadic                      D hedonistic

Answer: Option D

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**Directions: In each of the following questions, find out which part of the sentence has an error. The error may be idiomatic or grammatical. If there is no mistake, the answer is 'No error'.**

1. It is written in Gita (a)/ that God incarnates (b)/ Himself (c)/ in times of trouble. (d)/ No error (e)

2. It is being rainy day, (a)/ we decided not to go out (b)/ but to stay at home (c)/ and watch a movie. (d)/ No error (e)

3. The blinds (a)/ deserve (b)/ our sympathy. (c)/ No error (d)

4. Concurrent with his programme, (a)/ educational institutions may be urged (b)/ to inculcate patriotism (c)/ in each and every one of its pupils. (d) No error (e)

5. She had shifted her residence (a)/ to this city to be (b)/ close with the child (c)/ she had wanted to adopt. (d)/ No error (e)

6. The author's vision, (a)/ suffused by an innocence and warmth, (b)/ may not correspond (c)/ to the country as it is today. (d)/ No error (e)

7. And though one did not (a)/ quite believe his claim, (b)/ one saw no harm (c)/ in granting him permission. (d)/ No error (e)

8. If you hate me, (a)/ then you should (b)/ leave my house. (c)/ No error (d)

9. When he went out (a)/ he left the radio on (b)/ so that his parents shall think (c)/ that he was still in the house. (d)/ No error (e)

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10. More leisure, as well as an abundance of goods, (a)/ are attainable (b)/ through automation. (c)/ No error (d)
11. I and you (a)/ know each other (b)/ for the last six years. (c)/ No error (d)
12. Some people get (a)/ used to changes (b)/ very easily than (c)/ others do. (d)/ No error (e)
13. When the college was established (a)/ he was (b)/ yet practising law. (c)/ No error (d)
14. Mine may not be a (a)/ story of success (b)/ but failures keep a person live (c)/ No error (d)
15. Mahabharata contains veritable wealth (a)/ of material for deep study and research (b)/ but all mankind in today's strife-torn world. (c)/ No error (d)
16. He drank once again (a)/ as he was (b)/ feeling thirsty. (c)/ No error (d)
17. Bacteria is probably (a)/ the most common form (b)/ of life on earth. (c)/ No error (d)
18. While going (a)/ through the report (b)/ yesterday I find (c)/ several factual mistakes. (d)/ No error (e)
19. On reaching the railway station (a)/ he was disappointed to learn (b)/ that the train left. (c)/ No error (d)
20. It is high time (a)/ that we send (b)/ the answer (c)/ No error (d)
21. The presumption that the average investor did not understand (a)/ or take interest in the affairs of the company (b)/ is not correct. (c)/ No error (d)
22. The two last (a)/ chapters of the book (b)/ are very interesting. (c)/ No error (d)
23. Passengers should be prohibited (a)/ to smoke in (b)/ the trains and buses. (c)/ No error (d)
24. The world (a)/ comprises (b)/ good and bad people. (c)/ No error (d)
25. The demand of the worker's union (a)/ that the dismissed (b)/ employee to be reinstated, (c)/ has been accepted by the management. (d)/ No error(e)

**Direction: In the following questions, a sentence has been given wherein a word/ group of words has been italicised. Some alternatives are suggested for the italicised words/ group of words**

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**which improves the sentences. In case no improvement is needed in the sentence, your answer is 'No improvement' or 'No correction required.'**

26. I *made* him good-bye.  
a) Wished      b) Complimented      c) Bade      d) No improvement
27. We heard of *them having discovered another stream*  
a) Them discovering      b) Their discovering  
c) Their having discovered      d) No improvement
28. Those who study at *sixes and sevens* seldom succeed.  
a) By fits and starts      b) By leaps and bounds  
c) From pillar to post      d) No improvement
29. Kalidas is the greatest of *all other* dramatists.  
a) Most other      b) The other  
c) any other      d) All the      e) No correction required
30. A bird in hand is worth *two in bush*.  
a) two in the bush      b) two at a bush  
c) two on bushd) no improvement
31. My mother *is ill since* two months.  
a) has been ill since      b) has been ailing since  
c) has been ailing for      d) no correction required
32. To make him succeed, the correct thing to do is to punish him *until he does not try*.  
a) until he tries      b) until he does try      c) until he will not try  
d) until he did not try      e) no improvement
33. The houses in our street are more beautiful *than on the main road*.  
a) than that on the main road      b) than those on the main road  
c) than there on the main road      d) no correction required
34. If you are living near a market place you should be ready *to bear* the disturbances caused by traffic.  
a) to bear with      b) to bear away  
c) to bear upon      d) no improvement
35. He offered me tea but I *denied* it.  
a) refuted      b) neglected      c) declined      d) no improvement
36. There is *no absolute worry* even if your son refuses to marry her.  
a) no absolutely worry      b) absolutely no worry  
c) absolutely not worrying      d) no improvement



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37. I congratulated him on his *credible* performance in the I.F.S examination  
a) credible      b) creditworthy      c) credulous      d) no improvement
38. *But just how far* he will manage to run with those shoes remains to be seen.  
a) But just how farther      b) But just how much far  
c) But just how further      d) no improvement
39. The experience was as important to the artists as it was to the thousands *who comprise* the audience.  
a) who did comprise      b) who comprised      c) who would comprise  
d) who comprised of      e) no correction required
40. *Scarcely had he left* when his friend came.  
a) He had scarcely left      b) He had left scarcely  
c) He scarcely had left      d) No improvement
41. Whenever the two sisters *go out for shopping*, they take their pet dog with them.  
a) go out shopping      b) go out to shopping  
c) go out on shopping      d) no improvement
42. He was urgently in need *to get his eye operation*.  
a) of an eye operation      b) for operation on eye  
c) for eye to be operated      d) no improvement
43. He *fled from* the country lest he should be arrested for his misdeeds.  
a) fled off      b) fled      c) fled out of      d) no improvement
44. This time she is coming in holidays for an *extending* stay here.  
a) extensive      b) extension      c) extended      d) no improvement
45. If I was you, I would not have joined the party.  
a) As you      b) If I am      c) Were I you      d) If I be you      e) No correction

**Directions:** In each sentence below, four words/ group of words which are labelled (a), (b), (c) and (d) have been printed in bold type, one of which may be either inappropriate in the context of the sentence or wrongly spelt. If all the four are appropriate and also correctly spelt, mark 'All correct' as the answer.

46. The new **lecturer** (a)/ has **devised** (b)/ a **novel** method (c)/ of solving this problem. (d)/ All correct (e)
47. He who is indeed of the **brotherhood** (a)/ does not **voyage** (b)/ in quest of the **picturisque**, (c)/ but of certain jolly **humours**. (d)/ All correct (e)



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48. **Subtel** (a)/ **nuances** (b)/ and hues of the Indian **languages** (c)/ as spoken in all these places settle down in his **psyche**. (d)/ All correct (e)
49. Our country is critically **affected** (a)/ by **widespread** (b)/ **deforestation** (c)/ and **steady** (d)/ destruction of natural watersheds. All correct (e)
50. The old man **cut** (a)/ the huge Ashoka tree **with** (b)/ **hardly** (c)/ **no effort** (d)/ at all. All correct (e)

### Answer & Explanations.

1. (a) : Add 'the' before 'Gita'.
2. (a): Add 'a' before 'rainy day'.
3. (a): Replace 'blinds' by 'blind'
4. (d): Replace 'its' by 'their'
5. (c): Replace 'with' by 'to'
6. (b): Replace 'by' by 'with'
7. (e) No error
8. (b): Remove 'then'
9. (e) No error
10. (b): Replace 'are' by 'is'
11. (b): Replace 'known' by 'have known'
12. (c): Replace 'very' by 'more'
13. (c): Replace 'yet' by 'still'
14. (c): Replace 'live' by 'alive'
15. (a): Add 'a' before 'veritable'.
16. (d): No error
17. (a): Replace 'is' by 'are'
18. (c): Replace 'find' by 'found'
19. (c) : Add 'had' before 'left'.
20. (b): Replace 'send' by 'sent'
21. (d): No error
22. (a): The correct form is 'The last two....'
23. (b): The correct form is '....prohibited from smoking..'
24. (d): No error
25. (c): Remove 'to'
26. (c)
27. (c)
28. (a)
29. (d)
30. (a)
31. (c)
32. (a)
33. (b)
34. (a)
35. (c)

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- 36. (b)
- 37. (d)
- 38. (d)
- 39. (b)
- 40. (d)
- 41. (a)
- 42. (a)
- 43. (b)
- 44. (c)
- 45. (c)
- 46. (e). All correct
- 47. (c). The correct spelling is 'picturesque.'
- 48. (a). The correct spelling is 'Subtle.'
- 49. (e). All correct
- 50. (d). Replace 'no' by 'any'.

