



GATE & PSUs

GENERAL APTITUDE

ENGLISH

REVISED AS PER NEW PATTERN

STUDY MATERIAL

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GATE Recent Paper-Analysis (General Aptitude-English)

GATE General Aptitude is common across the major GATE papers. The selected GATE 2026 questions below demonstrate that the level remains broadly comparable across branches, while testing common skills such as vocabulary, grammar, logical reasoning, comprehension, analogy and analytical deduction.

Key Preparation Areas:

- ✓ Vocabulary and contextual usage
- ✓ Synonyms and antonyms
- ✓ Analogies
- ✓ Grammar and sentence completion
- ✓ Conditional statements
- ✓ Logical implication and contrapositive
- ✓ Reading comprehension
- ✓ Arrangement and analytical reasoning
- ✓ Deductive reasoning
- ✓ Direct and indirect speech

Overall Level: Easy to Moderate

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CONTENT

1.	ARTICLES	4-15
2.	THE NOUN: KINDS OF NOUNS	16 -26
3.	THE NOUN: CASES	27 - 35
4.	SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT	36 - 43
5.	TIME AND TENSES	44 - 51
6.	VERBS	52 - 63
7.	HIGH FREQUENCY WORDLIST	64 - 75
8.	GATE Based Questions : ANTONYMS.....	76 - 93
9.	GATE Based Questions : SYNONYMS.....	94 - 99
10.	SENTENCE COMPLETION	100-110
11.	GATE Based Questions : SELECTING WORDS	111-120
12.	PRACTICE SET-1 (Verbal Aptitude)	121 - 126
13.	PRACTICE SET-2 (Verbal Aptitude)	127 – 134
14.	GATE Recent Paper-Analysis & Questions Bank.....	135 – 140

1

ARTICLES

A, An and **The** are called **Articles** and they are used in a sentence **to make a noun indefinite or definite**.

For e.g.

- **A beggar** has stolen your shirt.
- This is **the house** in which I live.

(**A** and **An**) are called **indefinite articles** because **it makes a noun indefinite**. In sentence 1 **a beggar** means any beggar, we are indefinite about him.

(**The**) is called **definite article** because it makes a noun definite. In sentence 2 **the house** means a definite house where I live.

Use of the Indefinite Article: A and An

1. The **indefinite article** is used **before singular countable nouns**, For e.g.

A girl likes a toy.

A dog is an animal.

Note: Problems based on this rule is given in exam.

- Ravi prefers/self employment/to **job**/in any office/no error.
A should be used before job because it is a singular countable noun.
- It being **rainy day**/most of the people/out on the street were/carrying umbrellas/no error.
A rainy day should be used.
- Summons/was served/on Ram/no error.
Summons is singular countable noun so, a should be used before it. Summons – singular/
Summonses – plural.
- Laser beams can carry/long distance signals in way/somewhat similar to radio waves/no error.
Way is singular countable noun, (a) should be used before it.

2. When a **singular countable noun begins with a consonant sound**, we put **(a)** before it. For e.g.

- **A** boy, **a** woman, **a** horse, and **a** toy.

3. When a **singular countable noun begins with a vowel sound**, we put **(an)** before it. For e.g.

- **An** ass, **an** enemy, **an** ink-pot, and **an** orange.

Note: Problems based on this rule is asked in exam.

- I am not/wealthy so I/cannot afford to buy/a expensive car/no error.
An expensive should be used instead of a expensive.
- He had no/illusion of being/either a distinguished writer/or a editor/no error.
An editor should be used instead of a editor.

4. When a singular countable noun begins with the initial consonant h but pronounced with a vowel sound, (An) is put before it.

➤ an hour, an honest, an heir and an honour.

5. A yard, a university professor, a union, a unicorn begin with a consonant sound, that of yu, (a) is put before it.

➤ A one-rupee note, such a one, a one-eyed man, a one way ticket, (one) begins with the consonant sound of w. (A) is put before it.

