

CLASS X



NTSE

National Talent Search Examination

MAT + SAT

Jaya Ghosh

B.Sc. (Maths), MCA, MBA (HR)

Reasoning
Mathematics

Social Sciences

Science

Language Test

The
Gen X
Series

3 Practice Sets
3 Solved Papers



NTSE

— National Talent Search Examination —

MAT + SAT

Mrs. Jaya Ghosh

B.Sc. (Maths), MCA, MBA (HR)



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Publisher's Note

After the grand success of a number of General and Academic books, **V&S publishers** is pleased to bring out a series of books, *The Gen X series which means generating Xcellence in generation X*. Under the series we are going to publish a precise, exclusive, and functional book, *National Talent Search Examination – X* designed for the students who desire to get distinction and reward at national level. The book has been written by an expert who has a vast experience in developing the contents at national and international level. Though there are a lot of books available in the market, our aim is to provide books at modest price and with quality content.

The whole book has been divided into two sections – *Mental Aptitude Test and Scholastic Aptitude Test*. In the beginning of every chapter, the concepts with important tips have been explained through solved examples. To enhance the problem solving skills of students, *Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)* with detailed solutions are given in the end of every chapter. *Four Practice Papers and Two Solved Papers* given in the CD help students understand the level of difficulty, grasp the structure of questions asked in the exam, and comprehend the pattern and duration of exam as well. The book is also recommended for other competitive exams such as National Science Olympiads, Mathematics Olympiads, NSTSE, and SLSTSE at state level and national level exams as well.

To go through NTSE, the students are required to do thorough study on the topics covered in the syllabus and make an honest effort during preparation. This exam not only tests their reasoning skills but also checks the depth of their knowledge in the relevant areas. This exam is conducted in two stages – at state or union territory level, and at national level conducted by NCERT. At each stage of the test, a student should be fully prepared to go through the exam. Therefore, the students should learn the concepts well and do thorough practice for cracking the prestigious exam

Though we have tried to make the book error-free, yet your comments and suggestions will be appreciated and be incorporated in the subsequent edition.

We wish you success in the examination and a very bright future ahead.

Good Luck!!!

Acknowledgement

This book is dedicated to my parents, Smt. Reba Malik and Shri Nand Kumar Malik, for introducing me to this enchanting world of Mathematics.

I am deeply indebted to V & S Publishers for giving me the opportunity to write this book. I am also grateful to my husband Mr. Purnendu Ghosh, for his invaluable suggestions.

Last but not the least I am thankful Mr. Sahil Gupta, Director of V & S Publishers, for the efforts put in by him to make the book error-free.

– Jaya Ghosh

Preface

To go through the NTSE examination a student must have a dedicated and serious approach. Students are often misled by the casual approach and the wrong notion that Objective Type Questions are easy to solve but in fact they require an extensive understanding of each prescribed subject or topic. Therefore, only hard work and diligent study can help the candidates crack the exam successfully.

This book provides a brief **Theory** on each topic, **Solved Examples** followed by **Fully Solved Exercises**. The book has been divided into two sections - Mental Aptitude Test and Scholastic Aptitude Test. The Mental Aptitude section is further divided into Verbal Reasoning and Non-verbal Reasoning. The Scholastic Aptitude section has further been divided into ten parts—Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Language Test and General Knowledge.

The book contains questions very similar to what have been asked in the previous NTSE examinations of class 10th. I ask students ***Do all the Exercises***, not missing even one of them. Make an attempt to answer the question first, and then read the given answer. I hope, on second reading, students would be able to do that on their own, without looking at the answers. In short, the candidates have to make an honest effort to achieve the goal.

Wish you a grand success in your examination, and a very bright future. I am sure the students will find this book most useful. I will be happy to receive constructive feedback and suggestions.

How to Read This Book

- ❑ The book in your hand is a unidirectional effort to guide and prepare students for NTSE/ Olympiad examinations.
- ❑ The book covers the Scholastic (Sciences, Social Sciences, and Mathematics etc.) as well as the Mental Ability sections. It consists of *Key Concepts* followed by *Solved Examples*, *Multiple Choice Questions* and *Answer Key and Hints and Solution*. The solutions to the MCQ's are provided at the end of each chapter.
- ❑ This book will really prove to be an asset for Class 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th students as they hardly find any material which can help them in building a strong foundation.
- ❑ The contents of this book have been developed as per the needs of the students *i.e.* the simple approach, conceptual clarity and exhaustive coverage in each section. Questions incorporated in the book conform to the latest pattern of NTSE making this book an exhaustive study material.
- ❑ *Previous Years Questions* have been given at the end of each chapter for clear cut understanding of the papers. Hint and Explanations of most of the questions have been provided so that the students could know how the correct answer has been reached at.
- ❑ A unique approach has been adopted to explain and illustrate methodology in Mathematics and Logical Reasoning, which is considered to be the key chapter to get an overall good score.
- ❑ Last, but not the least, four Mock Test Papers and two Solved Papers have been incorporated for the real exam – time feel.

Happy Reading.....