1. He drank once again (a)/ as he was (b)/ feeling thirsty. (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option D

2. Bacteria is probably (a)/ the most common form (b)/ of life on earth. (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option A

3. While going (a)/ through the report (b)/ yesterday I find (c)/ several factual mistakes. (d)/ No error (e)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option C

4. On reaching the railway station (a)/ he was disappointed to learn (b)/ that the train left. (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option C

5. It is high time (a)/ that we send (b)/ the answer (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option B

6. The presumption that the average investor did not understand (a)/ or take interest in the affairs of the company (b)/ is not correct. (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option D

7. The two last (a)/ chapters of the book (b)/ are very interesting. (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option A

8. Passengers should be prohibited (a)/ to smoke in (b)/ the trains and buses. (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option B

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9. The world (a)/ comprises (b)/ good and bad people. (c)/ No error (d)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option D

10. The demand of the worker's union (a)/ that the dismissed (b)/ employee to be reinstated, (c)/ has been accepted by the management. (d)/ No error (e)  
A. a B. b C c D d

Answer: Option C

**Directions: Each of the questions consists of a word followed by five words or phrase as choices. Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capitals and shade the alphabets marked in the grid on your answer sheet.**

**1. ABOMINATE :**

- a. loathe b. despise c. Adore d. Abhor e. attach

**2. OBSEQUIIOUS :**

- a. servile b. first c. Fawning d. Supercilious e. improper

**3. OROTUND :**

- a. not resonant b. not reddish c. not eager d. Pompous e. loud

**4. RECENT :**

- a. entangle b. rescue c. Fail d. Assert e. predict

**5. UPBRAID :**

- a. defer b. vacillate c. Sever d. Conjoin e. laud

**6. PLENITUDE :**

- a. luxury b. magnificence c. Richness d. Contentment e. scarcity

**7. SCURRILOUS :**

- a. decent b. savage c. Major d. Volatile e. scabby

**8. FULMINATION :**

- a. praise b. repetition c. Escape d. Ratification e. addition

**9. DISTEND**

- a. deteriorate b. weaken c. Constrict d. Concentrate e. fold

**10. TOUT**

- a. cast aspersions on b. deny the relevance of c. Placate  
d. withhold consent e. misrepresent

**Answer Key**

1.c; 2.d; 3.a; 4.d; 5.e; 6.e; 7.a; 8.a; 9.c; 10.e

1. Adulation X Criticism
2. Advocate X Oppose
3. Affable X Rude
4. Affected X Unfeigned
5. Affluence X Poverty
6. Agility X Awkwardness
7. Alacrity X Slowness
8. Alleviate X Worsen

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9. Allure X Repel
10. Aloof X Gregarious
11. Amalgamate X Separate
12. Ambiguous X Clear
13. Amble X Hasten.
14. Ambulatory X Bedridden
15. Ameliorate X Make Worse
16. Analogous X Not Comparable
17. Anathematize X Bless
18. Anomaly X Regularity
19. Antipathy X Fondness
20. Antithesis X Similarity
21. Baroque X Simple
22. Beatific X Dreadful
23. Belittle X Extol
24. Bellicose X Peaceful
25. Benign X Malignant
26. Benison X Curse
27. Berate X Praise
28. Bestial X Noble
29. Bigotry X Tolerance
30. Bizarre X Normal
31. Blanch X Darken
32. Blend X Soft
33. Blesse X Ardent
34. Blithe X Cheerless
35. Bleak X Cheerful
36. Capacious X Not Spacious
37. Capricious X Steadfast
38. Captious X Tolerant
39. Carnal X Spiritual
40. Carnivorous X Herbivorous
41. Carping X Uncritical
42. Castigation X Commendation
43. Categorical X Qualified
44. Catholic X Narrow
45. Celerity X Delay
46. Celibate X Married
47. Censure X Praise
48. Centrifugal X Centripetal
49. Cessation X Gravity
50. Chaffing X Capitalistic
51. Dank X Dry
52. Dapper X Untidy
53. Dauntless X Cowardly
54. Dearth X Bundance
55. Debacle X Progress

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56. Debilitate X Strengthen
57. Debonair X Awkward
58. Derogatory X Praising
59. Desecrate X Consecrate
60. Destitute X Affluent
61. Devoid X Full Of
62. Devout X Impious
63. Diabolical X Seraphic
64. Diatribe X Eulogy
65. Diffidence X Boldness
66. Dilate X Contrast
67. Dilatory X Prompt
68. Diminution X Appreciation
69. Din X Silence
70. Disabuse X Deceive
71. Disconsolate X Joyous
72. Enervate X Strengthen
73. Enhance X Degrade
74. Ennui X Excitement.
75. Enunciate X Mumble
76. Ephemeral X Eternal
77. Equable X Stormy
78. Equanimity X Agitation
79. Equilibrium X Imbalance
80. Equitable X Unfair
81. Equivocal X Clear
82. Erratic X Steady
83. Erroneous X Accurate
84. Erudite X Ignorant
85. Ethereal X Earthy
86. Eulogistic X Critical
87. Grandiose X Simple
88. Gratuitous X Warranted
89. Gregarious X Antisocial
90. Grisly X Antisocial
91. Gullible X Incredulous
92. Gusto X Distaste
93. Gusty X Calm
94. Hackneyed X Original
95. Haggard X Plump
96. Halcyon X Martial
97. Haphazard X Deliberate
98. Ignoble X Worthy
99. Illusive X Not Deceptive
100. Irksome X Interesting
101. Irrelevant X Pertinent
102. Irreparable X Correctable

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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103. Irreverent X Pious
104. Jaded X Stimulated
105. Jaundiced X Unbiased
106. Jaunty X Sedate
107. Jeopardy X Safety
108. Jettison X Salvage
109. Jocular X Serious
110. Judicious Unwise
111. Kindle X Extinguish
112. Keen X Dull
113. Knowledge X Ignorance
114. Kill X Animate
115. Lachrymose X Cheering
116. Lackadaisical X Ambitious
117. Laconic X Verbose
118. Lampoon X Praise
119. Languor X Vitality
120. Latent X Obvious
121. Lavish X Frugal
122. Laudatory X Defamatory
123. Lax X Strict
124. Lechery X Purity
125. Lethargic X Invigorating
126. Limpid X Turbid
127. Lithe X Stiff
128. Loath X Eager
129. Loquacious X Taciturn
130. Lugubrious X Cheerful
131. Lurid X Dull
132. Malign x Eulogize
133. Malleable X Brittle
134. Manacle X Sane
135. Manifest X Obscure
136. Manumit X Enslave
137. Martial X Bellicose
138. Nebulous X Clear
139. Nefarious X Bergin
140. Negation X Affirmation
141. Neophyte X Veteran
142. Niggardly X Prodigal
143. Nocturnal X Daily
144. Obdurate X Fleeting
145. Obese X Cadaverous
146. Objective X Emotionally Involved
147. Obligatory X Optional
148. Obloquy X Praise
149. Obsequious X Supercilious

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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- 150. Odium X Liking
- 151. Omnipotent X Weak
- 152. Omniscient X Ignorant
- 153. Opiate X Stimulant
- 154. Opportune X Awkward
- 155. Opportunist X Man of Principle
- 156. Opprobrium X Praise
- 157. Optimum X Worst
- 158. Opulence X Poverty
- 159. Ostentatious X Unassuming
- 160. Precipitate X Stationary.
- 161. Permeable X Impenetrable
- 162. Pernicious X Harmless
- 163. Perpetual X Momentary
- 164. Perspicuity X Vagueness
- 165. Pertinacious X Superficial
- 166. Petulant X Uncomplaining
- 167. Precipitate X Cautious
- 168. Prefatory X Conclusive
- 169. Quell X Incite
- 170. Quintessence X Impure
- 171. queue X Curve, Zigzag
- 172. Ratify X Denounce
- 173. Resilient X Unyielding
- 174. Restive X Placid
- 175. Retentive X Forgetful
- 176. Reticence X Loquaciousness
- 177. Retrograde X Progressing
- 178. Reverie X Dishonor
- 179. Rife X Scant
- 180. Robust X Weak
- 181. Rotundity X slimness
- 182. Rubble X Unbroken stone
- 183. Ruddy X War
- 184. Rudimentary X Developed
- 185. Rueful X Content
- 186. Rustic X Urban
- 187. Ruthless X Merciful
- 188. Seldom x Frequently
- 189. Wreck X Restore
- 190. Wonder X Expectations
- 191. Wane X Prosper
- 192. Weary x Energetic
- 193. Well-round x Scattered
- 194. Wrath X Delight
- 195. Within X Beyond
- 196. Worried x Cheerful



## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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197. Watch x Neglect  
198. Zany X Sane  
199. Zeal X Apathy  
200. Zaftig x Petite

**Find the antonym in the following words:**

**1. CHASTE**

- A Defiled      B Deify      C Faithful      D Immune

Answer: Option A

**2. SPARTAN**

- A Decadent      B Teutonic      C Slavish      D Autonomous

Answer: Option A

**3. ACRID**

- A Rancid      B Viscous      C Sweet      D Livid

Answer: Option C

**4. EUPHONY**

- A Melody      B Cacophony      C Entropy      D Apostrophe

Answer: Option B

**5. IMBROGLIO :**

- A Fight      B Conclusion      C Trust      D Harmony

Answer: Option D

**6. HAUGHTY**

- A Temporary      B Painful      C Humble      D Proud.

Answer: Option C

**7. FICTITIOUS**

- A Fatal      B Novel      C Imaginary      D Suspicious

Answer: Option A

**8. INGENUOUS :**

- A quick      B plotting      C flattering      D overlook

Answer: Option B

**9. SACROSANCT :**

- A unholy      B sacerdotal      C sacramental      D sanctimonious

Answer: Option A

**10. NOISOME :**

- A Fetid      B Rank      C Upright      D Pacific

Answer: Option C

**Find the synonym of the following:**

**1. Luxuriant**

- a. Beautiful      b. Luxurious      c. Abundant      d. lovely

**2. Memorable**

- a. Memorial      b. worth remembering      c. Mending      d. striking

**3. Officious**

- a. concerning office      b. legal      c. Interfering      d. permissible

**4. Opulous**

- a. Popular      b. Respectful      c. Populated(thickly)      d. hard working

**5. Vocation**

- a. Holiday      b. Occupation      c. break-up      d. virtue

**6. Illegible**

- a. Fit      b. Illegal      c. not readable      d. elective

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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### 7. Illicit

- a. Illegal                      b. Draw                      c. Differ                      d. postpone

### 8. Defer

- a. Differ                      b. Respect                      c. Postpone                      d. disagree

### 9. Proscribe

- a. Fix                      b. Order                      c. prohibit sale and publication                      d. continue the use of

### 10. Imperious

- a. Proud                      b. Temper                      c. Tamper                      d. distant

### Answer Key:

1.c; 2.b; 3.c; 4.c; 5.b; 6.c; 7.a; 8.c; 9.c; 10.a

## SYNONYMS

1. Abase: lower , degrade , humiliate
2. Abate: subside ,moderate
3. Aberrant: abnormal ,deviant
4. Abeyance : suspended action , not in continuation
5. Abet : Assist, usually doing something in wrong
6. Abbreviate : shorten
7. Abolish: cancel, put an end to
8. Ablution : Washing
9. Abominate: loathe ,hate
10. Adjure: renounce upon oath
11. Abnegation: renunciation , s elf sacrifice
12. Abscission: cutting off, separation
13. Abridge : condense , shorten
14. Abscond: depart secretly, and hide
15. Absolute: complete, certain
16. Absolve : pardon
17. Abstinence : restraint from eating or drinking
18. Abusive: coarsely insulting
19. Abut: border upon
20. Abortive: unsuccessful, fruitless
21. Bard: Poet
22. Barefaced: Shameless, bold
23. Bask: luxuriate, take pleasure in warmth.
24. Bate: let down, restrain.
25. Beatific: giving bliss, blissful.
26. Beeline: Direct, Quick route.
27. Behoove: Be suited to.
28. Belie: Contradict, give a false impression.
29. Bestow: Confer.
30. Bilk: Swindle, Cheat.
31. Bland: Soothing or mild, agreeable.
32. Blanch: Bleach, whiten.
33. Bicker: Quarrel.
34. Blurt: utter impulsively.
35. Boon: blessing, benefit.

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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36. Brawn: Muscular strength, sturdiness.
37. Brook: tolerate; endure.
38. Brittle: easily broken, difficult.
39. Broach: Introduce, open up.
40. Brazen: Insolent.
41. Brandish: Wave around, Flourish.
42. Brunt: Main impact or shock.
43. Brackish: Somewhat saline.
44. Bizarre: Fantastic
45. Bivouac: Temporary encampment.
46. Bait: harass, tease.
47. Babble: Chatter idly.
48. Balk: Stop short, as it faced with an obstacle and refuse to continue.
49. Banal: hackneyed, commonplace, trite, lacking originality.
50. Beneficent: Kindly, doing good.
51. Cacophonous: Discordant, Inharmonious
52. Capricious: Unpredictable, steadfast
53. Castigation: Punishment, severe criticism, commendation
54. Catalyst: Agent that brings about chemical change while it remains unaffected and unchanged
55. Cache: Hiding place
56. Callow: Immature, inexperienced, Youthful
57. Chaste: Pure, modest. Outspoken
58. Coagulate: Thicken, clot
59. Coda: Concluding section of a musical composition
60. Connoisseur: Person competent to act as judge of art, A lover of an art.
61. Dabble: Work at in a non-serious fashion, splash around
62. Dally: Trifle with.
63. Dank: Damp
64. Dappled: Neat and trim
65. Daub: Smear
66. Daunt: frighten
67. Debris: rubble
68. Dawdle: loiter, waste time
69. Dearth: scarcity
70. Decant: pour of gently
71. Decapitate: behead
72. Decipher: Decode
73. Declivity: Downward slope
74. Deface: Mar, Disfigure.
75. Decoy: Lure or bait
76. Defile: Pollute, profane
77. Descry: catch site of
78. Derogatory: expressing a low opinion
79. Dirge: lament with music

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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80. Diadem: Crown
81. Encumber: Burden
82. Endearment: Fond word or act
83. Endure: Provide with some Quality, endow.
84. Enduring: lasting, surviving.
85. Eminent: Lofty, Conspicuous, celebrated, remarkable.
86. Enervate: Weaken
87. Engross: Occupy fully
88. Enigma: Puzzle, Mystery
89. Ennui: Borden
90. Enormity: Hugeness
91. Enrapture: Please intensely
92. Ensconce: Settle comfortably
93. Ensue: Follow
94. Entail: Require, necessitate; involve
95. Entreat: Plead, ask earnestly.
96. Eon: Long period of time, on age
97. Enthrall: Capture, enslave
98. Epigram: a witty saying
99. Epilogue: Short speech at conclusion of dramatic work.
100. Erode: Eat away
101. Erotic: Pertaining to passionate love.
102. Erroneous: Mistaken, wrong
103. Eschew: Avoid
104. Escapade: Prank, Flighty conduct.
105. Espouse: adopt, support.
106. Fanciful: whimsical, visionary
107. Fatuous: foolish, inane
108. Falter: hesitate
109. Farce: broad comedy, mockery, nothing went right,
110. Fecundity : fertility, fruitfulness
111. Fell: cruel, deadly
112. Felon : person convicted of a grave crime.
113. Ferret : drive or hunt out of hiding.
114. Fete: honor at a festival
115. Flay : strip off skin, plunder
116. Fleece: rob, plunder
117. Flinch: hesitate, shrink
118. Finesse: delicate, skill
119. Filch: steal
120. Figment: invention, imaginary thing.
121. Fidelity: loyalty
122. Fiat: command
123. Fetter: shackle
124. Fetid : malodorous
125. Flit: fly, dart lightly, and pass swiftly by.
126. Floe: mass of floating ice

