

## Very important ANALOGIES EXERCISES by Mahavir Jain's Academy

### SET 1

1. LAVA : VOLCANO ::  
(A) Ice : Glass  
(B) Cascade : Precipice  
(C) Steam : Geyser  
(D) Avalanche : Ice  
(E) Snowstorm : Lightning
2. INTRODUCTION : CONCLUSION ::  
(A) Announcement : News  
(B) Greeting : Farewell  
(C) Birth : Marriage  
(D) Landing : Accolade  
(E) Companionship : Termination
3. DEGREE : TEMPERATURE ::  
(A) Nutrient : Nourishment  
(B) Scale : Length  
(C) Decibel : Sound  
(D) Decibel : Sound  
(E) Headphones : Conversation
4. ANSTINENCE : DRUNKENNESS ::  
(A) Celibacy : Promiscuity  
(B) Indulgence : Fatness  
(C) Withdrawal : Annexation  
(D) Entertainment : Dismay  
(E) Thrift : frivolity
5. BARK : DOG ::  
(A) Sty : Pig  
(B) Skin : Cat  
(C) Nest : Bird  
(D) Egg : Chicken  
(E) Hoot : Owl
6. REFEREE : FIELD ::  
(A) Experimenter : Result  
(B) Arbitrator : Deadlock  
(C) Gladiator : Fight  
(D) Professor : Classroom  
(E) Judge : Courtroom
7. COMPREHEND : UNINTELLIGIBLE ::  
(A) Swallow : Edible  
(B) Circumvent : Risky  
(C) Accumulate : Insignificant  
(D) Control : Ungovernable  
(E) Suspect : Untrustworthy
8. MERCHANDISE : SHOPLIFT ::  
(A) Conversation : Eavesdrop  
(B) Property : Trespass  
(C) Debate : Slander  
(D) Suspect : Apprehend  
(E) Onlooker : Subpoena
9. SWELL : BURST ::  
(A) Assimilate : Weaken  
(B) Pollute : Heal  
(C) Promote : Conceive  
(D) Thaw : freeze  
(E) Stumble : fall
10. RETICENT : TALK ::  
(A) Abstemious : Devour  
(B) Tasteless : Savor  
(C) Likely : Conjecture  
(D) Cranky : Conjecture  
(E) Contumacious : Revolt
11. RECTANGLE : SQUARE ::  
(A) Sphere : Circle  
(B) Tub : Shower  
(C) Sonnet : Poem  
(D) Hypotenuse : Triangle  
(E) Magazine : Article
12. SEMINARY : THEOLOGIAN ::  
(A) Academy : Cadet  
(B) Courtroom : Witness  
(C) Sanitarium : Patient  
(D) Conservatory : Artist  
(E) Laboratory : Researcher
13. SHARD : POTTERY ::  
(A) Hill : Cliff  
(B) Ash : fire  
(C) Hair : Wig  
(D) Canal : River  
(E) Splinter : Wood
14. OBTRUSIVE : IGNORE ::  
(A) Autocratic : Govern  
(B) Inconsequential : Denigrate  
(C) Elusive : capture  
(D) Auspicious : forecast  
(E) Appropriated : usurp
15. CARAT : GOLD ::  
(A) Proof : Alcohol  
(B) Liter : Beer  
(C) Pound : sugar  
(D) Meter : Rope  
(E) Ream : Paper
16. LOG : COMPANY ::  
(A) Fabric : Weaver  
(B) Catalogue : Stockiest  
(C) Trademark : Manufacturer  
(D) Landmark : Surveyor  
(E) Painting : artist
17. SHRINE : PILGRIM ::  
(A) Peak : Climber  
(B) Voting : Pollster  
(C) Debacle : Loser  
(D) Highway : Driver  
(E) Dive : Swimmer
18. HATCH : HOLD ::  
(A) Rudder : Anchor  
(B) Boat : Barge  
(C) Courtyard : Terrace  
(D) Door : Room  
(E) Cellar : Attic
19. CHANT : SPEAK ::  
(A) March : Walk  
(B) Heed : Hear  
(C) Wince : dodge  
(D) Squeeze : Touch  
(E) Blink : view
20. INCUMBENT : OFFICE ::  
(A) Monarch : Throne  
(B) President : Company  
(C) Supervisor : Employee  
(D) Captain : Army  
(E) Owner : Equity

ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE

## ANSWERS

1. C 2. B 3.D 4.A 5.E 6.E 7. D 8.B 9. E 10. A 11. C 12.D 13. E 14.C 15.A 16. C 17. A 18.D 19. A 20. A

## Analysis

1. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A volcano gives out lava (meaning molten rock); a geyser (meaning a natural spring) gives out steam. (C)
2. (ANTONYMS) Introduction and conclusion are antonyms; greeting (such as good morning) and farewell (such as good-bye) are antonyms. (B)
3. (UNIT OF MEASUREMENT) Degree is the unit in which temperature is measured; decibel is the unit in which sound is measured. (D)
4. (ANTONYMS) One who practices abstinence (meaning celibacy (meaning keeping away from alcoholic drinks) does not indulge in drunkenness; one who practices celibacy (meaning abstinence from sex) does not indulge in promiscuity (meaning indiscriminate indulgence in sex). (A)
5. (ANIMAL AND SOUND) Barking is the cry of a dog; hooting is the cry of an owl. (E)
6. (PERSON AND WORKPLACE) A referee decides in the field; a judge decides in the courtroom. (E) If you had framed your sentence as 'A referee functions in a field, then you should refine your sentence as 'A referee decides in the field', in which case (D) can be eliminated.
7. (ANTONYM VARIANT) Anything that cannot be comprehended (meaning understood) is unintelligible; anything that cannot be controlled is ungovernable. (D) The related antonym relationship is comprehensible: unintelligible:: controllable : ungovernable
8. (DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE FORMS OF AN ACTION) When one shoplifts, one stealthily takes a merchandise; when one trespasses, one stealthily enters someone else's property. (B)
9. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) Swelling (meaning increasing in volume because of internal pressure), if unchecked, results in a burst; stumbling (meaning missing one's step) if unchecked, results in a fall. (E)
10. (ANTONYM VARIANT) A reticent (meaning reserved in style) person does not talk: an abstemious (meaning given to eating in moderation) person does not devour (meaning eat like a glutton). (A) (The related antonym relationship is reticent: talkative:: abstemious : gorging)
11. (EXAMPLE AND CATEGORY) A square is a specific instance of rectangles; a sonnet is a specific instance of poem. (C)
12. (PERSON AND WORKPLACE) A theologian (meaning one who studies the nature of God and religion) studies in a seminary (meaning religious school); an artist studies in a conservatory (meaning school of art or music). (D)
13. (PART AND THE WHOLE) A shard is broken piece of pottery; a splinter is a broken piece of wood. (A wig is made up of a shards.) (E)
14. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) It is difficult to ignore an obtrusive (meaning too noticeable) person; it is difficult to capture an elusive (meaning slippery) person. (C)
15. (UNIT OF MEASUREMENT) Carat is the measure of purity of gold; proof is the meters and paper in reams. But these units do not measure their purity.)
16. (SYMBOLS AND MEANING) A logo is the symbol of a company; a trademark is the symbol of a manufacturer. (C)
17. (PERSON AND GOAL) A pilgrim's goal is to reach the shrine (meaning sacred or holy place); a climber's goal is to reach the peak. (A)
18. (PART AND THE WHOLE) One enters a hold (of a ship) through the hatch; one enters a room through the door. (D)
19. (DEFINITION) To chant means to speak in a rhythm; to march means to walk in a rhythm. (A)
20. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) An incumbent is the occupier of an office; a monarch is the occupier of a throne. (A)

1. APOSTATE : RELIGION ::  
 (A) Offender : Order  
 (B) Atheist : faith  
 (C) Deserter : duty  
 (D) Adherent : rule  
 (E) Deifier : hero
2. BIRD : AVIARY ::  
 (A) Lion : Circus  
 (B) Bear : Cave  
 (C) Pig : sty  
 (D) Hare : Burrow  
 (E) Rodent : silo
3. JEER : DERISION ::  
 (A) Worry : Check  
 (B) Tremble : Menace  
 (C) Slouch : Alertness  
 (D) Reprimand : Censure  
 (E) Glower : Agony
4. SWARM : INSECT ::  
 (A) Match : Player  
 (B) Picnic : forest  
 (C) Throng : Person  
 (D) Dog : Puppy  
 (E) Vase : Bloom
5. IRASCIBLE : PROVOKED ::  
 (A) Credulous : Convinced  
 (B) Reliable : Disproved  
 (C) Immoral : Suppressed  
 (D) Impersonal : Described  
 (E) Taunting : Amused
6. EXPEL : SCHOOL ::  
 (A) Export : Factory  
 (B) Exile : Nation  
 (C) Escape : penitentiary  
 (D) Vacate : Building  
 (E) Dodge : Taxes
7. COLD : FORSTBILE ::  
 (A) River bed : Sand  
 (B) Star : Twinkling  
 (C) Laceration : Wound  
 (D) Heat : sunburn  
 (E) Rain : Overcoat
8. BACTERIA : DECOMPOSITION ::  
 (A) Volcano : Eruption  
 (B) Antibiotic : Injection  
 (C) Yeast : Fermentation  
 (D) Oxygen : treatment  
 (E) Trees : Deforestation
9. GRADUATE : DIPLOMA ::  
 (A) Aggressor : Compromise  
 (B) Property owner : Deed  
 (C) Editor : Byline  
 (D) Elector : Vote  
 (E) Librarian : volume
10. COLOR : WAVELENGTH ::  
 (A) Pitch : Frequency  
 (B) Diameter : Circumference  
 (C) Angle : Acuteness  
 (D) Power : Generation  
 (E) String : Vibration
11. PLAIN : AUSTERE ::  
 (A) Neutral : Detached  
 (B) Clean : Sterile  
 (C) Lonely : Gloomy  
 (D) Deserted : Barren  
 (E) Eloquent : Talkative
12. EQUANTIMITY : DISCOMPOSE ::  
 (A) Equation : Invert  
 (B) Equitableness : Oppose  
 (C) Prevarication : Diminish  
 (D) Equilibrium : Unbalance  
 (E) Similarity : Verify
13. RIDDLED : HOLES ::  
 (A) Untangled : Ties  
 (B) Furrowed : Articles  
 (C) Imperfect : Repairs  
 (D) Pitted : Indentations  
 (E) Sharpened : Lacerations
14. DEFENSE : BASTION ::  
 (A) Storage : Arsenal  
 (B) Supply : Anchorage  
 (C) Concealment : Citadel  
 (D) Embarkation : Asylum  
 (E) Fortification : Pavilion
15. RELAPSE : CONVALESCENCE ::  
 (A) Reiteration : Monotony  
 (B) Stalemate : Debate  
 (C) Dissonance : Euphony  
 (D) Recidivism : Rehabilitation  
 (E) Feudalism : Modernisation
16. VAULT : THEFT ::  
 (A) Fort : Aggression  
 (B) Spice : Aroma  
 (C) Fence : Dwelling  
 (D) Army : War  
 (E) Jail : Sentence
17. COMA : unconsciousness ::  
 (A) Amnesia : Exercise  
 (B) Delirium : Confusion  
 (C) Paralysis : Distress  
 (D) Hallucination : Insensibility  
 (E) Fever : Tranquility
18. SPECKLE : SPOTS ::  
 (A) Demand : Changes  
 (B) Perforate : Stamps  
 (C) Emboss : Planes  
 (D) Ornament : Stripes  
 (E) Striate : Grooves
19. LACKEY : DEPENDENT ::  
 (A) Amateur : Artist  
 (B) Groveler : Petitioner  
 (C) Coward : Delinquent  
 (D) Envoy : Emissary  
 (E) Vicar : Abbot
20. SEDATIVE : SLEEP ::  
 (A) Challenging : Knowledge  
 (B) Mnemonic : Memory  
 (C) Dramatic : Story  
 (D) Vocal : Eloquence  
 (E) Harmonic : Music

