



3rd
edition

BASIC VOCABULARY

for Competitive
Examinations

Edgar Thorpe | Showick Thorpe

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON

BASIC VOCABULARY

for Competitive Examinations

Third Edition

EDGAR THORPE
SHOWICK THORPE

PEARSON

Delhi • Chennai

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Contents

Preface to the Third Edition

v

Preface

vii

1. SIGNIFICANCE OF GOOD VOCABULARY

1.1–1.5

Why Learn Vocabulary?; How Will This Book Help You to Gear-up for Vocabulary-based Questions?; How Words are Learnt?; Other Tools Towards Solid Vocabulary

2. COMPREHENSIVE WORD-LISTS

2.1–2.130

Types of Words; Interactive Multi-use Words List; List of Intricate Words; List of Words Commonly Confused and Misused; List of Compound Words; List of Foreign Words And Phrases; List of Phobias; Terms for Wedding Anniversaries; List of Animal Related Words; List of Words for Specific Places; List of Words Related to Colours; List of People Related Words; Words Denoting; List of Important One-word Substitutes; Word Roots you Should Know; List of Commonly Misspelt Words; Dealing with Homonyms; List of Important Words with Their Usage; Important Terminologies—1. Fields of Study; 2. Miniatures; 3. Words related with Physical Care; 4. Environment Related Words; 5. Global Issues; 6. Culture and the Art; 7. Books and Literature; 8. Language; 9. Computer Related Words; 10. Media; 11. Holidays and Tourism; 12. Sports and Exercise; 13. Higher Education; 14. Jobs and Work; 15. Health Care and Medicines; 16. Traffic and Car Crime; 17. Business and Economics; 18. Law and the Legal System; 19. Government and Politics

3. VOCABULARY BASED MCQs

3.1–3.16

Test of Synonyms; Test of Antonyms; Test of Analogy; Appropriate Usage of Word to Complete the Sentence; Word Pair Having Relationship; Word Utilization Problems; Dictionary Reference; Using Alternate Words; One Word Substitutions; Homonyms Puzzles; Spelling Testers

4. TWENTY-TWENTY POWER DRILLS

4.1–1.101

Synonyms; Antonyms; Analogies; Appropriate Usage of Word to Complete the Sentence; Word Pair Having Relationship; Word Utilization Problems; Dictionary Reference; Using Alternate Words; One Word Substitutions; Homonyms Puzzles; Spelling Testers

5. HIT PARADES

5.1–5.65

Hit Parade 1 IBPS-CWE Bank P.O. Examination; Hit Parade 2 IBPS-CWE Bank Clerical Cadre Examination; Hit Parade 3 IBPS-CWE Special Officers Examination; Hit Parade 4 SBI P.O. Recruitment Examination; Hit Parade 5 SBI Clerical Recruitment Examination; Hit Parade 6 Corporation Bank P.O. Examination; Hit Parade 7 IDBI Bank Officer Examination; Hit Parade 8 SBI Associates Clerk's Recruitment Examination; Hit Parade 9 ATMS (AIMS Test for Management Admissions) ; Hit Parade 10 JMET

(Joint Management Entrance Test); Hit Parade 11 IGNOU Openmat (MBA Entrance Examination); Hit Parade 12 SNAP (Symbiosis National Aptitude Test); Hit Parade 13 MAT (Management Aptitude Test); Hit Parade 14 CMAT (Common Management Aptitude Test) conducted by AICTE; Hit Parade 15 JEE (B.Sc. Hospitality and Hotel Management Entrance Examination); Hit Parade 16 NIFT (National Institute Of Fashion Technology) Examination; Hit Parade 17 MCA Entrance Examination; Hit Parade 18 DMRC (Delhi Metro Rail Corporation) Customer Relation Assistant Examination; Hit Parade 19 NID (National Institute Of Design) Examination; Hit Parade 20 ESI Corporation (ESIC) Officer Entrance Examination; Hit Parade 21 United India Insurance AAO (Assistant Administration Officers) Examination; Hit Parade 22 LIC AAO (Assistant Administrative Officer) Examination; Hit Parade 23 Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners Examination; Hit Parade 24 New India Assurance Examination; Hit Parade 25 Law Entrance Examination; Hit Parade 26 Assistant Station Masters Recruitment Examination; Hit Parade 27 Post-Graduate Diploma in Tourism Management (PGDTM); Hit Parade 28 Section Officer (Audit) Examination; Hit Parade 29 Delhi University LLB courses Admission Tests; Hit Parade 30 CLAT 2012 (Under-Graduate Courses); Hit Parade 31 SSC—Combined Higher Secondary Level Examination; Hit Parade 32 SSC—Combined Graduate Level Tier I Examination; Hit Parade 33 SSC—FCI (Food Corporation of India) Examination; Hit Parade 34 SSC—Multitasking (Non-technical) Staff Examination; Hit Parade 35 SSC—Recruitment of Constable (GD) in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) Examination; Hit Parade 36 SSC—Stenographer (Grade C and D) Examination; Hit Parade 37 SSC—Sub-Inspectors (SIs) in Delhi Police English Paper; Hit Parade 38 UPSC—Combined Defence Services Examination (CDS); Hit Parade 39 UPSC—National Defence Academy Examination (NDA); Hit Parade 40 UPSC—Special Class Railway Apprentice (SCRA) Examination; Hit Parade 41 UPSC—Engineering Services Examination (ESE); Hit Parade 42 UP-PSC—Uttar Pradesh Public Services Commission Examination; Hit Parade 43 Punjab Public Service Commission (PCS) Examination

6. MCQ BIN

Synonyms; Antonyms; Sentence Completion; Analogies; Match the Columns; True False; Word Riddles

6.1–6.42

Preface to the Third Edition

Command over language, good vocabulary, and the ability to select apt words to express a specific idea for a particular audience are essentials for powerful and engaging speech and writing. The significance of such ability grows manifold in students' eyes when they realize how possessing a rich vocabulary could help them score higher in admission tests that are going to define their course of life.

A test of English language has always been an important domain in almost all aptitude-driven competitive examinations. A sound vocabulary also aids in specific vocabulary-based assessments in the test, as well as other types of questions (such as 'reading comprehension' or 'grammar-based questions') where understanding the 'question statements' (as well as the options) require good vocabulary. One can safely say that a student with below average vocabulary may not be able to understand some reasoning, quantitative aptitude, or general awareness-related questions, and wrongly interpret what is asked, thereby providing wrong answers. In objective-type tests, one can easily assess how good vocabulary is useful in scoring high marks.

Basic Vocabulary for Competitive Examinations contains an array of words in different categories along with their detailed meanings and usage and connections which are essential in developing a good vocabulary-builder book. Another important requirement is a structured assessment zone that not only works as a diagnostic tool but also as a learning platform. This has been the flavour of this title and its first two editions have proven to be effective resources in enhancing scores of its users in various tests they have competed in.

The third edition of this book has been enhanced with material in such a way that the balance of the structure is maintained. In this edition, we have retained the 'word list', contributed by Sujit Kumar, a teacher and a friend, which you will find useful while attempting to build-up your vocabulary. We have also retained the MCQ-bin, provided at the end of the book. This is an extensive course of vocabulary exercises covering almost all types of vocabulary questions asked in competitive examinations. We have reworked the 'hit-parades' and have also brought in the questions from as many as 43 important competitive examinations. We have picked the vocabulary-specific questions from these question papers, solved them, and placed them here for you to assess your preparation against the original questions. I am sure you will be taking many of these tests in the near future. We understand that the competition will be pressed to follow us, as always, in providing the value for money to the customer.

This book is an expression of my gratitude to all students who use my books to prepare for various competitive examinations. And I must thank all those editors, teachers, and team members who worked with me to give final shape to this book. As always, I encourage you all to send me your feedback so that we can keep on improving the book. You can reach me at showick@thorpeseeducation.com. Here, I would like to apologise for any inadvertent mistake, typo, or otherwise, that might have crept into the book despite my efforts to make it error free. Your suggestions and contributions will go a long way in helping me create books which can act as useful resource to thousands of students in coming years.

Finally, I am merely continuing with the endeavour that was initiated by my father, late Edgar Thorpe. Therefore, I am thankful to my publishers for including his name on the cover of this book.

SHOWICK THORPE

Preface

Basic Vocabulary for Competitive Examinations is intended for students and test-takers who wish to improve their English vocabulary with a particular focus on improving their accuracy rate in the vocabulary-based MCQs asked in various competitive examinations. Too often, they try to mug up words from the non-interactive wordlists, which simply have word-meanings or word-usage listed. This approach may help some people sometimes but most students find it to be a futile exercise with discouraging results. Building vocabulary should be an adventure beyond such a static approach to developing one's vocabulary. The book, therefore, focuses on expanding your vocabulary by teaching you the ways to think about the word as you read it, as you use it and inter-relationship of similar words.

Chapter 1 of the book details significance of vocabulary by giving you tips and strategies on vocabulary development. Chapter 2 presents you with comprehensive lists which are scientifically prepared to help you understand the words, their relationships with other words and the contexts of their usage. For example, the list on page 2.1, the 'Interactive Multi-Use Words List' exposes you to 5 to 6 words related to one specific word placed as synonyms and antonyms. This helps you to remember more words per key-words as well as target directly the synonym-based or antonym-based MCQs most frequently found in the competitive examinations. Similarly, on page 2.17, the 'List of Intricate Words' helps you understand a complex word, places in front of you some simpler options and finally gives you sentences and situations where intricate words are used. Such interactive lists work as indispensable tools that support and facilitate building and improving your vocabulary as you go through this book. The basic approach is that your understanding and your memory function much better when you see a term in a specific context.

Chapter 3 of the book deals with introduction to a variety of MCQs based on vocabulary. Importantly, we have kept the objective and multiple-choice approach in all the questions as this is how you will find vocabulary-based questions generally in all competitive examinations. Also, the MCQs here include the most frequent types as well as some peculiar and less frequent ones. Various formats of each type of question are discussed here along with strategies and tips to understand the formats. Chapter 4 has 20/20 power drills to help you assess your preparation from time to time. The drills provided for frequently asked questions outnumber less frequent ones for obvious reasons. However, it will be useful if you can attempt these drills against time and check for accuracy and speed of your attempts.

Finally, Chapter 5 has 43 Hit Parades wherein vocabulary-based MCQs from original paper (based on memory) have been provided to help students assess their level of preparation against actual questions asked in various competitive examinations. The focus of each Hit Parade is to familiarize you with the current trends in various examination and types of vocabulary-based MCQs and, importantly, formats of their instructions. In our constant endeavour to impart qualitative inputs to readers preparing for competitive examinations, we have provided online support on vocabulary. Please visit us at www.thorpeseducation.com for extensive web resources.

Crafting this preparation manual has been a team effort. It is impossible to mention everyone who has contributed to the development of this book, but I specially want to express my gratitude to many students who have approached me for consultations and guidance. They have been my teachers as well as students, and this book is an expression of my gratitude to them. I was fortunate to have been assisted by a talented team of researchers who went through the proofs meticulously in order to weed out errors. I hope readers will come forward with their feedback on this book. Finally, I am merely continuing with the endeavour that was initiated by my father, the late Edgar Thorpe. Therefore, I am thankful to my publishers for including his name on the cover of this book.

1



Significance of Good Vocabulary

WHY LEARN VOCABULARY?

Vocabulary is the name for the words that we must know in order to listen, speak, read, and write effectively. Time and again researchers have found strong connections between the size of one's vocabulary, how well one can comprehend what he reads, and how successful he is. So, vocabulary and knowledge of the words are, of course, very closely tied together.

How Important is Vocabulary?

“Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed”. This is how the linguist David Wilkins summed up the importance of vocabulary learning. Most learners, too, acknowledge the importance of vocabulary acquisition. Here are some statements made by learners, as an answer to the question *‘How would you like to improve your English?’*

- Oral is my weakness and I can't speak a fluent sentence in English. Sometimes, I lack words to express my opinions.
- My problem is that I forget the words soon after I have looked in the dictionary. For example, when I read an article in magazine or newspaper.
- I would like to improve my vocabulary. I have a feeling that I always use the same idiomatic expressions to express different sort of things.
- I'd like to enlarge my vocabulary (this word I also had to find in dictionary). Too often my speaking is hard, caused by missing words.

Importance of Vocabulary Based Questions in Competitive Examinations

There has been revival of interest in learning vocabulary in recent years. This is partly due to the recent availability of computerized databases of words (or *corpora*), but majorly due to vocabulary-based questions becoming a part of various competitive examinations.

In almost every competitive examination conducted by the UPSC, SSC, Railway Recruitment Board, Banking Services, and other agencies for admission to various management and professional institutes, there is usually a paper, called ‘Test of English Language’ or ‘Test of Communication Skills’. The Test of English Language, for these examinations, is not designed to evaluate the candidate's knowledge of English literature. It usually covers ‘General English’ of 10+2 standard. The questions are mostly multiple-choice and objective type.

Questions asked in the ‘Test of English Language’ can be classified as: (i) Vocabulary-based Questions; (ii) Comprehension-based questions. However, in the last two decades every aspect of these examinations has been evolving, and for ‘Test of English Language’ it has been found that, (a) more and more sub-types are being developed from these two basic classifications e.g., Logic-based English Language Tests, and English Proficiency Tests; and (b) the new types are having cross-utilization of concepts of these two basic classes, e.g., in ‘Vocabulary in context’ type we have vocabulary-based questions clubbed with comprehension aspect of language, and Comprehension based *Cloze tests* where knowledge of words is needed as their usage in a paragraph.

So, having a good vocabulary puts you in a better position to score high in this section.

HOW WILL THIS BOOK HELP YOU TO GEAR-UP FOR VOCABULARY-BASED QUESTIONS?

The book has been structured to help you acquire the functional vocabulary to score high in those competitive examinations where vocabulary based questions are asked. The book is strategically divided into following five sections.

Section 1: Significance of Good Vocabulary

This section presents a thorough introduction to vocabulary in general and also explains how to build your vocabulary and how this book will help you in achieving this.

Section 2: Comprehensive Word-Lists

There are nineteen comprehensive lists of words presented to you in a structure form which will help you understand and remember words. You will find these lists useful as these are multi-dimensional and interactive.

Section 3: Vocabulary Based MCQs

In this section, different formats of vocabulary based questions generally asked in competitive examinations are discussed. It helps you understand the formats of different questions, varieties of similar questions, language used in instruction/direction of different types of questions. Going through this section will equip you with confidence to attempt actual tests.

Section 4: Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

In this section, plenty of 20-question quick tests on each type of question are provided for practice. The questions are based on the pattern of questions appearing in various competitive examinations and through each test, almost every aspect of the question is covered.

Section 5: Hit Parades

In this section, tests are provided based on original competitive examinations. The readers are advised to use these tests under actual examination conditions and in a single sitting. This section aims to introduce students to different formats, questions types and frequency patterns of vocabulary based questions in the English language section of variety of examinations.

HOW WORDS ARE LEARNT?

What Does it Mean to 'Know a Word'?

We have been talking about the importance of having an extensive vocabulary, that is, knowing lots of words. But what does it mean to know a word? To start with, knowing the meaning of a word is not just knowing its dictionary meaning (or meanings)—it also means knowing the words commonly associated with it (its collocations), as well as its connotations, including its register and its cultural accretions. So, at the most basic level, knowledge of a word involves: (i) its receptive knowledge, and (ii) its productive knowledge.

Now in the above paragraph, a new word used is 'connotation', and assuming that you understood its meaning in the above context, but you may still feel uncomfortable about working the word into an essay or subjective answer or dropping it into a formal conversation like your interview. In other words, you have receptive, but not productive, knowledge of the word. Receptive knowledge exceeds productive knowledge and generally—but not always—precedes it. That is, we understand more words than we utter, and we usually understand them before we are capable of uttering them. This is what is sometimes called a state of initial fuzziness and it seems to be an inevitable part of vocabulary learning.

How is Vocabulary Learnt?

Knowing a word is one thing—but how is that knowledge acquired? If, for a moment, we take a look at how one first starts capturing common words like *apple* and *dog* and then begins replacing these words by super-ordinate terms like *fruit* and *animal*. And under that *animal* starts accommodating

other words such as *cat*, *horse* and *elephant*. This involves a process of *network building*—constructing a complex web of words, so that items like *black* and *white*, or *finger* and *toes*, or *family* or *brother* are interconnected. Network building serves to link such words and lays the groundwork for a process that continues for as long as we are exposed to new words (and new meanings for old words)—that is for rest of our lives.

How are Words Remembered?

From what we have read till now, we understand that the learner of vocabulary needs to not only learn a lot of words, but also remember them. In fact, ‘learning is remembering’. Unlike the learning of grammar, which is essentially a rule-based system, vocabulary knowledge is largely a question of accumulating individual items as words. However, the fact is that learners can retain new vocabulary items during the smaller time span, say while reading a lesson, but forget those items by the next lesson. So, keeping the words in the memory is not always long-term as one would wish.

KUPA Process

The vocabulary items or words need to occupy a continuum from ‘the quickly forgotten’ to ‘the never forgotten’ in the memory, and that cannot be achieved by just knowing the words through the receptive and productive knowledge alone. These different aspects of ‘knowing’ suggest that the task of acquiring a functional knowledge is needed which is more complex than simply memorizing words from the list. Thus, to increase the functional knowledge for more focused purpose of vocabulary building to score high in the competitive examinations, we have devised a new learning process—KUPA. It includes four stages of—*knowing* a word, *understanding* a word, *practicing* its usage and finally *assessing* your learning. And once words, while in your short-term memory, proceed through this process and get evaluated through an assessment test, their transformation from ‘quickly forgotten’ to ‘never forgotten’ happens quickly.

How the Structure of this Book Backs KUPA Process?

Based on the KUPA process, we have structured this book to enable you to learn the words as network of words (in classified lists and tables), understand their meaning and usage, and finally practicing and assessing your learning of the words. The practice questions and assessment exercises are built as per the format prevalent in the competitive examinations so that parallelly you learn the formats and gain confidence while attempting the questions. The confidence so acquired will surely help you to accurately answer the questions based on vocabulary thereby helping you score high in the actual examination.

Vocabulary Spread

There is a notional question that how many words a learner needs to know? Or how much would be a decent vocabulary size? My answer would be ‘the more the merrier’. So, the bigger the spread of your vocabulary the more the chances are that you are going to be successful in different walks of life. However, it would be great if you spend time and resources in stretching your vocabulary with a specific purpose in mind. For example, if you are preparing for a competitive examination, say UPSC’s National Defence Academy (NDA) Examination, and have extended your vocabulary by learning 500 complex medical terms, the incidental use of such vocabulary spread may not bear any useful result in this particular examination. However, such additional spread may be of great use to somebody who is working towards acquiring graduate/post-graduate level diploma/degree in medical science.

Vocabulary Depth

A preoccupation with vocabulary size, however, overlooks the importance of vocabulary depth. Vocabulary knowledge is not an all-or-nothing phenomenon, that is, a case of either knowing a

1.4 ■ Significance of Good Vocabulary

word or not knowing it. This means, apart from the productive, receptive and functional knowledge of the words which deals with vocabulary size and spread, there are other aspects of ‘knowing’ the words which help you in building a deep vocabulary. These include knowledge of spelling and pronunciation of derivative forms and of different shades of meaning. So, deeper vocabulary adds to your vocabulary muscle a degree of control, that is, a word readily accessible to you or does it require prompting? This will come into play when you are pondering over crossword clues or computer word games like ‘hangman’: some words come only when several letters have been filled; others require no prompting at all.

OTHER TOOLS TOWARDS SOLID VOCABULARY

Free Reading

Although course books, vocabulary books, and short texts are useful for focusing on specific words for active study, the point has been made that the learner needs plentiful opportunities for incidental learning to occur as well. The best way of gaining the necessary exposure is through free reading or extensive reading—that is, the reading of long texts, interesting fiction and non-fiction literature for pleasure rather than for information. Such extensive reading provides the opportunity to meet words in their context of use, and also supplies repeated encounters with many of these words.

Dictionaries

For a long time the use of dictionaries for vocabulary learners was discouraging, generally on the grounds that the dependence on a dictionary might inhibit the development of more useful skills, such as guessing from the context. Also, it was arguable that if the dictionary is a bilingual one, learners may over-rely on translation at the expense of developing vocabulary in their second language. For example, for a student who wants to build his English vocabulary but has Hindi as mother or first language. But new evolved dictionaries are a good tool and resource for vocabulary learning since they contain wealth of information about words, and also wealth of information that can be tapped through various uses of words.

Through Newspapers/magazines

Research suggests that a regular reader of newspapers and magazines generally has a more developed vocabulary than those who are occasional readers. The characteristic feature here is the cohesiveness of the text having chains or threads of words that relate to same topic or news. For example, horoscopes in magazines are typically rich in idiomatic language, including phrasal verbs.

Learning to use flash-cards effectively

Use of flashcards remains one of the popular tools for memorizing words. Students generally create flashcards by using index cards or blank visiting cards. A word or a question is generally written on one side of the card and the answer with explanation and usage on the opposite side. The beauty of making up flash cards is that they help you to take advantage of short time period throughout your day because they can easily be taken anywhere. The easier you make it for yourself, the more likely you are going to do it.

Playing word-related games

Physical team-games

Playing with words-related games is both entertaining and educational. Some of the famous physical word games are: (i) *Scrabble*, without any doubt, is the best known and most loved among all word games. (ii) *Boggle* is a fast-paced word search game for any number of players. (iii) *Balderdash* is funny, creative, interactive, simple to learn, and quick to play. These games and many other word games not mentioned here may be known by different names in different parts of the world. Chances

are high that as a child, you would have played or owned one of these games. Online versions of most of these games are also available today. A simple google search will give you hundreds of results of these word games.

Pen-and-pencil games

Then there are usual crosswords, word-grids and other word games which you will generally find in almost all newspapers. Some newspapers have it in their daily features and some may be providing these to you in their weekend features. A good numbers of such books are also available in the bookstores throughout the country. These pen-and-pencil word games are also helpful in building a good repository of words in your vocabulary.

Online/PC games

Again, there are some interesting games for online players which help in building vocabulary as well as having fun in their pass time. Some of the most popular games are: ‘Hangman’, picture-puzzle games etc. Once you get a hang of such games, they become a good pastime, but generally such games have the first motive of providing fun.

Almost all the above online/PC games are available as stand-alone Mobile Apps as well as for all platforms like Android, iOS (Apple) or Windows Phone. These apps are usually free and can be easily downloaded on smartphones and tablets. It is recommended that if you use a smartphone or tablet then you should download some of these games and keep playing whenever free. It will surely helps in building up sound vocabulary. Some of the popular vocabulary based Mobile Apps are: PowerVocab Vocabulary Word App (by TRYMPH INC.); Letterpress – Word Game (by Atebits); Words With Friends (by Zynga Inc.); SpellTower (by Zach Gage); wurdle (by Semi Secret Software, LLC); Textropolis (by NimbleBit LLC); W.E.L.D.E.R. (by Ayopa Games LLC); Prose with Bros (by Evil Laugh Games); Quarrel Deluxe (by Indiagames Limited); Hangman ®©© (by Finger Arts); NYTimes Crosswords (by Magmic Inc.); Cryptogram (by Norman Basham), etc.

Build your own Word Bank (Vocabulary Log)

As you use this book, you will learn new vocabulary words. Keep a record of the most interesting and useful words and expressions. Write a synonym or definition next to each new word. Make it a habit to go through your vocabulary log and sometimes jog through its pages to realize how your vocabulary muscle is building. Not only will you be tempted to flex this newly acquired muscle to impress people around you, but also see your attempt and accuracy percentage in a vocabulary based test soar high.

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2



Comprehensive Word-Lists

TYPES OF WORDS

Synonym A word that means the same, or almost the same, as another word in the same language, either in all of its uses or in a specific context. For example, 'environment' and 'surroundings' and the verbs 'tear' and 'rip'.

Homonym A word that is spelled or pronounced in the same way as one or more other words but has a different meaning. For example, the noun and adjective 'plane' and 'plain', are pronounced the same but spelled differently, and the verb and noun 'sow', spelled the same but pronounced differently.

Heteronym Each of two or more words that are spelled the same, but differ in meaning and often in pronunciation. For example, 'bow' (a ribbon) and 'bow' (of a ship).

Acronym A word formed from the initials or other parts of several words. For example, 'NATO', from the initial letters of 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' acronymous (adjective)

Antonym A word that means the opposite of another word. For example, 'hot' is the antonym of 'cold'.

Onomatopoeic Imitative of the sound associated with the thing or action denoted by a word. For example, animal sounds like quack, buzz.

Palindrome A word, phrase, passage, or number that reads the same forward and backward. For example, 'Anna', 'Draw, o coward,' or '23832'.

Doublet (a) Word with same root as another (Linguistics): Either of two similar words in a language that have same historical root but have arrived at their current forms via different languages. For example, 'mood' and 'mode'.

(b) Repeated printed letter, word, or line (Printing): Repetitions that are printed a second time by mistake.

INTERACTIVE MULTI-USE WORDS LISTS

The following is the list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonyms (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of synonyms and antonyms in your examination.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|----------------------------------|
| List 1 | Important Synonyms and Antonyms | List 2 | List of Intricate Words |
| List 3 | List of Words Commonly Confused and Misused | List 4 | List of Compound Words |
| List 5 | List of Foreign Words And Phrases | List 6 | List of Phobias |
| List 7 | Terms for Wedding Anniversaries | List 8 | List of Animal Related Words |
| List 9 | List of Words For Specific Places | List 10 | List of Words Related To Colours |
| List 11 | List of People Related Words | List 12 | Words Denoting Sounds |
| List 13 | List of Important One-Word Substitutes | List 14 | Word Roots you Should Know |
| List 15 | List of Commonly Misspelt Words | List 16 | Dealing with Homonyms |
| List 17 | List of Important Words with Their Usage | | |

LIST 1—IMPORTANT SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
abandon abase	forsake, leave, give up, relinquish humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble	retain, stay with exalt, uplift, honour
abash	confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound	encourage, cheer to
abate abet abhor abject	lessen, reduce, diminish, decline help, assist, encourage dislike, detest, hate degraded, mean, grovelling, wretched or miserable	raise, increase, rise, augment discourage, hinder, block approve, like proud, independent
abnormal abjure aboriginal abortive	unusual, irregular, unnatural disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow native, indigenous futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth	normal, usual, regular accept, claim, avow immigrant, imported successful, effective, well- timed
abridge abrupt abscond absolve	condense, summarised, shorten, curtail sudden, steep, hasty decamp, run away, go away secretly acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt	expand, extend, enlarge gentle, gently, sloping remain, stay, live in condemn, sentence
abstain abstruse abundant abuse accede accelerate accession accommodate accomplish accord accredited accumulate acquaintance acute addicted adept adhere adjacent adjourn adoration	refrain, desist, forbear hidden, obscure, deep ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid consent, assent, comply hasten, expedite, quicken addition, enlargement, extension suit, reconcile, oblige finish, fulfil, execute, achieve agreement, harmony, willingness authorised, entrusted, delegated collect, pile up, store knowledge, cognisance sharp, penetrating devoted, accustomed to skilful, expert stick, abide by, cling close, near, contiguous postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend worship, reverence, beautify	continue, permit simple, open, revealed meagre, inadequate, poor, insufficient praise, use well refuse, resign, quit retard, hinder, reduce speed diminution, loss refuse, disoblige fail, leave undone discord, disagreement, unwillingness discredited, unauthorised squander, waste, distribute ignorance, unfamiliar dull, blunt unaddicted, free clumsy, not expert/inexpert break from, come undone remote, distant, far away advance, hurry on schedule irreverence, contempt, disfiguring, marring
affinity	alliance, liking, sympathy, attraction	dislike, discord, antipathy, repulsion, repugnance
aggravate alienate alienation	intensify, make worse estrangle, transfer, desolation desolation, disaffection	diminish, reduce, please, satisfy reconcile, recover allegiance, camaraderie, companion- ship, fellowship
allegiance	loyalty, fidelity, fealty	disloyalty, treachery, disaffection, rebellion
alleviate	lessen, lighten, reduce	enlarge, escalate, heighten

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
alliance	union, combination, league, confederation	separation, opposition, disunion, division
altercation	quarrel, dispute, discord, friction, strife	agreement, consensus
ambiguous	doubtful, uncertain, suspicion, scepticism	clear, simple, certainty, confidence
ameliorate	improve, amend, meliorate	worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate
amiable	lovable, charming, agreeable, affable	unlovable, unattractive
amicable	friendly, cordial, in goodwill	unfriendly, cold
analogy	likeness, resemblance, comparison	difference, dissimilar
annihilate	destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce	restore, ratify, improve
annul	cancel, quash, nullify	ratify, restore
antagonistic	opposed, adverse, hostile, rival	friendly, sympathetic, associated
anticipate	forestall, forecast, prejudge, foresee	be miss
antipathy	dislike, aversion, hostility	liking, sympathy, attachment
antique	ancient, old, hoary, immemorial	modern, fresh, new, young, recent, novel
apparent	clear, evident, plain, conspicuous, manifest, obvious	obscure, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, implicit, inconspicuous
appease	assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten	provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten
applaud	cheer, approve	cry down, hiss
applause	acclaim, acclamation, plaudit	abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure
apposite	pertinent, relevant, apt	irrelevant, inapposite
apprise	inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten	keep secret, misinform
apprehend	grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear	miss, relax, let go, misunderstand
approbation	approval, sanction, commendation	disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction
arbitrary	tyrannical, dictatorial, absolute, imperious	reasonable, mild, constitutional
arduous	difficult, laborious	easy, light, simple
ardent	fiery, heated, hot, passionate, fervent, impassioned, zealous	calm, cool, impassive
arrogant	haughty, indolent, overbearing, imperious	humble, tolerant, modest, docile, obsequious
ascendancy	superiority, mastery, upper hand	inferiority, subjection
assail	attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge	defend, protect, uphold
assuage	calm, tranquilize, lessen, alleviate, lighten, allay	excite, disturb, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten, toughen
atonement	reconciliation, amends, propitiation	derange, misfit, disjoin, dislocate, disarrange
audacious	bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful	timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, polite, respectful
augment	increase, enlarge, swell, extend	decrease, lessen, reduce
authentic	true, certain, genuine, veritable	unauthentic, spurious
auspicious	lucky, favourable	unfavourable, unlucky
avenge	retaliate, punish	forgive, pardon, overlook
aversion	hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste	willingness, readiness, liking
avocation	recreation, employment of leisure	vocation, business
awful	venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking	secular, unimpressive, pleasant

(Continued)

2.4 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
awkward	clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish, ungainly	handy, clever, graceful, refined
baffle	defeat, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify	clarify, inform, easy
barbarous	uncivilised, cruel	civilised, gentle
bare	naked, nude, stripped	clothed, covered, dressed
barricade	obstacle, barrier, hurdle	help, open, approachable
beguile	deceive, cheat	enlighten, treat, honesty
belittle	depreciate, deprecate, discredit, disparage, minimise	credit, encourage, enhance, exaggerate
benevolent	charitable, benign, kindness, generosity, unselfishness	malevolent, uncharitable, malice, stinginess, egoism, merciless
betray	disclose, divulge, deceive, traitor, treacher,	conceal, defend, be loyal
bewilder	puzzle, perplex, confuse	enlighten, illuminate
binding	compulsory, obligatory	voluntary, laxative
biased	one-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective	disinterested, open-minded
bigotry	bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness	unbiased impartiality, objectivity, tolerance, open-mindedness
blandishment	flattery, coaxing	bluntness, disrespect
blasphemy	profanity, swearing, cursing, obscenity, vulgarity, obscene	reverence, exquisite, polite
blatant	noisy, vociferous, clamorous	quiet, gentle, soothing
bleak	cold, cheerless, barren, desolate, weak	warm, comfortable, luxurious, healthy
bliss	happiness, delight	unhappiness, misery
bloom	freshness, flush	decay, withered state
boggle	falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk	be certain, act promptly consent, accede
boisterous	loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous	quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil
bombastic	turgid, fustian	simple, quiet, brief, sober speech
brandish	flourish, swing, wield	arrest, hang, suspend
brashness	brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve	civility, meekness, politeness
brevity	shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarised	lengthy, long-windedness, circumlocution
brutal	cruel, rough, beastlike	human, kindly, gentle
brusque	abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly	diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, urbane
by stander	looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder	performer, actor
candid	fair, impartial, just, frank, ingenuous	unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous
canvass	investigate, scrutinise, inspect, solicit	leave alone, refuse
caprice	freak, whim, fancy, vagary	steadfastness
captivity	bondage, servitude	freedom, liberty
catastrophe	calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysm	benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, success
caress	fondle, hug, embrace	repel, discourage
cease	leave off, stop, desist	begin, continue
cede	give up, surrender, yield, relinquish	hold, refuse
celebrated	famous, notable, renowned, glorious, eminent	unknown, undistinguished
censure	blame, condemn, rebuke, admonish, reprimand	praise, commend, endorse

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
ceremonious	formal, solemn, courtly, ritual	unceremonious, informal, undignified, haphazard
cessation	ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance	beginning, continuance
cheer	gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	chill, depress, dispirit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened
cherish	nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	neglect, repel
chivalrous	heroic, brace	cowardly, ungallant
circumlocution	euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	brevity, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness
circumscribe	bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround	open, unbound
clamour	outcry, uproar	silence, peace
clemency	gentleness, mildness, mercy, leniency	harshness, severity
coalition	alliance, combination	disunion, separation
coarse	rough, gross, thick, rude, vulgar	thin, fine, refined
coerce	compel, force, subdue, oblige, constrain	persuade, lead, free, cooperate, coincide, collaborate
collateral	indirect, not lineal, confirmatory	lineal, direct
colossal	gigantic, huge, large	small, diminutive
combat	struggle, fight, encounter	peace, rest
commensurate	equal, equivalent, tantamount, synonymous	unequal, incommensurate, opposed, antonymous
commodious	convenient, roomy	cramped, incommodious
compassion	pity, sympathy	ruthlessness, antipathy
comprehend	comprise, embrace, understand, perceive	exclude, fail to perceive
comprehensive	inclusive, extensive	exclusive, narrow
compress	squeeze, contract	loosen, expand
conceal	hide, cover, keep secret	reveal, disclose
concede	allow, permit, yield	forbid, deny, unyielding
concise	short, brief, succinct	diffuse, lengthy, large
concord	agreement, accord	disagreement, discord
condemn	blame, censure, disapprove	praise, approve
confer	give, bestow, award, accord, grant	refuse, take back, withdraw, withhold
conjure	adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech	command, injunction
conscientious	exact, honourable, meticulous, punctilious	unprincipled, dishonourable
considerate	thoughtful, unselfish	thoughtless, selfish
consign	deposit, commit, deliver	withhold, withdraw
conspicuous	noticeable, remarkable	insignificant, obscure
conspiracy	plot, combination, league, intrigue	counterplot
contend	strive, struggle, compete	yield, give in
contemptible	despicable, detestable, execrable	admirable, excellent, moral
contemptuous	audacious, disdainful, insolent, scornful, supercilious	considerate, humble, polite, respectful, reverent
contradict	contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute	affirm, agree, corroborate, maintain, uphold
contradictory	conflicting, contrary, opposite, opposed	accordant, agreeing, compatible, concordant, consistent, harmonious
contravene	contradict, interfere, oppose, refute, counteract	stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate

(Continued)

2.6 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
corroborate	strengthen, establish	weaken, disapprove
coruscate	flash, glitter, gleam	flame, burn steadily
countenance	favour, sanction, approve	discountenance, disapprove, forbid
counterfeit	forged, spurious, shoddy, snide, apocryphal	accurate, authentic, genuine, sincere
crafty	cunning, artful	ingenuous, honest
cripple	lame, disable, weak, hobbled, gammy, halt	help, strengthen
cruel	brutal, bestial, nasty, sadistic	gentle, humane, kind, merciful
culmination	summit, zenith, top	bottom, base
cursory	transient, rapid, careless, hasty, scant	leisurely, thorough, careful, minute, profound
danger	hazard, jeopardy, menace, peril, risk, threat	defence, protection, safety, security, safeguard
daring	adventurous, venturesome	timid, cautious, cowardly
dainty	delicious, palatable, nice, delicate, neat	unpalatable, inelegant, uncritical
dash	hurl, cast, smash, destroy, abash, rush	retain, encourage, standstill
daunt	dismay, terrify, scare	encourage, cheer
dawdle	procrastinate, dally, dilly-dally, loiter	decide, persevere, push on, quicken
debar	hinder, exclude, prevent, shut out	facilitate, admit, allow
debase	degrade, humiliate, disgrace, humble, demean, downgrade	exalt, purify, praise, respect, compliment
debility	weakness, infirmity	strength, health
declare	advertise, announce, enunciate, proclaim	censor, conceal, withhold
decrease	abate, decline, drop, fall, sink, subside	climb, enlarge, escalate, grow, strengthen, wax
decorum	propriety, decency, gravity, staidness	impropriety, lack of dignity, levity
deface	disfigure, damage	improve, preserve
defame	malign, asperse, libel, slander, vilify	praise, commendation
deference	respect, reverence, honour, homage	disrespect, rudeness
defile	corrupt, soil, stain, contaminate	cleanse, purify
deformity	malformation, ugliness, disfigurement, blemish, defacement	shapely, adorn, beautify, conserve, restore
defray	discharge, liquidate, settle	be in debt
defraud	cheat, fleece, swindle	honest, sincere
deleterious	harmful, deadly, killing	harmless, innocuous
delusion	fantasy, illusion, mirage, hallucination	actuality, fact, reality, truth, verify
demur	pause, stop, hesitate, recoil, shirk, shy	agree, act promptly, accept, consent, accede
depose	dethrone, degrade	enthroned, exalt
depraved	corrupt, degenerate, evil, heinous, infamous, nefarious, vile, wicked	honest, innocent, moral, pious, chaste
descend	decline, drop, fall, sink	climb, increase, lift, soar
desert	abandon, run away	stay with, retain
deseccration	debasement, defilement, profanation, sacrilege, violation	consecration, purification, sanctification
despair	dejection, depression, desperation, hopelessness	confidence, encouragement, expectation, hope, optimism
desist	leave off, stop	continue, go on

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
despotic	unconstitutional, arbitrary,	constitutional, reasonable,
destitute	autocratic, dictatorial, tyrannical	democratic, lawful, representative
desultory	wanting, needy, poor	well-provided, well to do
	rambling, casual, random	steady, straightforward, orderly,
		systematic
deteriorate	lower, spoil, decline	ameliorate, improve
devoid	empty, vacant	full, well, supplied
devout	religious, pious	irreligious, profane
dexterity	skill, facility	clumsiness, not skilled
diffident	hesitating, doubtful	confident, trusting
dilapidated	ruined, wasted	restored, in repair
dilate	expand, widen, broaden	contract, narrow, squeeze
diligence	industrious, care	laziness, slackness
discern	perceive, descry	misunderstand, confuse
disconsolate	sad, cheerless, disturb	happy, cheerful, glad
disgrace	abase, debase, degrade, demean,	compliment, exalt, praise,
	downgrade, humble	raise, respect
disinterested	fair, impartial, unbiased, objective	interested, biased, partial, subjective
disown	disclaim, deny	acknowledge, accept
disseminate	spread, scatter, disperse, broadcast,	withhold, withdraw, unite, gather
	diffuse	
dogmatic	authoritative	undogmatic, vague
dreadful	awful, appalling, ugly	harmless, pleasing, soothing
dress	apparel, attire, costume, garb, gear	undress, unclothed
dwell	reside, abide, live	travel, move on
dwindle	decrease, shrink, decline, reduce	increase, grow, expand, extend
eager	avid, desirous, intent, enthusiastic, keen	impassive, indifferent, listless,
		uninterested, uninvolved
earnest	eager, ardent	slack, apathetic
eccentric	irregular, anomalous	concentric, regular
eccentricity	idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk	commonness, normality, ordinariness,
		conventionality
eclipse	overshadow, dim, obscure	reveal, illumine
ecstasy	rapture, transport	calmness, agony, displeasure
edible	eatable, harmless	uneatable, inedible
efficacy	force, energy, virtue, potency,	weakness, impotence, incompetency
	competency	
elegant	graceful, refined, deluxe, elaborate,	inexpensive, ungraceful, unrefined,
	luxurious, sumptuous	mediocre, simple, unadorned, usual,
		vulgar
embarrass	confuse, entangle	help, enable
embarrass-	chagrin, shame, humiliation,	brashness, composure, confidence,
ment	discomposure, mortification	contentment, exaltation, temerity
embezzle	steal, flich	be honest, sincere
embrace	incorporate, embody	exclude, keep away
emotion	affect, desire, feeling, passion,	indifference, reason, insensibility,
	sentiment	rationality
encroach	intrude, trespass, infringe, invade,	keep away from, desist, withdraw,
	violate	respect
endorse	approve, sanction, back, confirm, ratify,	disapprove, oppose, censure, reject,
	condemn, ok	reprehend
endow	dower, furnish, bequest	deprive, withhold

(Continued)

2.8 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
endurance	continuance, persist, withstand, sustain	cessation, forgo, relinquish, submit, bear, cope, put up with
enormous	colossal, gigantic, large	small, puny, compact
ensue	follow, succeed	go before, cause
entangle	involve, implicate, ravel	unravel, free, clear
entice	allure, attract, yield	repel, repulse, resist
entrap	entangle, ensnare	set free, liberate
envy	jealousy, ill-will	goodwill, contentedness
espouse	betroth, marry, support	refuse, oppose, resist
escalate	increase, intensify, step up	decrease, lessen, reduce, weaken
escape	abscond, flee, fly, retreat, run away	confront, face, follow, remain, submit, surrender
eternal	endless, everlasting, permanent	transient, temporary, non-permanent
evasive	shuffling, equivocal	frank, honest, sincere
everlasting	endless, eternal, timeless, interminable, never-ending, unending	finite, temporary
exaggerate	amplify, magnify	minimise, understate
exalt	lift up, raise, elevate	cast down, lower
excel	surpass, superior	fail, inferior
exclaim	call out	be silent, quiet
exhale	breath out, evaporate, eject, reject, vomit	inhale, intake, assimilate
exile	banish, expulsion, expatriation, deport, relegate, rusticate	repatriation, welcome, greet
expatriate	exile, expel, foreigner	repatriate, recall
exonerate	absolve, acquit, vindicate, exculpate	accuse, implicate
explicit	express, definite	implicit, vague
exquisite	delicate, fine, graceful, polished, refined	clumsy, unrefined, common, coarse, rough
extenuate	lessen, reduce, decrease, decline	heighten, intensify, enhance, exaggerate
extinguish	quench, annihilate	light, kindle
extraneous	foreign, extrinsic, immaterial, inessential	native, intrinsic, relevant, significant
extricate	emancipate, free	enslave, bind
fabulous	false, not real, fictitious, mythical	true, real, actual, based on facts
facetious	merry, jesting	dull, serious
fallacy	deception, illusion	truth, real
fantastic	fanciful, imaginative, queer	real, practical
fastidious	particular, meticulous	indifferent, careless
feeble	weak, debilitated, frail, faint, dim, imbecile	strong, vigorous, sane
felicity	joy, happiness, bliss, gladness, blessedness	misfortune, sorrow, grief, misery, sadness
ferocity	cruelty, savagery	kindness, gentleness
fervent	glowing, vehement	cool, unimpassioned
fictitious	false, untrue, not real	true, genuine, actual
figurative	typical, metaphysical	actual, straightforward
finite	bounded, limited	infinite, unlimited

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
flimsy	slight, thin, trivial	substantial, serious
fluctuate	waver, vacillate, vibrate, oscillate, swing	constant, uniform
fold	crease, crimp, line, wrinkle, pleat	smooth, straighten, unfold
fore-knowledge	farsightedness, foresight	heedlessness,
forgo	forethought, prescience	ignorance, hindsight
forswear	give up, sacrifice, waive	demand, keep, preserve
	abjure, disavow, disclaim, recant, retract	assert, acknowledge, claim, uphold
fortify	secure, strengthen, brace, encourage, entrench	weaken, discourage, unnerve
fragile	weak, brittle, frail, delicate, frangible, friable	strong, solid, tough, flexible, malleable
fraudulent	dishonest, cheating	honest, candour, sincere
frivolous	foolish, vain	grave, serious
frown	grimace, pout, scowl	smile
funeral	dismal, mournful, gloomy	cheerful, bright
furtive	stealthy, secret, sly, sneaky, surreptitious	open, above board, overt, obvious
futility	useless, vanity, worthlessness	utility, advantage, profitable
gaiety	joyousness, festivity	sadness, mourning
gale	blizzard, breeze, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, typhoon	peace, tranquility
gallantry	courage, bravery, heroism, chivalry	cowardice, poltroonery
ghastly	spectral, pallid, horrible	corporeal, alive, pleasing
gauche	boorish, maladroit, tactless, uncouth, unpolished	urbane, adroit, polite, considerate
genuine	actual, authentic, real, true	artificial, fake, forged, spurious, imaginary
gloomy	dark, dreary, grey, dim	cheerful, bright, gay
gregarious	affable, amiable, cordial, outgoing, sociable	aloof, hostile, antisocial, introverted
glutinous	sticky, viscous	liquid, smooth
gorgeous	splendid, superb, neat	shabby, mean, dirty
grandeur	splendour, greatness	shabbiness, sordidness
gratification	enjoyment, delight	disappointment, dissatisfaction
grim	sullen, surly	mild, gentle
gratuitous	voluntary, spontaneous	mercenary, paid for
grudge	envy, jealousy	goodwill, love
gruesome	ghastly, grim, grisly, hideous, lurid, macabre	charming, delightful, pleasing
gullible	credulous, trusting	critical, doubtful, dubious, sceptical
gush	flow, stream	stop, cease, finish
hackneyed	common, stale	novel, fresh
hamper	shackle, clog, hinder	release, accelerate
hapless	unfortunate, unlucky	lucky, fortunate
harbour	shelter, lodge, dwell	eject, banish, remove
harmony	concord, agreement, accord	discord, disagreement
hazardous	adventurous, bold, dangerous, threatening	timid, safe, protected, safeguarded
heartily	cordially, ardently	insincere, cold
heed	mind, pay attention	disregard, neglect
herculean	laborious, colossal, difficult	slight, easy, simple

(Continued)

2.10 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
homogeneous	uniform, similar, pure	heterogeneous, mixed
hobby	avocation, pastime, sport, recreation	business, labour, livelihood, profession
humane	gentle, kind	cruel, ungentle
hostile	bellicose, unfriendly	cordial, friendly, tolerant
humility	humbleness, modesty	pride, arrogance
humorous	comic, comical, funny, jocular, witty	gloomy, dull, sedate
husky	beefy, stocky, brawny	thin, lean, weak
hypocrisy	deceit, imposture	honesty, sincerely
hypocritical	treacherous, disloyal, false, traitorous	candid, honest, loyal, moral, sincere
identity	sameness, oneness	difference, not similar
imbibe	absorb, engross, assimilate, digest	eject, discharge, vomit
immaculate	spotless, stainless	spotted, stained
immerse	dip, plunge, douse, submerge	draw out
immunity	exemption, release, freedom, privilege	subjection, liability
impatient	restless, hasty	patient, submissive
impeach	accuse, arraign, charge, indict, incriminate	exonerate, pardon, forgive
impediment	hindrance, prevention	facility, liberty
imperative	obligatory, commanding, important, essential	unimportant, submissive, not compulsory
impertinent	irrelevant, impudent	pertinent, relevant
implicate	entangle, involve	exclude
impel	drive, motivate, move	inhibit, prevent, quell
implicit	implied, inferred, covert	expressed, reserved, exposed
impenetrable	impassable, impermeable, impervious	accessible, open, permeable
imposter	cheat, rogue	honest person
imprudence	thoughtlessness, heedlessness	prudence, carefulness
imitate	ape, copy, mimic, impersonate	create, originate
inaccessible	unapproachable, distant, remote	approachable, accessible
inadvertent	inattentive, careless, oversighted	attentive, heedful, thoughtful
inclement	unmerciful, harsh	clement, merciful
incumbent	binding, compulsory, obligatory	unnecessary, noncompulsory
incite	arouse, exhort, foment	discourage, hinder, subdue
indemnify	compensate, reward, repay	inflict, loss
industrious	busy, active, laborious	idle, lazy
inevitable	unavoidable, necessary	avoidable, unnecessary
induce	cajole, coax, persuade, urge, wheedle	hinder, repel, subdue, discourage
infirm	debilitated, sickly	strong, healthy, stout
infinite	boundless, illimitable, limitless	circumscribed, finite, limited
infringe	break, violate	submit, obey
insanity	lunacy, madness	sanity, sensibility
insipid	tasteless, dull, flavoured	tasty, well-flavoured
instantaneous	immediate, quick, momentary	future, remote, tardy
intermission	suspension, stoppage	continuance, resume
intervention	interposition, mediation, involvement	neglect, hindrance
intricate	involved, complicated, obscure, knotty	straightforward, simple, clear, easy
intrude	invade, encroach	keep away, respect
insolvent	bankrupt, broke, impecunious	affluent, flush, rich, well-to-do
intuition	insight, instinct	calculation, inference
invigorate	strengthen, stimulate	weaken, unnerve
involuntary	compulsory, automatic	voluntary, spontaneous
intimidate	browbeat, bulldoze, bully, daunt, dismay, terrorise	blandish, encourage, induce

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
irksome	tiresome, tedious, difficult	pleasant, easy
itinerant	wandering, nomadic	stationary, settled
jaundiced	biased, prejudiced, mistrustful, distrustful	unprejudiced, unbiased, trusting, confident
jeopardise	hazard, endanger	secure, preserve
jeopardy	danger, hazard, menace, peril, risk, threat	defence, protection, safety
jolly	joyful, festive	miserable, dull
jubilant	exulting, rejoicing	despondent, despairing
judicious	discriminating, prudent, well-advised	indiscreet, imprudent
jumble	conglomeration, mess, muddle, farrago, confuse	clear, straightforward, sequential, order, arrange
juvenile	youthful, young	senile, old
jurisdiction	authority, dominion,	forbidding, preventing
kindle	fire, ignite, inflame, light, quench	darken, extinguish, stifle, smother
kidnap	abduct, carry off	restore, bring back
knotty	hard, intricate	smooth, easy, simple
knack	aptitude, faculty, gift	ineptitude, incompetence
laborious	tiresome, wearisome	easy, light, simple
lack	absence, dearth, shortage	abundance, sufficiency
lament	wail, mourn, gloom	rejoice, approve
lavish	excessive, extravagant, prodigal	restrained, economical
laxity	looseness, slackness	tightness, firmness
legend	myth, fable, tradition	true story, fact, reality
lethal	deadly, mortal, fatal	harmless, enlivening, life-giving, invigorating
lofty	high, tall, elevated, towering, outstanding, summit, steep	low, depressed, degraded, short
lucrative	profitable, paying	unprofitable, losing
luminous	light, bright	dark, obscure
lunacy	insanity, madness	sanity, mental soundness
lustre	brilliance, brightness	dimness, plainness
luxuriant	abundant, profuse	scanty, barren, scarcity
magnanimous	generous, noble	ungenerous, mean
magnitude	size, bulk, largeness	smallness
malevolent	malignant, spiteful	benevolent, kindly
malice	spite, hate	charity, love
malign	aspere, defame, libel, slander, vilify, lampoon	praise, eulogise
massive	enormous, hefty, huge, immense, vast	minute, small, thin
manifest	exhibit, show, obvious, conspicuous, evident	conceal, suppress, hidden, implicit, secret
meagre	scanty, poor	plentiful, plump
melancholy	sad, gloomy	gay, joyous
melodious	tuneful, musical	unmelodious, tuneless
mercenary	hired, mean	voluntary, generous
minge	mix, blend	dissolve, disentangle
migrate	emigrate, immigrate, move, travel	remain, stationary
migratory	wandering, unsettled	settled, stationary
miraculous	marvellous, wonderful	normal, natural
miscellaneous	mixed, mingled	individual, separate
misery	sorrow, distress	joy, comfort

(Continued)

2.12 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
miserable	dismal, sorry, unhappy	cheerful, contended, joyous
moderate	restrained, limited	immoderate, excessive
monotonous	uninflected, dull, boring,	melodious, cheerful, modest,
	imperious, tedious, tiresome	stimulating, exciting
monstrous	prodigious, horrible	ordinary, normal
mortal	perishable, deadly	immortal, imperishable
mutable	changeable, variable	settled, unchanging
mutiny	insubordination, revolt	loyalty, subordination
mystify	puzzle, perplex	illuminate, enlighten
myth	fable, legend, saga	fact, history
mythical	legendary, fabulous	actual, historic
native	aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonous,	alien, exotic, foreign, immigrant,
	endemic	imported
nebulous	cloudy, misty, confused	clear, unclouded
nefarious	depraved, corrupt, evil, heinous,	chaste, honest, innocent, moral, pious
	villainous	
nervous	edgy, excitable, fidgety, restless	composed, steady, tranquil,
		imperturbable
nicety	accuracy, precision	carelessness, indifferent
notorious	disreputable	reputable
nugatory	trifling, insignificant	important, effective
numb	anaesthetised, insensible, paralysed,	lively, active, vigorous, aware
	deadened	
obedient	dutiful, good, well-behaved	mischievous, stubborn
oblivion	forgetfulness, obscurity	memory, remembrance
oblivious	absent-minded, inattentive, abstracted	aware, observant
obnoxious	exposed, harmful, hateful,	free, cheerful, harmless,
	odious, offensive	humane, lovable, pleasing
obscene	filthy, indecent	pure, clean
obscure	darken, dim, abstruse, arcane, cryptic	clear, explicit, plain, transparent
obtuse	stupid, dull	intelligent, bright
obsessed	addicted, addictive, hooked, compulsive	instinctive, natural
officious	meddlesome, mischievous, obtrusive,	harmless, non-interfering, incurious,
	prying	unofficious, inobtrusive
onerous	burdensome, laborious	light, easy, trifling
opportunistic	ambitious, aspiring, pushy	indolent, lazy, timid, uninvolved
oppress	crush, harass	relieve, help
optimistic	confident, hopeful, sanguine	pessimistic, cynical, defeatist
oration	speech, address	silence
orifice	opening, aperture, hole	ending
ostentatious	boastful, pretentious	reticent, restrained
outrageous	atrocious, bold, daring, monstrous,	timid, appropriate
	scandalous	
outstanding	distinguished, dominant, foremost,	mediocre, usual
	paramount	
overbearing	arrogant, domineering	deferential, docile
overture	offer, invitation	withdrawal, finale
pacific	peaceful, gentle	violent, hostile
palatable	tasty, appetising	unpalatable, tasteless
palpable	tangible	intangible
paltry	little, beggarly	fine, great, sufficient

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
paramount	supreme, predominant, important, essential	subordinate, inferior, irrelevant, unimportant
paucity	scarcity, fewness, deficiency, inadequate	abundance, multitude, adequate, sufficient
penitence	repentant, remorseful	obstinacy, stubbornness
pensive	thoughtful, sorrowful	active, gay, happy
perennial	everlasting, perpetual	temporary, unenduring
perseverance	persistence, steadiness	slackness, inconstancy
petition	request, appeal	command, order
piercing	sharp, acute, penetrating	soft, low
piteous	sad, sorrowful, mournful	joyful, cheerful
plague	annoy, harass, pester	please, comfort, solace
plausible	specious, credible, convincing, believable	doubtful, implausible, incredible, suspect
plunge	immerse, dip	draw out, come out
preamble	introduction, preface	conclusion, ending
precarious	risky, uncertain	safe, secure
precedence	priority, preference	inferiority
precipitate	hasten, expedite, impetuous, impulsive	delay, retard, cautious, impassive, thoughtful
preclude	prevent, stop, hinder, hamper	help, allow, permit
predicate	assert, affirm	deny, doubt
prefatory	introductory, opening	concluding, final
pregnant	full, teeming	empty, meaningless
prejudiced	biased, slanted, subjective	unbiased, disinterested
prejudicial	baneful, biased	unbiased, objective
pretence	affectation, show, pretext	sincerity, reality
prey	victim, capture	captor, hunter
proclamation	announcement, ordinance	silence
prodigal	extravagant	miser, economic
profane	unconsecrated, impious	sacred, religious
profound	deep, fathomless, excess	shallow, abstruse
profuse	lavish, prodigal	meagre, sharing
progeny	descendant, offspring	ancestors
prolific	productive, fruitful	unproductive, barren
prohibit	ban, debar, enjoin, forbid	endorse, permit, allow
prone	inclined, prostrate	averse, upright
propel	press, push, shove, thrust, urge	discourage, pull, stop
proscribe	outlaw, denounce	pardon, forgive
prosecute	indict, pursue	abandon, defend
prototype	archetype, exemplar, ideal, original	copy, counterpart, duplicate
provident	foreseeing, thrifty	improvident, extravagant
provisional	conditional, contingent, tentative, dependent	conclusive, definite, permanent
prudent	judicious, cautious, economical, frugal	imprudent, injudicious, incautious
pungent	sharp, stinking	mild, harmless
quack	charlatan, imposter	professional, qualified
quash	annul, cancel	ratify, confirm, restore
quell	calm, placate, subdue	noisy
quench	extinguish, put out	light, ignite, arouse
radiance	brilliance, lustre	dullness, dimness
radical	fundamental, organic	superficial, incomplete

(Continued)