6. Whether a/an is used before initials depends on how the initial is pronounced.

A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, and X all begin with a vowel sound so, (an) is put before it.

➤ an M.P., an M.A., an NCC, an MLA, an X-RAY, an FIR, and an SI.

Note: In using a/an before a word the written form is not important but the spoken form is important.

7. A/An is used before a name of a profession.

• He is a teacher.

• She is a nurse.

• I am an Engineer.

8. Some idiomatic uses of a/an.

(a) A/An is always used in these phrases. For example

Eat a humble pie, in a temper, in a rage, in a mood, in a hurry, in a dilemma, as a rule, as a matter of fact, at a cost, at a loss, at a stone's throw, a short time ago, a short while ago, a love of, a horror of, after a delay of, have a cold, catch a hold, (but catch cold also), have a headache, get a headache, have a fever, have a pain, have an opportunity, have a chance, have a pain, have a cold, have a cough, in a nutshell, in a fix, have a drink, have a rest, have a talk, have a sleep, have a bath, have an interest in, have a pride in, keep a promise, keep an appointment, make a deal with, make an excuse, make an noise, take a risk, at a discount, at a premium, have a swim, go for a swim, have a meal, take a meal, take courage, (but take a courage), take a rest, take a vacation.

(b) A/An is also used with some uncountable nouns. For example

Have a beer, have a shower, have a shave, have a conversation, have a dream, have a chat, have a quarrel, have a fight, have a good day, have a bad day, have a disagreement, have a try, have a good education, have a good knowledge, in a diagram.

(c) A/An is also used with some expressions denoting number and quantity. For e.g.

A lot of, a great deal of, a good deal of, a large quantity of, a large amount of, a great many of, a good many of, a number of, a large number of, a great number of.

Note: In idiomatic expressions, (a) is removed and given as problem.

I. Ravi's habit of/delaying his work/put his colleagues/to lot of trouble/no error.

A lot of trouble should be used. Lots of trouble is also correct.

II. Even though our team took the field with great confidence, the opposition made them eat the humble pie.

(a) A humble pie (b) Humble pie (c) Humble pies (d) No improvement

The correct answer is (a)

USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

The Definite Article (the) is used:

1. When a singular countable noun is meant to represent a whole class or species; for e.g.

- The cow is a useful animal.
- The tiger is a dangerous animal.

2. Before some proper names, these kinds of places and names:

- Oceans and seas, e. g. the Pacific, the black Sea.
- Rivers, e.g. the Ganga, the Nile.
- Canals, e.g. the Suez Canal.
- Deserts, e.g. the Sahara.
- Groups of islands, e.g. the West Indies.

Exceptions: Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, Sicily.

- Mountain-ranges, e.g. the Himalayas, the Alps.

Exceptions: (The) is not used before peaks of mountain. For example.

Mount Everest, Mount Abu, Nanda Devi, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna, Mount Fuji, Mount Olympus.

Exceptions: A very few names of countries, which include words like republic, federation and kingdom (e.g. The Irish Republic, The United Kingdom) also: The Ukraine, The Netherlands (and its seat of government The Hague), The United States, The Sudan, The U.S.S.R., The Yemen, The Soviet Union.

- Bays, e.g. The Bay of Bengal, The Bay of Biscay.

Exception: Hudson Bay.

3. Before the names of Religious books; as,

- The Vedas, the Puranas, the Iliad, the Ramayana.
- But we say-Homer's Iliad, Valmiki's Ramayana.

4. Before names of things unique of their kind; as,

- The sun, the sky, the ocean, the sea, the earth, the east, the west.

5. Before Superlatives; For e.g.

- Rahul is the tallest boy in the class.
- Mr.Jha is the oldest man in the village.

Note: Problems based on this is asked in exam.