ANSWER :

1.C 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.C 9.B 10.A 11.B 12.D 13.D 14.A 15.D 16.A 17.B 18.E 19.B 20.B

## Analysis

1. (DEFINITION) An apostate is one who has abandoned his faith; a deserter is one who has abandoned his duty. (C)
2. (HABITAT) An aviary is where one grows birds; a sty is where one grows pigs. (C)
3. (SYNONYM VARIANT) (From a reference to the first words in the choices, we can infer that *jeer* is used as a verb in this question.) When one jeers ( meaning mocks or abuses) criticizes) another person, he shows his censure ( meaning disapproval ) (D)
4. (COLLECTIVE NOUN) A swarm means a large number of insects; a throng means a large number of persons. (C)
5. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) An irascible (meaning easily angered ) person can be easily provoked; a credulous (meaning disposed to believe readily ) person can be easily convinced. (A)
6. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) A person expelled from school cannot reenter it; a person exiled (meaning banished legally) from a country cannot reenter it. (B)
7. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) Severity of cold causes frostbite: severity of heat causes sunburn. (D)
8. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) Bacteria are minute organisms which cause decomposition: yeasts are minute organisms which cause fermentation (meaning chemical reaction induced by living organisms). (C)
9. (SYMBOL AND MEANING) The word deed' means 'title deed' to a property) The diploma forms proof that one is a graduate; the deed forms proof that one is a property owner. (B)
10. (UNIT OF MEASUREMENT) The color of light is measured by its wave length: the pitch of sound is measured by its frequency. (A)
11. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) Being austere (meaning bare) is a heightened form of being plain: being sterile (meaning free from bacteria or other micro-organisms) is a heightened form of being clean. The pairs (neutral, detached); (deserted, barren) and (eloquent, talkative) are mere synonyms.) (B)
12. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) When discomposed (meaning disturbed in composure) one loses one's equanimity (meaning calmness); when unbalanced, one loses one's equilibrium (meaning mental or emotional peace). (D)
13. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) A surface that is riddled ( meaning pierced or perforated) develops holes; a surface that is pitted (meaning marked with depressions) develops indentations (meaning depressions). (D)
14. (THING AND PURPOSE) A bastion (meaning the projecting part of a fortification) is a structure used for defense; an arsenal (meaning a place used for storing arms and ammunitions) is a building used for storage. (A)  
Choice (E) is given to trip you because you may think that there is some connection between 'defense' and 'fortification' and wrongly choose it as the answer)
15. (DEFINITION) A relapse (meaning getting back an illness) is a setback on convalescence (meaning the process of returning to health and strength); a recidivism (meaning returning to criminal habits) is a setback on rehabilitation. (D)
16. (THING AND PURPOSE) The purpose of a vault (meaning a steel structure where valuables are kept) is to protect from theft; the purpose of a fort is to protect from aggression. (A)
17. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) Coma is an intensified state of unconsciousness; delirium (meaning state of uncontrolled excitement or emotion) is an intensified state of confusion. (B)
18. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) A speckled surface has a number of spots; a striated surface has a number of grooves. (E)
19. (DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE FORMS OF A QUALITY) Being a lackey (meaning a servile follower ) is an undesirable form of being a dependent; being a groveler (meaning a person who abases himself for a favour ) is an undesirable form of being a petitioner. (B)
20. (THING AND PURPOSE) A sedative act as an aid to sleep; a mnemonic (such as VIBGYOR, a word made of the first letters of the sequential colors of the rainbow) acts as an aid to memory. (B)

1. STUTTER : SPEECH ::  
 (A) Blare : Hearing  
 (B) Aroma : smell  
 (C) Astigmatism : sight  
 (D) Novocain : Touch  
 (E) Salt : Taste
2. PARDON : FORGIVING ::  
 (A) Pilfer : Jailed  
 (B) Overstate : Retold  
 (C) Proof-read : Mistaken  
 (D) Lie : Untruthful  
 (E) Pray : Kneeling
3. PALATE : MOUTH ::  
 (A) Kerb : Footpath  
 (B) Rainbow : Sky  
 (C) Rivulet : Dam  
 (D) Hill : Range  
 (E) Ceiling : Room
4. DETERIORATION : QUALITY ::  
 (A) Excitement : Activity  
 (B) Gyration : Bicycle  
 (C) Depreciation : Value  
 (D) Meditation : Devotion  
 (E) Blast : Explosive
5. VIGILANT : DANGER ::  
 (A) Frugal : Indigence  
 (B) Compulsive : Perfection  
 (C) Capricious : Change  
 (D) Obliging : Rapport  
 (E) Diligent : Simplicity
6. GUARD : PROTECT ::  
 (A) Chef : Eat  
 (B) Pilot : Steer  
 (C) Subordinate : Command  
 (D) Attorney : Retain  
 (E) Major : Obey
7. MALADROIT : SKILL ::  
 (A) Indignant : Anger  
 (B) Irrational : Intuition  
 (C) Lazy : Weariness  
 (D) Glib : Profundity  
 (E) Melancholy : Despair
8. IMPORTUNE : REQUEST ::  
 (A) Encourage : Bargain  
 (B) Flatter : Compliment  
 (C) Surrender : Enslave  
 (D) Conciliate : Placate  
 (E) Detect : Chase
9. INDIGENCE : FUNDS ::  
 (A) Allegiance : employment  
 (B) Avarice : Possessions  
 (C) Lassitude : Vigor  
 (D) Rehearsal : Presentation  
 (E) Repudiation : Hypothesis
10. COLANDER : DRAIN ::  
 (A) Thermometer : Calibrate  
 (B) Statue : Sculpt  
 (C) Sluice : Inundate  
 (D) Centrifuge : Separate  
 (E) Television : Broadcast
11. ACROBAT : AGILITY ::  
 (A) Engineer : Focus  
 (B) Mariner : navigation  
 (C) Judge : Precedent  
 (D) Industrialist : Credibility  
 (E) Surgeon : Dexterity
12. FAREWELL : VALEDICTION ::  
 (A) Oration : Prediction  
 (B) Fiat : Condescension  
 (C) Manifesto : Indecision  
 (D) Stutter : Hesitation  
 (E) Praise : Panegyric
13. LUSTROUS : BURNISH ::  
 (A) Radiant : Reflect  
 (B) Insensible : numb  
 (C) Boisterous : Heckle  
 (D) Odious : Sicken  
 (E) Winding : Braid
14. PIANO : HAMMER ::  
 (A) Gramophone : Needle  
 (B) Car : Horn  
 (C) Mouth : Tongue  
 (D) Radio : Amplifier  
 (E) Bell : Clapper
15. HYPOTHESIS : PROOF ::  
 (A) Remark : Utterance  
 (B) Promise : fulfillment  
 (C) Prodding : Necessity  
 (D) Implementation : Purpose  
 (E) Endorsement : Insurance
16. CINNAMON : SPICE ::  
 (A) Cocoa : Chocolate  
 (B) Lead : Pencil  
 (C) Salt : Mineral  
 (D) Beet : Sugar  
 (E) Mica : Mine
17. NOVEL : FOREWORD ::  
 (A) Symphony : Interlude  
 (B) Argument : Verdict  
 (C) Statute : Preamble  
 (D) Discourse : Epilogue  
 (E) Movie : Premiere
18. CONGREGATION : WORSHIPPERS ::  
 (A) Personnel : Employees  
 (B) Alms : Philanthropists  
 (C) Performance : Audience  
 (D) Puppetry : Players  
 (E) Independence : Crusaders
19. TEMERITY : TIMID ::  
 (A) Alacrity : Apathetic  
 (B) Stubbornness : Inept  
 (C) Frankness : Inept  
 (D) Obedience : Skillful  
 (E) Tyranny : Conceited
20. VIABLE : LIVE ::  
 (A) Edible : Eat  
 (B) Audible : Speak  
 (C) Portable : Convey  
 (D) Educable : Learn  
 (E) Potable : Drink

ANSWERS :

1.C 2.D 3.E 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.D 11.E 12.E 13.B 14.E 15.B 16.C 17.C 18.A 19.A 20.D

