

English language for Competitive Exam
Prof. Aysha Iqbal
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

Week – 06
Lecture – 28
Analogy and Test Completion

Welcome back friends. So, analogy and test completion, we have already been doing lot of test completion as you know, those fill in the blanks single, double and triple also in certain cases. We are going to continue with that, as I have already told you that for the next couple sessions we are going to do lots of vocabulary and test completion. We can this may go on this week and next week also. After that I will do a little bit of reading and listening again and then plenty of grammar. So, you will be finding revision or whatever we not a revision, but going back to some of the topics that we have already done in the sense that say reading will be repeated, listening will be repeated not exactly the same lectures, but sort of you know the module is going to be because this needs to be reinforced more thoroughly. Vocabulary I think we are already doing very well and I am going to give you a wide range of vocabulary in the subsequent lectures and then we will be doing plenty of grammar or also. So, that is the plan.

Now, coming back to what we are going to today analogy and test completion. In today's class I am going to give you introduction to analogy perhaps, some of you are already familiar with that. So, today I will give analogy and then do some test completion exercises, I will do plenty of analogy with you in a let us say after a couple of sessions, after maybe two or three lectures there will be more exercises based on analogies. You will also have testing for when you do your assignment. So, analogy type of test for your assignments, they are very common in higher order competitive tests or exams. So, please do not get disturbed about these things. You have to go through all this kind of vocabulary. You will also be tested on analogy text completion and vocabulary. It could be MCQ or even perhaps, you know which is close ended, but you may not have all those kinds of choices. So, please be prepared for that. There are certain exams that test you for your vocabulary of that level also. So, learn for life.

So, as I was telling you analogies test your ability to recognize the relationship between pairs of words. So, what is analogy? It tests your ability to recognize the relationship between pairs of words.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:17)



And then you will be given choices. If A is to B then; that means, C is to this and then you will be given a choices for this. So, this is what is tested for analogy kind of exams. You will get a pair of words in capital letters or maybe not in capital letters, but you this is what, this is how generally it appears in capital letters which is called as stempair. So, this is your stempair. This pair will have a particular relationship to one another and the challenge lies in identifying the relationship. It could be synonyms, it could also be antonyms, it could be what they do to each other? How they are related to each other? Then you are given four to five additional pairs of words. You are expected to select that answer choice with the pair of words whose relationship is most similar to the relationship between the words in the stempair.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:33)

Analogy

1. INTERESTING : FASCINATING UNCOMMON :

A) everyday B) boring C) late D) rare

2. SPEND : SAVE GIVE :

A) watch B) receive C) say D) ask

3. BAKERY : BREAD CAFÉ :

A) coffee B) water C) cake D) salad

So, I want you to now look at the slide here; analogy. Interesting is to fascinating what uncommon is to and now look at. So, if it were common then it is to everyday, if it is common, it is boring. If it is common, I do not know how late would fit in there, but if it is uncommon then it cannot be everyday, it cannot be boring, it cannot be late, and we are left with one choice that is rare. So, a black rose is uncommon in most parts of the country. So it is a rare thing. Now interesting it fascinates you, uncommon is a rare things. So, that is the way analogies work. You have to apply a little bit of thinking here. Look at the next example, spend; save give.

So, when you spend a lot, what is the relationship with save? It means the opposite, the antonym of it. So, spend save and give and now you know that you are looking here the examiner is looking out for your ability to give an antonym. So, give, opposite of give cannot be watch it cannot be say. It cannot be ask, but it has to be you give something you receive something right. So, the best choice is receive. Ask also you are giving something you are asking for something, but between receive and ask receive fits the requirement better. So, you have to look for all these things. We cannot have some kind of argument here, that ask also fits so why not ask? Look at the best choice the best fit that is the way these are exercises work. Otherwise we can always have arguments which never end.