- Sunil is/ a best student/in our class/at present/no error.
(The) should be used before best not a.
- 6. With **ordinals** as,
 - He was **the first** man to arrive.
 - He missed **the last** train.
- 7. **Before musical instruments;** as,
 - He can play **the flute**.
 - Can you play **the table**?
- 8. **Before an adjective when the noun is understood;** as,
 - **The poor** are always with us.
 - **The rich** should help **the poor**.
- 9. **Before the names of the parts of the body.**
 - They hit him on **the head**.
 - He was wounded in **the leg**.
- 10. To **make a common noun** out of a **proper noun**.
 - He is **the Tagore** of Hindi poetry.
(He is to Hindi poetry as Tagore is to Bengali poetry).
- 11. **Before the religious group.**
 - **The Hindus, the Sikhs, the Christians, the Muslims.**
- 12. **Before the Armed Forces and words that represents Law and Order.**
 - **The Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Police.**
- 13. **Before the names of political parties.**
 - **The Communist party, the Labour party, the BJP, the Congress.**
- 14. **Before a physical position.**
 - **The top, the bottom, the back, the side.**
- 15. **Before the names denoting nationality.**
 - **The Indians, the French, the Japanese, the Americans.**
- 16. (The) is **not used before a comparative degree if it is followed by than or to.**
 - He is **better than** you (**Not the better than**)
 - She is **senior to** you (**Not the senior to**)

Note: Problem based on this is asked in exam.

 - The interviewer asked me/if I knew that/Kalidasa was the greater/than any other poet/no error.
The greater should not be used because it is followed by comparative + than.
- 17. (The) is **used before comparative degree if comparative degree is used with (of the two).**
 - He is **the better of the two** boys

GENERAL APTITUDE (GATE & PSUS) : VERBAL APTITUDE-ENGLISH

18. The + comparative + subject + verb, the + comparative + subject + verb is used.

➤ **The more** he gets, **the more** he wants.

Note: Problems based on this is frequently asked in exam.

(i) In a mountaineering expedition/higher you go from the base camp/the colder you feel/no error.

The higher should be used.

(ii) The greater the demand, higher the price.

(a) High (b) The high (c) The higher (d) No improvement

The correct answer is (c).

19. If the construction of the sentence is **Noun + of + Noun**, then **(the)** is used before the first noun.

➤ **The student of this class** is naughty.

➤ He likes **the tea of India**.

Note: Problems based on this is frequently asked in exam.

➤ The teacher drew/anattention of the/boys to the importance/of regular practice/no error.

(The) should be used instead of an attention.

20. Exception: (The) is not used before Parliament.

Some nouns used with (the) and without (the)

TYPE OF NAME	WITHOUT (THE)	WITH (THE)
Season	In spring, in summer, in winter, in autumn.	In the spring season, the summer season, the winter season, the autumn season.
Festival and holidays	Holi, Deepawali, Christmas, Independence day, Easter, Good Friday.	The Deepawali holidays, the Christmas holidays.
Family relations	Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Uncle, Aunt.	The Father was the tallest in the family.
Countries	America, India, China, Russia.	The U.S.A, the U.K.
University	Bihar University, Ranchi University, JawaharLal University.	The University of Bihar. But if the university is in the name of a person. It cannot be changed into The University of JawaharLal.
Newspaper	Today's Times of India, Our Indian Nation	The Times of India, The Hindu, The Hindustan Times.
Diseases	Cholera, malaria, typhoid etc.	Only for the names of four diseases. The Plague, the Flu, the Measles, the Mumps.
Mountains	Mount Everest (a peak of a particular series of mountains)	The Himalayas, the Alps.
Place, Institution, like court, jail, hospital, school, court.	Be in/go to prison, school, hospital, court, church. (used in general sense)	See the prison, build the hospital (used when purpose is categorized)

OMISSION OF THE ARTICLE**1. Before names of meals** (used in a general sense); as,

- What time do you have **lunch**?
- **Dinner** is ready.

Note: We use **(a)** when there is an adjective before breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc. We use **(the)** when we specify.