## Analysis

1. (DEFINITION) (A reference to the first words in the answer choices shows that *stutter* has been used as a *noun* in this question.) *Stutter (meaning a speech impediment) is a defect in speech; astigmatism (meaning a visual defect) is a defect in sight.* (C)
2. (SYNONYM VARIANT) (A reference to the first words in the answer choices shows that *pardon* has been used as a *verb* in this question.) *when one pardons, one is forgiveness :: lie : untruth.*
3. (DEFINITION) *Palate is the roof of the mouth; ceiling is the roof of the room.* (E)
4. (DEFINITION) *Deterioration means reduction in quality; depreciation means reduction in value.* (C)
5. (PERSON AND WHAT THE AVOIDS) *One who is vigilant (meaning watchful) avoids danger; one who is thrifty (meaning wise in managing money) avoids indigence (meaning poverty).* (A)
6. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) *A guard's job is to protect; a pilot's job is to steer.* (B)
7. (ANTONYM VARIANT) *A maladroitness (meaning clumsy) person does not have skill; a glib (meaning thoughtless but voluble) person has no profundity (meaning depth of knowledge or insight).* (D) *The related antonym relationship is maladroitness : skillful :: glib : profound*
8. (DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE FORMS OF AN ACTION) *Importuning (meaning pestering) is an undesirable form of requesting; flattering is an undesirable form of complimenting.* (B)
9. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) *Indigence (meaning poverty) results from lack of funds; lassitude (meaning tiredness) results from lack of vigor (meaning strength).* (C)
10. (THING AND PURPOSE) *The purpose of a colander (meaning a bowl-shaped kitchen utensil with holes at the bottom) is to drain; purpose of a centrifuge (meaning an apparatus that spins on its axis and separates materials of different specific gravities) is to separate.* (D)
11. (PERSON AND SKILL) *An acrobat ( meaning a circus performer who is skilled in balancing feats ) requires agility of limbs; a surgeon requires dexterity (meaning skill in movement) of fingers.* (E)
12. (SYNONYM) *Valediction means formal farewell; panegyric means formal praise.* (E)
13. (SYNONYM VARIANT) *To burnish (meaning polish) means to make lustrous (meaning shiny); to numb (meaning deprive one of power of feeling) means to make insensible.* (B) *(The related synonym relationship is lustrous : burnished :: insensible numb)*
14. (THING AND PURPOSE) *The hammer creates sound in a piano by hitting against metal; the clapper creates sound in a bell by hitting against metal.* (E)
15. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) *It is the proof that establishes the validity of a hypothesis (meaning assumption); it is the fulfillment that establishes the validity of a promise.* (B)
16. (EXAMPLE AND CATEGORY) *Cinnamon is an example of spice, salt is an example of mineral.* (C)
17. (DEFINITION) *A foreword forms the introduction to a novel; a preamble forms the introduction to a statute (meaning a law).* (C)
18. (COLLECTIVE NOUN) *Congregation means a group of worshippers; personnel means a group of employees.* (A)
19. (ANTONYM VARIANT) *A person with temerity (meaning reckless boldness) is not timid ( meaning fearful); a person with alacrity (meaning liveliness) is not apathetic (meaning lazy)* (A) *( The related antonym relationship is temerity: timidity :: alacrity : apathy)*
20. (DEFINITION) *Viable means capable of living; educable means capable of learning.* (D) *(Edible means 'capable of being eaten', and not capable of eating'. Similarly, portable means 'capable of being conveyed', and not 'capable of conveying'; potable means 'capable of being drunk,' and not 'capable of drinking.' Audible means 'capable of being heard', and not 'capable of speaking'.)*

## SET 4

1. ILLEGIBILITY : READING ::  
(A) Impermeability : Distillation  
(B) Enumeration : Ordering  
(C) Indelibility : Erasure  
(D) Reactiveness : Stimulation  
(E) Reflectivity : Visibility
2. PATRIOT : COUNTRY ::  
(A) Pagan : Chastity  
(B) Devotee : Religion  
(C) Recluse : Companionship  
(D) Disciple : Pupil  
(E) Patient : Medication
3. VINDICTIVE : VENGGEANCE ::  
(A) Dull : Accomplishment  
(B) Hedonistic : Pleasure  
(C) Precocious : Youth  
(D) Interested : Empathy  
(E) Wicked : Mercy
4. JUDGE : GAVEL ::  
(A) Detective : Clue  
(B) Physician : stethoscope  
(C) Referee : Whistle  
(D) Soldier : epaulette  
(E) Speaker : Podium
5. DILAPIDATED : RESTORATION ::  
(A) Released : Disclosure  
(B) Shattered : Collapse  
(C) Extinguished : Rekindling  
(D) Conciliated : Refreshment  
(E) Sheltered : Rehabilitation
6. DUPE : CREDULITY ::  
(A) Hero : Passion  
(B) Connoisseur : Discrimination  
(C) Philosopher : Rhetoric  
(D) Analyst : Logistics  
(E) Victor : Abruptness
7. FAULT : PERFECTION ::  
(A) Stars : Cosmos  
(B) Spouse : Annulment  
(C) Matter : Vacuum  
(D) Candidate : Vacancy  
(E) Votes : Election
8. RANK : VALUE ::  
(A) Shuffle : Sequence  
(B) Instruct : ability  
(C) Sort : Criterion  
(D) Disjoin : Amount  
(E) Vote : Opinion
9. TAXONONMIST : CLASSIFY ::  
(A) Mason : Build  
(B) Mimic : Laugh  
(C) Doctor : Study  
(D) Detective : Pretend  
(E) Convert : Pray
10. IRRESOLUTE : VACILLATE ::  
(A) Barbaric : Retaliate  
(B) Mendacious : Prevaricate  
(C) Charitable : Reciprocate  
(D) Moody : Aggravate  
(E) Thoughtful : Mitigate
11. ANTIBIOTIC : INFECTION ::  
(A) Antibody : Bruise  
(B) Antidote : Poisoning  
(C) Purgative : Eating  
(D) Anticlimax : Episode  
(E) Aversion : Fondness
12. ARID :: MOISTURE ::  
(A) Stagnant : Movement  
(B) Gruesome : Terror  
(C) Unbiased : Balance  
(D) Damaged : Blemish  
(E) Plowed : Irrigation
13. PANTOMIMIST : VIEWER ::  
(A) Accompanist : Vocalist  
(B) Critic : Reviewer  
(C) Humorist : librarian  
(D) Anthologist : editor  
(E) Storyteller : Listener
14. MUSEUM : PAINTING ::  
(A) Safari : escort  
(B) Supermarket : Shopper  
(C) Herd : Cattle  
(D) River : Stream  
(E) Zoo : Animal
15. LITIGIOUS : LAWSUITS  
(A) Fearful : Phobias  
(B) Culpable : punishments  
(C) Childish : ambitions  
(D) Contentious : quarrels  
(E) Deceitful : prizes
16. PARDON : SIN ::  
(A) Resign : Defeat  
(B) Forgive : Debt  
(C) Forego : Penalty  
(D) Renounce : Power  
(E) Avoid : Pleasure
17. MOVEMENT : SYMPHONY ::  
(A) Title : Book  
(B) Hymn : prayer  
(C) Outline : Drawing  
(D) Idol : Fresco  
(E) Canto : Poem
18. LEGEND : MAP ::  
(A) Volume : guidebook  
(B) Profession : biography  
(C) Glossary : Text  
(D) Column : Essay  
(E) Issue : Print
19. WHETSTONE : SHRPEN ::  
(A) Pestle : grind  
(B) Balloon :: Buoy  
(C) Mill : Screw  
(D) Hinge : Move  
(E) Switch : Guide
20. EXERCISE : STROING ::  
(A) Perform : Timid  
(B) Guard : alert  
(C) Decide : Shrewd  
(D) Drink : thirsty  
(E) Read : knowledgeable

ANSWERS NEXT PAGE

1.C 2.B 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.C 8.C 9.A 10.B 11.A 12.A 13.E 14.E 15.D 16.B 17.E 18.C 19.A 20.E

## Analysis

1. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) Illegibility (*meaning bad handwriting*) makes reading impossible; indelibility (*meaning impossibility to erase*) makes erasure impossible. (C)
2. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A patriot loves his country; a devotee loves his religion. (B)
3. (SYNONYM VARIATN ) A vindictive ( *meaning vengeful*) person seeks vengeance; a hedonistic (*meaning giving importance to bodily pleasures*) person seeks pleasure. (B) [*The related synonym relationship is vindictiveness : vengeance :: hedonism : pleasure*]
4. (THING AND PURPOSE) A judge uses the gavel (*meaning small mallet*) for calling the courtroom to order; a referee uses the whistle for calling the players to order. (C) (If you seem like possible answers. You will have to refine the sentence further as shown above in order to eliminate (B) and (E).]
5. (ANTONYM VARIANT) A dilapidated (*meaning fallen into disuse and ruin*) structure requires restoration (*meaning bringing back to the original condition*); an extinguished (*meaning put out*) lamp requires rekindling (*meaning reignited*) (C) (*The related antonym relationship is dilapidated : restored :: extinguished : rekindled*)
6. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC ) A dupe is one who has credulity (*meaning too great readiness to believe anyone*); a connoisseur (*meaning person with a refined taste for art*) is one who has discrimination (*meaning fine taste*). (B)
7. (DEFINITION) Perfection means absence of fault; vacuum means absence of matter. (C)
8. (THING AND PURPOSE) (From a reference to the first words *shuffle* and *disjoin* in the answer choices, you can surmise that *rank* is used as a *verb* in this question.) One ranks things according to value; one sorts thing according to criterion (*meaning standard*). (C)
9. (PERSON AND VOCATION) A taxonomist (*meaning a person who classifies plants and animals*) is concerned with classification; a mason is concerned with building. (A)
10. (SYNONYM VARIANT) An irresolute (*meaning indecisive*) person vacillates (*meaning swings from one opinion to another frequently*); a mendacious (*meaning untruthful*) person prevaricates (*meaning evades the truth*). (B) (*The related synonym relationship is irresolute : vacillating :: mendacious : prevaricating*)
11. (THING AND PURPOSE) An arid (*meaning dry*) substance does not have moisture; a stagnant acts against poisoning. (B)
12. (ANTONYM AND VOCATION) An arid (*meaning dry*) substance does not have moisture; a stagnant (*meaning motionless*) object does not have movement. (A) ( *The related antonym relationship is aridness : moisture :: stagnation : movement*)
13. (PERSON AND VOCATION) A pantomimist (*meaning a person who communicates through gestures and facial expression*) performs for the viewer; a storyteller performs for the listener. (E)
14. (THING AND PLACE) Paintings are kept in a museum for public view; animals are kept in a zoo for public view. (E)
15. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A litigious person indulges in lawsuits; a contentious (*meaning quarrelsome*) person indulges in quarrels. (D)
16. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) A reference to the corresponding words in the various choices shows that *pardon* is used as a *verb* and *sin* is used as a *noun* in this question.) (*One of the meaning of 'to write off a debt'*) A sin can be nullified through pardoning; a debt can be nullified through forgiving. (B)
17. (PART AND THE WHOLE) A movement is a part of a symphony (*meaning an orchestral concert*); a canto is a part of a poem. (E)
18. (THING AND PURPOSE) A legend (*meaning an explanatory list of symbols used in a map*) explains the symbols used in a map; a glossary explain the technical terms used in a text. (C)
19. (THING AND PURPOSE) A whetstone is used for sharpening things; a pestle is used for grinding things. (A)
20. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) (A reference to the corresponding words in the answer choices shows that *exercise* is used as a *verb* in this question.) one exercises in order to become strong; one reads in order to become knowledgeable. (E)