Next example, bakery; bread cafe; so what does a bakery do? What does it? So bakery manufactures or makes bread and what does a cafe do? So, what does it makes? So, coffee,

water, cake and salad; now you will find water, cake and salad in most cases nowadays, but what is the primary purpose of a cafe? That is to make coffee. So, that is how you get your answer? The best choice is answer a, coffee. Now again look at the previous or look at the stem words, stemparirs bakery and bread. You can get cakes and salads at bakeries also, but bread is something that bakery or if a bakery has all these things, but not bread then it is not worth its name, but if an if likewise if cafe has water and salad and cake, but no coffee then it is not a cafe. You have to look at the best choice. There is no point an arguing that all these other things are also available. So, we why not make very open ended? It does not worth like that.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:47)

- Crumb: BREAD::
- A) Ounce: unit
- B) Splinter: wood
- C) Water: bucket
- D) Cream: butter

Look at the next slide please. So, crumb and bread. So, now, I am giving you choices; ounce unit, splinter wood, water bucket, cream butter. You make cream and butter out of each other; you fill water in a bucket. Crumb; what is crumb basically? You have to know the word crumb in order to understand the answer, the analogy. See crumb is a piece a small piece of bread we say bread crumbs. Ounce is a unit yes, but you do not say that it has fallen out of unit, but bread crumb will always fall out of bread. So, your best choice is splinter. Large piece of wood think a large piece of wood anywhere and a small part comes out, that is splinter. You get a splinter in your skin, you are going to feel a lot pain; splinter. We also say splintered groups, splintered opinions; it is not this the origin here. It comes out of wood, it is a part of it and splintered means broken groups with a lots as they know unanimity here;

splintered woods yeah. So, that is how you use the word that is the choice splinter; best choice b.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:25)

- Opera: Music
- A) Novel: Artistry
- B) Painting: canvas
- C) Sonnet: poetry
- D) Guitar: Violin

Look at the next slide. Opera music, novel is to artistry, painting is to canvas, sonnet is to poetry guitar is to violin. What is opera? Opera is a kind of music. Guitar and violin look let us go back words, guitar and violin what are they? Both instruments. Sonnet to poetry; sonnet is a kind of poetry right, sonnet is a fourteen line poem. Painting is made on canvas and novel requires artistry, but opera is a kind of music, sonnet is a kind of poetry. So, the best choice is c. So, this is the kind of relationship, analogy type of test look for. Please pay attention to all this.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:17)

- Surgeon: Scalpel
- A) Painter: Canvas
- B) Carpenter: Saw
- C) Musician: orchestra
- D) Farmer: land

Let us look at the next slide. Surgeon: Scalpel; now painter canvas, carpenter saw, musician orchestra, farmer land. A surgeon uses a scalpel to cut out something. It could be a malignant tumour. It could be anything, it could be removing something. Now painter uses a canvas to paint his work. Carpenter uses saw to cut out something. You know saw, a teeth an instrument, a tool with teeth in it. So, that is what you are you have to imagine. Musician conducts an orchestra, farmers work on land. Closes best choice here is; surgeon a scalpel using an instrument and carpenter saw using a an instrument here. Thus way surgeon uses a scalpel carpenter uses a saw that is the analogy. We cannot say the way surgeon uses scalpel is the same way the musicians use an orchestra.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:45)

- Wing: Feather
- A) Turtle: shell
- B) Eagle: talon
- C) Wall: shingle
- D) Bird: flight

Next choice, next set. Wings and feather, turtle and shell, eagle talon, wall shingle, bird flight. Please look up your dictionaries if you do not know the meanings of these words. Always focus on lot of self learning, please. This course is meant to give you introduction to a lot of concepts and will also tell you how to go about doing things, but we cannot do everything for you. So, please do some self learning yourself, it will go a long way. So, birds take a flight. Now when you have walls a piece is called shingle. Eagle; an eagle is a bird and it has talon, long let us say nail like things coming out of it is body and turtle withdraws itself into a shell. Now we are looking something big and a smaller part of it. So, wing and feather; feather is part of wings, shingle is part of wall. So, that is the answer c.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:07)