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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127. Flourish: grow well, prosper, make sweeping gestures.
128. Flout: reject, mock
129. Fluster: confuse
130. Foray: raid
131. Gadfly: animal-biting, an irritating person
132. Gattle: social blunder
133. Gainsay: deny
134. Gait: Manner of walking or running, speed
135. Gale: windstorm
136. Gall: bitterness, nerve
137. Gall: annoy, chafe
138. Gambol: skip about
139. Gape: open widely
140. Garner: gather, store up
141. Gauche: clumsy, coarse and uncouth
142. Gaunt: lean and angular
143. Gavel: hammer like tool, mallet
144. Gentry: people of standing, class of people just below Nobility
145. Genuflect: bend the knee as in worship
146. Ghostly: horrible
147. Gibe: mock
148. Giddy: ht-hearted, dizzy
149. Girth: distance around something; circumference
150. Gory: bloody
151. Hale: healthy
152. Hap: chance, luck
153. Haphazard: random, by chance
154. Haggard: wasted away, gaunt
155. Halcyon: cam, peaceful
156. Hallucination: delusion
157. Harbinger: forerunner
158. Hew: cut to pieces with axe or sword
159. Heedless: not noticing, disregarding
160. Heckler: person who verbally harasses others
161. Hazy: slightly obscure
162. Harbor: provide a & refuge for, hide
163. Hibernial: wintry
164. Hurtle: crash, rush
165. Hypercritical: excessively exacting
166. Hypochondriac: person unduly worried about his health, without cause about illness
167. Hover: hang about, wait nearby
168. Humdrum: dull, monotonous
169. Humility: humbleness of spirit
170. Homage: honor, tribute
171. Ichthyology: Study of fish
172. Idolatry: Worship of idols, excessive admiration.

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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- 173. Igneous: produced by fire, volcanic, Lava
- 174. Ignoble: unworthy, not noble.
- 175. Immobility: State of being immovable.
- 176. Impair: injure, hurt.
- 177. Imbecility: weakness of mind.
- 178. Imbibe: drink in
- 179. Illusory: deceptive, not real, unfortunately.
- 180. Impeach: Charge with crime in office
- 181. Impasse: Predicament from which there is no escape
- 182. Impending: Nearing, approaching.
- 183. Implicit: understood but not stated.
- 184. Impediment: hindrance, stumbling block.
- 185. Implode: Burst inward
- 186. Implore: Beg.
- 187. Implausible: unlikely, unbelievable.
- 188. Impinge: touch, collide with .
- 189. Imponderable: weightless.
- 190. Importunate: demanding.
- 191. Jabber: Chatter rapidly or unintelligibly.
- 192. Jaded: Fatigued, surfeited.
- 193. Jargon: language used by a special group, Technical terminology, gibberish.
- 194. Jaundiced: Prejudiced, yellowed, envious.
- 195. Jaunt: Trip, Short journey.
- 196. Jaunty: Lighthearted, animated, easy, carefree.
- 197. Jeopardize: endanger, imperil, put at risk.
- 198. Jettison: throw overboard.
- 199. Jibe: agree, be in harmony with.
- 200. Jingoist: extremely aggressive and militant patriot, was like chauvinist.
- 201. Jocose: given to joking.
- 202. Jostle: Shove, bump.
- 203. Jocular: said (or) done in jest.
- 204. Jocund: merry
- 205. Jollity: gaiety, cheerfulness.
- 206. Jovial: good-natured, merry.
- 207. Jubilation: rejoicing.
- 208. Judicious: Sound in judgment, wise.
- 209. Juggernaut: irresistible crushing force.
- 210. Juncture: Crisis, joining point
- 211. Ken: range of knowledge
- 212. Kernel: Central or vital part, whole speed.
- 213. Kindred: related, similar in nature or character.
- 214. Kismet: fate
- 215. Knead: mix, work dough
- 216. Knell: tolling of a bell, especially to indicate a funeral, disaster, sound of funeral bell.

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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- 217. Knit: contract into wrinkles, grow together
- 218. Knoll: little, round hill
- 219. Knotty: intricate, difficult, tangled
- 220. Kudos: honor, glory, praise
- 221. Knave: Untrustworthy person, rogue, scoundrel
- 222. Killjoy: grouch, spoilsport
- 223. Laggard : Slow, Sluggish
- 224. Laconic : Brief and to the point.
- 225. Lank : Long and thin
- 226. Lassitude: Languor, Weariness.
- 227. Laud : Praise
- 228. Lavish : Liberal, Wasteful.
- 229. Leery : Suspicious, cautions
- 230. Levee : Earthen or stone embankment to prevent flooding.
- 231. Levity : Lack of seriousness or steadiness;
- 232. Lewd : Lustful
- 233. Lexicon : Dictionary
- 234. Limber : Flexible
- 235. Limpid : Clear
- 236. Lionize : Treat as a celebrity.
- 237. Flexible: Flexible, supple
- 238. Lofty : Very High.
- 239. Lank : Long and Thin
- 240. Lassitude: Languor, Weariness
- 241. Laud : Praise
- 242. Lavish : Liberal, Wasteful
- 243. Leery : Suspicious, Cautions
- 244. Levee : Earthen or stone embankment to prevent flooding.
- 245. Macabre: gruesome, grisly
- 246. Magisterial: Authoritative, impervious
- 247. Magnitude: Greatness, Extent
- 248. Malady: illness
- 249. Malefactor: evildoer, animal
- 250. Malign: Speak evil of, bad-mouth, defame
- 251. Manifesto: declaration, Statement of policy.
- 252. Mandatory: obligatory
- 253. Malodorous: Foul smelling
- 254. Manacle: restrain, handcuff.
- 255. Masochist: person who enjoys his own pain
- 256. Matriarch: woman who rules a family or larger social group
- 257. Maritime: bordering on the sea, nautical
- 258. Marred: damaged, Disfigured
- 259. Maul: handle roughly
- 260. Maxim: proverb, a truth pithily stated.
- 261. Meretricious: flashy, tawdry
- 262. Mediocre: ordinary, common place
- 263. Meek: Submissive; patient and long suffering



## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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- 264. Mete: measure, distribute
- 265. Migrant: changing its habitat, wondering
- 266. Mishap: accident
- 267. Mirage: unreal reflection, optical illusion
- 268. Mire: Entangle, stick in swampy ground
- 269. Mirth: merriment, laughter
- 270. Misadventure: mischance, ill luck
- 271. Mnemonic: pertaining to memory
- 272. Misogynist: hater of women
- 273. Mogul: powerful person
- 274. Motif: theme
- 275. Monotheism: belief in one God.
- 276. Mordant: biting, sarcastic, stinging
- 277. Mule: a person who transports illegal drugs
- 278. Narcissist: Conceited person.
- 279. Natation: Swimming
- 280. Nauseate: cause to become sick, Fill with disgust.
- 281. Neophyte: recent, beginner
- 282. Nostrum: Questionable medicine.
- 283. Niggle: Spend too much time on minor points , crap
- 284. Nostalgia: Homesickness, longing for the past.
- 285. Nexus: connection
- 286. Nugatory: Futile, worthless
- 287. Nullify: make invalid
- 288. Numismatist: person who collects coins.
- 289. Noxious: harmful
- 290. Novelty: Something new, newness
- 291. Nocturnal: Done at night.
- 292. Nomadic: wandering
- 293. Obdurate: Stubborn
- 294. Obeisance: bow
- 295. Obese: Excessively fat.
- 296. Obelisk: tall column tapering and ending in a pyramid.
- 297. Obituary: death notice
- 298. Obligatory: binding, required.
- 299. Obliterate: destroy completely.
- 300. Obloquy: slander, disgrace, infamy
- 301. Obscure: darken, make unclear
- 302. Obnoxious: Offensive
- 303. Obsequy: funeral ceremony
- 304. Occlude: shut, close
- 305. Occult: mysterious, secret, supernatural
- 306. Odoriferous: giving off an odour
- 307. Odyssey: long, eventful, journey
- 308. Ominous: threatening
- 309. Paean: song of praise or joy
- 310. Paleontology: study of prehistoric life