# This is a list of 200 Analogies

- These analogies are important for XAT, FMS, IIFT,SNAP exams

We wish you all the Best

Mahavir Jain's Academy  
The best Institute for CAT ENGLISH Prep.

Contact : 011-32968730  
**Email : mastermind64 @rediffmail.com**

## SET 5

1. PATH : MEANDERING ::  
 (A) Joke : Funny  
 (B) Speech : circumlocutory  
 (C) Remark : Adroit  
 (D) Assault : Triumphant  
 (E) Conclusion : Sensible
2. BIRDS : FLOCK ::  
 (A) People : Posse  
 (B) Feathers : Arrow  
 (C) Labor : Union  
 (D) Fish : School  
 (E) Cattle : Livestock
3. ERRATIC : PREDICTED ::  
 (A) Recurring : Enumerated  
 (B) Exemplary : Criticized  
 (C) Precocious : Copied  
 (D) Fawning : Reciprocated
4. MOLLIFY : ANGER ::  
 (A) Offer : Excuse  
 (B) Exploit : Fault  
 (C) Salve : Wound  
 (D) Dissipate : Opportunity  
 (E) Emulate : Accomplishment
5. CLASH : COLOR ::  
 (A) Intensity : Emotion  
 (B) Glance : Sight  
 (C) Pebble : Texture  
 (D) Dissonance : Sound  
 (E) Inanity : Understanding
6. PHILANTHROPIST : BENEVOLENCE ::  
 (A) Pilgrim : Temperance  
 (B) Scholar : Imitation  
 (C) Sage : Wisdom  
 (D) Senator : Diplomacy  
 (E) Crusader : Ambition
7. RESERVOIR : LAKE ::  
 (A) Skyline : Metropolis  
 (B) Shore : Sea  
 (C) Hub : Wheel  
 (D) Dam : River  
 (E) Canal : Waterway
8. IMPERTURBABLE : COMPOSURE ::  
 (A) Circumspect : Impetuosity  
 (B) Chary : Caution  
 (C) Meticulous : Ingenuity  
 (D) Exigent : Equilibrium  
 (E) Accidental : Bravery
9. DAMPNESS : WATERTIGHT ::  
 (A) Weight : Compact  
 (B) Air : Buoyant  
 (C) Radiation : Heated  
 (D) Light : Opaque  
 (E) Brightness : Dazzling
10. EXTOL : PRAISE ::  
 (A) Regale : Entertain  
 (B) Instruct : Learn  
 (C) Embellish : Refresh  
 (D) Fascinate : Repulse  
 (E) Conceal : Secrete
11. CRINGE : SERVILE ::  
 (A) Waver : Unpretentious  
 (B) Strut : Ostentatious  
 (C) Recoil : Lazy  
 (D) Stoop : arrogant  
 (E) Stammer : Fastidious
12. REMORSELESS : PITY ::  
 (A) Nefarious : Virtue  
 (B) Guileless : Youth  
 (C) Charitable : Money  
 (D) Despondent : Sympathy  
 (E) Seductive : Aim
13. CORRESPOND : LETTERS ::  
 (A) Arbitrate : Controversies  
 (B) Trespass : Boundaries  
 (C) Debate : Problems  
 (D) Barter : Commodities  
 (E) Promote : Ranks
14. SKETCH : PAINTING ::  
 (A) Medley : Song  
 (B) Scenario : Play  
 (C) Glossary : Book  
 (D) Gyration : Ballet  
 (E) Travelogue : Demonstration
15. MONEY : POOR ::  
 (A) Refinement : Sincere  
 (B) Tact : offensive  
 (C) Speech : unlettered  
 (D) Liquor : Sober  
 (E) Friends : Lively
16. BURNISH : METAL ::  
 (A) Engrave : Glass  
 (B) Tarnish : Silver  
 (C) Wax : Linoleum  
 (D) Varnish : Wood  
 (E) Bleach : Cloth
17. PLEASED : JOCOSE ::  
 (A) Calm : peaceful  
 (B) Modest : Ostentatious  
 (C) Dreadful : Appalling  
 (D) Unhappy : Lachrymose  
 (E) Crucial : marginal
18. PROVERBS : PITHY ::  
 (A) Saga : Lengthy  
 (B) Eulogy : Genuine  
 (C) Balled : Amusing  
 (D) Play : Momentary  
 (E) Novel : Best-selling
19. PERSISTENT : PERSEVERE ::  
 (A) Determined : Vacillate  
 (B) Autocratic : Listen  
 (C) Perceptive : Discern  
 (D) Deserted : Neglect  
 (E) Reluctant : Revolt
20. SUIT : OVERCOAT ::  
 (A) Wig : hair  
 (B) Finger : glove  
 (C) Sun : Umbrella  
 (D) Shoes : Galoshes  
 (E) Uniform : Costume

ANSWERS NEXT PAGE

1.B 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.D 6.C 7.E 8.B 9.D 10.A 11.B 12.A 13.D 14.B 15.B 16.D 17.D 18.A 19.C 20.D

### Analysis

1. (DEFINITION) A lengthy and winding path is described as meandering; a lengthy and winding speech is described as circumlocutory. (B)
2. (COLLECTIVE NOUN) A flock is a group of the same kind of birds flying together; a school is a group of the same kind of fish swimming together. (D)
3. (ANTONYM VARIANT) (One of the meaning of 'erratic' is 'uncertain'; exemplary' means 'commendable' or 'praiseworthy') An erratic behaviour cannot be predicted; an exemplary behaviour cannot be criticized. (B)
4. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) When anger is mollified (meaning softened), its intensity is reduced; when a wound is slaved (meaning covered with ointment) its intensity is reduced. (C)
5. (DEFINITION) (A reference to the first words in the answer choices shows that *clash* is used as a noun in this question.) A clash means of lack of harmony in colors; a dissonance means a lack of harmony in sound. (D)
6. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A philanthropist (meaning a charitable person) is known for his benevolence (meaning generosity); a sage is known for his wisdom. (C)
7. (DEFINITION) A reservoir is a man-made lake; a canal is a man-made waterway. (E)
8. (SYNONYM VARIANT) An imperturbable (meaning unshakably calm and collected) person shows composure (meaning a calm state of mind); a chary (meaning very careful) person shows caution (B) The related synonym relationship is imperturbable : composed :: chary : cautious
9. (DEFINITION) A watertight medium does not allow dampness to pass through; an opaque medium does not allow light to pass through. (D)
10. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) To extol means to praise to a high degree; to regale means to entertain to a high degree. (A)
11. (SYNONYM VARIANT) A servile (meaning behaving in a slavish manner) person cringes before others; an ostentatious (meaning showy) person struts (meaning walks with a boastful gait) before others. (B) (The related synonym relationship is cringing : servile :: ostentatious : strutting)
12. (ANTONYM VARIANT) A remorseless (meaning merciless) person lacks pity; a nefarious (meaning evil) person lacks virtue (meaning goodness). (A) (The related antonym relationship is remorseless : pitying :: nefarious : virtuous)
13. (DEFINITION) To correspond means to exchange letters; to barter means to exchange commodities. (D)
14. (DEFINITION) A sketch is a preliminary outline of a painting, a scenario is a preliminary outline of a play. (B)
15. (ANTONYM VARIANT) A poor person lacks money; an offensive person lacks tact (meaning sensitivity). (B) (The related antonym relationship is moneyless : poor :: tactless : offensive)
16. (ACTION AND RESULT) A metal that is burnished (meaning polished) becomes shiny; a wood that is varnished becomes shiny. (D)
17. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) Jocose (meaning mirthful) is an intensified form of being pleased; lachrymose (meaning tending to weep profusely at the slightest provocation) is an intensified form of being unhappy. (D) (Calm, peaceful) and (dreadful, appalling) are mere synonyms. (modest, ostentatious) and (crucial and marginal) are antonyms)
18. (DEFINITION) A persistent (meaning refusing to give up) person saga (meaning an epic) is a lengthy story. (A)
19. (SYNONYM VARIANT) A persistent (meaning refusing to give up) person perseveres (meaning continues his efforts); a perceptive (meaning keen) person discerns (meaning distinguished between things). (C) (The related synonym relationship is persistent : persevering :: perceptive : discerning)
20. (THING AND PURPOSE) An overcoat is worn over a suit; galoshes (meaning overshoes) are worn over shoes. (D)