2.14 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
ragged	torn, jagged	untorn, even
raid	foray, incursion, invasion, sortie	depress, descend, lower
random	casual, desultory, haphazard	formal, invariable, orderly, systematic
rancid	tainted, sour	untainted, sweet
rational	intelligent, reasonable	irrational, foolish
rebuff	reprimand, rebuke	encourage, approve
recede	retire, withdraw	advance, retreat
reciprocal	mutual, correlative	selfish, individual
reckless	rash, regardless	cautious, prudent
rectify	repair, renew, remedy, renovate	destroy, save, keep, conserve, repair
redeem	buy back, recover	retain, detain
redundant	exuberant, excessive	scanty, deficient
relinquish	abandon, abdicate, cede, renounce, resign, yield	retain, cherish, possess, maintain
remission	abatement, relaxation	increase, augmentation
repudiate	renounce, reject	allow, admit
repugnant	distasteful, offensive	agreeable, pleasant
repulsive	abhorrent, abominable, disgusting, loathsome	admirable, alluring, amiable, charming
resolute	determined, firm	irresolute, undecided
respite	pause, cessation	continuance, perpetuity
restoration	recovery, reinstatement	destruction, withholding
restraint	check, hindrance	freedom, frankness
retrospect	review	prospect
reveal	publish, disclose	conceal, hide
revive	renew, reanimate	depress, deject
revolt	rebel, mutiny	loyal, obey, submit
ridiculous	laughable, absurd	grave, serious
righteousness	uprightness, goodness	ungodliness, dishonesty
robust	strong, hale, stout, lusty, portly	thin, lean, weak, fragile
ruinous	dilapidated, harmful	whole, sound
rupture	breach, break	union, attachment
rustic	rural, simple, rude, clownish	urbane, polished
sacrilegious	profane, impious	pious, reverent
sacred	blessed, consecrated	temporal, worldly
sad	dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate	joyous, blithe, cheerful, jubilant, lively
saddle	load, burden	unload, disburden
sane	sound, healthy, sensible, reasonable	unsound, confused, unreasonable, insane
saucy	impertinent, rude	polite, reserved
savoury	tasty, palatable, spicy	unsavoury, tasteless
sarcastic	biting, caustic, cutting, sardonic	complimentary, flattering, favourable
scandal	shame, infamy, slander	credit, praise
scandalous	atrocious, monstrous	appropriate, commendable, polite
scanty	insufficient, meagre, inadequate, scarce	abundant, plentiful, adequate
scatter	sprinkle, disperse, diffuse, disseminate	retain, hold, gather, unite
sceptic	agnostic, atheist, doubter, unbeliever	believer, bigot, pietist, religious, zealot
seclusion	separation, withdrawal	publicity, union
secular	temporal, civil, lay, profane, worldly	religious, eternal, pious
sedate	calm, composed, sober, serious, solemn, staid	perturbed, agitated, flighty, light-hearted

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
seductive	alluring, enticing, attractive, luring	repelling, chill, dissuade
semblance	resemblance, likeness	unlikeness
sensual	carnal, fleshly	ascetic, spiritual
servile	slavish, menial	masterly, lordly
shackle	fetter, hamper	loose, release
shuffle	mix, confuse	clear, be frank
slender	slim, fragile, weak, thin	fat, bulky, stout, strong
sloth	torpor, inactivity, laziness	activity, vigour
smite	strike, beat, hit	spare, repair
snug	close, comfortable	uncomfortable
smudge	soil, besmirch, dirty	bleach, clean, purify
sober	moderate, calm	immoderate, excited
solace	console, comfort, peace	vex, pain, irritation
solemn	formal, ceremonial	informal, profane
solicitude	care, concern, worry, anxiety	careless, unconcerned
solitary	lone, single, secluded	companionable, sociable
sophistry	casuistry, hair-splitting	uncontroversial
sordid	dirty, foul, filthy	clean, polished
sovereign	royal, regal, authority	subject, ineffectual
speculation	thought, theory	action, fact
speculator	barracker, observer	performer, participant
splendid	gorgeous, sumptuous	shabby, cheap
spontaneous	voluntary, without preparation	involuntary, with prior preparation
spurious	illegitimate, forged, counterfeit, shoddy	genuine, authentic, accurate, sincere
squander	dissipate, waste	save, economise
stagnant	still, motionless, stationary	running, moving, in action
stake	risk, hazard	shirk, avoid
staunch	firm, resolute	infirm, unsteady
steadfast	fixed, established	unfixed, infirm
steep	abrupt, precipitous	flat, gentle, level, low
sterile	arid, barren, childless, unfruitful	bearing, fruitful, viable, yielding, productive
stimulate	arouse, stir	calm, tranquil
stout	strong, robust, portly	thin, lean, weak
stray	wander, err, deviate	stay, continue
stringent	astringent, contracting, tight	relaxing, gentle
strip	denude, uncover, bare	cover, clothe
stubborn	obstinate, unyielding, adamant, inflexible	adaptable, docile, yielding, tractable
sublime	high, exalted	low, depressed
subdue	check, constrain, curb, repress, restrain, suppress	incite, stimulate
subservient	ancillary, inferior, unscrupulous	superior, leading, scrupulous
subsistence	living, existence	starvation
subtle	nice, delicate, rare, thin, crafty	rough, coarse, unrefined, simple
subvert	overthrow, destroy	reconstruct, restore
sumptuous	costly, expensive	cheap, simple
superfluous	redundant, useless, harmful, unprofitable	useful, beneficial, profitable, serviceable
superlative	highest, greatest	lowest, smallest
surmise	suspect, suppose	know, be sure, exact
susceptible	sensitive, impressionable	insusceptible, hard

(Continued)

2.16 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
suspicious	doubtful, questionable	certain, trustful, clear
swell	dilate, expand, bulge	diminish, lessen, deflate
symbolical	typical, representative	actual
synonymous	equivalent, similar	dissimilar, contrary
tacit	implied, implicit	explicit, expressed
taciturn	close, reticent, uncommunicative, secretive	communicative, open, unreserved, talkative
tangible	tactile, substantial	impalpable, unreal
tantamount	equivalent, equal	unequal, non-equivalent
taunt	jeer, flout, scoff, gibe	soothe, commend, praise
tedious	wearisome, irksome	delightful, agreeable
tenacity	adhesiveness, obstinacy	looseness, inertia
terrestrial	earthy, worldly	heavenly, celestial
testimony	witness, deposition	concealment, denial
theatrical	dramatic, showy, histrionic	natural, real, prosaic
terse	compendious, laconic, concise, brief	lengthy, talkative, tedious
thrifty	provident, economical	prodigal, uneconomic
thriftless	wasteful, improvident, spendthrift	cautious, frugal, miserly, thrifty
thwart	oppose, frustrate, balk, foil, inhibit	help, advance, permit, allow
tipsy	intoxicated, drunk, nervous, shaken, agitated	sober, calm, composed, cool
torment	pain, torture	comfort, easy, tranquil
tortuous	twisted, winding, crooked	straight, honest, simple
tranquil	calm, quiet, composed, peaceful	disturbed, agitated
treachery	disloyalty, perfidy	loyalty, faith
trench	infringe, trespass	respect, observe
trifle	toy, play, wanton	serious
trivial	paltry, petty	significant, important
triumph	victory, achievement	lament, fail
turbulent	blustering, riotous, stormy, violent	tranquil, peaceful
turmoil	bustle, confusion, hurry	quiet, peacefulness
turpitude	baseness, depravity, wickedness, vileness	worthiness, goodness
tyrant	despot, autocrat	constitutional, sovereign
tyro	beginner, novice, neophyte	expert, old hand, veteran
unethical	amoral, immoral, unprincipled	moral, principled
unanimous	accordant, harmonious	discordant, disagreeing
unique	solve, single, unmatched	common, frequent
uphold	back, champion, defend	betray, destroy, drop
urbane	cultivated, genteel, sophisticated	brusque, gauche, vulgar
urbanity	civility, politeness	rudeness, harshness
utopian	ideal, imaginary	practical, real
vacillation	hesitation, wavering	decision, firmness
vagrant	wandering, roaming	settled, homely
vague	uncertain, indefinite	certain, definite, sure
vain	empty, worthless	useful, effective
valiant	brave, gallant	cowardly, unheroic
validity	efficiency, authority	inefficiency, weakness
vanish	disappear, pass away	appear, live, survive
vehement	violent, boisterous	weak, cold, lean
veil	screen, hide, conceal	disclose, uncover
velocity	swiftness, rapidity	slowness, tardiness
venerable	reverend, grave	trifling, light

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
verbose veracity vexatious	wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitious truth, reality, correctness annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty	terse, silent, speechless fiction, unreality satisfying, pleasing, soothing, easy, simple
vicious viable vibrate vigour vindictive	faulty, defective, corrupt, depraved fertile, fruitful fluctuate, oscillate power, strength revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malicious	perfect, incorrupt, moral aborted, sterile, untenable stationary, motionless weakness, sickness benevolent, kindly, forgiving, friendly, generous, humane
vivid vogue voluntary voracious vulnerable	lively, clear fashion, usage, trend spontaneous, free greedy, ravenous weak, exposed, untenable, defenceless	dull, unimpressive unpopular, outdated involuntary satiable, satisfied fortified, strong, invulnerable, guarded, invincible
wander	meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray	remain, rest, settle, steady
wariness	caution, circumspection, vigilance, watchfulness	incautious, careless
warrant wearisome whimsical wistful	guarantee, certify, authorise fatiguing, irksome, tiring, tedious freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic	forbid, disallow refreshing, restful serious, staid cheerful, happy, heedless, airy, flippant
wretched wrinkle yearn	unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry fold, crease, crimp, pleat hanker, long, pine, crave, covet, long for	fortunate, happy, joyous, contended smooth surface, flat, straighten be satisfied, be contended
yield	forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, concede	resist, withhold, refuse
yoke zeal zenith zest	link, bondage, slavery passion, eagerness top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, spirit	freedom, liberty apathy, weakness base, bottom, foot, low dullness, blandness, exhaustion, dislike, weariness, distaste

LIST 2—LIST OF INTRICATE WORDS

abjure v. 1. to repudiate, renounce under oath
2. to give up or reject.

When Jatin became a citizen, he had to **abjure** his allegiance to his country of origin.

abrogate v. to abolish, do away with, or annul by authority.

It was unclear if the judge would **abrogate** the lower court's ruling.

abscond v. to run away secretly and hide, often in order to avoid arrest or prosecution.
The criminals **absconded** easily with stolen goods while the police failed to show up.

abstain v. to choose to refrain from something, especially to refrain from voting.

I have decided to **abstain** on this issue.

abstruse *adj.* difficult to comprehend, obscure.

Shakuntala Devi's **abstruse** calculations can be understood by only a few people.

accretion *n.* 1. growth or increase by gradual, successive addition; building up
2. (in biology) the growing together of parts that are normally separate.

The **accretion** of sediment in the harbour channel caused boats to run aground.

acrid *adj.* 1. having an unpleasantly bitter, sharp taste or smell

2. bitter or caustic in language or manner.

The burning tires in the junkyard gave off an **acrid** odour.

ad hoc *adj.* for a specific, often temporary, purpose; for this case only.

She acted as the **ad hoc** scout leader while Mr Dinesh, the official leader, was ill.

adamant *adj.* 1. unyielding to requests, appeals, or reason

2. firm, inflexible.

The minister was **adamant** that no changes would be made to the defense budget.

addle *v.* 1. to muddle or confuse

2. to become rotten, as in an egg.

The jury found the defendant **addled** at the end of the prosecuting attorney's questions.

ado *n.* fuss, trouble, bother.

Without much **ado**, she completed her book report.

aficionado *n.* a fan or devotee, especially of a sport or pastime.

The Ambani's attendance at every game proved that they were true **aficionados** of cricket.

alacrity *n.* a cheerful willingness; being happily ready and eager.

The **alacrity** she brought to her job helped her move up the corporate ladder quickly.

allay *v.* 1. to reduce the intensity of, alleviate

2. to calm, put to rest.

The remarks by the CEO did not **allay** the concerns of the employees.

altercation *n.* a heated dispute or quarrel.

To prevent an **altercation** at social functions, one should avoid discussing politics and religion.

ambivalent *adj.* having mixed or conflicting feelings about a person, thing, or situation; uncertain.

She was **ambivalent** about the proposal for the shopping centre because she understood the arguments both for and against its construction.

ameliorate *v.* to make or become better, to improve.

The diplomat was able to **ameliorate** the tense situation between the two nations.

amorphous *adj.* having no definite shape or form; shapeless.

The **amorphous** cloud of steam drifted over her head.

amulet *n.* something worn around the neck as a charm against evil.

The princess wore an **amulet** after being cursed by a wizard.

anachronism *n.* 1. something that is placed into an incorrect historical period

2. a person, custom, or idea that is out of date.

The authenticity and credibility of the 1930s movie was damaged by the many **anachronisms** that appeared throughout the scenes.

anarchy *n.* 1. the complete absence of government or control, resulting in lawlessness
2. political disorder and confusion.

The days immediately following the revolution were marked by **anarchy**.

anomaly *n.* something that deviates from the general rule or usual form; one that is irregular, peculiar or abnormal.

Winning crores of rupees from a lottery would be considered an **anomaly**.

antipathy *n.* 1. a strong aversion or dislike
2. an object of aversion.

It is a moment I recall with great **antipathy**.

antithesis *n.* the direct or exact opposite, opposition or contrast.

Khushpreet's parenting style is the **antithesis** of mine.

apathetic *adj.* feeling or showing a lack of interest, concern, or emotion; indifferent, unresponsive.

Ms Monica was distressed by how **apathetic** her eighth grade students were.

aperture *n.* an opening or gap, especially one that lets in light.

The **aperture** setting on a camera has to be set perfectly to ensure that pictures will have enough light.

apex *n.* 1. the highest point
2. tip, pointed end.

Upon reaching the **apex** of the mountain, the climbers placed their flag in the snow.

apocalypse *n.* a cataclysmic event bringing about total devastation or the end of the world.

Many people feared an **apocalypse** would immediately follow the development of nuclear weapons.

apostate *n.* one who abandons long-held religious or political convictions.

Disillusioned with the religious life, Reverend Gift lost his faith and left the ministry, not caring if he'd be seen as an **apostate** by colleagues who chose to remain.

apotheosis *n.* deification, an exalted or glorified ideal.

Lancelot was the **apotheosis** of chivalry until he met Guinevere.

appease *v.* to make calm or quiet, soothe; to still or pacify.

His ability to **appease** his constituents helped him win reelection.

apprise *v.* to inform, give notice to.

Part of Srishti's job as a public defender was to **apprise** people of their legal rights.

approbation *n.* approval.

The local authorities issued an **approbation** to close the street for the celebration of holi.

appropriate *v.* to take for one's own use, often without permission; to set aside for a special purpose.

The state legislature will **appropriate** ten crore rupees from the annual budget to build a new bridge on the interstate highway.

apropos *adj.* appropriate to the situation; suitable to what is being said or done.

The chairman's remarks about the founding fathers were **apropos** since it was the twenty sixth of January.

arcane *adj.* mysterious, secret, beyond comprehension.

A number of college students in the 1980s became involved in the **arcane** game known as "Dungeons and Dragons".

archaic *adj.* belonging to former or ancient times; characteristic of the past.
Shivani laughed at her grandfather's **archaic** views of marriage and relationships.

archetype *n.* an original model from which others are copied; original pattern or proto-type.
Elvis Presley served as the **archetype** for rock and roll performers in the 1950s.

ardor *n.* fiery intensity of feeling; passionate enthusiasm, zeal.
The **ardor** Lalit brought to the campaign made him a natural campaign spokesperson.

arduous *adj.* 1. very difficult, laborious; requiring great effort
2. difficult to traverse or surmount.
The **arduous** life of an Indian soldier has become the subject of many books and movies.

ascetic *adj.* practicing self-denial, not allowing oneself pleasures or luxuries; austere.
Some religions require their leaders to lead an **ascetic** lifestyle as an example to their followers.

askew *adj. and adv.* crooked, not straight or level; to one side.
Even the pictures on the wall stood **askew** after my five-year-old son's birthday party.

asperity *n.* harshness, severity; roughness of manner, ill temper, irritability.
The **asperity** that Geeta, the grumpy accountant, brought to the meetings usually resulted in an early adjournment.

assay *v.* 1. to try, put to a test
2. to examine
3. to judge critically, evaluate after an analysis.
The chief engineer wanted a laboratory to **assay** the steel before using it in the construction project.

assiduous *adj.* diligent, persevering, unrelenting; constant in application or attention.
The nurses in the intensive care unit are known for providing **assiduous** care to their patients.

assuage *v.* to make something less severe, to soothe; to satisfy (as hunger or thirst).
The small cups of water offered to the marathon runners helped to **assuage** their thirst.

attenuate *v.* 1. to make thin or slender
2. to weaken, reduce in force, value, or degree.
The Russian army was able to **attenuate** the strength and number of the German forces by leading them inland during winter.

audacious *adj.* fearlessly or recklessly daring or bold; unrestrained by convention or propriety.
Inspector Singh's methods were considered bold and **audacious** by his superiors, and they often achieved results.

august *adj.* majestic, venerable; inspiring admiration or reverence.
Sonia Gandhi's **august** dignity in the days following her husband's assassination set a tone for the rest of the nation as it mourned.

auspice *n.* 1. protection or support, patronage
2. a forecast or omen.
The children's art museum was able to continue operating through the **auspices** of an anonymous wealthy benefactor.

austere *adj.* 1. severe or stern in attitude or appearance
2. simple, unadorned, very plain.
With its simple but functional furniture and its obvious lack of decorative elements, the interior of the Saini meeting hall was considered **austere** by many people.

authoritarian *adj.* favouring complete, unquestioning obedience to authority as opposed to individual freedom.

The military maintains an **authoritarian** environment for its officers and enlisted men alike.

avant-garde *adj.* using or favouring an ultramodern or experimental style; innovative, cutting-edge, especially in the arts or literature.

Though it seems very conventional now, in the 1970's, Satish Gujral's art was viewed as **avant-garde**.

aversion *n.* 1. a strong, intense dislike; repugnance
2. the object of this feeling.

Tarun has an **aversion** to cucumber and picks it out of his salads.

baleful *adj.* harmful, menacing, destructive, sinister.

Whether it's a man, woman, car, or animal, you can be certain to find at least one **baleful** character in a Stephen King horror novel.

banal *adj.* commonplace, trite; obvious and uninteresting.

Though Vivek and Anjali had hoped for an adventure, they found that driving cross-country on the interstate offered mostly **banal** sites, restaurants, and attractions.

bane *n.* 1. cause of trouble, misery, distress, or harm
2. poison.

Gambling was the **bane** of his existence

beguile *v.* to deceive or cheat through cunning; to distract the attention of, divert; to pass time in a pleasant manner, to amuse or charm.

Vishal was able to **beguile** the spy, causing him to miss his secret meeting.

bellicose *adj.* belligerent, quarrelsome, eager to make war.

There was little hope for peace following the election of a candidate known for his **bellicose** nature.

belligerent *adj.* hostile and aggressive, showing an eagerness to fight.

Ms Rajni always kept an eye on Davinder during recess, as his **belligerent** attitude often caused problems with other children.

bevy *n.* 1. a large group or assemblage
2. a flock of animals or birds.

There was a lively **bevy** of eager bingo fans waiting outside the bingo hall for the game to begin.

bilk *v.* to deceive or defraud; to swindle, cheat, especially to evade paying one's debts.

The stock-broker was led away in handcuffs, accused of trying to **bilk** senior citizens out of their investment rupees.

blasphemy *n.* contemptuous or irreverent acts, utterances, attitudes or writings against God or other things considered sacred; disrespect of something sacrosanct.

If you committed **blasphemy** during the inquisition, you would be tortured and killed.

blight *n.* 1. a plant disease that causes the affected parts to wilt and die
2. something that causes this condition, such as air pollution
3. something that impairs or destroys
4. an unsightly object or area.

They still do not know what caused the **blight** that destroyed half of the trees in the orchard.

blithe *adj.* light-hearted, casual, and carefree.

Kiran's **blithe** attitude towards spending money left her in debt.

2.22 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

boisterous *adj.* 1. loud, noisy, and lacking restraint or discipline
2. stormy and rough.

The **boisterous** crowd began throwing cups onto the field during the football game.

bolster *v.* 1. to support or prop up
2. to buoy or hearten.

Coach Pargat Singh's speech **bolstered** the team's confidence.

bombastic *adj.* speaking pompously, with inflated self-importance.

Ahmed was shocked that a renowned and admired humanitarian could give such a **bombastic** keynote address.

boor *n.* a crude, offensive, ill-mannered person.

Seeing Kabir wipe his mouth with his sleeve, Jasmine realized she was attending her New Years party with a classic **boor**.

bourgeois *adj.* typical of the middle class; conforming to the standards and conventions of the middle class.

A house in the suburbs, two children, two cars, and three TVs are key indicators of a **bourgeois** lifestyle.

bravado *n.* false courage, a show of pretended bravery.

Krishan's **bravado** often got him in trouble with other kids in the neighbourhood.

broach *v.* 1. to bring up, introduce, in order to begin a discussion of
2. to tap or pierce, as in to draw off liquid.

It was hard for Savita to **broach** the subject of her mother's weight gain.

bumptious *adj.* arrogant, conceited.

The **bumptious** man could not stop talking about himself.

buoyant *adj.* 1. able to float
2. light-hearted, cheerful.

In science class, the children tried to identify which objects on the table would be **buoyant**.

burgeon *v.* to begin to grow and flourish; to begin to sprout, grow new buds, blossom.

The tulip bulbs beneath the soil would **burgeon** in early spring, provided there was no late frost.

burnish *v.* to polish, rub to a shine.

When Kavita began to **burnish** the old metal teapot, she realized that it was made of solid silver.

cabal *n.* 1. a scheme or conspiracy
2. a small group joined in a secret plot.

The members formed a **cabal** to expose the leader's corrupt practices.

cadge *v.* to beg, to obtain by begging.

My dog Buzo would **cadge** at my feet, hoping that I would throw him some table scraps.

capricious *adj.* impulsive, whimsical and unpredictable.

Jaspal Bhatti, the comedian, demonstrates a **capricious** nature even when he is not performing.

careen *v.* 1. to lurch from side to side while in motion
2. to rush carelessly or headlong.

Watching the car in front of us **careen** down the road was very frightening.

caste *n.* a distinct social class or system.

While visiting rural India, Mohan was fascinated to learn the particulars of each **caste** and the way they related to each other.

castigate *v.* to inflict a severe punishment on; to chastise severely.

When she was caught stealing for the second time, Maya knew her mother would **castigate** her.

catharsis *n.* the act of ridding or cleansing; relieving emotions via the experiences of others, especially through art.

Survivors of war often experience a **catharsis** when viewing Picasso's painting *Guernica*, which depicts the bombing of a town during the Spanish civil war.

censure *n.* expression of strong criticism or disapproval; a rebuke or condemnation.

After the minister was found guilty of taking bribe, other party members **censured** him.

chastise *v.* to punish severely, as with a beating; to criticize harshly, rebuke.

Jasbir knew that his wife would **chastise** him after he inadvertently told the room full of guests that she had just had a face-lift.

chauvinist *n.* a person who believes in the superiority of his or her own kind; an extreme nationalist.

Though common in the early days of the women's movement, male **chauvinists** are pretty rare today.

churlish *adj.* ill-mannered, boorish, rude.

Geeta's **churlish** remarks made everyone at the table uncomfortable and ill at ease.

circumspect *adj.* cautious, wary, watchful.

The captain was **circumspect** as he guided the boat through the fog.

coeval *adj.* of the same time period, contemporary.

The growth of personal computers and CD players were **coeval** during the twentieth century.

cogent *adj.* convincing, persuasive, compelling belief.

Ira's **cogent** arguments helped the debate team win the state championship.

complaisant *adj.* tending to comply, obliging, willing to do what pleases others.

To preserve family peace and harmony, Harry became very **complaisant** when his in-laws came to visit.

conciliatory *adj.* making or willing to make concessions to reconcile, soothe, or comfort; mollifying, appeasing.

Abraham Lincoln made **conciliatory** gestures toward the South at the end of the Civil War.

conclave *n.* a private or secret meeting.

The double agent had a **conclave** with the spy he was supposed to be observing.

consternation *n.* a feeling of deep, incapacitating horror or dismay.

The look of **consternation** on the faces of the students taking the history exam alarmed the teacher, who thought he had prepared his students for the test.

conundrum *n.* a hard riddle, enigma; a puzzling question or problem.

Avinash's logic professor gave the class a **conundrum** to work on over the weekend.

countenance *n.* the appearance of a person's face, facial features and expression.

As she walked down the aisle, Rashmi's **countenance** was absolutely radiant.

craven *adj.* cowardly.

“This **craven** act of violence will not go unpunished,” remarked the police chief.

credulous *adj.* gullible, too willing to believe things.

All tables, graphs, and charts made the company’s assets look too good to the **credulous** potential investors at the meeting.

de facto *adj.* in reality or fact; actual.

Though there was a ceremonial head of government, General Musharaff was the **de facto** leader of the country.

debacle *n.* 1. a sudden disaster or collapse; a total defeat or failure

2. a sudden breaking up or breaking loose; violent flood waters, often caused by the breaking up of ice in a river.

Putting the bridge’s supporting beams in loose sand caused a total **debacle** when the sand shifted and the bridge fell apart.

decimate *v.* to destroy a large portion of.

Neglect and time would eventually **decimate** much of the housing in the inner cities.

deign *v.* to condescend, to be kind or gracious enough to do something thought to be beneath one’s dignity.

Would you **deign** to spare a dime for a poor old beggar like me?

demagogue *n.* a leader who obtains power by appealing to people’s feelings and prejudices rather than by reasoning.

Hitler was the most infamous **demagogue** of the twentieth century.

demur *v.* to raise objections, hesitate.

Prachi hated to **demur**, but she didn’t think adding ten cloves of garlic to the recipe would make it taste good.

demure *adj.* modest and shy, or pretending to be so.

When it was to her advantage, Naini could be very **demure**, but otherwise she was quite outgoing.

denigrate *v.* to blacken the reputation of, disparage, defame.

The movie script reportedly contained scenes that would **denigrate** the Queen, so those scenes were removed.

denouement *n.* the resolution or clearing up of the plot at the end of a narrative; the outcome or solution of an often complex series of events.

The students sat at the edge of their seats as they listened to the **denouement** of the story.

deprecate *v.* to express disapproval of; to belittle, depreciate.

Grandpa’s habit to **deprecate** the children’s friends was a frequent source of family’s strife.

derisive *adj.* scornful, expressing ridicule; mocking, jeering.

In order to promote freedom of expression, **derisive** comments were forbidden in the classroom.

desecrate *v.* to violate the sacredness of, to profane.

Someone **desecrated** the local cemetery by spray-painting graffiti on tombstones.

desultory *adj.* aimless, haphazard; moving from one subject to another without logical connection.

The family became concerned listening to Sanjay’s **desultory** ramblings.

dichotomy *n.* division into two usually contradictory parts or kinds.

When the teacher broached the subject of the election, there was a predictable **dichotomy** among the students.

diffident *adj.* lacking self-confidence, shy and timid.

Ajay's **diffident** nature is often misinterpreted as arrogance.

dilatory *adj.* slow or late in doing something; intended to delay, especially to gain time.

Resentful for having to work on the holiday, Manpreet's **dilatory** approach to getting himself up and dressed was his own small act of passive resistance.

disabuse *v.* to undeceive, correct a false impression or erroneous belief.

Naina needed to **disabuse** Subhash of his belief that she was in love with him.

disconcert *v.* 1. to upset the composure of, ruffle

2. to frustrate plans by throwing into disorder.

The arrival of Mona's ex-husband and his new wife managed to **disconcert** the typically unflappable Mona.

disconsolate *adj.* 1. sad, dejected, disappointed

2. inconsolable, hopelessly unhappy.

The **disconsolate** look on Harminder's face revealed that the letter contained bad news.

disenfranchise *v.* to deprive of the rights of citizenship, especially the right to vote.

The independent monitors were at polling locations to ensure neither party tried to **disenfranchise** incoming voters.

disingenuous *adj.* 1. insincere, calculating; not straightforward or frank

2. falsely pretending to be unaware.

Parveen's **disingenuous** comments were not taken seriously by anyone in the room.

disparage *v.* to speak of in a slighting or derogatory way, belittle.

Comedians often **disparage** politicians as part of their comedic routines.

dissemble *v.* to disguise or conceal one's true feelings or motives behind a false appearance.

Jasbir needed to **dissemble** his desire for his boss's job by acting supportive of her planned job change.

dissuade *v.* to discourage from or persuade against a course of action.

I tried to **dissuade** them from painting their house purple, but they didn't listen.

dither *v.* 1. to hesitate, be indecisive and uncertain

2. to shake or quiver.

During a crisis, it is important to have a leader who does not **dither**.

dogma *n.* a system of principles or beliefs, a prescribed doctrine.

Some find the **dogma** inherent in religion a comfort, whereas others find it too restrictive.

dogmatic *adj.* 1. asserting something in a positive, absolute, arrogant way

2. of or relating to dogma.

His **dogmatic** style of conversation was not very popular with his young students.

dross *n.* 1. waste product, sludge

2. something worthless, commonplace, or trivial.

The crew immediately began the task of cleaning the **dross** at the abandoned plastics factory.

dulcet *adj.* melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding.

The chamber orchestra's **dulcet** tunes were a perfect ending to a great evening.

2.26 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

ebullient *adj.* bubbling over with enthusiasm, exuberant.

The **ebullient** children were waiting to stick their hands into the grab bag and pull out a toy.

éclat *n.* conspicuous success; great acclaim or applause; brilliant performance or achievement. Even the ruinous deceit of the envious Salieri could not impede the dazzling **éclat** of the young and gifted Mozart.

edifying *adj.* enlightening or uplifting with the aim of improving intellectual or moral development; instructing, improving.

His **edifying** sermon challenged the congregation to devote more time to charitable causes.

efficacious *adj.* acting effectively, producing the desired effect or result.

Kareena's **efficacious** approach to her job in the collections department made her a favorite with the CFO.

effrontery *n.* brazen boldness, impudence, insolence.

The customs officials were infuriated by the **effrontery** of the man who nonchalantly carried drugs into the country in his shirt pocket.

effusive *adj.* expressing emotions in an unrestrained or excessive way; profuse, overflowing, gushy.

Anita's unexpectedly **effusive** greeting made Ravi uncomfortable.

egalitarian *adj.* characterized by or affirming the principle of equal political, social, civil, and economic rights for all persons.

Harshita was moved by the candidate's **egalitarian** speech.

élan *n.* 1. vivacity, enthusiasm, vigor
2. distinctive style or flair.

The new designer's **élan** and originality was sure to help him succeed in the highly competitive fashion industry.

elite *n.* 1. the best or most skilled members of a social group or class
2. a person or group regarded as superior.

Within the student orchestra, there existed a small group of musical **elite** who performed around the country.

eloquent *adj.* expressing strong emotions or arguments in a powerful, fluent, and persuasive manner.

Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address is considered to be one of the most **eloquent** speeches ever given by a US president.

eminent *adj.* towering above or more prominent than others, lofty; standing above others in quality, character, reputation, etc.; distinguished.

The chairperson proudly announced that the keynote speaker at the animal rights convention would be the **eminent** animal rights activist Ms Maneka Gandhi.

empirical *adj.* based on observation or experience rather than theory.

Ajit's **empirical** data suggested that mice would climb over the walls of the maze to get to the cheese rather than navigate the maze itself.

enclave *n.* a distinct territory lying wholly within the boundaries of another, larger territory. The country of Lesotho is an enclave of South Africa.

endemic *adj.* 1. prevalent in or characteristic of a specific area or group of people
2. native to a particular region.

Kudzu, a hairy, purple-flowered vine thought to be **endemic** to the south-eastern United States, was actually imported from Japan.

enervate *v.* to weaken, deprive of strength or vitality; to make feeble or impotent.
 Razia's cutting remarks managed to **enervate** Hasaan.

engender *v.* to produce, give rise to, bring into existence.
 Professor Kumar's support worked to **engender** Ashish's desire to pursue a Ph.D.

enigma *n.* 1. something that is puzzling or difficult to understand; a perplexing or inexplicable thing that cannot be explained
 2. a baffling problem or difficult riddle.

How Manbir came to be the president of this organization is a true **enigma**.

enormity *n.* 1. excessive wickedness
 2. a monstrous offense or evil act, atrocity.

(Note: Enormity is often used to indicate something of great size (e.g., the enormity of the task), but this is considered an incorrect use of the word.)

The **enormity** of Moninder Pandher's crimes will never be forgotten.

ephemeral *adj.* lasting only a very short time, transitory.
 Numerous **ephemeral** ponds and pools can be found in the desert during the rainy season.

epicurean *n.* a person devoted to the pursuit of pleasure and luxury, especially the enjoyment of good food and comfort.

While on vacation at a posh resort hotel, Jatin became a true **epicurean**.

epitome *n.* 1. something or someone that embodies a particular quality or characteristic, a representative example or a typical model
 2. a brief summary or abstract.

I remember my grandfather very fondly. He was the **epitome** of kindness.

equanimity *n.* calmness of temperament, even-temperedness; patience and composure, especially under stressful circumstances.

The hostage negotiator's **equanimity** during the standoff was remarkable.

equivocate *v.* to use unclear or ambiguous language in order to mislead or conceal the truth.
 Raj tried to **equivocate** when explaining why he came home after his curfew.

eradicate *v.* to root out and utterly destroy; to annihilate, exterminate.
 The exterminator said he would **eradicate** the vermin from the house.

erratic *adj.* 1. moving or behaving in an irregular, uneven, or inconsistent manner
 2. deviating from the normal or typical course of action, opinion, etc.

During an earthquake, a seismograph's needle moves in an **erratic** manner.

erudite *adj.* having or showing great learning; profoundly educated, scholarly.
 The scholarly work of non-fiction was obviously written by an **erudite** young author.

ethos *n.* the spirit, attitude, disposition or beliefs characteristic of a community, epoch, region, etc.

The **ethos** of their group included a commitment to pacifism.

eulogy *n.* a formal speech or piece of writing in praise of someone or something.
 Rohit was asked to give a **eulogy** for his fallen comrade.

euphoria *n.* a feeling of well-being or high spirits.
 When falling in love, it is not uncommon to experience feelings of **euphoria**.

evince *v.* to show or demonstrate clearly; to make evident.
 The safety officer tried to **evince** the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol by showing pictures of alcohol-related accidents.

exacerbate *v.* to make worse; to increase the severity, violence, or bitterness of.
We should have known that splashing salt water on Ram's wound would **exacerbate** his pain.

exculpate *v.* to free from blame, to clear from a charge of guilt.
When Shyam admitted to the crime, it served to **exculpate** Madan.

exigent *adj.* 1. urgent, requiring immediate action or attention, critical
2. requiring much effort or precision, demanding.
The late-night call on Naveen's cell phone concerned matters of an **exigent** nature.

exorbitant *adj.* greatly exceeding the bounds of what is normal or reasonable; inordinate and excessive.
Three thousand rupees is an **exorbitant** amount to pay for a scarf.

expedient *adj.* 1. appropriate for a purpose, a suitable means to an end
2. serving to promote one's own interests rather than principle.
A quick divorce was an **expedient** end to the couple's two-month marriage.

expunge *v.* to wipe or rub out, delete; to eliminate completely, annihilate.
After finishing probation, juveniles can petition the courts to **expunge** their criminal records.

extenuate *v.* to reduce the strength or lessen the seriousness of, to try to partially excuse.
Mukesh claimed that **extenuating** circumstances forced him to commit forgery.

facetious *adj.* humorous and witty, cleverly amusing; jocular, sportive.
Ms Sharma's **facetious** remarks always made people laugh.

fatuous *adj.* complacently stupid; feeble-minded and silly.
Since Binay was such an intellectually accomplished student, Mr Bharti was surprised to discover that Binay's well-mannered but **fatuous** parents were not at all like him.

fecund *adj.* fertile.
The **fecund** soil in the valley was able to sustain the growing community.

felicitous *adj.* 1. apt, suitably expressed, apropos
2. marked by good fortune.
The **felicitous** turn of events during her promotional tour propelled Anita's book to the best-seller list.

fervent *adj.* 1. having or showing great emotion; ardent, zealous
2. extremely hot, burning.
Nishant had a **fervent** belief that aliens had already landed on earth.

fervor *n.* zeal, ardor, intense emotion.
The **fervor** of the fans in the stadium helped propel the team to victory.

fetter *v.* 1. to shackle, put in chains
2. to impede or restrict.
The presence of two security guards **fettered** their plans to get backstage.

flaccid *adj.* hanging loose or wrinkled; weak, flabby, not firm.
The skin of cadavers becomes **flaccid** in a matter of hours.

flippant *adj.* not showing proper seriousness; disrespectful, saucy.
Usha's **flippant** remarks in front of her fiancé's parents were an embarrassment to us all.

florid *adj.* 1. elaborate, ornate
2. (of complexion) ruddy, rosy.

The **florid** architecture in Venice did not appeal to me; I prefer buildings without so much ornamentation.

flout *v.* to disobey openly and scornfully; to reject, mock, go against (as in a tradition or convention).

The leaders of students union **flouted** the university rules by holding a strike in front of Vice-chancellor's office.

forbearance *n.* patience, willingness to wait, tolerance.

Gaurav dreaded the security check in the airport, but he faced it with great **forbearance** because he knew it was for his own safety.

forestall *v.* to prevent by taking action first, preempt.

The diplomat was able to **forestall** a conflict by holding secret meetings with both parties.

forswear *v.* 1. to give up, renounce
2. to deny under oath.

Natasha had to **forswear** her allegiance to her homeland in order to become a citizen of the new country.

frugal *adj.* 1. careful and economical, sparing, thrifty
2. costing little.

My grandparents survived the Great Depression by being very **frugal**.

fulminate *v.* 1. to issue a thunderous verbal attack, berate
2. to explode or detonate.

The minister was prone to **fulminating** when other legislators questioned her ideology.

fulsome *adj.* offensive due to excessiveness, especially excess flattery or praise.

Her new co-worker's **fulsome** attention bothered Megha.

gainsay *v.* to deny, contradict, or declare false; to oppose.

Preeti would **gainsay** all accusations made against her.

gargantuan *adj.* gigantic, huge.

It was a **gargantuan** supermarket for such a small town.

garish *adj.* excessively bright or overdecorated, gaudy; tastelessly showy.

Though Bhawna thought Las Vegas was **garish**, Shabina thought it was perfectly beautiful.

garrulous *adj.* talkative.

Uday had the unfortunate luck of being seated next to a **garrulous** young woman for his 12-hour flight.

genteel *adj.* elegantly polite, well-bred, refined.

The **genteel** host made sure that each entrée was cooked to each guest's specifications.

gregarious *adj.* 1. seeking and enjoying the company of others, sociable
2. tending to form a group with others of the same kind.

Abhishek was a **gregarious** fellow who always had fun at social events.

guffaw *n.* a noisy, coarse burst of laughter.

Majid let out quite a **guffaw** when Jamal told him an outlandish joke.

hallow *v.* to make holy, consecrate.

The religious leader proclaimed the new worship hall a **hallowed** space.

2.30 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

hapless *adj.* unlucky, unfortunate.

The **hapless** circumstances of her journey resulted in lost luggage, missed connections, and a very late arrival.

harangue *n.* a long, often scolding or bombastic speech; a tirade.

Members of the audience began to get restless during the minister's political **harangue**.

harbinger *n.* a person, thing, or event that foreshadows or indicates what is to come; a fore-runner or precursor.

The arrival of the robins is a **harbinger** of spring.

harrowing *adj.* distressing, creating great stress or torment.

The turbulent flight proved to be a **harrowing** experience for Shreya.

haughty *adj.* scornfully arrogant and condescending; acting as though one is superior and others unworthy, disdainful.

Sunny is so often **haughty** that he has very few friends.

hegemony *n.* predominant influence or leadership, especially of one government over others.

A military takeover in the impoverished country secured the **hegemony** of the Centrist Party in its bid for power.

iconoclast *n.* 1. a person who attacks and seeks to overthrow traditional ideas, beliefs, or institutions

2. someone who opposes and destroys idols used in worship.

Using words as weapons, the well-spoken **iconoclast** challenged religious hypocrisy and fanaticism wherever she found it.

ignoble *adj.* 1. lacking nobility in character or purpose, dishonorable

2. not of the nobility, common.

Vinod was an **ignoble** successor to such a well-respected leader, and many members of the organization resigned.

ignominious *adj.* 1. marked by shame or disgrace

2. deserving disgrace or shame; despicable.

The evidence of plagiarism brought an **ignominious** end to what had been a notable career for the talented young author.

imbroglio *n.* a confused or difficult situation, usually involving disagreement.

An **imbroglio** developed when the bus drivers went on strike, leaving thousands of commuters stranded at the bus station with no way to get home.

immolate *v.* 1. to kill, as a sacrifice

2. to kill (oneself) by fire

3. to destroy (one thing for another).

It was a tragic end to the protester's life when, out of desperation, he decided to **immolate** himself in public.

impasse *n.* a deadlock, stalemate; a difficulty without a solution.

The labour negotiations with management reached an **impasse**, and a strike seemed imminent.

impassive *adj.* not showing or feeling emotion or pain.

It was hard to know what she was feeling by looking at the **impassive** expression on her face.

impecunious *adj.* having little or no money; poor, penniless.

Many **impecunious** immigrants in the United States eventually were able to make comfortable lives for themselves.

imperialism *n.* the policy of extending the rule or authority of a nation or empire by acquiring other territories or dependencies.

Great Britain embraced **imperialism**, acquiring so many territories that the sun never set on the British Empire.

imperious *adj.* overbearing, bossy, domineering.

Shikha was relieved with her new job transfer because she would no longer be under the control of an **imperious** boss.

impetuous *adj.* 1. characterized by sudden, forceful energy or emotion; impulsive, unduly hasty and without thought
2. marked by violent force.

It was an **impetuous** decision to run off to Delhi and get married after a one-week courtship.

implacable *adj.* incapable of being placated or appeased; inexorable.

Some of the people who call the customer service desk for assistance are **implacable**, but most are relatively easy to serve.

importune *v.* 1. to ask incessantly, make incessant requests
2. to beg persistently and urgently.

Children cannot help but **importune** during the holidays, constantly nagging for the irresistible toys they see advertised on television.

imprecation *n.* an invocation of evil, a curse.

In the book I am reading, the gypsy queen levies an **imprecation** on the lead character.

impute *v.* to attribute to a cause or source, ascribe, credit.

Doctors **impute** the reduction in cancer deaths to the nationwide decrease in cigarette smoking.

incendiary *adj.* 1. causing or capable of causing fire; burning readily
2. of or involving arson
3. tending to incite or inflame, inflammatory.

Fire fighters checked for **incendiary** devices in the theater after they received an anonymous warning.

inchoate *adj.* 1. just begun; in an initial or early stage of development, incipient
2. not yet fully formed, undeveloped, incomplete.

During the **inchoate** stage of fetal growth, it is difficult to distinguish between a cow, a frog, and a human; as they mature, the developing embryos take on the characteristics of their own particular species.

incredulous *adj.* skeptical, unwilling to believe.

(Note: Do not confuse with *incredible*, meaning “implausible or beyond belief.”)

The judge was **incredulous** when he heard the defendant’s far-fetched explanation of the crime.

indefatigable *adj.* not easily exhausted or fatigued; tireless.

The **indefatigability** of the Quit India movement led to independence of India in 1947.

indolent *adj.* 1. lazy, lethargic, inclined to avoid labour
2. causing little or no pain; slow to grow or heal.

Irás’s **indolent** attitude will not be good for her professional future.

indomitable *adj.* not able to be vanquished or overcome, unconquerable; not easily discouraged or subdued.

The **indomitable** spirit of the Olympic athletes was inspirational.

ineluctable *adj.* certain, inevitable; not to be avoided or overcome.

The **ineluctable** outcome of the two-person race was that there would be one winner and one loser.

infidel *n.* 1. a person with no religious beliefs

2. a non-believer, one who does not accept a particular religion, doctrine, or system of beliefs.

Because Jimmy had been raised with strict religious beliefs, it was no surprise that he was viewed as a heathen and an **infidel** by his family when he refused to be married in the church.

ingenuous *adj.* 1. not cunning or deceitful, unable to mask feelings; artless, frank, sincere

2. lacking sophistication or worldliness.

(**Note:** Do not confuse with *ingenious*, meaning “remarkably clever.”)

Don’s expression of regret was **ingenuous**, for even though he didn’t know her well, he felt a deep sadness when Shweta died.

inimitable *adj.* defying imitation, unmatched.

His performance on the tennis court was **inimitable**, and he won three championships.

inscrutable *adj.* baffling, unfathomable, incapable of being understood.

It was completely **inscrutable** how the escape artist got out of the trunk.

insolent *adj.* haughty and contemptuous; brazen, disrespectful, impertinent.

Parents of teenagers often observe the **insolent** behaviour that typically accompanies adolescence.

insouciant *adj.* unconcerned, carefree, indifferent.

Bhawna’s **insouciant** attitude toward her future concerned her father, who expected her to go to college.

interdict *v.* to prohibit, forbid.

Arvind argued that the agriculture department should **interdict** plans to produce genetically modified foods.

intractable *adj.* unmanageable, unruly, stubborn.

The young colt was **intractable**, and training had to be cancelled temporarily.

intransigent *adj.* unwilling to compromise, stubborn.

Young children can be **intransigent** when it comes to what food they will eat, insisting on familiar favourites and rejecting anything new.

intrepid *adj.* fearless, brave, undaunted.

The **intrepid** nature and fortitude of the Indian Army is legendary.

inured *adj.* accustomed to, adapted.

Tina had become **inured** to her boss’s criticism, and it no longer bothered her.

inveigle *v.* to influence or persuade through gentle coaxing or flattery; to entice.

Gauri **inveigled** her way into a promotion that should have gone to Romilla.

inveterate *adj.* habitual; deep rooted, firmly established.

I am an inveterate pacifist and am unlikely to change my mind.

involute *adj.* intricate, complex.

The tax reform committee faces an extremely **involute** problem if it wants to distribute the tax burden equally.

iota *n.* a very small amount; the smallest possible quantity.

Professor Raina is very unpopular because he does not have an **iota** of respect for his students.

irascible *adj.* irritable, easily aroused to anger, hot tempered.

Her **irascible** temperament caused many problems with the staff at the office.

ire *n.* anger, wrath.

I was filled with **ire** when Venkat tried to take credit for my work.

irk *v.* to annoy, irritate, vex.

Being a teenager means being continually **irked** by your parents and vice versa.

irresolute *adj.* feeling or showing uncertainty; hesitant, indecisive.

Shabnam is still **irresolute**, so if you talk to her, you might help her make up her mind.

laconic *adj.* brief, to the point, terse.

Mahesh's ten-minute commencement address was everything we could have asked for—**laconic**, powerful, and inspirational.

laissez-faire *adj.* hands-off policy; noninterference by the government in business and economic affairs.

I believe, a more **laissez-faire** approach by management would make everyone more cooperative and productive.

libertine *n.* one who lives or acts in an immoral or irresponsible way; one who acts according to his or her own impulses and desires and is unrestrained by conventions or morals.

They claim to be avant-garde, but in my opinion, they are just a bunch of **libertines**.

lilliputian *adj.* 1. very small, tiny

2. trivial or petty

My troubles are **lilliputian** compared to hers, and I am thankful that I do not have such major issues in my life.

loquacious *adj.* talkative, garrulous.

The **loquacious** woman sitting next to me on the six-hour bus ride talked the entire time.

lucid *adj.* 1. very clear, easy to understand, intelligible

2. sane or rational

Neha presented a very **lucid** argument that proved her point beyond a shadow of doubt.

lucrative *adj.* profitable, producing much money.

Teaching is a very rewarding career, but unfortunately it is not very **lucrative**.

lugubrious *adj.* excessively dismal or mournful, often exaggeratedly or ridiculously so.

Ashwani looks like a fool, acting so **lugubrious** over losing a silly bet.

maladroit *adj.* clumsy, bungling, inept

The **maladroit** waiter broke a dozen plates and spilled coffee on two customers.

malapropism *n.* comical misuse of words, especially those that are similar in sound.

His **malapropisms** may make us laugh, but they will not win our vote.

malfeasance *n.* misconduct or wrongdoing, especially by a public official; improper professional conduct.

The city comptroller was found guilty of **malfeasance** and removed from office.

malleable *adj.* 1. easily molded or pressed into shape

2. easily controlled or influenced

3. easily adapting to changing circumstances.

You should be able to convince Kavita quickly; she's quite a **malleable** person.

2.34 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

mélange *n.* a mixture or assortment.

There was a very interesting **mélange** of people at the party.

mellifluous *adj.* sounding sweet and flowing; honeyed.

Her **mellifluous** voice floated in through the windows and made everyone smile.

mendacity *n.* 1. the tendency to be dishonest or untruthful
2. a falsehood or lie.

Kamal's **mendacity** has made him very unpopular with his classmates, who don't feel they can trust him.

mercurial *adj.* 1. liable to change moods suddenly
2. lively, changeable, volatile.

Sangeeta is so **mercurial** that you never know what kind of reaction to expect.

meretricious *adj.* gaudy, tawdry; showily attractive but false or insincere.

With its casinos and attractions, some people consider Las Vegas the most **meretricious** city in the United States.

mete *v.* to distribute, allot, apportion.

The punishments were **meted** out fairly to everyone involved in the plot.

mettlesome *adj.* courageous, high-spirited.

(Note: Do not confuse with *meddlesome*, meaning "inclined to interfere.")

Anita's **mettlesome** attitude was infectious and inspired us all to press on.

mince *v.* 1. to cut into very small pieces
2. to walk or speak affectedly, as with studied refinement
3. to say something more delicately or indirectly for the sake of politeness or decorum.

Please do not **mince** your words—just tell me what you want to say.

minutiae *n. pl.* very small details; trivial or trifling matters.

His attention to the **minutiae** of the process enabled him to make his great discovery.

mirth *n.* great merriment, joyous laughter.

The joyous wedding celebration filled the reception hall with **mirth** throughout the evening.

misanthrope *n.* one who hates or distrusts human kind.

Pay no heed to his criticism; he's a real **misanthrope**, and no one can do anything right in his eyes.

miscreant *n.* a villain, criminal; evil person.

The **miscreant** had eluded the police for months, but today he was finally captured.

mitigate *v.* 1. to make less intense or severe
2. to moderate the force or intensity of, soften, diminish, alleviate.

The unusual extenuating circumstances **mitigated** her punishment.

mollify *v.* 1. to soothe the anger of, calm
2. to lessen in intensity
3. to soften, make less rigid.

The crying child was quickly **mollified** by her mother.

moot *adj.* debatable, undecided.

Although this is a **moot** issue, it is one that is often debated among certain circles.

morose *adj.* gloomy, sullen, melancholy.

My daughter has been **morose** ever since our dog ran away.

multifarious *adj.* very varied, greatly diversified; having many aspects.

The job requires the ability to handle **multifarious** tasks.

mundane *adj.* 1. dull, routine; commonplace, ordinary

2. worldly as opposed to spiritual.

My job may be **mundane**, but it is secure and it pays well.

nadir *n.* the very bottom, the lowest point.

When he felt he was at the **nadir** of his life, Rahul began to practice meditation to elevate his spirits.

narcissism *n.* admiration or worship of oneself; excessive interest in one's own personal features.

Some critics say that movie stars are guilty of **narcissism**.

nascent *adj.* coming into existence, emerging.

The **nascent** movement gathered strength quickly and soon became a nationwide call to action.

nemesis *n.* 1. source of harm or ruin, the cause of one's misery or downfall; bane

2. agent of retribution or vengeance.

In "*Frankenstein*", the monster that Victor creates, becomes his **nemesis**.

nexus *n.* 1. a means of connection, a link or tie between a series of things

2. a connected series or group

3. the core or center.

The **nexus** between the lobbyists and the recent policy changes is clear.

non sequitur *n.* a conclusion that does not logically follow from the evidence.

Tyagi's argument started off strong, but it degenerated into a series of **non sequiturs**.

nonchalant *adj.* indifferent or cool, not showing anxiety or excitement.

Monica tried to be **nonchalant**, but I could tell she was nervous.

noxious *adj.* unpleasant and harmful, unwholesome.

The **noxious** smell drove everyone away from the room.

nullify *v.* 1. to make null (without legal force), invalidate

2. to counteract or neutralize the effect of.

The opponents wanted to **nullify** the bill before it became a law.

obdurate *adj.* stubborn and inflexible; hardhearted, not easily moved to pity.

I doubt he will change his mind; he is the most **obdurate** person I know.

obfuscate *v.* 1. to make obscure or unclear, to muddle or make difficult to understand

2. to dim or darken.

Instead of clarifying the matter, Ram only **obfuscated** it further.

obstreperous *adj.* noisily and stubbornly defiant; aggressively boisterous, unruly.

The **obstreperous** child refused to go to bed.

obtrusive *adj.* 1. prominent, undesirably noticeable

2. projecting, thrusting out

3. tending to push one's self or one's ideas upon others, forward, intrusive.

Thankfully, Reema survived the accident, but she was left with several **obtrusive** scars.

obviate *v.* to make unnecessary, get rid of.

Hiring Meera would **obviate** the need to hire a music tutor, for she is also a classical pianist.

occult *adj.* 1. secret, hidden, concealed
2. involving the realm of the supernatural
3. beyond ordinary understanding, incomprehensible.

The rights and beliefs of the **occult** organization were finally made a matter of public record after a long investigation.

odious *adj.* contemptible, hateful, detestable.

This is an **odious** policy that will only damage the environment more.

officious *adj.* meddlesome, bossy; eagerly offering unnecessary or unwanted advice.

My **officious** aunt, Rita, is coming to the party, so be prepared for lots of questions and advice.

oligarchy *n.* form of government in which the power is in the hands of a select few.

The small governing body calls itself a democracy, but it is clearly an **oligarchy**.

omnipotent *adj.* having unlimited or universal power or force.

In Greek mythology, Zeus was the most powerful god, but he was not **omnipotent**, since even his rule was often held in check by the unchangeable laws of the three fates.

omniscient *adj.* having infinite knowledge; knowing all things.

In a story with an **omniscient** narrator, we can hear the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters.

onus *n.* duty or responsibility of doing something; task, burden.

It was Sumit's idea, so the **onus** is on him to show us that it will work.

opprobrious *adj.* 1. expressing contempt or reproach; scornful, abusive
2. bringing shame or disgrace.

It was inappropriate to make such **opprobrious** remarks in front of everybody.

opulent *adj.* 1. possessing great wealth, affluent
2. abundant, luxurious.

Sanjay is very wealthy, but he does not live an **opulent** lifestyle.

ostensible *adj.* seeming, appearing as such, put forward (as of a reason) but not necessarily so; pretended.

The **ostensible** reason for the meeting is to discuss the candidates, but I believe they have already made their decision.

ostracize *v.* to reject, cast out from a group or from society.

Raj was **ostracized** after he repeatedly stole from his friends.

overweening *adj.* 1. presumptuously arrogant, overbearing
2. excessive, immoderate.

I quit because I couldn't stand to work for such an **overweening** boss.

oxymoron *n.* a figure of speech containing a seemingly contradictory combination of expressions, such as *friendly fire*.

The term "non-working mother" is a contemptible **oxymoron**.

palliate *v.* 1. to make something less intense or severe, mitigate, alleviate; to gloss over, put a positive spin on
2. to provide relief from pain, relieve the symptoms of a disease or disorder.

The governor tried to **palliate** his malfeasance, but it soon became clear that he would not be able to prevent a scandal.

pallor *n.* paleness, lack of colour.

The fever subsided, but her **pallor** remained for several weeks.

paradigm *n.* 1. something that serves as a model or example
2. set of assumptions, beliefs, values or practices that constitutes a way of understanding or doing things.

Elected “Employee of the Month,” Rubina is a **paradigm** of efficiency.

pariah *n.* an outcast, a rejected and despised person.

Known for his indecency, Rajesh was treated like a **pariah** by all the women in his office.

partisan *n.* 1. a person fervently and often uncritically supporting a group or cause
2. a guerilla, a member of an organized body of fighters who attack or harass an enemy.

The **partisan** lobby could not see the logic of the opposing minister’s argument and did not understand how the proposed legislation would infringe upon basic constitutional rights.

paucity *n.* scarcity, smallness of supply or quantity.

The **paucity** of food in the area drove the herd farther and farther to the south.

peccadillo *n.* a trivial offense, a small sin or fault.

Don’t make such a big deal out of a little **peccadillo**.

pedantic *adj.* marked by a narrow, tiresome focus on or display of learning, especially of rules or trivial matters.

Her lessons were so **pedantic** that I found I was easily bored.

pedestrian *adj.* commonplace, trite; unremarkable, unimaginative, dull.

Although the film received critical acclaim, its **pedestrian** plot has been overused by screenwriters for decades.

pellucid *adj.* 1. translucent, able to be seen through with clarity

2. (e.g., of writing) very clear, easy to understand.

Manmohan Singh’s **pellucid** argument made me change my vote.

penchant *n.* a strong inclination or liking.

I have a real **penchant** for science fiction and spend hours reading my favorite authors every night.

penultimate *adj.* next to last.

There is a real surprise for the audience in the **penultimate** scene.

penury *n.* extreme poverty, destitution.

After ten years of **penury**, it’s good to be financially secure again.

peremptory *adj.* 1. offensively self-assured, dictatorial

2. commanding, imperative, not allowing contradiction or refusal

3. putting an end to debate or action.

The father’s **peremptory** tone ended the children’s bickering.

perfidious *adj.* treacherous, dishonest; violating good faith, disloyal.

The **perfidious** knight betrayed his king.

perfunctory *adj.* done out of a sense of duty or routine but without much care or interest; superficial, not thorough.

We were not satisfied with his **perfunctory** work; we felt a more thorough job could have been done.

perjury *n.* the deliberate willful giving of false, misleading, or incomplete testimony while under oath.

Satish was convicted of **perjury** for lying about his whereabouts on the night of the crime.

pernicious *adj.* deadly, harmful, very destructive.

Nancy's opponent started a **pernicious** rumor that destroyed her chances of winning.

pertinacious *adj.* extremely stubborn or persistent; holding firmly to a belief, purpose, or course of action.

The **pertinacious** journalist finally uncovered the truth about the factory's illegal disposal of toxins.

petulant *adj.* peevish; unreasonably or easily irritated or annoyed.

The pouting and sulking child could only be described as **petulant**!

phoenix *n.* 1. a person or thing of unmatched beauty or excellence

2. a person or thing that has become renewed or restored after suffering calamity or apparent annihilation (after the mythological bird that periodically immolated itself and rose from the ashes as a new phoenix).