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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- 311. Pall: grow tiresome
- 312. Panacea: cure-all remedy for all diseases
- 313. Paragon: model of perfection
- 314. Parlance: language, idiom
- 315. Passé: old-fashioned, past the prime
- 316. Pastoral: rural
- 317. Patriarch: father and ruler of a family or tribe
- 318. Pauper: very poor person
- 319. Pedestrian: ordinary, unimaginative
- 320. Perennial: something long-lasting
- 321. Perfidious: treacherous, disloyal
- 322. Perpetrate: commit an offense
- 323. Perpetual: ever lasting
- 324. Pert: impertinent, forward
- 325. Pillage: plunder
- 326. Placid: peaceful, calm
- 327. Portent: sign, omen, forewarning
- 328. Pragmatist: practical person
- 329. Quadruped: four-footed animal
- 330. Quail: cower, lose heart
- 331. Quaint: odd, old-fashioned
- 332. Quay: dock, landing place
- 333. Quack: charlatan, impostor
- 334. Quarantine: isolation of a person, place, or ship to prevent spread of infection.
- 335. Quorum: no. of members necessary to conduct a meeting
- 336. Quietude: tranquility
- 337. Quintessence: purest and highest embodiment
- 338. Quiver: case for arrows
- 339. Quip: taunt
- 340. Quiver: tremble, shake
- 341. Rankle: irritate, fester
- 342. Rancid: having the odor of stale fat
- 343. Raspy: grating, harsh
- 344. Ravage: plunder, despoil
- 345. Ravenous: extremely hungry
- 346. Realm: kingdom. Field or sphere
- 347. Renege: deny, go back on
- 348. Repast: meal, feast, banquet
- 349. Regal: royal
- 350. Rig: fix, manipulate
- 351. Roster: list
- 352. Reek: emit (odor)
- 353. Reiterate: repeat
- 354. Remorse: guilt, self-reproach
- 355. Regicide: murder of a king or queen
- 356. Refectory: dining hall

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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- 357. Redolent: fragrant, odorous, suggestive of an order
- 358. Retinue: following, attendants
- 359. Ruse: trick, strategy
- 360. Ruffian: bully, scoundrel
- 361. Sage: person celebrated for wisdom
- 362. Salubrious: healthful
- 363. Sap: diminish, Undermine
- 364. Sate: Satisfy fully
- 365. Savor: enjoy, have a distinctive Flavour , smell or quality.
- 366. Sear: char or burn, brand
- 367. Scad : great quantity
- 368. Spate: sudden flood
- 369. Sodden: Soaked, dull, as if from drink
- 370. Snivel: run at the nose, snuffle, whine.
- 371. Smirk: conceited smile.
- 372. Slacken: slow up, loosen
- 373. Sinewy: tough, set strong and firm
- 374. Shyster: lawyer using Questionable methods
- 375. Shard: fragment, generally of pottery
- 376. Stanch: Check flow of blood.
- 377. Stint: be thrifty, set limits
- 378. Stolid: dull, impassive
- 379. Subside: settled down, descend, grow quiet
- 380. Sylvan: pertaining to the woods, rustic
- 381. Sybarite: lover of luxury.
- 382. Swindles: cheat
- 383. Tacit: understood, not put into words.
- 384. Tactile: pertaining to the organs or sense of touch.
- 385. Talon: claw of bird.
- 386. Taut: tight, ready
- 387. Tawdry: cheap and gaudy
- 388. Tarry: delay, dawdle
- 389. Tenuous: thin, rare, slim
- 390. Testy: Irritable, short tempered
- 391. Toady : servile flatterer , Yes man
- 392. Tirade: extended scolding
- 393. Toga: Roman outer robe
- 394. Tome: large volume
- 395. Tyro: beginner, novice
- 396. Tumid: swollen, pompous, bombastic
- 397. Turgid: Swollen, distended
- 398. Tremor: Trembling
- 399. Trek: travel, journey
- 400. Trenchant: cutting, keen
- 401. Traduce: Expose to slander
- 402. Tureen: Deep dish for serving soup
- 403. Trappings: outward decorations, ornaments.

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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- 404. Tryst: meeting
- 405. Transcribe: copy
- 406. Trajectory: Path taken by a projectile
- 407. Tycoon: Wealthy leader
- 408. Ultimatum: last demand, warning
- 409. Unearth: dig up
- 410. Uncanny: stranger, mysterious
- 411. Unction: the act of anointing with oil
- 412. Unguent: ointment
- 413. Unruly: disobedient, lawless
- 414. Unsavory: distasteful, morally offensive
- 415. Usury: lending money at illegal rates of interest
- 416. Unison: unity of pitch, complete accord
- 417. Urchin: mischievous child
- 418. Urbane: suave, refined, elegant
- 419. Unwitting: unintentional, not knowing
- 420. Unfledged: immature
- 421. Uninhibited: unrepressed
- 422. Unravel: disentangle, solve
- 423. Vulpine: like a fox, crafty
- 424. Volition: act of making a conscious choice
- 425. Vixen: female fox, ill-tempered woman
- 426. Voyeur: peeping tom
- 427. Vituperative: abusive, scolding
- 428. Vogue: popular fashion
- 429. Virile: manly
- 430. Viscous: sticky, gluey
- 431. Waft: moved gently by wind or waves
- 432. Waive: give up temporarily, yield
- 433. Wallow: roll in, indulge in; become helpless
- 434. Wan: having a pale or sickly color, pallid.
- 435. Wary: very cautious
- 436. Welter: turmoil, bewildering jumble
- 437. Wane: decrease in size or strength, draw gradually to an end
- 438. Whiff: puff or gust, hint
- 439. Whimsical: capricious, fanciful
- 440. Wince: shrink back, flinch
- 441. Wry: twisted, with a humorous twist
- 442. Woe: deep, inconsolable grief, suffering
- 443. Xenophobia: fear or hatred of foreigners
- 444. Yen: longing, urge
- 445. Yeoman: man owning small estate, middle-class farmer.
- 446. Yoke: join together, unite
- 447. Yokel: country pumpkin
- 448. Yore: time past
- 449. Zany: crazy, comic
- 450. Zeal: eager enthusiasm

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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451. Zealot: fanatic

452. Zephyr: Gentle breeze, west wind

**In the following the questions choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.**

**1. SCINTILLATING**

A Smouldering B Glittering

C Touching

D Warming

Answer: Option B

**2. UNCOUTH**

A Ungraceful

B Rough

C Slovenly

D Dirty

Answer: Option B

**3. COMMENSURATE**

A Measurable

B Proportionate

C Begining

D Appropriate

Answer: Option B

**4. RECKLESS**

A Courageous

B Rash

C Bold

D Daring

Answer: Option B

**5. LAMENT**

A Complain

B Comment

C Condone

D Console

Answer: Option A

**6. VORACIOUS**

A Wild

B Greedy

C Angry

D Quick

Answer: Option B

**7. SYNOPSIS**

A Index

B Mixture

C Summary

D Puzzles

Answer: Option C

**8. QUIXOTICAL**

A cowardly

B rational

C impractical

D paradoxical

Answer: Option C

**9. INFREQUENT**

A Never

B Usual

C Rare

D Sometimes

Answer: Option C

**10. RESTRAINT**

A Hindrance

B Repression

C Obstacle

D Restriction

Answer: Option D

**In each questions, a pair of words is given, followed by four pairs of words as alternatives. The candidate is required to choose the pair in which the words bear the sane relationship to each other as the words of the given pair bear.**

**1. Arrows: Quiver**

a) Fear: Tremble    b) Money: Bank    c) Sound: Music    d) Coin: Mint

**2. Partridge: Covey**

a) Directors: Band    b) Mountain: Range    c) Sheep: Swarm    d) Goods: Consignment

**3. Embarrass: Humiliate**

a) Enquire: Ask    b) Embezzle: Peculate    c) Gamble: Investment    d) Annoy: Exasperate

**4. Aerie : Eagle**

a) capital : government    b) bridge : architect    c) unit : apartment    d) house : person

**5. Farce: Absurdity**

a) Disease: Medicine    b) Charity: Generosity    c) Tragedy: Comedy    d) Energy: Electricity

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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### 6. Conviction : Incarceration

- a) reduction : diminution                      b) induction : amelioration  
c) radicalization : estimation   d) marginalization : intimidation