NTSE : An Introduction

The National Talent Search Examination for students studying in Class X is meant to identify and nurture talent. The examination is conducted every year at two levels: Stage – I (State Level) and Stage – II (National Level). National Talent Search Examination (NTSE) is an annual examination conducted by NCERT at national level. It is one of the most reputed talent search exams in India. It was started in the year 1963 and has grown in prestige and scope ever since. The objective of the exam is to identify students who have potential to excel in Science, Social Science, Engineering, Medicine, Management and Law. The successful students, called NTSE Scholars, receive financial support / scholarships from NCERT till the time they continue to study.

The NTSE not only provides scholarship to the good students but also highlights the students with good aptitude and knowledge.

Scholarships: About One thousand scholarships are awarded for different stages of education as follows:

- Scholarship of Rs. 1250/- per month for Class-XI to XII.
- Scholarship of Rs. 2000/- per month for Undergraduates and Post-graduates.
- Amount of Scholarship for Ph.D. be fixed in accordance with the UGC norms.

Reservation: 15% for students belonging to the SC category, 7.5% for students belonging to the ST category and 3% for Physically Challenged Group of Students.

Selection: Stage-I, selection will be done by States/UTs and those who qualify Stage- I, will be eligible to appear for Stage-II examination, conducted by NCERT.

Qualifying Marks: Qualifying marks for candidates from General category is 40% in each paper and for candidates from SC, ST, PH is 35% in each paper.

Language Test Qualifying in nature and marks obtained for Language Test will not be counted for final merit.

Important Dates: Dates for submission of application form and conduct of examination, are given below:

Stage	Area	Tentative Dates
Stage-I (State)	Last Date for Submission of Application Form	To be notified by the respective State and it may vary from state to state
	Examination in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7th November, 2015 (Saturday)
	Examination in All other States and Union Territories	8th November, 2015 (Sunday)
Stage-II (National)	Examination in All States and Union Territories	8th May, 2016 (Sunday)

Eligibility: All students of Class X studying in recognized schools are eligible to appear for the Stage -I examination, conducted by the States/UTs, in which the schools are located. There will be no domicile restriction.

Students registered under Open Distance Learning (ODL) will also be eligible for scholarship, provided the student is below the age of 18 years (as on 1st July of the particular year), the student is not employed and s/he is appearing in class X examination for the first time.

Examination: The pattern of written examination will be as follows:

- ◆ Stage I examination at the State/UT level will comprise three parts, namely (a) Mental Ability Test (MAT) (b) Language Test (LT) and (c) Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).
- ◆ **Qualifying Marks:** Qualifying marks for candidates from General category is 40% in each paper and for candidates from SC, ST, PH is 35% in each paper.
- ◆ **Language Test** Qualifying in nature and marks obtained for Language Test will not be counted for final merit.

◆ The pattern of stage I will be as under:

Test		No. of Questions	No. of Marks	Duration (in minutes)
Mental Ability Test (MAT)		50	50	50
Scholastic Test	Language Comprehensive Test	40	40	40
	Aptitude Test	90	90	90
Total		180	180	180

◆ The pattern of stage II will be as under:

Test	No. of Questions	No. of Marks	Duration (in minutes)
(i) Mental Ability Test (MAT)	50	50	45
(ii) Language Test (LT) English/Hindi	50	50	45
(iii) Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)	100	100	90

At Stage – II (National Level), there will be negative marking in each paper. For each wrong answer 1/3 marks will be deducted. No marks will be deducted for unattempted questions.

Application Form: You may contact the State/UT Liaison officer for procuring application form.

The completed application form should be signed by the Principal of the school much before the last date of submission. The candidate as well as the Principal of the school must adhere to the last date for submission of the Application Form. **Different states may have different last dates for submission. Please confirm from the liaison officer of your state, the address at which the completed forms are to be submitted.** The State-wise contacts of the liaison officers are given in the CD and are also available on the NCERT website www.ncert.nic.in. **All queries related to application form should be directed to the State Liaison Officers (LOs). No application should be sent to NCERT.**

Fees: States and Union Territories may notify the fee required which will be paid for the Stage-I examination. Therefore, before submitting the application form, you may find out the fees charged for Stage-I Examination and also the mode of payment from the respective State Liaison Officers (LOs). However, NCERT does not charge any fee for Stage-II examination.

Indian Students Studying Abroad in Class X can appear directly for Stage II NTS Examination under conditions prescribed in the NTS brochure which is available on the NCERT website. Candidates may fill up the Application Form, available on the NCERT website and send to the undersigned along with a photocopy of the mark sheet of previous examination, **latest by February 28th, 2016. Application Form for students study abroad will be uploaded on NCERT website in the month of October, 2015. Announcement for Indian Students Studying Abroad will be announced separately.**

How to Prepare for NTSE

Here are some tips on how to prepare for NTSE :

- **Start your preparation with last year's NTSE papers:** The objective is understood the type of questions asked and your current level. You should take last year's paper or NTSE sample questions and just write the exam once with all seriousness. It does not matter if you have not prepared or never heard of it before. Just sit down and write the test. This will help you gain a knowledge of NTSE and also give you a fair idea of the exam.
- **Analyze your performance:** Make sure to minutely assess what you could do and what you had a hard time with. Is it the knowledge of subject matter that you lacked? Or did you miss out because you made some silly mistakes? Or is it that mental ability questions that took a long time for you to crack? Whatever it is, just analyze your performance very minutely and critically
- **Make a plan:** Once you know your weak points, make a plan. You will definitely need to study and revise the subject matter. That is required not just for NTSE but also for your school. So there is no letting up on that front. You will also need to practice more mental ability questions. But the allocation of time will depend upon your analysis of how weak or strong you are in that particular aspect
- **Practice, practice and practice:** These are the only 3 steps that can lead to success. Get exposed to more questions of mental ability so that you are not shocked on the exam day, solve more papers and then analyze each one in detail. Take help from seniors. As you practice, you can also get confident of your speed, subject knowledge and accuracy.