- Protect: Helmet
- A) Adorn: Headdress
- B) Fit: wig
- C) Wear: gown
- D) Detergent: clean

Next exercise; protect and helmet; you wear a helmet to protect your head. Adorn headdress, fit wig; now wig has to fit right. You wear a gown, you use detergent to clean. So, what is that? Now look at the words here and now sometimes it is important to look at the category of the words. Protect is a verb, detergent is a noun. It cannot go, they cannot go together. There is no analogy here. Wig has to fit right, wig has to fit and gown has to be worn, but the best choice is; the way helmet protects the same way headdress adorns. So, that is the best choice here, answer is a.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:10)

- Florist: Bouquet
- A) Painter: brush
- B) Milliner: hats
- C) Gardener: rose
- D) Author: Page

Next set. Florist bouquet; it is not pronounced as bouquet. It is a French word, bouquet. Florist; who is a florist? You may go sometimes to a person who sells flowers and they gave you bouquets and the bouquets are given to on special occasions. Painter's uses the brush, milliners makes hats, gardener rose, author page. Author does not make a page, gardener cultivate rose yes, but florist makes bouquet and milliner makes hats. So, this the best choice b. Gardeners grows or cultivates, but florist makes a bouquet, milliner makes hats. Milliner is a kind of profession; florist is also kind of a profession. Author is a profession, but page is not what he makes.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:14)

- General: Admiral
- A) Teacher: blackboard
- B) Commander: Follower
- C) Programmer: Computer
- D) Soldier: Sailor

Let us go on to the next slide. Look at the exercise general admiral; you need to know the categories well here. Teacher blackboard, commander follower, programmer computer, soldier sailor; teacher uses blackboard, a commander may have followers, programmer uses computer. A general is chief of army that fights on land and admiral is someone, person in high position in the navy who fights on or who rules that seas, the waters. So, the best fit here is option d, General is a high position, soldier and admiral is a high position, but sailor goes to the sea. Admiral is at the sea and sailor is also go to the sea. So, is the different of positions, ranks.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:17)

- Deluge: Trickle
- A) Flood: Drought
- B) Downfall: Drizzle
- C) Tornado: Cyclone

Next slide; deluge a trickle. So, what is the meaning of deluge? Overflowing and trickle is? Trickle is just coming, but it is not overflowing definitely is a very little amount; so flood and drought, downfall and drizzle and tornado and cyclone. Now tornado, cyclone both can cause a lot of destruction. Flood and drought not really, but look at downfall and drizzle and this is the. So, flood and drought could be opposite, but here it is not the opposite. It is the difference in quantity. Deluge use lot of water, trickle is little amount of water, downfall is lot of water rainfall, drizzle is little rainfall comparatively. So, the difference the analogy is here is testing you ability to comprehend measurement the quantities. So that is the answer. So, we will be doing a lot of analogies in our subsequent lectures. I will take you back to your test completion that is where, that is the point where we stopped last time and I promised you that we will be doing more such exercises.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:45)

But we must not let the recollections of this good fellow cause us to from the principal history.

- a) Diverge
- b) Divulge
- c) Dirge
- d) Divert
- e) Direct

So, please look at that exercise here, but we must not let the recollections of this good fellow cause us to diverge, divulge, dirge, divert, direct, from the principal history. Answer is diverge. Diverge means extend to a different direction. Divulge means make known to public information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret. To divert is to turn a side or turn away from. It could also mean to occupy in an agreeable, entertaining or pleasant fashion. We know what direct means? Command with authority; the direct does not fit. Be directed would have been another choice, but the best answer here is diverge, a.

The word you should know that can be easily eliminated is dirge. What is dirge? It is actually a song or a hint of mourning. It is a literary term basically, d i r g e. It is actually a song that is used for mourning, composed or performed as a memorial to a dead person. So, we can eliminate divulge also. Divulging lot of details; passage is about a recollections, not secretes. So, you divulge a secret, you are not a revealing secret. So, different meanings of divert; the best choices diverge among the two.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:22)

Straight ahead, a gorilla turned his back,
hair bristling, to avoid my gaze.