## SET 6

1. BEAR : HIBERNATE ::  
 (A) Parrot : Imitate  
 (B) Curator : Conserve  
 (C) Bird : Migrate  
 (D) Prosecutor : accuse  
 (E) Traveler : Locate
2. HARP : PLUCK ::  
 (A) Drum : Tune  
 (B) Piano : Key  
 (C) Banjo : Strum  
 (D) Rhythm : Dance  
 (E) Violin : Fiddle
3. RAUCOUS : SOUND ::  
 (A) Pale : light  
 (B) Boisterous : Uproar  
 (C) Tanned : Leather  
 (D) Rough : Texture  
 (E) Solid : Granite
4. ESSAY : OUTLINE ::  
 (A) Experiment : Apparatus  
 (B) Play : Set  
 (C) Report : Graph  
 (D) Debate : Rebuttal  
 (E) Painting : Sketch
5. REFLECTION : LIGHT ::  
 (A) Movie : Scene  
 (B) Echo : Sound  
 (C) Sentiment : Feeling  
 (D) Iris : Sight  
 (E) Microphone : Audibility
6. CAST : FRACTURE ::  
 (A) Oxygen : Trauma  
 (B) Ambulance : Conveyance  
 (C) Dressing : Laceration  
 (D) Transfusion : Blood  
 (E) Detergent : Antiseptic
7. SLICE : CAKE ::  
 (A) Carve : Turkey  
 (B) Peel : Peach  
 (C) Mash : Onion  
 (D) Care : Orange  
 (E) Simmer : Prune
8. MILK : EXTRACT ::  
 (A) Expend : Relish  
 (B) Exploit : Utilize  
 (C) Explore : peruse  
 (D) Rent : Contrive  
 (E) Plead : Flatter
9. STORY : ANECDOTE ::  
 (A) Newspaper : Report  
 (B) Joke : Giggle  
 (C) Commentary : Quotation  
 (D) Tune : Euphony  
 (E) Poem : Limerick
10. LETTER : SALUTATION ::  
 (A) Emotion : Friendliness  
 (B) Residence : Address  
 (C) Debate : Consensus  
 (D) Conversation : Greeting  
 (E) Telegram : Information
11. ORDEAL : DIFFICULT ::  
 (A) Idyll : Carefree  
 (B) Caprice : Unfortunate  
 (C) Interval : Nostalgic  
 (D) Explosion : Tragic  
 (E) Recess : Natural
12. DRILL : boring  
 (A) Glue : attaching  
 (B) Anchor : Sailing  
 (C) Die : Shaping  
 (D) Pedal : Propelling  
 (E) Ink : Printing
13. DERIDE : MOCKERY ::  
 (A) Annoy : Hostility  
 (B) Patronize : Condescension  
 (C) Compensate : Regret  
 (D) Hasten : Decision  
 (E) Trespass : fortitude
14. MODIFY : INVARIABLE ::  
 (A) Abscond : unhindered  
 (B) Adjudicate : Punishing  
 (C) Defend : Untenable  
 (D) Flourish : Lively  
 (E) Protect : Hazardous
15. PARSIMONIUS : SPEND ::  
 (A) Slavish : Labor  
 (B) Timid : Invent  
 (C) Irrate : Commend  
 (D) Fearless : Excel  
 (E) Reticent : Speak
16. REALITY : ILLUSORY ::  
 (A) Genuineness : Specious  
 (B) Purposefulness : Impulsive  
 (C) Speedy : Precipitate  
 (D) Duplicity : Cunning  
 (E) Mind : Imaginary
17. SPICE : FLAVOR ::  
 (A) Sizing : Cloth  
 (B) Pigment : Color  
 (C) Aluminum : alloy  
 (D) Manure : Soil  
 (E) Rock : Power
18. TIMID : BOLDNESS ::  
 (A) Sensitive : Callousness  
 (B) Perfect : Limitlessness  
 (C) Nervous : Melodrama  
 (D) Concise : discrimination  
 (E) Competent : Disadvantage
19. DIVERSION : BOREDOM ::  
 (A) Assurance : Uncertainty  
 (B) Aversion : Hatred  
 (C) Mystery : Curiosity  
 (D) Compensation : Action  
 (E) Sluggishness : tiredness
20. BUTTERFLY : CATERPILLAR ::  
 (A) Beetle : Worm  
 (B) Frog : tadpole  
 (C) Vulture : Carrion  
 (D) Horse : Calf  
 (E) Honeybee : Drone

## ANSWERS NEXT PAGE

1.C 2.C 3.D 4.E 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.E 9.E 10.D 11.A 12.C 13.B 14.C 15.C 16.A 17.B 18.A 19.A 20.B

**Analysis**

1. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) *The habit of bears is to hibernate in winter; the habit of birds is to migrate in winter.* (C) (If you had formed your sentence merely as *A bear hibernates*, then (B) and (D) would also be possible answers. You have to refine your sentence as shown above to eliminate these two choices.)
2. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) *Music is produced from a harp by plucking the strings; music is produced from a banjo by strumming the strings* (C)
3. (DEFINITION) *A coarse sound is described as being raucous; a coarse texture is described as being rough* (D)
4. (THING AND PURPOSE) *An essay is based on an outline; a painting is based on a sketch.* (E) (An apparatus is designed for an experiment, and not vice-versa. A set is designed for a play and not vice-versa. A graph is sometimes used to illustrate a report, but a report need not always be preceded by a graph) (A)
5. (DEFINITION) *A reflection is the return of light to its source; an echo is the return of sound to its source.* (B)
6. (THING AND PURPOSE) *A cast (meaning a rigid dressing made of plaster of Paris) is used for treating a fracture; a bandage is used for treating a laceration.* (C)
7. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) *One slices a cake before eating; one carves a turkey before cooking.* (A)
8. (SYNONYMS) (A reference to the first words in the answer choices shows that *milk* is used as a verb in this question.) *To milk and to extract are synonyms; to exploit and to utilize are synonyms.* (B)
9. (DEFINITION) *An anecdote is short story; a limerick is a short poem.* (E)
10. (DEFINITION) *A letter starts with a salutation (such as Dear Sir'); a conversation starts with a greeting (such as 'Good Morning').* (D)
11. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) *An ordeal (meaning a painful experience) represents a heightened form a difficult experience; an idyll represents a heightened form of carefree experience.,* (A)
12. (THING AND PURPOSE) *A drill is a tool used for boring; a die is a tool used for shaping.* (C) (If you had merely formed the sentence "A drill is used for boring", then (A), (D) and (E) would also be possible answers. While *glue* is used for attaching, and *ink* is used for printing, both of them get consumed in the process, unlike a drill or die, which can be used again and again for boring and shaping respectively. *Pedal* is an integral part of a bicycle, and is not an independent tool. An anchor is used for preventing sailing, and not for sailing.)
13. (SYNONYM VARIANT) *When one derides (meaning treats with contemptuous mirth) another, one indulges in mockery; when one patronizes (meaning supports) another, one indulges in condescension.* (B) (The related synonym relationship is derision : mockery :: patronizing : condescension)
14. (ANTONYM VARIANT) *Anything that is invariable (meaning unchangeable) cannot be modified; anything that is untenable cannot be defended.* (C) (The related antonym relationship is modifiable : Invariable :: defensible : untenable)
15. (DEFINITION) *A parsimonious (meaning excessively frugal) person does not spend much; a reticent (meaning reserved in nature) person does not speak much.* (E)
16. (ANTONYM VARIANT) *Anything that is illusory lacks reality; anything that is specious lacks genuineness.* (A) (The related antonym relationship is real : illusory :: genuine : specious)
17. (THING AND PURPOSE) *The purpose of spice (meaning aromatic substance) is to add flavor, the purpose of pigment is to add color.* (B)
18. (ANTONYM VARIANT) *A timid person does not show boldness; a sensitive person does not show callousness (meaning emotional hardness)* (A) (The relative antonym relationship is timid : bold : sensitive : callous)
19. (ANTONYMS) *Diversion (when it means amusement or entertainment) and boredom are antonyms; assurance and uncertainty are antonyms.* (A)
20. (YOUNG AND THE GROWN-UP) *A butterfly is a metamorphosed form of a caterpillar, a frog is a metamorphosed form of a tadpole.* (B) \*Even if (D) had been 'cow: calf, you could eliminate that choice, because a cow is grown-up calf, but both of them have the same form, unlike 'butterfly and caterpillar' or 'frog and tadpole' ...)