Tips on How to Write Examination

The written examination (NTSE II stage) comprises two tests namely, MAT (Mental Ability Test) and SAT (Scholastic Ability Test). Each test comprises 100 multiple choice type questions which are attempted in 90 minutes. Thus on an average, the examinee will get around 54 seconds to answer a question. Therefore, both speed and accuracy are essential.

- In the MAT section, questions of the same type are grouped together. Since the instructions for all these questions are the same, read them carefully and answer all the questions.
- Use your time wisely. If you are doubtful at a particular question, omit it and move ahead without wasting much time on it. Do not let yourself get stuck on a tough question and lose time. You can always return to questions that you have omitted before the time is up.
- Do easy questions first because you earn as much credit for correctly answering those questions as you do for correctly answering a difficult question.

Do's for Answering Multiple Choice Questions in NTSE

- If the question is 'conceptual', i.e., if the answer it seeks is a statement, begin by covering the alternatives with a ruler or piece of paper. Then, carefully read and understand the stem of the question before looking at the alternatives.
- Circle or underline key words in the stem, paying special attention to qualifying words such as 'always,' 'major,' 'increase,' etc.
- Use your knowledge of headings from where lecture notes, lab, etc. is drawn. Recall a few salient points about the information. If necessary, jot down any relevant facts you need to process the alternatives. This does not have to take much time but this recall is an essential step.
- Predict an answer, if possible.
- Think over all of the alternatives and check the format of the question. Is only one of the alternatives correct, or can several or all of the alternatives be correct?

- If you know the answer, carefully mark the correct answer on your answer sheet.
- If you do not know the answer, re-check the question. Narrow your choices by eliminating any alternative that you know is incorrect. If two options still look equally appealing, compare each to the stem of the question, making sure that the one you eventually choose answers what is asked.
- If you are unable to make a choice and need to spend more time with the question, put a big question mark beside that question, and move on to the next.
- Don't stick to one question in the exam. It is much better to move on and finish all of those questions that you can answer and then to come back to the problematic questions.
- If the answer that you have calculated, is not one of the given options, check your procedure again, making any necessary changes, and recalculate your answer.
- If you still do not arrive at one of the given options, put a big question mark on that question, and go on to the next. When you get to the end of the exam, go back to any questions that you did not answer the first time.

Don'ts for Answering Multiple-Choice Questions

- Don't guess any choice as the correct answer because there is negative marking.
- Don't select an alternative just because you remember learning the information in the course; it may be a 'true' statement in its own right, but you have to make sure that it is the 'correct' answer to the question.
- Don't pick an answer just because it seems to make sense. You must answer from your knowledge of the course content, not just from your general knowledge and logic.
- Don't dismiss an alternative because it seems too obvious and simple. If you are well prepared for the exam, some of the questions will appear very straight forward to you.



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Section-1 Mental Aptitude Test (MAT)

Part-A : Verbal Reasoning



- ✓ Verbal Classification
- ✓ Coding-Decoding
- ✓ Series Completion Test
- ✓ Number Puzzles
- ✓ Blood Relations
- ✓ Logical Sequence of Words
- ✓ Analytical Reasoning
- ✓ Number, Ranking and Time Sequence Tests
- ✓ Verbal Analogy
- ✓ Direction Sense Test
- ✓ Arithmetical Reasoning Test
- ✓ Logical Venn Diagrams
- ✓ Sitting Arrangements
- ✓ Verification of Truth of Statement
- ✓ Problems on Calendar and Clocks
- ✓ Logical Reasoning

UNIT 1

Verbal Classification

Classification is the process of grouping various objects on the basis of their common properties. Classification, therefore, helps to make a homogeneous group from a heterogeneous one. Questions on classification are designed to test a candidate's ability to classify given objects and find the object which does not share the common property with the rest objects of the group. Classification can be divided into different forms. Some forms of classification are given below.

□ Forms of Classification

- 1. Words Classification:** Different objects are classified on the basis of common features or properties such as name, place, uses, situations, origin etc.
- 2. Alphabet Classification:** Alphabets are classified into a group using a particular method or rule. Rules or methods applied for such classification are often simple and hence can easily be understood.
- 3. Miscellaneous Classification:** Any rule other than that described above can be used for classification or grouping. Questions on such pattern do not necessarily use the alphabets and words. Here the numeric and other mathematical symbols can also be used.

Solved Examples

All possible classifications have been explained through the following examples.

☛ **Direction to solve (1 to 3) :** In each of the following questions, a group of five items is given. Four of them share common features whereas one doesn't. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

1. Choose the item which is different from others.
(a) Milk (b) Syrup
(c) Squash (d) Tea
(e) Cake

Solution: Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: All others are drinks.