- a) Resplendent
- b) Repentant
- c) Redolent
- d) Replete
- e) Rancorous

Look at the next slide. Straight ahead, a gorilla turned his resplendent, repentant, redolent, replete, rancorous, back, hair bristling, to avoid my gaze. Look at the slide carefully, the best choice is resplendent. It means it has great beauty and resplendent. See, if you are repentant you are feeling or expressing remorse for misdeeds. Redolent means serving to bring to your mind something to bring to mind. You cannot have a back bringing something to mind. To replete is to be filled to satisfaction with something, you replete your plate. So, fill something with it and to be rancorous is to show deep (Refer Time: 20:13) resentment. Gorilla's back cannot be repentant, replete or rancorous. The passage is very short and we know that there is no clue that points towards redolent, which means something bringing to mind. Hence we can consider resplendent as the best answer. Resplendent means something which is very striking.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:44)

“We can and do think without language but the normal run of our consciousness is....., and we almost automatically translate passion into words.”

- a) Anatomic
- b) Autonomic
- c) Languid
- d) Linguistic
- e) Kinetic

Let us look at the next set. We can and do think without language but the normal run of our consciousness is anatomic, autonomic, languid, linguistic, kinetic, and we almost automatically translate passion into words. So, normal run of our consciousness is? Look at the previous part of the sentence, it is language. So, the best choice is of course, d, linguistic. Remember anatomic means of or relating to the structure of the body, while autonomic means relating to or controlled by the autonomic nervous system. If someone is languid, she is lacking a spirit or liveliness. Linguistic means consisting of or related to language and kinetic means characterized by motion. To pick the best choice here is easy, I think all of us would understand or accept it, because the presence of the world without an language and all that. So, of course, it is linguistic.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:51)

Even those who do not use the popularised drugs of a given era are to their cultural effects.

- a) Perfidious
- b) Poseur
- c) Beholden
- d) Begotten
- e) Petulant

Now, let us move on to the next set. Even those who do not use the popularized drugs of a given era are to their cultural; are perfidious, poser, beholden, begotten petulant, to their cultural profiles. So, even those who do not use the popularized drugs of a given era. So, cultural effects of drugs, on those who actually do not use drugs. So, what is the best answer here? The best option is c, beholden; perfidious means betray. Beholden means under a moral obligation to someone.

We are beholden to them. Begotten, as you might have guessed, means generated, ill begotten wealth, wealth that is acquired by a wrong means. A petulant child is easily irritated or annoyed child. So, petulant; naturally we cannot have petulant effects of drugs. Poser has got nothing to do with any of this. Poser is a present who habitually pretends to be something she is not or he is not and presents of even make sure that the worlds we are looking for is not perfidious and petulant. Begotten and poser definitely do not fit. Best answer is, beholden. Beholden as we already know under a moral obligation.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:23)

Clean water and food made large dense cities habitable, and enabled levels of innovation and creativity.

- a) Unprompted
- b) Unprecedented
- c) Preoccupied
- d) Unpracticed
- e) Unpressed

Now, let us move on to next slide. Clean water and food made large dense cities habitable, and enabled unprompted, unprecedented, preoccupied, unpracticed, unpressed, levels of innovation and creativity. Now clear water and food made large city dense city habitable, and enabled unprompted level of innovation and creativity. It cannot be preoccupied, someone whose already thinking of something. Unpracticed someone, something that has not been practiced and not does not really fit and unpressed is a very odd word. Best choice is unprecedented, something that has not happened before.