### 7. Dungeon: Confinement:: Asylum : ?

- a) Refuge      b) Mercy      c) Truancy              d) Remorse

### 8. Scribble: Write: : Stammer : ?

- a) Walk      b) Play      c) Speak      d) Dance

### 9. Quail: Partridges: : Yak: ?

- a) Cows      b) Deer      c) Oxen      d) Antelopes

### 10. Snake: Fang : : Bee: ?

- a) Honey      b) Humming              c) Wax                      d) Sting

11. Embarrassed is to humiliated as frightened is to.....

- a) terrified      b) agitated      c) courageous      d) reckless

12. Candid is to indirect as honest is to.....

- a) Frank      b) wicked      c) truthful      d) untruthful

13. Bhakra is to Sutlej as Aswan is to .....

- a) Indus      b) Damodar      c) Volga      d) Nile

14. Insomnia is to Lead as Minamata is to.....

- a) Tobacco      b)Mercury      c) Alcohol      d) Chromium

15. Amorphousness is to Definition as Lassitude is to.....

- a) Energy      b) Awareness      c) Uniformity      d) Companionship

### Answers & Explanations

1. Ans: b. Arrows are kept in a quiver. Similarly, money is kept in a bank.
2. Ans: d. Second is a collection of first.
3. Ans: d. The word in each pair are synonyms.
4. Ans: d. An aerie is where an eagle lives; a house is where a person lives.
5. Ans: b. The word in each pair are synonyms.
6. Ans: a. A conviction results in incarceration; a reduction results in diminution.
7. Ans: a. A prisoner is confined within the dungeon, and an unsheltered person takes refuge within the asylum.
8. Ans: c. First is an improper form of the second
9. Ans:c. First belongs to the family of the second.
10. Ans: d. Second is the bite of the first.
11. Ans: a. If someone has been humiliated, they have been greatly embarrassed. If someone is terrified, they are extremely frightened.
12. Ans: d. Candid and indirect refer to opposing traits. Honest and untruthful refer to opposing traits.
13. Ans: d. Bhakra is a dam situated on Sutlej river. Similarly, Aswan is a dam situated on Nile river.
14. Ans: b. Poisoning by the second causes the first.
15. Ans: a. The words in each pair are opposites of each other.

**Every one of the following questions consists of a related pair of words, followed by five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best represents a similar relationship to the one expressed in the original pair of words.**

#### 1. SKEIN : YARN

A squeeze : lemon      B fire : coal      C ream : paper              D tree : lumber

Answer: Option C

#### 2. EMBROIDER : CLOTH

A Patch : Quilt              B Stain : Glass              C Carve : Knife              D Chase : metal

Answer: Option D

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## 3. FILTER:WATER

A curtail:activity      B expunge:book      C edit:text      D censor:play

Answer: Option D

## 4. CAPTAIN : SHOAL::

A lawyer : litigation      B pilot : radar      C doctor : hospital      D soldier : ambush

Answer: Option C

## 5. FRIGHTEN : PETRIFY

A Enamour : Protect      B Sneer : Appreciate      C Abbreviate : Interest      D Humiliate : Mortify

Answer: Option D

## 6. Errata : Books : : flaws:?

A Manuscripts      B Metals      C Speech      D Charter

Answer: Option B

## 7. Appraiser : Building : : Critic : ?

A Book      B Masterpiece      C Judge      D Gold

Answer: Option A

## 8. Reluctant : Keen : : Remarkable : ?

A Usual      B Restrained      C Striking      D Evolution

Answer: Option A

## 9. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.

1. Protect 2. Pressure 3. Relief 4. Rain 5. Flood

A 2, 4, 3, 1, 5      B 2, 4, 5, 1, 3      C 2, 5, 4, 1, 3      D 3, 2, 4, 5, 1

Answer: Option B

## 10. ARMY:LOGISTICS

A Business:Strategy      B Soldier:Students      C War:Logic      D Team:Individual

Answer: Option A

## READING COMPREHENSION

Reading Comprehension is generally designed to test your ability to read a passage and understand its contents and your ability to draw inferences on the basis of what is read. In other words, your ability to grasp the contents of the passage in a relatively short span of time is what is being tested.

### Aspects to consider

-Read between the Paragraphs.

-Read for Main Idea and Primary Purpose of the passage.

-Write down the Main Idea and Primary purpose after each paragraph and create a thought flowchart.

-The Main Idea of the passage is the repeated idea in each of the Main ideas (of the paragraphs)

- The primary purpose is mostly the Primary purpose of the concluding paragraph.

- Classify the passages, such as

- Explanatory (Mostly Science passages, explain one theory/phenomenon in detail)

- Comparative (two or more point of views on a theory/topic. Doesn't go in much detail)

-Argumentative (Subjective, opinionated. Mostly social science/business topics.Pros and cons of a topic with author's views on them)



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- Paraphrase the text to simplify.
- Don't over read. Skip examples, dates, lengthy names, any details which can be referred in case something is asked explicitly.
- Don't go for choices which hold true only for one part of the author's argument.
- Don't go for choices which exaggerate the author's conclusion.
- Don't fill in the blanks yourself. Use only as much is there in the passage.
- At the end of reading, ask yourself questions like: What was the passage about? What was author's motive in writing all this?
- Read quickly through soporific passages.
- Read the first question before the Passage.
- Use your Critical Reasoning techniques for reasoning/ inference/ strengthen/ weaken questions.

**Directions(1-9): Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The education sector in India is in ferment, hit by a storm long waiting to happen. The butterfly that flapped its wings was the much-reiterated statement in a much publicised report that hardly a fourth of graduating engineers, and an even smaller percentage of other graduates, was of employable quality for IT -BPO jobs. This triggered a cyclone when similar views were echoed by other sectors which led to widespread debate. Increased industry academic interaction, " finishing schools", and other efforts were initiated as immediate measures to bridge skill deficits. These, however, did not work as some felt that these are but band-aid solutions; instead, radical systemic reform is necessary.

Yet, there will be serious challenges to overdue reforms in the education system. In India-as in many countries-education is treated as a holy cow sadly, the administrative system that oversees it has also been deceived. Today, unfortunately, there is no protest against selling drinking water or paying to be cured of illness, or for having to buy food when one is poor and starving; nor is there an out cry that in all these cases there are commercial companies operating on a profit-making basis. Why then, is there an instinctively adverse reaction to the formal entry of 'for-profit' institutes in the realm of education ? Is potable water, health or food, less basic a need, less important a right, than higher education ? While there are strong arguments for free or subsidized higher education, we are not writing on a blank page. Some individuals and businessmen had entered this sector long back and found devious ways of making money, though the law stipulates that educational institutes must be 'not-for profit' trusts or societies. Yet, there is opposition to the entry of for-profit" corporate, which would be more transparent and accountable. As a result, desperately needed investment in promoting the wider reach of quality education has been stagnated at a time when financial figures indicate that the allocation of funds for the purpose is but a fourth of the need.

Well-run corporate organisations, within an appropriate regulatory framework, would be far better than the so - called trusts which - barring some noteworthy exceptions-are a blot on education. However, it is not necessarily a question of choosing one over the other :

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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different organisational forms can coexist, as they do in the health sector. A regulatory framework which creates competition, in tandem with a rating system, would automatically ensure the quality and relevance of education. As in sectors like telecom, and packaged goods, organisations will quickly expand into the hinterland to tap the large unmet demand. Easy Loan/scholarship arrangements would ensure affordability and access.

The only real structural reform in higher education was the creation of the institutes for technology and management. They were also given autonomy and freedom beyond that of the universities. However, in the last few years, determined efforts have been underway to curb their autonomy. These institutes, however, need freedom to decide on recruitment, salaries and admissions, so as to compete globally. However, such institutes will be few. Therefore, we need a regulatory framework that will enable and encourage States and the Center, genuine philanthropists and also corporate to set up quality educational institutions. The regulatory system needs only to ensure transparency, accountability, competition and widely-available independent assessments or ratings. It is time for radical thinking, bold experimentation and new structures; it is time for the government to bite the bullet.