2. Choose the item which is different from others.
(a) Moon (b) Football
(c) Earth (d) Bangle
(e) Watermelon

Solution: Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: All other items are three dimensional figures.

3. Choose the item which is different from others.
(a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Bronze (d) Iron
(e) Zinc

Solution: Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: 'Bronze' is an alloy (alloy is a combination of two or more metals).

☛ **Direction to solve (4 to 7) :** In each of the following questions, four out of five alternatives contain alphabet placed in a particular form. Find the one that does not belong to the group.

4. Choose the odd one out.
(a) BEA (b) PSO
(c) WZV (d) JMI
(e) RTQ

Solution: Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: In all other groups there is a gap of two letters between the first and the second letters.

5. Choose the odd one out.
(a) ELS (b) HOV
(c) CJQ (d) KRX
(e) GNU

Solution: Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In all other groups, letters adjacent to the middle one are equidistant from it in the alphabet.

6. Choose the odd one out.
(a) ZYAB (b) TSGH
(c) ONLM (d) UTFH
(e) QPKL

Solution: Option (e) is correct.

Explanation: In all other groups first, second and third, fourth letters are the consecutive alphabet.

7. Choose the odd one out.

- (a) YDWB (b) TKRI
(c) QNOM (d) HLFJ
(e) WFUD

Solution: Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In all other groups, first and second letters are moved two steps backward to obtain third and fourth letters respectively.

☛ **Direction to solve: (8 to 10) :** In each of the following questions, certain pairs of words are given, out of which the words in all pairs except one bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.

8. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.

- (a) Car : Road
(b) Ship : Sea
(c) Rocket : Space
(d) Aeroplane : Pilot

Solution: Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In all other pairs, first is the means of transport on the medium denoted by the second.

9. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.

- (a) Steel : Utensils
(b) Bronze : Statue
(c) Duralumin : Aircraft
(d) Iron : Rails

Solution: Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In all other pairs, first is the alloy used to make the second. (Iron is not an alloy but a metal.)

10. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.

- (a) Class : Students
(b) Sentence : Words
(c) Tree : Forest
(d) Hour : Minutes

Solution: Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In all other pairs, second is a unit of the first.

Multiple Choice Questions

☛ **Direction to solve: (1 to 65) :** In each of the following questions, five words have been given, out of which four are alike in some manner, while the fifth one is different. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

1. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Bajra (b) Mustard
(c) Rice (d) Wheat
(e) Barley

2. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Cot (b) Sheet
(c) Quilt (d) Pillow
(e) Blanket

3. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Assassinate (b) Kill
(c) Kidnap (d) Stab
(e) Murder

4. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Doe (b) Bitch
(c) Sorceress (d) Drone
(e) Mare

5. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Physics (b) Chemistry
(c) Geography (d) Botany
(e) Zoology

6. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Football (b) Volleyball
(c) Cricket (d) Chess
(e) Hockey

7. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Trunk (b) Tree
(c) Fruit (d) Leaf
(e) Flower

8. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Giraffe (b) Hyena
(c) Deer (d) Rhinoceros
(e) Zebra

9. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Poland (b) Greece
(c) Spain (d) Italy
(e) Korea

10. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Reader (b) Writer
(c) Printer (d) Publisher
(e) Reporter

11. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Arrow (b) Axe
(c) Knife (d) Dagger
(e) Sword

12. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Feathers (b) Tentacles
(c) Scales (d) Pseudopodia
(e) Flagella

13. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Flood (b) Hurricane
(c) Avalanche (d) Earthquakes
(e) Explosion

14. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Gangtok (b) Singhbhum
(c) Hyderabad (d) Chennai
(e) Bhubaneswar

15. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

- (a) Turtle (b) Lamb
(c) Colt (d) Bitch
(e) Farrow

Verbal Classification

16. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Raid (b) Attack
(c) Assault (d) Defence
(e) Ambush
17. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Guava (b) Litchi
(c) Papaya (d) Watermelon
(e) Jackfruit
18. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Cabbage (b) Papaya
(c) Gourd (d) Cucumber
(e) Brinjal
19. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Jordan (b) Bhutan
(c) Turkey (d) Norway
(e) Spain
20. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Engineer (b) Architect
(c) Mechanic (d) Mason
(e) Blacksmith
21. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Sleet (b) Fog
(c) Hailstone (d) Vapour
(e) Mist
22. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Trigger (b) Muzzle
(c) Pallets (d) Barrel
(e) Bullet
23. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Cigar (b) Cigarette
(c) Tobacco (d) Pipe
(e) Hookah
24. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Sun (b) Moon
(c) Star (d) Planets
(e) Universe
25. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Month (b) Year
(c) Fortnight (d) Season
(e) Week
26. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Decantation (b) Filtration
(c) Centrifugation (d) Sublimation
(e) Condensation
27. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Fern (b) Moss
(c) Algae (d) Fungi
(e) Grass
28. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Sparrow (b) Eagle
(c) Hawk (d) Vulture
(e) Owl
29. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Mahavir (b) Buddha
(c) Marx (d) Jesus
(e) Gandhi
30. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Seminar (b) Semicolon
(c) Semi-final (d) Semicircle
(e) Semitone
31. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Nephrology (b) Entomology
(c) Astrology (d) Mycology
(e) Pathology
32. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Tulsidas (b) Sheridan
(c) Kalidas (d) Shakespeare
(e) Bernard Shaw
33. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Arrow (b) Missile
(c) Sword (d) Bullet
(e) Spear
34. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Madagascar (b) Thailand
(c) Cuba (d) Greenland
(e) Tasmania
35. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Grasslands (b) Pampas
(c) Downs (d) Prairies
(e) Savanna
36. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Sesame (b) Corn
(c) Olive (d) Onion
37. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Radium (b) Thorium
(c) Sodium (d) Polonium
(e) Uranium
38. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Moth (b) Bee
(c) Lizard (d) Aphid
(e) Cockroach
39. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Small pox
(c) Cholera (d) Typhoid
(e) Tetanus
40. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Sambhar (b) Dal
(c) Baikal (d) Siachen
(e) Chilka
41. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Manure (b) Nitrogen
(c) Ammonia (d) Urea
(e) Potash
42. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Write (b) Read
(c) Knowledge (d) Learn
(e) Study
43. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
(a) Cataract (b) Hypermetropia
(c) Trachoma (d) Eczema
(e) Glaucoma

44. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Pupil (b) Iris
 (c) Cornea (d) Medulla
 (e) Retina
45. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Dog (b) Lion
 (c) Jackal (d) Tiger
 (e) Cheetah
46. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Hindi (b) Sindhi
 (c) Oriya (d) Urdu
 (e) Gujarati
47. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Table (b) Cupboard
 (c) Chair (d) Sofa
 (e) Paper weight
48. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Mandible (b) Rib
 (c) Sternum (d) Ulna
 (e) Pinna
49. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Volume (b) Size
 (c) Large (d) Shape
 (e) Weight
50. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Antelope (b) Kangaroo
 (c) Hippopotamus (d) Unicorn
 (e) Rhinoceros
51. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Gasoline (b) Methane
 (c) Asphalt (d) Paraffin wax
 (e) Diesel
52. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Cancel (b) Change
 (c) Repeal (d) Revoke
 (e) Rescind
53. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Gorges (b) Bars
 (c) Canyons (d) Meanders
 (e) Rapids
54. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Ghosts (b) Spirits
 (c) Phantoms (d) Skeletons
 (e) Apparitions
55. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Mussoorie (b) Pahalgam
 (c) Jaipur (d) Darjeeling
 (e) Manali
56. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Swimming (b) Diving
 (c) Driving (d) Sailing
 (e) Fishing
57. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Baboon (b) Gibbon
 (c) Chimpanzee (d) Gorilla
 (e) Jaguar
58. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Confucius (b) Prophet
 (c) Guru Gobind (d) Moses
 (e) Lao Tse
59. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Spiracles (b) Gills
 (c) Lungs (d) Trachea
 (e) Stomata
60. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Sucrose (b) Ptyalin
 (c) Amylase (d) Pepsin
 (e) Lipase
61. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Hepatitis (b) Tetanus
 (c) Cancer (d) Conjunctivitis
 (e) Measles
62. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Plassey (b) Haldighati
 (c) Panipat (d) Sarnath
 (e) Kurukshetra
63. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Faraday (b) Newton
 (c) Addison (d) Marconi
 (e) Beethoven
64. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Valley (b) Sea
 (c) Tower (d) Mountain
 (e) River
65. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
 (a) Madagascar (b) Cuba
 (c) Greenland (d) Hawaii
 (e) Chile
- ➡ **Direction to solve: (66 to 75) :** In each of the following questions, certain pairs of words are given, out of which the words in all pairs except one bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.
66. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
 (a) Shirt : Dress (b) Boy : Girl
 (c) Mango: Fruit (d) Table: Furniture
67. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
 (a) Scalpel : Surgeon (b) Chisel : Soldier
 (c) Awl : Cobbler (d) Knife : Chef
68. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
 (a) Tree : Stem (b) Face : Eye
 (c) Chair : Sofa (d) Plant: Flower
69. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
 (a) Book : Page (b) Table : Drawer
 (c) Loom : Cloth (d) Car : Wheel