So, answer is b; remember unprompted means preceding or proceeding from natural feeling or impulse without external stimulus. It is impulsive, something is unprecedented and when it has no precedent, it is novel and someone is preoccupied if she has or showed shown extensive or compulsive concern with something. Unpracticed is something which does not have extensive practice. Unpressed, does not mean repressed or something. It is plain un ironed or wrinkles. So it is not repressed, your shirt is unpressed today after long journey or because you have been running around doing a lot of things. Unprecedented that are not happened before. It is a best choice. Remember we can strike of some choices immediately, right away you can take of or pick of, unpressed. The clean water and provisions may have acted as a stimulus, unprompted is not the word we are looking. So, preoccupied levels of innovation? No, it does not really fit. Unprecedented until then the cities were not habitable, that is the clue you get, so unprecedented.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:34)

As the evening approached, the channel grew more narrow and the banks more and more

- a) Perspicuous
- b) Preposterous
- c) Precipitates
- d) Precipitous
- e) Precipices

Let us look at the next set. As the evening approached, the channel grew more narrow and the banks more and more perspicuous, preposterous, precipitates, precipitous, precipices. The banks became more and more, now here we are talking about not the banks from where you get your money, but the river bank; the banks becoming more and more, what? What is perspicuous? What is preposterous? Do you think all these words fit in? The best answer is precipitous. Precipitous means extremely steep or done with very great haste without due deliberation. Precipices is a noun; that means, a very steep cliff. Confusion should be between precipitous and precipices, but then we are talking about banks and all we are not talking about cliffs.

So, extremely steep precipitous. You should also remember there is a kind of precipitous rainfall in geography. So, the geography is an is also a very popular subject or a area or domain from where test makers often construct all these exercises for you. Remember perspicuous means transparently clear or easily understandable, but it is not here, it is not does not fit in here. It does not fit in with river banks and channels. Something is preposterous, if it is incongruous or if it invites ridicule; does not fit in. Best choice answer, d; remember the banks cannot be perspicuous or preposterous. You have to look at an adjective. So, we are left with precipitous.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:39)

A viable hypothesis of obesity has to explain why the fat tissue of the obese is so in hoarding calories as fat rather than allowing that fat to be metabolised.

- a) Maladroit
- b) Avid
- c) Anachronistic
- d) Synchronised
- e) Ascetic

Let us look at the next set. A viable hypothesis of obesity has to explain why the fat tissue of the obese is so maladroit, avid, anachronistic, synchronized, ascetic, in hoarding calories as fat rather than allowing that fat to be metabolised. The best choice is, avid. Adroit means quick, avid means ardently. It also means excessively wanting something. So, fat tissues excessively wanting to accumulate fat that is the idea. So, avid; adroit as we have already seen is something which is skillful, adept in action or thought; maladroit is the antonym. So, you cannot have maladroit.

Anachronistic is something which is chronologically misplaced and synchronized things operate in unison. We often use it you know, synchrony synchronized events happening in unison, in parallel to extend to each other. Ascetic can also be, ascetic is an adjective; that means, practicing the self denial or the noun as a noun; ascetic is the person who practices self denial. Fat tissues cannot be synchronized or ascetic. Now adroit or maladroit because we are given maladroit fat tissues cannot be unskillful. A lazy fat tissue will not be holding remember. So, it does not matter whether fat tissue is synchronized, best answer is avid. It is holding that is the answer.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:38)

When reason returned with the morning, I experienced a sentiment half of horror, half of remorse, for the crime of which I had been guilty; but it was, at best, a feeble and feeling, and the soul remained untouched.

- a) Repine
- b) Restive
- c) Remiss
- d) Unequivocal
- e) Equivocal

Now, look at this slide, next exercise. When reason returned with the morning, I experienced a sentiment half of horror, half of remorse, for the crime of which I had been guilty; but it was, at best, a feeble and repine, restive, remiss, unequivocal, equivocal, feeling, and the soul remained untouched. All these are not very common words. Please look up your dictionaries to understand the meanings of these words; feeble and what feeling? You have to use an adjective to this type of feeling and it has to be a very disturbing feeling. So, it is equivocal; e. Equivocal means of uncertain nature, unequivocal means unambiguous. So, I think we have done this in of our previous classes.