The **phoenix** is often used to symbolize something that is indomitable or immortal.

pillage *v.* to forcibly rob of goods, especially in time of war; to plunder.

The barbarians **pillaged** the village before destroying it with fire.

piquant *adj.* 1. agreeably pungent, sharp or tart in taste

2. pleasantly stimulating or provocative.

The spicy shrimp salad is wonderfully **piquant**.

pique *v.* to wound (someone's) pride, to offend; to arouse or provoke.

The article really **piqued** my interest in wildlife preservation.

pith *n.* 1. the essential or central part; the heart or essence (of the matter, idea, experience, etc.)

2. (in biology) the soft, sponge-like central cylinder of the stems of most flowering plants.

Her brief, but concise, statement went right to the **pith** of the argument and covered the most important issues.

placid *adj.* calm and peaceful; free from disturbance or tumult.

All the employees in the office were perturbed. Not everyone shared his **placid** temperament.

plaintive *adj.* expressing sorrow; mournful, melancholy.

Samina's **plaintive** voice made me decide to stay and comfort her longer.

platitude (plat-i-tood) *n.* a trite or banal statement, especially one uttered as if it were new.

Roshan offered me several **platitudes** but no real advice.

plethora *n.* an overabundance, extreme excess.

There was a **plethora** of food at the reception.

poignant *adj.* 1. arousing emotion, deeply moving, touching

2. keenly distressing; piercing or incisive.

They captured the **poignant** reunion on film.

polemical *adj.* controversial, argumentative.

The analyst presented a highly **polemical** view of the economic situation.

poseur *n.* someone who takes on airs to impress others; a phony.

My first impression of the arrogant newcomer told me that he was a **poseur**; I just had a hunch that he wasn't what he seemed to be.

pragmatic *adj.* practical, matter-of-fact; favouring utility.

Since we do not have the money or time to waste, I think we should take the most **pragmatic** approach.

precarious *adj.* 1. fraught with danger
2. dangerously unsteady or insecure.

Steve, the “Crocodile Hunter,” used to constantly place himself in very **precarious** positions.

precept *n.* a rule establishing standards of conduct.

The headmaster reviewed the **precepts** of the school with the students.

precipitous *adj.* 1. extremely steep, dropping sharply
2. hasty, rash, foolhardy

The mountain trails were **precipitous**.

pretentious *adj.* showy, pompous, putting on airs.

Harneet thinks that being **pretentious** will make people like her, but she is sorely mistaken.

prevaricate *v.* to tell lies, to stray from or evade the truth.

Quit **prevaricating** and tell me what really happened.

primeval *adj.* ancient, original, belonging to the earliest ages.

The **primeval** art found in the caves was discovered by accident.

pristine *adj.* 1. in its original and unspoiled condition, unadulterated
2. clean, pure, free from contamination.

We were awed by the beauty of the **pristine** forest in northern Canada.

prodigal *adj.* 1. recklessly wasteful or extravagant, especially with money
2. given in great abundance, lavish or profuse.

The parable of the **prodigal** son shows what can happen when money is wasted.

profligate *adj.* 1. recklessly wasteful or extravagant, prodigal
2. lacking moral restraint, dissolute

The **profligate** man quickly depleted his fortune.

proletariat *n.* the working class, those who do manual labour to earn a living.

The **proletariats** demanded fewer hours and better wages.

propinquity *n.* 1. proximity, nearness
2. affinity, similarity in nature.

The two scientific elements demonstrate a remarkable **propinquity**.

propitious *adj.* auspicious, presenting favourable circumstances.

These are **propitious** omens indeed and foretell a good journey.

prosaic *adj.* unimaginative, ordinary, dull.

The **prosaic** novel was rejected by the publisher.

proscribe *v.* 1. to prohibit, forbid; to banish or outlaw
2. to denounce or condemn.

The king **proscribed** the worship of idols in his kingdom.

protean *adj.* taking many forms, changeable; variable, versatile.

In the Indian mythology, Gods are often **protean**.

protocol *n.* 1. etiquette, ceremony, or procedure with regard to people's rank or status
2. a first copy of a treaty or document

Sunil was fired for repeatedly refusing to follow **protocol**.

provident *adj.* wisely providing for future needs; frugal, economical.
Because my parents were so **provident**, I did not have to struggle to pay for college.

proxy *n.* 1. a person or agent authorized to represent or act for another
2. a document authorizing this substitution.
The president appointed a **proxy** to handle business matters during his absence.

puerile *adj.* 1. childish, immature
2. suitable only for children, belonging to or of childhood.
Akhil is a remarkably successful businessman for someone so **puerile**.

pugnacious *adj.* contentious, quarrelsome, eager to fight, belligerent.
Do not be so **pugnacious**—I don't want to fight.

punctilious *adj.* very conscientious and precise, paying great attention to details or trivialities, especially in regard to etiquette.
Sita is as **punctilious** in her personal affairs as she is in the workplace.

pundit *n.* a learned person or scholar; one who is an authority on a subject.
The journalist consulted several legal **pundits** before drafting the article.

pungent *adj.* 1. having a strong, sharp taste or smell
2. penetrating, caustic, stinging.
I love the **pungent** taste of a good, strong curry.

purloin *v.* to steal.
The thief **purloined** a sculpture worth lacs of rupees.

purport *v.* 1. to be intended to seem, to have the appearance of being
2. propose or intend.
The letter **purports** to express your opinion on the matter.

querulous *adj.* complaining, peevish, discontented.
He is a cantankerous and **querulous** old man, but I love him.

queue *n.* 1. a line of people or vehicles waiting their turn
2. a pigtail.
Look how long the **queue** is! We will have to wait for hours.

quid pro quo *n.* a thing given in return for something; an equal exchange or substitution.
Let us come up with a **quid pro quo** arrangement that will create a winning situation for both sides.

quiescent *adj.* inactive, quiet, at rest; dormant, latent.
The volcano is **quiescent** at the moment, but who knows when it will erupt again.

quintessence *n.* 1. the essence of a substance
2. the perfect example or embodiment of something
Sudha is the **quintessence** of kindness.

quixotic *adj.* extravagantly chivalrous and unselfish; romantically idealistic, impractical.
His **quixotic** ways charmed all the women at the dance.

quotidian *adj.* 1. daily
2. commonplace, pedestrian
Priya took her **quotidian** dose of medicine.

rancor *n.* a bitter feeling of ill will, long-lasting resentment.
Suraj is full of **rancor** toward his brother, and this causes tension at family gatherings.

rapacious *adj.* excessively greedy and grasping (especially for money); voracious, plundering.

The **rapacious** general ordered his soldiers to pillage the town.

reactionary *n.* a person who favours political conservatism; one who is opposed to progress or liberalism.

It should be an interesting marriage: he's a **reactionary** and she's as liberal as they come.

recalcitrant *adj.* disobedient, unruly, refusing to obey authority.

The **recalcitrant** child was sent to the principal's office for the third time in a week.

recidivism *n.* a relapse or backslide, especially into antisocial or criminal behaviour after conviction and punishment.

Allowing prisoners to earn their college degrees has greatly reduced **recidivism**.

recondite *adj.* 1. not easily understood, obscure, and abstruse

2. dealing with abstruse or profound matters.

He loves the challenge of grasping a **recondite** subject.

refractory *adj.* stubborn, unmanageable, resisting control or discipline.

Savita is a counsellor for **refractory** children in an alternative school setting.

regale *v.* to delight or entertain with a splendid feast or pleasant amusement.

The king **regaled** his guests until the early morning hours.

remonstrate *v.* 1. to say or plead in protest, objection, or opposition

2. to scold or reprove.

The children **remonstrated** loudly when their elder sister told them they could not watch that movie.

renegade *n.* 1. a deserter; one who rejects a cause, group, etc.

2. a person who rebels and becomes an outlaw.

The **renegade** soldier decided to join the guerilla fighters.

renowned *adj.* famous; widely known and esteemed.

The **renowned** novelist Raja Rao wrote many novels that were popular with both scholars and the general public.

repartee *n.* 1. a quick, witty reply

2. the ability to make witty replies.

He was not expecting such a sharp **repartee** from someone who was normally so quiet.

reprehensible *adj.* deserving rebuke or censure.

The **reprehensible** behaviour of the neighbourhood bully angered everyone on the block.

reprieve *n.* 1. postponement or cancellation of punishment, especially of the death sentence

2. temporary relief from danger or discomfort.

The court granted him a **reprieve** at the last moment because of DNA evidence that absolved him.

reprisal *n.* 1. an act of retaliation for an injury with the intent of inflicting at least as much harm in return

2. the practice of using political or military force without actually resorting to war.

The president promised a swift **reprisal** for the attack.

reprobate *n.* an immoral or unprincipled person; one without scruples.

Sanjeev deemed himself a **reprobate**, a criminal, and a traitor in his written confession.

repudiate *v.* to disown, disavow, reject completely.

Ms Geeta has repeatedly **repudiated** your accusations.

rescind *v.* to repeal or cancel; to void or annul.

They have **rescinded** their offer, so we must find another buyer.

resonant *adj.* echoing, resounding.

The new announcer at the stadium has a wonderfully **resonant** voice.

reticent *adj.* tending to keep one's thoughts and feelings to oneself; reserved, untalkative, silent.

Preeti is very **reticent**, so don't expect her to tell you much about herself.

rigmarole (also *rigamarole*) *n.* 1. rambling, confusing, incoherent talk
2. a complicated, petty procedure.

We had to go through a great deal of **rigmarole** to get this approved.

rogue *n.* 1. a dishonest, unprincipled person
2. a pleasantly mischievous person
3. a vicious and solitary animal living apart from the herd.

Yesterday, that **rogue** hid all of my cooking utensils; today he has switched everything around in the cupboards!

roil *v.* 1. to make a liquid cloudy or muddy
2. to stir up or agitate
3. to anger or annoy.

That you could even think such a thing really **roils** me.

rubric *n.* 1. a class or category
2. a heading, title, or note of explanation or direction.

I would put this under the **rubric** of "quackery," not "alternative medicine."

sacrilegious *adj.* disrespectful or irreverent toward something regarded as sacred.

Her book was criticized by the church for being **sacrilegious**.

sagacious *adj.* having or showing sound judgment; perceptive, wise.

My **sagacious** uncle always gives me good, sound advice.

salutary *adj.* producing a beneficial or wholesome effect; remedial.

To promote better health, I've decided to move to a more **salutary** climate.

sanctimonious *adj.* hypocritically pious or devout; excessively self-righteous.

The thief's **sanctimonious** remark that "a fool and his money are soon parted" only made the judge more eager to convict him.

sangfroid *n.* composure, especially in dangerous or difficult circumstances.

I wish I had Rubina's **sangfroid** when I find myself in a confrontational situation.

sanguine *adj.* 1. confidently cheerful, optimistic
2. of the colour of blood; red.

People are drawn to her because of her **sanguine** and pleasant nature.

sardonic *adj.* sarcastic, mocking scornfully.

I was hurt by his **sardonic** reply.

saturnine *adj.* gloomy, dark, sullen.

The **saturnine** child sulked for hours.

savoir faire *n.* knowledge of the right thing to do or say in a social situation; graceful tact.
Savoir faire is essential if you want to be a successful diplomat.

schism *n.* a separation or division into factions because of a difference in belief or opinion.
 The **schism** between the two parties was forgotten as they united for a common cause.

scintilla *n.* a trace or particle; minute amount, iota.
 She has not one **scintilla** of doubt about his guilt.

scurvy *adj.* contemptible, mean.
 That **scurvy** knave has ruined my plans again.

sedulous *adj.* diligent, persevering, hard working.
 After years of **sedulous** research, the researchers discovered a cure.

semantics *n.* 1. the study of meaning in language
 2. the meaning, connotation, or interpretation of words, symbols, or other forms
 3. the study of relationships between signs or symbols and their meanings.
 He claims it is a matter of **semantics**, but the matter is not open to interpretation.

sententious *adj.* 1. expressing oneself tersely, pithy
 2. full of maxims and proverbs offered in a self-righteous manner.
 I was looking for your honest opinion, not a **sententious** reply.

shiftless *adj.* lazy and inefficient; lacking ambition, initiative, or purpose.
 My shiftless roommate has failed all of his classes.

simian *adj.* of or like an ape or monkey.
 Creationists do not believe that humans have **simian** ancestors.

sinuous *adj.* winding, undulating, serpentine.
 It is dangerous to drive fast on such a **sinuous** road.

sodden *adj.* 1. thoroughly saturated, soaked
 2. expressionless or dull, unimaginative.
 Caught in an unexpected rainstorm, I was **sodden** by the time I reached the bus stop.

solecism *n.* 1. a mistake in the use of language
 2. violation of good manners or etiquette, impropriety.
 Rohan's **solecism** caused his debate team much embarrassment.

sophistry *n.* clever but faulty reasoning; a plausible but invalid argument intended to deceive by appearing sound.
 I was amused by his **sophistry** but knew he had a little more research to do before he presented his argument to the distinguished scholars in his field.

sordid *adj.* 1. dirty, wretched, squalid
 2. morally degraded.
 This **sordid** establishment should be shut down immediately.

specious *adj.* 1. seemingly plausible but false
 2. deceptively pleasing in appearance.
 Vishal did not fool me with his **specious** argument.

spurious *adj.* false, counterfeit, not genuine or authentic.
 The expert confirmed that the 1000 rupees note was **spurious**.

squalid *adj.* 1. filthy and wretched
2. morally repulsive, sordid.

The housing inspectors noted such deplorable and **squalid** living conditions in the building in Karol Bagh that they were forced to evacuate the tenants.

stoical *adj.* seemingly unaffected by pleasure or pain; indifferent, impassive.
He remained **stoical** while his wife told him she was leaving.

stolid *adj.* not feeling or showing emotion, impassive; not easily aroused or excited.
Madhu is a very **stolid** person, so it will be difficult to tell how she feels.

stringent (*strin-jənt*) *adj.* very strict, according to very rigorous rules, requirements or standards.

The **stringent** eligibility requirements greatly limited the number of candidates for the scholarship.

stultify *v.* 1. to impair or make ineffective, cripple
2. to make (someone) look foolish or incompetent.

Of course I'm angry! You **stultified** me at that meeting!

stymie *v.* to hinder, obstruct, thwart; to prevent the accomplishment of something.
The negotiations were **stymied** by yet another attack.

sublime *adj.* having noble or majestic qualities; inspiring awe, adoration, or reverence; lofty, supreme.

Beethoven's music is simply **sublime**.

subliminal *adj.* below the threshold of consciousness.

Subliminal advertizing is devious but effective.

subvert *v.* 1. to overthrow
2. to ruin, destroy completely
3. to undermine.

She quietly **subverted** his authority by sharing internal information with outside agents.

sundry *adj.* various, miscellaneous.

The **sundry** items in her backpack reveal a great deal about her personality.

supercilious *adj.* haughty, scornful, disdainful.

Sunil's **supercilious** attitude and sarcastic remarks annoy me greatly.

suppliant *n.* a person who asks humbly for something; one who beseeches or entreats.
The **suplicants** begged for forgiveness.

surly *adj.* bad-tempered, gruff, or unfriendly in a way that suggests menace.

Aarti received a **surly** greeting from the normally cheerful receptionist.

surrogate *n.* a substitute; one who takes the place of another.

Divya agreed to be a **surrogate** mother for her sister.

svelte *adj.* slender and graceful, suave.

The **svelte** actress offered a toast to her guests.

sycophant *n.* a person who tries to win the favour of influential or powerful people through flattery; a fawning parasite.

The president is surrounded by **sycophants**, so how will he really know if his ideas have merit?

taciturn *adj.* habitually untalkative, reserved.

I have always known him to be **taciturn**, but yesterday he regaled me with tales of his hiking adventures.

tangible *adj.* able to be perceived by touch, palpable; real or concrete.

There is no **tangible** evidence of misconduct; it is all hearsay.

tawdry *adj.* gaudy or showy but without any real value; flashy and tasteless.

I've never seen such a **tawdry** outfit as the actress wore for the film festival awards.

teem *v.* to be full of; to be present in large numbers.

This city is **teeming** with tourists during the summer months.

temerity *n.* foolish disregard of danger; brashness, audacity.

This is no time for **temerity**; we must move cautiously to avoid any further damage.

tenacious *adj.* 1. holding firmly to something, such as a right or principle; persistent, stubbornly unyielding
2. holding firmly, cohesive
3. sticking firmly, adhesive
4. (of memory) retentive

When it comes to fighting for equality, she is the most **tenacious** person I know.

tendentious *adj.* biased, not impartial, partisan; supporting a particular cause or position.

The **tendentious** proposal caused an uproar in the Parliament.

tenet *n.* a belief, opinion, doctrine or principle held to be true by a person, group, or organization.

This pamphlet describes the **tenets** of Amnesty International.

tenuous *adj.* 1. unsubstantial, flimsy
2. having little substance or validity

Though the connection between the two crimes seemed **tenuous** at first, a thorough investigation showed they were committed by the same person.

timorous *adj.* fearful, timid, afraid.

The stray dog was **timorous**, and it took a great deal of coaxing to get him to come near the car.

toil *n.* exhausting labour or effort; difficult or labourious work. *v.* to work labouriously, labour strenuously.

Jivan **toiled** for hours before solving the problem.

totalitarian *adj.* a form of government in which those in control neither recognize nor tolerate rival parties or loyalties, demanding total submission of the individual to the needs of the state.

The **totalitarian** regime fell quickly when the people revolted.

tractable *adj.* easily managed or controlled; obedient, docile.

In the novel, *Brave New World*, the world controllers use 'hypnosis' and a 'happiness drug' to make everyone tractable.

transient *adj.* lasting only a very short time; fleeting, transitory, brief.

Their relationship was **transient** but profound.

trenchant *adj.* 1. penetrating, forceful, effective
2. extremely perceptive, incisive
3. clear-cut, sharply defined.

It was a **trenchant** argument, and it forced me to change my mind about the issue.

2.46 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

tribunal *n.* a court of justice.

He will be sentenced for his war crimes by an international **tribunal**.

truculent *adj.* 1. defiantly aggressive
2. fierce, violent
3. bitterly expressing opposition.

The outspoken council president gave a **truculent** speech arguing against the proposal.

truncate *v.* to shorten or terminate by (or as if by) cutting the top or end off.

The glitch in the software program **truncated** the lines of a very important document I was typing.

tumultuous *adj.* 1. creating an uproar, disorderly, noisy
2. a state of confusion, turbulence, or agitation, tumult.

It was another **tumultuous** day for the stock market, and fluctuating prices wreaked havoc for investors.

turpitude *n.* 1. wickedness
2. a corrupt or depraved act

Such **turpitude** deserves the most severe punishment.

umbrage *n.* offense, resentment.

I took great **umbrage** at your suggestion that I twisted the truth.

untoward *adj.* 1. contrary to one's best interest or welfare; inconvenient, troublesome, adverse
2. improper, unseemly, perverse.

Abhay's **untoward** remarks made Sonika very uncomfortable.

upbraid *v.* to reprove, reproach sharply, condemn; admonish.

The child was **upbraided** for misbehaving during the ceremony.

urbane *adj.* elegant, highly refined in manners, extremely tactful and polite.

Christopher thinks he is **urbane**, but he's really quite a pedestrian.

vacuous *adj.* empty, purposeless; senseless, stupid, inane.

This TV show is yet another **vacuous** sitcom.

venal *adj.* easily bribed or corrupted; unprincipled.

The **venal** judge was removed and disbarred.

venerable *adj.* worthy of reverence or respect because of age, dignity, character or position.

The **venerable** Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to win Nobel Prize.

verbose *adj.* using more words than necessary; wordy, long-winded.

Her **verbose** letter rambled so much that it did not seem to have a point.

verisimilitude *n.* the appearance of being true or real.

The movie aims for complete **verisimilitude** and has painstakingly recreated the details of everyday life in the 1950s.

veritable *adj.* real, true, genuine.

Einstein was a **veritable** genius.

vex *v.* 1. to annoy, irritate
2. to cause worry to.

I was completely **vexed** by his puerile behaviour.

vitriolic *adj.* savagely hostile or bitter, caustic.

Her **vitriolic** attack on her opponent was so hostile that it may cost her the election.

volatile *adj.* 1. varying widely, inconstant, changeable, fickle
2. unstable, explosive, likely to change suddenly or violently
3. (in chemistry) evaporating readily.

Deepak's **volatile** personality has been compared to that of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.

voluble *adj.* 1. talking a great deal and with great ease; language marked by great fluency; rapid, nimble speech
2. turning or rotating easily on an axis.

Your new spokesperson is very **voluble** and clearly comfortable speaking in front of large audiences.

voracious *adj.* excessively greedy, rapacious; having a great appetite for something, devouring greedily.

I have always been a **voracious** reader and go through dozens of books every month.

xenophobia *n.* a strong dislike, distrust, or fear of foreigners.

Many atrocities have been committed because of **xenophobia**.

zenith *n.* 1. the highest point, top, peak
2. the point in the sky directly above the observer.

She is at the **zenith** of her career and has won every case this year.

LIST 3—LIST OF WORDS COMMONLY CONFUSED AND MISUSED

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
accept	to receive with favour, willingness or consent	All the boys accepted Sunil as their leader.
except	other than but; otherwise than	They invited everybody to their party except me.
accede	to give one's consent	Sunita will accede to the wishes of her husband.
exceed	to surpass or go beyond the limit	You can save petrol if you do not exceed the 80 km/h speed limit.
advice	counsel given to encourage or dissuade (used as noun)	The lawyer will offer advice to the client.
advise	to give advice, to notify, to recommend (it is a verb)	Your lawyer will advise you to sign the contract.
adapt	to adjust to a situation or environment	The workers had to adapt to the cold climate of Jammu and Kashmir.
adopt	to take as one's own	The union will adopt a new constitution.
adept	highly skilled, proficient	An adept tennis player will win the match.

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
affect	to influence; to produce a change (note the a in affect and in change)	This warm weather will affect growth of the palm trees.
effect	As a verb means “to bring about, to achieve”; as noun means “the result” (note e in effect and in result)	The Prime Minister will effect a change in his cabinet. She stressed the effect of wars on the economy.
already	before or by the time specified	They have already completed the project.
all ready	completely prepared	We are all ready to go to the game.
altogether	wholly or thoroughly	That type of rule is altogether unnecessary.
all together	in a group	They were all together in the hall.
anyone	any person	Anyone can sweep the floor.
any one	a specific person or thing in a group	Any one of these men can sweep the floor.
assure	to make something certain; to promise	She assured me that my vacation would not be postponed.
ensure	to make sure or secure	Registering the letter will ensure its delivery.
insure	protect against loss or risk	All states require car owners to insure their vehicles.
beside	by the side of	I sat beside the window.
besides	in addition to	Sanjay has income besides his salary.
complement	something which completes (note the e in the middle of complete and complement)	A good sauce will complement the flavour of the curry.
compliment	a flattering comment, or, as a verb, to flatter	The teacher paid a compliment to Neetu. The teacher wishes to compliment his students on their good work.
complementary	completing or supplying needs	His talents and hers are complementary.
complimentary	expressing praise or given free	He made several complimentary remarks.
council	a group of elected or appointed people	The matter is before the Church council.
counsel	as a noun, means advice; or a lawyer; as a verb means, to advise	We offer counsel to all who ask. She acted on the advice of her counsel. They will counsel her to act wisely.
discreet	tactful; careful not to say or do anything wrong	Ashi is a discreet lady.
discrete	disconnected from others; separate or distinct systems.	The programmer will study several discrete settings.

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
everyone	every person	Everyone is ready to leave.
every one	every person of a group	Every one of the team members is ready to leave.
formally	in a manner prescribed by custom or established procedure	The president acted formally at the commencement.
formerly	beforehand; previous	Formerly, she had been a member of the council.
forever	continuously	He was forever complaining about the bus service.
for ever	eternally	I shall be here for ever if the bus doesn't come.
imply	to suggest without stating (the writer or speaker implies)	His statement implies that he will resign. Your letter seems to imply that I have refused to see him.
infer	to reach a conclusion based on evidence (the reader or infers)	From his statement I infer that he will resign. I infer from your letter listener that you think I refused to see him.
likely	probable, or to be expected	My favourite song is likely to win an award.
liable	legally responsible, susceptible to something unpleasant	Rakesh is liable to cut his foot with the power saw.
moral	pertaining to right conduct or ethical	1. What is the moral of this story? 2. It is your moral duty?
morale	a cheerful, confident state of mind	Has the morale of the team improved?
principal	as an adjective, means 'chief' and as a noun means 'chief official'	The principal of the college is the person in charge. If you put an amount of money in your savings account, the principal earns interest for you.
(Note: a in the last syllable of principal and the a's in		man, woman, amount, main.)
Principle	rule or fundamental truth	What principle guides your life? This principle of law protects women and minorities.
(Note: Think of the 'le' at the end of principle as of rule)		
sight	act of seeing; that which is seen	The Rockies are a beautiful sight.
site	place or location	The site of the new building is near the bus stand.
cite	to bring forward as proof; to quote an authority; to summon to appear in court.	1. We can cite several authors to support our view. 2. The judge will cite the defendant.

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
stationery	letter paper	Did you receive our letter written on new stationery?
stationary	standing still, motionless	The flywheel turns, but the boiler is stationary.
(Note: The ‘e’ near the end of stationery and the ‘e’s in letter match. Also, note the ‘a’ in the end of stationary and the ‘a’ in stand).		

LIST 4—LIST OF COMPOUND WORDS

Some common compound words may be either written as one word or as two separate words depending on the context. The following is a list of some such words:

- (a) Almost and all most
The train was almost five hours late.
‘Almost’ is an adverb meaning ‘nearly’.
We are all most in agreement with the new proposal.
‘All most’ means ‘all very much’.
- (b) Already and all ready
The goods have already been despatched.
‘Already’ is an adverb meaning ‘previously’.
The order is all ready to be despatched.
‘All ready’ is used as ‘all prepared’.
- (c) Altogether and all together
She is altogether too lazy to complete the job.
‘Altogether’ is used as an adverb, meaning ‘entirely’.
The files are all together on his desk.
All together means ‘in a group’.
- (d) Always and all ways
Ramesh has always done his work efficiently.
‘Always’ means ‘at all times’.
They have tried in all ways to solve the problem.
All ways is used as ‘by all means’.
- (e) Anyone and any one
Anyone could understand the motive.
Anyone means ‘anybody’.
Any one of you could have gone to the meeting.
‘Any one’ is used as ‘any person of a group’.
- (f) Anyway and any way
Anyway, we can’t let him go this time.
‘Anyway’ is used as an adverb, meaning ‘in any case’.
If I can be of help in any way, please let me know.
‘Any way’ is used as a noun; i.e., in any manner.

(g) Everyday and every day

The new accountant soon picked up the everyday routine of the department.

'Everyday' is used as an adjective, meaning 'daily' or 'ordinary'.

She has telephoned almost every day this week.

'Every day' means 'each day'.

(h) Everyone and every one

Everyone likes to be admired.

'Everyone' means 'everybody'.

Every one of the employees was paid.

'Every one' means 'each person, without exception.'

(i) Indifferent and in different

Ram was an indifferent worker in our factory.

'Indifferent' is used as an adjective, meaning 'without interest'.

He appreciated our idea, but he wished it to be expressed in different words.

'In different' is used as 'other'.

(j) Indirect and in direct

Indirect lighting is very satisfactory in an office.

Indirect is used as an adjective, meaning 'not direct'.

This order is in direct conflict with the policy of our company.

(k) Into and in to

She immediately walked into my office.

'Into' implies motion from without to within.

All documents are to be sent in to the Chief Engineer's office.

Sheela came in to see me in the morning.

'In to' is a two-word phrase in which in is an adverb.

(l) Maybe and may be

If I don't receive a letter today, maybe we should send a FAX message to him.

'Maybe' is an adverb, meaning 'perhaps'.

Mr Satish Kumar may be (used as a verb) in his office tomorrow.

To elicit the possibility of presence of something/someone or to bring forth the possibility of an action.

(m) Nobody and no body

There was nobody in the office today.

'Nobody' means 'no person'.

No body of the staff is more efficient than you.

(n) Someone and some one

Someone should do this typing.

'Someone' means 'somebody'.

Some one of the staff has done this.

'Some one' is used as 'one particular person'.

(o) Sometime, sometimes and some time

The goods will be shipped sometime next month.

‘Sometime’ is an adverb, meaning ‘an unspecified’ or ‘indefinite’ time, usually in the future. Sometimes reports in newspapers are wrong.

‘Sometimes’ is used as an adverb, meaning ‘usually’ or ‘now and then’.

It took her some time to compile the report.

‘Some time’ is a two-word phrase that refers to ‘passage of time’.

(p) Whoever and who ever

Whoever is appointed should join immediately.

(i.e., ‘no matter who’)

Who ever makes such a statement?

LIST 5—LIST OF FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Certain foreign words/expressions are frequently used in the English language. Some examinations ask questions to test the candidates knowledge of these words.

Word	Origin	Meaning
<i>ab initio</i>	Latin	From the beginning
<i>ab origine</i>	Latin	From the origin
<i>addendum</i>	Latin	An appendix; something added
<i>ad hoc</i>	Latin	For a particular purpose. For example, an adhoc committee
<i>ad infinitum</i>	Latin	To infinity, for ever
<i>ad interim</i>	Latin	Temporarily; for the time being
<i>ad libitum</i>	Latin	At pleasure
<i>ad nauseam</i>	Latin	To the point of disgust
<i>ad valorem</i>	Latin	According to value; excise and customs duties are so levied
<i>a fortiori</i>	Latin	With more still stronger reason
<i>aide-de-camp</i>	French	A subordinate staff officer personally assisting a commanding officer
<i>a la carte</i>	French	A selected meal; according to menu
<i>alias</i>	Latin	A second name bestowed upon himself by a person
<i>alibi</i>	Latin	Elsewhere
<i>alma mater</i>	Latin	Fostering mother; used by students to their school or university
<i>ante meridiem</i>	Latin	Before noon; morning (a.m.)
<i>au fait</i>	French	well-versed; an expert
<i>bandolero</i>	Spanish	A dacoit or bandit
<i>bella donna</i>	Italian	A pretty woman
<i>bete noire</i>	French	An object of dislike
<i>bona fide</i>	Latin	In good faith; general probability; genuine
<i>bon enfant</i>	French	A good fellow
<i>bon voyage</i>	French	An enjoyable journey, especially abroad
<i>cadre</i>	French	Official status; list of officers
<i>canard</i>	French	a hoax or rumour
<i>carte blanche</i>	French	A free hand; full powers; full freedom
<i>charged's affaires</i>	French	A subordinate diplomat or one who acts as an ambassador
<i>compte rendu</i>	French	A report or review; an account rendered

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>confer</i>	Latin	Compare
<i>corpus delicti</i>	Latin	The substance of an offence
<i>corrigendum</i>	Latin	Correction made in a book after printing
<i>coup d'état</i>	French	A swift stroke of policy; to change government by rebellion
<i>coup de grace</i>	French	A death blow
<i>coup de main</i>	French	A bold attempt
<i>cuisine</i>	French	The kind of cooking produced or speciality dishes
<i>de facto</i>	Latin	In fact; in reality
<i>de jure</i>	Latin	In law; rightful; legally
<i>de novo</i>	Latin	Anew; again; afresh
<i>de trop</i>	Latin	Too much; superfluous
<i>elite</i>	French	The best; superior
<i>emeritus</i>	Latin	One retired from active service (professor)
<i>en attendant</i>	French	In the meanwhile
<i>en bloc</i>	French	Taken all together; in a body
<i>en effet</i>	French	In effect; reality
<i>en masse</i>	French	Several persons; in body
<i>en train</i>	French	Under progress or process
<i>esprit de corps</i>	French	Spirit of comradeship
<i>exempli gratia</i>	Latin	For example (e.g.)
<i>ex gratia</i>	Latin	As an act of grace; payment made in favour or free
<i>ex officio</i>	Latin	By virtue of his office/post
<i>ex parte</i>	Latin	One sided judgement
<i>ex post facto</i>	Latin	After an happening; retrospectively
<i>ex tempore</i>	Latin	Without preparation; especially a speech made without preparation
<i>facsimile</i>	Latin	A perfect copy
<i>fait accompli</i>	French	A thing done (without reference to interested parties); a work surely done
<i>faux pas</i>	French	A false step or social blunder
<i>festina lente</i>	Latin	Make haste slowly; careful
<i>gratis</i>	Latin	Free of charge
<i>honoris causa</i>	Latin	Honorary
<i>ibidem (ibid)</i>	Latin	In the same place; used for subsequent reference/s to the same place
<i>idem</i>	Latin	The same
<i>in aeternum</i>	Latin	Eternal or forever
<i>in initio</i>	Latin	In the beginning
<i>in statu quo</i>	Latin	Its original state
<i>inter alia</i>	Latin	Among other things
<i>in toto</i>	Latin	Completely or entirely
<i>ipso facto</i>	Latin	In fact; virtually; really
<i>ipso jure</i>	Latin	By the law
<i>jure humano</i>	Latin	By man's law
<i>lacuna</i>	Latin	A gap; shortcoming
<i>laissez-faire</i>	French	Complete freedom

(Continued)

2.54 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>locus standi</i>	Latin	A place for standing; the right to appear before a court or participate in a process
<i>mandamus</i>	Latin	A writ issued by a higher court to a subordinate court
<i>materia medica</i>	Latin	Material used for medicine; in current use pharmacology is included
<i>matinee</i>	French	An afternoon performance—usually cinema artists
<i>me judice</i>	Latin	In my opinion
<i>memorabilia</i>	Latin	Things to be remembered
<i>modus operandi</i>	Latin	A method of doing something/operating
<i>note bene</i>	Latin	Note below
<i>obiter dictum</i>	Latin	An opinion given by a judge in a court but not a verdict
<i>par excellence</i>	French	Extra excellence; preeminent
<i>par exemple</i>	French	For example
<i>pari passu</i>	Latin	With equal pace; together
<i>per annum</i>	Latin	Per year; annually
<i>per capita</i>	Latin	Per person
<i>per mensem</i>	Latin	Per month
<i>per diem</i>	Latin	Per day; by the day
<i>persona grata</i>	Latin	A welcome guest
<i>post meridiem</i>	Latin	Afternoon (pm)
<i>post mortem</i>	Latin	An examination of dead body to find cause of death; after death
<i>prima facie</i>	Latin	At first sight; a case that calls for investigation
<i>pro rata</i>	Latin	In proportion
<i>répondez, s'il vous plaît</i>	French	Reply, if you please (RSVP)
<i>res judicata</i>	French	In law; already decided
<i>resume</i>	French	A summary
<i>sine die</i>	Latin	Indefinitely; without a day
<i>sobriquet</i>	French	A nick name
<i>status quo</i>	Latin	As things were before
<i>stet</i>	Latin	Let it stand; an instruction to the printer or typist
<i>sub judice</i>	Latin	Pending under judicial consideration
<i>tete-a-tete</i>	French	A private or face to face conversation
<i>tout a coup</i>	French	Suddenly
<i>ultimo</i>	Latin	Last month
<i>ultra vires</i>	Latin	Beyond the powers possessed, not valid
<i>vade mecum</i>	Latin	A constantly consulted aid; often a handbook
<i>versus</i>	Latin	Against
<i>via media</i>	Latin	A middle course; solution
<i>vice versa</i>	Latin	The order being reversed
<i>vis-à-vis</i>	French	Opposite; face to face
<i>viva voca</i>	Latin	Oral examination

LIST 6—LIST OF PHOBIAS

A phobia is the unreasonable, unrealistic and excessive fear to a particular object/s, or situation/s.

<i>Phobia</i>	<i>Fear of</i>	<i>Phobia</i>	<i>Fear of</i>
achluophobia	darkness	acousticophobia	noise
acrophobia	heights	aglophobia	pain
ailurophobia	cats	alliumphobia	garlic
androphobia	men	anthophobia	flowers
arachnophobia	spiders	arithmophobia	numbers
atychiphobia	failure	aurophobia	gold
bibliophobia	books	cacophobia	ugliness
carcinophobia	cancer	chaetophobia	hair
chrometophobia	money	cibophobia	food
dentophobia	dentists	dipsophobia	drinking
domatophobia	houses	electrophobia	electricity
emetophobia	vomiting	enochlophobia	crowds
febriphobia	fever	gerascophobia	growing old
heliophobia	the sun	iatrophobia	doctors
insectophobia	insects	kenophobia	empty spaces
keraunophobia	thunder	lachanophobia	vegetables
lockiophobia	childbirth	motorphobia	automobiles
noctiphobia	night	nosocomophobia	hospitals
ombrophobia	rain	ophidiophobia	snakes
pharmacophobia	medicines	plutophobia	wealth
potophobia	alcohol	rhytiphobia	getting wrinkles
siderodromophobia	trains	tachophobia	speed
trypanophobia	injections	venustraphobia	beautiful women
xenophobia	strangers	zoophobia	animals

LIST 7—TERMS FOR WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

<i>Term</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Wood	: 5 years	Tin	: 10 years
Crystal	: 15 years	China	: 20 years
Silver	: 25 years	Pearl	: 30 years
Coral	: 35 years	Ruby	: 40 years
Sapphire	: 45 years	Golden	: 50 years
Emerald	: 55 years	Diamond	: 60 years

LIST 8—LIST OF ANIMAL RELATED WORDS

(i) Offsprings (young ones) of animals/birds

<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Offspring</i>
Ass, donkey	foal, colt (male), filly (female)
Bear	cub
Butterfly	caterpillar
Camel	foal
Cat	kitten
Cow	calf (male), heifer (female)
Deer	fawn, calf, kid, pricket/brocket (male)
Dog	puppy, pup, whelp
Duck	duckling
Elephant	foal, calf
Fish	minnow
Fox	cub
Frog	tadpole
Goat	kid, yearling
Goose	gosling
Hare	leveret
Hen	chicken, pullet
Horse	colt, foal (male), filly (female)
Kangaroo	joey
Leopard/Lion	cub
Peacock	peachicken
Pig	piglet, pigling, shoat, gilt (female)
Rabbit/Rat	nestling
Rhinoceros	calf
Sheep	lamb, teg, hog
Stag	steer
Swan	signet
Tiger	cub
Wolf	cub, whelp
Zebra	foal, colt (male), filly (female)

(ii) Male/Female

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ass, donkey	jack, jackass, dicky	jenny, she-ass
Boar	boar	sow
Cat	tom, gib/gib-cat	she-cat, queen, tabby, puss
Cattle	bull, ox (castrated)	cow
Deer	buck, stag, hart	doe, hind
Dog	dog, hound	bitch
Elephant	bull	cow

(Continued)

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Fox	dog, vix	vixen
Goat	billy, buck	nanny, doe
Hare	buck, jack	doe, puss
Horse	stallion, horse, sirestud, gelding (castrated)	mare, dam
Kangaroo	buck, boomer	doe, blue, flier
Leopard	leopard	leopardess
Lion	lion	lioness
Pig	boar, hog (castrated)	sow, gilt
Rabbit	buck	doe
Rat	buck	doe
Rhinoceros	bull	cow
Sheep	ram, tup, wether (castrated)	ewe
Tiger	tiger	tigress
Walrus	bull	cow
Wolf	dog, he-wolf	bitch, she-wolf
Zebra	stallion	mare

(iii) Types of Animals

- Aquatic** : animals living in or near water, such as fish, whales, ducks etc.
- Arboreal** : animals living in trees, as most birds, monkeys, etc.
- Biped** : an animal having only two feet, such as man, apes and birds.
- Carnivorous** : an animal that feeds chiefly or exclusively on meat, like dogs, wolves, lions, tigers.
- Herbivorous** : an animal that feeds mainly on vegetable matter, plant eating.
- Marsupial** : order of mammals whose females nourish and protect their new born in a pouch in the abdomen. For example, kangaroos and opossums.
- Monotreme** : a member of the lowest order of mammals, whose females lay and hatch eggs, like the duck-animals that are billed platypus.
- Nocturnal** : animals that are more active during the night than in the day time, like bats, certain birds, some cats etc.
- Oviparous** : animals belonging to a class whose females lay and hatch eggs, like birds, most fish, and reptiles.
- Pachyderm** : any of certain thick-skinned, non-ruminant hoofed animals like the elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros.
- Prehensile** : animals in the limbs capable of or adapted for grasping or holding. For example, hands or paws of man and some apes, monkeys, bears, opossums etc. and the tails of certain monkeys.

LIST 9—LIST OF WORDS FOR SPECIFIC PLACES

<i>Place</i>	<i>Description</i>
Aerodrome	where aeroplanes are kept
Aquarium	enclosure for keeping domestic fishes
Apiary	where bees are kept
Arsenal	where arms and weapons are stored/kept
Bakery	where bread/biscuits are manufactured
Brewery	where wine is produced
Cage	enclosure for domestic animals/birds
Cemetery	where deadbodies are buried
Cloak room	luggage storing place at a railway station
Confectionery	where confections or sweets are prepared
Crematorium	where deadbodies are cremated
Dockyard	where ships are built
Distillery	where liquor/spirits/whiskey is produced
Dispensary	out-patient department where medicines are dispensed
Garage	where cars/vehicles are kept
Granary	storage place of grains
Guest annexe	special room in a house for guests
Graveyard	where deadbodies are buried
Hosiery	where knitted-wear is manufactured
Hatchery	where eggs/chickens are produced
Kiln	where bricks are baked
Mint	where coins are made
Mortuary	where deadbodies are temporarily kept (in hospitals)
Museum	where curios are kept
Pharmacy	where medicines are prepared
Studio	where films are produced and processed
Tannery	where leather is processed and produced
Treasury	where treasure (wealth) is kept
Wardrobe	an almirah in which clothes are kept
Zoo	where animals/birds are kept
Convent	where nuns live
Monastery	where monks live
Barracks	where soldiers live
Palace	where king lives
Hive	where bees live
Nest	where birds live
Byre	where cows live
Kennel	where dogs live
Stable	where horses live
Den	where lions live
Barn	where owls live
Burrow	where rabbits live
Pen	where sheep live
Web	where spiders live
Lair	where tigers live

LIST 10—LIST OF WORDS RELATED TO COLOURS

(i) Some Colourful Adjectives

Ribald	: coarse and indecent
Pristine	: unspoiled primitive
Raucous	: absonant
Mundane	: routine or ordinary
Callous	: unfeeling
Picaresque	: pertaining to a type of fiction with a rogue as central character
Nostalgic	: wistfully sentimental
Lurid	: sensational
Innocuous	: harmless
Precocious	: showing premature development
Sallow	: yellowish in colour
Svelte	: slender
Phlegmatic	: sluggish
Blase	: bored
Grandiose	: imposing
Flaccid	: flabby
Posthumous	: happening after death
Statuesque	: graceful and dignified
Maladroit	: clumsy and awkward
Tacit	: unspoken
Aquiline	: hooked or curved like an eagle's beak
Dolorous	: sad
Niggardly	: stingy
Obstreperous	: unruly
Pallid	: pale
Sumptuous	: luxurious
Piquant	: having a pungent test
Grisly	: gruesome
Poignant	: painful and distressing to the feelings
Resilient	: elastic
Oblique	: slanting or indirect
Hoary	: gray with age

Types of Women

Winsome	: charmingly or shyly pleasing
Virago	: a sharp tongued scold
Hoyden	: a tomboy
Primadonna	: a temperamental woman
Coquette	: a flirt
Petite	: little
Minx	: a pert, saucy girl
Svelte	: slender

Demure	: coy
Shrew	: a nag

Types of Men

Adonis	: a handsome man
Tycoon	: a powerful businessman
Debonair	: nonchalant, urbane
Suave	: smoothly pleasant, ingratiating
Philanderer	: a fickle suitor
Lout	: an awkward, rough fellow
Wastrel	: an idler or loafer
Curmudgeon	: a gruff, irritable old man
Don Juan	: a rake or seducer
Cavalier	: a courtly gentleman, gallant

(ii) Name of Special Colours

Sorrel	: reddish or yellowish brown
Mauve	: purplish rose
Ochre	: dark brown
Azure	: clear sky blue
Cerulean	: vivid blue
Indigo	: deep violet blue
Cerise	: cherry red
Ecru	: light yellowish brown
Chartreuse	: pale yellow green
Fuchsia	: bright bluish red

LIST 11—LIST OF PEOPLE RELATED WORDS

(i) People and their Professions

Agronomist	: an expert in the field crop production and raising animals
Anthropologist	: one who studies the development and structure of animals
Antiquary	: a student of antiques
Archaeologist	: one who uncovers and studies the remains of early human cultures
Choreographer	: one who devices dance movements and patterns
Etymologist	: an expert in the derivation of words
Entomologist	: one who studies insects
Ichthyologist	: an expert in fishes
Lexicographer	: one who writes or compiles a dictionary
Ornithologist	: study of birds
Philatelist	: one who collects and studies stamps
Philologist	: a student of words and languages
Plagiarist	: one who copies without acknowledgement
Zoologist	: one who studies the development and structure of animals

(ii) Types of People and the way they react to the world around them

Aesthete	: (1) person who is devoted to beauty in nature, art, painting, music etc. (2) person who displays an extravagant or affected admiration for beauty and the arts.
Altruist	: person who is selflessly concerned with the welfare of others, one who puts the comfort and happiness of others before his own.
Ascetic	: person who leads a simple, austere life, avoiding luxury and pleasure, seeking solitude, practising self discipline, and devoting himself to contemplation or meditation.
Conservative	: person who wants to preserve the existing order of things, feeling content or safe with things as they are.
Exhibitionist	: show off, or a person who tries to attract attention to himself by exaggerated or inappropriate behaviour.
Hypochondriac	: person who worries constantly, usually without any real reason about the state of his health, believing that he has many ailments, taking extreme health precautions etc.
Kleptomaniac	: person who has an irresistible desire to steal and shoplift, not because he is in need of what he steals, but because stealing gives him emotional satisfaction.
Megalomaniac	: person who suffers from delusions of greatness.
Optimist	: person who tends to look on the bright side of things, or one who tends to think that the world is basically good and that what happens is for the best; the opposite of pessimist.
Paranoid	: person who believes that other people are always planning against him, cheating and persecuting him, hating him etc.
Pessimist	: person who tends to look at the darker side of things, or one who believes that the world is basically bad or evil.
Pragmatist	: person who believes that ideas have values only in terms of their practical consequence and that practical results are the sole test of the truth or validity of beliefs.
Realist	: person who believes in basing his life on facts and who dislikes anything that seems imaginary, impractical, theoretical, or utopian.
Romantic	: person who approaches everything in life emotionally and who enjoys adventures, falling in love, fighting for causes, etc.

LIST 12—WORDS DENOTING**(i) Various Sounds**

1. The beating of drums
2. The whistling, blowing, howling of the wind
3. The clanging of arms
4. The creaking of doors or shoes
5. The chattering of teeth
6. The babbling of brooks or streams
7. The tick of a clock
8. The twang of a bow
9. The jingling, ringing of bells

- 10. The clank of chains
- 11. The rustling of leaves
- 12. The crackling of fire
- 13. The blowing of bugles
- 14. The rolling or rumbling of thunder
- 15. The toot of a horn

(ii) Sounds Made by Animals/Birds

<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Sound they make</i>
Apes	gibber
Bears	growl
Bees	buzz; hum
Birds	hum; sing chirp; warble
Bulls	bellow
Beetles	drone
Calves	bleat
Camels	grunt
Cats	mew
Cocks	crow
Crows	caw
Cows	moo
Dogs	bark
Doves	coo
Ducks	quack
Elephants	trumpet
Flies	buzz
Frogs	croak
Foxes	yelp
Geese	cackle
Goats	bleat
Hawks	scream
Hens	cluck
Horses	neigh; snort
Jackals	howl
Kittens	mew
Lambs	bleat
Larks	sing
Lions	roar
Mice	squeak
Monkeys	chatter
Nightingales	warble
Owls	hoot
Parrots	talk
Pigeons	coo
Pigs	grunt
Puppies	yelp

(Continued)

<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Sound they make</i>
Ravens	croak
Swans	cry
Thrushes	whistle
Serpents	hiss
Sheep	bleat
Squirrels	squeak
Tigers	roar; growl
Turkey	gobble
Wolves	yell
Sparrows	chirp; twitter
Swallows	twitter

(iii) Words Denoting Groups

A herd of deer/swine	A shoal of fish
A flock of geese/sheep	A stack of corn/wood/arms
A pair of shoes/pants/pajamas/jeans	A flight of steps/birds
A bunch of keys/plantains	A swarm of flies
A tribe of Arabs	A shower of rain
A suit of clothes	A sheaf of wheat/grain
A pack of wolves/hounds	A series of events
A bundle of hay	A bundle of sticks
A group of islands	A gang of labourers
A regiment of soldiers	A convoy of partridges
A chain of mountains	A nest of swarm of ants
A hive or swarm of bees	A heap of ruins/stones/sand
A fall of snow or rain	A clump or grove of trees
A herd of cattle	A drove of cattle
A crowd, or throng, or concourse, or multitude of people	A cluster of galaxy of stars
A sheaf of arrows	A flight or swarm of locusts
A brood or flock of chickens	A gang of thieves or robbers
A bunch or bouquet of flowers	A range of hills of mountains
A group of figures in a painting	A collection of relics or curiosities
A brace of pigeons	A bevy of ladies
A crew of sailors	A fell of hair
A string of camels	A band of musicians
A brace of pistols	A box of cigars
A brew of beer	A pile of arms
A posy of flowers	A stud of horses
A team of players	A yoke of oxen
A board of directors	A brood of hens
A flock of birds	A hoard of gold
A horde of savages	A leash of hounds
A host of men	A litter of puppies
A muster of peacocks	A nursery of plants

A team of oxen	A staff of officials
A basket of fruit	A cellar of wine
A clique of people	A clutch of eggs
A colony of people	A faggot of sticks
A family of sardines	A flight of stairs
A galaxy of beauties	A kennel of dogs
A museum of art	A master of soldiers
A packet of cigarettes	A squad of soldiers
A panel of jurymen	A pose of arrows
A quiver of arrows	A suite of rooms
A bench of magistrates	A throng of people
A troupe of actors	A battery of guns
A company of actors	A gallery of pictures
A division of troops	A shrubbery of shrubs
A congregation of worshippers	A jamboree of boy scouts
A syndicate of merchants	A commission of enquiry
A detachment of soldiers	A conference of delegates
A constellation of delegates	An outfit of clothes
An orchard of fruit trees	An assembly of people

LIST 13—LIST OF IMPORTANT ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTES

<i>Phrase/Group of Words</i>	<i>One-Word Substitute</i>
Person who looks at the dark side of everything	pessimist
Person who looks at the bright side of everything	optimist
Person who abstains from all alcoholic drinks	teetotaler
One who conceals his identity as a writer under an assumed pen name	pseudonym
Woman having many husbands at the same time	polyandry
Plurality of wives	polygyny
Stage of growth between boyhood and youth	adolescence
An organ of body cut off by surgery	amputation
A person who believes in going out naked	nudist
One who eats everything	omnivorous
Animal that eats flesh or other animals	carnivorous
Animals that can live on land and water	amphibians
Residing in a country of which one is not yet full-fledged citizen	alien
Person who knows or can speak many languages	polyglot
Child without parents	orphan
Something very ancient	antediluvian
Easy to shape in desired form	malleable
Easy to carry over long distance	portable
An object through which light passes but people cannot see across clearly	translucent
An object through which light passes and one can see through	transparent
A child born after the death of its father	posthumous child
Direct vote of all the selectors of the state	plebiscite
That which can be drunk	potable
That which can be eaten	edible
That which can be easily digested	palatable

(Continued)

<i>Phrase/Group of Words</i>	<i>One-Word Substitute</i>
A person who can use both hands with equal facility	ambidextrous
Belonging to one's ancestors	ancestral
A truce or cessation from arms before a formal treaty is signed	armistice
A state of complete continence	celibacy
Deserving blame for an offence or crime	culpable
A state of perfect balance	equilibrium
That which lasts forever or is never-ending	eternal
A speech without any previous preparation	extempore
A speech made by a speaker for the first time in a particular gathering	maiden speech
A hater of women	misogynist
One who hates mankind	misanthrope
Illicit partner of a married man or woman	paramour
Beyond all powers of destruction of time	imperishable
Lasting only a very short time	transient
Which can be destroyed quickly	perishable
State of complete continence on the part of a woman	virginity
A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyment	hedonist
A person with refined taste in food and wine	epicure
A physician who specializes in diseases of skin	dermatologist
A physician who specializes in heart diseases	cardiologist
A physician/surgeon dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system	gynaecologist
Specialist in bone or skeleton disorders	orthopaedician
Specialist of eye diseases	ophthalmologist
Specialist of diseases of infants	paediatrician
The large scale departure of people	exodus
Disease that spreads by contact	contagious
Disease that spreads by means of germs carried in the atmosphere	infectious
Disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time	epidemic
Disease prevalent in a particular locality	endemic
Killing of a human being	homicide
Systematic extermination of a race or community	genocide
One who murders his own mother	matricide
Act of murdering one's father	patricide
Act of ending one's life	suicide
Killing of one's brother or sister	fratricide
Study of the origin and history of words	etymology
In a state of apparent inactivity but capable of being easily called into action	dormant
To pass winter in a dormant state or a period of inactivity in which some living organisms pass the winter (like frogs)	hibernation
A sleeping room for a number of people	dormitory
The day of Last Judgement or end of the world	doomsday
To sail round the world	circumnavigate
Surrounds on all sides	envelope
Using ambiguous words to conceal the truth	equivocal

(Continued)

<i>Phrase/Group of Words</i>	<i>One-Word Substitute</i>
One who can be easily duped or fooled by any swindler	gullible
Composed of elements highly diverse in character	heterogeneity
Uniform in structure or composition throughout	homogeneous
Words differing in meaning from another word with same sound	homonym
Words having more or less same meanings	synonyms
Words more or less opposite in meanings	antonyms
Free from external incitement or self-generation or happening without external cause	spontaneous
Something occurring at irregular intervals in time or occasionally	sporadic
Power of reading the thoughts or mind of others	telepathy
Very pleasing to eat	toothsome
Organism that grows, feeds and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host	parasite
Medicine that loosens the bowels	laxative
Medicine used to calm or pacify	tranquillizer
Woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried	widow
Man whose wife has died and who has not remarried	widower
Murder of a king	regicide
Hater of learning and knowledge	misologist
Person who loves mankind	philanthropist
Murder of an infant or new-born baby	infanticide
The intentional destruction of a human foetus in the uterus (infant in womb)	foeticide
To root out an evil	eradicate
The state of being married	matrimony
Practice of having only one wife or husband at a time	monogamy
Dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself	monologue
Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or book	epilogue
Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play	prologue
Account of a person's life written by another	biography
Account of a person's life written by himself	autobiography
Unfit for human consumption	inedible
Person who is hard to please	dissenter
Person who renounces the world and practices self-discipline in order to attain salvation	theist
Person who does not believe in the existence of God	atheist
Person leading a life of strict self-discipline	ascetic
Person who is interested in antiquities	antiquarian
Things belonging to ancient times	antiques
Person more like a woman than a man	effeminate
Honourably discharged from service	emeritus
Marrying one person while still legally married to another	bigamy
Person of strong conviction or prejudice, especially in matters of religion	bigot
Incapable of being corrected	incorrigible
One who pretends to be what he is not	hypocrite
One who is all powerful	omnipotent

LIST 14—WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Common Latin Word Roots

Many words in the English language have their origins in Latin. The table below shows the original Latin words that we have used to create various English words. The Latin words serve as *roots*, providing the core meaning of the words; prefixes, suffixes, and other alterations give each word its distinct meaning. The word roots are listed in alphabetical order.

Root	Meaning	(Example)	Definition
amare	to love	(amorous <i>adj.</i>)	readily showing or feeling love
She told him to stop his amorous advances as she was already engaged.			
audire	to hear	(audience <i>n.</i>)	assembled group of listeners or spectators; people within hearing
The audience was stunned when the game show host slapped the contestant.			
bellum	war	(belligerent <i>adj.</i>)	inclined to fight; hostile, aggressive
The citizens feared that their belligerent leader would start an unjust war.			
capere	to take	(captivate <i>v.</i>)	to capture the fancy of
The story captivated me from the beginning; I couldn't put the book down.			
dicere	to say, speak	(dictate <i>v.</i>)	to state or order; to say what needs to be written down
She began to dictate her notes into the microphone.			
duco	to lead	(conduct <i>v.</i>)	to lead or guide (thorough)
He conducted a detailed tour of the building.			
equus	equal	(equilibrium <i>m.</i>)	a state of balance
I have finally achieved an equilibrium between work and leisure.			
facere	to make or do	(manufacture <i>v.</i>)	to make or produce
The clothes are manufactured in this factory.			
lucere	to light	(lucid <i>adj.</i>)	very clear
No one could possibly have misunderstood such a lucid explanation.			
manus	hand	(manicure <i>n.</i>)	Cosmetic treatment of the fingernails
To maintain her long fingernails, she gets a manicure every week.			
medius	middle	(median <i>n., adj.</i>)	middle point; middle a set of numbers
The median household income in this wealthy neighbourhood is Rs 89,000.			
mittere	to send	(transmit <i>v.</i>)	to send across
The message was transmitted over the intercom.			
omnis	all, every	(omnipresent <i>adj.</i>)	present everywhere
That top-40 song is omnipresent ; everywhere I go, I hear it playing.			