Verbal Classification

70. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
(a) Beans : Pulses (b) Rice : Cereals
(c) Tea : Beverages (d) Legumes : Nodules
71. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
(a) Whale : Mammal
(b) Salamander : Insect
(c) Snake : Reptile
(d) Frog : Amphibian
72. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
(a) Broad : Wide (b) Light: Heavy
(c) Tiny : Small (d) Big : Large
73. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
(a) Army : General
(b) Team : Captain
(c) Crèche : Infant
(d) Meeting : Chairman
74. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
(a) Petrol : Car (b) Ink : Pen
(c) Garbage : Dustbin (d) Lead : Pencil
75. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.
(a) Sky : Cloud
(b) Purse : Wallet
(c) Cupboard : Almirah
(d) Chair : Stool
- ➡ **Direction to solve: (76 to 90) :** In each of the following questions, some groups of letters are given, all of which except one share a common similarity while one is different. Choose the odd one out.
76. Choose the odd one out.
(a) OTP (b) ABA
(c) SZX (d) UVB
(e) YQR
77. Choose the odd one out.
(a) FAA (b) OFF
(c) ATT (d) IFF
(e) EPP
78. Choose the odd one out.
(a) DW (b) HS
(c) MN (d) GT
(e) KO
79. Choose the odd one out.
(a) BYX (b) LPO
(c) EVU (d) FUT
(e) IRQ
80. Choose the odd one out.
(a) AOT (b) CPA
(c) REB (d) TIW
(e) QUD
81. Choose the odd one out.
(a) XW (b) FG
(c) ML (d) PO
(e) TS
82. Choose the odd one out.
(a) RTW (b) QOM
(c) IKG (d) IKM
(e) BDF
83. Choose the odd one out.
(a) HGF (b) XWV
(c) NML (d) OPQ
(e) UTS
84. Choose the odd one out.
(a) GDA (b) OLI
(c) VSP (d) KHE
(e) WYZ
85. Choose the odd one out.
(a) NPM (b) IJL
(c) QSZ (d) BHK
(e) XGT
86. Choose the odd one out.
(a) XUW (b) DAC
(c) PMN (d) HEG
(e) TQS
87. Choose the odd one out.
(a) RNJ (b) XTP
(c) MIE (d) ZWR
(e) YBE
88. Choose the odd one out.
(a) RUX (b) GJM
(c) YBE (d) ZCF
(e) NPS
89. Choose the odd one out.
(a) HJN (b) JLP
(c) PRU (d) QSW
(e) DAC
90. Choose the odd one out.
(a) HSRI (b) MVUN
(c) OLKP (d) PJQX
(e) WDCX

□

Answer Key

1. (b)	16. (d)	31. (c)	46. (d)	61. (b)	76. (b)
2. (a)	17. (d)	32. (a)	47. (e)	62. (d)	77. (a)
3. (c)	18. (b)	33. (c)	48. (e)	63. (e)	78. (e)
4. (d)	19. (c)	34. (b)	49. (c)	64. (c)	79. (b)
5. (c)	20. (c)	35. (a)	50. (d)	65. (e)	80. (b)
6. (d)	21. (d)	36. (d)	51. (b)	66. (b)	81. (b)
7. (b)	22. (c)	37. (c)	52. (b)	67. (b)	82. (a)
8. (b)	23. (c)	38. (c)	53. (b)	68. (c)	83. (d)
9. (e)	24. (e)	39. (b)	54. (d)	69. (c)	84. (e)
10. (a)	25. (d)	40. (d)	55. (c)	70. (d)	85. (b)
11. (a)	26. (e)	41. (b)	56. (c)	71. (b)	86. (c)
12. (a)	27. (e)	42. (c)	57. (e)	72. (b)	87. (d)
13. (e)	28. (a)	43. (d)	58. (c)	73. (c)	88. (e)
14. (b)	29. (c)	44. (d)	59. (e)	74. (c)	89. (c)
15. (d)	30. (a)	45. (a)	60. (a)	75. (a)	90. (d)

Explanatory Notes

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|---|---|
| <p>1. (b)
All except Mustard are food grains, while mustard is an oilseed.</p> <p>2. (a)
All except Cot are parts of bedspread.</p> <p>3. (c)
All except Kidnap are actions of killing.</p> <p>4. (d)
All except Drone are females.</p> <p>5. (c)
All except Geography are branches of Science.</p> <p>6. (d)
All except Chess are outdoor games.</p> <p>7. (b)
All others are parts of a tree.</p> <p>8. (b)
Hyena is the only flesh-eating animal in the group.</p> <p>9. (e)
All except Korea are European countries, while Korea is an Asian country.</p> <p>10. (a)
All except Reader are the persons involved in the preparation of a journal, newspaper or magazine.</p> <p>11. (a)
All except Arrow are used holding in hand.</p> <p>12. (a)
All except Feathers are organs for movement in different organisms.</p> <p>13. (e)
All except Explosion are natural calamities.</p> <p>14. (b)
All except Singhbhum are capitals of states of India.</p> | <p>15. (d)
All except Bitch are young ones of animals, while bitch is a female dog.</p> <p>16. (d)
All except Defence are forms of attack.</p> <p>17. (d)
All except Watermelon grow on trees while watermelon grows on creepers.</p> <p>18. (b)
All except Papaya are vegetables while papaya is a fruit.</p> <p>19. (c)
All except Turkey are countries ruled by kings.</p> <p>20. (c)
All except Mechanic help in building a house.</p> <p>21. (d)
All except Vapour are different forms of precipitation.</p> <p>22. (c)
All except Pallets are parts of a gun.</p> <p>23. (c)
All except Tobacco are means of smoking.</p> <p>24. (e)
All except Universe form a part of the universe.</p> <p>25. (d)
All except Season are precise measurements for days.</p> <p>26. (e)
All except Condensation are methods employed for separation of mixtures.</p> <p>27. (e)
All except Grass are non-flowering plants.</p> <p>28. (a)
All except Sparrow are flesh-eating birds.</p> |
|---|---|