## SET 7

1. INDISCRETION : CONVENTION ::
  - (A) Forfeiture : Materialism
  - (B) Overdose : Prescription
  - (C) Misfortune : Consolation
  - (D) Exploit : Expedition
  - (E) Pill : Medicine
2. CAULK : MOISTNESS ::
  - (A) Dehydrate : Aridness
  - (B) Winnow : fluffiness
  - (C) Knock : glueyness
  - (D) Baste : dryness
  - (E) Irrigate : humidity
3. GERONTOCRACY : AGE ::
  - (A) Autocracy : Lineage
  - (B) Democracy : Liberty
  - (C) Aristocracy : Property
  - (D) Plutocracy : Wealth
  - (E) Technocracy : Merit
4. PLOW : TRACTOR ::
  - (A) Saddle : Race horse
  - (B) Train : Locomotive
  - (C) Barge : Rudder
  - (D) Desert : Camel
  - (E) Car : Gasoline
5. ROCK : PEBBLE ::
  - (A) River : Creek
  - (B) Table : Chair
  - (C) Ocean : Island
  - (D) Desert : Beach
  - (E) Fuel : Wood
6. EVIDENCE : VERDICT ::
  - (A) Illness : Medication
  - (B) Inflation : Cash
  - (C) Clue : Mystery
  - (D) Predicament : Pattern
  - (E) Symptom : Diagnosis
7. SWADUST : WOODCUTTING::
  - (A) Lint : Brushing
  - (B) Gravel : Crushing
  - (C) Meat : Tenderizing
  - (D) Garbage : Gardening
  - (E) Soot : Combustion
8. ASSUAGE : ANGER ::
  - (A) Retaliate : hostility
  - (B) Dampen : ardor
  - (C) Delegate : trustworthiness
  - (D) Advise : hesitation
  - (E) Reserve : Commendation
9. READY : WIT ::
  - (A) Eminent : Notoriety
  - (B) Volatile : Temper
  - (C) Disastrous : Catastrophe
  - (D) Polite : heart
  - (E) Poetic : song
10. AMUSE : DIVERSION ::
  - (A) Conciliate : Dispute
  - (B) Violate : Apology
  - (C) Deceive : Ruse
  - (D) Accomplish : Incentive
  - (E) Rule : Coup
11. SICKENING : DISGUST ::
  - (A) Tiring : Patience
  - (B) Thankful : Regret
  - (C) Formidable : Fear
  - (D) Benevolent : Pity
  - (E) Gloomy : Cheer
12. PAIN : AGONY ::
  - (A) Ocean : Stream
  - (B) Fire : Conflagration
  - (C) Abundance : Color
  - (D) Flower : Bud
  - (E) Might : Muscle
13. BEAM : SPLINTER ::
  - (A) Marble : stone
  - (B) Spool : Yarn
  - (C) Scabbard : Sword
  - (D) Hawser : Filament
  - (E) Thimble : Needle
14. RIB : BONE ::
  - (A) Elbow : Skeleton
  - (B) Heart : Organ
  - (C) Synapse : Neuron
  - (D) Belly : Abdomen
  - (E) Artery : Blood
15. FORM : AMORPHOUS ::
  - (A) Vulnerability : Weathered
  - (B) Fright : Gruesome
  - (C) Firmness : Flaccid
  - (D) Silence : Static
  - (E) Hill : Cavernous
16. COAGULANT : BLEEDING ::
  - (A) Hormone : Transformation
  - (B) Enzyme : Assimilation
  - (C) Narcotic : Addiction
  - (D) Antibiotic : Infection
  - (E) Soporific : Sleep
17. BOW : VIOLIN ::
  - (A) Melody : Piano
  - (B) Brass : Trumpet
  - (C) Note : Accordion
  - (D) String : Guitar
  - (E) Stick : Drum
18. DRESS : SHABBY ::
  - (A) Building : Dingy
  - (B) Bruise : pale
  - (C) City : devastated
  - (D) House : vacant
  - (E) Lips : dried
19. AXE : WOODCUTTER ::
  - (A) Pipe : Plumber
  - (B) Crop : Farmer
  - (C) Lubricant : Mechanic
  - (D) Animal : hunter
  - (E) Scythe : reaper
20. DISTANCE : ODOMETER ::
  - (A) Heat : calorimeter
  - (B) Gasoline : Tachometer
  - (C) Wind : speed
  - (D) Precipitation : Humidity
  - (E) Ocean : Wave

ANSWERS :

1.B 2.D 3.D 4.B 5.A 6.E 7.E 8.B 9.B 10.C 11.C 12.B 13.D 14.B 15.C 16.D 17.E 18.A 19.E 20.A

### Analysis

1. (DEFINITION) Indiscretion means overstepping convention; overdose means exceeding prescription. (B)
2. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) When you caulk (meaning make watertight) something, you remove moisture from it; when you baste (meaning moisten) something, you remove the dryness from it. (D)
3. (DEFINITION) Gerontocracy means a government run by aged persons; plutocracy means a government run by wealthy person. (D)
4. (THING AND PURPOSE) The purpose of a tractor is to pull a plow; the purpose of a locomotive is to pull a train. (B) (Gasoline is used to run a car, but it gets consumed in the process, unlike a tractor or a locomotive. So, (E) is not a relationship that is analogous to the one between plow and tractor.)
5. (DEFINITION) A pebble is a small rock; a creek is a small river (A)
6. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) A verdict is based on evidence; a diagnosis is based on symptom. (E)
7. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) Sawdust result from woodcutting; soot (meaning fine carbon particle) results from combustion (meaning burning). (E)
8. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) When assuaged (meaning pacified), an anger becomes less; when dampened (meaning discouraged), an ardor ( meaning interest) becomes less. (B)
9. (DEFINITION) (One of the meanings of ready is quick in thought and action.) A ready person is known for his wit; a volatile (meaning temperamental) person is known for his temper. (B)
10. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) One uses a diversion to amuse others; one uses a ruse (meaning crafty stratagem) to deceive others. (C)
11. (SYNONYM VARIANT) Anything that is sickening causes disgust; anything that is formidable (meaning dreadful) causes fear. (C) (The related synonym relationship is sickening : disgusting :: formidable : fearsome)
12. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) An agony is an intensified form of pain; a conflagration is an intensified form of fire. (B)
13. (DEFINITION) A splinter is a very thin piece of wood a beam is a very thick piece of wood; a filament is a very thin piece of rope, while a hawser is a very thick piece of rope. (D)
14. (EXAMPLE AND CATEGORY) Rib is an example of bone; heart is an example of organ. (B)
15. (ANTONYM VARIANT) An amorphous (meaning undefined) substance has not form; a flaccid (meaning limp; easily yielding) substance has no firmness. (C) (The relative antonym relationship is formless : amorphous :: firm : flaccid)
16. (THING AND PURPOSE) A coagulant (meaning an agent which transforms blood into a semi-solid mass) acts against bleeding; an antibiotic acts against infection. (D)
17. (THING AND PURPOSE) A violinist uses a bow to produce music from a violin; a guitar, whereas a bow and a drumstick are not attached as parts of a violin or a drum respectively, but are external to them. So, (E) is a closer analogy to the given pair.)
18. (DEFINITION) A dress that is shabby is dirty-looking; a building that is dingy is dirty-looking. (A)
19. (PERSON AND TOOL) A woodcutter uses an axe in the course of his work; a reaper uses a scythe in the course of his work. (E)
20. (THING AND PURPOSE) An odometer is used to measure distance ; a calorimeter is used to measure heat. (A) (A tachometer measure speed and does not measure gasoline. None of the other choices for the second words is an instrument.)

## SET 8

1. RESTAURANT : FOOD ::  
 (A) Park : Shrubbery  
 (B) Shop : Merchandise  
 (C) Hospital : Drugs  
 (D) Highway : Traffic  
 (E) Residence : Furnishing
2. SURPRISING : SHOCKING ::  
 (A) Gloomy : luminous  
 (B) Decorated : Public  
 (C) Absurd : Preposterous  
 (D) Redundant : Truncated  
 (E) Dormant : Potential
3. CORRECT : ERROR ::  
 (A) Lobby : assistance  
 (B) Decorate : appearance  
 (C) Affirm : Conviction  
 (D) Expiate : Sin  
 (E) Evangelize : Conversion
14. TOLERANCE : BICOT ::  
 (A) Sincerity : Hypocrite  
 (B) Courtesy : Guest  
 (C) Patriotism : Fanatic  
 (D) Sagacity : Intellectual  
 (E) Franchise : Citizen
5. DESICCATE : MOISTURE ::  
 (A) Displace : Mass  
 (B) Procreate : Freshness  
 (C) Implicate : rationale  
 (D) Dispirit : Morale  
 (E) Deluge : Fluid
6. BRAKE : RETARD ::  
 (A) File : Gather  
 (B) Bump : Dent  
 (C) Surmise : Attune  
 (D) Shunt : Divert  
 (E) Examine : Exaggerate
7. IRRATIONAL : COMMON SENSE ::  
 (A) Illegal : Law  
 (B) Persistent : Pain  
 (C) Indelible : Error  
 (D) Sensible : Logic  
 (E) Hilarious : Laughter
8. INCLINE : PRECIPICE ::  
 (A) Change : Mutation  
 (B) Selfishness : Generosity  
 (C) Wilderness : Forest  
 (D) Talent : Obsession  
 (E) Partisan : Zealot
9. MENU : DISHES ::  
 (A) Palette : Brushes  
 (B) Bibliography : Publications  
 (C) Article : Journals  
 (D) Architecture : Buildings  
 (E) Gallery : Exhibits
10. GERIATRICS : OLD PEOPLE ::  
 (A) Dermatology : Skin  
 (B) Pathology : Medicine  
 (C) Meteorology : Forecast  
 (D) Neurology : Psychiatrists  
 (E) Ecology : Environmentalists
11. CRINGE : DREAD ::  
 (A) Fidget : Nervousness  
 (B) Obstruct : Disappointment  
 (C) Entertain : Amusement  
 (D) Suspect : Anxiety  
 (E) Pester : Irritation
12. TRIM : HAIR ::  
 (A) Harvest : Corn  
 (B) Prune : Hedge  
 (C) Clip : Bouquet  
 (D) Pluck : Flower  
 (E) Shave : mustache
13. DISPUTANT : ARGUMENT ::  
 (A) Hedonist : Sobriety  
 (B) Jingoist : Emotion  
 (C) Mutineer : Authority  
 (D) Reveler : Merrymaking  
 (E) Litigant : compromise
14. DORMANT : INACTIVITY ::  
 (A) Unadorned : Ornateness  
 (B) Malleable : Plasticity  
 (C) Prone : Uprightness  
 (D) Provocative : Boredom  
 (E) Slack : Redundancy
15. COURAGEOUS : BRAVADO ::  
 (A) Circumspect : Discretion  
 (B) Horrific : Hysteria  
 (C) Virtuous : Truth fullness  
 (D) Self-centered : Pride  
 (E) Complimentary : Fulsomeness
16. STAGE : PLAY ::  
 (A) Rack : Book  
 (B) Frame : Portrait  
 (C) Shadow : Thing  
 (D) Screen : Movie  
 (E) Scenario : Performance
17. ALLERGY : REACTION ::  
 (A) Rash : Skin  
 (B) Scalpel : Instrument  
 (C) Antihistamine : Symptom  
 (D) Cocoon : Silkworm  
 (E) Pollen : Blossom
18. EMBARGO : TRADE ::  
 (A) Curfew : Law  
 (B) Quarantine : Epidemic  
 (C) Exile : Banishment  
 (D) Allegation : Judgment  
 (E) Boycott : Disagreement
19. RECLAIM : LAND ::  
 (A) Salvage : Deliverer  
 (B) Reiterate : Emphasis  
 (C) Withdraw : Product  
 (D) Recycle : Waste  
 (E) Irrigate : field
20. RESOUND : MURMUR ::  
 (A) Disown : Define  
 (B) Desert : Recede  
 (C) Harangue : Recount  
 (D) Reflect : Ponder  
 (E) Dazzle : Glimmer