2.68 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Root</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>(Example)</i>	<i>Definition</i>
plicare	to fold	(application <i>n.</i>)	putting one thing on another; making a formal request
His loan application was denied because of his poor credit history.			
ponere/ positum	to place	(position <i>n.</i>) or thing occupies	the place a person
Although he is only 22, he holds a very powerful position in the company.			
protare	to carry	(transport <i>v.</i>)	to carry across
The goods will be transported by boat.			
quarere	to ask, question	(inquiry <i>n.</i>)	act of inquiry, investigation, or questioning
The inquiry lasted several months but yielded no new information.			
scribere	to write	(scribe <i>n.</i>)	person who makes copies of writings
The scribe had developed thick calluses on his fingers from years of writing.			
sentire	to feel	(sentient <i>adj.</i>)	capable of feeling
No sentient beings should be used for medical research.			
specere	to look at	(spectacle <i>n.</i>)	striking or impressive sight
The debate was quite a spectacle ; you should have seen the candidates attack one another.			
spirare	to breathe	(respiration <i>n.</i>)	the act of breathing
His respiration was steady, but he remained unconscious.			
tendere	to stretch	(extend <i>v.</i>)	to make longer, stretch out
Please extend the deadline by two weeks so that we can complete the project properly.			
verbum	word	(verbatim <i>adj.</i> , <i>adv.</i>)	word for word
The student failed because she had copied an article in verbatim instead of writing her own essay.			

Common Greek Word Roots

Many other English words have their origins in the ancient Greek language. The table below shows the Greek words that we have used to create various English words. The Greek words serve as roots, providing the core meaning of the words; prefixes, suffixes, and other alterations give each word its distinct meaning. The word roots are listed in alphabetical order.

<i>Root</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>(Example)</i>	<i>Definition</i>
bios	life	(biology <i>n.</i>)	the science of living organisms
He is majoring in biology and plans to go to medical school.			
chronos	time	(chronological <i>adj.</i>)	arranged in the order in which things occurred
The story is confusing because she did not put the events in chronological order.			

Root	Meaning	(Example)	Definition
derma	skin	(dermatology <i>n.</i>)	branch of medical science dealing with the skin and its diseases
She has decided to study dermatology because she has always been plagued by rashes.			
gamos	marriage, union	(polygamy <i>n.</i>)	the practice or custom of having more than one spouse or mate at a time
Throughout history, certain cultures have practiced polygamy , but it is uncommon today.			
genos	race, sex, kind	(genocide <i>n.</i>)	the deliberate extermination of one race of people
The recent genocide in Bosnia has created a crisis in orphaned children.			
geo	ear	(geography <i>n.</i>)	the study of the Earth's surface; the surface or topographical features of a place
The geography of this region made it difficult for the different tribes to interact.			
grap- hein	to write	(calligraphy <i>n.</i>)	beautiful or elegant handwriting
She used calligraphy when she addressed the wedding invitations.			
krates	member of a group	(democrat <i>n.</i>)	one who believes in or advocates democracy as a principle of government
I have always been a democrat , but I refuse to join the Democratic Party.			
kryptos	hidden, secret	(cryptic <i>n.</i>)	concealing meaning, puzzling
He left such a cryptic message on my answering machine that I don't know what he wanted.			
metron	to measure	(metronome <i>n.</i>)	device with a pendulum that beats at a determined rate to measure time/ rhythm.
She used a metronome to help her keep the proper pace as she played the song.			
morphe	form	(polymorphous <i>adj.</i>)	having many forms
Most mythologies have a polymorphous figure, a "shape shifter" who can be both animal and human.			
pathos	suffering, feeling	(pathetic <i>adj.</i>)	arousing feelings of pity or sadness
In return for our investment we get a pathetic three per cent interest.			
philos	loving	(xenophile <i>n.</i>)	a person who is attracted to foreign peoples, cultures, or customs
Kamal is a xenophile ; I doubt he will ever come back to India.			
phobos	fear	(xenophobe <i>n.</i>)	person who fears or hates foreigners or strange cultures or customs
Don't expect Naveen to go on the trip; he's a xenophobe .			

2.70 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

Root	Meaning	(Example)	Definition
photos	light	(photobiotic <i>adj.</i>)	living or thriving only in the presence of light
Plants are photobiotic and will die without light.			
podos	foot	(podiatrist <i>n.</i>)	an expert in diagnosis and treatment of ailments of the human foot
The podiatrist saw that the in-grown toenail had become infected.			
pseu-dein	to deceive	(pseudonym <i>n.</i>)	false name
George Eliot is a pseudonym for Mary Ann Evans.			
pyr	fire	(pyromaniac <i>n.</i>)	one who has a compulsion to set things on fire
The warehouse fire was not an accident; it was set by a pyromaniac .			
soma	body	(psychosomatic <i>adj.</i>)	of or involving both the mind and body
In a psychosomatic illness, physical symptoms are caused by emotional distress.			
tele	distant	(telescope <i>n.</i>)	optical instrument for making distant objects appear larger and nearer when viewed through the lens
While Galileo did not invent the telescope , he was the first to use it to study the planets and stars.			
therme	heat	(thermos <i>n.</i>)	insulated jug or bottle that keeps liquids hot or cold
The thermos kept my coffee hot all afternoon.			

LIST 15—LIST OF COMMONLY MISSPELT WORDS

accidentally	appropriate	bureaucracy
accommodation	archive	carefully
accordance	arithmetic	catalogue
acknowledge	ascertain	category
address	assassination	challenge
adjournment	attacked	circumstances
adequately	attendance	column
adolescent	audience	committee
advertisement	awkward	compare
agreeable	bargain	competent
alleviate	battery	competition
allotted	beautiful	complementary
amateur	beginning	commissioner
amelioration	beneficial	concealment
antagonism	benefited	conciliation
anticipated	breath	condemn
apparent	breathe	condemned
apparatus	brilliant	controlled

controversial	explain	inappeasable
convenient	explanation	independent
consignment	excel	indispensable
consistent	extent	influence
courtesy	extension	inoculate
correspondence	familiar	intelligent
correspondent	familiarity	interruption
criticized	famine	installed
curiosity	fascinate	installment
dealt	fascination	increase
defendant	fascist	increment
definitely	financial	invariably
definition	financially	irritation
demurrage	foreseen	irritant
demor	forfeit	irrevocable
denote	fulfill	itinerant
denoting	fulfilled	itinerary
depreciation	gazette	jealous
depression	gazetted	jeopardy
description	genuine	jubilee
diaphragm	genuinely	judicious
diarrhoea	governor	jurisdiction
dinner	guarantee	judgement
dining	guaranteed	juvenile
disappointment	happen	juxtaposition
disease	happening	knowledge
discrepancy	height	kindergarten
dissatisfy	heighten	knock
efficiency	harmony	leisurely
eighth	hierarchy	liberate
eligible	honour	licence
embarrassed	honorary	literacy
entanglement	honourable	lounge
entrance	humorous	lousiness
enumeration	humidity	lustre
envelope	illogical	lustrously
environment	imaginary	luxury
equipment	immediately	luxuriously
equipped	immense	lymph
erroneously	inadvertent	manageable
especially	inadvertently	machinery
exaggerate	inadequate	maintain
excellent	inadaptable	maintenance
expense	inadmissible	magnificent
experience	inalienable	manoeuvre

2.72 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

mathematics	recognized	suburban
mileage	recommendation	succeed
missile	rehearsal	supercede
mortgage	repeat	superintendent
mysterious	repetition	summarized
necessary	refer	skill
nuclear	referring	skilful
nuisance	referred	skilled
notified	recuperate	technical
nullified	regenerate	technique
occasion	realignment	tendency
occasional	relinquish	traffic
occurring	remnant	tariff
occurred	remedy	truly
omission	remedial	twelfth
omitted	repair	tyranny
opportunity	reparable	tuition
oppressed	repercuss	tutor
optimistic	repercussion	unanimous
parallel	replenish	unanimously
paroled	reprehend	unprecedented
particularly	reprieve	unsolicited
passenger	requisite	undoubtedly
peculiarity	reservoir	until
performance	resigned	usually
permanent	rehabilitate	vacancy
permissible	reinstate	vacant
pleasant	reinforced	vacuum
politician	reiterate	visibility
pollution	rhyme	vicissitude
possession	rhythm	vault
plaintiff	rhythmically	verbatim
politeness	rudiment	versatile
privilege	rupture	virtue
procedure	sandwich	virtually
proceed	satellite	vocation
pronunciation	scarcity	vacation
propaganda	schedule	vociferate
psychology	separate	voyage
questionnaire	sergeant	welcome
quantum	session	warrant
quarantine	souvenir	width
quotient	strategy	wrapped
receive	summon	wrestle
receipt	stubbornness	wretchedness
		xerox

LIST 16—DEALING WITH HOMONYMS

Certain, similar sounding words differ in their meanings and spellings. Here is a list of some homonyms that often confuse us.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
addenda	additional items
agenda	list of things to be done
aphasia	loss of speech
asphyxia	suffocation
atone	to make amends
attain	to reach or achieve
avert	to anticipate and ward off
overt	not concealed
by law	according to law
bylaw	local or corporate rules; rules adopted by an organization
carpus	wrist
corpus	body
collaborate	to work or act jointly
corroborate	to confirm
cynosure	one that attracts
sinecure	easy job
decedent	deceased (dead) person
dissident	one who disagrees
depository	one who receives a deposit
depository	place where something is deposited
disseminate	to spread widely
dissimilate	to make or become dissimilar
dissimulate	to hide under a false appearance
engross	to prepare a text; to purchase in quantity; to absorb full attention
in gross	existing independently; in a large quantity or sum
forego	to precede
forgo	to give up
furlong	one-eighth of a mile
furlough	leave of absence
incredibility	unbelievable
incredulity	disbelief
in jure	according to law
injure	to harm
interpellate	to question formally
interpolate	to insert words in a text
lumbar	relating to vertebrae of the lower back
lumber	Timber ready for use (<i>n</i>), To move clumsily (<i>v</i>)
malfeasance	wrongful conduct
misfeasance	improper performance of a legal act
non-feasance	failure to do what ought to be done
mesalliance	a poor marriage

(Continued)

2.74 ■ Comprehensive Word-Lists

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
misalliance	an improper alliance
misogamy	hatred of marriage
misogyny	hatred of women
none	not any; nothing
nun	woman with a religious order
ode	a lyrical poem
odd	unconventional; strange; (way of behaviour); a number not divisible by two
owed	obligated to
official	authenticated; authorized
officious	volunteering one's services where neither asked nor needed
opposite	contrary; set against something that is at the other end or side
apposite	appropriate; relevant
ordinance	authoritative decree or director
ordnance	military supplies—weapons, ammunition, etc.
overseas	beyond or across the sea; foreign
oversees	surveys; supervises
packed	crammed; wrapped
pact	an agreement; accord
pail	bucket
pale	yellowish, deficient in colour
paltry	inferior; trivial; small
poultry	domestic fowls (birds)
paced	covered at a walk; measure by pacing
paste	adhesive material; a kind of dough
parameter	an arbitrary constant whose value characterizes a member of a system; a factor
perimeter	boundary; outer limits
parcel	package; unit (as of land)
partial	biased; not the whole
parlay	to increase or otherwise transform into something of much greater value
parley	to confer; to discuss terms with an enemy
parol	word of mouth (parol evidence)
parole	conditional release of a prisoner
payroll	salary or wages register
parson	a clergyman
person	an individual human being
patience	the ability to bear pains, trials or delays without complaint
patients	individuals awaiting or under medical care
pause	a temporary stop
paws	feet of animals
peace	a state of tranquility or quiet; freedom from war
piece	a part of a whole

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
peak	summit; a pointed or projected part; highest level
peek	a brief look; glance
peal	to ring (as a bell)
peel	to strip off an outer layer (as peeling an orange)
pedal	to operate a foot lever (cycle pedal)
peddle	to sell or offer to sell from place to place
peer	person of equal standing with another
pier	a supporting structure, as for adjacent ends of two bridge spans
pencil	a writing instrument
pensile	suspended
pendant	something suspended, as an ornament
pendent	supported from above; suspended
presentiment	premonition or prejudgement
presentment	offering of something to be dealt with
perpetrate	to bring about; to commit
perpetuate	to cause to last indefinitely
persecute	to harass
prosecute	to follow to the end; to institute and carry on legal proceedings
personal	relating to a person; private
personnel	member of an office force, labour or staff
perspective	outlook; vista, view
prospective	likely to happen; expected
partition	division; something that divides; an internal dividing wall
petition	an earnest request; entreaty
piety	quality or state of being pious
pity	compassion
pistil	ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant or flower
pistol	a small fire arm
plum	a fruit
plumb	straight down or up
plain	an extensive area of level or rolling treeless country
plane	an airplane; a flat or level surface
pole	a rod
poll	casting or recording of votes
poplar	a kind of tree
popular	well-known
populace	the common people
populous	densely populated
praise	an expression of approval
prays	entreats; request
preys	seizes and devours; commit violence
procede	to surpass in rank; come ahead
proceed	to continue; to advance
precedence	the fact of preceding in time; priority
precedents	adjudged cases or decision considered as authority for similar cases later

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
precis	concise summary of essential points
precise	minutely exact
premise	something taken for granted
promise	a pledge
prescribe	to lay down as a guide, direction or rule of action
proscribe	to condemn or forbid as harmful; prohibit
pretest	a preliminary test
pretext	an excuse; an action that cloaks the real intention or state of affairs
preview	advance view
purview	part or scope of a statute
princes	male member of a royal family
princess	a king's daughter
prophecy	a prediction
prophesy	to foretell
prostate	a gland in male
prostrate	stretched out with face on ground, prone
purpose	to intend
propose	to suggest; to set forth
quiet	tranquility; calm
quit	to cease
quite	wholly; to a considerable extent; rather
rain	to fall as water; to pour down
rein	to check or stop
reign	to rule
rack	to cause to suffer, torture
wrack	to ruin utterly; to destroy
radish	a vegetable
reddish	somewhat red
racket	clamour
racquet	a lightweight implement used in games
raid	hostile or predatory incursion
rayed	shone in or on; radiated
raise	elevate; build
rays	beams of light
raze	to destroy to the ground (razor)
recession	ceding back; withdrawn
recision	cancellation
recission	bringing to an end
recede	to withdraw; to recoil
receed	to cede again
recover	to obtain a right
re-cover	to cover again
refuse	to decline (verb)
refuse	waste (noun)
release	to give up; to free
re-lease	to lease again

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
saver	one who saves
savour	the taste or smell of something
scam	a scandal
scan	to examine closely
scrip	paper currency or token issued for temporary use (share certificates)
script	something written; text; manuscript
shear	to cut as hair or wool
sheer	to deviate from a course (verb); complete or absolute; transparent and see-through
sewage	refuse or waste matter
sewer	pipelines to carry off waste matter
sewerage	a system of sewers
side	lateral
sighed	uttered a sigh
site	a place
simulate	to copy; represent
stimulate	to excite to activity or growth; arouse
slay	to kill
sleigh	a sled; vehicle used on snow
sleight	dexterity; stratagem
slight	slim; frail, meagre
smooth	to make things more agreeable; to palliate
soothe	to calm
soar	to rise to heights; to glide
sore	painful; wound type
soared	rose
sword	a weapon with a long blade
spacious	roomy
specious	having a false look of truth or genuineness
stair	any one step of a series for ascending or descending from one level to another
stare	a fixed look
statue	sculpture
statute	law or rule
straight	direct; uninterrupted; upright
strait	narrow; constricted
stricture	a hostile criticism; a narrowing or restriction
structure	building
suite	a set of rooms
suit	a set of garments
summary	quickly executed, brief
summery	fit for summer; or like summer
tail	rear appendage
tale	story
team	to yoke or join in a team
teem	to abound; to become filled to overflowing

(Continued)

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
tear	to separate parts of or pull apart by force; a saline drop emanating from the eye
tier	a row; a layer of articles
tare	a deduction from the gross weight to allow for weight of container
tenant	lease-holder, renter; occupant
tenet	a principle; belief; doctrine held to be true
tenor	the highest natural male singing voice
tenure	act of holding; period
troop	a group of soldiers
troupe	a group of theatrical performers
vacation	period for rest or holiday
vocation	the work in which one is regularly employed
avocation	hobby
vain	conceited; worthless; futile
vane	device showing wind direction
vein	a narrow channel; blood vessel
vary	to change; to deviate
very	exceedingly
veracious	truthful
voracious	greedy in eating
veracity	truthfulness
voracity	the state of being voracious
vial	a small vessel for liquids
vile	evil, foul
viola	stringed musical instrument
vertex	the highest point of something
vortex	a whirling mass of fluid; something resembling a whirlpool
vice	a moral fault or failing
vise	a tool with tight-holding jaws
vicious	mean; violent; fierce
viscous	sticky; viciid
waist	the narrowed part of the body
waste	rejected material; garbage
waive	to relinquish voluntarily, to strike off
wave	to motion with the hand

LIST 17—LIST OF IMPORTANT WORDS WITH THEIR USAGE

A

Abase: (v.) to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem—I wouldn't *abase* myself by getting into an argument with him. Noun: abasement.

Abdicate: (v.) abdicate: to cast off; discard; to relinquish—He *abdicated* all responsibility for the work to his elder son. Noun: abdication.

Aberrant: (adj.) straying from the right or normal way; deviating from the usual or natural type; atypical—His *aberrant* behaviour after his failure worried his friends. Nouns: aberrant (person who behaves exhibits aberrant behaviour) aberrance; aberrancy.

Abeysance: (n.) a state of temporary suspension or inactivity—The plan was held in *abeysance* till the funds could be arranged.

Abnegation (n.) a denial; self-denial; *Abnegation* of responsibility is bringing with it the anarchy, chaos and violence in society.

Abrogate (v.) to cancel by authority—The treaty can be *abrogated* only by the President himself.

Abstemious (adj.): marked by restraint especially in the consumption of food or alcohol—The hermit led an *abstemious* way of life.

Abstruse (adj.) hard to understand; deep; recondite—The concept was too *abstruse* for the average student to grasp.

Acerbic (adj.) tasting sour; harsh in language or temper—The opposition party's *acerbic* comments about the Prime Minister was met with wide disapproval.

Acquiesce (v.) to agree without protest—The students *acquiesced* to the fee hike even though they were opposed to it.

Acrimony (n.): harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition—There was too much *acrimony* between the brothers for the dispute to be solved amicably.

Adjure (v.) to command solemnly; to urge or advise earnestly; beg—The judge *adjured* the witness to speak honestly and truthfully.

Adroit (adj.) having or showing skill, cleverness, or resourcefulness in handling situations; clever; dexterous—His *adroit* handling of an awkward situation won him praise from everyone.

Aesthetic (adj.) of, relating to, or dealing with the beautiful *aesthetic theories*; artistic *a work of aesthetic value*; pleasing in appearance *aesthetic features*—His review made one wonder what kind of aesthetic taste the critic had.

Aggrandize (v.) to make more powerful; increase; enlarge—He exploited the situation to *aggrandize* himself.

Alacrity (n.) promptness in response; cheerful readiness—She accepted the invitation with *alacrity*.

Alleviate (v.) to relieve; lessen; to make (as suffering) more bearable. Her sympathy *alleviated* his distress

Altruism (n.) unselfish regard for or devotion to the welfare of—There are certainly people who take up causes that help people they have never met with pure *altruism*.

Ambivalent (adj.) simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward; continual fluctuation (as between one thing and its opposite); uncertainty as to which approach to follow—Many parents are *ambivalent* about giving their child a cell phone, worried that their child will spend all their time chatting to their friends.

Ameliorate (v.) to improve or make better—There are several biologically plausible reasons why zinc may help in *ameliorating* symptoms of the common cold.

Anachronism (n.) a chronological misplacing of persons, events, objects, or customs in regard to each other. The film about Ice Age had an *anachronism* in one of the frames with a car in the background.

Anoint (v.) to smear with ointment or apply an oily substance; choose by or as if by divine intervention—She was *anointed* the head of the Christian fundamentalist group.

Anomaly (n.) an oddity, inconsistency; a deviation from the norm—The defence lawyer pointed out a glaring *anomaly* in the evidence.

Antagonism (n.) hostility; opposition—The *antagonism* was created by a misunderstanding.

Antipathy (n.) a strong dislike or repugnance—She had an *antipathy* toward meat as she was a vegetarian.

Apocalypse (n.) one of the Jewish and Christian writings of 200 BC to AD 150 marked by pseudonymity, symbolic imagery, and the expectation of an imminent cosmic cataclysm in which God destroys the ruling powers of evil and raises the righteous to life in a messianic kingdom; revelation; something viewed as a prophetic revelation; Armageddon—Science-fiction movies seem to relish apocalyptic visions—In the nuclear age, we live in the shadow of the *apocalypse*.

Apocryphal (adj.) counterfeit; of doubtful authorship or authenticity—Wildly *apocryphal* rumours about terrorist attacks raced through the city.

Arcane (adj.) obscure; mysterious; understood only by a few—The old men found the technical consultant's explanation of the problem *arcane*.

Archetype (n.) original pattern or model; prototype; a perfect example—Frankenstein, Dracula, Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are the *archetypes* that have influenced many horror stories.

Assiduous (adj.) carefully attentive—She tended her garden with *assiduous* attention.

Assuage (v.) to relieve; ease; make less severe—Medication should *assuage* the pain.

Attenuate (v.) to thin out; to weaken—Medicine *attenuated* the fever's effect.

Austere (adj.) having a stern look; having strict self-discipline—Gandhiji led an *austere* life.

Avarice (n.) excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain; greediness—His *avarice* for money made him work long hours and without rest.

Azure (adj.) the clear blue colour of the sky—The *azure* sky made the picnic day perfect.

B

Baleful (adj.) harmful, malign, deadly or pernicious in influence; foreboding evil—The Florida eagles have a fierce *baleful* look.

Banal (adj.) trite; without freshness or originality—this is the hundredth Hindi film that I have seen with the *banal* tale of unrequited love.

Baneful (adj.) deadly or causing distress; seriously harmful—He was ruined by the *baneful* habit of cocaine.

Bastion (n.) a fortified place or strong defence—The strength of the *bastion* saved the soldiers inside of it.

Batten (v.) to grow fat; to feed gluttonously; to grow prosperous especially at the expense of another—Politicians *batten* themselves on the helpless.

Bellicose (adj.) quarrelsome; warlike—The *bellicose* guest would not be invited back again.

Beneficent (adj.) doing or producing good: especially, performing acts of kindness and charity—He is a *beneficent* person, always helping people in need.

Berate (v.) scold; reproach; criticize—The child was *berated* by the parents for telling lies.

Bilateral (adj.) having two sides; affecting reciprocally two nations or parties—The *bilateral* agreement between the neighbouring countries prevented war between them at all times.

Blasphemous (adj.) irreligious; away from acceptable standards; speaking ill of using profane language—The upper-class parents thought that it was *blasphemous* for their son to marry a waitress.

Blatant (adj.) obvious; unmistakable; crude; vulgar—She broke down at his words uttered with *blatant* disregard for a person's feelings.

Bode (v.) foretell; to indicate by signs; presage—The controversy about who should be chief *bodes* ill for both of the candidates.

Boor (n.) a rude person—The not invited, the *boor* turned up for the party.

Broach (v.) to open up (a subject) for discussion, to make known for the first time—We *broached* our plans for the new year.

Brusque (adj.) abrupt in manner or speech—His *brusque* answer was neither acceptable nor polite.

Bucolic (adj.) relating to or typical of rural life—The *bucolic* setting inspired the artist.

Burgeon (v.) to grow or develop quickly—Many people view the quickly *burgeoning* population of the cities as a problem.

Burlesque (n.) a literary or dramatic work that seeks to ridicule by means of grotesque exaggeration or comic imitation; a mockery—The antics of the defence attorneys turned the trial into a *burlesque* of justice.

Burly (adj.) strong; bulky; muscular—Her bodyguard was a *burly* man.

C

Cache (n.) a hiding place for goods—The *cache* of arms was hidden under the bed.

Cacophony (n.) a harsh and discordant sounds; dissonance—Rock music was termed by his grandfather as mere *cacophony*.

Cajole (v.) to persuade with flattery or gentle urging; to deceive with soothing words or false promises—The contractor resorted to lies in order to *cajole* the disgruntled workers back to work.

Callow (adj.) lacking adult sophistication; immature—Although the girl could be considered an adult, the action was very *callow*.

Calumny (n.) a misrepresentation intended to blacken another's; slander—It is pure *calumny* to say that the tribal worship their idols in a way any different from ours.

Canard (n.) false or unfounded report or story—The ruling coalition is trying to prove that the scam was a *canard* contrived by the opposition.

Caprice (n.) a sudden, impulsive, and seemingly unmotivated notion or action; a sudden usually unpredictable condition, change, or series of changes—I'm tired of the old man and his *caprices*.

Captious (adj.) disposed to find fault—A *captious* attitude often causes difficulties in a relationship.

carte blanche (n.) unlimited authority—The interior designer was given *carte blanche* to do the house.

Castigate (v.) to punish through public criticism—The Minister *castigated* the bureaucrat for the delay in the implementation of the scheme.

Cataclysm (n.) flood, deluge, catastrophe; an event that brings great changes—The stress of puberty is the most intense natural *cataclysm* that a growing child has to undergo.

Catharsis (n.) a purging or relieving of the body or mind—The city may be in mourning, but the numerous prayers and candlelight vigils help provide some emotional *catharsis*.

Censure (v.) to criticize or disapprove of—He was *censured* by his employers for the impolite behaviour with a client.

Chafe (v.) to annoy, to irritate; to wear away or make sore by rubbing—His constant teasing *chafed* her.

Chagrin (n.) disquietude or distress of mind caused by humiliation, disappointment, or failure—To her *chagrin*, the party ended just as she arrived.

Chicanery (n.) trickery or deception—The swindler seemed to be well-trained in *chicanery*.

Chimera (n.) an impossible fancy—Perhaps he saw a flying saucer, but perhaps it was only a *chimera*.

Circumspect (adj.) careful considering all circumstances and possible consequences; prudent—After the first failure they became *circumspect* in all their decisions.

Cogent (adj.) appealing forcibly to the mind or reason convincing—The lawyer made a *cogent* and compelling presentation of the case in favour of the defendant.

Cogitate (v.) to think hard; ponder; meditate—It is necessary to *cogitate* on decisions which affect life goals.

Cognitive (adj.) possessing the power to think; capable of perception—An estimated 23% of people over 65 years of age suffer from mild *cognitive* impairment.

Cohesion (n.) the act of holding together; unity—The staff lacked *cohesion* in pursuing the common goals of the company.

Commiserate (v.) to show sympathy for—When I lost, she *commiserated* over my failure.

Complacent (adj.) content; self-satisfied; smug—He had become *complacent* after years of success.

Complaisance (n.) the quality of being agreeable or eager to please—The *complaisant* waiter was in no hurry for us to leave.

Conceit (n.) an exaggerated personal opinion—The film star's belief that he was the most popular actor in the industry was pure *conceit*.

Conciliatory (adj.) reconciling, appeasing—The two neighbouring nations never seem to find any *conciliatory* ground between them.

Conclave (n.) any private meeting or closed assembly—The *conclave* was to meet outside the city.

Connoisseur (n.) expert; authority (usually refers to a wine or food expert)—Let him choose the wine—he's the *connoisseur*.

Consecrate (v.) to declare sacred; to dedicate—The park was *consecrated* to the memory of the missing soldiers.

Consternation (n.) amazement or dismay that hinders or throws into confusion—The two friends stared at each other in *consternation*, and neither knew what to do

Contiguous (adj.) being in actual contact: touching along a boundary or at a point—Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan are *contiguous* States.

Contravene (v.) to act contrary to; to oppose or contradict—the management cannot frame rules that *contravene* the law of the state.

Contrite (adj.) regretful; sorrowful; having repentance—The *contrite* man apologized profusely.

Conundrum (n.) a puzzle or riddle—I spent two hours trying to figure out the *conundrum*.

Corroborate (v.) to support with evidence; confirm—The account given by the accused was not *corroborated* by the statement of the witnesses.

Covenant (n.) a binding and solemn agreement—With the exchange of vows, the *covenant* was complete.

Cower (v.) to huddle and tremble—The hostages *cowered* in their seats.

Culpable (adj.) deserving blame; guilty—She was the one who committed the crime but he was *culpable* also

Curmudgeon (n.) an ill-tempered person—The *curmudgeon* asked the children not to play near his house.

Cursory (adj.) rapidly and often superficially performed; hasty—A *cursory* reading of the report convinced him about her involvement in the crime.

Cynic (n.) a faultfinding captious critic; one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest—A *cynic* might see this charity drive as simply a ploy to make us part with more money.

D

Dauntless (adj.) fearless; not discouraged—The *dauntless* firefighters rescued the child.

Debacle (n.) disaster; collapse; a rout—The new regulations by the SEBI are meant to prevent another *debacle* in the stock markets.

Debase (v.) to make lower in quality—People from the North complain that people in Mumbai have *debased* the Hindi language.

Debauchery (n.) extreme indulgence in sensuality—It suits you so badly—all this *debauchery*, dissipation, and the rest of it.

Debilitate (v.) to enfeeble; to wear out—The prolonged illness *debilitated* him to the point that he was unable to walk.

Decadence (n.) a decline in morals or art; implies a reaching and passing the peak of development and a turn downward with a consequent loss in vitality or energy—Love of luxury as a sign of cultural *decadence*.

Decry (v.) to denounce or condemn openly—The critics *decried* the film for its lack of technical skill.

Deferential (adj.) respect and esteem due a superior or an elder; affected or ingratiating regard for another's wishes—The student was polite and *deferential* while speaking to his professor.

Deleterious (adj.) harmful; hurtful; noxious—*Deleterious* fumes escaped from the overturned truck carrying chemicals.

Delineate (v.) to outline; to describe—the Minister *delineated* the steps taken by the government to control prices.

Demur (v.; n.) to delay, hesitate—She hated air travel, so when the subject of the vacation came up she *demurred*.

Deprecate (v.) to express disapproval of; to protest against—The environmentalists *deprecated* the cutting down of trees for the new road.

Desultory (adj.) moving in a random, directionless manner—Most of the audience felt that his speech was *desultory*.

Determinate (adj.) distinct limits—The new laws were very *determinate* as far as what was allowed and what was not allowed.

Dexterous (adj.) skillful, quick mentally or physically; clever—The batsman showed *dexterous* ingenuity with the bat.

Diatribes (n.) a bitter or abusive speech—Graceless in loss, he burst into a *diatribe* against his rivals when he lost the championship.

Didactic (adj.) instructive; dogmatic; preachy—Our teacher's *didactic* technique boosted our scores.

Dilettante (n.) an admirer of the fine arts; a dabbler; an amateur—Though she played the piano like a professional, she was merely a *dilettante*.

Disarray (n.) (state of) disorder—The thief left the house in *disarray*.

Discreet (adj.) showing good judgment in conduct; prudent—I told her about my affair, because I could trust her to be *discreet*.

Discrete (adj.) separate; individually distinct; composed of distinct parts—these are two *discrete* issues; they need to be discussed separately.

Disdain (n.) intense dislike; look down upon; scorn—The problem with my friend is that if I don't agree with him, he shows great *disdain* for me.

Disingenuous (adj.) not frank or candid; deceptively simple—His answers are always *disingenuous*; you cannot make out what he really means.

Disinterested (adj.) neutral; unbiased—His decision will be fair to everyone as he is the most *disinterested* party in this controversy.

Disparage (v.) to belittle; undervalue; to discredit—She *disparaged* her student's efforts in the event when she took the credit for its success all for herself.

Disparate (adj.) unequal; dissimilar; different—He and his poor friend come from starkly *disparate* backgrounds.

Dissemble (v.) to pretend; to feign; to conceal by pretense—The man *dissembled* his assets to avoid paying *taxes*.

Distension (n.) inflation or extension—The wooden table *distended* and lost shape after being left in the rain.

Dither (v.) to act indecisively; a confused condition—She *dithered* every time she had to make a decision.

Dogmatic (adj.) stubborn; biased; opinionated—When the professor became too *dogmatic* in his speech, the students began to leave his lectures.

Dormant (adj.) as if asleep—They say that only one third of one's vocabulary is active; two third is *dormant*.

Doughty (adj.) brave and strong—The *doughty* fireman saved the woman's life.

Duplicity (n.) deception—She broke up with him for his *duplicity*.

Duress (n.) imprisonment; the use of threats—The convict pleaded in the court that his confession to the police was made under *duress*.

E

Ebullience (n.) an overflowing of high spirits; effervescence—She *emanated* ebullience as she learnt about her first rank in the exam.

Eclectic (adj.) selecting what appears to be best in various doctrines, methods, or styles; composed of elements drawn from various sources—To be good in reading Comprehension your reading should be *eclectic*.

Edify (v.) to build or establish; to instruct and improve the mind; enlighten—The students found their philosophy professor's lectures to be *edifying*.

Efface (v.) to erase; to make inconspicuous—Daylight *effaced* the stars.

Effrontery (n.) arrogance—The *effrontery* of the young man was offensive.

Effusive (adj.) pouring out or forth; overflowing—The *effusive* currents rush through the broken dam.

Egress (n.) a way out; exit—The doorway provided an *egress* from the chamber.

Ellipsis (n.) omission of words that would make the meaning clear—The accidental *ellipsis* confused all those who heard the speech.

Elucidate (v.) to make clear; to explain—The first sentence of the chapter *elucidated* its purpose.

Elusive (adj.) hard to catch—The thief proved to be too *elusive* for the police, they could never catch him.

Emanate (v.) to emit—Thick smoke *emanated* from the building that was on fire.

Embellish (v.) to make beautiful with ornamentation; decorate—His fanciful account that *embellishes* the true story.

Encomium (n.) formal expression of high praise—The actor's speech was along *encomium* for his producer and director as he received the award.

Encumber (v.) to hold back; to hinder; to burden, weigh down—His was a life that has always been *encumbered* with responsibilities.

Endemic (adj.) native to a particular area; constantly present in a particular country or locality—The *endemic* fauna was of great interest to the anthropologist.

Enervate (v.) to weaken; to deprive of nerve or strength—The sickness *enervates* its victims completely.

Engender (v.) to cause to exist; produce—The group attempted to *engender* changes to the law.

Enigmatic (adj.) baffling—The *enigmatic* murder puzzled the detective.

Ennui (n.) boredom; apathy—*Ennui* set in when the children had broken all the toys.

Ephemeral (adj.) very short-lived; lasting only a short time—His happiness was always *ephemeral* as he lived alone; it was soon replaced by boredom.

Epicure (n.) a person who has good taste in food and drink—As an *epicure*, he visits only the best restaurants in town.

Epitome (n.) model; typical or ideal example—The student chosen to represent the school was the *epitome* of dedication and excellence.

Equivocal (adj.) doubtful; uncertain—His *equivocal* behaviour increased the uneasiness.

Erudite (adj.) learned, having a wide knowledge acquired through reading—He was *erudite* scholar in philosophy.

Eschew (v.) to shun; to avoid—Gandhiji exhorted people to *eschew* violence.

Esoteric (adj.) understood by only a chosen few; confidential—The *esoteric* language was only known by the select group.

Evanescent (adj.) vanishing quickly; dissipating like a vapour—The *evanescent* mirage could only be seen at a certain angle.

Exculpate (v.) to free from guilt—Though he was innocent he did not try to *exculpate* from the crime he was charged with.

Exhume (v.) to unearth; to reveal—The scientists *exhumed* the body from the grave to test the body's DNA.

Exigent (adj.) a situation calling for immediate attention—The *exigent* request for more assistance was answered quickly.

Exonerate (v.) to declare or prove blameless—Hopefully, the judge will *exonerate* you of any wrongdoing.

Expedient (adj.) convenient in obtaining a result; guided by self-interest—To drop the case against the minister was politically *expedient* decision.

Expedite (v.) to hasten the action of—We can *expedite* the transaction if we tell them it is an emergency.

F

Facetious (adj.) joking in an awkward or improper manner—When I called you a fool, I'm sure you realized I was only being very *facetious*.

Fallible (adj.) liable to be mistaken or erroneous—The sick man kept repeating that he was in the hands of God, not *fallible* human doctors.

Fanatic (n.) enthusiast; extremist—The terrorist group was comprised of *fanatics*.

Fastidious (adj.) difficult to please; dainty—The *fastidious* girl would not accept any offers as suitable.

Fathom (v.) to understand—It was difficult to *fathom* why he sold his business.

Fatuous (adj.) lacking in seriousness; vain and silly—This is going to sound completely *fatuous*, but it's my honest answer.

Fecund (adj.) productive; fertile; prolific—Zebrafish are highly *fecund*—each female is capable of laying 200 eggs per clutch.

Feign (v.) pretend—It is not uncommon for a child to *feign* illness in order to stay home from school.

Ferret (v.) to force out of hiding; to search for—The police will *ferret* the fugitive out of his hiding place.

Fetish (n.) anything to which one gives excessive devotion; fixation—She has made a *fetish* of cleanliness, cleaning her house several times a day.

Finesse (n.) the ability to handle situations with skill and diplomacy—She managed that situation with great *finesse*.

Flaccid (adj.) lacking firmness—His muscles have become completely *flaccid*.

Flagrant (adj.) glaringly wrong—The *flagrant* foul during the game was apparent to everyone.

Flamboyant (adj.) being too showy or ornate—They were all very *flamboyant* women, very well dressed with lots of jewelry.

Flippant (adj.) talkative; disrespectful—The teacher became upset with the flippant answer from the student.

Flux (n.) a flow; a continual change—Fashion is always in a state of *flux*.

Foray (v.) to raid for spoil; a venture or an initial attempt outside one's usual area—An actor's *foray* into politics.

Forbearance (n.) patience; self-restraint—He exhibited remarkable *forbearance* when his boss insulted him in public.

Forensic (adj.) belonging to, used in, or suitable to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; argumentative; rhetorical; relating to or dealing with the application of scientific knowledge to legal problems *forensic medicine forensic science forensic pathologist forensic experts*—The *forensic* squad dealt with the legal investigation.

Fortitude (n.) firm courage; strength—He showed great *fortitude* during his long illness

Fortuitous (adj.) happening accidentally—His *fortuitous* meeting with his friend proved lucky for him.

Fractious (adj.) rebellious; apt to quarrel—*Fractious* siblings aggravate their parents.

Frenetic (adj.) frenzied—The police received a *frenetic* call from the scene of the crime.

Forward (adj.) not willing to yield or comply with what is reasonable—The executive had to deal with a *froward* peer who was becoming increasingly difficult.

Fulminate (v.) to blame, denunciate—The social activist in his speech *fulminated* against political chicanery.

Furtive (adj.) secretive; sly—He cast a *furtive* glance in her direction.

G

Gaffe (n.) a blunder—Calling his fiancée by the wrong name was a huge *gaffe*.

Gainsay (v.) to speak against; to contradict; to deny—During the group discussion, he tried to *gainsay* me, but I was well prepared with facts.

Galvanize (v.) to stimulate as if by electric shock; startle; excite—The group is trying to *galvanize* support for the victimized woman.

Gamut (n.) a complete range; any complete musical scale—SRK's roles in films run the entire *gamut* of villain to superhero to comedian.

Garish (adj.) gaudy, showy—The gold fixtures seemed *garish*.

Garner (v.) to gather up and store; to collect—The squirrels *garnered* nuts for the winter.

Garrulous (adj.) extremely talkative or wordy—He became more *garrulous* after drinking a couple of beer.

Gauche (adj.) awkward; lacking social grace—Would it be *gauche* of me to ask her how old she is?

Gauntlet (n.) a protective glove—The *gauntlet* saved the man's hand from being burned in the fire. (An open challenge (as to combat) —used in phrases like *throw down the gauntlet*)

Genre (adj.) designating a type of film or book—The *genre* of the book is popular science.

Germane (adj.) pertinent; related; to the point—My personal opinion isn't *germane* to our discussion of the facts of the case.

Gerrymander (v.) to gain advantage by manipulating unfairly—To *gerrymander* during negotiations is considered unfair.

Glib (adj.) smooth and slippery; speaking or spoken in a smooth manner—The salesman was so *glib* that the customers failed to notice the defects in the product.

Glutton (n.) overeater—He is such a *glutton* that he ate the whole cake.

Gourmand (n.) on who is excessively fond of eating and drinking:—He is such a *gourmand* that he vacationed to Europe every year just for the wine.

Grandiose (adj.) magnificent; flamboyant—He was always full of *grandiose* ideas.

Gregarious (adj.) fond of the company of others—She is outgoing and *gregarious*.

Guile (n.) slyness; deceit—By using his *guile*, the gambler almost always won at the card table.

Gullible (adj.) easily fooled—They sell overpriced items to *gullible* tourists.

H

Hackneyed (adj.) lacking in freshness or originality; commonplace; trite—It may be *hackneyed*, but it is true that the harder you work, the luckier you get.

Haggard (adj.) untamed; having a worn look—She looked tired and *haggard* after the illness.

Halcyon (adj.) tranquil; happy—I keep remembering the *halcyon* years of growing up in a village.

Hapless (adj.) unlucky; unfortunate—The injured and *hapless* captain could not lead the team to victory.

Harangue (v.) a speech addressed to a public assembly; a ranting speech or writing—The chief guest launched into a long *harangue* about the evils of pop culture.

Harbinger (n.) forerunner; indication—The new year was seen as a *harbinger* of better times.

Haughty (adj.) proud of oneself and scornful of others—The *haughty* ways she displayed her work turned off her peers.

Hedonistic (adj.) living for pleasure—Their vacation to Switzerland turned to be *hedonistic* adventure.

Hegemony (n.) dominance, especially of one nation over others—Colonization was an example of imposing British *hegemony* over other regions.

Heresy (n.) opinion contrary to popular belief or ideology—The fact that the earth is round was considered *heresy* at one time.

Hiatus (n.) interval; break; period of rest—Summer vacation provided a much-needed *hiatus* for the students.

Hierarchy (n.) a system of persons or things arranged according to rank—When I joined the company I was at the bottom of the *hierarchy*.

Homily (n.) solemn moral talk; sermon—We listened to another one of his *homilies* about the value of public service.

Hubris (n.) arrogance—His failure in life was brought on by his *hubris*.

Histrionic (adj.) theatrical—She had a tendency to throw things, bang doors, and other *histrionic* displays of temper.

Holocaust (n.) destruction by fire—We live in the shadow of a nuclear *holocaust*.

Horticulture (n.) the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants—Women constitute the majority of workers in African export *horticulture*.

Humane (adj.) marked by kindness or consideration—It is not *humane* to treat animals that way.

Husbandry (n.) frugality; thrift; *also* agriculture—In accordance with his practice of good *husbandry*, he never buys anything on credit.

Hybrid (n.) anything of mixed origin—The flower was a *hybrid* of three different flowers.

Hyperbole (n.) an exaggeration, not to be taken seriously—The snake in the garden was 20 feet long, he said with a measure of *hyperbole*.

Hypochondriac (n.) person unduly worried about his health; worrier without cause about illness—My brother is a real *hypochondriac*. Every time he reads about some new disease, he thinks he has it.

I

Iconoclast (n.) one who destroys revered images; an attacker of cherished beliefs—High criticism of the government, religion, and custom made him an *iconoclast*.

Idiosyncrasy (n.) any personal peculiarity, mannerism—Her tendency to bite her nails is an *idiosyncrasy*.

Imbue (v.) to soak or stain; permeate—The values that he had *imbued* from education remained with him all his life.

Immaculate (adj.) perfectly clean; correct; pure—He always dressed *immaculately*.

Imminent (adj.) likely to happen without delay—The clouds signaled the *imminent* rains.

Immutable (adj.) unchangeable; permanent—Nature's laws are *immutable*.

Impasse (n.) a situation that has no solution or escape; deadlock—An arbitrator is necessary to break the *impasse* in the negotiations.

Impassive (adj.) showing no emotion—The culprit remained *impassive* throughout the trial.

Impecunious (adj.) poor; having no money—They were *impecunious* and did not buy any gift for the host.

Impede (v.) to stop the progress of; obstruct—The rain *impeded* the work on the building.

Impenitent (adj.) without regret, shame, or remorse—His *impenitent* remark proved that he did not regret the crime.

Imperious (adj.) arrogant; urgent—Her *imperious* manner cost her all her friends.

Imperturbable (adj.) calm; not easily excited—He remained *imperturbable* throughout the argument.

Impervious (adj.) impenetrable; not allowing anything to pass through; unaffected—The politician wore a vest that was *impervious* to bullets.

Impetuous (adj.) moving with great force; done with little thought—The young man had an *impetuous* temperament.

Impiety (n.) irreverence toward God; lack of respect—Gandhiji considered all forms of violence as *impiety*.

Implacable (adj.) unwilling to be pacified or appeased—She was *implacable* after she heard the news about her friend's accident.

Imprecate (v.) to pray for evil; to invoke a curse—Witches are known to *imprecate* people through a curse.

Impromptu (adj.) without preparation—His witty *impromptu* dialogues entertained everyone.

Improvident (adj.) not providing for the future—An *improvident* person may end up destitute in latter life.

Impudent (adj.) disrespectful and shameless—*Impudent* actions caused him to be unpopular.

Impugn (v.) to attack with words; to question the truthfulness or integrity—He *impugned* his rival's character.

Imputation (n.) to charge, to attribute a fault or misconduct to another—I resent the *imputation* that I am nice to her because she has money.

Inadvertent (adj.) not on purpose; unintentional—It was an *inadvertent* error on my part.

Inchoate (adj.) not yet fully formed; rudimentary—The outline of the thesis was the *inchoate* form of a very complex theory.

Incisive (adj.) getting to the heart of things; to the point—She's known for her *incisive* mind and quick wit.

Incognito (adj.) unidentified; disguised; concealed—The actor preferred to travel *incognito*.

Incredulous (adj.) skeptical—Many people were *incredulous* that the investigating agency could not identify the murderer.

Inculcate (v.) to impress upon the mind, as by insistent urging—A mother tries to *inculcate* good habits in her child.

Incursion (n.) an entry into, especially when not desired—The Air-force does not allow any *incursion* into the country's air space.

Indelible (adj.) that which cannot be blotted out or erased—The stories that his grandmother told him left an *indelible* impression on his mind.

Indemnify (v.) to insure against or pay for loss or damage—It is important to *indemnify* your valuables with an insurance company.

Indict (v.) charge with a crime—The court *indicted* him for theft.

Indigence (n.) the condition of being poor—The family's *indigence* was obvious in the way they lived.

Indigenous (adj.) native to a region; inborn or innate—The plants are *indigenous* to the Deccan Plateau.

Indignant (adj.) expressing anger to an injustice—He was *indignant* over the way he was treated.

Indolent (adj.) lazy; inactive—The *indolent* man slept all day.

Indomitable (adj.) not easily discouraged or defeated—Though injured his *indomitable* spirit helped him win the match, even against unbearable pain.

Indubitable (adj.) unquestionable; sure—The student was the *indubitable* leader of the group.

Ineluctable (adj.) something inevitable—The sick man was preparing for the *ineluctable* death.

Ingenious (adj.) clever, resourceful—His *ingenious* ideas helped to market the product well.

Ingenuous (adj.) showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness; lacking craft or subtlety—The child's *ingenuous* admission of guilt touched everyone's heart.

Ingratiate (v.) to bring into one's good graces—The man was hoping to *ingratiate* himself with his boss by enquiring after his children.

Inimical (adj.) hostile, unfriendly—When I mentioned her boyfriend, she gave me an *inimical* stare.

Iniquitous (adj.) wicked; unjust—The insult to the man was truly *iniquitous*.

Innate (adj.) natural; inborn—She has an *innate* talent for art.

Innocuous (adj.) harmless; dull; innocent—His comment about the professor was inappropriate but *innocuous*.

Innuendo (n.) an indirect remark; insinuation—The office was rife with *innuendo* that a takeover was in the works.

Insinuate (v.) to work into gradually and indirectly—He was *insinuating* the need for a break by saying that they must be tired.

Insipid (adj.) uninteresting, boring flat, dull—Many people left the *insipid* movie before it was finished.

Insolvent (adj.) unable to pay debts—Unable to pay off his debts he declared himself *insolvent*.

Insular (adj.) having the characteristics of an island; narrow-minded, provincial—The *insular* community was not receptive to new ideas.

Intercede (v.) to plead on behalf of another; mediate—India does not want any nation to *intercede* between Pakistan and India.

Intermittent (adj.) periodic; occasional—The patient experienced *intermittent* pain in the chest.

Intractable (adj.) stubborn, obstinate; not easily taught or disciplined—Every teacher in the school became frustrated with the *intractable* student and sent him to the principal's office.

Intransigent (adj.) uncompromising—She was *intransigent*; no argument could change her mind.

Intrepid (adj.) fearless, bold—The *intrepid* reporter went right to the scene of the battle during the war.

Inundate (v.) to flood; to overwhelm with a large amount of—After the show's success he was *inundated* by congratulatory calls.

Inured (adj.) accustomed to pain—The common man has become *inured* to constant price rise in commodities.

Inveterate (adj.) a practice settled on over a long period of time—He is an *inveterate* liar.

Irascible (adj.) prone to anger—He has an *irascible* disposition.

Itinerary (n.) travel plan; schedule; course—Their trip's *itinerary* was disrupted by unexpected bad weather.

J

Jaded (adj.) worn-out—The people are *jaded* by the number of scams in the government.

Jargon (n.) incoherent speech; specialized vocabulary in certain fields—The doctor spoke in *medical* jargon which we could not understand.

Jeopardy (n.) danger; peril—The firefighters routinely put their lives into *jeopardy*.

Jettison (v.) to throw overboard goods to lighten a vehicle; to discard—With his ship rapidly sinking, the captain ordered a last-ditch *jettison* of much of its cargo.

Jingoism (n.) extreme chauvinism or nationalism marked especially by a belligerent foreign policy—When the war began many people were caught up in a wave of *jingoism*.

Judicious (adj.) to have or show sound judgment—*Judicious* planning now can prevent problems later.

Juggernaut (n.) irresistible crushing force—There was no escaping the *juggernaut* of hype for the film maker's biggest summer blockbuster

Juncture (n.) critical point; meeting—Negotiations between the countries reached a critical *juncture*.

Junket (n.) trip, especially one taken for pleasure by an official at public expense—The minister was criticized for his expensive *junkets* to foreign countries.

Junta (n.) group of persons joined in political intrigue; cabal—Although the country is very strictly ruled by a military *junta*, people are allowed to attend church.

Juxtapose (v.) place side-by-side—In the film, scenes of extravagance were often *juxtaposed* with scenes of scarcity.

K

Kleptomania (n.) an abnormal, persistent impulse or tendency to steal, not prompted by need—The film star caught shoplifting admitted that he was suffering from *kleptomania*.

Knavery (n.) a dishonest act—The teacher made it clear no *knavery* will be tolerated in the school.

Knead (v.) mix; massage— After mixing the ingredients, she *kneaded* the dough and set it aside to rise.

Knotty (adj.) to be puzzling or hard to explain—In the group discussion, the candidates cautiously gave their views on an array of *knotty* issues.

L

Labyrinth (n.) maze; something extremely complex or tortuous in structure—The culture that I grew up in was a *labyrinth* of customs and rules.

Lacerate (v.) to tear or rend roughly; to cause sharp mental or emotional pain to; distress—The broken glass *lacerated* his feet.

Laconic (adj.) sparing of words; terse, pithy—He was generally *laconic*, but always to the point.

Laggard (n.; adj.) a person who has fallen behind; moving slowly—I hate being stuck behind *laggard* motorists on the highway.

Lambaste (v.) to scold or beat harshly—His father *lambasted* him for failing in his exams.

Lament (v.; n.) to mourn or grieve; expression of grief or sorrow—The boy is *lamenting* the loss of his book.

Languid (adj.) lacking vitality; indifferent—The *languid* student was always late to class.

Larceny (n.) theft; stealing—He was found guilty of *larceny* for stealing from a shop.

Lascivious (adj.) indecent; immoral; involves lust—He was dismissed from his job for making *lascivious* comments to a female co-worker.

Lassitude (n.) a state of being tired or listless—*Lassitude* set in after they had worked for several continuous days.

Latency (n.) a period of inactivity—The buds went from *latency* to full bloom in a few days.

Laud (v.) praise—He *lauded* his daughter for winning the trophy.

Lecherous (adj.) impure in thought and act—The men at the bar were *lecherous* and were looking for some action

Lethargic (adj.) lazy; passive—Feeling very *lethargic*, he watched television or slept the whole day.

Levity (n.) lack of seriousness; instability—The teacher did not *tolerate* any sign of levity during the class.

Lewd (adj.) lustful; wicked—The comment was so *lewd* it could not be repeated in front of children.

Liaison (n.) connection; link—The union leader served as a *liaison* between the management and the workers.

Licentious (adj.) morally lacking in restraint—The culture in the entertainment industry is seen to be *licentious* and corrupt.

Lithe (adj.) easily bent; pliable; supple—A gymnast needs to be *lithe*.

Livid (adj.) discoloured, as if bruised; extremely angry; furious—the boss was *livid* when yet another deadline was missed.

Loquacious (adj.) very talkative; garrulous—The radio jockey was a *loquacious* person.

Lucid (adj.) shiny; clear minded—The old man recognized his sons only in his *lucid* moments.

Lurid (adj.) glowing through haze; shocking, sensational—The tabloid was famous for *lurid* stories about celebrities.

Luxuriant (adj.) to grow with energy and in great abundance—She had a *luxuriant* garden in front of her house.

M

Magnanimity (n.; adj.) a quality of nobleness of mind, disdain of meanness or revenge; unselfish—The rich man was well known also for his *magnanimity* and his large contributions to charity.

Malediction (n.) putting a curse on someone; talking negatively about another—The two old women began cursing and heaping *maledictions* upon one another

Malefactor (n.) an evil person—She regards anyone who would cause the breakup of a family as a *malefactor* of the worst sort.

Malevolent (adj.) wishing evil (opposite: benevolent)—Hindi films are generally about the struggle between relentlessly *malevolent* villains on one side and faultless saints on the other.

Malingering (v.) to pretend to be ill in order to escape work—He will *malingering* on Friday so he can go to the movies.

Malleable (adj.) easy to shape or bend; pliable—Clay is *malleable*.

Mandate (n.) order; charge—The winning political party believed that it had been given a *mandate* for change.

Maudlin (adj.) foolishly and tearfully sentimental—He became *maudlin* and started crying like a child.

Maverick (n.) a person who does not conform to the norm—There's always one *maverick* who has to go his own way.

Meander (v.; adj.) wind, wander; winding, wandering aimlessly—The stream *meanders* through the valley.

Mellifluous (adj.) having a sweet sound—The *mellifluous* sound of the flute held the audience captive.

Menagerie (n.) a collection of wild or foreign animals kept especially for exhibition—The living room had a *menagerie* of glass animals.

Mendacious (adj.) given to or characterized by deception or falsehood or divergence from absolute truth—The newspaper story was *mendacious* and hurtful.

Mercenary (adj.) working or done for payment only; a soldier—It became apparent that his affection was pretended and he was taking care of us only for *mercenary* reasons.

Metamorphosis (n.) change of form—The caterpillar becomes a butterfly in a beautiful *metamorphosis*.

Meticulous (adj.) exacting; precise—The lab technicians must be meticulous in their measurements to obtain exact results.

Mien (n.) appearance, demeanor—The professor's *mien* suggested that she would not put up with nonsense.

Minatory (adj.) threatening—A *minatory* black ghost is said to haunt that house.

Misanthrope (n.) a person who distrusts everything; a hater of mankind—After the man swindled all of the woman's savings, she became a *misanthrope*.

Mitigate (v.) alleviate; lessen; soothe—Government has announced myriad schemes to *mitigate* the suffering of the poor.

Modulate (v.) to regulate or adjust; to vary the pitch—He *modulated* the knob until the heater was just the right temperature.

Mollify (v.) to soften; to make less intense—All attempts to *mollify* the extremists have failed

Moot (adj.) subject to or open for discussion or debate—Theorizing a work by such an emotive director is very tempting, but somewhat *moot*.

Mordant (adj.) cutting; sarcastic—Her *mordant* remark made me feel miserable.

Morose (adj.) moody, despondent—The fans were *morose* after the team lost.

Motif (n.) theme—The novel contained several recurring *motifs*.

Mundane (adj.) ordinary; commonplace—The city girls found the small town *mundane* and boring

Munificent (adj.) giving generously—The wealthy man made a *munificent* donation for the blind.

Myriad (n.) a large number—There are a *myriad* of options available to us.

N

Narcissism (n.) self-love, excessive interest in one's appearance, comfort, abilities, etc.—The *narcissistic* actor was difficult to get along with.

Nascent (adj.) starting to grow or develop—His singing career is still in its *nascent* stages.

Nebulous (adj.) unclear or vague—These philosophical concepts are *nebulous*.

Nefarious (adj.) morally bad; wicked—The criminals hatched *nefarious* scheme to cheat people out of their money.

Nemesis (n.) a person who inflicts just punishment; retribution; a rival—Batman is the Joker's main *nemesis* and always foils his wicked plots.

Neophyte (n.) beginner; newcomer—The *neophyte* dancer was overcome by the fast tempo.

Nettle (v.) annoy; irritate—The younger brother *nettled* his older sister until she slapped him.

Noisome (adj.) harmful to health; having a foul odour—*Noisome* garbage was strewn all over the street.

Nostalgia (adj.) longing for the past; homesickness—A wave of *nostalgia* swept over me when I saw my childhood home.

Noxious (adj.) harmful to one's health—The factory was shut down for releasing *noxious* waste into the river.

Nugatory (adj.) trifling; futile; insignificant—The book is entertaining, but its contributions to scholarship are *nugatory*.

O

Obdurate (adj.) stubborn—The *obdurate* child refused to take medicines.

Obeisance (n.) a gesture of respect or reverence—He touched the feet of the dead man paying *obeisance* to him.

Obfuscate (v.) to darken, confuse, bewilder—The explanation only helped to *obfuscate* and confuse the issue.

Obliterate (v.) destroy completely—The steep increase in property rates *obliterated* my plans of buying a house.

Obloquy (n.) widespread condemnation or abuse; disgrace or infamy resulting from this—the stranger became a victim of *obloquy* and hatred.

Obsequious (adj.) servilely attentive; fawning—He is *obsequious* to anyone in authority.

Obsolete (adj.) out of date—Cassettes have become *obsolete* with the popularity of compact discs and memory sticks.

Obtrude (v.) to force oneself or one's ideas upon another—Stop *obtruding* in others' affairs.

Obtuse (adj.) dull; slow to understand or perceive—he is too *obtuse* to take the hint.

Obviate (v.) to make unnecessary—Computers have *obviated* the use of typewriters.