I had a **late lunch** today. (An adjective late is there before lunch)

The dinner we had at the Tourist Hotel was very nice. (Dinner is specified here)

2. Before languages:

- We are studying **English**.
- They speak **Punjabi** at home.

3. Before school, college, university, church, bed, hospital, prison, when these places are **visited or used for their primary purpose**; as,

- I learnt French at **school**.
- We go to church on **Sundays**.
- My uncle is still in **hospital**.

Note: Problems based on this is asked in exam.

- The moment Vignesh was/admitted to **the hospital**/the warden decided/to inform his parents/no error.

(The) should not be used before hospital.

- The robbers were/caught just as they/were about to/escape from **the jail**/no error.

(The) should not be used before jail.

Note: **(The)** is used with these words when we refer to them as a **definite place, building or object rather than to the normal activity** that goes on there; for e.g.

- **The school** is very **near** to my home.
- I met him at **the church**.
- I went to **the hospital** to see my uncle.

4. Before the names of games. For e.g.

- They play **football, cricket, tennis, volleyball**.

5. It is not put before a noun if it is preceded by the following words, appoint, declare, elect and made.

Wrong: They elected him **the** president.

Right: They elected him president.

Wrong: We declared him **a** captain.

Right: We declared him captain.

Wrong: He was **appointed a** teacher.

Right: He was **appointed** teacher.

Wrong: We made him the monitor.

Right: We made him monitor.

6. Most if followed by a noun or of is not preceded by an article.

Wrong: The most birds can fly.

Right: Most birds can fly.

Wrong: The most of the girls are here.

Right: Most of the girls are here.

7. It is not put before a noun if it is preceded by the following words, type of, kind of, sort of, variety of, a number of, a large number of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a great deal of.

Wrong: I want this type of a gun.

Right: I want this type of gun.

Wrong: He is a different kind of a man.

Right: He is a different kind of man.

Wrong: We don't like this sort of a boy.

Right: We don't like this sort of boy.

Note: A/An can be used with kind of, type of, sort of, if the sentence is interrogative.

➤ What type of a singer is he? or What type of singer is he?

8. It is not put before a noun if it is preceded by the following words, rank of, title of, post of, position of.

Wrong: Rakesh is promoted to the rank of the Major.

Right: Rakesh is promoted to the rank of Major.

Wrong: He was given the title of a Raja.

Right: He was given the title of Raja.

9. It is not put before the names of the month (January, February) and days of the week (Sunday, Monday).

Wrong: He came in the March.

Right: He came in March.

Wrong: She left home on a Sunday.

Right: She left home on Sunday.

10. It is not put before the names of a particular subject.

Wrong: He is a student of the geography.

Right: He is a student of geography.

Wrong: She got good marks in a chemistry.

Right: She got good marks in chemistry.

11. It is not put before a plural noun.

Wrong: The Cows give milk.

Right: Cows give milk.

Wrong: A Dogs are animals.

Right: Dogs are animals.

12. It is not put before a proper noun.

Wrong: This is a Rahul.

Right: This is Rahul.

Wrong: The Delhi is a city.

Right: Delhi is a city.

13. It is not put before uncountable noun.

Wrong: The Milk is good for us.

Right: Milk is good for us.

Wrong: A Gold is yellow.

Right: Gold is yellow.

But when used in a particular sense (the) is put before it.

Right: The milk of this cow tastes good.

Right: The gold of this ring is yellow.

14. It is **not** put before news, information, furniture and advice as they are **singular uncountable nouns**.

Wrong: This is **a** good **news**.

Right: This is good **news**.

Wrong: This is **a** useful **information**.

Right: This is useful **information**.

Wrong: I have **a** new **furniture**.

Right: I have new **furniture**.

Wrong: You should take **a** legal **advice**.

Right: You should take legal **advice**.

15. Fear, beauty, hope and death are **uncountable nouns**. **A/An** is **not** put before them.

Wrong: He was pale with **thefear**.