ANSWERS :



1.B 2.C 3.D 4.A 5.D 6.D 7.A 8.E 9.B 10.A 11.A 12.B 13.D 14.B 15.E 16.D 17.B 18.B 19.D 20.E

### Analysis

1. (MISCELLANEOUS) A restaurant *sells* food; a shop *sells* merchandise. (B)
2. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) Shocking *implies a more intensified form of* 'surprising'; 'preposterous' (meaning 'highly ridiculous') *implies a more intensified form of* 'absurd,' (C)
3. (ACTION AND RESULT) When corrected, an error *ceases to be an error*, when expiated (meaning atoned; made amends) a sin *ceases to be a sin*. (D)
4. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A bigot (meaning one who is intolerant towards) *lacks* moisture; a dispirited (meaning disheartened) person *lacks* morale (meaning confidence). (D)
5. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) A desiccated (meaning thoroughly dried out) substance *lacks* moisture; a dispirited (meaning disheartened) person *lacks* morale (meaning confidence). (D)
6. (SYNONYMS) To brake and to retard are synonyms (both meaning to cause something to move slowly); to divert and to shunt are synonyms (both meaning to cause something to move in a different cause). (D)
7. (DEFINITION) Anything irrational (meaning against reason or logic) is against commonsense; anything illegal is against law. (A)
8. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) A precipice (where the inclination is nearly 90 degrees is an extreme case of inclination; a zealot (meaning a fanatic) is an extreme version of partisan (meaning an adherent to party or thought). (E) (Alteration and mutation do not differ in degree. A selfish person looks first to his own personal interests, but he need not necessarily be greedy, meaning "coveting others' properly also". So, greed and selfishness do not represent different degrees of the same quality.)
9. (THING AND PURPOSE) A menu gives a list of dishes; a bibliography gives a list of publications. (B)
10. (SCIENCE AND SUBJECT) Geriatrics deals with diseases of old people; dermatology deals with diseases of the skin. (A)
11. (CAUSE AND ITS EFFECT) One cringes (meaning shrinks back in fear) because of dread (meaning terror); one fidgets (meaning behaves in a restless manner) because of nervousness. (A)
12. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) Hair is trimmed in order to make it shorter; hedge is pruned in order to make it shorter. (B)
13. (DEFINITION) A disputant indulges in argument; a reveler indulges in merrymaking. (D)
14. (SYNONYMS VARIANT) A dormant substance exhibits inactivity; a malleable (meaning capable of being easily shaped into different forms) substance exhibits plasticity. (B) (The related synonyms relationship is dormant : inactive :: malleable : plastic)
15. (DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE FORMS OF A QUALITY) Bravado (meaning foolish courage) is an undesirable form of being courageous. Fulsomeness (meaning excessive but dishonest praise) is an undesirable form of being complimentary. (E)
16. (ACTION AND PLACE) A play is enacted on the stage; a movie is shown on the screen. (D)
17. EXAMPLE AND CATEGORY) An allergy (meaning an abnormal sensitivity to certain substances) is a type of reaction; a scalpel (meaning a knife used by a doctor for surgery) is a type of instrument. (B)
18. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) An embargo (meaning an official restriction on import or export) is intended to curb trade; a quarantine (meaning a compulsory isolation of a person affected by an infectious disease) is intended to curb an epidemic. (B)
19. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) Land is reclaimed in order to be used again; waste is recycled in order to be used again. (D)
20. (DEGREE OF INTENSITY) Resounding (meaning producing a loud noise) denotes an intensified form of murmuring; dazzling denotes an intensified form of glimmering (meaning giving a faint light). (E)

## SET 9

1. VAPORIZED : HEAT ::  
 (A) Diffused : Gas  
 (B) Hardened : Pressure  
 (C) Purified : Distillate  
 (D) Anodized : Metal  
 (E) Abraded : friction
2. PEDANTIC : LEARNED ::  
 (A) Simplistic : Guileless  
 (B) Moralistic : Principled  
 (C) Positivistic : Experimental  
 (D) Biased : Prejudiced  
 (E) Fantastic : Imaginative
3. ENERVATE : VIGOR ::  
 (A) Change : Substance  
 (B) Vindicate : Crime  
 (C) Verify : Validity  
 (D) Adulterate : purity  
 (E) endure : diversity
4. THEME : ESSAY ::  
 (A) Footnote : Article  
 (B) Title : Book  
 (C) Subject : Study  
 (D) Guideline : Policy  
 (E) Topic : Discourse
5. BACTERIUM : MEDIUM ::  
 (A) Meadow : Grass  
 (B) Snake : Egg  
 (C) Parasite : Host  
 (D) Predator : den  
 (E) Seed : Groundnut
6. NEWSPAPER : BYLINES ::  
 (A) Magazine : Reviews  
 (B) Album : Photographs  
 (C) Movie : Credits  
 (D) Television : Serials  
 (E) Train : Passengers
7. PURCHASE : BOYCOTT ::  
 (A) Defer : Cancel  
 (B) Inspect : Learn  
 (C) Incorporate : Merge  
 (D) Bypass : Intrude  
 (E) Work : Strike
8. SLEUTH : DETECTION ::  
 (A) Skeptic : Credulity  
 (B) Editor : statement  
 (C) Rebel : Insurrection  
 (D) Satirist : Flattery  
 (E) Originator : Imitation
9. DESOLATE : INHABITANT ::  
 (A) Commodious : Space  
 (B) Barren : Vegetation  
 (C) Shallow : Danger  
 (D) Residential : House  
 (E) Palacious : King
10. FRAGMENT : BONE ::  
 (A) Quartz : Stone  
 (B) Rim : Wheel  
 (C) Ash : Coal  
 (D) Shard : pottery  
 (E) Tare : Wheat
11. DISCOMBOBULATED : PATTERN ::  
 (A) Political : Pandemonium  
 (B) Licentious : Disorder  
 (C) Rumpled : Dirt  
 (D) Vital : Logic  
 (E) Erratic : Consistency
12. INTEREST : USURY ::  
 (A) Asset : Fraud  
 (B) Price : Gouging  
 (C) Manufacture : Monopoly  
 (D) Lease : Settlement  
 (E) Cash : embezzlement
13. SAINT : HOLINESS ::  
 (A) Beginner : Practice  
 (B) Kid : Adolescence  
 (C) Creditor : Interest  
 (D) Daredevil : Recklessness  
 (E) Butt : Ridicule
14. TRAGEDIAN : ACTOR ::  
 (A) Drummer : Musician  
 (B) Camera : Photographer  
 (C) Comedienne : Spectator  
 (D) Pillar : Rostrum  
 (E) Hero : Director
15. TODAY : OBSEQUIOUS ::  
 (A) Agnostic : enlightened  
 (B) Highbrow : Bombastic  
 (C) Exhibitionist : Suspicious  
 (D) Misogynist : Insincere  
 (E) Blowhard : boastful
16. IMMUTABLE : CHANGED ::  
 (A) Fallacious : Proved  
 (B) Tentative : Understood  
 (C) Incurable : Criticized  
 (D) Minimized : Superseded  
 (E) Delineated : Drawn
17. ERUDITE : PEDANTIC ::  
 (A) Penniless : Pressed  
 (B) Apathetic : Lethargic  
 (C) Outspoken : Saucy  
 (D) Soporific : Dull  
 (E) Shrill : Piercing
18. SATIRIST : RIDICULE ::  
 (A) Critic : Judgment  
 (B) Physician : Setback  
 (C) Essayist : Meditation  
 (D) Miser : Generosity  
 (E) Deportee : Nationalism
19. SMILE : PLEEASURE ::  
 (A) Scream : Anger  
 (B) Blush : Embarrassment  
 (C) Laugh : Abuse  
 (D) Subsist : Sentimentality  
 (E) Grumble : Uncertainty
20. VERIFY : DOUBTFULNESS ::  
 (A) Align : Collinearity  
 (B) Weary : Monotony  
 (C) Dissent : Controversy  
 (D) Purify : Imperfection  
 (E) Exercise : Vigor

## ANSWERS :

1.E 2.B 3.D 4.E 5.C 6.C 7.E 8.C 9.B 10.D 11.E 12.B 13.D 14.A 15.E 16.A 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.D