Odious (adj.) hateful; disgusting—It was an *odious* and unforgivable insult.

Oligarchy (n.) form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small, exclusive group—The *oligarchy* took control after the king was overthrown.

Ominous (adj.) being or exhibiting an omen—An *ominous* threat of war loomed over the standoff.

Omniscient (adj.) having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight—God is *omniscient*.

Opprobrious (adj.) abusive—Nobody liked working for him because he was so *opprobrious*.

Opulence (n.) wealth; fortune—In some parts of the city nearly unimaginable *opulence* can be found side by side with nearly unthinkable poverty.

Ostensible (adj.) apparent—The *ostensible* reason for the meeting turned out to be a trick to get him to the surprise party.

Ostentatious (adj.) being showy—He wears an *ostentatious* diamond ring on his little finger.

Ostracize (v.) to exclude—The students tend to *ostracize* the children they dislike.

P

Paean (n.) a song of praise or triumph; a work that praises or honours someone—His farewell party featured many *paean*s for his excellent service to the company

Palindrome (n.) a word or phrase which reads the same backwards and forwards—"Dad," and "Madam" are examples of *palindromes*.

Palpable (adj.) touchable; clear, obvious—I felt a *palpable* sense of relief.

Panegyric (n.) formal or elaborate praise—His *panegyric* of the opponent was met with widespread disapproval.

Paradigm (n.) model, prototype; pattern—James Joyce's *Ulysses* set a new *paradigm* for the novel.

Paraphernalia (n.) equipment; accessories—The soldiers carried the *paraphernalia* of war with them.

Pariah (n.) an outcast—The match fixing charges against the captain made him a *pariah* in the world of cricket.

Parochial (adj.) narrow-minded—The protest against the influx of people into cities is sometimes looked upon as the expression of a *parochial* attitude.

Parody (n.) a piece of work imitating another in a satirical manner—The film was a *parody* of the affairs of the actor himself.

Parsimonious (adj.) very frugal; unwilling to spend—The *parsimonious* customer argued that a hundred rupees was too much for a shirt.

Peccadillo (n.) a slight fault or offense—We need to at all times forgive a child's *peccadilloes*.

Pecuniary (adj.) pertaining to money—The company forbids giving or accepting *pecuniary* gifts.

Pedagogue (n.) a teacher—He considered his teacher a true *pedagogue*.

Pedantic (adj.) characterized by a narrow, often ostentatious concern for book learning and formal rules—The *pedantic* attention to details resulted in the students not getting the big picture.

Pejorative (adj.) making things worse—The *pejorative* comment deepened the dislike between the two.

Pellucid (adj.) transparent—The *pellucid* roof of the tent was not a shield from the sun.

Penchant (n.) a liking for—I have a *penchant* for vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce.

Penitent (adj.) feeling sorry for what one has done—The *penitent* man asked for forgiveness.

Pensive (adj.) reflective; contemplative—He was *pensive* and requested to be left alone.

Perfidious (adj.) faithless; treacherous—The business failed as one of the partners indulged in *perfidious* deals.

Perfunctory (adj.) done in a routine, mechanical way, without interest—He was bored with his job and did all his tasks *perfunctorily*.

Perjury (n.) the practice of lying—Lying while on the witness stand is *perjury*.

Pernicious (adj.) dangerous; harmful—She thinks television has a *pernicious* influence on our children.

Peruse (v.) to read carefully; to study—The letter stated all the facts of the case for his *perusal*.

Petulant (adj.) peevish; cranky; rude—The long illness put the boy in a *petulant* mood.

Philanthropy (n.) charity; unselfishness—Among the industrialist's *philanthropies* was a home for the blind.

Phlegmatic (adj.) without emotion or interest; sluggish and dull—The *phlegmatic* child rarely went outside to play.

Pique (n.) resentment at being slighted—He slammed the door in a fit of *pique*.

Pithy (adj.) terse and full of meaning—His comments are always *pithy*.

Placate (v.) to appease or pacify—The angry customer was not *placated* by the salesman's apology.

Placid (adj.) undisturbed and calm—In the morning the lake was *placid* and beautiful.

Plaintive (adj.) being mournful or sad—The song was *plaintive* and melodious.

Platonic (adj.) idealistic or impractical; not amorous or sensual—They had a *platonic* friendship, not a romantic one.

Plausible (adj.) probable; feasible—We could not find a *plausible* explanation for our failure.

Plethora (n.) a superabundance—He thought an MBA would open a *plethora* of options.

Ponderous (adj.) unwieldy from weight; dull or laboured—the students fell asleep during the *ponderous* lecture.

Portend (v.) to be an omen of; signify—The thunder *portends* of an oncoming storm.

Pragmatic (adj.) matter-of-fact; practical—His *pragmatic* view comes from years of experience.

Precipitate (v.) to cause to happen; happening quickly—The insult to his wife *precipitated* the fight between them.

Precocious (adj.) developed or matured earlier than usual—The *precocious* eight year-old could write poems.

Presage (n.) an omen; a foreshadowing characteristic—The lull *presages* a storm.

Prescience (n.) knowing about something before it happens—My *prescience* that I would win came true.

Prevaricate (v.) to speak equivocally or evasively, i.e., to lie—When questioned about his affair, he began to *prevaricate*.

Pristine (adj.) primitive, pure, uncorrupted—My native village is still in its *pristine* condition.

Privy (adj.) private; confidential—He was one of a handful of people *privy* to the news of the pending merger.

Probity (n.) honesty—The defense lawyer questioned the *probity* of the witness

Proliferate (v.) to reproduce quickly—Rumours about the secret wedding of the celebrity *proliferated* on the Internet.

Prolific (adj.) producing fruit; marked by abundant inventiveness or productivity—Winston Churchill was a *prolific* writer too.

Propensity (n.) a natural tendency towards; bias—She has a *propensity* to hire men over women.

Propinquity (n.) closeness in time or place; closeness of relationship—The *propinquity* of the disasters put the community in chaos.

Propitiate (v.) to win the goodwill of—The superstitious community performed animal sacrifices to *propitiate* the gods.

Prosaic (adj.) tiresome; ordinary—He wanted to escape from his *prosaic* life of a farmer.

Proselytize (v.) to convert from one belief or religion to another—The preacher's efforts to *proselytize* the villagers were met with resistance.

Provincial (adj.) regional; unsophisticated—Accustomed to city life, he found his family back home too *provincial*.

Q

Quaff (v.) to drink deeply—We stopped at a bar and *quaffed* a few beers

Quagmire (n.) marshy land; a difficult, precarious, or entrapping position—The protracted custody dispute between the divorced couple became a judicial *quagmire*.

Quaint (adj.) old-fashioned; unusual; odd—The book describes the *quaint* customs of the natives.

Qualm (n.) sudden feeling of uneasiness or doubt—He accepted their offer without a *qualm*.

Quandary (n.) dilemma—I'm in a *quandary* about whether I should try to repair my stereo or buy a new one.

Quarantine (n.) isolation of a person or persons to prevent the spread of disease—The astronauts were put under *quarantine* when they returned.

Quiescent (adj.) inactive, at rest—On Sunday morning everyone is *quiescent*.

Quintessence (n.) the pure essence of anything—This scam is the *quintessence* of India's political class.

Quirk (n.) peculiar behaviour; startling twist—Wearing white shoes everyday is one of his *quirks*.

R

Rabid (adj.; n.) furious; going to extreme lengths in expressing or pursuing a feeling, interest, or opinion—He is a *rabid* supporter of the political party.

Raconteur (n.) a person who excels in telling stories—Apart from being good in his subject, our teacher is also an excellent *raconteur*.

Ramification (n.) the arrangement of branches; consequence—We should take into the account the *ramifications* of the decision.

Rampant (adj.) growing unchecked; widespread—Rumours were *rampant* about the imminent crash in the stock market.

Rancid (adj.) having a bad odour—Left out too long, the oil turned *rancid*.

Rancor (n.) strong ill will; enmity—*Rancor* filled every line that he wrote in the letter.

Ratify (v.) to make valid; confirm—The parliament *ratified* the new law.

Raucous (adj.) disagreeable to the sense of hearing; harsh; hoarse—The street was full of *raucous* protesters.

Rebuttal (n.) refutation—He noted the points made by his rival for a systematic *rebuttal* during the debate.

Recalcitrant (adj.) stubbornly rebellious—The *recalcitrant* girl did whatever the others did not want her to do.

Recidivism (n.) habitual or chronic relapse of criminal or antisocial offenses—The criminal was sent back to prison as he experienced several episodes of *recidivism*.

Recondite (adj.) hard to understand; concealed—Many quantum physics theories are *recondite*.

Recusant (adj.) disobedient of authority—A *recusant* attitude will lead to denial of privileges.

Refurbish (v.) to make new; renovate—He is *refurbishing* his old house.

Refute (v.) challenge; disprove—She *refuted* the allegations against her.

Reiterate (v.) to repeat—The teacher *reiterated* the instructions for those who may have not understood.

Relegate (v.) banish; put to a lower position—The British used to *relegate* political rebels to faraway islands.

Relinquish (v.) to let go; abandon—In the face of fierce criticism he *relinquished* his position.

Remonstrate (v.) to protest or object to—The public *remonstrated* against the faulty verdict in the murder case.

Renegade (n.) a person who abandons something; a traitor—The opposition welcomed into their fold the *renegade* from the ruling party.

Repast (n.) food that is eaten—She offered us a light *repast* before we set out on our trip.

Reprehend (v.) to criticize—Without exception, book reviewers *reprehended* the novel's tired plot.

Reproach (v.) to scold—The major *reproached* his troops for not following orders.

Reprobate (v.) to condemn strongly as unworthy, unacceptable, or evil—Without hesitation she *reprobated* such an indecent idea.

Reproof (n.) a rebuke—For all his hard work, all he got was a *reproof* of his efforts.

Repudiate (v.) to disown; to deny support for; reject; cancel—The offer was *repudiated* because of its cost.

Repugnant (adj.) inconsistent; offensive or repulsive—The walls were full of *repugnant* graffiti.

Resplendent (adj.) dazzling and shining—Her new diamond was *resplendent* in the sunshine.

Resurgent (adj.) rising or tending to rise again—A *resurgent* wave of enthusiasm erupted from the crowd.

Reticent (adj.) silent; reserved; shy—The *reticent* child played alone.

Retract (v.) to draw or take back—You should not *retract* from your commitments.

Reverie (n.) trance; dreamy—He was lost in a *reverie*.

Reville (v.) to be abusive in speech—It is not appropriate for a teacher to *revile* a student.

Rhetorical (adj.) having to do with verbal communication; artificial eloquence—In posing a *rhetorical* question, he hoped to get people thinking.

Ribald (adj.) vulgar joking or mocking—Some of the *ribald* scenes were removed from the movie.

Rudimentary (adj.) elementary—This class requires a *rudimentary* knowledge of number system.

Ruminate (v.) to consider carefully—He *ruminated* over the implications of their decision.

Rummage (v.) search thoroughly—He *rummaged* the attic for his coin collection.

Rustic (adj.) plain and unsophisticated; rural—The suburb has a *rustic* atmosphere.

S

Sagacious (adj.) wise—The old man gave *sagacious* advice.

Salient (adj.) noticeable; prominent—Her most *salient* feature is her dark eyes.

Salubrious (adj.) promoting good health—The *salubrious* air of the hills helped him recover from his illness.

Salutatory (adj.) of or containing greetings—The institute sent out *salutatory* letters to every student.

Sanguine (adj.) optimistic; cheerful; red—Her *sanguine* temperament was infectious.

Sarcasm (n.) ironic; bitter humour—His unhappiness was evident in the petty *sarcasms* that he resorted to in his speech.

Sardonic (adj.) having a sarcastic quality—H.L. Mencken was known for his *sardonic* writings on political figures.

Satire (n.) a literary work holding up human vices and follies to ridicule or scorn—This novel is a political *satire*.

Saunter (v.) to walk at a leisurely pace; stroll—Not knowing what to do with his time, he *sauntered* into the park.

Savant (n.) one who is intelligent—He is a *savant* in the field of fuel cells.

Schism (n.) a division in an organized group—The issue exposed the *schism* between the members of the party.

Scourge (v.) to whip severely—The trainer will *scourge* the animal if it attacks someone.

Scrupulous (adj.) morally upright; careful—She is always *scrupulous* about her behaviour and work.

Scurrilous (adj.) vulgar—His *scurrilous* language offended everyone.

Sedition (n.) a revolt—The leaders of the tribal people were charged and arrested for *sedition*.

Sequester (v.) to separate or segregate—The suspects were *sequestered* in special room for identification by witnesses.

Serendipity (n.) making fortunate discoveries accidentally—They found each other by pure *serendipity*.

Servile (adj.) slavish; groveling—He maintained a *servile* attitude around people with money.

Sinuous (adj.) full of curves; twisting and turning—The mountain road was *sinuous* and dangerous.

Skeptic (n.) doubter—*Skeptics* have pointed out flaws in the theory.

Skulk (v.) to move secretly—The burglar *skulked* in the area observing each house.

Slander (v.) defame; maliciously misrepresent—The celebrity filed suit against the critic for *slander*.

Slovenly (adv.) sloppy—His teachers did not approve of his *slovenly* manner.

Sojourn (v.) to stay temporarily—The family will *sojourn* at their ancestral house.

Solace (n.) hope; comfort during a time of grief—When she was sad she found *solace* in her friend.

Solemn (adj.) marked by the invocation of a religious sanction; sublime—They made a *solemn* vow to love each other for ever.

Somber (adj.) gloomy—The sad story had put everyone in a *somber* mood.

Soporific (adj.) causing sleep—As the medicine was *soporific*, he avoided it while driving.

Sordid (adj.) filthy; base; vile—He shared the *sordid* details of his past.

Sovereign (adj.) supreme—It is the government's *sovereign* duty to protect the rights of its citizens.

Specious (adj.) having a false look of truth or genuineness—We could see through his *specious* reasoning meant to deceive us.

Spurious (adj.) not genuine, false; bogus—The newspaper was notorious for *spurious* information.

Squalid (adj.) filthy; wretched (from squalor)—We were touched by the *squalid* conditions in the slum.

Stagnant (adj.) motionless—The *stagnant* water became breeding place for mosquitoes.

Staid (adj.) marked by self-control; serious—Were surprised by the joke from a usually *staid* professor.

Stigmatize (v.) to characterize or make as disgraceful—The pilferage she committed in her first job *stigmatized* her career.

Stoic (adj.) calm, indifferent to pleasure or pain—She bore the loss of her mother with *stoic* calm.

Stolid (adj.) showing no emotion—With a *stolid* expression, the man walked away from the confrontation.

Strident (adj.) harsh, loud—The procession raised *strident* slogans against the government.

Stupor (n.) a stunned or bewildered condition—The hit on the head sent him into a *stupor*.

Stymie (v.) to hinder or obstruct—My efforts were *stymied* by lack of funds.

Suave (adj.) effortlessly gracious—As a public relations officer he was *suave* in his dealings with others.

Subjugate (v.) to bring under control—The royal family *subjugated* the peasants.

Subsume (v.) to include within a larger group—Red, green, and yellow are *subsumed* under the term ‘colour’

Subtlety (n.) understatement; barely noticeable—Please state your demand clearly and do not resort to *subtleties*.

Succinct (adj.) clearly stated; characterized by conciseness—The speech was *succinct* yet emotional.

Succor (n.) aid; assistance—The government provided *succor* to the victims of the earthquake in the relief camps.

Supplant (v.) to take the place of—Can you *supplant* my position in the team if I cannot play?

Suppliant (adj.) asking earnestly and submissively—He said he was a *suppliant* sinner asking forgiveness from god.

Surreptitious (adj.) done secretly—She gave a *surreptitious* glance in his direction.

Susceptible (adj.) easily imposed; inclined—She is *susceptible* to all kinds of allergies.

Sycophant (n.) flatterer—He is *sycophantic* to anyone in authority.

Syllogism (n.) reasoning in order from general to particular; deductive reasoning—‘Every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue; therefore kindness is laudable’ is a *syllogism*.

Synergy (n) interaction of discrete agencies (as industrial firms), agents (as drugs), or conditions such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects—The *synergy* created by the merger is expected to reduce the cost of operations.

T

Tacit (adj.) not voiced or expressed—She felt that she had the *tacit* approval of her parents to marry her boyfriend.

Taciturn (adj.) inclined to silence; speaking little—Being *taciturn*, he never initiates a conversation.

Tawdry (adj.) cheap and gaudy in appearance or quality; ignoble—The celebrity’s personal life as reported in the tabloid was a *tawdry* affair.

Temerity (n.) foolhardiness; recklessness—He was punished for his *temerity*.

Tenacious (adj.) persistent—He was *tenacious* in his pleas; she finally agreed.

Tenet (n.) a principle accepted as authoritative—The *tenets* of socialism were explained in the book.

Tenuous (adj.) thin; weak—His claim to the ownership of property was *tenuous*.

Terrestrial (adj.) pertaining to the earth—Cows are *terrestrial* animals; fish are aquatic.

Timorous (adj.) lacking courage; timid—The *timorous* child hid behind his parents.

Tortuous (adj.) full of twists and turns—The *tortuous* path had too many hairpin turns.

Tractable (adj.) easily managed—He is very *tractable* child.

Tranquillity (n.) peace; stillness; harmony—The *tranquillity* of the sunset filled with joy.

Transpire (v.) to take place; come about—Tell me what *transpired* in that room.

Trenchant (adj.) cutting; keen or incisive words—He was a writer with *trenchant* wit.

Trepidation (n.) apprehension; uneasiness—He felt *trepidation* at agreeing to their proposal.

Truculent (adj.) fierce, savage, cruel—The dies hard fans became *truculent* and violent when their team lost.

Truncate (v.) to shorten by cutting—The session was *truncated* owing to lack of time.

Tumult (n.) a noisy commotion; disturbance—The teacher had to shout to be heard over the *tumult*.

Turbid (adj.) thick and dense; cloudy—The river turned *turbid* after the rains.

Turpitude (n.) vileness—Have you ever been arrested or convicted for an offense involving moral *turpitude*?

Tyranny (n.) absolute power; autocracy—The king sought an absolute *tyranny* over the colonies.

U

Ubiquitous (adj.) omnipresent; present everywhere—Nowadays, cell phones are *ubiquitous*.

Umbrage (n.) offense or resentment—The student took *umbrage* at the remark of his mentor.

Uncanny (adj.) of a strange nature; weird—She had an *uncanny* resemblance to someone I had seen before.

Undermine (v.) to weaken; often through subtle means—The scams have *undermined* people's confidence in the government.

Unequivocal (adj.) clear and unambiguous—It was an *unequivocal* mandate with 50-0 votes.

Ungainly (adj.) clumsy and unattractive—The *ungainly* man knocked over the expensive flower vase.

Unobtrusive (adj.) out of the way; remaining quietly in the background—The shy man found an *unobtrusive* seat in the far corner of the room.

Upshot (n.) the final act or result—The *upshot* of the debate was that the bill would be released to the floor.

Urbane (adj.) cultured; suave; notably polite or polished in manner—He was the most *urbane* in the group of aristocrats.

Usurp (v.) to take something by force—I shall not allow him to *usurp* my authority.

Utopia (n.) imaginary land with perfect social and political systems—Voltaire wrote of a *utopia* where the streets were paved with gold.

V

Vacuous (adj.) empty; lacking in ideas; stupid—He had a *vacuous* expression in his face.

Vagary (n.) caprice; whim—Most of my grandmother's ideas were dismissed as mere *vagaries* of age.

Valedictory (adj.) pertaining to farewell—The *valedictory* speech by the Principal was very emotional.

Vapid (adj.) dull and unimaginative; insipid—In her interview she came across as very *vapid* and artificial person.

Variegated (adj.) many-colored—The dancers wore *variegated* costumes.

Vendetta (n.) blood feud; series of retaliatory, vengeful, or hostile acts—He waged a personal *vendetta* against those who opposed him.

Venerable (adj.) deserving high respect—The *venerable* old man was a source of advice for the villagers.

Venison (n.) the meat of a deer—*Venison* is said to be low in fat.

Veracity (n.) truthfulness—We questioned the *veracity* of his statements.

Verdant (adj.) green; lush in vegetation—Soon after the rains the hills were *verdant*.

Verisimilitude (n.) appearance of truth, likelihood—the novel's degree of *verisimilitude* is compromised by 18th-century characters who speak in very 21st-century English

Vernal (adj.) pertaining to spring—The trees and flowers were in *vernal* bloom.

Viable (adj.) practical or workable; capable of maintaining life—The plan did not appear *viable* at all.

Vicarious (adj.) experienced imaginatively through another person—She had never seen the Himalayas but through the description of her friends she could experience its grandeur *vicariously*.

Vicissitude (n.) change of fortune—A business run on moral grounds may not survive the *vicissitudes* of the market.

Vignette (n.) picture; short literary sketch—The film is a series of *vignettes* about living with cancer.

Vindicate (v.) clear from blame; exonerate; justify or support—She will be completely *vindicated* by the evidence.

Vindictive (adj.) out for revenge; malicious—You are being *vindictive* for no apparent reason.

Virtuoso (n.) highly skilled artist—Ronald is a computer *virtuoso*.

Virulent (adj.) extremely poisonous; hostile; bitter—The disease is caused by a *virulent* bacterium.

Vitiate (adj.) spoil the effect of; make inoperative—The impact of the film was *vitiated* by poor acting.

Vitriolic (adj.) corrosive; sarcastic—His speech was *vitriolic*.

Vituperative (adj.) containing or characterized by verbal abuse—The discussion was in danger of becoming a *vituperative*, schoolboy argument.

Vociferous (adj.) clamorous; noisy—The decision was made over their *vociferous* objections.

Voluble (adj.) fluent; glib; talkative—*Voluble* consumer groups help build public opinion.

Voracious (adj.) ravenous—He has a *voracious* appetite.

Vulpine (adj.) like a fox; crafty—They were taken in by his *vulpine* charms.

W

Waft (v.) move gently by wind or breeze—The aroma of food cooking *wafted* out of the kitchen.

Waive (v.) to give up; to put off until later—Seeing his difficulty, the Principal *waived* part of the fees for the course.

Wan (adj.) lacking color; sickly pale—Her face became *wan* at the sight of blood.

Wanton (adj.) playfully mean or cruel; mischievous—They were accused of *wanton* cruelty toward animals.

Warrant (v.) justify; authorize—The punishment he received was not *warranted*

Whet (v.) to sharpen by rubbing; to stimulate—The ads are trying to *whet* the consumers' appetite.

Whimsical (adj.) fanciful; subject to erratic behaviour or unpredictable change—It is difficult to make plans with such a *whimsical* friend.

Wily (adj.) concealing; sly—He turned out to be a *wily* negotiator.

Winsome (adj.) charming; sweetly attractive—His *winsome* words moved the crowd to love him even more.

Wizened (adj.) shriveled; withered—The *wizened* face of the old man was covered by his hat.

Wrath (n.) violent or unrestrained anger; fury—I waited until my initial *wrath* had eased before voicing my complaint.

Wreak (v.) to give vent; to inflict—Gangs have been *wreaking* mayhem in the city.

Wrest (v.) to pull or force away by a violent twisting—He *wrested* the book out of her hands.

Wry (adj.) mocking; cynical—He has a *wry* sense of humour which offends people.

X

Xenophobia (n.) fear of foreigners—He was apprehensive of going abroad to study because of the stories of violence due to *xenophobia*.

Y

Yeoman (n.) one that performs great and loyal service—The Principal has done a *yeoman's* job in enhancing the reputation of this institute.

Yoke (n.) harness; collar; bondage—India was able to throw off the *yoke* of imperialism and embrace freedom.

Yore (n.) time past and especially long past—My favourite stories are about the kings, princes and princesses of *yore*.

Z

Zealot (n.) a believer, fanatic—The *zealots* on both sides of issue resorted to threats.

Zenith (n.) point directly overhead in the sky; highest point—The *zenith* of her career came when she became the CEO.

Zephyr (n.) a gentle wind; breeze—It was a beautiful day, with a *zephyr* adding to the pleasant chill.

*This list has been taken from *Verbal Ability for the CAT* by Sujit Kumar

IMPORTANT TERMINOLOGIES

1. Fields of Study

Acoustics	: science of sound
Aerostatics	: study of ballooning
Agronomy	: study of scientific farming
Agrostology	: study of grasses
Anthropology	: the development of man
Archaeology	: excavation and study of physical remains of early civilizations
Astronautics	: science of space flight
Calisthenics	: science of exercises for promoting beauty and strength
Cosmography	: description and mapping of the universe
Cryogenics	: science of very low temperatures
Demography	: science of vital and social statistics
Ecology	: science of environment
Entomology	: scientific study of insects
Ethnology	: science of origin of races
Etiology	: study of causes of diseases
Etymology	: study of derivation of words
Eugenics	: study of production of better offsprings
Genealogy	: a record of family descent
Genetics	: study of heredity of individuals

Geology	: study of rocks, soils and minerals
Ichthyology	: study of fishes
Meteorology	: scientific study of weather conditions
Numismatics	: study of coins and metals
Ornithology	: study of birds.
Orthograph	: the science of spellings
Paleontology	: study of past life forms through fossils
Philology	: study of words or literature
Seismology	: science of earthquakes and earth's movements
Sericulture	: study of silk-worm breeding
Theology	: study of religion
Toxicology	: science and medical study of dealing with poisons
Linguistics	: science and study of language
Lexicography	: art of dictionary making

2. Miniatures

Booklet: a small book

Capsule: a small box, a small detachable compartment in an air plane or spacecraft, a small soluble container for enclosing a dose of medicine

Dearly: little dear, a person tenderly loved

Duckling: a young duck

Globule: literally a small globe, hence, a tiny sphere of matter of drop of fluid

Islet: a small island

Leaflet: a small leaf, as a leaf of folded paper

Molecule: a small mass; smallest particle of an element or compound that cannot exist separately without losing its physical or chemical properties

Morsel: a small bite; a small piece of anything

Particle: a small part or piece of matter

3. Words related with Physical Care

Anaesthetist: A person trained to administer anaesthetics, as during an operation.

Cardiologist: A doctor who specializes in the study of the heart and its functions.

Chiropodist: A specialist in the minor ailments of the foot including bunions, corns etc. Also, called a podiatrist.

Dermatologist: A physician who specializes in treating diseases of the skin.

Gynaecologist: A doctor who specializes in the cure of women, especially in matters concerning the reproductive organs.

Internist: A doctor who specializes in the large, general branch of medicine called internal medicine. Internist is a somewhat more modern and more restricted name for the general practitioner who treats all types of health problems.

Intern: A medical graduate receiving clinical training in a hospital before being licensed to practice medicine.

Neurologist: A doctor who specializes in treating disorders of the nervous system.

Obstetrician: A doctor who specializes in delivering babies and in medical problems related to childbirth.

Ophthalmologist: A doctor who specializes in the anatomy, functions and diseases of the eye.

Orthodontist: A dentist who specializes in preventing and correcting irregularities of the teeth, such as crooked or otherwise defective teeth.

Orthopedist: A doctor who specializes in correcting deformities of the skeletal system and treating diseases of the bones, spine, joints muscles etc.

Pediatrician: A doctor who specializes in the care and treatment of babies and young children.

Podiatrist: A therapist who specializes in treating ailments of the feet.

Otologist: An ear specialist.

Nephrologist: A kidney specialist.

Oncologist: A specialist in tumors and cancer.

4. Environment related words

The environment

The environment: Air, water and land on earth which can get affected by the activities of man.

Ecosystem: Plants, animals etc., that exist in a place and are dependent on each other.

Habitat: The natural home for plants and animals.

The biosphere: Surface and atmosphere of earth where plants and animals can live.

Ecology: The scientific study of the way in which plants, the plants, animals and natural feature of a place affect and depend on each other.

Biodiversity: The variety of plants and animals in a place.

The Food chain: All animals and plants considered as a group in which a plant is eaten by an insect or animal which is eaten by another animal and so on.

Signs of damage to the environment

Global warming: General increase in the temperature of the world caused by pollution from cars, factories etc.

Climate change: Changes in the weather around the world, which result in much higher or lower temperature, violent storms, droughts or floods.

The greenhouse effect: Natural process in which gases build up in the atmosphere and prevent heat from escaping, causing the earth to get warmer.

The hole in the ozone layer: The hole in the layer of natural gases that surround the earth.

Endangered species: A type of animal that is likely to stop existing.

Extinction: Situation in which all types of animals die.

Soil erosion: Process by which soil is gradually destroyed by wind or rain.

Desertification: Process by which useful land changes into desert because of climate change or overgrazing.

Things that harm the environment

Pollution: Harmful chemicals or waste materials that have gone in to air, land or water.

Pollutant: Substance that makes air, water dangerously dirty.

Greenhouse gases: Gases that form a layer around the earth and keep the heat in causing global warming.

Acid rain: Rain that contains pollution from factories, power stations etc., which causes damage to forests.

e-waste: Waste consisting of old electronic products such as computers, batteries, mobile phones that people no longer use.

Pesticides: Chemicals used to kill insects and animals that attack crops.

Fossil fuels: Fuels like coal or oil. Burning these fuels releases lot of carbon gases into the atmosphere.

Deforestation: Situation in which most of the trees are cut down or destroyed, resulting in damage to the environment.

Over population: Situation in which too many people live in a particular place.

Over fishing: Process of taking too many fishes from the sea, river.

Overgrazing: Process of letting animals feed on plants for too long such that it damages the land.

Intensive farming: Farming that produces lot of food on a small area by using modern methods like pesticides, growth hormones.

Invasive species: Group of animals introduced to a place by humans where they did not exist naturally before and cause damage to plants and animals already there.

Things that are good for the environment

Eco friendly: Products or methods that do not cause harm to the environment.

Conservation: Protection of natural things like plants, animals to prevent them from being spoiled.

Renewable: Renewable sources of energy use fuels that can be replaced naturally.

Sustainable: Sustainable methods of farming do not use up more land, natural resources etc., that can be replaced naturally.

Biodegradable: These products can be broken into small parts and absorbed naturally.

Recycle: To use materials that have already been used in order to make them into new products.

Bottle bank: A container that you put empty bottles in so that glass can be used again.

Solar power, wind power, wave power: Energy from sun, wind or movement of sea used to produce electricity.

Wind farm: Group of turbines that produce electricity.

Bio fuel: Fuel that is made from plants and animals or their wastes.

People who want to protect the environment

Environmentalist: Someone who is concerned about protecting the environment.

The Greens: Members of a political party who are concerned with protecting the environment.

Eco-warrior: Someone who takes direct action to stop companies and governments from destroying the environment.

Science and the environment

Environmental science: Scientific study of relationship between humans and the environment.

Biotechnology: The use of living things such as cells, bacteria etc., to make drugs.

Genetic engineering: The science of changing genetic structure of an animal, plant or human usually to make them stronger or healthier.

Genetically modified: Such plants and animals have their genetic structure changed so that they are not affected by particular disease or insect.

5. Global Issues

Global economic issues

The world economy/the global economy: The economy of a world seen as a whole.

Globalization: The processes of making something (such as business) operate in different countries all around the world.

Free trade: Situation in which goods coming into or going out of the country are not controlled or taxed.

Fair trade: Activity of making, buying and selling goods in such a way that is morally right.

Protectionism: When the government tries to help the industries by putting tax on foreign goods that come into the country.

Trade barriers: Something such as tax that makes trade between two countries difficult.

Third world debt: Money owed by developing countries to richer countries.

Rich/poor divide: Difference between the situations of rich people and poor people.

North/South divide: Difference between richer countries in the north and some countries in the south.

Sustainable development: Economic development that is able to continue without causing damage to the environment.

Over consumption: Act of using or buying too much of something.

Multinational: A large company that has offices, factories in many countries.

Child labour: Work done by children.

Sweat shop: Small business or factory where people work very hard in bad conditions for very little money.

Corporate greed: The desire of large companies to make as much money as possible without caring about the effects of their actions on people or environment.

Global political issues

Geopolitics: Ideas and activities relating to the way that a country's position, population etc., affect its political development and its relationship with other countries.

Arms control: The attempts by powerful countries to limit the number and types of military weapons that exist.

Nuclear proliferation: An increase in the number of countries that have nuclear weapons.

The arms trade: Buying and selling of military weapons.

Terrorism: The use of violence such as bombing, shooting or kidnapping in order to make a government do something.

The war on terror: The name given to action taken by US, Britain and other countries to destroy international terrorist groups after the attack on the World Trade Centre and Pentagon on 11 September 2001.

Foreign policy: Actions and plans of a government or leader which relate to their country's relations with other countries.

War: Period of fighting between two or more countries or between opposing groups within a country.

Conflict: Fighting or a war.

Genocide: Deliberate murder of a whole race of people or ethnic group.

Ethnic cleansing: The action of forcing people to leave an area or a country because of their racial or national group.

Human Rights

Human rights: The basic right of every person to be treated in a fair and equal way.

Civil liberties: The right of all citizens to be free to do whatever they want while respecting the rights of other people.

Freedom of speech: The legal right to say what you want.

Liberalism: The belief that political, social and economic freedom of an individual is very important.

Inequality: An unfair situation in which some groups in the society have more money, opportunities etc.

Discrimination: The practice of treating one person or group differently from the other in an unfair way.

Racism: Unfair treatment of people, or violence against them because they belong to a different race.

Sexism: The belief that one sex is weaker, less intelligent or less important than the other.

Women's rights: The right of women to have fair treatment and equal opportunities.

Political correctness: Careful choosing of language or behaviour so that you do not offend or insult anyone.

Political prisoner: Someone who is in prison for criticizing the government of their own country.

International crime

Drug trafficking: The buying or selling of illegal drugs.

Arms trafficking: Illegal buying and selling of military weapons.

People smuggling: Crime of bringing people illegally into a country.

Illegal immigrant: Someone who comes to live in another country without official permission.

Money laundering: The action of putting money which has been obtained illegally into legal business and bank accounts so that you can hide it or use it.

6. Culture and the Art

Art and culture

Art: The use of painting, drawing, sculpture etc., to represent things or express ideas, or the things that are produced by art.

Fine art: Forms of art especially paintings or sculptures that are produced and admired for their beauty and high quality.

Culture: Activities and things relating to art, music, literature.

Popular culture: Music, films, books that are liked by a lot of people and that are not considered to be high art.

Art forms

Visual arts: Art such as painting, sculpture that you look at.

Performing arts: Art which involves doing things to entertain people like dance, music, drama.

Decorative arts: Design and production of beautiful things for the home such as furniture, clothes and pottery.

Types of performing art

Drama (theatre): The art of plays and the way they are written and directed.

Opera: Musical plays in which all words are sung.

Ballet: Performances in which dancing and music tell the story without any speaking.

Cinema: Films or the work of making films considered as an art or business.

Music: Sounds made by instruments or voices or the art of writing or playing these sounds.

Types of visual art

Abstract art: Paintings or designs that consist of shapes and patterns that do not look real.

Figurative art: Paintings etc that show objects, people or the countryside as they really look.

Realism: The style of art in which things, especially unpleasant things are shown as they really are in life.

Photorealism: Art in which things are painted so realistically that the painting looks like a photograph.

Folk art: Art that is traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area.

Naïve art: Art that is like that of a child and shows things in a flat way with bright colours.

Minimalism: A style of art that uses only few simple shapes or colours

Action painting: Style of painting in which paint is dripped, splashed etc on to a surface.

Video art: Art which consists of or involves a film on video.

Installation art: Modern art which includes objects, sounds etc.

Conceptual art: In which main aim of the artist is to show an idea rather than to represent actual things or people.

Visual art movements and style

Renaissance: The period of time in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries when art, literature, philosophy and scientific ideas became very important and a lot of new art was produced.

Baroque: Very decorated style of art that was common in Europe in the 17th and early 18th centuries.

Rococo: Style with a lot of curly decoration that was fashionable in Europe in the 18th century.

Romanticism: Style of painting that was popular in late 18th and early 19th century in which feelings, imagination and natural beauty were considered more important than anything else.

Pre Raphaelites: Group of late 19th century English artists who painted detailed and realistic pictures.

Art nouveau: Style of art that used plants and flowers in painting and in design of objects and buildings.

Impressionism: Style of painting used especially in France in the 19th century which uses colour instead of details of form to produce effects of light or feeling.

Symbolism: Late 19th century style of art in which images are used as symbols to represent ideas or qualities.

Cubism: Twentieth century style of art in which people are represented by geometric shapes.

Expressionism: Twentieth century style of painting that expresses feelings rather than showing things in a natural way.

Abstract expressionism: A mid 20th century style of art in which abstracts, shapes and patterns are made in a free or unplanned way.

Dadaism/Dada: An early 20th century style of art which was intended to be different from traditional art in a rather crazy way.

Surrealism: Twentieth century art in which artist connects unrelated images and objects in a strange and often impossible way.

Art deco: Style of art and decoration that uses simple shapes and was popular in Europe and America in 1920s and 1930s.

Modernism: Style of art, building etc., that was popular especially from 1940s to 1960s.

Post modernism: A style of building, painting etc., that uses a mixture of old and new styles as a reaction against modernism.

Socialist realism: A style of art in communist countries in 20th century which showed people and things in a realistic way and aimed to make people feel proud of their country.

Pop art: A style of art that was popular in the 1960s which shows ordinary objects such as advertisements or things you see in people's homes.

Op art: Art that use patterns which seem to move or to produce other shapes as you look at them.

Words related to painting, sculpture and drawing

Abstract: A painting that does not portray natural objects or figures, but uses lines, masses of colour, and geometrical forms such as oblongs, squares, circles etc.

Bases-relief: A piece of sculpture in which figures are raised out only slightly from a background panel or wall, such as frieze on a building.

Chiaroscuro: (1) the distribution and treatment of light and shade in a picture. (2) A kind of picture using only light and shade and no definite lines.

Fresco: A painting made by applying colours to a wet plaster surface, so that they sink in deep, and dry with the plaster.

Goache: Painting using opaque colours mixed with water and gum.

Impasto: Method of painting in which colours are applied thickly so that they stand out from the canvas.

Mobile: Piece of sculpture made of wire, strips, of metal etc., in such a way that it moves when touched or blown by the wind.

Mural: Painting applied directly to a wall or ceiling.

Palette: Flat, piece of wood, plastic etc., or in which the paints used by an artist are mixed.

Pastel: Drawing made with coloured crayons, especially soft crayons made of pipe, pigment and gum water.

Study: Preliminary sketch or exercise, as a preliminary rough sketch of an object or landscape that will later be the subject of the painting.

Tempera: (1) A fast drying paint made of colours that are mixed with water and egg yolk. (2) A painting made from such painting.

Water colour: (1) A painting made with pigments mixed in water. (2) Paint having water as the medium.

7. Books and literature

The parts of a book

Contents: A list that shows the different parts or chapters into which the book is divided.

Foreword: A short piece of writing at the beginning of the book that introduces the book or the writer.

Acknowledgements: Short piece of writing at the beginning or end of a book in which the writer thanks all the people who have helped him or her.

Introduction: Written explanation at the beginning of a book.

Preface: An introduction in the beginning of a book.

Chapter: One of the parts into which the book is divided.

Section: Separate part of a book, newspapers, document, report etc.

Index: An alphabetical list of names, subjects etc., at the back of a book.

Footnote: Note at the bottom of a page in a book which gives more information about something on that page.

Bibliography: List of all the books and articles used in preparing a piece of writing.

Types of literature

Genre: A particular type of literature which has certain features which all examples of this type share.

Fiction: Books and stories about imaginary people and events.

Non fiction: Books about real facts or events.

Poetry: writing that expresses emotions, experiences and ideas especially in short lines using words that rhyme.

Drama: Plays that are written to be performed in the theatre, on radio, on television etc.

Biography: A book about someone's life, written by someone else.

Autobiography: An autobiography is a book that someone writes about his/her own life.

Allegory: Story, painting etc., in which the events and characters represent particular ideas or teach a moral lesson.

Parable: A short simple story that teaches a moral or religious lesson.

Prose Fiction

Prose fiction: Books and stories about imaginary people and events, in ordinary written language.

Novel: A long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.

Short story: Short written story about imaginary situations and characters.

Novella: An imaginary story that is shorter than a novel but longer than a short story.

Narrator: A person who tells the story in a book or a play.

Poetry: verse forms

Ballad: A short story in the form of a poem or a song

Blank verse: Poetry that has a fixed rhythm that does not rhyme.

Couplet: Two lines of poetry.

Elegy: A sad poem or song.

Epic: Poem, book or film that tells a long story about brave actions and exciting events.

Free verse: Poetry that does not have a fixed structure and does not rhyme.

Limerick: Humorous short poem that has five lines.

Lyric poetry: Poetry that expresses strong personal emotions such as love in a way that is similar to music in its sound and rhythm.

Ode: A poem or a song written in order to praise a person or a thing

Sonnet: Poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern.

Poetry: metre form

Meter: An arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats.

Iamb: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one short or weak beat followed by a long or strong beat.

Trochee: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by a short or weak beat.

Spondee: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by another long or strong beat.

Dactyl: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by two short or weak beats.

Iambic pentameter: A common pattern of beats in English poetry in which each line consists of five iambs.

Figures of speech

Alliteration: The use of several words together, all beginning with the same sound in order to make a special effect, especially in poetry.

Assonance: Similarity in the vowel sounds that are close together in a poem.

Onomatopoeia: The use of words that sound like the thing that they refer to

Metaphor: A way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing.

Simile: An expression that describes something by comparing it with something else

Oxymoron: A deliberate combination of two words that seem to be the opposite of each other.

Paradox: The use of statements that seem strange because they involve two ideas or qualities that are very different.

Litotes: Saying something positive by using negative of its opposite. For example, you say "he is not unknown to me."

Irony: The use of words that are opposite to what you really mean, often in order to be amusing.

Bathos: In writing a play etc., a sudden change from a subject that is beautiful, moral or serious to something that is ordinary, silly or not important.

Pun: Amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings, or of words that have the same sound but different meanings.

Tautology: Statement in which you say the same thing twice using different words in a way which is not necessary.

Euphemism: A polite word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking or upsetting someone.

Circumlocution: The practice of using too many words to express an idea, instead of saying it directly.

Hyperbole: A way of describing something by saying it is much bigger, smaller or worse than it actually is.

Personification: The representation of a thing or a quality as a person, in literature or art.

Rhetorical question: a question that you may ask as a way of making a statement, without expecting an answer.

Ellipsis: Practice of deliberately not including one or more words in a sentence that can still be understood by a reader because the context makes the meaning clear.

Apposition: When a simple sentence contains two or more noun phrases that describe the same thing or person, appearing one after the other without a word such as 'and' or 'or' between them.

Cliché: An idea or phrase that has been used so much that it is not effective or no longer has any meaning.

8. Language

Types of language

Language variety: A form of language that is spoken in a particular country or by a particular group of people.

Creole: A language that is a combination of a European language with one or more other languages.

Pidgin: Language that is a mixture of two or other languages which can be used by people who do not speak each other's language.

Dialect: A form of a language which is spoken only in one area with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language

Patois: Spoken form of a language used by the people of a small area and different from the national or standard language.

Vernacular: Language or form of a language that ordinary people use, especially one that is not the official language.

Tone language: Language such as Chinese in which the way a sound goes up or down affects the meaning of the word.

Sign language: Language consisting of hand movements instead of spoken words, used by people who are deaf/dumb or who do not hear well.

Artificial language: Language that has been invented, for example, for use with computers.

Natural language: Language that has developed naturally, and is used by people to speak and write.

Language family: Group of related languages.

Romance language: Languages that come from Latin, for example, French or Spanish.

Slavonic language: Language such as Russian, Bulgarian or Polish.

Germanic language: Language such as German, English, Dutch or the Scandinavian languages.

Semitic language: Language such as Arabic or Hebrew.

Indo-European language: Member of the group of languages that includes English, French, Hindi, Russian, and most of the other languages of Europe and North India.

Writing systems and symbols

Alphabet: A set of letters used in writing which are traditionally arranged in a particular order.

Hieroglyphic: A picture that represents a word especially in the ancient Egyptian system of writing.

Ideogram: A written sign, for example in Chinese that represent an idea or a thing.

Kanji: Japanese writing system based on Chinese ideogram.

Kana: Japanese system in which symbols represent syllables.

Katakana: Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used mainly for writing foreign words.

Hiragana: A Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used in newspapers and literature.

Braille: Form of printing for blind people, with raised parts that they can read by touching the paper with their fingers.

Diacritic: A mark placed over, under or through a letter in some languages to show that the letter should be pronounced differently from the same letter without a mark.

Accent: Mark placed over or below particular letters in some languages to show how to pronounce the letter.

Circumflex: Mark placed above a letter in a French word to show its pronunciation.

Cedilla: Mark placed under the letter 'c' to show that it is an 's' sound rather than a 'k' sound.

Umlaut: A mark placed over a German vowel to show how it is pronounced.

Tilde: A mark placed over a letter 'n' in Spanish to show that it is pronounced /nj/

The sounds of language

Pronunciation: The way in which a particular word is or should be pronounced.

Accent: The way someone pronounce the words of a language which shows which country or which part of a country they come from.

Stress: The degree of force or loudness with which a part of a word is pronounced, which makes it sound stronger than other parts.

Intonation: The way in which the level of your voice changes in order to add meaning to what you are saying

Pitch: How high or low a spoken sound is.

Tone: How high or low your voice is when you say a word or part of a word.

Prosody: The patterns of sound and rhythm in poetry and spoken language.

Words used by particular groups

Slang: Very informal, sometimes offensive language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group.

Language: The words and expressions used by a particular group of people, for example who do a particular job.

Jargon: Words and expressions used by a particular group of people which are difficult for other people to understand.

Terminology: The technical words or expressions that are used when talking about a particular subject.

Vocabulary: The words that are typically used when talking about a particular subject.

Idiolect: The words used by a particular person and the way they use them.

The study of language

Linguistics: The study of language in general and of particular languages, their structure, grammar and history.

Phonetics: The study of speech sounds, including how they are produced.

Phonology: The study of the system of speech sounds in a language.

Grammar: The study of the rules by which words change their forms and are combined in to sentences or phrases.

Morphology: The study of morphemes (smallest units of meaning) of a language and the way in which they are joined together to make words.

Syntax: The study of the way words are combined to form sentences or phrases.

Semantics: The study of meaning of words and phrases.

Etymology: The study of the origins, history and changing meaning of words.

Psycholinguistics: The study of psychological matters relating to the use, learning and understanding of language.

Sociolinguistics: The study of how social and cultural matters affect people's use of language.

Orthography: The study of spelling.

Lexicography: The skill, practice or profession of writing dictionaries.

9. Computer Related Words

Types of computer

Mainframe: A large, powerful computer that can work very fast and that a lot of people can use at the same time.

Personal computer, desktop/PC: A computer that is used by one person at a time either at home or at work.

Laptop: A small computer that you can carry with you and that can work using a battery.

Tablet PC: Small computer which you can control by using a tool like a pen instead of a keyboard or a mouse.

PDA: Personal Digital Assistant, a very small, light computer that you can carry with you and that you can use to store information such as telephone numbers, addresses and appointments.

Wearable computer: A computer that is designed to be worn as item or clothing or attached to the body with a strap around the wrist.

Software

Software: A set of programmes which a computer needs in order to operate.

Application software: Computer software that is designed for some particular use or user.

Operating system: A system in a computer that helps all the programmes in it to work together.

USB: Universal Serial Bus, a system that lets you connect different sorts of equipment such as keyboard or a camera to the computer.

Programming tool: Programme that helps a software designer to create another programme or to correct mistakes in it.

Office suite: A set of computer programmes designed to help people who do office work.

Database: A large amount of data that has been stored and organized on a computer so that you can sort and find information easily.

Spread sheet: A computer document that contains rows and columns which helps control and analyse information.

Word processing: Using computer software or a small computer to write letters and other documents.

Desktop publishing: The work of arranging the writing and pictures for a magazine, small book etc.

GUI (Graphical User Interface): A way of showing and organizing information on a computer screen so that it is easy to use and understand.

Problems with computers

Crash: If a computer crashes it suddenly stops working.

Freeze: If a computer or a computer screen freezes, the image displayed on the screen will not change because there is a problem with the computer.

Bug: Fault in the system of instructions that operates a computer.

Virus: A set of instructions secretly put on to a computer or computer program, which can destroy information.

Worm: A sort of computer virus, especially one that makes many copies of itself and fills up all the memory on a computer.

Spam: E-mail messages that a computer user has not asked for and does not want to read.

Hack: To find a way of getting information from someone else's computer or changing information on it.

Computer security

Anti-virus software: Type of software that looks for and removes viruses in programs and documents on your computer.

Firewall: A system that protects a computer network from being used or looked at by people who do not have permission to do so.

Encryption: The process of changing information on a computer into a special code that only few people can understand.

The study of computers

Computer science: The study of computers and what they can do.

Information technology: The study or use of electronic processes for gathering and storing information and making it available using computers.

The Internet

The Internet (also the net): A computer system that allows computer users around the world to exchange information.

The Worldwide Web/WWW/The Web: The network of all the documents, files, pictures etc., that are on websites and can be found using the internet.

Website: A place on the internet where you can find information about something, especially a particular organization.

Browse: To spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another, looking for a particular information.

Surf: To spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another.

Web page: All the information that you can see in one part of a website.

Link: Word or a picture on a website or in computer document that will take you to another page or document if you click on it.

Home page: The first page of a website which often contains links to other pages on that website.

Browser: A computer program that finds information on the Internet and shows it on your computer screen.

Bookmark: To save the address of page on the internet so that you can find it again easily.

E-mail: A system that allows you to send and receive messages by computer, or a message that is sent from one person to another using the email system.

Online: Connected to other computers through the internet or available through the internet.

ISP (Internet Service Provider): A company or a business that provides a connection to the internet for people's computers.

URL Uniform Resource Locator: Website address.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): A computer language used for producing pages of writing and pictures that can be put on the internet.

Domain: A part of an internet address.

Chat room: A website where people can communicate with each other in real time by typing in messages.

Discussion group: A system which uses the internet to allow people to send the messages about a particular subject.

Message board: Place on a website where you can read or leave messages.

Thread: Series of messages concerning the same subject, written by members of an Internet discussion group.

Download: To move information or programs from a computer network to a small computer.

Broadband: A system of connecting computers to the Internet and moving information, such as messages or pictures at a very high speed.

10. Media

The media

The media: All the organizations that provide news and information for the public or the people who do this work.

The press: Newspapers and news magazines, or the people who work for them.

Journalism

Journalism: The job or activity of writing news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio.

Investigative journalism: Journalism that examines a serious event or situation.

Chequebook journalism: When newspapers get material for articles by paying people a lot of money for information about crimes or the private lives of famous people.

Gonzo journalism: A style of journalism in which a journalist becomes a central part of the story, and in which truth is less important than giving an impression of a particular mood or atmosphere.

Journalist: Someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio.

Correspondent: Someone who is employed by a newspaper or a television station, to report news from a particular area or on a particular subject.

Columnist: Someone who writes articles especially about a particular subject, that appears regularly in a newspaper or a magazine.

Reporter: Someone whose job is to write about news events for a newspaper or to tell people about them on the television or radio.

Editor: A person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of a newspaper or magazine and who decides what should be included in it.

Newspapers and magazines

Circulation: The average number of copies of a newspaper or a magazine that are sold each day, week, month etc.

Edition: The copies of a newspaper or a magazine that are published at the same time.

Tabloid: Newspaper that has small pages, a lot of paragraphs and stories mainly about sex, famous people etc rather than serious news.

Broadsheet: A newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper.

Compact: A serious newspaper printed on small sheets of paper like a tabloid.

Colour supplement: Magazine printed in colour and given free with a newspaper especially on Saturdays or Sundays.

Article: A piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or a magazine.

Editorial: A piece of writing in a newspaper or a magazine, or a special report on television or on the radio.

Feature: A piece of writing about a subject in a newspaper or a magazine or a special report on television or radio.

Column: An article on a particular subject or by a particular writer that appears regularly in a newspaper or magazine.

Review: An article in a newspaper or a magazine that gives an opinion about a new book, play, film etc.

Scoop: An important and exciting news story that is printed in only one newspaper or shown on only one television station before any of the others know about it.

Radio and Television

Broadcast: To send out radio or television programmes.

Televise: To broadcast something on television.

Transmit: To send out electronic signals, messages etc., using radio, television or other similar equipment.

Frequency: The number of radio waves, sound waves etc that pass any point per second.

Channel: A television station and all the programmes that it broadcasts.

Radio station: an organization which makes radiobroadcasts, or the building where this is done.

National radio: Radio service owned or controlled by the central government of a country.

Commercial: A short film or message encouraging people to buy a particular product or a service, which is broadcasted on television or radio.

Episode: Television or radio programme that is one of a series of programmes in which the same story is continued each week.

News bulletin: A short news programme on radio or television, reporting only the most important information.

Airtime: The amount of time that a radio or television station gives to a particular subject, advertisement etc.

Cable television: A system of broadcasting television programmes by cable.

Satellite television: Television programmes that are broadcast using satellites in space, and which you can watch only if you have a special piece of equipment.

Pay-per-view: A pay-per-view television channel makes people pay for each programme that they watch.

Digital radio/digital television: A system of broadcasting using digital signals.

Network: A group of radio or television stations, which broadcast many of the same programmes but in different parts of the same country.

11. Holidays and Tourism

Types of holiday

Break: A short holiday.

Package holiday: Holiday organized by a company at a fixed price that includes the cost of travel, accommodation etc.

Package tour: Holiday organized by a company at a fixed price which includes visit to a number of places, travel to the starting point of the holiday and all travel during it, accommodation etc.

Fly-drive holiday: Holiday arranged at a fixed price that includes your flight to a place, a car to drive while you are there and accommodation.

Tailor-made holiday: Where arrangements for travel and accommodation are made specifically for you, so that you can choose exactly what you like.

House exchange: A holiday in which two people or families go and stay in each other's house.

Tour: A journey for pleasure, during which you visit several different towns, areas etc.

Family holiday: A holiday in which parents and children go somewhere together.

Skiing/walking/cycling etc., holiday: A holiday in which you spend a lot of time skiing/cycling/walking.

Cruise: A holiday on a large ship.

Safari: A trip to see or hunt wild animals.

Backpacking: The activity of traveling for pleasure usually without much money, carrying your things in a large bag on your back.

Camping: The activity of taking a holiday in which you stay in a tent.

Caravanning: A holiday in which you take a caravan.

Working holiday: A holiday in which you do some work either normal work or some different work like farm work.

Adventure holiday: A holiday in which you spend all your time outdoors, doing something such as travel in a wild area of a country.

Activity holiday: A holiday in which you do one or more activities, usually outdoors.

Honeymoon: A holiday taken by two people who have just got married.

Tourism

Mass tourism: The taking of holidays by many people.

Domestic tourism: The taking of holidays by people in their own country.

International tourism: The taking of holidays in foreign countries.

Cultural tourism: Holidays taken in order to visit culturally interesting places or cultural events.

Ecotourism: Holidays to natural areas such as rain forests in which people can visit and learn about an area in a way that will not damage the environment.

Sustainable tourism: The taking of holidays without causing damage to the environment.

Agritourism: Holidays in which people stay on farms.

Sports tourism: Holidays taken in order to play sports.

Space tourism: Holidays that consist of a journey in to space on a spacecraft.

Health tourism: (1) travel to a foreign country in order to receive cheap or free medical treatment.

(2) Holidays that involve taking part in sports activities or doing things such as having beauty treatment.

e-tourism/armchair tourism/virtual tourism: The activity of finding out how places look like by using the internet.

Tourist accommodation

Hotel: Building where people pay to stay and have meals when they are travelling or on holiday.

Bed and breakfast: Private house or small hotel where you can sleep and have breakfast.

Guest house: Private house where people can pay to stay and have meals.

Inn: A small pub or hotel, especially an old one in the countryside.

Motel: A hotel for people who are traveling by car, where you can park your car outside your room.

Holiday cottage: A house or apartment that you rent for a holiday.

Villa: A house especially in France, Italy or Spain, that you use or rent for a holiday.

Chalet: House that you rent for a holiday, usually in a mountain area.

Holiday home: A house that someone owns, where they go for holidays.

Time share: A holiday home that you buy with other people so that each of you can each spend a period of time every year.

Youth hostel: A place where people, especially young people who are traveling can stay very cheaply for a short time.

Campsite: An area where people can stay in tents.

Holiday camp: A specially built place where families go for their holidays and where activities are organized for them.

Dude ranch: A holiday place in the US where you can ride horses and live like a cowboy.

Full board: An arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides all your meals.

Half board: An arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides your breakfast and one other meal.

Self catering: Used to describe a place you stay in, on a holiday where you cook your own food.

Three-star/four-star/five-star etc: A mark used for showing the quality of a hotel.

Tourist destination: A place where people like to go on holidays.

Long haul destination: Place for a holiday that is very long way away.

Resort: A place where lot of people go for holidays.

Tourist attraction: Place that many tourists visit.

Tourist trap: A place that many tourists visit but where drinks, hotels etc., are more expensive.

The tourist industry

Tourist trade: Business that comes from the activities of tourists.

Tourist board: Organization that gives information and produces advertisements about a country or an area so that people will visit it.

Tourist information centre: An office that gives information to tourists in an area.

Travel agency: A company that arranges hotels, rooms, plane tickets etc., for people.

Travel agent: Someone who owns or works in a travel agency.

Tour operator: Company that arranges and sells holidays.

High season: The time of the year when many people are taking holidays.

Off season: The time of the year when not many people are taking holidays.

12. Sports and Exercise

Types of sports

Extreme sports: Sports that are very exciting or dangerous. For example, white water rafting.

Water sports: Sports that you play in water.

Field sports: Sports that take place in the countryside, such as hunting, shooting.

Contact sports: Sports such as American football and rugby.

Winter sports: Sports that are done on snow or ice, such as skiing and ice hockey.

Spectator sports: Sports that people go and watch.

Watching sports

Action replay: An important or exciting moment in sports game that is shown again on television immediately after it happens.

Fan supporter: Someone who likes a particular sport team and often goes to watch it.

Spectator: Someone who is watching an event or game.