Right: He was pale with **fear**.

Wrong: **A Beauty** is only skin deep.

Right: **Beauty** is only skin deep.

Wrong: **A Death** comes to all.

Right: **Death** comes to all.

Wrong: We live in **a hope**.

Right: We live in **hope**.

16. Article is **not** put before a noun, if it is preceded by a possessive adjective like (My. Your, our, etc.), a demonstrative adjective like (this, that, these, those, no, any, other, any other, etc.) and a distributive adjective like (each, either, neither, every, etc.)

➤ This is **my house** (Not a/the house)

➤ **This house** is mine (Not a/the house)

➤ **Each boy** was ready (Not a/the boy)

17. If man, woman, life, death, science, **art, nature** is used in general sense. Article is **not** used before them.

Note: Problem based on this is asked in exam.

➤ The man is mortal/and ultimately he has to leave everything here/yet how irrationally he remains attached to his worldly possessions/no error.

➤ (The) should not be used before man.

18. Article is **not** used in these phrases.

➤ By post/by chance/by messenger/by cheque/by air/by land/by sea/by road/ by car/by jeep/by bus/by train/by plane/by steamer/by scooter/by bicycle/by mistake.

➤ In fact/in detail/in short/in trouble/in confusion/in time/in demand/in danger/in life/in haste/in crisis/in difficulty/in doubt/in debt.

➤ On strike/on duty/on foot/on payment/on leave/on demand/on time/on earth.

➤ Write in ink/write in pencilbut we can also say write with a pen/write with a pencil.

PROBLEMS BASED ON ARTICLES

Directions: Find out the error in each of the following sentences if any. If there is no error, your answer is 'E'.

1. In science the recognition goes to a man / who convinces the world, / not to the man to whom /
(a) (b) (c)
the idea first occurs. / No Error.
(d) (e)
2. It is only after / the war is over / that people realise / how terrible it was / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
3. Of the two / answers, this / is certainly / better. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
4. He is unfortunate enough / to lose / few friends he made / during his stay at Ranchi. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
5. There were a number / of pretty girls in the gathering / but it was Ratika / who remained a centre of
(a) (b) (c) (d)
attraction. / No Error.
(e)
6. I have been / informed that / Dr. Rahul visits Ranchi / the following month. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
7. He is / the best musician / of the time but unfortunately / least recognised. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
8. He said that he felt anxious / because a friend of his / had given him / a very bad news. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
9. I don't like / that type of a man / who does nothing but / find out faults in others. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
10. He claims to be a linguist / but, in reality, he / does not know even / the A B C of linguistics. /
(a) (b) (c) (d)
No Error.
(e)
11. The cure lies / in promoting values of humanism / and democracy so as to fight /
(a) (b) (c)
the oncoming brand of fascism. / No Error.
(d) (e)
12. When the residence was / set on the fire, all the people / started crying at the top / of their voices.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
No error.
(e)
13. A first step / in a rational solution / to any difficulty is the / recognition of the fact that a difficulty
(a) (b) (c) (d)
exists. / No Error.
(e)
14. Little knowledge / of singing that he possessed / proved to be a help for him /
(a) (b) (c)
when he was totally helpless. / No Error.
(d) (e)