1. Why, according to the author, did the initiatives such as increased industry-academia and finishing schools did not help to bridge the skill deficit ?  
(A) These steps were only superficial remedies and the problem could be answered only by reforming the entire education system.  
(B) These initiatives operated on a profit-making basis rather than aiming at any serious systemic reforms.  
(C) The allocation of funds of such initiatives was only one-fourth of the need.  
A Only A      B Only B      C Only B and C      D Only A and B      E None of these  
Answer: Option A
2. Which of the following suggestions have been made by the author to improve the state of education in India ?  
(A) Allowing the corporate organisations to enter the education sector.  
(B) Easy availability of loans and scholarships for making education more affordable.  
(C) A rating system for all the organisations to ensure quality  
A Only A      B Only A and B      C Only A and C      D All A, B and C      E None of these  
Answer: Option D
3. According to the author, what 'triggered a cyclone' which saw similar views on the state of education being echoed across other sectors as well ?  
A The campaign for allowing corporates in the education sector on a 'for-profit' basis'  
B The support for the increase in the industry-academia interaction  
C The report mentioning that only a small percentage of graduates were employable in software industry  
D The report supporting the idea of making the education completely 'for-profit' in order to improve upon the standards  
E None of these  
Answer: Option C
4. Which argument does the author put forward when he compares the education sector with sectors catering to health and potable water etc. ?  
A Education should also be provided free of cost to all as health services and water  
B Taking an example from these sectors, there should be a protest against the commercialisation of education as well  
C Allowing corporate entry in education would result in rampant corruption as in the sectors of health and potable water etc.  
D As in these sectors, commercial organisations should also be allowed to enter the education sector  
E None of these  
Answer: Option D

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5. What does the author mean by the phrase 'we are not writing on a blank page' in context of the passage ?
- A Corporates would never enter education if they are forced to function on a non-profit making basis
  - B The commercialisation of education has already started in India
  - C Education has been reduced to a profit making sector by some corporate organisations
  - D Government will not allow corporates to enter education as India can't afford to have costly education
  - E None of these
- Answer: Option B
6. What is the author's main objective in writing the passage ?
- A To suggest the ways to improve quality of education in India
  - B To highlight the corruption present in the education sector
  - C To compare the education sector with other sectors
  - D To suggest some temporary solutions to the problems in education
  - E None of these
- Answer: Option A
7. According to the author, which of the following was the only step taken in order to reform the higher education ?
- A Allowing organisations to enter the education sector on a 'for-profit' basis
  - B Creation of autonomous institutes for management and technology which were not under university control
  - C Setting up the regulatory framework for all the existing universities
  - D Making the availability of educational loans and scholarships easier
  - E None of these
- Answer: Option B
8. Which suggestion does the author make in order to make the institutes of higher learning for technology and management capable of competing globally ?
- A To limit their autonomy to acceptable limit and give partial controls to the government
  - B To allow corporate organisations to take them over in order to provide more funds
  - C To increase the allocation of funds to such institutes
  - D To provide freedom to decide on recruitment, salaries and admissions
  - E None of these
- Answer: Option D
9. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage ?
- A According to the law, education institutes should not be run for profit
  - B There has been no protest against the selling of drinking water and paying for the health services
  - C Only either corporate organisations or government controlled organisations can exist in the education sector
  - D The introduction of 'for-profit' corporates in the education sector has been facing a lot of criticism
  - E All are true
- Answer: Option E

I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The yearly festival was close at hand. The store room was **packed** with silk fabrics. Gold ornaments, clay bowls full of sweet curd and platefuls of sweetmeats. The orders had been placed with shops well in advance. The mother was sending out gifts to everyone.

The eldest son, a government servant, lived with his wife and children in far off lands. The second son had left home at an early age. As a merchant he travelled all over the world. The other sons had split up over petty squabbles, and they now lived in homes of their own. The relatives were spread all across the world. They rarely visited. The youngest

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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son, left in the company of a servant, was soon bored and stood at the door all day long, waiting and watching. His mother, thrilled and excited, loaded the presents on trays and plates, covered them with colourful kerchiefs, and sent them off with maids and servants. The neighbours looked on.

The day came to an end. All the presents had been sent off.

The child came back into the house and **dejectedly** said to his mother, "Maa, you gave a present to everyone, but you didn't give me anything !"

His mother laughed, "I have given all the gifts away to everyone, now see what's left for you." She kissed him on the forehead.

The child said in a tearful voice, "Don't I get a gift ?"

"You'll get it when you go far away."

"But when I am close to you, don't I get something from your own hands ?"

His mother reached out her arms and drew him to her. "This is all I have in my own hands. It is the most precious of all."

1. Why did the woman's second son travel?

- (A) He was restless by nature
- (B) He did not want to stay at home
- (C) He was rich and could afford to travel
- (D) His job was such that he had to travel
- (E) None of these

2. Why did the woman's eldest son not attend the festival?

- (A) He was not on good terms with his youngest brother who lived at home
- (B) He had quarrelled with his mother
- (C) His wife did not allow him to return home
- (D) His job prevented him from taking leave
- (E) None of these

3. How did the woman prepare for the festival?

- 1. She bought expensive gifts for her children and neighbours.
  - 2. She ordered her servants to prepare sweets and food well in advance.
  - 3. She made sure that her youngest child was looked after so that he wouldn't be bored.
- (A) None                      (B) Only 1                      (C) Only 2                      (D) Both 1 and 2                      (E) All 1, 2 and 3

4. What did the youngest child do while his mother was busy?

- 1. He waited for a chance to steal some sweetmeats.
  - 2. He pestered his mother to give him a present.
  - 3. He stood at the door with servants.
- (A) Only 1                      (B) Only 2                      (C) Both 1 and 3                      (D) Only 3                      (E) None of these

5. Which of the following can be said about the woman ?

- (A) She was a widow who had brought up her children single handedly
- (B) She was not a good mother since her children had left home at an early age
- (C) She enjoyed sending her family gifts at festival time
- (D) She gave expensive presents to show that she was wealthy
- (E) She rarely visited her grand-children because they all lived abroad

6. What did the boy receive from his mother ?

- (A) She taught him the value of patience
- (B) She encouraged him to grow up and live independently like his brothers
- (C) She showed him the importance of giving expensive gifts
- (D) She gave him a hug to express her love
- (E) None of these

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7. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (A) The woman usually ignored her youngest son
- (B) The woman's eldest son lived abroad
- (C) The members of the woman's family did not care about her
- (D) The woman made all the preparations herself since she did not want to burden the servants
- (E) The woman sent gifts to her children to ensure that they visited her

**Directions—(Q. 8–9) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**

8. Left

- (A) Gone
- (B) Quit
- (C) Remaining
- (D) Disappeared
- (E) Forgot

9. Packed

- (A) Filled
- (B) Squeezed
- (C) Crowd
- (D) Collected
- (E) Untidy

10. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word dejectedly as used in the passage.

- (A) Calmly
- (B) Happily
- (C) Willingly
- (D) Fortunately
- (E) Softly

**II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Over the past few decades, many Asian nations transformed from poverty into global competitors. From 2003 to 2007, Asian economies expanded at an average annual rate of 8.1%, triple that of advanced economies. Over the same period, inflation in Asia averaged only about 3.5%. But Asia could be facing **turbulent** economic times. In May, the average inflation rate throughout the region reached nearly 7%, led by spikes in oil and food prices. In India, inflation jumped to an 11.6% annual rate in June, according to the latest government figures, the highest in 13 years.

Policymakers and central bankers are forced to raise interest rates and limit credit to get inflation under control. But these same measures suppress the investment and consumption that generates growth. The combination of slowing growth and soaring inflation makes economic policy-making tricky. Inflation **stirs** up the middle classes because it can quickly erase years of hardwon personal **gains**. Inflation is cruel to the poor, because families have to spend a larger share of their meagre incomes on necessities. In the Philippines, farmers, unable to afford fuel for tractors, use water buffaloes to plough their fields.

But to avoid unrest, leaders cannot blindly adopt rigid anti-inflation measures. Voters won't hesitate to remove from office any politician who doesn't deliver the goods. So they cannot overreact to the inflation threat and **scale** down economic growth in the process. Developing nations need to grow quickly to create jobs and increase incomes for their large populations. With prices soaring, doing nothing is not an option. Most central banks in Asia have started raising interest rates. The Reserve Bank of India increased its benchmark rate twice last month to a six year high of 8.5%.

The challenge is especially difficult because currently, inflation is not of domestic **origin**. Prices are being driven higher by a global surge in oil and food prices, which individual governments can do little to control. Of course, inflation is not just a problem in Asia. World Bank President Robert Zoellick called rising food and oil prices a man-made 'catastrophe' that could quickly reverse the gains made in overcoming poverty over the past seven years. For now, though, there is more talk than action on the international front, so Asian governments are on their own. Even though inflation throughout the region is likely to continue to rise in coming months, no one is expecting an economic calamity. According to the Asian Development Bank Asian countries have

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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large hard currency reserves and relatively healthy banks, and so are far better prepared to absorb external shocks than they were during the region's last recession ten years ago. Asian policymakers have learned their lessons and are more alert.