Armchair fan: Someone who talks, or reads about, or watches sport on television but does not go to stadium to watch matches.

Stand: Building where people stand or sit to watch the game at a sports ground.

The terraces: The wide steps that people watching a football match can stand on.

The bleachers: Long wooden benches arranged in rows where you sit to watch a sport.

Season ticket: A ticket that allows you to go to all the games being held during a particular time.

Pay-per-view: Broadcasting which makes people pay each time they watch a match.

Places where sports take place

Arena: A building with a flat central area around surrounded by seats.

Stadium: Building for sports, consisting of a playing field surrounded by rows of seats.

Football ground: The place where football is played.

Ballpark: A field for playing baseball with seats for watching the game.

Pitch: Marked out area of ground on which a sport is played.

Playing field: A large piece of ground with area marked out for playing football, cricket etc.

Success in sports

Be promoted: If a sports team is promoted, they play in a better group of teams the next year.

Finalist: One of the people or teams that reaches the final game in a competition.

Reach the final: Succeed in reaching the final game in a competition.

Qualify: To reach the necessary standard to enter or continue in a competition or sports or event.

Personal best: The fastest time, most points etc., that a sportswoman or sportsman has ever achieved.

Record holder: A person who has achieved the fastest speed, the long distance etc., in a sport.

Title holder: The person or team that is the winner of an important sports event.

Medalist: Someone who has won a medal in a competition.

Outplay: To beat an opponent in a game by playing with more skill than they do.

Out distance: To run, ride etc., faster than other people.

Out point: To defeat an opponent in boxing by gaining more points.

Failure in sports

Be relegated: If a sports team is relegated, it is moved into a lower division because it has finished bottom.

Be defeated: To lose a sports match.

Problems with sport

Drug-taking: The activity of illegally taking drugs to improve performance in a sports event.

Drug cheat: Someone cheating in a sports event who illegally takes a drug to improve their performance.

Performance-enhancing drugs: Drugs that are used illegally by people competing in sports events to improve their performance.

Doping: The practice of using drugs to improve performance in a sport.

Match fixing: Arranging games etc., dishonestly, so that you get the results you want.

Doing something against the rules of a sport

Commit a foul: To do something during a match that is against the rules.

Professional foul: In football, if someone commits a professional foul, they deliberately do something that is against the rules in order to prevent another player from scoring.

Be sent off: If players are sent off, they are ordered to leave the field because they have broken the rules.

Yellow card: A yellow card is held by a football referee to show that a player has done something wrong.

Red card: A red card is held by the referee in a football match, to show that a player has done something wrong and will not be allowed to play for the rest of the game.

Be disqualified: To be stopped from taking part in a sports event because you have broken a rule.

Doing exercise

Active life style: A way of living that involves doing activities which keep you physically fit.

Aerobics: Intended to strengthen the heart and lungs.

Workout: A period spent in a gym doing physical exercises to improve your fitness.

Gym session: A period of time spent in a gym doing physical exercises to improve your fitness.

Circuit training: A series of different exercises done quickly one after the other in order to increase your fitness.

13. Higher Education

Education for adults

Tertiary education: Education at a university, college etc., as opposed to at school or high school.

Higher education: Education at a university or college especially to degree level.

Further education: Education for people who have left school.

Adult education: Education provided for adults who are not in full-time education, usually by means of classes that are held in the evening.

Places for higher education

University: An educational institution of the highest level, where people study for degrees.

College: A school for advanced education, especially in a particular profession or skill.

Junior college: A college in the US where a student can go for two years, in order to learn a skill or prepare for university.

School: A place where a particular skill or a subject is taught.

Graduate school: A place, usually a part of a college or university, where you can study for a master's or doctorate degree after receiving your first degree.

Institute: Organization that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational work.

Relating to education

Educational: Relating to education.

Academic: Relating to education, especially at university level.

Vocational: Teaching or relating to the skills you need to do a particular job.

Pedagogical: Relating to teaching methods or the practice of teaching.

What is taught

Degree: Advanced course of study at a university or college.

Program: A set of classes or period of study relating to a particular area of study.

Course: A set of meetings between a teacher and his/her students, during which they learn about a particular subject.

Module: One of the separate units that a course of study has been divided into.

Subject: An area of knowledge that people study at a university or a school.

Discipline: An area of knowledge especially one that people study at a university.

Major: The main subject that a student studies at a college.

Minor: The second subject that a student studies at a college.

Forms of teaching or learning

Lecture: Long walk on a particular subject that a teacher gives to a group of people especially to students in a university.

Class: Period of time during which someone teaches in a group.

Seminar: Class at a university in which a small group of students and a teacher study or discuss a particular subject.

Tutorial: Period of teaching and discussion involving a tutor and a very small number of students, especially in a British university.

Laboratory work: Experiments or other work done in a laboratory by the students who are studying science subjects.

Field work: The study of scientific or social subjects done outside the class or laboratory.

Distance learning: A method of study that involves working at home and sending your work to your teacher.

e-learning: A method of study that involves using the Internet and communicating with teachers using e-mail.

Self study: Form of study in which you learn on your own using books.

People at university or college

Undergraduate: A student at a university or college who is working at their first degree.

Freshman: A student who is in his first year at a university or a college.

Postgraduate: Student who is working to get a master's degree.

Major: Someone who is studying a particular subject as their main subject.

Academician: Someone who teaches or does research at a university or college.

Dean: Someone in a university who is responsible for a particular faculty or area of work.

Professor: A teacher of the highest rank in a university department.

Full professor: A teacher of the highest rank in the university department.

Senior lecturer: A teacher in the university below the level of professor or full professor.

Lecturer, assistant professor: A teacher at a university below the level of senior lecturer or assistant professor.

Instructor: A teacher at the university below the level of assistant professor.

Tutor: Someone at a university or college who teaches or advises a particular group of students.

Research fellow: Someone at a university whose main job is to do research.

Teaching assistant: A graduate student who teaches small groups of students in undergraduate classes.

Parts of a university

School: Group of related departments in a university.

Department: Part of a school or a faculty in a university that does teaching or research in a particular subject.

Paying for education

Tuition fees: The money that a student pays for being taught.

Top-up fees: Additional money that a university in England can charge a student, on top of the minimum that a student has to pay for tuition fees.

Student loan: An amount of money that a student borrows from the government or a bank to pay for his education at a university or college.

Grant: Amount of money given to someone, especially by the government, to help pay for their education.

Financial aid: A general term for all the loans, grants and scholarships that a student can receive.

Scholarship: An amount of money given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education.

Bachelor's degree: A first university degree.

B.A. or BA: A first university degree (Bachelor's degree) in a subject such as history, languages or English literature.

B.S. or BSc: A first degree (Bachelor's degree) in a science subject.

Master's degree: A university degree that you can get by studying for one or two years after your first degree.

M.A. or MA: A master's degree in a subject such as history, language or English literature that you can get after your first degree.

M.S. or MSc: A master's degree in a science subject that you can get after your first degree.

M.Phil: An advanced university degree that you can get after your first degree.

Doctorate: A university degree of a very high level, which involves doing advanced research.

MBA: A degree in the skills needed to be in charge of a business that you can get after your first degree.

PGCE: A qualification in teaching that you need in order to work as a teacher, in a school, in the UK.

14. Jobs and work

Manual work: Work done by using hands

Office work: Working in an office.

Clerical work: Work such as keeping records or accounts.

Work with people: Job involving a lot of contact with people and not just machines.

Work in a team: Working with other people in a group rather than working alone.

Work outdoors: Working outside rather than inside, for example as a gardener.

People who work

Employee: Someone who is paid to work for someone else.

Worker: Someone who does a job, especially low ranking job.

Co-worker: Someone who works with you and has a similar position.

Home maker: Someone who manages the home.

Colleague: Someone you work with, especially professional people.

Part time: Someone who has a part time job, works for only a part of each day.

Full time: For all the hours of a week during which it is usual for people to work.

Freelance: Working independently for different companies rather than being employed for one particular company.

Self-employed: Working for yourself and not employed by a company.

Skilled: Someone who is skilled has the training and experience that is needed to do something well.

Semi-skilled: Needing or having some skills or training.

Unskilled: Someone who has not been trained for a particular job.

Casual: Employed as a temporary worker or working only for a short period of time.

Trainee: Someone who is being trained for a job.

White collar: White collar workers have jobs in offices, banks etc.

Blue collar: Blue collar workers do manual work, rather than working in offices.

Work force: All the people who work in a particular industry or company and who are available to work in a particular country or area.

Staff: People who work for an organization.

Tele worker: Someone who works from home and communicates with their employee and co worker.

Telecommuter: Someone who works at home using a computer connected to a company's main office.

Positive aspects of work

Job satisfaction: The enjoyment you get from doing your job.

Job security: How permanent your job is likely to be.

Promotion: Move to a more important job or position in a company or organization.

Bonus: Money added to someone's wages, especially as a reward for good work.

Pay raise: An increase in the amount of money you are paid for doing your job.

Flexi-time: A system in which people work a particular number of hours each week or month but can change the times at which they start.

Job sharing: An arrangement by which two people both work-part time doing the same job.

Fringe benefit: Service or advantage given with a job besides wages.

Perk: Something that you get legally from your work in addition to your wages.

Paid holiday: Period of time when you are on holiday but your employer continues to pay you.

Pension contributions: Money that you give or an employer gives to pay for the pension that you will get when you are retired.

Sick pay: Money paid by an employer to a worker who is too ill to work.

Negative aspects of work

Work-related stress: Continuous feelings or worry about your work that prevents you from relaxing.

Office politics: The activities of people who are concerned with gaining personal advantage in a work place.

Discrimination in the work place: Unfair treatment of someone in the work place.

RSI (Repetitive Strain Injury): Pains in your hands, arms etc., which are caused by doing the same movements again and again.

Understaffing: Not having enough workers to do all the work.

Unsocial hours: Working during the night or very early in the morning.

Time when you work

Shift: Working in shifts means working for a particular time during the day or night.

Split shift: Period of work that is divided into two or more parts of the same day.

Night shift: A period of time at night when people regularly work, especially in a factory.

Nine-to-five: Normal working hours of an office between nine o'clock to five o'clock.

Be on duty: Working at a particular time, especially when you are doing a job.

Be on call: Not working officially but being ready to go to work when necessary.

Working day: Day of the week when people work.

Working week: The time that people spend doing their job during a week.

Overtime: Time that you spend working in your job in addition to your normal working hours.

15. Health Care and Medicines

Health care systems

Health service: Public service that is responsible for providing people with medical care.

The National Health Service: British system that provides free medical care treatment to everyone and that is paid for by taxes.

Private medicine: System in which medical treatment and advice is not paid by the government but is paid for by the patient or their insurance company.

Health insurance: Insurance which will pay the cost of your private medical treatment.

Medicaid: System in the US by which government pays the medical expenses of poor people.

Medicare: System in US in which the government tries to pay the cost of medical treatment of old people.

People who work in medicine

Doctor: Someone who is trained to treat people who are ill.

General practitioner, family physician, doctor: Doctor who is trained in general medicine and does not work in hospital.

Specialist: A doctor who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of a medicine.

Surgeon: A doctor who does operations in a hospital.

Consultant: A hospital doctor of a high rank who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of medicine.

Registrar: Hospital doctor who has finished his/her training but is at a lower rank than a consultant.

Houseman/intern: Someone who has nearly finished training as doctor and is working in a hospital.

Nurse: Someone whose job is to look after people who are ill or injured.

Midwife: Specially trained nurse who is able to help women when they are having a baby.

Anesthetist: A doctor or nurse who has been specially trained to give people anesthetics.

Radiologist: A hospital doctor who is trained in the use of X-rays and other kinds of radiation to examine and treat people.

Paramedic: Someone who is trained to treat people who are injured/unwell but is not a nurse or a doctor.

Types of treatment

Surgery: Medical treatment in which a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair or remove part of it.

Operation: Occasion when a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair damage or remove a part of it.

Transplant: An operation in which an organ or piece of skin of one person is made to become a part of another person's body.

Invasive procedure: Type of medical treatment that involves cutting into someone's body.

Keyhole surgery: Surgery done through a very small hole in the patient's body.

Laser surgery: Surgery in which a laser used to cut or burn the patient's body.

Elective surgery: Surgery that you choose to have although it is not urgent or you do not need to have it at that time.

Plastic surgery: Surgery that changes the appearance of people's faces or bodies.

Chemotherapy: The use of chemical agents to treat or control disease (especially cancer).

Radiotherapy: The treatment of cancer or other illness using radiation.

Physiotherapy: Therapy that uses physical agents like exercises and massage for cure.

Osteopathy: Way of treating medical problems such as back pain by moving and pressing the muscles and bone.

Psychotherapy: The treatment of mental illness by talking to the person and discussing the problem rather than giving drugs.

Alternative medicine: Medical treatment that is not the usual western kind of treatment.

Traditional medicine: Name for alternative medicine when it is used in places such as Asia and Africa.

Acupuncture: Treatment of pain and illness that involves pushing special needles in to the part of the body.

Chiropractic: Form of complimentary medicine which involves pressing on and moving the bones in someone's back and joints.

Aromatherapy: Treatment which involves rubbing someone's body with pleasant smelling natural oils to reduce pain and make them feel well.

Ways of examining the patients

X-ray: A medical examination of the inside of somebody's body using the X-rays.

Ultrasound scan: A medical examination of the inside of the body using sound that is too high to hear.

MRI: the process of using strong magnetic fields to produce an image of inside of someone's body.

CT scanning: The process of using X-rays and a computer to produce images of the inside of the body.

Mammogram: An X-ray picture of a woman's breast used to check for signs of cancer.

Blood test: Test of someone's blood to find out if they have a particular disease.

Biopsy: The removal of cells, tissues etc., from the body or examination in order to find more about the medical condition of the person.

Endoscopy: The medical examination of the inside of the body using a lens or a camera on the end of a tube.

Screening: Medical tests that are done on a lot of people to find out whether or not they have a particular disease.

Areas of medicine

Gynaecology: The area of medicine that deals with conditions and illnesses that affect only women.

Obstetrics: The area of medicine that deals with the birth of children.

Paediatrics: The area of medicine that deals with children and their illness.

Geriatrics: The area of medicine that deals with old people and their illnesses.

Oncology: The area of medicine that deals with cancer and tumors.

Cardiology: The area of medicine that deal with the heart.

Orthopedics: The area of medicine that deals with illnesses or injuries that affect people's bones and muscles.

Ophthalmology: The area of medicine that deals with the eyes.

Dentistry: The study of mouth and teeth, or the treatment of diseases of the teeth.

Orthodontics: The skill or job of helping the teeth grow straight when they have not been growing correctly.

Chiropody: The treatment and prevention of foot injuries and diseases.

Psychiatry: The study and treatment of mental illness.

16. Traffic and Car Crime

Traffic problems

Traffic jam: A long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move or can move very slowly.

Congestion: Situation in which roads are very full of traffic.

Gridlock: Situation in which streets in cities are so full of cars that they cannot move.

Rush hour: The time of the day when the roads are full because people are travelling to or from work.

School run: Journey that parents make while driving their kids to school in the morning or home from school in the afternoon.

Rat run: A quiet street that drivers use as a quick way of getting to a place rather than using a main road.

Bottleneck: Place in a road where the traffic cannot pass.

Road works: Repairs that are being done to a road.

Breakdown: Occasion when a vehicle stops working.

Road/car/traffic accident: An accident involving one or more vehicles.

Car crash: An accident in which a vehicle violently hits something else.

Collision: An accident in which two or more vehicles hit each other.

Pile-up: Traffic accident involving many vehicles.

Attempts to solve traffic problems

Park and ride: System in which you leave your car outside a busy town and then take a special bus to the centre of the town.

Congestion charging: A way of reducing traffic in city centers by charging drivers money to enter.

Road pricing: A system in which drivers have to pay to use particular roads at particular times.

Toll road: A road that you pay to use.

Ring road: A road that goes around the edge of a large town to keep the traffic away from the centre.

Bypass: A road that goes around the town or other busy areas rather than through it.

Relief road: A road that vehicles use to avoid heavy traffic, usually built for this purpose.

One-way system: Traffic system in a town in which vehicles are not allowed to travel in one direction.

Contraflow lane: Side of a one way road where buses or bicycles are allowed to use.

Bus lane: Part of a wide road that can only be used by vehicles carrying three or more passengers when there is a lot of traffic.

Cycle lane: A part of a wide road that only bicycles are allowed to use.

HOV lane: A part of a wide road that can be used only by vehicles carrying three or more passengers when there is a lot of traffic.

Carpooling: An arrangement by which a group of people travel together to work, school etc., in one car and share the cost.

Clamping: The action of putting a metal object called the clamp on one of the wheels of the car.

Parking ticket: An official notice fixed to a vehicle saying that you have to pay money because you have parked your car in the wrong place or for too long.

Making roads and driving safer

Seat belt: A belt attached to a vehicle, which you can fasten around yourself so that you are held safely in your seat.

Airbag: A bag in a car that fills with air to protect the driver or passenger in case of an accident.

ABS (Antilock Braking System): A piece of equipment that makes a vehicle easier to control when you have to stop very suddenly.

Fog lamp or fog light: A strong white light on the front or red light on the back of a vehicle.

Hazard lights: Special lights on a vehicle that flash to warn other drivers of danger.

Speed limit: The fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road.

Speed camera: A special camera that takes photographs of vehicles that are travelling faster than the specified/permissible speed limit.

Speed trap: Place on a road where police waits to catch drivers who are going too fast.

Radar gun: A small piece of radar equipment that is used to find out how fast are the drivers going.

Traffic calming: Changes made to a road to stop people driving too fast.

Speed bump: A narrowest raised area put across a road to force traffic to go slow.

Crash barrier: A strong fence or wall built to keep vehicles apart or to keep them away from people, in order to prevent an accident.

Pedestrianization: The action of changing a street or shopping area so that vehicles are no longer allowed in it.

Naked Street: A street that has no traffic lights or structures such as kerbs that divide vehicles from people who are working, so that drivers have to be very careful.

Designated driver: Someone who agrees not to drink alcohol when a group of friends go out together to a party, bar etc so that he or she can drive them home safely.

Car crime

Speeding: The offence of driving faster than the allowed limit.

Tailgating: Driving dangerously close to the vehicle in front, especially at high speed.

Car theft: The crime of stealing a car.

Joy riding: The crime of stealing a car and driving it in a fast and dangerous way for fun.

Carjacking: The crime of using a weapon to force the driver of a car to drive you somewhere or give you the car.

Drink-driving: The offence of driving after having drunk too much.

Over the limit: Having drunk more alcohol than is allowed while driving.

Breathalyze: To make someone breathe in to a special piece of equipment in order to see if they have drunk more alcohol than is legal for driving.

Road rage: Violent and angry behaviour by drivers towards other drivers.

Hit and Run: An accident in which a driver hits someone and does not stop to help.

17. Business and Economics

Types of businesses

Manufacturer: Company that makes large quantities of goods.

Retailer: A business that sells goods to customers through its shops.

Distributor: A company or person that supplies shops and companies with goods.

Service industry: An industry that provides a service rather than a product.

Finance company: Company that lends money especially to businesses.

Start-up: A new small company or business, especially one whose work involves computers or using the internet.

Multinational: A large company that has offices and/or factories in different countries.

Corporation: A big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization.

Corporate: Belonging or relating to a large company or corporations.

Big business: Very large companies, considered as a powerful group with a lot of influence.

Small business: Company that employs only a few people.

Family business: Business that is owned and controlled by one family.

Parent company: Company that controls a smaller company or organization.

Sister company: One of two or more companies that are owned by the same parent company.

Affiliate: Small company or organization that is connected with or controlled by a larger one.

Subsidiary: A company that is owned and controlled by another large company.

Success in business

Bankruptcy: The state when someone is judged to be unable to pay their debts by a court of law, and their money and possessions are shared among the people and the businesses they owe to.

Administration: If company is in administration, it is being reorganized by a specialist from outside the company, because it is in serious financial difficulties.

Liquidation: If a company goes in to liquidation, it closes and everything it owns is sold in order to pay its debts.

Receivership: If a business is in receivership, it is controlled an official receiver because it has no money.

Finance: The management of money and other assets.

Accountancy: The profession or work of keeping or checking financial accounts, calculating taxes etc.

Cash flow: The movement of money coming into a business as income and going out as wages, materials etc.

Debt: The sum of money that a person or organization owes.

Capital: Money or property especially when it is used to start a business or produce more wealth.

Venture capital: Money lent to someone so that they can start a new business.

Interest rate: The percentage amount charged by a bank etc., when you borrow money, or is paid to you by a bank when you keep money in an account there.

Invest: To buy shares, properties or goods because you hope that the value may increase and you can make a profit.

Share: An equal part of a company, which people can buy and sell.

Stockbroker: A person whose job is to buy and sell shares, bonds etc., for people.

Economics

Economics: Study of the method in which money and goods are produced and used.

Economy: One who studies the method in which money and goods are used and produced.

Economies of scale: The financial advantages of producing something in very large quantities.

Market economy: Economic system in which companies are not controlled by the government but decide what they want to produce or sell, based on what they believe they can make a profit from.

Balance of payments: The difference between what a country spends in order to buy goods and services abroad, and the money it earns selling goods and services abroad.

Balance of trade: The difference in value between the goods a company buys from abroad and the goods it sells abroad.

Business cycle: A cycle in which business activity increases, decreases and then increases.

Inflation: Continuous increase in prices, or the rate at which prices increase.

Recession: Difficult time when there is less trade, business activity etc in a country than usual.

Currency: The system or type of money that a country uses.

Fiscal: Relating to money, taxes, debts etc., that are owned and managed by the government.

Gross domestic product: The total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

Gross national product: The total value of all the goods produced in a country usually in a single year.

Labour: People who work for a company or in a country.

Productivity: The rate at which goods are produced and the amount produced (especially in relation to the work, time and money needed to produce them).

18. Law and the Legal System

Areas of law

Statue law: The whole group of written laws that are made by a parliament, council etc.

Common law: The system of laws that has developed from customs and the decisions of judges rather than from laws made by the parliament.

International law: Laws which govern the ways in which different countries deal with each other.

Criminal law: Laws relating to crimes and their punishments.

Civil law: Laws relating to affairs of private citizens rather than crime.

Administrative law: Laws relating to the activities of government organizations or to relations between state and the citizens.

Constitutional law: Laws relating to or based on Constitution of a country.

Commercial law: Laws relating to business and buying and selling.

Corporate law: Laws relating to activities of big companies or groups of companies acting together as a single organization.

Labour law: Laws relating to people who work for a company in a country.

Family law: Laws relating to rights and duties of family members.

Tort: Laws relating to actions that are wrong but not criminal.

Jurisprudence: The science or study of law.

Lawyers

Solicitor: Type of lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, prepares the necessary documents when property is bought or sold, and defends people, especially in the lower courts of law.

Barrister: Lawyer in Britain who can argue cases in the higher law courts.

Notary: Someone, especially a lawyer, who has the legal power to make a signed statement or document official.

Counsel: A lawyer who represents you in court.

Paralegal: Whose job is to help lawyers do their work, but who is not a qualified lawyer.

The bar: In Britain, the group of people who are barristers.

Lawsuit: A problem or a complaint that a person or an organization brings to a court of law to be settled.

Class action: A law suit arranged by a group of people for themselves and other people with the same problem.

Litigation: The process of taking claims to a court of law.

Custody: Situation of someone who is being kept in prison until they go to court.

Hearing: Meeting of a court or a special committee to find out the facts about a case.

Allege: To say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong.

Charge: To state officially that someone may be guilty of a crime.

Writ: A document from a court that orders someone to do or not to do something.

Injunction: An order given by a court which tells someone not to do something.

Summons: Official order to appear in court of law.

Arraign: To make someone come to court to answer a charge against them.

Contempt of court: Disobedience or disrespect towards court of law.

Perjury: The crime of telling a lie after promising to tell the truth in a court of law, or a lie told in this way.

The burden of proof: The duty to prove that something is true

Summing-up: Statement giving the main facts and arguments relating to a case.

Verdict: An official decision made in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime.

Acquit: To give a decision in a court that someone is not guilty of a crime.

Jury: Group of ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not.

Plaintiff: Someone who brings a legal action against another person in a court of law.

Defendant: Person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something.

The prosecution: The lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

The defense: The lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime.

Prosecutor: A lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

19. Government and Politics

Political ideologies and movements

Capitalism: An economic and political system in which businesses belong mostly to the private owners, and not to the government.

Socialism: An economic and political system in which large industries are owned by the government and taxes are used to take some wealth away from richer citizens and give it to poorer citizens.

Communism: A political system in which the government controls the production of all food and goods and there is no privately owned property.

Marxism: The system of political thinking invented by Karl Marx which explains changes in history as a result of a struggle between social classes.

Conservatism: The political belief that society should change as little as possible.

Liberalism: The belief that political, social and economic freedom of the individual is very important.

Federalism: Belief in a system of government in which a country consists of a group of states which control their own affairs but which are also controlled by a single national government which makes decisions on foreign affairs.

Fascism: A right wing political system in which people's lives are completely controlled by the state and no political opposition is allowed.

Types of state

Democracy: A method of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to select its officials.

Republic: A country governed by elected representatives of the people, and led by President, not a king or queen.

Monarchy: The system in which a country is ruled by a king or a queen.

Totalitarian regime: A political system in which ordinary people have no power and are completely controlled by the government.

Dictatorship: Government by a ruler who has complete power.

Government

Cabinet: Politicians with important positions in government who meet to make decisions or advise the leader of the government.

Bicameral system: Government consists of two parts, that is, the senate and the House of the Representatives in the US Congress or the House of Lords in the UK.

Lower house: Group of elected representatives who make laws in a country.

Upper house: Group of representatives in a country's parliament that is usually smaller and less powerful than the country's lower house.

Senate: The smaller and more important of the two parts of the government with the power to make laws.

Congress: The group of people chosen or elected to make laws in some countries.

Assembly: A group of people who are elected to make decisions or laws for a particular country, or who are elected to form the lower house of a US state legislature.

Branches of government

Legislature: Institution such as parliament that has the power to make or change laws.

The executive: The part of the government that makes sure decisions and laws.

The judiciary: The judges in a country who, as a group, form a part of the system of government.

Making laws

Bill: Written proposal for a new law which is brought to the parliament so that it can be discussed.

Act: A law that has been officially accepted by parliament.

Measure: A written statement for a new state or local law that people vote for or against in elections.

Proposition: Suggested change or addition to a state or local law.

Veto: A vote that blocks a decision.

Politicians

Senator: Member of a senate.

Secretary: One who is responsible for the working of a large government department.

Backbencher: An ordinary British Member of Parliament who does not have an important official position.

Shadow: Shadow chancellor/Foreign secretary etc., is the politician in the main opposition party in the British Parliament who would become chancellor etc., if their party was in government and who is responsible for speaking on the same subject.

Political parties

The political spectrum: The complete range of opinions relating to politics, going from the left, which supports socialism and communism, to the right which supports capitalism.

The left: Political groups and beliefs that support ideas of socialism.

The right: Political groups and beliefs that support the ideas of capitalism.

Centre: A middle position in politics in which you do not support extreme ideas.

Left wing: Person or a group who supports the political aims of the groups such as socialists or communists.

Right wing: Person or a group who supports the ideas of capitalism.

Radical: Someone whose political ideas are newer and much more extreme than traditional ones.

Coalition: A union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government.

Voting and elections

By election: An election to replace a politician who has left the Parliament or died.

Referendum: An occasion when all voters in a country are asked to say whether they support a particular proposal.

Abstain: Choose not to vote for or against something.

Ballot: To ask someone to vote for something.

The electorate: All people in a country who have the right to vote.

Constituency: An area of a country that elects a representative to the Parliament.

3



Vocabulary Based MCQs

TEST OF SYNONYMS

Format of the Questions

A synonym is a word or expression accepted as a figurative or symbolic substitute for another word or expression. In other words, we can say that a synonym is a word which has the same, or almost the same meaning as that of another word in the same language. For example, mix, blend and mingle are synonyms as they convey more or less same meanings. English has the largest vocabulary and, therefore, has more synonyms than any other language in the world.

It may, however, be noted that, except in rare cases, no two words are exact synonyms that are interchangeable in all the contexts in which either might appear. However, within a given context, there are often close synonyms. For example, teach, educate and instruct, convey more or less same meanings and can be called synonyms though they slightly differ from one another, principally in degrees of abstraction. Hence, the words which are synonymous in one of their meanings may differ considerably in their other meanings.

Format I

In each of the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select from the alternatives the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

1. RENOVATION
(a) privation (b) renewable (c) implementation (d) decoration
2. EMBARGO
(a) imposition of duty (b) suspension of trade (c) clear out (d) promoted
3. AGENDA
(a) assignment (b) schedule (c) correction (d) annexure

Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b)

Explanation

1. 'Renovation' is the act of renewing or restoring. It is state of being restored to its former good condition, which is different from 'Decoration'. 'Privation' is state of poverty, and 'Implementation' is act of accomplishing or execution of something, are thus out of context here.
2. 'Embargo' is a barrier or ban (generally on trade and commerce) by government. It is not imposition of duty. 'Promotion' and 'Clear-out' are out of context here.
3. 'Agenda' is a list of matters or a temporally organized plan for matters to be attended to during the meeting. Though 'Schedule' is not a clear meaning of agenda, but out of all the four options, it is the nearest. Therefore, (b) is the right answer.

3.2 ■ Vocabulary Based MCQs

Format II

In each of the following questions, there are three words which are meanings of a certain word. Select that word from the answer choices provided in each question:

1. Sharp, shrill, piercing
(a) helping (b) penetrating (c) breakable (d) sustainable
2. Attempt, try, undertake
(a) effort (b) overtake (c) create (d) wonder
3. Supervise, superintend, monitor
(a) compose (b) manage (c) publish (d) annex

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)

Explanation

1. Penetrating is the closest meaning to the available group of words.
2. Effort is the earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something.
3. To manage is to be in charge of, act on, or dispose of something. It can be used in place of supervise, superintend or monitor at some places.

Format III

In each of the following questions there are four words marked a–d. While three of them are synonymous or have more or less same meaning, one is altogether different from the rest. Select from answer choices the word which is different from the rest.

1. (a) pleasant (b) beautiful (c) dulcet (d) formal
2. (a) trash (b) utile (c) rubbish (d) scum
3. (a) dismal (b) dingy (c) drab (d) classic

Answers

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Explanation

1. All other words mean being in harmony with one's taste or liking. 'Formal', however, has a limited scope.
2. All other words mean uselessness, whereas 'utile' signify utility.
3. All other words signify lacking in charm or liveliness, whereas 'classic' signifies excellence or authority.

Format IV

In each of the following questions four pairs of words are given, marked a-d. Each pair consists of two words which have more or less similar meaning. However, one pair consists of two words which are different in meaning, which you have to select as your answer.

1. (a) induce/coax (b) fatal/deadly
(c) disparate/alike (d) abetter/thief
2. (a) amass/hoard (b) accessory/accomplice
(c) absurd/dirty (d) abstain/ forbear
3. (a) authentic/genuine (b) genius/aptitude
(c) ghastly/crime (d) gruesome/grim

Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

Format V

In each of the following questions a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type.

- The **aboriginal** inhabitants in Australia were treated badly by the colonizers in past.
(a) unoriginals (b) irrational (c) primitive (d) ancient
- Some people are extremely **fastidious** in their choice of dress.
(a) careless (b) pompous (c) fussy (d) discriminating
- Do you have **agenda** for today's meeting?
(a) invitation (b) list of things to be done
(c) major points (d) list of members

Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)

TEST OF ANTONYMS**Format of the Questions**

An antonym is a word having an opposite meaning to another word or nearly so. For example: 'incite' means to arouse to action or 'exhort'. Its opposite word or its antonym can be 'hinder' or 'discourage'. Similarly, 'disparate' which means unlike or unequal is an antonym of 'similar', which means 'alike'.

Format I

Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

- AMATEUR
(a) mature (b) part-time player (c) professional (d) cultured
- PRUDENCE
(a) conscience (b) indiscretion (c) pursuance (d) clarity
- APPEND
(a) write (b) reproduce (c) copy (d) remove

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Explanation

- 'Amateur' means someone who pursues study or sport as a past time, or an athlete who does not play for pay. It may also attribute to his or her lack of professional skill or expertise but definitely never the maturity level. So, 'Mature' at option (a) is ruled out. Option (b), 'Part-time player' has the similar meaning relationship, therefore, cannot be the right answer. 'Cultured' means grown or brought up in special preparation which is not in context. Therefore, 'Professional', i.e., option (c) is the right answer.

3.4 ■ Vocabulary Based MCQs

2. 'Prudence' refers to discretion in practical affairs and knowing how to avoid embarrassment or distress. Only option (b), 'indiscretion' has the direct opposite relation with 'prudence', so is the right answer.
3. 'Append' refers to adding something to the very end or simply attaching. The clear opposite to this word would be to remove. Therefore, (d) is the right option.

Format II

In each of the following questions there are four pairs of words marked a–d. Each pair, except one, consist of two words that are opposite in meaning to each other. Select the odd pair.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. (a) cynosure/abomination | (b) outlandish/conventional |
| (c) brittle/frail | (d) fecund/infertile |
| 2. (a) felicitous/inapt | (b) insolence/respectfulness |
| (c) soothe/intimidating | (d) stigma/taint |
| 3. (a) disdain/praise | (b) sedate/flippant |
| (c) harmony/strife | (d) remote /distant |

Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d)

Explanation

1. 'cynosure' means one that attracts attention, while 'abomination' suggests repulsion. 'Outlandish' means grossly unusual and unconventional. 'Fecund' is capable of producing offspring or vegetation whereas infertile is incapability to reproduce or support vegetation. All these pairs suggest opposite relationship to one another. But, 'brittle' and 'fragile' suggest something that is breakable.
2. 'Felicitous' refers to agreeable style or expression whereas 'inapt' is being not elegant or graceful in expression. 'Insolence' is trait of being rude or impertinent, which is opposite to being respectful. 'Soothe' is to give moral or emotional strength to something, and 'intimidating' is making timid or fearful. However, 'stigma' and 'taint' both suggest disgrace or infamy.
3. 'Disdain' is to reject with contempt, and is quite opposite to praising somebody. 'Sedate' refers to being characterized by dignity or propriety, against 'flippant' which is showing inappropriate levity. 'Strife' is lack of harmony. 'Remote' means distant.

TEST OF ANALOGY

Working with verbal relationships involves a kind of reasoning similar to mathematical thinking. Many students find it helpful to apply the ratio and proportion concept of mathematics to the situations presented in the verbal analogy questions. In some questions, you are asked to carry an analogy from a concrete relationship to a more abstract or less tangible situation. In others you may find questions involving synonyms, antonyms, and cause and effect.

Structure of the Questions

In these type of questions, students are presented with a pair of words followed by four or five additional pairs of words. They must select from among the choices that which best matches the relationship existing between the first pair. In handling this type of questions, it is necessary to determine the exact nature of relationship existing between the given words.

Sample Example

ESCAPE : ABSCOND :: ? : ?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) freedom : independence | (b) endless : eternal |
| (c) weaken : strengthen | (d) exult : jubilate |

EXEMPT : OBLIGED :: ? : ?

- (a) affluent : fluent
(c) valiant : mighty

- (b) immune : susceptible
(d) steadfast : reputed

If you carefully examine each pair of words, you will find that they have similarity in their meanings (synonyms), or they are opposite in meaning (antonyms). Such analogical questions are called synonym or antonym relationship questions. Here, the first example has words with similarity in their meaning, so it is a synonym relationship question; whereas in the second example the pair of words has opposite meanings, so we call it antonym relationship questions. The answer for both these examples is option (b).

There can be many such relationships between the pair of words. Let us look at one such relationship in the next example.

TREE : FOREST

- (a) daisy : meadow (b) grass : lawn (c) wheat : field (d) flower : garden

In this case, the relationship is that a forest cannot exist without trees. The answer is (b) because a lawn cannot exist without grass. However, a meadow need not contain daisies; a field can be made of grain other than wheat; a garden may contain only vegetables and a pond need not contain frogs.

HARM : DAMAGE

- (a) sweet : sour (b) stout : weak (c) injure : incapacitate (d) hook : crook

Both words mean to affect a person or thing in such a way as to lessen health, strength, value, beauty etc. Similarly, 'injure' means 'hurt' and 'incapacitate' intensifies the meaning of 'injure'. Hence, all these words have synonymic relationship. So, answer (c) is the right option.

List of Possible Relationships

Listed below are different possible relationships that could be the basis of the verbal analogy questions given in tests.

1. **Worker and article created**
carpenter : house, writer : book, composer : symphony
2. **Worker and tool used**
carpenter : saw, writer : typewriter, surgeon : scalpel
3. **Tool and object worked on**
pencil : paper, saw : wood
4. **The act the tool does to the object it works on**
saw : wood (cuts), knife : bread (cuts), brake : car (stops)
5. **Time sequence**
early : late; dawn : twilight; sunrise : sunset
6. **Cause and effect**
germ : disease, carelessness : accident, explosion : debris
7. **Degree of intensity**
tepid : hot, joy : ecstasy, admiration : love
8. **Class-species**
furniture : chair, insect : grasshopper, mammal : whale, dog : poodle
9. **Typo-characteristic**
cow : herbivorous, tiger : carnivorous
10. **Grammatical relationships**
I : mine (first person nonnative case : first person possessive case), wolf : vulpine (noun : adjective), have : had (present tense : past tense), alumnus : alumni (singular noun : plural noun)
11. **Synonyms**
lie : prevaricate, kind : benevolent
12. **Antonyms**
never : always, love : hate, fancy : simple, real : fictional
13. **Person and thing sought by person**
alchemist : gold, prospector : gold

3.6 ■ Vocabulary Based MCQs

14. Person and thing avoided by

child : fire, pilot : reef

15. Part to the whole

soldier : regiment, star : constellation

16. Sex

duck : drake, bull : cow

17. Symbol what it stands for

flag : nation, insignia : rank

Format of the Questions

Format I

Select a word to replace the question marks.

- Alleviate : Aggravate :: Elastic : ?
(a) worry (b) agree (c) rigid (d) grade
- Fortuitous : Inherent :: ? : Introverted
(a) enduring (b) indelible (c) gregarious (d) envious
- Benevolent : Kind :: Unclear : ?
(a) muddy (b) reverential (c) incautious (d) cheerful
- Contradict : Contravene :: ? : ?
(a) deny : refute (b) confuse : satisfy
(c) compensate : damage (d) profane : vulgarity

Answers

- (c) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
- (c) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
- (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship
- (a) The words 'contradict' and 'contravene' refer to the rejection of a previous statement by argument or evidence, whereas 'deny' or 'refute' refer to something refused or withheld. Hence, all these words are synonyms.

Format II

Select a pair of words to replace the question marks.

- Opaque : Transparent :: ? : ?
(a) turbid : swollen (b) concentrated : dissipated
(c) tepid : seething (d) intimate : famous
- Libel : Publication :: ? : ?
(a) slander : speech (b) editor : chief editor
(c) liability : information (d) television : radio
- Quackery : Mountebank :: ? : ?
(a) fraud : embezzler (b) sailing : water
(c) salinity : sea water (d) submit : confront
- Biased : Partial
(a) partisan : prejudiced (b) built-in : included
(c) axle : wheel (d) leaning : yield
- Blurred : Confused
(a) muddled : unclear (b) dangerous : adequate
(c) scam : clarity (d) abatement : significant

Answers

- (b) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
- (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship

3. (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship
4. (a) These words refer to a lack of fairness in judging or reporting because of the favouritism given to one way of viewing the subject. Therefore, all these four words have more or less similar meanings.
5. (a) These words refer to 'confusion' or 'uncertainty', and 'blurred' and 'confused' also have more or less the same meaning.

Format III

Complex Form

In each of the following questions a related pair of words or phrases are given. Each word is followed by a question mark, and the challenge is to pick two words which if placed at the question marks will form same relationship for both the pairs. Such questions are very infrequent in the tests but are liked by the coaches in the field as a potent tool for building vocabulary.

1. Desultory : ? :: Unborn : ?
 (a) integral, unified (b) methodical, died
 (c) dissipated, concentrated (d) villain, mighty
2. ? : Encumber :: Synopsis : ?
 (a) burden, recapitulate (b) weariness, tireless
 (c) reptile, snake (d) behead, summary
3. Deprecate : ? :: ? : Disparage
 (a) credit, enhance (b) bait, heckle
 (c) unfair, biased (d) discourage, force

Answers

1. (b) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
2. (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship
3. (a) 'Deprecate' refers to diminishing the worth of something whereas 'credit' is opposite in meaning. Similarly 'enhance' means to 'heighten' or 'intensify', whereas 'disparage' refers to an effort to make something without worth or value. Hence, the pair of these words are opposite in meaning.

APPROPRIATE USAGE OF WORD TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

Workout 1

In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passages and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words so that the meaning of the text remains intact.

Passage 1

Pakistan keeps on ...1... that Kashmir is the core issue ...2... to adversarial relations. To India too Kashmir is the core issue ...3... not only its security and stability but ...4... geo-political equations between all countries ...5... South Asia's land mass. It is the core issue because the ...6... in which India deals with the problem in Kashmir, the manner in which both India and Pakistan ...7... this problem and the manner in which the international community ...8... to the situation profoundly ...9... the existence of the Indian Republic as a ...10..., multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-ethnic pluralistic state.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) saying | (b) harping | (c) arguing | (d) justifying |
| 2. (a) making | (b) bringing | (c) leading | (d) tending |
| 3. (a) affecting | (b) effecting | (c) creating | (d) tarnishing |

3.8 ■ Vocabulary Based MCQs

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4. (a) its | (b) their | (c) also | (d) world's |
| 5. (a) within | (b) of the | (c) in | (d) around |
| 6. (a) time | (b) timing | (c) manner | (d) folly |
| 7. (a) resolve | (b) resolves | (c) resolved | (d) created |
| 8. (a) react | (b) reacts | (c) threatens | (d) behave |
| 9. (a) reflect | (b) reflects | (c) effects | (d) affects |
| 10. (a) important | (b) internal | (c) integral | (d) democratic |

Passage 2

Emerson says: "Life is a succession of lessons ...1... must be lived to be understood." While living life we should ...2... strength, not borrow it from others ...3... constantly standing in the shade.

Those living in the slums are ...4... and tough because they are totally ...5... to the vagaries and hardships of life. The rising sun ...6... the day and setting sun closes the day for them. It is like a drama where the curtain ...7... up in the morning and comes down in the evening. They don't ...8... hypertension and heart attacks because there is, after all, ...9... to worry about. The affluent are always worried about ...10..., building and multiplying their wealth.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. (a) that | (b) those | (c) which | (d) these |
| 2. (a) take | (b) acquire | (c) receive | (d) put |
| 3. (a) who | (b) by | (c) for | (d) in |
| 4. (a) poor | (b) sick | (c) hardy | (d) weaker |
| 5. (a) depended | (b) independent | (c) exposed | (d) tired |
| 6. (a) heralds | (b) herald | (c) bring | (d) brings |
| 7. (a) hand | (b) hangs | (c) goes | (d) shines on |
| 8. (a) get | (b) know | (c) think | (d) have |
| 9. (a) something | (b) nothing | (c) everything | (d) somewhere |
| 10. (a) collecting | (b) earning | (c) protecting | (d) accumulating |

Answers

Passage 1

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

Passage 2

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

WORD PAIR HAVING RELATIONSHIP

Direction (1–5) In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. (A) Eject | (B) Spread | (C) Mark | (D) Sprout |
| (a) B-D | (b) A-C | (c) B-C | (d) A-B |
| (e) A-D | | | |
| 2. (A) Push | (B) Thrive | (C) Flourish | (D) Arrange |
| (a) A-C | (b) A-D | (c) C-D | (d) B-C |
| (e) B-D | | | |
| 3. (A) Refuse | (B) Discourage | (C) Lurk | (D) Hide |
| (a) A-C | (b) C-D | (c) B-D | (d) B-C |
| (e) A-D | | | |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4. (A) Delirious | (B) Confluent | (C) Curt | (D) Gracious |
| (a) A-B | (b) B-C | (c) C-D | (d) B-D |
| (e) A-D | | | |
| 5. (A) Punishment | (B) Divergence | (C) Confluence | (D) Confidence |
| (a) B-C | (b) B-D | (c) C-D | (d) A-B |
| (e) A-C | | | |

Answers

1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

WORD UTILIZATION PROBLEMS

Direction (1–8) In each of the following sentences there is a blank space, followed by four choices of words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to determine which of these words fits well in all, or the maximum number of, sentences. If none of these words fit well, mark your answer (e), i.e., none of these.

- (i) Professional studies have become the of the rich.

(ii) Every citizen has the to speak, travel and live as he pleases.

(iii) He has a definite overall his rivals.

(iv) Sheron no longer has the of the company's bungalow and car.

(a) advantage (b) privilege

(c) right (d) concession
- (i) People sensed

(ii) A can be either natural or man made.

(iii) And then, without warning, struck.

(iv) The dogs were the first to recognize the signs of oncoming

(a) tragedy (b) accident

(c) disaster (d) calamity
- (i) The men there have fought and emotional withdrawal, and were more capable of helping Jim.

(ii) But does occasionally inflict all the adults.

(iii) A person who is deeply hurt experiences

(iv) It is hard to survive this feeling of

(a) dejection (b) lonely

(c) trouble (d) depression
- (i) I have had a small power of

(ii) Down with a very high fever, he suffers from frequents fits of

(iii) They are now bitter enemies all because of a small

(iv) Her is the most creative thing she has ever possessed.

(a) illusion (b) imagination

(c) hallucination (d) misunderstanding
- (i) Community states that every individual must live for the

(ii) The of affairs of the nation is deplorable.

(iii) Rules have been laid down by the

(iv) No has succeeded in gaining complete autonomy from the Federal government.

(a) state (b) nation

(c) government (d) condition
- (i) The magazine is to be released throughout India on 14 November 1996.

(ii) The first batch of computerized designed pullovers are to be released before Diwali.

(iii) It is to go into production by the first quarter of the current year.

3.10 ■ Vocabulary Based MCQs

- (iv) This advertisement is _____ to be released in all newspapers.
(a) prescribed (b) slated
(c) booked (d) ready
7. (i) The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989 has _____ the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly elections.
(ii) In the present cola-war, the consumer has gained on account of the _____ rates of aerated water.
(iii) On account of our power-cut during the summer months this year, our average daily production of paper has _____ by almost ten per cent.
(iv) The strength of our mills must be _____ to reduce the overhead expenses.
(a) reduced (b) induced
(c) compelled (d) forced
8. (i) The Chief Minister is the leader of the party that commands a _____ in the House.
(ii) Every major problem in the organization should be decided on the _____ opinion of all the senior management staff.
(iii) As neither party has won the _____, a coalition government is the only alternative.
(iv) A _____ of the employees are in favour of this move.
(a) respect (b) support
(c) majority (d) consensus

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c)

DICTIONARY REFERENCE

For each of the given words, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3, 4). Out the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

1. MEASURE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Size or quantity found by measuring	1. A measure was instituted to prevent outsiders from entering the campus.
B. Vessel of standard capacity	2. Sheila was asked to measure each item that was delivered.
C. Suitable action	3. The measure of the cricket pitch was 22 yards.
D. Ascertain extent or quantity	4. Ramesh used a measure to take out one litre of oil.
(a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1	(b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2
(c) A 1, B 4, C 2, D 3	(d) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3

2. BOUND

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Obligated, constrained	1. Dinesh felt bound to walk out when the discussion turned to kickbacks.
B. Limiting value	2. Buffeted by contradictory forces he was bound to lose his mind.
C. Move in a specific direction	3. Vidya's story strains the bounds of credulity.

- D. Destined or certain to be
- 4 Bound for a career in law, Jyoti was reluctant to study Milton.
- (a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2
- (c) A 1, B 4, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 3

3. CATCH

- | Dictionary Definition | Usage |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Capture | 1 All her friends agreed that Prasad was a good catch. |
| B. Grasp with senses or mind | 2 The proposal sounds very good but where is the catch? |
| C. Deception | 3 Hussain tries to catch the spirit of India in this painting. |
| D. Thing or person worth trapping | 4 Sorry, I could not catch you. |
| (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 | (b) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2 |
| (c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 | (d) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1 |

Answers

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)

USING ALTERNATE WORDS

For each of the words below a text is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

- Opprobrium:** The police officer appears obdusious to the opprobrium generated by his blatantly partisan conduct.
(a) harsh criticism (b) acute distrust
(c) bitter enmity (d) stark oppressiveness
- Portend:** It appears to many that the US "war on terrorism" portends trouble in the Gulf.
(a) introduces (b) evokes
(c) spells (d) bodes
- Prevaricate:** When a videotape of her meeting was played back to her and she was asked to explain her presence there, she started prevaricating.
(a) speaking evasively (b) speaking violently
(c) lying furiously (d) throwing a tantrum
- Restive:** The crowd became restive when the minister failed to appear even by 10 p.m.
(a) violent (b) angry
(c) restless (d) distressed
- Ostensible:** Manohar's ostensible job was to guard the building at night.
(a) apparent (b) blatant
(c) ostentatious (d) insidious
- Disuse:** Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete.
(a) prevalent (b) discarded
(c) obliterated (d) unfashionable
- Facetious:** When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious.
(a) jovian (b) jovial
(c) jocular (d) joking
- Specious:** A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth.
(a) deceitful (b) fallacious
(c) credible (d) discriptive

3.12 ■ Vocabulary Based MCQs

9. **Parsimonious:** The evidence was constructed from very parsimonious scraps of information.
(a) frugal (b) penurious
(c) thrifty (d) altruistic
10. **Obviate:** The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.
(a) sustain (b) spur
(c) preclude (d) bolster

Answers

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

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

Format of the Questions

The vocabulary section of most of the examinations also cover questions in which a phrase or a group of words is given and the candidate is required to find one word that conveys the same meaning as the phrase or group of words.

Direction (1–5) Out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/sentences in the following questions.

- One who sacrifices his life for a cause.
(a) patriot (b) martyr (c) soldier (d) revolutionary
- A person interested in reading books and nothing else.
(a) book-keeper (b) scholar (c) bookworm (d) student
- A person who brings goods illegally into the country.
(a) importer (b) exporter (c) fraud (d) smuggler
- Yearly celebration of a date or an event.
(a) birthday (b) anniversary (c) jubilee (d) centenary
- The policy of extending a country's empire and influence.
(a) communism (b) capitalism (c) internationalism (d) imperialism

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d)

HOMONYMS PUZZLES

Format of the Questions

Another type of questions deal with words called homonyms, or the words having the same or almost similar pronunciation but different meanings. The general format of such questions is illustrated below.

Direction (1–3) In each of the following questions there are two sentences, numbered I and II. In these two sentences, two homonyms are italicized, which may either be misspelt or incorrect in the context of the sentence. Read both the sentences and decide on their correctness.

Give answer (a), if only sentence I is correct.

Give answer (b), if only sentence II is correct.

Give answer (c), if both the sentences I and II are correct.

Give answer (d), if the sentences I as well as II are incorrect but, could be corrected by interchanging the words italicized in the sentences.

Give answer (e), if neither I nor II is correct and the sentence could not be made correct even by interchanging the italicized words.

- (I) The Workers' Union will *adapt* the regulations.
(II) We should *advise* Raju about the consequences.
- (I) We offer *counsel* to all who ask.
(II) They will *counsel* him to act wisely in the matter.
- (I) What is the *moral* of this small story?
(II) Has the *morale* of the cricket team improved?

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c)

SPELLING TESTERS

Format of the Questions

Spellings form the core of the English language and it is but natural to find questions to test your knowledge of spellings of words. The questions are usually set in the following formats.

Format I

Illustration 1

In the following questions four sets of words are given, marked a–d; one of which is wrongly spelt. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) athlete | (b) auxilliary | (c) abscess | (d) catalogue |
| 2. (a) forfeit | (b) fascinate | (c) column | (d) fullfilled |
| 3. (a) occassion | (b) commission | (c) accommodate | (d) occurred |
| 4. (a) privilege | (b) manoeuvre | (c) managable | (d) maintenance |
| 5. (a) mathemetics | (b) concealment | (c) challenge | (d) erroneously |

Answers

- (b) The word 'auxiliary' has only one 'l'.
- (d) It should be spelt 'fulfilled'
- (a) It should be spelt with 's'; 'occasion'
- (c) The correct spelling is 'manageable'
- (a) The correct spelling is 'mathematics'

Format II

Illustration 1

In the following questions, a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) acquaintence | (b) aquantance | (c) acquaintance | (d) acquentence |
| 2. (a) acomodate | (b) accomodate | (c) accommodate | (d) acomode |
| 3. (a) occurred | (b) occurred | (c) occurrd | (d) occurrd |
| 4. (a) erroneously | (b) erroneusly | (c) erroneously | (d) erroneosly |
| 5. (a) demeure | (b) demure | (c) dimure | (d) demiur |

Answers

- (c) acquaintance
- (c) The word 'accommodate' contains double 'c' and double 'm'.
- (a) In 'occurred' there should be double 'c' and double 'r'.
- (c) erroneously
- (b) demure

Ways to Improve Your Spelling

Cultivate a minute reading habit Read as much as you can. If you get into this habit, your vocabulary will grow by leaps and bounds. Read all posters and advertisement in magazines and make a careful note of their spellings. Sometimes the word may sound very familiar but you may not be able to spell it out correctly.

When in doubt, consult a dictionary Always keep a dictionary handy and consult it whenever in doubt about the spellings of any word.

Etymology learning This is an important and interesting way of enhancing your vocabulary and also knowledge of spellings. A word, for example, consists of the following elements:

- (a) *Prefixes*: The letter combinations that appear at the beginning of words. Example: telephone, telepath
- (b) *Root/stems*: Nearly 70 per cent of these carry the basic meaning of words. This forms the main part of the word. Example: unprecedented
- (c) *Suffix*: The letter combination that appears at the end of a word. Example: monogamous

As you come across a word, analyse it in terms of its prefix/suffix and stem. The following examples will help you, analyse words and enable you to find common elements in several words.

Some Common Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix Meaning Usage

Contra- against contrary, contradictory

Poly- many polygamous, polytheism,

Post- after post-operative, postpone, post-mortem

Super- above supermarket, superimpose

In/Im/Il not impossible, illegal, invalid, illegal

Ir/Un not irrelevant, undesirable

Tele- distance telephone, telepathy, telefax

Hydro- water hydroscope, hydro-electric

Mono- single monopoly, monogamous

Suffixes Meaning Usage

-ious full of rebellious, religious

-ary relating to elementary, rudimentary

-cede go precede, secede

-gamous marriage polygamous, monogamous

-ject throw reject, eject, project

-ment result settlement, statement

Learn Some Basic Rules of Spelling

The English language has inherently diverse spellings. Despite irregularities, there is a certain amount of consistency within the framework of the spelling system in the language and the following basic rules may help improve your ability to spell out words accurately.

'Ei' and 'Ie' words When the sound is /e/, write *ie* (except after *c*, in which case write *ei*).

After other consonants After 'c' relief, yield, grief receive, perceive, deceive chief, niece, field conceit, ceiling, conceive When sound is other than /e/ (like /a/), usually write *ei* weight, heir, freight, their, height, reign, foreign, weigh, neighbour, feign, eight, vein, sleigh.

Exceptions: financier, ancient, seize, species, weird, fiery, forfeit

Words ending in -able and -ible The most common ending is *-able*. For example, advisable, profitable, valuable, probable, capable. However, some of the most commonly used words end with *-ible*. For example, divisible, flexible, permissible, susceptible, collectible.

Words ending in -cede, -ceed and -sede Remember that only one word ends in *-sede*, ‘supersede’. Only three words end in *ceed*, ‘succeed’, ‘proceed’, ‘exceed’.

Note: However, derivatives of these three words are spelled with only one *e*: excess, success, procedure. All other words ending with the sound of “seed” are spelled with *-cede*: precede, secede, recede.

Words ending in -ise, -ize and -yze Usually *-ize* ending is used. However, some of the most commonly used words end with *-ise*. For Example: advertize, authorize, realize, exercise, compromise.

Adding of Prefixes and Suffixes to the Roots

Prefix Add the prefix to the root without doubling or dropping letters. Like in: unnecessary, dissatisfied, unusual, disappear.

Suffixes

- (a) Drop the final *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel but not before a suffix beginning with a consonant; as in: care: careful; entire: entirely; safe: safety. However, value: valuable; fame: famous; come: coming.

Exceptions: awful, duly, truly, argument

Before suffixes beginning with *a* or *o*, the final *e* is retained after the “soft” *c* or *g*: courageous, noticeable, mileage.

- (b) If a one syllable word—or a word accented on the last syllable—ends with a single consonant preceded by single vowel, double the consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Otherwise, do not double the consonant.

Words having only one syllable

bat—batted, batting, batter

drop—dropped, dropping, dropper

sad—sadder, saddest, sadden

plan—planned, planning, planner

Compare *baiting*, *planting*, *drooping*

Words accented on the last syllable

admit’—admitted, admitting, admittance

occur’—occurred, occurring, occurrence

refer’—referred, referring, reference (exception)

forget’—forgotten, forgetting, forgettable

Compare *benefit*, *benefited*, *benefiting*

differ—differed, differing, difference

- (c) Except before *ing*, the final *y* is usually changed to *i*:

happy + ness = happiness

study + es = studies

funny + er = funnier

But,

study + ing = studying

hurry + ing = hurrying

Note: Verbs ending in *y* preceded by a vowel do not change the *y* to form the third person singular of the present tense or the past participle. As in: array, arrays, arrayed.

3.16 ■ Vocabulary Based MCQs

Exceptions: lay—laid; pay—paid; say—said

Relationship of long and short vowel sounds Note the relationship of the long vowel sound to the silent /e/, and the short vowel sound to be doubled consonant.