GENERAL APTITUDE (GATE & PSUS) : VERBAL APTITUDE-ENGLISH

15. Don't speak to / him, he always / remains in temper / thesedays. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
16. He boasts of / having good knowledge / of statisticsbut everybody /
(a) (b) (c)
knows how far he is good atstatistics. / No Error.
(d) (e)
17. It was / by a mistake / that he caught / her hand. / NoError.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
18. These orders of / the Supervisor / may put the lives of / threethousand employees in a danger. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
19. I inspired him / to take the heart / in all unfavorable situations/ and deserve to be called a real hero. /
(a) (b) (c) (d)
No Error.
(e)
20. In my opinion it is not the failures / that have made / himlose the heart but the lack of /
(a) (b) (c)
emotional support./No Error.
(d) (e)
21. The most happy / marriage would be / a union of a deaf /man to a blind woman. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
22. Rajesh suggested to / his brothers that they should / go tothe school regularly /
(a) (b) (c)
and do their home workhonestly. /No Error.
(d) (e)
23. After returning / from the jail, Rajesh has deserted / all thecriminal activities and is determined /
(a) (b) (c)
to lead a simplelife. / No Error.
(d) (e)
24. He was an agnostic / but now-a-days he goes to the temple/and offers prayers / for hours. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
25. Hermother / forbade him to go / to cinema / late at night. /No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
26. The fact that the compact car / is better than / conventional cars has / been proved by its sales. /
(a) (b) (c) (d)
No Error.
(e)
27. There was little / milk in the bottle and she gave it / to thechild when it / started crying. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
28. He leads / a very busy life / so he goes everywhere / by acar. / No Error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
29. Thanks to an insight/ and persistence of the local doctor,/ hundreds of victims have been /
(a) (b) (c)
able to resume a normal life. / No Error.
(d) (e)

14.

GATE Recent Paper- Analysis & Questions Bank

*Analysis Report & Consolidated Question
Bank*

Common across all Engineering branches

1. Overview

General Aptitude (GA) is compulsory for every GATE paper (CS, ME, CE, EE, ECE, CH, etc.) and carries 15 marks out of 100 in every branch. The pattern is fixed:

Section	No. of Questions	Marks each	Total Marks
Q.1 – Q.5	5	1	5
Q.6 – Q.10	5	2	10
Total	10	—	15

GA questions are common/shared across branches with minor reshuffling).

2. Frequently asked Topics-Distribution

Verbal Ability — Vocabulary (synonym/antonym/analogy)
Verbal Ability — Grammar (blanks, tenses, narration, prepositions)
Logical Reasoning (conditional / necessarily-true statements)
Analytical Reasoning (puzzles: ordering, ranking)
Reading Comprehension / Inference
Sentence structure (parts of speech)

Observation: Vocabulary-based analogies (X:Y::P:Q) and "necessarily true / not necessarily true" conditional-logic questions are the most recurring GA question types across branches — consistent with past GATE trends (2020–2026). Expect 4–5 of the 10 GA questions in the actual GATE paper.

3. Difficulty Assessment

1-mark questions: Mostly direct vocabulary (synonym/antonym) or single-line logical inference — low difficulty, meant to be solved in under 45 seconds each.

2-mark questions: Multi-clue logic puzzles (hills, javelin throw, ages) and analogy/grammar questions with compound blanks — moderate difficulty, need 1.5–2.5 minutes each.

Overall GA difficulty for GATE 2026 is on par with GATE 2020–2025, i.e., moderate, with 2–3 puzzle-type questions being the differentiators.

4. Consolidated Question Bank with Answers & Explanations

Q1. [1 Mark] "He often _____ the numbers. False claims are not going to help. Honesty _____ trust," said the manager.

- (A) exaggerates; engenders
- (B) excels; encourages
- (C) aggravates; alleviates
- (D) diminishes; eliminates

Answer: (A)

Explanation: "Exaggerates the numbers" fits the context of "false claims." "Engenders" means "gives rise to," so "Honesty engenders trust" is logically and grammatically correct.

Q2. [1 Mark] Antonym of "protagonist".

- (A) agnostic

- (B) antagonist
- (C) arsonist
- (D) anarchist

Answer: (B)

Explanation: A protagonist is the main/central character supporting the story's cause; an antagonist opposes them — the direct antonym.

Q3. [1 Mark] Expedite, Hasten, Hurry, _____ (choose the word with a similar meaning)

- (A) Accelerate
- (B) Retard
- (C) Provide
- (D) Disable

Answer: (A)

Explanation: All three given words mean "to speed up." Accelerate is the only synonym; Retard is an antonym, the others are unrelated.