So, remember equivocal means of uncertain nature or significant and unequivocal is its antonym right. This applying prefix, that is earn, cannot mean that we might guess it what it means? Remember repine or remiss are not actually redoing of pine or miss. Repine means to express discontent, to be remiss is to be failing in what duty requires; so restive means being in a tense state. The author says that he feels removes, but it was a feeble feeling. The clue remains in the last part of the passage which makes it very clear, that is that is not touched. So, what he is trying to feel is not solid enough, not clear enough. So, therefore, equivocal, I have equivocal feelings about this, not clear, not very certain, not very sure.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:44)

Today's drug-makers have helped to create a culture in which people are to be more depressed so as to sell drug that might answer the problems they have manufactured.

- a) Perceived
- b) Preserved
- c) Precluded
- d) Precised
- e) Perused

Let us move on to the next slide. Today's drugs makers have helped to create a culture in which people are perceived, preserved, precluded, précised, perused, to be more depressed. So, as to sell drugs that might answer the problems they have manufactured. The best choice is, perceived. The meaning of the word perceived, what is it? The way you look at things; perception. To preclude means to make impossible especially before hand and remember preserves is that you are saving something to keep intact in a particular condition.

Precise is to be very accurate, it does not fit here and if you perusing something it means your examining or considering with attention and in detail. Preserved naturally cannot be a very good option, we are not talking about preserving people and precise and perused are not the, not very good options either. Precluding them will not help in selling more drugs and perceived therefore, is the best answer which means detected by instinct or inference rather than by some kind of cues. So, therefore, perceived is the best answer.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:19)

Man is a creature. Creatures are thoughts of God. It is the nature of thought to be

- a) Discrepant
- b) Austere
- c) Irrevocable
- d) Irenic
- e) Impecunious

Let us look at the next slide. Man is a creature. Creatures are thought of god. It is the nature of thought to be discrepant, austere, irrevocable, irenic impecunious. The best choice is irrevocable; discrepant means not compatible with other facts, these are the discrepancy. Someone is closing his austere; that means, simple, severe. Something is irrevocable, if it is incapable of being retractor or revoked. Irenic means conducive to peace and you are impecunious, if you do not have enough money to pay for necessities. Best choice is irrevocable. You have to understand that this is, it sounds like you know man and it has references to thoughts and all, it is of universal nature that can apply to anywhere, anyone. It can apply to anyone anywhere in the world. Thought cannot be impecunious, they are thought complicated. They cannot be impecunious or austere. So, the best answer is irrevocable.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:36)

According to Ellsworth, the charge of being and indefinite may be brought against every human composition, and necessarily arises from the imperfection of language.

- a) Heretical
- b) Culpable
- c) Ambiguous
- d) Picayune
- e) Pollyannaish

Next exercise according to so and so, the charge of being heretical, culpable, ambiguous, picayune, Pollyannaish, and indefinite so; that means, the choice is bit you have to, the choice should go with indefinite. Maybe brought against every human composition, and necessarily arises from the imperfection of language. The best answer is c; ambiguous. Something is heretical if it is characterized by departure from expected beliefs or standards.

Someone is culpable if she deserves blame or (Refer Time: 36:16) as being wrong or evil or injurious. An ambiguous sentence is indefinite unclear. So, it has to, the choice has to go with the on swing word; indefinite. Picayune means something is small enough little importance and someone is something or someone is Pollyannaish, if she is pleasantly optimistic. We could argue that all writings cannot be picayune or her heretical or culpable or Pollyannaish, but that leaves us nowhere. The best choice has to be ambiguous.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:59)

“It is the calling of great men not so much to preach new truths, as to rescue from those old truths which it is our wisdom to remember and our weakness to forget”.

- a) Jaundice
- b) Apostasy
- c) Oblivion
- d) Malfeasance
- e) Venality

Next exercise, it is the calling of great men not so much to preach new truths, as to rescue from those old truths which it is our wisdom to remember and our weakness to forget, so as to rescue from jaundice, apostasy, oblivion, malfeasance, venality. Choice is between new truths as to so you have to not to preach, new truths. So, there has to be an antonym of new and then you look at the best of the choice. The best choices oblivion, if someone is jaundice; that means, they have a blurred vision. Jaundice is not always about the deceased. Jaundice opinion means partial or biased opinion.