11. Which of the following can be said about Asian economies during the period from 2003- 2007?

1. Though inflation was rising at the time politicians did not pay much attention.
  2. Many of the poor countries were able to compete internationally.
  3. The growth rate of Asian countries was facilitated by growth in advanced countries.
- (A) All 1, 2, and 3    (B) Only 1    (C) Only 2    (D) Both 1 and 2    (E) None of these

12. Which of the following is not an anti-inflation measure being used by Asian countries?

1. Increase in benchmark interest rate by a central bank.
  2. Checks on lending.
  3. Subsidising fuel for farmers.
- (A) Only 3    (B) Both 1 and 2    (C) Both 2 and 3    (D) Only 2    (E) None

13. What makes it difficult for Asian countries to control inflation ?

- (A) Restrictions by organizations like the Asian Development Bank
- (B) Governments are indecisive and adopt counterproductive measures
- (C) The problem is global in nature, not restricted to their individual countries
- (D) Countries have never faced a financial crisis
- (E) Economic growth rate cannot occur in the absence of inflation

14. Why are experts not very concerned about the impact of inflation on Asian economies?

1. Asian countries have not maintained substantial hard currency reserves.
  2. The condition of Asian banks is currently both stable and strong.
  3. The Asian Development Bank will bail them out of any trouble.
- (A) Only 1    (B) Both 1 and 3    (C) Both 1 and 2    (D) Only 2    (E) None of these

15. What is the author's advice to politicians regarding the handling of inflation ?

- (A) They should focus on preventing agitations among their citizens not implementing antiinflation measures
- (B) They ought to implement anti-inflation measures even at the cost of losing office
- (C) They must focus on maintaining high economic growth rate as inflation will taper off on its own
- (D) Countries should handle the problem independently and not collectively
- (E) None of these

### Answers:

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



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14.(D)

15.(C)

## IDIOMS

Idioms are expressions that usually cannot be understood by defining the separate words. Most idioms don't seem to make any sense because their origins are so old. Some of them come from ancient literature or even classic films. Learning the background of idioms can help you to remember them. . For example, if your host mother says, "I think it's time to hit the hay", she means, "I think it's bed-time"! You would not be able to understand her by looking up the words hit and hay. Like phrasal verbs, these expressions need to be memorized as a whole. Try visualizing them or drawing pictures when you study them.

### Exercise

Courage is not only the basis of virtue; it is its expression. faith, hope, charity and all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. There are roughly two types of courage. the first an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death, is physical courage. The second, more reasoning attitude which enables him to take coolly his career, happiness, his whole future or his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile, is moral courage.

I have known many men, who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places, but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked moral courage. On the other hand I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks. But I have never met a man with moral courage who couldn't, when it was really necessary, face a situation boldly.

#### 1. A man of courage is

A Cunning      B Intelligent      C Curious      D careful      E none of these

Answer: Option D

#### 2. Why do you wish to tread on the toes?

A To give offence to them      B To follow them grudgingly  
C To treat them indifferently      D To be kicked by them

Answer: Option A

#### 3. To make clean breast of

A To gain prominence      B To praise oneself  
C To confess without of reserve      D To destroy before it blooms

Answer: Option C

#### 4. To do oneself justice

A To dispense justice on our won      B To treat others with due respect  
C To make full use of one's abilities      D To follow the path of truth and justice

Answer: Option C

#### 5. To keeps one's temper

A To become hungry      B To be in good mood  
C To preserve ones energy      D To be aloof from

Answer: Option B

#### 6. To play second fiddle

A To be happy, cheerful and healthy      B To reduce importance of one's senior  
C To support the role and view of another person      D To do back seat driving

Answer: Option C

#### 7. It makes no odds

A come to a compromise      B quite certain  
C to cause no interest      D It is not important



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Answer: Option D

8. **Action is the glorious principle of life and the only one that saves man from**

.....  
A the use of faculties, physical or mental  
C the sorrow of fellow beings

B stagnation and unhappiness  
D the prerequisites of happiness

Answer: Option B

9. **To take a leaf out of somebody's book**

A To take him as a model  
C To follow the dictates of someone.

B To steal something valuable  
D To conform to other's standard.

Answer: Option A

10. **Being the head of a large family he finds it difficult to keep his head above water.**

A To take rest      B To work properly      C To avoid quarrel      D To keep out of debt

Answer: Option D

11. **To leave someone in the lurch**

A To come to compromise with someone  
C To put someone at ease

B Constant source of annoyance to someone  
D None of these

Answer: Option D

12. **Why do you wish to tread on the toes?**

A To give offence to them  
C To treat them indifferently

B To follow them grudgingly  
D To be kicked by them

Answer: Option A

13. **To make clean breast of**

A To gain prominence  
C To confess without of reserve

B To praise oneself  
D To destroy before it blooms

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A To become hungry  
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Answer: Option B

16. **To play second fiddle**

A To be happy, cheerful and healthy  
C To support the role and view of another person

B To reduce importance of one's senior  
D To do back seat driving

Answer: Option C

17. **It makes no odds**

A come to a compramise  
C to cause no interest

B quite certain  
D It is not important

Answer: Option D

**Some examples are shown below**

1. You want to know why I've got a bee in my bonnet.

a. a headache    b. a fly in my head    c. a problem on my mind    d. a difficulty with my hair

Ans: (c)

2. Yes, tell me about it. I'm all ears.

a. listening carefully    b. listening quietly    c. listening quickly    d. listening completely

Ans: (a)

3. You remember I told you about that car that cost me an arm and a leg?

a. a fair amount of money    b. a small amount of money

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- c. a good amount of money                      d. a huge amount of money

Ans: (d)

4. The one you bought from the man you called the big cheese?  
a. the man with big ears                      b. the man with the important job  
c. the man with the yellow teeth              d. the man with the big smile

Ans: (b)

5. Well, he's not that at all. He's a bird brain.

- a. a fool              b. a criminal              c. a conman              d. a devil

Ans: (a)

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**Directions—(Q. 1–5) Which of the phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required,' mark (E) as the answer.**

1. **Each of the loan** must be approved by the Branch Manager—  
(A) Every loan                      (B) Each one of the loan  
(C) Any of the loans              (D) All of the loan              (E) No correction required
2. The issue was **taken before** the Municipal Corporation meeting last week—  
(A) Taking place at              (B) Taken after (C) Being taken in  
(D) Taken up at              (E) No correction required
3. **He has asked** for the names of those employees involved in the project.  
(A) had asked              (B) having asked about  
(C) was asked that              (D) is asking              (E) no correction required
4. **Considerate** the traffic, it is better to leave for the airport an hour early—  
(A) While considering              (B) Consideration of  
(C) Considering              (D) Being considerate to              (E) No correction required
5. He is a good leader, **knowing that** to motivate his employees to achieve—  
(A) That known when              (B) Who knows how              (C) Which knows how  
(D) Knowing what              (E) No correction required
6. His wife never lets him do what he wants and as a result he **leads a dog's life**.  
(A) eats what he can              (B) never sleeps  
(C) has an unhappy time              (D) goes everywhere on foot
7. A word of warning: don't let him **make a monkey of you**.  
(A) make you jump up and down              (B) make faces at you  
(C) make you spend your money              (D) make a fool of you
8. I would advise you to wait and see **which way the cat jumps**.  
(A) what develops              (B) what goes              (C) what comes              (D) what falls
9. I don't honestly think he is capable of being polite as **the leopard never changes his spots**.  
(A) people always complain              (B) people sometimes differ  
(C) people never change              (D) people often shout
10. He's very greedy when it comes to eating and always takes the **lion's share of the food**.  
(A) last portion              (B) smallest portion              (C) first portion              (D) largest portion

## COCUBES PREPARATION MATERIAL

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11. Until he is more serious in his job and stops **playing the goat**, he won't get any more money.

- (A) arriving late all the time (B) eating too much all the time  
(C) making too much noise all the time (D) making jokes all the time

12. He never makes any silly mistakes because he's got too much **horse sense**.

- (A) common sense (B) nonsense (C) absolute sense (D) full sense

13. Charlie doesn't like getting too tired so he gets his assistant to do all the **donkey work**.

- (A) academic work (B) artwork (C) homework (D) hard work

14. He doesn't really go around with many people because he's a bit of a **lone wolf**.

- (A) single person (B) lonely person (C) unhappy person (D) simple person

15. And really the only reason you were there was because **you had a bone to pick with him?**

- (A) you wanted to have a discussion with him  
(B) you wanted to have a chat with him  
(C) you wanted to have a talk with him  
(D) you wanted to have an argument with him

### Answers

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