Long vowel sound Short vowel sound

shine, shined, shining shin, shinned, shinning

hope, hoped, hoping hop, hopped, hopping

plane, planed, planing plan, planned, planning

Note spellings of plural nouns

(a) In most nouns the plural is formed by simple addition of /s/ to the singular:

girl—girls; boy—boys; desk—desks

book—books; radio—radios; tree—trees

Note the following words and their plurals

mother-in-law—mothers-in-law

brother-in-law—brothers-in-law

sister-in-law—sisters-in-law

While making plurals of such words, /s/ is not added to ‘law’ (not *mother-in-laws*).

(b) Nouns ending in *s*, *ch*, *sh*, or *x*, add /es/ to form nouns: bush—bushes; loss—losses; hoax—hoaxes; porch—porches

(c) In some nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, the plural is formed by changing the ending to *ve* before adding. As in goodself—goodselfes; yourself—yourselves; life—lives; shelf—shelves

(d) In nouns ending in *y* and preceded by a *consonant*, the plural is formed by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *es*:

necessity—necessities; company—companies

vacancy—vacancies; authority—authorities

However, when a noun ends in *y*, preceded by a *vowel*, add /s/ after /y/

attorney—attorneys; journey—journeys; monkey—monkeys

Strategy to Tackle Spelling Questions

To solve spelling questions follow the strategy given below.

- Note the instructions very carefully, whether the examiner is asking you to choose the “correctly” or the “incorrectly” spelt word.
- Read the words in the answer choices very carefully.
- For revision purposes, carefully solve the practise tests given in this section.

4



Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

SYNONYMS

Drill 1

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Embellish | (a) emboss | (b) design | (c) garnish | (d) aristocratic |
| 2. Opportune | (a) expected | (b) convenient | (c) welcome | (d) chance |
| 3. Indelible | (a) uneatable | (b) permanent | (c) delicate | (d) strong |
| 4. Chore | (a) thief | (b) relief | (c) colour | (d) task |
| 5. Copious | (a) vast | (b) identical | (c) merry | (d) plentiful |
| 6. Irony | (a) levelling | (b) precaution | (c) controversy | (d) mockery |
| 7. Effigy | (a) exit | (b) dummy | (c) proxy | (d) boldness |
| 8. Disparity | (a) harmony | (b) difference | (c) discord | (d) difficulty |
| 9. Vindictive | (a) bigoted | (b) revengeful | (c) strategic | (d) harmful |
| 10. Indigenous | (a) scholarly | (b) native | (c) wealthy | (d) painful |
| 11. Adipose | (a) liquid | (b) fatty | (c) sharp | (d) major |
| 12. Desert | (a) hot | (b) abandon | (c) retire | (d) dismiss |
| 13. Curtail | (a) ample | (b) compress | (c) recall | (d) depart |
| 14. Ally | (a) friend | (b) accomplice | (c) counterpart | (d) unknown |
| 15. Harmony | (a) concord | (b) discord | (c) sorrow | (d) in tune |
| 16. Lustrous | (a) bright | (b) derogatory | (c) sinner | (d) anxious |
| 17. Dreary | (a) cheerful | (b) cheerless | (c) hard | (d) difficult |

4.2 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

18. Turbid

- (a) viscosity (b) solution (c) thick (d) fluid

19. Beseech

- (a) represent (b) look forward (c) pray (d) search

20. Heinous

- (a) lofty (b) serious (c) odious (d) lower

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. Insurgency

- (a) rebellion (b) ingredient (c) combat (d) debacle

2. Illusion

- (a) reality (b) reflection (c) fantastic (d) delusion

3. Ligature

- (a) legal aid (b) bandage (c) bad remark (d) puncture

4. Serene

- (a) sweet (b) melodious (c) beautiful (d) mild

5. Costume

- (a) regalia (b) dressing (c) make-up (d) tune

6. Resolute

- (a) solution (b) steady (c) dangerous (d) stout

7. Crush

- (a) cut (b) grind (c) rub (d) break

8. Encroach

- (a) approach (b) intrude (c) to destroy (d) to damage

9. Embrace

- (a) to kiss (b) to hug (c) incorporate (d) defame

10. Exalt

- (a) to beat about (b) lift up (c) to push around (d) pull down

11. Exile

- (a) to remove (b) to frighten (c) banish (d) repatriate

12. Exonerate

- (a) absolve (b) to implicate
(c) to accuse (d) to punish for nothing

13. Harbour

- (a) remove (b) shelter
(c) sea (d) to keep deep enmity

14. Gullible

- (a) large (b) callous (c) credulous (d) confrontable

15. Hackneyed

- (a) common (b) novel (c) troublesome (d) problematic

16. Hazardous

- (a) painful (b) adventurous/dangerous
(c) skillful (d) serious

17. Grandeur

- (a) splendor (b) fantastic (c) simple (d) splendid

18. Ferocity

- (a) cruelty (b) enmity (c) difficulty (d) curiosity

19. Fervent

- (a) quick (b) glowing (c) cool (d) simple

20. Fictitious

- (a) dangerous (b) poisonous (c) false (d) risky

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) | | | | |

 Drill 3

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. Fortune

- (a) luck (b) misfortune (c) astrology (d) happening

2. Fluctuate

- (a) moving (b) circulating (c) vacillate (d) motion

3. Impediment

- (a) importance (b) hindrance (c) essential (d) difficult

4. Renovation

- (a) provocation (b) renewal (c) implementation (d) decoration

5. Even

- (a) except (b) regular (c) exact (d) shining

6. Random

- (a) objective (b) chance (c) subjective (d) distance

7. Caption

- (a) summary (b) title (c) caution (d) notion

8. Behoof

- (a) benefit (b) fool-proof (c) behaviour (d) loop-hole

9. Ordeal

- (a) experience (b) casualty (c) profane (d) filthy

10. Render

- (a) promise (b) give in return (c) sermon (d) speech

11. Scalpel

- (a) knife (b) dispel (c) condition (d) appearance

12. Nuptial

- (a) wedding (b) difficult (c) adventurous (d) beginning

13. Senile

- (a) peculiar (b) pious (c) sensitive (d) sentiment

14. Styloid

- (a) beautiful (b) slender (c) stupid (d) stylish

15. Salvage

- (a) sink (b) diminish (c) save from wreck (d) sorting

16. Defray

- (a) cheat (b) provide money (c) predict (d) surrender

17. Annex

- (a) to destroy (b) to improve (c) add to (d) to harass

4.4 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

18. Profiteer

- (a) complete (b) to make excess profit (c) cheater (d) defender

19. Agenda

- (a) assignment (b) schedule (c) correction (d) annexure

20. Unwarranted

- (a) desired (b) not justifiable (c) necessary (d) essential

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | | | | |

 Drill 4

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

- 1. Coalition**
(a) purification (b) solidification
(c) formation (d) temporary alliance
- 2. Rescind**
(a) to return (b) to revert (c) to cancel (d) to remind
- 3. Transitory**
(a) temporary (b) permanent (c) unexpected (d) punishable
- 4. Frail**
(a) beautiful (b) fragile (c) weak (d) border
- 5. Offended**
(a) hated (b) hurt (c) suspended (d) quarrel
- 6. Apprenticed**
(a) satisfied (b) worked (c) gifted (d) distinguished
- 7. Reproached**
(a) abused (b) reached (c) scolded (d) compromised
- 8. Embargo**
(a) imposition of duty (b) suspension of trade
(c) clear out (d) promoted
- 9. Altercation**
(a) exchange of views (b) dispute or fight
(c) difference of opinions (d) discussion
- 10. Misconstrued**
(a) miscalculated (b) misunderstood (c) caused (d) misfired
- 11. Astute**
(a) strong (b) stout (c) shrewd (d) gifted
- 12. Supine**
(a) straight (b) curved (c) inactive (d) fine
- 13. Supersede**
(a) rise (b) displace (c) failure (d) defeat
- 14. Quaint**
(a) separate (b) unusual (c) stout (d) weak
- 15. Supplicate**
(a) sieve (b) separate (c) implore (d) duplicate
- 16. Apprise**
(a) write (b) inform (c) reward (d) demote

17. **Sanguine**
 (a) smile (b) tempting (c) confident (d) juicy
18. **Superficial**
 (a) artificial (b) cursory (c) upward (d) sluggish
19. **Imprudence**
 (a) thoughtlessness (b) thoughtfulness (c) weakening (d) criminal
20. **Jaundiced**
 (a) diseased (b) weak (c) biased (d) killing

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b)
 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b)
 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (c)

Drill 5

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. **Juvenile**
 (a) criminal (b) rude (c) youthful (d) shameful
2. **Mystify**
 (a) cloudy (b) testify (c) moist (d) puzzle
3. **Laxity**
 (a) beauty (b) sharpness (c) looseness (d) shyness
4. **Malign**
 (a) irritate (b) slander (c) pity (d) sinister
5. **Annul**
 (a) renew (b) expire (c) cancel (d) transfer
6. **Applaud**
 (a) cheer (b) defeat (c) exclaim (d) disclaim
7. **Desist**
 (a) resist (b) stop (c) reluctant (d) persist
8. **Dilapidated**
 (a) broken (b) ruined (c) weak (d) lowered down
9. **Inspid**
 (a) quick (b) tasteless (c) dirty (d) diluted
10. **Dwell**
 (a) to rest (b) to sleep (c) to reside (d) think
11. **Infirm**
 (a) dull (b) sick (c) slim (d) unyielding
12. **Avenge**
 (a) guess (b) retaliate (c) retard (d) hamper
13. **Aggression**
 (a) argument (b) war (c) assault (d) attack
14. **Afraid**
 (a) weak (b) frightened (c) sorry (d) fear
15. **Advice**
 (a) suggestion (b) counsel (c) prescription (d) recommend
16. **Abstain**
 (a) forbear (b) stop (c) refuse (d) indulge in
17. **Absorb**
 (a) dissolve (b) assimilate (c) pilferage (d) exude

4.6 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

18. **Absurd**
(a) bad (b) poor (c) foolish (d) reasonable
19. **Accomplice**
(a) accompany (b) abetter (c) friend (d) assistance
20. **Impeach**
(a) accuse (b) involve (c) direct (d) accused
21. **Abuse**
(a) bad use (b) ill (c) ill-usage (d) not good

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | 21. (c) | | | |

Drill 6

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. **Accede**
(a) passage (b) easy (c) consent (d) refuse
2. **Accelerate**
(a) reduce (b) increase (c) hasten (d) showed
3. **Accord**
(a) agreement (b) disagreement (c) harmony (d) loose
4. **Accredited**
(a) authorized (b) disallowed (c) unauthorized (d) not debited
5. **Elucidate**
(a) tell (b) explain (c) require (d) speak
6. **Humanitarian**
(a) patriotic (b) merciful (c) difficult (d) cruel
7. **Compromise**
(a) friendship (b) agreement (c) assurance (d) compliance
8. **Coalition**
(a) government (b) assemble (c) gathering (d) alliance
9. **Mediator**
(a) thoughtful (b) settler of dispute (c) intruder (d) religious
10. **Resolute**
(a) stout (b) determined (c) strong (d) feeble
11. **Condone**
(a) regret (b) to forgive (c) punish (d) reward
12. **Venue**
(a) visa (b) meeting place (c) value (d) worth
13. **Consolidate**
(a) offer (b) to complete (c) combine (d) finalize
14. **Redundant**
(a) stagnant (b) scarce (c) outdate (d) superfluous
15. **Lien**
(a) stock (b) legal claim (c) interest paid (d) feeble
16. **Convertible**
(a) collectible (b) exchangeable (c) permissible (d) shoddy
17. **Tranquil**
(a) holy (b) calm (c) on top (d) sinking

18. Accessory

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| (a) apart | (b) secret | (c) important | (d) auxiliary |
|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|

19. Solace

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) sleep | (b) relaxation | (c) consolation | (d) holiday |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|

20. Loath

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| (a) tired | (b) unwilling | (c) sickly | (d) spirited |
|-----------|---------------|------------|--------------|

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

 Drill 7

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hug | (a) greeted | (b) embraced | (c) kissed | (d) rejoiced |
| 2. Propensity | (a) quality | (b) aptitude | | |
| | (c) liking | (d) natural tendency | | |
| 3. Thermal | (a) related | (b) high pressure | (c) heat | (d) strong |
| 4. Refract | (a) scatter | (b) sprinkle | (c) spread | (d) to bend |
| 5. Composite | (a) compound | (b) calm | (c) solid | (d) mock-up |
| 6. Corrugated | (a) confirmed | (b) wrinkled | (c) rough | (d) sifted |
| 7. Exposition | (a) elaborate apology | (b) detailed explanation | (c) exhibition | (d) expulsion |
| 8. Suffix | (a) summation | (b) word-ending | (c) appendix | (d) breathlessness |
| 9. Colloquial | (a) erroneous | (b) traditional | (c) conversational | (d) ancient |
| 10. Etymology | (a) ancient script | (b) foreign language | (c) word derivations | (d) words |
| 11. Illicit | (a) abnormal | (b) secret | (c) unlawful | (d) adulterated |
| 12. Sceptical | (a) bigoted | (b) unconvinced | (c) convinced | (d) dissenting |
| 13. Recompense | (a) reward | (b) help | (c) praise | (d) thank |
| 14. Qualm | (a) crisis | (b) scruple | (c) altercation | (d) attribute |
| 15. Licentious | (a) libertine | (b) loafer-type | (c) criminal | (d) freelance |
| 16. Pious | (a) pure | (b) pretentious | (c) clean | (d) devout |
| 17. Credentials | (a) principles | | (b) dependability | |
| | (c) capacity to return loans | | (d) trustworthiness | |

4.8 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

18. Audacious

- (a) manifest (b) obvious (c) venture (d) daring

19. Stridency

- (a) stress (b) consistency (c) flippant (d) harshness

20. Harbinger

- (a) messenger (b) steward (c) forerunner (d) pilot

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 8

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. Admonish

- (a) punish (b) curse (c) dismiss (d) reprimand

2. Wretched

- (a) poor (b) foolish (c) insane (d) strained

3. Archaic

- (a) earlier (b) outdated (c) complex (d) ancient

4. Nimble

- (a) unrhythmic (b) lively (c) quickening (d) clear

5. Impetus

- (a) courage (b) impatience (c) arrogance (d) driving energy

6. Philanderer

- (a) time waster (b) spendthrift (c) male flirt (d) wanderer

7. Palpable

- (a) trembling (b) weak (c) obvious (d) foolish

8. Repast

- (a) rest (b) fond memories (c) peacefulness (d) meal

9. Abeyance

- (a) abstinence (b) temporary suspension
(c) hatred (d) memory

10. Tenor

- (a) kindness (b) effort (c) duration (d) purport

11. Graven

- (a) carved (b) coward (c) out-dated (d) obscure

12. Quibble

- (a) to deny (b) to tremble (c) to evade truth (d) to examine

13. Privation

- (a) dominance (b) deprivation (c) secrecy (d) imprisonment

14. Glean

- (a) to groom (b) to gather bit by bit (c) to discover (d) to polish

15. Tactile

- (a) considerate (b) strong
(c) sharp (d) pertaining to the organs of touch

16. Usurp

- (a) to climb upon (b) to seize power or position illegally
(c) to yield (d) to demand unlawfully high interest on a loan

17. Enconce

- (a) to promote (b) to settle comfortably
(c) to surround (d) to honour

18. chauvinism

- (a) blind patriotism (b) defeatism (c) political trickery (d) obstinacy

19. Flagrant

- (a) scandalous (b) widely scattered (c) particularly bad (d) poisonous

20. Transgress

- (a) to convert (b) to insult
(c) to violate (d) to hand over possession to another

Answers

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (d)
9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b)
17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (c)

 Drill 9

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. Facade

- (a) front of a building (b) haughtiness (c) complexity (d) hypocrisy

2. Pall

- (a) to anger (b) to frighten (c) to become boring (d) to darken

3. Spleen

- (a) surface (b) lustre (c) bad temper (d) smoothness

4. Swathe

- (a) to soothe (b) to wrap (c) to sweep (d) to wash

5. Countervailing

- (a) argumentative (b) compensating (c) crying (d) complaining

6. To Debilitate

- (a) to outlaw (b) to support (c) to weaken (d) to honour

7. Ferret

- (a) steal (b) search (c) forget (d) fight

8. Pecuniary

- (a) pertaining to money (b) pertaining to politics
(c) pertaining to geography (d) pertaining to history

9. Reprisal

- (a) loneliness (b) retaliation (c) remuneration (d) pleasure

10. Propriety

- (a) rightness (b) brand name (c) cultivated land (d) market share

11. Cavil

- (a) to play (b) to complain (c) to prepare (d) to cut a joke

12. Evince

- (a) to learn (b) to exhibit
(c) to resist (d) to become infirm

13. Incense

- (a) to become angry (b) to support someone
(c) to become relevant (d) to introduce a new topic

14. Attenuate

- (a) to weaken (b) to celebrate (c) to store (d) to swim

4.10 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

15. **Ascetic**
(a) fashionable (b) austere (c) articulate (d) athletic
16. **Arable**
(a) tolerable (b) suitable for ploughing
(c) likeable (d) ardent
17. **Secede**
(a) to stop (b) to arrest (c) to flow (d) to withdraw
18. **Proffer**
(a) to apologize (b) to appoint (c) to disappear (d) to offer
19. **Prevaricate**
(a) to evade (b) to work hard (c) to steal (d) to demonstrate
20. **Peculate**
(a) to embezzle (b) to guess (c) to study deeply (d) to store

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 10

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. **Peckish**
(a) angry (b) impudent (c) hungry (d) smart
2. **Running**
(a) jogging (b) escaping (c) standing (d) functioning
3. **Made**
(a) built (b) earned (c) fixed (d) prepared
4. **Means**
(a) method (b) unkind (c) averages (d) signs
5. **Assumes**
(a) imagines (b) loses (c) expects (d) acquires
6. **Way**
(a) road (b) door (c) hierarchy (d) mode
7. **Emulating**
(a) criticizing (b) condemning (c) imitating (d) neglecting
8. **Vain**
(a) idle (b) very good (c) cruel (d) weak
9. **Shriek**
(a) dreadful sound (b) sharp scream (c) hue and cry (d) disco music
10. **Partially**
(a) divided into parts (b) logically (c) completely (d) not completely
11. **Despot**
(a) pragmatic person (b) knowledgeable historian
(c) cruel ruler (d) leading industrialist
12. **Musty**
(a) tiring (b) deserted (c) swanky (d) obsolete
13. **Pernickety**
(a) highly talented (b) futuristic (c) fussy (d) extravagant
14. **Rosette**
(a) badge (b) wild jungle (c) exhibition (d) palatial building

15. **Ornate**
(a) dimension (b) ancient (c) richly decorated (d) vigour
16. **Diaphanous**
(a) cylindrical (b) almost transparent (c) complicated (d) steep climb
17. **Come-uppance**
(a) retribution (b) lenience (c) leisure (d) competitive nature
18. **Unscathed**
(a) unstinting (b) unsociable (c) unspeakable (d) unharmed
19. **Epaulette**
(a) ammunition (b) shoulder ornament (c) equipment (d) cockpit
20. **Expiation**
(a) expansion (b) atonement (c) explanation (d) addition

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 11

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters

1. **Protagonist**
(a) talented child (b) reserved person (c) leading character (d) fearless
2. **Passe**
(a) lukewarm (b) old-fashioned (c) energy (d) fraud
3. **Vituperation**
(a) questionable (b) resistance (c) absurdity (d) bitter criticism
4. **Vaunt**
(a) boast (b) desire (c) ineptitude (d) joke
5. **Nimble**
(a) clamorous (b) scrap (c) nippy (d) urbane
6. **Morose**
(a) humble (b) morsel (c) sullen (d) repugnant
7. **Bamboozle**
(a) musical (b) mystify (c) thrash (d) relinquish
8. **Canard**
(a) story (b) humid (c) prison (d) rumour
9. **Innuendo**
(a) enquiry (b) indirect reference (c) innovation (d) inorganic
10. **Debonair**
(a) bed-ridden (b) candid (c) elegant (d) thrifty
11. **To Assuage**
(a) to assume (b) to forget (c) to resolve (d) to mitigate
12. **To Browbeat**
(a) to bully (b) to chase (c) to give a hint (d) to revive old friendship
13. **Bee in one's bonnet**
(a) sickness (b) obsession (c) misery (d) freshness
14. **The worse for wear**
(a) worrisome (b) financially poor (c) hostile (d) shabby from

4.12 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

- 15. To Jettison**
(a) to go on trekking (b) to sail
(c) to abandon (d) to fire a gun
- 16. Vicarious**
(a) ambitious (b) not experienced personally
(c) nostalgic (d) vindictive
- 17. Forty winks**
(a) a studious person (b) a person beyond 40 years of age
(c) ordeals of life (d) a short nap
- 18. Craven**
(a) greedy (b) cowardly (c) flattering (d) restless
- 19. Abstemious**
(a) affable (b) belligerent (c) intimidating (d) moderate
- 20. Mirth**
(a) anger (b) merriment (c) audacity (d) blunder

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) | | | | |

 Drill 12

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a-d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters

- 1. Profane**
(a) artistic (b) clean (c) concealment (d) obscene
- 2. Sanguine**
(a) patriotic (b) picturesque (c) optimistic (d) secular
- 3. Prodigious**
(a) abusive (b) extravagant (c) gifted (d) modest
- 4. Sparse**
(a) extremely cold (b) not dense (c) redundant (d) sparkling
- 5. Contiguous**
(a) tedious (b) quarrelsome (c) arduous (d) adjoining
- 6. Armistice**
(a) weapon (b) truce (c) cleverness (d) enmity
- 7. Imperiousness**
(a) fame (b) arrogance (c) vacuum (d) impenetrability
- 8. Egregious**
(a) affluent (b) outrageous (c) redundant (d) expensive
- 9. Disport**
(a) to be wasteful (b) to get rid of (c) to brag (d) to amuse
- 10. Internecine**
(a) a budding film actor (b) a contagious disease
(c) mutually destructive (d) intermixed
- 11. Decadent**
(a) deceased (b) characterized by deterioration
(c) evil (d) adjunct
- 12. Immure**
(a) to sink (b) to enclose within walls
(c) to deny (d) to oppose

13. **Quintessence**
 (a) over fussiness (b) good taste (c) purest part (d) vanity
14. **Sartorial**
 (a) wicked (b) satirist (c) relating to dress (d) favourable
15. **Riposte**
 (a) injury (b) repartee (c) new shape (d) strength
16. **Abash**
 (a) irresponsible, eccentric; lacking a fixed purpose erratic behaviour
 (b) spotless; pure
 (c) to lose self-confidence; to confuse, put to shame
 (d) to guess
17. **Approbation**
 (a) approval
 (b) dismay; shock
 (c) wise saying; proverb
 (d) substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness
18. **Fallacious**
 (a) eagerness; cheerful promptness
 (b) unsound; misleading
 (c) government by the best people; a privileged class
 (d) a garland of flowers, leaves, etc., hung between two points
19. **Apiary**
 (a) a place where bees are kept (b) serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary
 (c) horrified (d) adjust to climate or environment
20. **Imminent**
 (a) accidental
 (b) likely to occur soon
 (c) origin
 (d) inequality; difference in image, quantity, character, or rank

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 13

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Allure**
 (a) easy to approach; obtainable (b) entice; attract
 (c) addition; appendix to a book (d) shapeless; vague
2. **Delinquent**
 (a) burdensome and clumsy (b) an offender
 (c) quick to find fault about trifles (d) to drive away; to scatter
3. **Absolve**
 (a) pardon (an offense) (b) improve
 (c) irregularity (d) hard; strenuous
4. **Epigram**
 (a) decisive or critical; difficult (b) plentiful
 (c) a brief pointed saying (d) possessing similar interests and tastes; able to get on well with others

5. Abase

- (a) subordinate possessions
- (b) lower; degrade
- (c) secret; mysterious
- (d) payments made to an ex-spouse after divorce

6 Chastise

- (a) to punish; discipline
- (b) a collection or mixture of various things
- (c) strong; bulky
- (d) similarity; correlation

7. Apothecary

- (a) noble ambition
- (b) druggist
- (c) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs
- (d) prove genuine

8. Bastion

- (a) to grow together
- (b) having to do with conversation; informal speech
- (c) a fortified place or strong defense
- (d) very formal or proper

9. Adjuration

- (a) estimation; appraisal
- (b) precede
- (c) controlling influence
- (d) solemn urging

10. Burlly

- (a) strong; bulky
- (b) kind; generous
- (c) a rude person
- (d) the distance from one side to another

11. Ambrosia

- (a) with reference to; regarding
- (b) wise saying; proverb
- (c) food of the gods
- (d) attach

12. Compatible

- (a) in agreement with; harmonious
- (b) any mysterious change of substance or nature
- (c) harmful, malign, detrimental
- (d) to hate

13. Antecedents

- (a) preceding events or circumstances that influence what comes later; early life
- (b) drug that relieves pain; opiate
- (c) hard, stiff
- (d) diligent attention; (secondary meaning) apply

14. Avidity

- (a) apathy
- (b) enthusiasm
- (c) indifference
- (d) regard

15. Conjure

- (a) to move toward one point (opposite: diverge)
- (b) changeable; fickle
- (c) with no shape; unorganized
- (d) to call upon or appeal to; to cause to be, appear, come

16. Anecdote

- (a) mixture as of metals
- (b) short account of an amusing or interesting event
- (c) acute pain; extreme suffering
- (d) convenient features; courtesies

17. Consecrate

- (a) friendly
- (b) indebted to
- (c) to bring into being
- (d) to declare sacred; to dedicate

18. Adage

- (a) solemnly ordered
- (b) an old saying now accepted as being truthful
- (c) harshness
- (d) not yielding, firm

19. Distort

- (a) beauty
- (b) deform
- (c) enhance
- (d) appeal

20. Accost

- (a) approach and speak first to a person
- (b) effective; distinct
- (c) hostile; opposed
- (d) able to walk

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

 Drill 14

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. Commiserate

- (a) a call to assemble
- (b) to show sympathy for
- (c) of beauty; pertaining to taste in art and beauty
- (d) praise in excess

2. Affidavit

- (a) written statement made under oath
- (b) make amends for; pay for
- (c) fitness; talent
- (d) person with power to decide a matter in a dispute; judge

3. Baneful

- (a) extravagant; ornate
- (b) deadly or causing distress, death
- (c) very formal or proper
- (d) the act or process of voluntarily refraining from any action or practice; self-control

4. Tenebrous

- (a) inviting
- (b) exciting
- (c) lucid
- (d) unclear, ambiguous

5. Compliant

- (a) of the worst or lowest degree
- (b) not clear; uncertain
- (c) complying; obeying
- (d) a state of temporary suspension or inactivity

6. Annihilate

- (a) destroy
- (b) diligent
- (c) suspended action
- (d) washing

7. Allusion

- (a) peak; pinnacle
- (b) indirect reference
- (c) upward
- (d) refer to

4.16 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

- 8. Addle**
(a) artificial; pretended (b) come about by addition
(c) convenient features; courtesies (d) muddle; drive crazy
- 9. Anesthetic**
(a) substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness
(b) hard; strenuous
(c) place where different varieties of trees and shrubs are studied and exhibited
(d) fearful; discerning
- 10. Antecede**
(a) study of artifacts and relics of early mankind
(b) precede
(c) wasting away
(d) small planet
- 11. Anthropoid**
(a) fitness; talent (b) without guile; open and honest
(c) appropriate; fitting (d) manlike
- 12. Append**
(a) disjoin (b) take away (c) separate (d) adjoin
- 13. Advert**
(a) move faster (b) indirect reference
(c) refer to (d) pertaining to land or its cultivation
- 14. Allocate**
(a) counterfeit; of doubtful authorship or authenticity
(b) distant in interest; reserved
(c) changeable; fickle
(d) set aside; designate
- 15. Aver**
(a) carefully attentive; industrious (b) conferring benefits; kindly
(c) to affirm as true (d) ceasing; a stopping
- 16. Abase**
(a) to degrade; humiliate
(b) expert; authority (usually refers to a wine or food expert)
(c) skilled; practiced
(d) beauty; attractiveness in appearance or behaviour
- 17. Anchorage**
(a) quality (b) tasting sour; harsh in language or temper
(c) quality (d) something that can be relied on
- 18. Annul**
(a) state of being nameless; anonymousness
(b) examination of accounts
(c) resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents; reversion to an earlier type
(d) make void
- 19. Amok**
(a) causing insensitivity to pain (b) nook; recess
(c) in a state of rage (d) fitness; talent
- 20. Aplomb**
(a) poise; composure (b) curse
(c) agree (d) pertaining to the aurora

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 15

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Abstract**
 - (a) theoretical; not concrete
 - (b) group of closely located islands
 - (c) absorb; cause to become homogenous
 - (d) ascribe; explain
2. **Apocryphal**
 - (a) untrue; made up
 - (b) friendship
 - (c) highly excited; intensely curious
 - (d) supporter; follower
3. **Annals**
 - (a) records; history
 - (b) the state of having contradictory or conflicting emotional attitudes
 - (c) addition; appendix to book
 - (d) collection; heap
4. **Recant**
 - (a) abrogate
 - (b) public records; place where public records are kept
 - (c) addition; appendix to book
 - (d) insult; offend
5. **Ape**
 - (a) imitate or mimic
 - (b) calm; pacify
 - (c) accidental; casual
 - (d) testify; bear witness
6. **Acclivity**
 - (a) daring; bold
 - (b) manlike
 - (c) pacify; soothe
 - (d) sharp upslope of a hill
7. **Affirmation**
 - (a) skillful
 - (b) payments made to an ex-spouse after divorce
 - (c) correct; change, generally for the better
 - (d) positive assertion; confirmation
8. **Astronomical**
 - (a) renounce; give up
 - (b) enormously large or extensive
 - (c) hard, inflexible
 - (d) contrast; direct opposite of or to
9. **Apprehensive**
 - (a) appropriate; fitting
 - (b) washing
 - (c) fearful; discerning
 - (d) fit for plowing
10. **Artisan**
 - (a) correct; change, generally for the better
 - (b) pithy maxim
 - (c) a manually skilled worker
 - (d) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs
11. **Attenuate**
 - (a) make thin; weaken
 - (b) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs
 - (c) shorten
 - (d) in a state of rage
12. **Allude**
 - (a) refer indirectly
 - (b) sun's corona; halo
 - (c) stinging, caustic
 - (d) state without proof
13. **Arcade**
 - (a) study of artifacts and relics of early mankind
 - (b) precede
 - (c) iron block used in hammering out metals
 - (d) a covered passageway, usually lined with shops

14. Adamant

- (a) fit for plowing
- (b) hostile feeling or intent
- (c) hard, inflexible
- (d) preventing infection; having a cleansing effect

15. Anguish

- (a) acute pain; extreme suffering
- (b) agreement
- (c) attach
- (d) drug that relieves pain; opiate

16. Appraise

- (a) something attached to but holding an inferior position
- (b) gully
- (c) estimate the value of
- (d) in a state of rage

17. Apprise

- (a) substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness
- (b) inform
- (c) state strongly or positively; insist on or demand recognition of (rights, claims, etc.)
- (d) calm; pacify

18. Ancillary

- (a) fearful; discerning
- (b) supporter; follower
- (c) serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary
- (d) ash-coloured; deadly pale

19. Agnostic

- (a) not identical on both sides of a dividing central line
- (b) wise; shrewd
- (c) one who is skeptical of the existence or know ability of a God or any ultimate reality
- (d) reduce brittleness and improve toughness by heating and cooling

20. Ambidextrous

- (a) wretched; lacking pride
- (b) capable of using either hand with equal ease
- (c) crookedly; slanted
- (d) payments made to an ex-spouse after divorce

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

 Drill 16

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. Ascribe

- (a) noble ambition
- (b) binding; causing contraction
- (c) daring; bold
- (d) refer; attribute

2. Aberrant

- (a) addition; appendix to book
- (b) dry; barren
- (c) abnormal or deviant
- (d) refer indirectly

3. **Customary**
 - (a) partial
 - (b) symmetrical
 - (c) unusual
 - (d) accepted
4. **Asunder**
 - (a) wise; shrewd
 - (b) moved by sexual love; loving
 - (c) into parts; apart
 - (d) adj. diligent
5. **Fray**
 - (a) peace
 - (b) fragile
 - (c) brawl
 - (d) accord
6. **Anneal**
 - (a) condition in which blood lacks red corpuscles
 - (b) similarity; parallelism
 - (c) reduce brittleness and improve toughness by heating and cooling
 - (d) apart; reserved
7. **Agape**
 - (a) openmouthed
 - (b) peak; pinnacle
 - (c) fearful; discerning
 - (d) urge; plead for
8. **Alchemy**
 - (a) shapeless; vague
 - (b) student of the history and science of humankind
 - (c) medieval chemistry
 - (d) repetition of beginning sound in poetry
9. **Appropriate**
 - (a) adapted, applicable
 - (b) name; title
 - (c) make void
 - (d) ash-coloured; deadly pale
10. **Austerity**
 - (a) sternness; severity
 - (b) lively
 - (c) oval building with tiers of seats
 - (d) moved by sexual love; loving
11. **Apogee**
 - (a) eye defect that prevents proper focus
 - (b) highest point
 - (c) rubbing away; tending to grind down
 - (d) fragrant
12. **Antagonistic**
 - (a) slang
 - (b) hostile; opposed
 - (c) apart; reserved
 - (d) hostile feeling or intent
13. **Adventitious**
 - (a) accidental; casual
 - (b) controlling influence
 - (c) positive assertion; confirmation
 - (d) enlarge
14. **Adulation**
 - (a) estimate the value of
 - (b) combine; unite in one body
 - (c) flattery; admiration
 - (d) examination of accounts
15. **Aphasia**
 - (a) fitness; talent
 - (b) attach or add on; fasten
 - (c) loss of speech due to injury or illness
 - (d) pertaining to land or its cultivation
16. **Adulterate**
 - (a) denying the existence of God
 - (b) able to live both on land and in water
 - (c) make impure by mixing with baser substances
 - (d) irregularity
17. **Amplify**
 - (a) capable of using either hand with equal ease
 - (b) able to live both on land and in water
 - (c) absorb; cause to become homogenous
 - (d) enlarge

4.20 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

18. Zealot

- (a) meek (b) lethargic (c) dull (d) enthusiast

19. Ample

- (a) resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents; reversion to an earlier type
(b) make hostile; separate
(c) deliverance from a charge
(d) abundant

20. Appal

- (a) dismay; shock
(b) place where different varieties of trees and shrubs are studied and exhibited
(c) friendship
(d) positive assertion; confirmation

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 17

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

1. APOCALYPTIC
(a) prophetic; pertaining to revelations
(b) washing
(c) increase or intensify; raise in power, wealth, rank or honour
(d) insult; offend
2. AGGRANDIZE
(a) druggist
(b) resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents; reversion to an earlier type
(c) increase or intensify; raise in power, wealth, rank or honour
(d) poverty, misfortune
3. ANTICLIMAX
(a) let down in thought or emotion (b) joining; associating with
(c) having human form or characteristics (d) artificial; pretended
4. DISCONCERT
(a) acquit (b) confuse (c) blush (d) condemn
5. ACCOMPLICE
(a) friend (b) abetter (c) criminal (d) thief
6. ALLEGIANCE
(a) disaffection (b) satisfactory (c) loyalty (d) enmity
7. SWAY
(a) careful (b) dominion (c) expert (d) unskilled
8. INTENSIFY
(a) boiling (b) satisfy (c) aggravate (d) destroyed
9. REPULSIVE
(a) frustrating (b) repellent (c) admirable (d) pleasant
10. PROHIBIT
(a) banish (b) punish (c) forbid (d) exhibit
11. CALLOUS
(a) large (b) hardened in feeling (c) thick (d) dangerous

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 12. COLLOSSAL | (a) dangerous | (b) gigantic | (c) fatal | (d) honourable |
| 13. DELUSION | (a) actuality | (b) illusion | (c) clarity | (d) emulating |
| 14. AMICABLE | (a) poisonous | (b) friendly | (c) satisfying | (d) heartening |
| 15. BRUTAL | (a) humane | (b) adamant | (c) ruthless | (d) criminal |
| 16. EXQUISITE | (a) clumsy | (b) rough | (c) graceful | (d) unrefined |
| 17. CONCISENESS | (a) correctness | (b) frankness | (c) brevity | (d) refiness |
| 18. CANDID | (a) sweet | (b) pleasing | (c) frank | (d) dishonest |
| 19. BOISTEROUS | (a) boiling | (b) hot | (c) noisy | (d) dangerous |
| 20. IMPROMPTU | (a) praiseworthy | (b) without preparation | (c) extraordinary | (d) essential |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) | | | | |

Drill 18

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. ACUMEN | (a) beauty | (b) appearance | (c) insight | (d) distaste |
| 2. ABSTAIN | (a) influence | (b) refrain | (c) retain | (d) retard |
| 3. ABASE | (a) low | (b) peaceful | (c) humble | (d) cruel |
| 4. FORSAKE | (a) forgive | (b) punish | (c) abandon | (d) benefit |
| 5. GRUDGE | (a) hard | (b) very hot | (c) dangerous | (d) envy |
| 6. PRUDENT | (a) skilled | (b) experienced | (c) cautious | (d) criminal |
| 7. VOTARY | (a) devotee | (b) conscious | (c) religious | (d) amiable |
| 8. TETE-A-TETE | (a) delightful | (b) penetrating | (c) piercing | (d) conversation |
| 9. CONDONE | (a) force | (b) discourage | (c) overlook | (d) neglect |
| 10. ABRIDGE | (a) desire | (b) to condense | (c) graceful | (d) disconnect |
| 11. IMPOSTER | (a) imposer | (b) lazy | (c) cheat | (d) painful |

4.22 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 12. SHUN | (a) destroy | (b) weaken | (c) avoid | (d) include |
| 13. COWARDICE | (a) timidity | (b) gallantry | (c) criminal | (d) humanity |
| 14. TEMPERATE | (a) cool | (b) moderate | (c) favourable | (d) dangerous |
| 15. VIRGINITY | (a) decency | (b) maidenhood | (c) beauty | (d) attractiveness |
| 16. ANTIQUE | (a) old-fashioned | (b) rare | (c) modern | (d) unique |
| 17. INCITE | (a) discourage | (b) encourage | (c) internal | (d) crime |
| 18. TWAIN | (a) discarded | (b) worthless | (c) couple | (d) strong |
| 19. TRIVIAL | (a) economical | (b) uneconomical | (c) rare | (d) commonplace |
| 20. ZENITH | (a) sharp | (b) bright | (c) bravery | (d) apex |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) | | | | |

Drill 19

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. STRUMPET | (a) surprise | (b) prostitute | (c) noisy | (d) peaceful |
| 2. SLANDER | (a) circular | (b) spherical | (c) fragile | (d) damage |
| 3. REVERBERATE | (a) reflect | (b) accelerate | (c) revitalize | (d) gibberish |
| 4. REVITALIZE | (a) accelerate | (b) vigorize | (c) minimize | (d) maximize |
| 5. WEARISOME | (a) beautiful | (b) attractive | (c) handsome | (d) tiresome |
| 6. UNDAUNTED | (a) careless | (b) not discouraged | (c) worthless | (d) prudent |
| 7. LETHAL | (a) sharp | (b) brutal | (c) deadly | (d) sickly |
| 8. LEVITATE | (a) evaporate | (b) to rape | (c) to rise | (d) subsidized |
| 9. REVAMP | (a) prostitute | (b) dangerous | (c) decamp | (d) reconstruct |
| 10. TENACIOUS | (a) tough | (b) poisonous | (c) uncomfortable | (d) piercing |
| 11. VIRTUOSE | (a) alcoholic | (b) ace | (c) inexperienced | (d) ancient |
| 12. VENIAL | (a) contagious | (b) filthy | (c) worthless | (d) excusable |

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 13. STUBBORN | (a) fearless | (b) obstinate | (c) loyal | (d) submissive |
| 14. SHREWD | (a) naive | (b) clever | (c) raw | (d) youthful |
| 15. APPLAUD | (a) rebuke | (b) slam | (c) praise | (d) condemn |
| 16. DENOUNCE | (a) support | (b) sustain | (c) maintain | (d) condemn |
| 17. CORROBORATE | (a) verify | (b) refute | (c) disprove | (d) disapprove |
| 18. SERENITY | (a) agitation | (b) protest | (c) stir | (d) calmness |
| 19. ANXIETY | (a) worry | (b) comfort | (c) faith | (d) reassurance |
| 20. ACCORD | (a) agreement | (b) disagreement | (c) dispute | (d) disparity |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 20

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. VIRULENT | (a) deadly | (b) sluggish | (c) smooth | (d) unlawful |
| 2. LIMPID | (a) moist | (b) dear | (c) transparent | (d) dark |
| 3. MACHINATION | (a) labour saving | (b) evil plot | (c) factory work | (d) engine part |
| 4. MALINGERING | (a) creating ill will | (b) feigning illness | | |
| | (c) defaming | (d) being habitually lazy | | |
| 5. MELEE | (a) kindness | (b) brawl | (c) simple song | (d) primitive dance |
| 6. MOLECULE | (a) little heap of earth | (b) birth mark | (c) enormous | (d) particle |
| 7. NAUTICAL | (a) perverse | (b) disgusting | (c) naval | (d) unaffected |
| 8. NOSTALGIA | (a) aroma | (b) sea sickness | (c) home sickness | (d) cure-all |
| 9. OBTUSE | (a) difficult | (b) interfering | (c) blunt | (d) concealed |
| 10. OMNIPOTENT | (a) almighty | (b) all powerful | (c) everlasting | (d) all merciful |
| 11. ENIGMATIC | (a) pithy | (b) puzzling | (c) complicated | (d) illusive |
| 12. ORIENTATION | (a) migration | (b) mix-up | (c) assimilation | (d) teaching theories |
| 13. OSTENSIBLY | (a) actually | (b) conspicuously | (c) apparently | (d) quietly |

4.24 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 14. OSTENTATION | (a) protruding | (b) wealthy | (c) decorative | (d) showy |
| 15. PANORAMA | (a) broad scene | (b) deck of cards | (c) light weight hat | (d) holiday |
| 16. PENITENCE | (a) retribution | (b) submission | (c) confinement | (d) repentance |
| 17. MYSTICAL | (a) imaginary | (b) vague | | |
| | (c) clear | (d) spiritually symbolic | | |
| 18. SINGULAR | (a) extraordinary | (b) simple | (c) to the point | (d) representative |
| 19. SAVOURING | (a) eating | (b) enjoying | (c) liking | (d) loving |
| 20. CASTIGATE | (a) deligate | (b) evaluate | (c) criticize | (d) enforce |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 21

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. **Abominate**
(a) public records; place where public records are kept
(b) make hostile; separate
(c) refer to
(d) loathe; hate
2. **Antediluvian**
(a) diligent attention; (secondary meaning) apply
(b) deification; glorification
(c) non-moral
(d) antiquated; ancient
3. **Stockpile; store**
(a) aspirant (b) cache (c) consort (d) arbitrary
4. **Admittance**
(a) dealing with matters difficult to be understood
(b) induction or elevation, as to dignity, office, or government
(c) entrance, or the right or permission to enter
(d) a series of tables giving the days of the week together with certain astronomical information
5. **Disposed to find fault**
(a) captious (b) cant (c) aberrant (d) arable
6. **A chest where money or valuables are kept**
(a) altruistic (b) altruistic (c) coffer (d) bereft
7. **A natural growth; a periodic increase**
(a) brevity (b) abysmal (c) accrue (d) bilateral
8. **Mixed with a darker colour**
(a) arrogant (b) ambiguous (c) brindled (d) arid

- 9. Altruist**
 (a) characterized by self denial or abstinence, as in the use of drink, food
 (b) living both on land and in water
 (c) induction or elevation, as to dignity, office, or government
 (d) one who advocates or practices altruism
- 10. Expert or skillful**
 (a) amass (b) acrimony (c) accolade (d) adroit
- 11. Ascendancy**
 (a) fit for plowing
 (b) mixture as of metals
 (c) preventing infection; having a cleansing effect
 (d) controlling influence
- 12. Adverse**
 (a) addition; appendix to book (b) iron block used in hammering out metals
 (c) prophetic; pertaining to revelations (d) unfavourable; hostile
- 13. Crude or surly behaviour; behaviour of a peasant**
 (a) arcane (b) churlishness (c) authoritarian (d) assuage
- 14. Affable**
 (a) easy to approach (b) even though
 (c) plentiful (d) a state of suspension or temporary inaction
- 15. Too sugary; too sentimental or flattering**
 (a) consort (b) clandestine (c) allude (d) cloying
- 16. A companion, spouse**
 (a) consort (b) accolade (c) authentic (d) adamant
- 17. Absolute**
 (a) wise saying; proverb (b) complete; thorough
 (c) entice; attract (d) joining; associating with
- 18. Adjutant**
 (a) a person or thing connected with another, usually in some relation of helpfulness
 (b) auxiliary
 (c) in progress
 (d) to fasten
- 19. To promise or pledge in marriage**
 (a) bombastic (b) chafe (c) betroth (d) boor
- 20. Adamant**
 (a) practicing an art or occupation for the love of it, but not as a profession
 (b) pertaining to time before the world's creation
 (c) flood
 (d) any substance of exceeding hardness or impenetrability

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) | | | | |

Drill 22

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

- 1. Very deep**
 (a) cognizant (b) allure (c) altruistic (d) abysmal

2. **A false statement or rumor**
(a) canard (b) antipathy (c) censor (d) aseptic
3. **Ambush**
(a) living both on land and in water
(b) the act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of surprising or attacking the enemy
(c) something joined to or connected with another thing, but holding a subordinate place
(d) the act or process of absorbing
4. **To organize laws or rules into a systematic collection**
(a) covenant (b) anomaly (c) codify (d) abdicate
5. **Augury**
(a) dry; barren (b) nimbleness
(c) omen; prophecy (d) analyse; evaluate
6. **Following as an effect; important**
(a) alchemist (b) consequential (c) capricious (d) anomaly
7. **Nebulous**
(a) conforming exactly to truth or to a standard
(b) to make explanatory or critical notes on or upon
(c) an animal of microscopic smallness
(d) without determinate shape
8. **Very formal or proper**
(a) conspicuous (b) aesthetic (c) ceremonious (d) contrite
9. **Advent**
(a) arrival (b) deification; glorification
(c) pertaining to the aurora (d) controlling influence
10. **Alcoholism**
(a) flood
(b) to charge with wrong doing, misconduct, or error
(c) a condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages
(d) a discharge from accusation by judicial action
11. **Scold; reprove**
(a) comeliness (b) adept (c) berate (d) charisma
12. **A sideways glance of disapproval**
(a) anecdote (b) arrogant (c) askance (d) contrite
13. **Anemia**
(a) condition in which blood lacks red corpuscles
(b) slang
(c) person with power to decide a matter in a dispute; judge
(d) preventing infection; having a cleansing effect
14. **Accede**
(a) calm; pacify (b) agree
(c) able to live both on land and in water (d) friendship
15. **Secret cooperation in wrongdoing**
(a) connivance (b) burly (c) censor (d) assay
16. **Adjudge**
(a) to act upon
(b) to act upon
(c) to make explanatory or critical notes on or upon
(d) to award or bestow by formal decision
17. **To thin out; to weaken**
(a) asperity (b) aseptic (c) attenuate (d) clandestine
18. **Alias**
(a) an assumed name
(b) clinging or sticking fast

- (c) that branch of morphology which treats of the structure of organisms
 (d) to make shorter in words, keeping the essential features, leaving out minor particles

19. Set aside; designate

- (a) confluence (b) allocate (c) callow (d) awry

20. A thing which is joined together

- (a) confluence (b) coagulate (c) artifice (d) coda

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

 Drill 23

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

- 1. Acquire**

(a) quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination
 (b) a studied or ostentatious pretense or attempt
 (c) to get as one's own
 (d) having skill in the use of the bodily or mental powers
- 2. Astigmatism**

(a) make hostile; separate (b) written statement made under oath
 (c) agree (d) eye defect that prevents proper focus
- 3. Aristocracy**

(a) flattery; admiration (b) imitate or mimic
 (c) hereditary nobility; privileged class (d) omen; prophecy
- 4. To degrade; humiliate**

(a) cohort (b) cascade (c) abase (d) blasphemous
- 5. Adieu**

(a) to warn of a fault (b) very repugnant; hateful
 (c) largeness (d) good-by; farewell
- 6. To crown; ordain**

(a) anoint (b) abstruse (c) bauble (d) brindled
- 7. Adjacent**

(a) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
 (b) that which is near or bordering upon
 (c) pertaining to the act or sense of hearing
 (d) inconsistent with reason or common sense
- 8. Containing associated meanings in addition to the primary one**

(a) connotative (b) bombast (c) cherish (d) conjure
- 9. Adversity**

(a) practicing self-denial; austere (b) binding; causing contraction
 (c) oval building with tiers of seats (d) poverty, misfortune
- 10. To confirm the validity**

(a) aromatic (b) cohesion (c) authentic (d) corroborate
- 11. Anathema**

(a) anything forbidden, as by social usage
 (b) a series of tables giving the days of the week together with certain astronomical information
 (c) affected with anemia
 (d) any shrub or small tree of the genus *Alumnus*, of the oak family

12. **To utter clearly and distinctly**
 (a) amalgamate (b) articulate (c) cherish (d) autocracy
13. **Abrogate**
 (a) environment; atmosphere (b) enlarge
 (c) pacify; soothe (d) abolish
14. **Besmirch**
 (a) to determine the quality of a substance (b) to dirty or discolour
 (c) abrupt in manner or speech (d) happening or ending unexpectedly
15. **Amputate**
 (a) to remove by cutting, as a limb or some portion of the body
 (b) the highest point, or summit
 (c) to lower in position, estimation, or the like; degrade
 (d) to make alive
16. **All-inclusive; complete**
 (a) comprehensive (b) blighted (c) citadel (d) abscond
17. **A bruise; an injury where the skin is not broken**
 (a) contusion (b) compromise (c) anonymous (d) colloquial
18. **Angular**
 (a) sharp-cornered
 (b) anything that will neutralize an acid, as lime, magnesia, etc
 (c) an abiding
 (d) to bring to pass
19. **Conundrum**
 (a) an enemy; foe (b) hard to understand; deep
 (c) a puzzle or riddle (d) set aside; designate
20. **Assemble**
 (a) come about by addition (b) courteous
 (c) hard; strenuous (d) ease; lessen (pain)

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 24

Directions (1-20): In each of the following questions, a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type:

1. **Insincere or hypocritical statements of high ideals; the jargon of a particular group or occupations**
 (a) adroit (b) cacophonous (c) cant (d) alchemy
2. **Anything which creates a situation in which change can occur**
 (a) accretion (b) awry (c) conciliatory (d) catalyst
3. **A showy yet useless thing**
 (a) accrue (b) bauble (c) ambiguous (d) consummation
4. **Ambulance**
 (a) a vehicle fitted for conveying the sick and wounded
 (b) of similar nature or qualities
 (c) delicate, ethereal
 (d) to fasten

5. **To be imposing or magnificent**
(a) consort (b) blighted (c) berate (d) august
6. **Amnesty**
(a) promise or pledge; certainty
(b) study of artifacts and relics of early mankind
(c) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs
(d) pardon
7. **Carte blanche**
(a) to thin out; to weaken (b) following as an effect; important
(c) unlimited authority (d) a bruise; an injury where the skin is broken
8. **A feeling of embarrassment due to failure or disappointment**
(a) conglomeration (b) arable (c) chagrin (d) advocate
9. **To ask earnestly**
(a) assuage (b) censure (c) abrogate (d) beseech
10. **Acumen**
(a) an edifice of elliptical shape, constructed about a central open space or arena
(b) quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination
(c) to assign a definite thing or part to a certain person
(d) to depart suddenly and secretly, as for the purpose of escaping arrest
11. **Adjuvant**
(a) on or toward the rear of a ship
(b) co-conspirator; partner
(c) supplementary
(d) a mixture or combination (often of metals)
12. **Amputate**
(a) joining; associating with (b) cut off part of body; prune
(c) analyse; evaluate (d) able to walk
13. **Accouter**
(a) a brief account of some interesting event or incident
(b) exactness
(c) to dress
(d) to get as one's own
14. **Resisting authority**
(a) accrue (b) allusion (c) cessation (d) contumacious
15. **An enemy; foe**
(a) abstemious (b) animosity (c) cacophonous (d) adversary
16. **Loud approval; applause**
(a) amiable (b) acclaim (c) apathy (d) colloquial
17. **Allegory**
(a) inform
(b) story in which characters are used as symbols; fable
(c) stir up; disturb
(d) make impure by mixing with baser substances
18. **Brevity**
(a) an enemy; foe
(b) obesity
(c) a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; not to the point
(d) briefness; shortness
19. **Adherent**
(a) move faster (b) approach and speak first to a person
(c) make amends for; pay for (d) supporter; follower
20. **To lessen or make easier**
(a) anaphylaxis (b) analogy (c) conjoin (d) alleviate

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) | | | | |

 Drill 25

Directions (1-20): In each of the following questions, a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type:

1. **Abed**
 - (a) a peculiar sense in which an English word or phrase is used in the United States
 - (b) quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination
 - (c) anything occurring or existing out of its proper time
 - (d) in bed; on a bed
2. **Of the worst or lowest degree**
 - (a) abject
 - (b) affable
 - (c) authentic
 - (d) bungler
3. **Advisory**
 - (a) an animal of microscopic smallness
 - (b) beginning, ending, or changing suddenly or with a break
 - (c) one who advertizes, especially in newspapers
 - (d) not mandatory
4. **Nameless; unidentified**
 - (a) anonymous
 - (b) commiserate
 - (c) amendment
 - (d) charisma
5. **Absorb**
 - (a) the entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something
 - (b) of unknown authorship
 - (c) the fact of being made heavier or more heinous, as a crime, offense, misfortune, etc
 - (d) to drink in or suck up, as a sponge absorbs water
6. **Anteroom**
 - (a) not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard
 - (b) a room situated before and opening into another, usually larger
 - (c) one who manages affairs of any kind
 - (d) to award or bestow by formal decision
7. **To relieve; ease**
 - (a) cognizant
 - (b) berate
 - (c) assuage
 - (d) cant
8. **Abominable**
 - (a) something added, or to be added
 - (b) good-by; farewell
 - (c) to go with, or be associated with, as a companion
 - (d) very hateful
9. **Cabal**
 - (a) to grow or develop quickly
 - (b) indebted to
 - (c) to claim or demand unduly
 - (d) a group of persons joined by a secret
10. **Ampersand**
 - (a) misfortune
 - (b) the character '&'; and
 - (c) to hate violently
 - (d) a record of events in their chronological order, year by year
11. **Trickery or deception**
 - (a) abstruse
 - (b) beseech
 - (c) chicanery
 - (d) anchorage

12. Acquiescence

- (a) passive consent
- (b) conforming exactly to truth or to a standard
- (c) not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard
- (d) willing and ready to submit

13. Having to do with shepherds or the country

- (a) batten
- (b) ascetic
- (c) bombast
- (d) bucolic

14. Abut

- (a) proclamation
- (b) to touch at the end or boundary line
- (c) that branch of morphology which treats of the structure of organisms
- (d) a condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages

15. Bluff

- (a) complying; obeying
- (b) cautious; being sparing in giving
- (c) honest; truthful
- (d) to settle by mutual adjustment

16. Annunciation

- (a) pertaining to time before the world's creation
- (b) proclamation
- (c) to take when offered
- (d) corresponding (to some other) in certain respects, as in form, proportion, relations

17. Acquittal

- (a) deliverance from a charge
- (b) act as judge
- (c) hostile; opposed
- (d) supplying nourishment

18. Obvious; unmistakable

- (a) blatant
- (b) callow
- (c) anomaly
- (d) abominate

19. Album

- (a) a book whose leaves are so made to form paper frames for holding photographs or the like
- (b) the act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of surprising or attacking the enemy
- (c) the lowest or deepest female voice or part
- (d) the art or practice of flying aircraft

20. To imitate in a non-serious manner

- (a) burlesque
- (b) belittle
- (c) accede
- (d) avarice

Answers

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) | | | | |

ANTONYMS

 Drill 1

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the word in bold.