Q4. [1 Mark] "When it is raining, peacocks dance." Which is necessarily true?

- (A) Peacocks dance only when it is raining
- (B) When peacocks dance, it is raining
- (C) When peacocks are not dancing, it is not raining
- (D) When it is not raining, peacocks do not dance

Answer: (C)

Explanation: The statement is Rain → Dance. Its logical contrapositive (always true) is ¬Dance → ¬Rain, i.e., "When peacocks are not dancing, it is not raining." Options A, B, D wrongly assume the converse.

Q5. [1 Mark] Verbosity : Brevity :: Insolence :

- (A) Innocence
- (B) Respect
- (C) Solace
- (D) Wealth

Answer: (B)

Explanation: Verbosity and Brevity are opposites (wordiness vs. conciseness). Insolence (rudeness) is opposite to Respect.

Q6. [1 Mark] Antonym of "nocturnal".

- (A) normal
- (B) diurnal
- (C) abnormal
- (D) exceptional

Answer: (B)

Explanation: Nocturnal means "active at night"; diurnal means "active during the day" — the precise antonym.

Q7. [1 Mark] "The shopkeeper sells lemons." The word 'lemons' is the _____.

- (A) object
- (B) subject
- (C) predicate
- (D) verb

Answer: (A)

Explanation: 'Shopkeeper' is the subject, 'sells' is the verb, and 'lemons' receives the action — hence it is the object.

Q8. [1 Mark] Suresh said, "I did it yesterday." Convert to indirect (reported) speech.

- (A) Suresh said that I did it yesterday
- (B) Suresh says I did it yesterday

- (C) Suresh says that he did it the day before
(D) Suresh said that he had done it the day before

Answer: (D)

Explanation: In reported speech: "said" stays in past tense, "I" → "he", simple past "did" → past perfect "had done", and "yesterday" (relative to speech time) → "the day before."

Q9. [1 Mark] "If his latest movie had been a commercial success, the actor would have made enough money to sponsor his next movie." Which is true?

- (A) The actor will certainly sponsor his next movie
(B) His latest movie was a commercial success
(C) The actor made enough money from his latest movie
(D) His latest movie was not commercially successful

Answer: (D)

Explanation: This is a third-conditional ("had been... would have") — used for a hypothetical that did not happen. So the movie was, in fact, not a commercial success.

Q10. [1 Mark] 'My friend and I parted ___ the door ___ the cabin that I had rented ___ the night.'

- (A) at; of; for
(B) for; at; of
(C) of; for; in
(D) in; of; for

Answer: (A)

Explanation: "Parted at the door of the cabin that I had rented for the night" is the only grammatically correct sequence of prepositions.

Q11. [1 Mark] 'The team _____ more than 300 runs in 20 overs _____ rains. However, some players needed to improve their batting skills.'

- (A) score; despite
(B) scoring; instead of
(C) scored; despite
(D) scoring; in spite of

Answer: (C)

Explanation: The sentence needs a simple past-tense verb ("scored") to match "However, some players needed...", and "despite" (not "instead of," which changes the meaning) correctly links to "rains."

Q12. [1 Mark] 'When the teacher is in the room, all students stand silently.' Which is NOT necessarily true?

- (A) If any student is not standing silently, then the teacher is not in the room
(B) When the teacher is in the room, all students are silent
(C) If all students are standing, then the teacher is in the room
(D) When the teacher is in the room, all students are standing

Answer: (C)

Explanation: The original statement is Teacher → (Stand ∧ Silent). A is its contrapositive (always true). B and D are direct consequences. C is the converse — students could be standing for a completely different reason — so it is not necessarily true.

Q13. [2 Marks] Charity : P :: Retaliation : Q

- (A) P = Parsimonious; Q = Vengeful
(B) P = Altruistic; Q = Amicable
(C) P = Resentful; Q = Spiteful