Verbal Classification

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>29. (c)
All except Marx propagated non-violence.</p> <p>30. (a)
In all except Seminar, 'semi' indicates 'half'.</p> <p>31. (c)
All except Astrology are branches of Biology.</p> <p>32. (a)
All except Tulsidas are names of famous dramatists.</p> <p>33. (c)
All except Sword strike the target at a distance.</p> <p>34. (b)
All except Thailand are islands.</p> <p>35. (a)
All except Grasslands are types of grasslands.</p> <p>36. (d)
All except Onion are used to extract oil.</p> <p>37. (c)
All except Sodium are radio-isotopes, while sodium is a metal.</p> <p>38. (c)
All except Lizard are insects, while lizard is a reptile.</p> <p>39. (b)
All except Small pox are diseases caused by bacteria, while small pox is caused by virus.</p> <p>40. (d)
All except Siachen are lakes, while Siachen is a glacier.</p> <p>41. (b)
All except Nitrogen are used as fertilizers.</p> <p>42. (c)
All others are resorted to by one to acquire knowledge.</p> <p>43. (d)
All except Eczema are eye infections, while eczema is a skin infection.</p> <p>44. (d)
All except Medulla are parts of the eye, while medulla is a part of the brain.</p> <p>45. (a)
All except Dog are wild animals.</p> <p>46. (d)
All except Urdu are Indo-Aryan languages.</p> <p>47. (e)
All except Paper weight are items of furniture.</p> <p>48. (e)
All except Pinna are bones, while Pinna is the external part of an ear.</p> <p>49. (c)
All except Large are general physical properties of matter.</p> <p>50. (d)
All except Unicorn are animals, while unicorn is an imaginary creature.</p> <p>51. (b)
All except Methane are products obtained from petroleum.</p> | <p>52. (b)
All except Change are synonyms.</p> <p>53. (b)
All except Bars are structures formed by rivers, while bars are formed by sea.</p> <p>54. (d)
All except Skeletons are synonyms and are concerned with superstitions.</p> <p>55. (c)
All except Jaipur are hill stations.</p> <p>56. (c)
All except Driving are activities performed in water.</p> <p>57. (e)
All except Jaguar are different species of monkeys or apes, while Jaguar belongs to cat family.</p> <p>58. (c)
All except Guru Gobind founded one or the other religion.</p> <p>59. (e)
All except Stomata are respiratory organs in animals.</p> <p>60. (a)
All except Sucrose are enzymes, while sucrose is a type of sugar.</p> <p>61. (b)
All except Tetanus are diseases caused by virus, while tetanus is caused by bacteria.</p> <p>62. (d)
All except Sarnath are famous battlefields.</p> <p>63. (e)
All except Beethoven were scientists, while Beethoven was a musician.</p> <p>64. (c)
All except Tower are natural geographical features, while tower is man-made.</p> <p>65. (e)
All except Chile are islands.</p> <p>66. (b)
In all other pairs, second denotes the class to which the first belongs.</p> <p>67. (b)
In all other pairs, first is a tool used by the second.</p> <p>68. (c)
In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.</p> <p>69. (c)
In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.</p> <p>70. (d)
In all other pairs, second denotes the class to which the first belongs.</p> <p>71. (b)
In all other pairs, second is the class of animals to which the first belongs.</p> <p>72. (b)
The words in all other pairs are synonyms.</p> <p>73. (c)
In all other pairs, second is the head of the first.</p> |
|--|---|

74. (c)
In all other pairs, first is required by the second for its functioning.
75. (a)
In all other pairs, the two words denote things which serve the same purpose.
76. (b)
There is no repetition of any letter in any other group.
77. (a)
In all other groups, a vowel is followed by a consonant repeated twice.
78. (e)
In all other groups, the first letter occupies the same position from A onward as the second letter occupies from Z backward e.g. D is the fourth letter from the beginning and W is the fourth letter from the end of the alphabet.
79. (b)
In all other groups, the first and second letters occupy the same position (from the beginning and the end respectively. The second letter is moved one step backward to obtain the third letter.)
80. (b)
In all other groups, the middle letter is a vowel.
81. (b)
All other groups contain two consecutive letters in reverse order.
82. (a)
All other groups contain alternate letters of the alphabet.
83. (d)
In all other groups, the three letters are consecutive but in reverse order.
84. (e)
In all other groups, the second and first letters are three steps ahead of third and second letters respectively.
85. (b)
No other group contains a vowel.
86. (c)
In all other groups, the second letter is moved two steps forward to obtain the third letter which is then moved one step forward to obtain the first.
87. (d)
In all other groups, the first and second letters are moved four steps backward to obtain second and third letters respectively.
88. (e)
In all other groups, first and second letters are moved three steps forward to obtain second and third letters respectively.
89. (c)
In all other groups, the third letter is four steps ahead of the second letter which, in turn, is two steps ahead of the first letter.
90. (d)
In all other groups, first and fourth letters are consecutive, while second and third letters are in reverse alphabetical order.

□

Previous Year Questions

☛ **Direction to solve: (1 to 3) :** In each of the following questions, five words have been given, out of which four are alike in some manner, while the fifth one is different. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

1. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

**[NTSE 2003 – Arunachal Pradesh
second stage paper]**

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) December | (b) February |
| (c) March | (d) July |
| (e) May | |

2. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

[NTSE 2005 – Delhi second stage paper]

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) Courteous | (b) Humble |
| (c) Civil | (d) Polite |
| (e) Honest | |

3. Choose the word which is different from the rest.

**[NTSE 2001 – Uttar Pradesh
second stage paper]**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Magnalium | (b) Germanium |
| (c) Duralumin | (d) Bronze |
| (e) Brass | |

☛ **Direction to solve: (4 to 5) :** In each of the following questions, certain pairs of words are given, out of which the words in all pairs except one bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.

4. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.

[NTSE 2003 – Orissa second stage paper]

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Mercury: Sun | (b) Moon : Earth |
| (c) Star : Galaxy | (d) Wheel: Axle |

5. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related from the rest.

[NTSE 2012 – Punjab second stage paper]

- | |
|---------------------|
| (a) Apple : Jam |
| (b) Lemon : Citrus |
| (c) Orange : Squash |
| (d) Tomato : Puree |

☛ **Direction to solve: (6 to 10) :** In each of the following questions, some groups of letters are given, all of which, except one, share a common similarity while one is different. Choose the odd one out.

6. Choose the odd one out.

[NTSE 2001 – Chandigarh second stage paper]

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) BdEg | (b) KmNp |
| (c) PrSu | (d) TwXz |

7. Choose the odd one out.

[NTSE 2012- Assam second stage paper]

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) OUSF | (b) PIGS |
| (c) TEPJ | (d) XLPA |

8. Choose the odd one out.

[NTSE 2002 – Manipur first stage paper]

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) ABDG | (b) IJLO |
| (c) MNPS | (d) RSUY |

9. Choose the odd one out.

[NTSE 2004 – Punjab Bihar first stage paper]

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) JIHG | (b) OPNM |
| (c) SRQP | (d) ZYXW |

10. Choose the odd one out.

[NTSE 2003 – Haryana Second stage paper]

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) UAZF | (b) SCXH |
| (c) RDWJ | (d) KBPG |

□

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (d)	6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (d)	9. (b)	10. (c)
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Explanatory Notes

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. (b)
All except February are months with 31 days, while February has 28 or 29 days.</p> <p>2. (c)
All except Civil are related to human nature.</p> <p>3. (b)
All except Germanium are alloys, while germanium is a metal.</p> <p>4. (c)
In all other pairs, first moves around the second.</p> <p>5. (b)
In all other pairs, second is the form in which the first is preserved.</p> <p>6. (d)
In all other groups, second, third and fourth letters are two, one and two steps ahead of the first, second and third letters respectively.</p> | <p>7. (a)
This is the only group containing two vowels.</p> <p>8. (d)
In all other groups, the first, second and third letters move one, two and three steps forward respectively to give the second, third and fourth letters respectively.</p> <p>9. (b)
All other groups contain four consecutive letters in reverse alphabetical order.</p> <p>10. (c)
In all other groups, the third and fourth letters each are five steps ahead of the first and second letters respectively.</p> |
|--|--|



UNIT 2

Verbal Analogy Test

Analogy means similarity. Two objects related to each other in some way are given and a third object with four or five alternatives below is also given. You have to find out which one of the alternatives bears the same relation with the third object as the first and second objects.

The questions on analogy cover all types of relationship that one can think of. The most common ways of establishing a relationship are given here.

Solved Examples

Example 1:

Curd : Milk :: Shoe : ?

- (a) Leather (b) Cloth
(c) Jute (d) Silver

Solution: Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: As curd is made from milk, similarly shoe is made from leather.

Example 2:

Calf : Piglet :: Shed : ?

- (a) Prison (b) Nest
(c) Pigsty (d) Den

Solution: Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Calf is the young one of cow and piglet is the young one of pig. Shed is the dwelling place of cow. Similarly Pigsty is the dwelling place of pig.

Example 3:

Malaria : Mosquito :: ? : ?

- (a) Poison : Death
(b) Cholera : Water
(c) Rat : Plague
(d) Medicine : Disease

Solution: Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: As malaria is caused due to mosquito, similarly cholera is caused due to water.

Example 4:

ABC : ZYX :: CBA : ?

- (a) XYZ (b) BCA
(c) YZX (d) ZXY

Solution: Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

CBA is the reverse of ABC, similarly, XYZ is the reverse of ZYX.

Example 5:

4 : 18 :: 6 : ?

- (a) 32 (b) 38
(c) 11 (d) 37

Solution: Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

As, $(4)^2 + 2 = 18$

Similarly, $(6)^2 + 2 = 38$

☛ **Direction to solve: (6 to 10) :** Each of the following questions has a group. Find out which one of the given alternatives will be another member of the group of that class.

Example 6:

'Kathak' is related to 'U.P' in the same way as 'Odyssey' is related to:

- (a) Assam (b) Kerala
(c) Orissa (d) Gujarat

Solution: Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: As 'Kathak' is common in 'U.P', in the same way 'Odyssey' is common in 'Orissa'.

Example 7:

'Metal' is related to 'Conduction' in the same way as 'Plastic' is related to:

- (a) Ground oil chemistry
(b) Industry
(c) In-flammability
(d) Insulation

Solution: Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: As 'Conduction' is the property found in 'Metal', in the same way 'In-flammability' is the property found in 'Plastic'.

Example 8:

'Sea' is related to 'Ship' in the same way as 'Road' is related to:

- (a) Traffic (b) Travellers
(c) Journey (d) Bus

Solution: Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: As the means of transport in 'Sea' is 'Ship', similarly the means of transport on 'Road' is 'Bus'.