## Analysis

1. (CAUSE AND EFFECT) A substance gets vaporized by heat; a substance gets abraded (meaning eroded) by friction. (E)
2. (DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE FORMS OF AN ACTION ) Being pedantic (meaning displaying one's knowledge more than is necessary) is a more intensified and undesirable way of being learned; being moralistic (meaning being unduly concerned about the morals of others) is a more intensified and undesirable way of being principled. (B) (Simplistic and unsophisticated are mere synonyms. Fantastic means very strange or odd, and this word does not represent an undesirable form of being imaginative.)
3. (ANTONYMS VARIANT) An enervated (meaning weakened ) person lacks vigor (meaning strength); an adulterated (meaning mixed with an inferior ingredient) substance lacks purity. (D)
4. (THING AND PURPOSE ) An essay is based on a theme; a discourse (meaning formal lecture) is based on a topic. (E)
5. (HABITAT ) A bacterium grows in a medium; a parasite (meaning organism that grows on another organism) grows on a host. (C)
6. (DEFINITION) The bylines in a newspaper mention the names of the columnists; the credits in a movie mention the names of the artistes. (C)
7. (DEFINITION) When boycotting (a product), you do not purchase it; when striking, you do not work. (E)
8. (DEFINITION) A sleuth (meaning detective) is one who indulges in detection; a rebel is one who indulges in insurrection (meaning rebellion). (C)
9. (DEFINITION ) A desolate (meaning deserted) place has not inhabitants; a barren place has not vegetation (B)
10. (PART AND THE WHOLE) A fragment is a piece of broken bone; a shard is a piece of broken pottery. (D)
11. (ANTONYM VARIANT) A discombobulated( meaning confusing) arrangement lacks pattern; an erratic (meaning changing) arrangement lacks consistency (meaning regularity) (E)
12. (DEFINITION) Usury means charging very high interest; gouging means charging very high price. (B)
13. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A saint is known for his holiness; a daredevil (meaning a person who is rashly bold) is known for his recklessness. (D)
14. (EXAMPLE AND CATEGORY) A tragedian is one type of actor; a drummer is one type of musician. (A)
15. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A toady (meaning a fawning flatterer or a sycophant) is an obsequious (meaning servile) person; a blowhard (meaning a braggart) is a boastful person. (E)
16. (DEFINITION) Anything immutable (meaning unchangeable) cannot be changed; anything fallacious (meaning false) cannot be proved. (A)
17. (DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE FORMS OF A QUALITY) Being pedantic (meaning showing off one's knowledge in and out of season) is an undesirable way to being erudite (meaning scholarly); being saucy (meaning impertinent and disrespectful) is an undesirable way of being outspoken. (C) (The pairs (apathetic, lethargic); (soporific, dull) and (shrill, piercing) are mere synonyms, and do not represent desirable and undesirable forms of an action.)
18. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) A satirist (meaning a person who indulges in caustic wit to attack another) indulges in ridicule; a critic indulges in judgment. (A)
19. (GETURE AND MEANING) (A reference to the first words in the answer choices shows that smile has been used as a verb in this question.) Smile signifies pleasure; blush signifies embarrassment. (B) (We may not always scream when we are angry. Even otherwise smile and blush are both involuntary facial reaction, whereas screaming is an over act. So, between (A) and (B), it is the latter which is better analogy to the given pair of words.)
20. (ACTION AND PORPOSE) One verifies to remove doubtfulness, one purifies to remove imperfection (meaning defect). (D)

## SET 10

1. MAVERICK : CONVENTION ::
  - (A) Subordinate : Authority
  - (B) Coward : Loyalty
  - (C) Mutineer : Ideology
  - (D) Nonconformist : Responsibility
  - (E) Iconoclast : Dogma
2. CORRESPOND : LETTERS ::
  - (A) Promote : Ranks
  - (B) Debate : Issues
  - (C) Invade : Boundaries
  - (D) Barter : Commodities
  - (E) Arbitrate : disputes
3. MENU : DINER ::
  - (A) Covenant : Lawyer
  - (B) Schedule : Employee
  - (C) Catalogue : Shopper
  - (D) Article : Reporter
  - (E) Bank : Teller
4. WATER : CONDUIT ::
  - (A) Diamond : Mine
  - (B) Marrow : Bone
  - (C) Chromosome : Heredity
  - (D) Heart : Aorta
  - (E) Blood : Artery
5. OSTRACIZE : OUTCAST ::
  - (A) Dictator : Ruler
  - (B) Lionize : Celebrity
  - (C) Dishearten : Censor
  - (D) Idolize : Lover
  - (E) Disorient : escort
6. TOUCH : SENSE ::
  - (A) Frivolity : Logic
  - (B) Well-being : Abstraction
  - (C) Hunger : Drive
  - (D) Vision : Illusion
  - (E) Anger : Frustration
7. STRENGTH : EXERCISE ::
  - (A) Logic : contemplate
  - (B) Focus : Write
  - (C) Fitness : Grow
  - (D) Expertise : Practice
  - (E) Taste : Drink
8. TENANT : DWELLING ::
  - (A) Politician : Propaganda
  - (B) Incumbent : Office
  - (C) Warder : Jail
  - (D) Stenographer : Typewriter
  - (E) Retiree : Tenure
9. OBSCURE : RECOGNIZE ::
  - (A) Perplexing : Tangle
  - (B) Garbled : Comprehend
  - (C) Liberated : free
  - (D) Erased : Inspire
  - (E) Resolute : Satisfy
10. REPUGNANT : REPEL ::
  - (A) Illogical : Upset
  - (B) Cogent : Convince
  - (C) Risky : Avoid
  - (D) Fluent : Refine
  - (E) Generous : applaud
11. BIRDS : AVIARY ::
  - (A) Bees : Grove
  - (B) Cattle : Herd
  - (C) Apes : Jungle
  - (D) Chickens : Brood
  - (E) Sheep : fold
12. FRIEZE : ORNAMENT ::
  - (A) Pillar : Support
  - (B) Contour : Form
  - (C) Arabesque : Emphasize
  - (D) Nave : fringe
  - (E) Arch : Separate
13. DOCUMENT : ASSERTION ::
  - (A) Corroborate : Claim
  - (B) Contradict : Evidence
  - (C) Convict : Punishment
  - (D) Assure : promotion
  - (E) Propagate : Information
14. INSOLVENT : MONEY ::
  - (A) Impregnable : Castle
  - (B) Childless : Destitute
  - (C) Thirsty : Appetite
  - (D) Homeless : Domicile
  - (E) Alien : expedition
15. THEOCRACY : STATE ::
  - (A) Generosity : Saint
  - (B) Pagan : Faith
  - (C) Cardinal : vestment
  - (D) Benediction : sin
  - (E) Anathema : Curse
16. DISRUPT : TRANQUILITY ::
  - (A) Vilify : Precision
  - (B) Respect : Sobriety
  - (C) Taint : Purity
  - (D) Balance : equivalence
  - (E) Analyze : intricacy
17. AFFECTION : EMBRACE ::
  - (A) Dilemma : Frustration
  - (B) Fear : Foreboding
  - (C) Boredom : Listlessness
  - (D) Strangeness : Blush
  - (E) Respect : Obeisance
18. EMBRYONIC : MATURITY ::
  - (A) Likely : probability
  - (B) Latent : Characteristic
  - (C) Constitutional : Democracy
  - (D) Prolific : Completion
  - (E) Nascent : Fruition
19. TEACHER : FACULTY ::
  - (A) Umpire : Contest
  - (B) Merchants : trade
  - (C) Civilian : Army
  - (D) Testimony : Court
  - (E) Customer : Clientele
20. LEAF : OAK ::
  - (A) Bulb : Tulip
  - (B) Berry : Fruit
  - (C) Tree : Forest
  - (D) Stem : flower
  - (E) Needle : Pine

## ANSWERS :

1.E 2.D 3.C 4.E 5.B 6.C 7.D 8.B 9.B 10.B 11.E 12.A 13.A 14.D 15.E 16.C 17.E 18.E 19.E 20.E

### Analysis

1. (DEFINITION) A maverick (*meaning* a rebel against tradition) *does not believe in* convention; an iconoclast (*meaning* a person who is against traditional beliefs) *does not believe in* dogma (*meaning* traditional belief). (E)
2. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) When one corresponds with another, he exchange letters; when one barter with another, he exchange commodities. (D)
3. (THING AND PURPOSE) A menu helps a diner to choose what to order, a catalogue helps a shopper to choose what to order. (C)
4. (THING AND PURPOSE) Water flows through a conduit (*meaning* canal or pipe); blood flows through an artery (*meaning* major blood vessel in the body). (E)
5. (DEFINITION) To ostracize means to treat a person like an outcast; to lionize means to treat a person like a celebrity. (B)
6. (DEFINITION) Touch is one of the basic sense of any living being; hunger is one of the basic drives (*meaning* inner urges for satisfying physical needs) of any living being. (C)
7. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) We exercise in order to gain strength; we practice in order to get expertise. (D)
8. (HABITAT) A tenant occupies a dwelling; an incumbent occupies an office. (B)
9. (ANTONYM VARIANT) An obscure (*meaning* indistinct) item is difficult to recognize; a garbled (*meaning* confused or mixed up) statement is difficult to comprehend (*meaning* understand). (E) (The related antonym relationship is obscure : recognizable :: garbled : comprehensible)
10. (SYNONYM VARINAT) We are repelled (*meaning* disgusted ) by a repugnant (*meaning* extremely undesirable) action; we are convinced by a cogent (*meaning* logical) argument. (B) (The related synonym relationship is repugnant : repelling :: cogent : convincing)
11. (HABITAT) An aviary is a place where birds are kept; a fold (*meaning* pen for keeping sheep) is a place where sheep are kept. (E)
12. (THING AND PURPOSE) (A reference to the second words in the answer choices shows that ornament is used as a verb in this question.) A frieze (*meaning* a horizontal band of decoration along the walls of a room) is used to ornament a building; a pillar is used to support a building. (A)
13. (ACTION AND PURPOSE) (A reference to the first words in the answer choices shows that document has been used as a verb in this question.) One documents an assertion with evidence; one corroborates a claim with evidence. (A)
14. (DEFINING CHARACTERISTIC) An insolvent person has no money; a homeless person has no domicile (*meaning* place of stay). (D)
15. (DEFINITION) Theocracy means a religious state; anathema means a religious curse. (E)
16. (ANTONYM VARIANT) Anything disrupted (*meaning* thrown into disorder) lacks tranquility; anything tainted (*meaning* polluted) lacks purity. (C) (The related antonym relationship is disrupted : tranquil :: tainted : pure)
17. (GESTURE AND MEANING) (A reference to the second words in the choices shows that embrace is used as a noun here.) An embrace is a sign of affection; obeisance (*meaning* bowing in reverence) is a sign of respect. (E) (Though blush is a sign of modesty, it is an involuntary action unlike embrace or obeisance)
18. (ANTONYM VARINAT) Something which is embryonic (*meaning* undeveloped) has not attained maturity; something which is nascent (*meaning* in the initial stages) has not attained fruition (*meaning* fulfillment) (E)
19. (COLLECTIVE NOUN) Faculty is the collective noun for the teachers of an institution; clientele is the collective noun for the customers of a shop. (E)
20. (PART AND WHOLE) Leaf is the name of the leaf of an oak tree; needle is the name of the leaf of a pine tree. (E)

# This is a list of 200 Analogies .

These analogies are important for XAT, FMS,  
IIFT,SNAP exams

We wish You all the Best

Mahavir Jain's Academy  
The best Institute for CAT ENGLISH Prep.

Contact : 32968730  
Email : Mastermind64 @rediffmail.com