So, that does not fit; apostasy is the act of abandoning in a par tiff or cost. Oblivion is the state of being disregarded or forgotten; so, new truths forgotten truths, so that is the answer. Malfeasance means wrong full conduct by a public official and venality can be defined as a you know squinting away your talent or office or services for a reward; selling your services or talents. Venality means someone who is corrupt, we have seen that before. So, you have to look at the clue or the cues remember and forget, these are the words in the passage that are going to help us find the best choice. Without those words choosing single answer could be very difficult.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:42)

There exists a hypothesis that high blood glucose and elevated levels of insulin and the insulin resistance itself, make us fat.

- a) Cardinal
- b) Syncretic
- c) Parsimonious
- d) Overweening
- e) Concomitant

Next set there exists a hypothesis that high blood glucose and cardinal elevated levels of insulin syncretic, parsimonious, overweening concomitant. So, concomitant, overweening elevated levels of insulin and the insulin resistance itself makes us fat. The best answer is e, concomitant. Cardinal could mean several things, but none of the meanings as a noun sounds sensible here. It cannot be related to red or mathematics or Roman Catholic Church. You know those are the cardinal, meanings of the word cardinal.

So, we can consider its meaning as an adjective and defined it as serving as an essential component. Syncretism can be defined as the union or attempted fusion of different systems of thought. Someone is parsimonious if they are unwilling to spend over meaning means unrestraint, especially with regards to feelings. Concomitant means falling or accompanying as a consequence. Elevated levels of insulin cannot be essential or syncretic remember. If it is elevated it could not be parsimonious. Between overweening and concomitant the latter sounds the better option and therefore, this is the best choice.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:16)

By the 1970s, a nutrition community became fixated on dietary fat as the trigger ofdiseases.

- a) Arrant
- b) Prosaic
- c) Erratic
- d) Chronic
- e) Parochial

Let us look at the next slide. By the 1970s, a nutrition community became fixated on dietary fat as the trigger of arrant, prosaic, erratic, chronic, parochial diseases. Now the best choice is d, chronic diseases. Arrant cannot be defined without a something. So, you have to have something that qualifies arrant here, it does not happen here. If a piece of writing is prosaic; we have already done this word before. It is not poetic; it is lacking in wit or imagination. Erratic means liable to sudden unpredictable change where there is an erratic, mood erratic; mood can be erratic.

Chronic means being long lasting and recurrent or re characterized by long suffering. Chronic diseases take a toll on care giver also. Parochial means relating to the local character. So, if sometime people get very parochial. They are too devoted to their own state, language or region. So, you are being parochial, you are not being cosmopolitan. Narrowly restricted, best answer is chronic. Diseases cannot be parochial or prosaic. Between erratic and chronic diseases, chronic sounds like a better option for the answer and we are not looking for the all the correct choices, but we are looking at the best choice so chronic fits in.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:53)

Innovation happens when large numbers of people gather in close and expose each other to their ideas and inspirations.

- a) Disparity
- b) Locality
- c) Loquacity
- d) Proximity
- e) Propensity

Look at the next slide here. Innovation happens when large numbers of people gather in close and expose each other to their ideas and inspiration. So, close propensity, proximity, loquacity, locality, disparity, please look up the meanings of each and every word here. Try to fit in. Disparity means differences; locality means what does locality means? In the same local area, loquacity means talkative people and proximity includes association with people. So, close proximity and propensity is a tendency.

Best choice is d, proximity; disparity is inequality. Locality is surrounding or nearby region proximity might sound a similar to locality, but it is actually quite different. It means the idea of property being close together. Loquacity means quality of being verbose, wordy talkative and disparity should be excluded, loquacity should be of excluded, locality, best choice is proximity. Even people living in the same locality may not share ideas, but people who live in proximity do share their ideas. That is the answer. So, thank you very much we will continue with text completion in our next class also.