1. Cool

- (a) warm
- (b) enthusiastic
- (c) unwelcome
- (d) intemperate

2. Surge

- (a) enhancement
- (b) trivializing
- (c) reduction
- (d) strengthening

3. Stubbornness

- (a) uncertainty
- (b) weakness
- (c) acceptability
- (d) flexibility

4. Disparage

- (a) please
- (b) praise
- (c) belittle
- (d) denigrate

4.32 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 5. Coarse | (a) beautiful | (b) attractive | (c) fine | (d) smart |
| 6. Jubilant | (a) disturbed | (b) scared | (c) gloomy | (d) quiet |
| 7. Abhor | (a) admire | (b) respect | (c) applaud | (d) appreciate |
| 8. Retrograde | (a) progressive | (b) stubborn | (c) punitive | (d) aggressive |
| 9. Hirsute | (a) scaly | (b) bald | (c) erudite | (d) quiet |
| 10. Hypocritical | (a) gentle | (b) sincere | (c) amiable | (d) dependable |
| 11. Futility | (a) value | (b) usefulness | (c) importance | (d) urgency |
| 12. Volition | (a) pretext | (b) unwillingness | (c) compliance | (d) interlude |
| 13. Copious | (a) imitable | (b) unprecedented | (c) shaky | (d) shortage |
| 14. Arduous | (a) facile | (b) influential | (c) deplorable | (d) tenuous |
| 15. Deferential | (a) discount | (b) disrespectful | (c) preconception | (d) acute |
| 16. Felicitous | (a) unfriendly | (b) uneasy | (c) unheard of | (d) inappropriate |
| 17. Absolve | (a) to imitate someone | | (b) to remember someone fondly | |
| | (c) to pretend | | (d) to declare someone guilty | |
| 18. Parochial | (a) open-minded | (b) temporary | (c) irrelevant | (d) disinclination |
| 19. Plebeian | (a) dispassionate | (b) tolerant | (c) elite | (d) pliable |
| 20. Frugal | (a) prodigal | (b) arrogant | (c) dominating | (d) chronic |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

 Drill 2

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the word in bold.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Prepossessing | (a) nostalgic | (b) egocentric | (c) deprived | (d) unattractive |
| 2. Imperiousness | (a) politeness | (b) magnification | (c) affirmation | (d) fruition |
| 3. Egress | (a) inlet | (b) lack of aggression | (c) understandable | (d) calm |
| 4. Cogent | (a) pure | (b) uncommon | (c) unconvincing | (d) viable |

5. **Rankle**
(a) to feel free (b) to feel humiliated
(c) to feel delighted (d) to gain independence
6. **Anarchic**
(a) dependent (b) covert (c) lawful (d) abrupt
7. **Sporadic**
(a) intentional (b) frightful (c) continuous (d) typical
8. **Ascetic**
(a) congenial (b) extravagant (c) conflicting (d) ugly
9. **Inimical**
(a) hypothetical (b) friendly (c) permanent (d) articulate
10. **Mendacious**
(a) truthful (b) fully explained (c) feeble (d) uncomplicated
11. **Stark**
(a) safe (b) nearby (c) partial (d) elegant
12. **Procrastinate**
(a) to be prompt (b) to adjudicate (c) to teach (d) to help others
13. **Proclivity**
(a) speed (b) weakness (c) disgust (d) disinclination
14. **Outlandish**
(a) modern (b) moderate (c) disrespectful (d) coward
15. **Supplicate**
(a) short of supply (b) to be arrogant
(c) to be tolerant (d) to fall on lean days
16. **Terse**
(a) detailed (b) nasty (c) advanced (d) impure
17. **Celerity**
(a) lack of wisdom (b) silence (c) victory (d) sluggishness
18. **Lucid**
(a) lacking resources (b) lacking vitality
(c) lacking clarity (d) lacking comfort
19. **Assiduously**
(a) casually (b) tirelessly (c) without fear (d) hopeless
20. **Intrepid**
(a) honest (b) sick (c) timid (d) ugly

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 3

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word

1. **CHOLERIC**
(a) affluent (b) brave (c) pleasant (d) tired
2. **SPASMODIC**
(a) ill-humoured (b) ancient (c) regular (d) tireless
3. **TRANSGRESS**
(a) to remain within acceptable limits (b) to observe from a distance
(c) to learn a new language (d) to go to a foreign country

4.34 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. PIDDLING | (a) annoying | (b) vast amount | |
| | (c) unnatural | (d) lying at a great height | |
| 5. CHAFE | (a) to remain patient | (b) to get medically examined | |
| | (c) to get reprimand | (d) to succeed in an examination | |
| 6. EXCRUCIATING | (a) mild | (b) noisy | (c) sophisticated |
| | | | (d) modern |
| 7. PUERILE | (a) inquisitive | (b) matured | (c) impure |
| | | | (d) original |
| 8. GRUMPY | (a) high-headed | (b) influential | (c) cheerful |
| | | | (d) affluent |
| 9. ACCUMULATED | (a) deposited | (b) saved | (c) stolen |
| | | | (d) lost |
| 10. DESPAIR | (a) humility | (b) hope | (c) discourage |
| | | | (d) success |
| 11. SUBSEQUENT | (a) preceding | (b) following | (c) current |
| | | | (d) future |
| 12. OFTEN | (a) never | (b) seldom | (c) always |
| | | | (d) frequent |
| 13. AFFECTION | (a) love | (b) jealous | (c) hatred |
| | | | (d) dissatisfaction |
| 14. PUNISHMENT | (a) compensation | (b) whipped | (c) scourge |
| | | | (d) reward |
| 15. HANDSOMENESS | (a) abusing | (b) stunning | (c) ugliness |
| | | | (d) plentiful |
| 16. CONSUMMATE | (a) sluggish | (b) imperfect | (c) melancholy |
| | | | (d) dull |
| 17. REPROOF | (a) brawl | (b) omission | (c) ambiguity |
| | | | (d) approval |
| 18. CHARLATAN | (a) trickster | (b) knowledgeable doctor | |
| | (c) comedian | (d) senior | |
| 19. FECUND | (a) underweight | (b) infidel | (c) infertile |
| | | | (d) uncritical |
| 20. OUTLANDISH | (a) migrant | (b) opulence | (c) boastful |
| | | | (d) conventional |

Answers

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) | | | | |

Drill 4

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

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|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. COMMOTION | (a) clam | (b) scarcity | (c) pungent | (d) motivation |
| 2. CYNOSURE | (a) abomination | (b) picturesque | (c) mundane | (d) fertile |

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 3. PUERILE | (a) upright | (b) peripheral | (c) matured | (d) steadfast |
| 4. DECREPIT | (a) research-oriented | (b) sprawling | (c) intelligent | (d) energetic |
| 5. IMBROGLIO | (a) pleasant situation | (b) critical | (c) ambiguity | (d) amnesty |
| 6. EVANESCENT | (a) scanty | (b) lasting | (c) anguish | (d) scattered |
| 7. IMPERTINENT | (a) polite | (b) perturbing | (c) curious | (d) steady |
| 8. ABHORRENT | (a) terse | (b) attractive | (c) mature | (d) usual |
| 9. ABSTRUSE | (a) crazy | (b) calm | (c) obvious | (d) boundless |
| 10. PROFANE | (a) sacred | (b) artless | (c) rigid | (d) aspersion |
| 11. GARRULOUS | (a) tiresome | (b) harsh | (c) light | (d) quiet |
| 12. CANTANKEROUS | (a) convivial | (b) pliable | (c) pessimistic | (d) bold |
| 13. SAGACIOUS | (a) timid | (b) lacking sense of enterprise | | |
| | (c) financially | (d) showing poor judgment | | |
| 14. INORDINATE | (a) distant | (b) facile | (c) moderate | (d) attractive |
| 15. REDOUBTABLE | (a) truthful | (b) crafty | (c) widely travelled | (d) ordinary |
| 16. CONSANGUINE | (a) of different kind | (b) invisible | (c) urbane | (d) untenanted |
| 17. ON THE BLINK | (a) apologetically | (b) blindly | (c) legally | (d) in working order |
| 18. PREDILECTION | (a) analogy | (b) anti-climax | (c) antipathy | (d) argument |
| 19. SENILE | (a) suspicious | (b) mentally alert | (c) corrupt | (d) affluent |
| 20. BLITHESOME | (a) graceful | (b) sullen | (c) adventurous | (d) mammoth |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 5

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. ADULATION | (a) confusion | (b) inertia | (c) consolidation | (d) condemnation |
| 2. PREPOSSESSING | (a) incredible | (b) arousing envy | (c) unattractive | (d) recent |

4.36 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 3. AFFABLE | (a) hardworking | (b) recluse | (c) charming | (d) impolite |
| 4. INIMICAL | (a) exact | (b) supportive | (c) flexible | (d) spineless |
| 5. CALLOUS | (a) careful | (b) matured | (c) inexperienced | (d) sympathetic |
| 6. PLETHORA | (a) scarcity | (b) prevention | (c) prejudice | (d) generosity |
| 7. CRASS | (a) refined | (b) brief | (c) evasive | (d) defensible |
| 8. DORMANT | (a) impressive | (b) efficacious | (c) active | (d) slothful |
| 9. DISCONSOLATE | (a) well-behaved | (b) proportionate | (c) brave | (d) cheerful |
| 10. COMELY | (a) spacious | (b) protected | (c) huge | (d) serene |
| 11. TERSE | (a) verbose | (b) protected | (c) slippery | (d) serene |
| 12. PROCLIVITY | (a) exit | (b) resolve | (c) qualification | (d) disinclination |
| 13. PROFLIGATE | (a) futuristic | (b) thrifty | (c) fashionable | (d) foolish |
| 14. SUPPLICATION | (a) arrogance | (b) congratulation | (c) reimbursement | (d) flattery |
| 15. REMISS | (a) costly | (b) weird | (c) careful | (d) fresh |
| 16. ASPERITY | (a) lack of ambition | (b) eagerness | (c) promptness | (d) politeness |
| 17. CAPTIOUS | (a) to feel insecure | (b) changeable | | |
| | (c) vain | (d) to ignore others' faults | | |
| 18. HERMIT | (a) gregarious | (b) courageous | (c) obnoxious | (d) temperate |
| 19. EXIGUOUS | (a) emergent | (b) surfeit | (c) hard-working | (d) extrovert |
| 20. INIMICAL | (a) wicked | (b) unique | (c) friendly | (d) emulation |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) | | | | |

 Drill 6

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. STRIPPED | (a) covered | (b) naked | (c) exposed | (d) unclothed |
| 2. REVEALED | (a) bare | (b) open | (c) concealed | (d) naked |

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|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 3. BURIED | (a) shown | (b) marked | (c) obscured | (d) hidden |
| 4. DISPLAY | (a) exhibit | (b) show | (c) demonstrate | (d) conceal |
| 5. IMPRECISION | (a) accuracy | (b) wrong | (c) mistake | (d) erroneousness |
| 6. ERROR | (a) fallacy | (b) impropriety | (c) unsuitability | (d) correctness |
| 7. SETBACK | (a) bonus | (b) misfortune | (c) shock | (d) upset |
| 8. ASSIST | (a) aid | (b) help | (c) hinder | (d) facilitate |
| 9. PREVENT | (a) stop | (b) permit | (c) check | (d) avoid |
| 10. DESTRUCTION | (a) preservation | (b) ruin | (c) damage | (d) wreckage |
| 11. SPOIL | (a) improve | (b) blemish | (c) destroy | (d) blight |
| 12. ENHANCE | (a) boost | (b) increase | (c) damage | (d) advance |
| 13. UNION | (a) separation | (b) combination | (c) merger | (d) blending |
| 14. STRENGTHEN | (a) introduce | (b) debilitate | (c) conclude | (d) fortify |
| 15. MAGNIFY | (a) produce | (b) support | (c) reduce | (d) destroy |
| 16. REFRACTORY | (a) refreshing | (b) burdensome | (c) privileged | (d) manageable |
| 17. ADROIT | (a) deterred | (b) skillful | (c) foolish | (d) awkward |
| 18. PALLIATE | (a) apologize | (b) hesitate | (c) wait impatiently | (d) worsen |
| 19. VILIFY | (a) sing the praises of | | (b) show satisfaction with | |
| | (c) regard with distrust | | (d) welcome with glee | |
| 20. IRASCIBLE | (a) placid | (b) fortuitous | (c) shameless | (d) entrancing |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 7

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. GELID | (a) chilly | (b) solid | (c) mature | (d) boiling |
| 2. CONDIGN | (a) unavoidable | (b) unsatisfactory | (c) unguarded | (d) undeserved |

4.38 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 3. PUNCTILIOUS | (a) tardy | (b) correct | (c) careless | (d) apathetic |
| 4. FECKLESS | (a) spotted | (b) fatuous | (c) fawning | (d) strong |
| 5. INSOLENT | (a) sullen | (b) rich | (c) determined | (d) affable |
| 6. SERENDIPITOUS | (a) calm | (b) planned | (c) flat | (d) evil |
| 7. FETID | (a) in an embryonic state | (b) easily enraged | | |
| | (c) acclaimed by peers | (d) having a pleasant odour | | |
| 8. ILLUSORY | (a) nimble | (b) realistic | (c) powerful | (d) underrated |
| 9. DOUR | (a) gay | (b) sweet | (c) wealthy | (d) responsive |
| 10. MENDACIOUS | (a) broken | (b) efficacious | (c) truthful | (d) destructive |
| 11. ENERVATE | (a) debilitate | (b) fortify | (c) introduce | (d) conclude |
| 12. DISCRETE | (a) loud | (b) combined | (c) loose | (d) circle |
| 13. PRIMITIVE | (a) polite | (b) naive | (c) weak | (d) sophisticated |
| 14. PARTITION | (a) solidify | (b) unify | (c) parse | (d) enjoin |
| 15. CLANDESTINE | (a) above ground | (b) public | (c) outside | (d) burnt out |
| 16. EXUBERANT | (a) hoarse | (b) voluntary | (c) oral | (d) dispassionate |
| 17. MANUMIT | (a) throw | (b) lock | (c) promise | (d) enslave |
| 18. POIGNANT | (a) factitious | (b) vain | (c) soothing | (d) colourful |
| 19. OPPORTUNE | (a) surprisingly agreeable | (b) closely berthed | | |
| | (c) badly shaped | (d) poorly timed | | |
| 20. FRACTIOUS | (a) wild | (b) complaisant | (c) uncouth | (d) abnormal |

Answers

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 8

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. SAVORY | (a) sad | (b) hidden | (c) lost | (d) unpalatable |
| 2. FULFILLED | (a) satirical | (b) dry | (c) gorgeous | (d) needy |

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 3. RECLUSIVE | (a) joined | (b) obscure | (c) gregarious | (d) urban |
| 4. COURTEOUS | (a) flaccid | (b) emollient | (c) insolent | (d) scrupulous |
| 5. USURP | (a) rise rapidly | (b) use fully | (c) produce quickly | (d) own rightfully |
| 6. ACRIMONIOUS | (a) legal | (b) severe | (c) cursive | (d) harmonious |
| 7. SKEPTIC | (a) cryptic | (b) believer | (c) support | (d) eminent |
| 8. INDUBITABLE | (a) wavering | (b) aesthetic | (c) unmitigated | (d) questionable |
| 9. DELETERIOUS | (a) impulsive | (b) salubrious | (c) pathetic | (d) inclusive |
| 10. PUISSANCE | (a) ignorance | (b) approbation | (c) impotence | (d) repudiation |
| 11. SYCOPHANCY | (a) speak harmoniously | | (b) shout harshly | |
| | (c) push forcefully | | (d) condemnation | |
| 12. ABERRATION | (a) typical behaviour | | (b) correct manners | |
| | (c) straight aim | | (d) full truthfulness | |
| 13. ANOMALOUS | (a) capacious | (b) vicious | (c) connected | (d) usual |
| 14. COGNIZANCE | (a) idiom | (b) ignorance | (c) abeyance | (d) anecdote |
| 15. QUIESCENT | (a) restless | (b) exempt | (c) malignant | (d) mendicant |
| 16. ESCHEW | (a) traduce | (b) invite | (c) use | (d) emanate |
| 17. TACITURN | (a) dubious | (b) unreserved | (c) strategic | (d) pleasant |
| 18. RECONDITE | (a) miniature | (b) philosopher | (c) arable | (d) obvious |
| 19. REDUNDANT | (a) dilatory | (b) apocryphal | (c) astute | (d) necessary |
| 20. REPARATION | (a) inflation | (b) extortion | (c) deprivation | (d) constitution |

Answers

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 9

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. PARSIMONY | (a) closely held | (b) free spending | (c) acting apishly | (d) poorly expressed |
| 2. PERSPICACITY | (a) homelike ambiance | | (b) precise meaning | |
| | (c) vague memory | | (d) partial fulfillment | |

4.40 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 3. PREPOSTEROUS | (a) complaisant | (b) conceited | (c) apologetic | (d) credible |
| 4. SANCTIMONIOUS | (a) proud | (b) stubborn | (c) wealthy | (d) devout |
| 5. EXTIRPATE | (a) preserve | (b) inseminate | (c) ingratiate | (d) enter |
| 6. CAPRICIOUS | (a) redoubtable | (b) constant | (c) phlegmatic | (d) solitary |
| 7. CASUISTRY | (a) resultant | (b) interior | (c) sediment | (d) verity |
| 8. CONTUMELY | (a) willingness | (b) sporadically | (c) praise | (d) augmented |
| 9. SEDULOUS | (a) vociferous | (b) derelict | (c) concomitant | (d) itinerant |
| 10. IMPERTURBABLE | (a) militant | (b) cynical | (c) conical | (d) agitated |
| 11. PROFUSION | (a) travesty | (b) validity | (c) scarcity | (d) retraction |
| 12. TEMPERATE | (a) aged | (b) unlimited | (c) truncated | (d) inebriated |
| 13. MITIGATION | (a) aggravation | (b) verdancy | (c) obscenity | (d) restriction |
| 14. INIQUITY | (a) fairness | (b) rectitude | (c) peace | (d) apostasy |
| 15. PROTUBERANCE | (a) cadence | (b) habitation | (c) ingrowth | (d) attachment |
| 16. EFFULGENCE | (a) murky | (b) harshness | (c) mercenary | (d) quiet |
| 17. AMELIORATE | (a) increase | (b) worsen | (c) clasp | (d) dissemble |
| 18. BENIGN | (a) sick | (b) poor | (c) damaged | (d) malignant |
| 19. SALUTARY | (a) noxious | (b) objectionable | (c) moderate | (d) farewell |
| 20. ALIENATE | (a) go native | (b) say clearly | (c) make friends | (d) give freely |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 10

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. DROLLERY | (a) firm warning | (b) serious statement |
| | (c) incredible threat | (d) witty aside |
| 2. RETALIATE | (a) maintain serenity | (b) stand tall |
| | (c) turn the other cheek | (d) improve relations with |

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 3. ANALYSIS | (a) dialysis | (b) electrolysis | (c) parenthesis | (d) synthesis |
| 4. PEREMPTORY | (a) humble | (b) resistant | (c) weak | (d) indulgent |
| 5. SALACIOUS | (a) expensive | (b) decent | (c) empty | (d) religious |
| 6. INSOLVENT | (a) physically pure | | (b) financially stable | |
| | (c) metaphysically correct | | (d) chemically active | |
| 7. HOMOGENEOUS | (a) parsimonious | (b) consciousness | (c) variegated | (d) loquacious |
| 8. AMALGAMATE | (a) recriminate | (b) procrastinate | (c) scintillate | (d) segregate |
| 9. TEMERITY | (a) imbroglia | (b) diffidence | (c) cognomen | (d) effervescence |
| 10. MUTATION | (a) constancy | (b) decency | (c) adolescent | (d) clangorous |
| 11. SYBARITIC | (a) foolish | (b) obdurate | (c) consistent | (d) austere |
| 12. PROSAIC | (a) fulsome | (b) mundane | (c) extraordinary | (d) creative |
| 13. TENDER | (a) difficult | (b) leonine | (c) tepid | (d) hardened |
| 14. INADEQUATE | (a) glossy | (b) rapid | (c) aspiring | (d) sufficient |
| 15. NON-STRiated | (a) marked | (b) striped | (c) plagued | (d) stippled |
| 16. SCRUTINIZE | (a) question | (b) leer | (c) sensitize | (d) disregard |
| 17. LOFTY | (a) assessed | (b) beneath | (c) general | (d) intrusive |
| 18. COLOURLESS | (a) red | (b) black | (c) flamboyant | (d) vicious |
| 19. CELERITY | (a) depression | (b) postponement | (c) slowness | (d) cholera |
| 20. FURIOUS | (a) medium | (b) exhilarated | (c) ticklish | (d) disjointed |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 11

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. OVERPOWER | (a) succumb | (b) twinge | (c) oust | (d) betray |
| 2. PALACE | (a) manse | (b) dwelling | (c) skyscraper | (d) hovel |
| 3. SUSPEND | (a) turn on | (b) resume | (c) switch | (d) pend |

4.42 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 4. MUTTER | (a) please oneself | (b) resolve conflict | (c) speak clearly | (d) digress randomly |
| 5. TRANSPARENT | (a) indelicate | (b) neutral | (c) opaque | (d) somber |
| 6. ENSEMBLE | (a) complement | (b) cacophony | (c) coordination | (d) solo |
| 7. RETAIN | (a) allocate | (b) distract | (c) relegate | (d) discard |
| 8. RADIATE | (a) approach | (b) cool | (c) absorb | (d) tarnish |
| 9. EPICURE | (a) a person ignorant about art | (b) a person dedicated to a cause | | |
| | (c) a person motivated by greed | (d) a person indifferent to food | | |
| 10. PREVARICATION | (a) tact | (b) consistency | (c) veracity | (d) silence |
| 11. AMORTIZE | (a) loosen | (b) denounce | | |
| | (c) suddenly increase one's indebtedness | (d) wisely cause to flourish | | |
| 12. EMACIATION | (a) invigoration | (b) glorification | (c) amelioration | (d) inundation |
| 13. UNALLOYED | (a) destabilised | (b) unregulated | (c) assimilated | (d) adulterated |
| 14. MINATORY | (a) reassuring | (b) genuine | (c) creative | (d) obvious |
| 15. FLUCTUATE | (a) work for | (b) flow over | (c) follow from | (d) remain steady |
| 16. APPOSITE | (a) inappropriate | (b) right | (c) direct | (d) indirect |
| 17. ANONYMOUS | (a) signed | (b) defined | (c) written | (d) balanced |
| 18. AMICABLE | (a) unfriendly | (b) ugly | (c) weak | (d) compromising |
| 19. HARMONY | (a) discrepancy | (b) accordance | (c) discord | (d) inflight |
| 20. SUMMIT | (a) climb | (b) base | (c) ride | (d) swim |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 12

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. REFRACTORY | (a) refreshing | (b) burdensome | (c) privileged | (d) manageable |
| 2. ADROIT | (a) deterred | (b) skillful | (c) foolish | (d) awkward |
| 3. PALLIATE | (a) apologize | (b) hesitate | (c) wait impatiently | (d) worsen |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. VILIFY | (a) sing the praises of | (b) show satisfaction with | |
| | (c) regard with distrust | (d) welcome with glee | |
| 5. IRASCIBLE | (a) placid | (b) fortuitous | (c) shameless (d) entrancing |
| 6. GELID | (a) chilly | (b) solid | (c) mature (d) boiling |
| 7. CONDIGN | (a) unavoidable | (b) unsatisfactory | (d) unguarded (d) undeserved |
| 8. PUNCTILIOUS | (a) tardy | (b) correct | (c) careless (d) apathetic |
| 9. FECKLESS | (a) spotted | (b) fatuous | (c) fawning (d) strong |
| 10. INSOLENT | (a) sullen | (b) rich | (c) determined (d) affable |
| 11. RANDOM | (a) calm | (b) deliberate | (c) flat (d) evil |
| 12. FETID | (a) in an embryonic state | (b) easily enraged | |
| | (c) acclaimed by peers | (d) having a pleasant odour | |
| 13. APPARENT | (a) nimble | (b) realistic | (c) ideal (d) underrated |
| 14. GRIM | (a) gay | (b) sweet | (c) wealthy (d) responsive |
| 15. DECEPTIVE | (a) broken | (b) efficacious | (c) truthful (d) destructive |
| 16. DEVITALIZE | (a) debilitate | (b) fortify | (c) introduce (d) conclude |
| 17. DIVERSE | (a) loud | (b) parallel | (c) loose (d) circle |
| 18. PRIMITIVE | (a) polite | (b) naive | (c) weak (d) sophisticated |
| 19. PARTITION | (a) solidify | (b) unify | (c) parse (d) enjoin |
| 20. FRAUDULENT | (a) crafty | (b) genuine | (c) false (d) tricky |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 13

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. PHLEGMATIC | (a) hoarse | (b) voluntary | (c) oral | (d) effusive |
| 2. MANUMIT | (a) throw | (b) lock | (c) promise | (d) enslave |
| 3. LIVELY | (a) factitious | (b) vain | (c) insipid | (d) colourful |

4.44 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 4. OPPORTUNE | (a) surprisingly agreeable | (b) closely berthed | |
| | (c) badly shaped | (d) poorly timed | |
| 5. PETULANT | (a) pliable | (b) equable | (c) uncouth |
| | | | (d) abnormal |
| 6. SAVORY | (a) sad | (b) hidden | (c) lost |
| | | | (d) unpalatable |
| 7. FULFILLED | (a) satirical | (b) dry | (c) gorgeous |
| | | | (d) needy |
| 8. RECLUSIVE | (a) joined | (b) obscure | (c) gregarious |
| | | | (d) urban |
| 9. COURTEOUS | (a) flaccid | (b) emollient | (c) insolent |
| | | | (d) scrupulous |
| 10. USURP | (a) rise rapidly | (b) use fully | (c) produce quickly |
| | | | (d) own rightfully |
| 11. ACRIMONIOUS | (a) legal | (b) severe | (c) cursive |
| | | | (d) harmonious |
| 12. SKEPTIC | (a) cryptic | (b) believer | (c) support |
| | | | (d) eminent |
| 13. INDUBITABLE | (a) wavering | (b) aesthetic | (c) unmitigated |
| | | | (d) questionable |
| 14. DELETERIOUS | (a) impulsive | (b) salubrious | (c) pathetic |
| | | | (d) inclusive |
| 15. PUISSANCE | (a) ignorance | (b) approbation | (c) impotence |
| | | | (d) repudiation |
| 16. SYCOPHANCY | (a) speak harmoniously | (b) shout harshly | |
| | (c) push forcefully | (d) advise candidly | |
| 17. ABERRATION | (a) typical behaviour | (b) correct manners | (c) straight aim |
| | | | (d) full truthfulness |
| 18. ANOMALOUS | (a) capacious | (b) vicious | (c) connected |
| | | | (d) usual |
| 19. COGNISANCE | (a) idiom | (b) ignorance | (c) abeyance |
| | | | (d) anecdote |
| 20. QUIESCENT | (a) restless | (b) exempt | (c) malignant |
| | | | (d) mendicant |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

 Drill 14

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. ESCHEW | (a) traduce | (b) invite | (c) use | (d) emanate |
| 2. TACITURN | (a) dubious | (b) garrulous | (c) strategic | (d) pleasant |
| 3. RECONDITE | (a) miniature | (b) philosopher | (c) arable | (d) obvious |

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|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. REDUNDANT | (a) dilatory | (b) apocryphal | (c) astute | (d) necessary |
| 5. RESTITUTION | (a) inflation | (b) cataclysm | (c) deprivation | (d) constitution |
| 6. PARSIMONY | (a) closely held | (b) free spending | (c) acting apishly | (d) poorly expressed |
| 7. PERSPICACITY | (a) homelike ambiance | (b) precise meaning | (c) vague memory | (d) partial fulfillment |
| 8. PREPOSTEROUS | (a) complaisant | (b) conceited | (c) apologetic | (d) credible |
| 9. SANCTIMONIOUS | (a) proud | (b) stubborn | (c) wealthy | (d) devout |
| 10. REDEEM | (a) forfeit | (b) regain | (c) restore | (d) help |
| 11. CAPRICIOUS | (a) redoubtable | (b) constant | (c) phlegmatic | (d) solitary |
| 12. CASUISTARY | (a) resultant | (b) interior | (c) sediment | (d) verity |
| 13. CONTUMELY | (a) willingness | (b) sporadically | (c) praise | (d) augmented |
| 14. TERMINATE | (a) confine | (b) initiate | (c) define | (d) cancel |
| 15. IMPERTURBABLE | (a) militant | (b) cynical | (c) conical | (d) agitated |
| 16. PROFUSION | (a) travesty | (b) validity | (c) scarcity | (d) retraction |
| 17. TEMPERATE | (a) aged | (b) unlimited | (c) truncated | (d) inebriated |
| 18. MITIGATION | (a) aggravation | (b) verdancy | (c) obscenity | (d) restriction |
| 19. INIQUITY | (a) fairness | (b) rectitude | (c) peace | (d) apostasy |
| 20. PROTUBERANCE | (a) cadence | (b) habitation | (c) indentation | (d) attachment |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 15

Directions (1-20): Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. EFFULGENCE | (a) murky | (b) harshness | (c) mercenary | (d) quiet |
| 2. AMELIORATE | (a) increase | (b) worsen | (c) clasp | (d) dissemble |
| 3. BENIGN | (a) sick | (b) poor | (c) damaged | (d) evil |
| 4. SALUTARY | (a) noxious | (b) objectionable | (c) moderate | (d) farewell |

4.46 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 5. ALIENATE | (a) go native | (b) say clearly | (c) make friends | (d) give freely |
| 6. DROLLERY | (a) firm warning | (b) serious statement | (c) incredible threat | (d) witty aside |
| 7. RETALIATE | (a) maintain serenity | | (b) stand tall | |
| | (c) turn the other cheek | | (d) improve relations with | |
| 8. ANALYSIS | (a) dialysis | (b) electrolysis | (c) parenthesis | (d) synthesis |
| 9. PEREMPTORY | (a) humble | (b) resistant | (c) weak | (d) deferential |
| 10. FLAWLESS | (a) expert | (b) adept | (c) imperfect | (d) sound |
| 11. AFFIRMATIVE | (a) approved | (b) negative | (c) unfavourable | (d) conformed |
| 12. HOMOGENEOUS | (a) parsimonious | (b) consciousness | (c) variegated | (d) loquacious |
| 13. SLENDER | (a) lean | (b) fine | (c) spare | (d) plump |
| 14. TEMERITY | (a) imbrolio | (b) diffidence | (c) cognomen | (d) effervescence |
| 15. MUTATION | (a) constancy | (b) decency | (c) adolescent | (d) clangorous |
| 16. SYBARITIC | (a) foolish | (b) obdurate | (c) consistent | (d) austere |
| 17. PROSAIC | (a) fulsome | (b) mundane | (c) extraordinary | (d) certain |
| 18. AMATEUR | (a) mature | (b) part-time player | (c) professional | (d) cultured |
| 19. SURVIVE | (a) succumb | (b) fatal | (c) non-living | (d) balance |
| 20. NON-STRIATED | (a) marked | (b) striped | (c) plagued | (d) stippled |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 16

Directions (1-20): Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Asperous | (a) smooth | (b) wrinkled | (c) harsh | (d) ridged |
| 2. Ridiculous | (a) outrageous | (b) sensible | (c) unfunny | (d) comic |
| 3. Refraining | (a) indulgence | (b) self-control | (c) drunkenness | (d) fasting |
| 4. Despise | (a) admire | (b) disregard | (c) trash | (d) shy |
| 5. Assert | (a) profess | (b) controvert | (c) endure | (d) terminate |

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|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 6. Deprive | (a) aid | (b) dispossess | (c) alleviation | (d) hindrance |
| 7. Gloomy | (a) obscure | (b) somber | (c) bouncy | (d) frothy |
| 8. Callously | (a) humanely | (b) mercilessly | (c) well | (d) unkindly |
| 9. Boorish | (a) cultured | (b) unpoised | (c) coarse | (d) benevolent |
| 10. Clamp | (a) loosen | (b) grapple | (c) break up | (d) unbolt |
| 11. Abridged | (a) lengthened | (b) epitomized | (c) finished | (d) terse |
| 12. Fortitude | (a) cowardice | (b) courage | (c) adventurous | (d) wimpiness |
| 13. Criticism | (a) aspersion | (b) commendation | (c) acclamation | (d) approval |
| 14. Castigation | (a) defamation | (b) flattery | (c) vituperation | (d) swearing |
| 15. Saturate | (a) sprinkle | (b) submerge | (c) dry out | (d) starve |
| 16. Assorted | (a) identical | (b) diversified | (c) hybrid | (d) fixed |
| 17. Malleable | (a) stiff | (b) wooden | (c) gelled | (d) pliant |
| 18. Accurate | (a) methodical | (b) vague | (c) careless | (d) questionable |
| 19. Evasion | (a) avoidance | (b) confrontation | (c) battle | (d) cunning |
| 20. Furious | (a) calm | (b) euphoric | (c) maddened | (d) antagonized |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 17

Directions (1-20): Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Deserted | (a) forsaken | (b) inhabited | (c) choked | (d) interrupt |
| 2. Trigger | (a) provoke | (b) halt | (c) arrest | (d) interrupt |
| 3. Convincing | (a) dubious | (b) plausible | (c) cogent | (d) hesitant |
| 4. Avert | (a) shunt | (b) cause | (c) induce | (d) frustrate |
| 5. Frivolous | (a) impractical | (b) serious | (c) sedate | (d) bound |
| 6. Peevish | (a) snappy | (b) easy going | (c) humorous | (d) sarcastic |

4.48 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 7. Exhausted | (a) dashing | (b) energetic | (c) sluggish | (d) paralysed |
| 8. Reckless | (a) regardless | (b) prudent | (c) sound | (d) sane |
| 9. Hopeless | (a) trusting | (b) optimistic | (c) merry | (d) happy |
| 10. Defend | (a) retain | (b) abandon | (c) carelessness | (d) control |
| 11. Clear | (a) clarion | (b) muffled | (c) damp | (d) soggy |
| 12. Notched | (a) shredded | (b) polished | (c) rhythmic | (d) smooth |
| 13. Tangled | (a) compounded | (b) involved | (c) plain | (d) clear |
| 14. Applaud | (a) boost | (b) lament | (c) howl | (d) rave |
| 15. Absurd | (a) preposterous | (b) sensible | (c) weighty | (d) wacky |
| 16. Boggy | (a) dry | (b) dusty | (c) soggy | (d) interesting |
| 17. Tranquelize | (a) soothe | (b) pacify | (c) offend | (d) aggravate |
| 18. Blend | (a) disassociate | (b) distinct | (c) scattered | (d) concoction |
| 19. Guileless | (a) pretentious | (b) dishonest | (c) ingenious | (d) above board |
| 20. Amateur | (a) expert | (b) apprentice | (c) deft | (d) neophyte |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

 Drill 18

Directions (1-20): Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. FLEXIBLE | (a) adamant | (b) moldable | (c) impressionable | (d) unbreakable |
| 2. PASSIVE | (a) compliant | (b) docile | (c) assertive | (d) asleep |
| 3. EVIDENT | (a) perceptible | (b) fact | (c) buried | (d) concealed |
| 4. PIOUS | (a) atheistic | (b) gentile | (c) priestly | (d) divine |
| 5. AGREEMENT | (a) dissension | (b) dispute | (c) alliance | (d) compromise |
| 6. DRAGGY | (a) concerned | (b) impassive | (c) energetic | (d) aggressive |
| 7. DEXTEROUS | (a) useless | (b) clumsy | (c) sly | (d) artful |
| 8. DEFY | (a) give out | (b) yield | (c) face | (d) acquiesce |

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 9. TURMOIL | (a) in order | (b) whirl | (c) distress | (d) agitation |
| 10. ACCLAMATION | (a) ovation | (b) tribute | (c) heckles | (d) adulation |
| 11. INTENTIONAL | (a) willful | (b) premeditated | (c) planned | (d) accidental |
| 12. AWKWARD | (a) admissible | (b) relevant | (c) bulky | (d) unwieldy |
| 13. AMBIGUOUS | (a) undarkened | (b) opaque | (c) pleasant | (d) clear |
| 14. PRAISEWORTHY | (a) wretched | (b) tragic | (c) magnificent | (d) underfoot |
| 13. DOLOROUS | (a) upbeat | (b) dismal | (c) cheerful | (d) woeful |
| 16. CONSERVE | (a) scatter | (b) squander | (c) spare | (d) cut |
| 17. DELICATE | (a) sound | (b) able | (c) fragile | (d) robust |
| 18. GIGANTIC | (a) miniature | (b) model | (c) dwarf | (d) teeny |
| 19. WISE | (a) imprudent | (b) heedless | (c) tactful | (d) cautious |
| 20. SPIRING | (a) lifted | (b) base | (c) soaring | (d) lowly |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | | | | |

 Drill 19

Directions (1-20): Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Licit | (a) permitted | (b) allowed | (c) irrelevant | (d) illegitimate |
| 2. Agony | (a) bliss | (b) woe | (c) paradise | (d) blessedness |
| 3. Mask | (a) masquerade | (b) spotlight | (c) reveal | (d) veil |
| 4. Ample | (a) proliferate | (b) meager | (c) plenteous | (d) barren |
| 5. Antiquated | (a) dated | (b) obsolescent | (c) young | (d) recent |
| 6. Enemy | (a) ally | (b) traitor | (c) falsifier | (d) traducer |
| 7. Abatement | (a) neutralization | (b) abolition | (c) enactment | (d) effort |
| 8. Customary | (a) unusual | (b) weird | (c) conventional | (d) standard |
| 9. Scrupulous | (a) principled | (b) careless | (c) moral | (d) infirm |
| 10. Idle | (a) inert | (b) passive | (c) still | (d) industrious |

4.50 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

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|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 11. Untamed | (a) ingratiating | (b) blase | (c) cosmopolitan | (d) courteous |
| 12. Accomplished | (a) master | (b) unaffected | (c) naive | (d) versed |
| 13. Blameless | (a) dirty | (b) irreprehensible | (c) unethical | (d) untarnished |
| 14. Appreciative | (a) fawning | (b) severe | (c) plauditory | (d) critical |
| 15. Scholastic | (a) erudite | (b) practical | (c) intellectual | (d) non studious |
| 16. Picturesque | (a) drab | (b) striking | (c) sluggish | (d) unusual |
| 17. Erratic | (a) anomalous | (b) steady | (c) desultory | (d) consistent |
| 18. Aggrandize | (a) belittle | (b) acclaim | (c) boost | (d) low |
| 19. Disentomb | (a) exhumate | (b) unearth | (c) bury | (d) deposit |
| 20. Aberrate | (a) diverge | (b) digress | (c) keep | (d) concentrate |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) | | | | |

 Drill 20

Directions (1-20): Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Imbue | (a) instill | (b) duct | (c) transfuse | (d) extract |
| 2. Beastly | (a) humane | (b) savage | (c) coarse | (d) obscene |
| 3. Fusion | (a) separation | (b) commingle | (c) farewell | (d) smelting |
| 4. Assumption | (a) scripture | (b) fact | (c) inference | (d) guess |
| 5. Stubborn | (a) staunch | (b) polite | (c) hospitable | (d) accommodating |
| 6. Admirable | (a) estimable | (b) blameful | (c) unholy | (d) guilty |
| 7. Certainty | (a) confusion | (b) suspicion | (c) skepticism | (d) authoritativeness |
| 8. Dazzling | (a) gleaming | (b) dull | (c) dense | (d) ebullient |
| 9. Flawless | (a) errorless | (b) rotten | (c) corrupt | (d) immaculate |
| 10. Abominable | (a) atrocious | (b) commendable | (c) abhorrent | (d) fine |
| 11. Grouchy | (a) peevish | (b) complimenting | (c) sulky | (d) regard |

12. Forceful

- (a) pertinent (b) weak (c) meaningful (d) suasive

13. Absurd

- (a) chimerical (b) common (c) quaint (d) imaginative

14. Enchant

- (a) delectate (b) thrill (c) frustrate (d) thwart

15. Felicitous

- (a) tasteless (b) propitious (c) germane (d) unfavourable

16. Economical

- (a) parsimonious (b) extravagant (c) thrifty (d) showy

17. Adroit

- (a) stupid (b) dim (c) proficient (d) wizard

18. Plump

- (a) sparse (b) slender (c) corpulent (d) chubby

19. Endow

- (a) deprive (b) let out (c) enhance (d) enable

20. Worldly

- (a) physical (b) ungodly (c) heavenly (d) natural

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) | | | | |

ANALOGIES

 Drill 1

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

- bountiful : scant :: generous : _____
(a) magnanimous (b) munificent (c) prodigal (d) stingy
- naive : experienced :: _____ : migrant
(a) native (b) inherent (c) flamboyant (d) aureate
- solicitude : calmness :: _____ : immorality
(a) habits (b) cheating (c) ethicality (d) honour
- dynamic : static :: _____ : whole
(a) strenuous (b) biased (c) partial (d) vigorous
- sluggish : energetic :: forward : _____
(a) rearward (b) ahead (c) bold (d) developing
- comicality : seriousness :: _____ : disagreement
(a) coherence (b) accord (c) harmony (d) treaty
- hammer : nail :: stick : _____
(a) carpet (b) drums (c) bamboo (d) table
- needle : cloth :: scissors : _____
(a) carpet (b) paper (c) screw (d) vegetables
- stick : drums :: wrench : _____
(a) wood (b) pipe (c) paper (d) table
- vacuum cleaner : carpet :: lawn mower : _____
(a) grass (b) hair (c) paper (d) dry
- scissors : paper :: axe : _____
(a) wood (b) canvas (c) wall (d) spices

4.52 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

12. lighter : burner : : screw driver : _____
(a) paper (b) car (c) screw (d) pipe
13. needle : wool : : fork : _____
(a) spices (b) hair (c) food (d) knife
14. brush : canvas : : _____ : cloth
(a) needle (b) pen (c) marker (d) paint
15. wrench : pipe : : lawn mower : _____
(a) tennis (b) grass (c) paper (d) plants
16. floss : teeth : : needle : _____
(a) thread (b) nurse (c) cloth (d) sew
17. sunshine : light : : push : _____
(a) movement (b) tired (c) sluggish (d) lethargy
18. friction : heat : : deforestation : _____
(a) soil erosion (b) earthquake (c) tremor (d) wind
19. stabbing : injury : : hitting : _____
(a) bruise (b) idea (c) noise (d) heat
20. friction : heat : : combustion : _____
(a) cloud (b) smoke (c) air (d) wet

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. overeating : obesity : : thunder : _____
(a) noise (b) clouds (c) heat (d) waves
2. democracy : freedom : : aging : _____
(a) pride (b) self-esteem (c) maturity (d) prestige
3. shower : wet : : hard work : _____
(a) success (b) maturity (c) topper (d) fatigue
4. combustion : smoke : : fire : _____
(a) wind (b) forest (c) heat (d) matchstick
5. admiration : happiness : : medicine : _____
(a) treatment (b) healing (c) therapy (d) weakness
6. thunder : noise : : filth : _____
(a) uncleanness (b) beauty (c) corrupt (d) praise
7. aging : maturity : : sluggishness : _____
(a) non success (b) accomplishment (c) cowardice (d) noise
8. medicine : healing : : carelessness : _____
(a) mistakes (b) confidence (c) prudence (d) intelligence
9. soldier : regiment : : star : _____
(a) group (b) night (c) galaxy (d) bunch
10. thieves : gang : : drawers : _____
(a) chest (b) wood (c) clothes (d) wardrobe
11. puppies : litter : : furniture : _____
(a) dust (b) carving (c) suite (d) durability
12. people : crowd : : flower : _____
(a) garden (b) bouquet (c) leaves (d) flowerbed

13. thieves : gang :: trees : _____
(a) clump (b) forest (c) branches (d) swings
14. furniture : suite :: ships : _____
(a) transport (b) harbour (c) fleet (d) sailor
15. puppies : litter :: fish : _____
(a) sea (b) aquarium (c) food (d) shoal
16. grapes : bunch :: keys : _____
(a) collection (b) ring (c) bunch (d) lock
17. flowers : bouquet :: cattle : _____
(a) group (b) animals (c) herd (d) graze
18. singers : choir :: chocolate : _____
(a) sweet (b) bar (c) dessert (d) children
19. cards : pack :: sheep : _____
(a) wool (b) flock (c) herd (d) group
20. tutor : governess :: fox : _____
(a) vixen (b) foxes (c) animal (d) boar

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 3

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. heir : heiress :: drone : _____
(a) master (b) bee (c) bat (d) lass
2. steward : stewardess :: stag : _____
(a) blind (b) ewe (c) hind (d) squaw
3. monk : nun :: bullock : _____
(a) cow (b) bull (c) cart (d) heifer
4. czar : czarina :: duke : _____
(a) duck (b) duchess (c) bee (d) Holland
5. boar : sow :: ram : _____
(a) eve (b) dusk (c) ewe (d) dawn
6. bull : cow :: gander : _____
(a) gender (b) geese (c) goose (d) goes
7. horse : mare :: colt : _____
(a) cuddle (b) calf (c) filly (d) cow
8. heir : heiress :: wizard : _____
(a) vixen (b) witch (c) ditch (d) wasp
9. anchor : safety :: yin yang : _____
(a) birth and death (b) darkness and light
(c) young and old (d) peace and prosperity
10. spire : religious aspiration :: shell : _____
(a) intimacy (b) resurrection (c) sea shore (d) jewels
11. roses : innocence :: griffin : _____
(a) power (b) scavengers (c) symbol (d) university
12. compass : architect :: spiral : _____
(a) hairdresser (b) book seller (c) progress (d) electrician
13. circle : endlessness :: ring : _____
(a) failure (b) playfulness (c) engagement (d) completeness

4.54 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

14. obelisk : eternity :: oak tree : _____
(a) shade (b) harmony (c) friendship (d) strength
15. scythe : death :: sun dial : _____
(a) heat (b) money (c) warmth (d) time
16. angel : spiritual aspiration :: crown : _____
(a) king (b) wisdom (c) dynasty (d) sovereignty
17. fern : New Zealand :: dove : _____
(a) London (b) revolution (c) peace (d) justice
18. book : learning :: cenotaph : _____
(a) weather (b) excelling (c) mourning (d) divinity
19. griffin : power :: ferns : _____
(a) trinity (b) aspiration (c) humility (d) mourning
20. shell : resurrection :: oak tree : _____
(a) tranquility (b) rigidity (c) strength (d) destination

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 4

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. yin yang : darkness and light :: lamb : _____
(a) timid (b) innocence
(c) calm (d) peace and prosperity
2. mindless : unimaginative :: superfluous : _____
(a) abounding (b) compatible (c) necessary (d) essential
3. dearth : absence :: exiguousness : _____
(a) scantiness (b) excess (c) sufficiency (d) weakness
4. fate : fortune :: chance : _____
(a) accident (b) consequence (c) consequence (d) circumstance
5. victorian : conservative :: stuffy : _____
(a) confined (b) airy (c) clear (d) middle
6. conceited : big headed :: puffed up : _____
(a) self effacing (b) chesty (c) conscious (d) meek
7. guilty : accusable :: convicted : _____
(a) innocent (b) delighted (c) fragile (d) delinquent
8. disinclined : hesitant :: eager : _____
(a) aholic (b) luke warm (c) wild (d) acquisitive
9. competent : adequate :: equal : _____
(a) indistinguishable (b) diverse (c) biased (d) variable
10. bird : sparrow :: homosapien : _____
(a) squirrel (b) hen (c) man (d) mammal
11. insect : fly :: bakery products : _____
(a) refined flour (b) biscuits (c) sugar (d) eggs
12. cosmetics : nail paint :: mammal : _____
(a) bat (b) frog (c) offspring (d) class
13. electrical appliance : washing machine :: clothes : _____
(a) pullover (b) clothesline (c) detergent (d) iron
14. jewellery : earring :: medicine : _____
(a) antiseptic (b) treatment (c) doctor (d) healing

15. he : she :: drake : _____
(a) drone (b) duke (c) duchess (d) duck
16. he : buys :: they : _____
(a) were buying (b) bought (c) buy (d) buys
17. lost : lose :: cost : _____
(a) cost (b) cast (c) costed (d) cause
18. drove : driven :: worst : _____
(a) worsten (b) worst (c) worst (d) worse
19. he : himself :: they : _____
(a) herself (b) themselves (c) themselves (d) itself
20. forget : forgotten :: bet : _____
(a) bet (b) beat (c) beaten (d) beet

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 5

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. Asian : an :: European : _____
(a) the (b) an (c) a (d) none
2. fast : faster :: good : _____
(a) smart (b) intelligent (c) clever (d) better
3. box : in :: pond : _____
(a) under (b) into (c) inside (d) over
4. can : could :: may : _____
(a) shan't (b) ought to (c) might (d) would
5. sherrif : sheriffs :: ox : _____
(a) cow (b) oxes (c) oxen (d) heifer
6. Rahul : is :: children : _____
(a) is (b) was (c) are (d) were
7. Taj Mahal : the :: Statue of Liberty : _____
(a) is (b) a (c) the (d) has
8. dangerous : dangerously :: horrible : _____
(a) horribly (b) horribaly (c) horrible (d) hurably
9. fisherman : fishing rod :: cowboy : _____
(a) net (b) rope (c) bucket (d) cowshed
10. cowboy : rope :: cobbler : _____
(a) mend (b) goblet (c) shoes (d) leather cutter
11. farmer : plough :: gardner : _____
(a) plants (b) spade (c) trees (d) lawn
12. butcher : knife :: baker : _____
(a) knead (b) bakery (c) dough (d) kneader
13. tailor : sewing machine :: jeweller : _____
(a) jewels (b) necklace (c) gold (d) setter
14. surgeon : scalpel :: teacher : _____
(a) duster (b) chalk (c) register (d) chart
15. farmer : plough :: butcher : _____
(a) slaughter (b) flesh (c) knife (d) animals

4.56 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

16. cleaner : duster : : sweeper : _____
(a) sweep (b) bin (c) garbage (d) broom
17. plumber : wrench : : craftsmen : _____
(a) tool (b) raw material (c) skill (d) master piece
18. teacher : chalk : : painter : _____
(a) canvas (b) brush (c) paint (d) sketch
19. fisherman : fishing rod : : plumber : _____
(a) pipe (b) fittings (c) wrench (d) tap
20. writer : pen : : woodcutter : _____
(a) trees (b) axe (c) scissors (d) wood

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 6

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. diabetic : sweets : : drop out : _____
(a) careless (b) road (c) school (d) pack
2. healthy person : medicine : : bright student : _____
(a) sickness (b) studies (c) serious (d) rote learning
3. nun : wedlock : : sportsman : _____
(a) games (b) jogging (c) steroids (d) diet
4. hydrophobic : water : : child : _____
(a) play (b) fire (c) mother (d) swimming
5. cleaner : dust : : orthodox : _____
(a) generation gap (b) aged (c) thinking (d) enlightenment
6. drop out : school : : hydrophobic : _____
(a) colours (b) animals (c) water (d) light
7. player : foul : : asthmatic : _____
(a) weather (b) allergen (c) lungs (d) infection
8. bright student : rote learning : : convict : _____
(a) crime (b) carelessness (c) police (d) delinquency
9. baker : cakes : : architect : _____
(a) site (b) plan (c) fittings (d) building
10. director : films : : composer : _____
(a) instruments (b) medicine (c) symphony (d) phoenix
11. tailor : dress : : painter : _____
(a) canvas (b) brush (c) paintings (d) colours
12. carpenter : furniture : : mason : _____
(a) rooms (b) car wash (c) house (d) animals
13. baker : bread : : tailor : _____
(a) cloth (b) needle (c) dress (d) wardrobe
14. weaver : cloth : : potter : _____
(a) pot (b) clay (c) mud (d) harry
15. pharmacist : medicines : : weaver : _____
(a) cloth (b) bird (c) animal (d) weave
16. farmer : crops : : craftsman : _____
(a) exhibition (b) things (c) raw material (d) handicrafts

17. potter : pots : : pharmacist : _____
(a) pharmacy (b) doctor (c) chemist (d) medicines
18. lyricist : lyrics : : cobbler : _____
(a) shoes (b) leather (c) worker (d) mending
19. architect : plans : : baker : _____
(a) bakery (b) cakes (c) sugar (d) fruits
20. mason : house : : jeweller : _____
(a) diamonds (b) gold (c) ornaments (d) gold smith

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 7

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. sewing machine : clothes (stitches) : : broom : _____
(a) cupboard (b) clothes (c) floor (d) plants
2. scissors : paper : : drill : _____
(a) furniture (b) wall (c) students (d) well
3. needles : sweater : : fishing rod : _____
(a) man (b) river (c) net (d) fish
4. toaster : bread : : iron : _____
(a) pipes (b) clothes (c) press (d) dry
5. brush : canvas : : needles : _____
(a) wool (b) paper (c) syringe (d) doctor
6. nail cutter : nails : : toaster : _____
(a) cricket (b) coins (c) toss (d) bread
7. surgical blade : skin : : pen : _____
(a) student (b) paper (c) write (d) use
8. amplifier : sound : : spectacles : _____
(a) aged (b) vision (c) eyes (d) ophthalmologist
9. sewing machine : clothes : : ice cubes : _____
(a) water (b) refrigerator (c) ice (d) summers
10. cover : books : : needles : _____
(a) treatment (b) hospital (c) machine (d) wool
11. broom : floor : : knife : _____
(a) cut (b) vegetables (c) fork (d) cutlery
12. goldsmith : gold : : politician : _____
(a) cabinet (b) money (c) votes (d) party
13. fisherman : fish : : florist : _____
(a) flowers (b) flour (d) flower arrangement
(c) shop
14. lawyer : proofs : : author : _____
(a) environment (b) books (c) interest (d) ideas
15. author : ideas : : philatelist : _____
(a) dinosaurs (b) fossils (c) stamps (d) mine
16. philatelist : stamps : : prospector : _____
(a) minerals (b) stadium (c) prospectus (d) crowd
17. zoologist : animals : : craftsmen : _____
(a) emporium (b) raw material (c) sale (d) tourists

4.58 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

18. scholars : books :: editors : _____
(a) editing (b) journals (c) errors (d) magazine
19. meek : apprehensive :: assertive : _____
(a) docile (b) showy (c) humble (d) innocent
20. florist : flowers :: salesman : _____
(a) clients (b) profit (c) dishonesty (d) salesmanship

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (b)
9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (a)
17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a)

 Drill 8

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. author : ideas :: footballer : _____
(a) goal (b) foul (c) football (d) play
2. dawn : dusk :: beginning : _____
(a) start (b) day (c) end (d) morning
3. short : long :: dawn : _____
(a) season (b) dusk (c) morning (d) time
4. morning : evening :: dawn : _____
(a) receding (b) slow (c) twilight (d) goodnight
5. beginning : end :: yesterday : _____
(a) today (b) past (c) time (d) future
6. later : sooner :: day : _____
(a) twilight (b) evening (c) night (d) sun
7. short-span : prolonged :: new : _____
(a) past (b) olden (c) aged (d) old
8. short : long :: later : _____
(a) beforehand (b) late (c) future (d) soon
9. past : present :: short : _____
(a) big (b) long (c) tall (d) medium
10. short-span : prolonged :: fast : _____
(a) advanced (b) furious (c) slow (d) quick
11. frog : amphibian :: crocodile : _____
(a) mammal (b) fish-eating (c) reptile (d) animal
12. butterfly : invertebrate :: mammals : _____
(a) small (b) reproduce (c) asymmetrical (d) egg laying
13. dragonfly : insect :: mice : _____
(a) animal (b) fields (c) sharp teeth (d) rodent
14. bat : mammal :: owl : _____
(a) brown (b) small (c) nocturnal (d) omen
15. lizard : insectivorous :: man : _____
(a) mammal (b) omnivorous (c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b
16. owl : nocturnal :: vulture : _____
(a) prey (b) bird (c) powerful (d) scavenger
17. emu : flightless :: bat : _____
(a) flies (b) black (c) blind (d) scary
18. man : bilateral :: kangaroo : _____
(a) Australia (b) hops (c) marsupial (d) pouch

19. hyenas : scavengers : : lizard : _____
 (a) reptile (b) ceiling (c) insectivorous (d) dirty
20. fish : aquatic : : frog : _____
 (a) toad (b) amphibian (c) marsupial (d) slimy

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 9

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word/pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. good : marvelous : : bright : _____
 (a) good (b) student (c) intelligent (d) irradiated
2. tired : exhausted : : strong : _____
 (a) well-built (b) tenacious (c) weak (d) meager
3. anger : infuriation : : happiness : _____
 (a) sadness (b) jubilation (c) frustration (d) gay
4. help : sustenance : : hatred : _____
 (a) short-tempered (b) anger (c) revulsion (d) depression
5. hurt : aggrieved : : mischief : _____
 (a) biting (b) roguishness (c) screaming (d) hitting
6. happiness : jubilation : : curiosity : _____
 (a) intelligence (b) inquisitiveness (c) deprivation (d) interest
7. hatred : revulsion : : help : _____
 (a) support (b) sustenance (c) sarcastic ness (d) semantic
8. cold : biting : : strong : _____
 (a) blow (b) courageous (c) tenacious (d) bold
9. happiness : jubilation : : good : _____
 (a) better (b) best (c) marvelous (d) docile
10. interest : passion : : jealousy : _____
 (a) enchantment (b) hatred (c) infuriation (d) begrudging
11. tired : exhausted : : interest : _____
 (a) roguishness (b) passion (c) dislike (d) like
12. eagle : predator : : _____ : _____
 (a) acid : burns (b) cactus : succulent (c) knife : cuts (d) sword : kills
13. child : fire : : _____ : _____
 (a) chef : dish (b) summers : tea (c) cold : ice-cream (d) vegetarian : flesh
14. atheist : church : : _____ : _____
 (a) child : school (b) convict : prison (c) mother : family (d) cook : food
15. illiterate : books : : _____ : _____
 (a) child : play (b) small : tiny (c) student : learning (d) child : fire
16. sportsman : steroids : : _____ : _____
 (a) cook : spices (b) cake : baking powder (c) atheist : church (d) wind : dust
17. orthodox : enlightenment : : _____ : _____
 (a) student : learning (b) vegetarian : vegetables (c) player : foul (d) saint : teachings
18. player : foul : : _____ : _____
 (a) red : yellow (b) game : end (c) culprit : prison (d) health : disease

4.60 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

19. asthmatic : allergen : : _____ : _____
(a) monk : monastery (b) library : books (c) sailor : iceberg (d) scavenger : flesh
20. warrior : defeat : : _____ : _____
(a) priest : worship (b) deity : evil (c) clean : dust (d) nun : wedlock

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) | | | | |

Drill 10

Directions Choose the pair of words which exhibits the same relationship between each other as the given capitalized pair of words.

1. WRITING : PLAGIARISM : :
(a) confidence : deception (b) money : misappropriation
(c) gold : theft (d) germ : disease
2. CONDENSATION : REFRIGERATE : :
(a) evaporation : heat (b) consumption : cook
(c) oration : listen (d) exhaustion : buy
3. BEWILDERMENT : CONFUSION : :
(a) bursa : sack (b) bewitched : alliteration
(c) fantod : nervousness (d) coracle : lodestar
4. PREAMBLE : STATUTE : :
(a) prologue : novel (b) movement : sympathy
(c) sketch : drawing (d) index : book

Directions (5–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

5. carpenter : furniture : : _____ : _____
(a) flowers : spring (b) animals : pets
(c) sweeper : sweep (d) cartoonist : cartoons.
6. composer : symphony : : _____ : _____
(a) painter : brush (b) farmer : fields
(c) cook : dishes (d) mason : bricks
7. cartoonist : cartoons : : _____ : _____
(a) man : human being (b) heaven : god
(c) pharmacist : medicines (d) tv : programmes
8. lyricist : lyrics : : _____ : _____
(a) bird : song (b) jeweller : ornaments
(c) baker : kneader (d) tailor : sewing kit
9. fashion designers : costumes : : _____ : _____
(a) teacher : students (b) pilot : aeroplane
(c) site : engineers (d) architect : plan
10. cook : dish : : _____ : _____
(a) gardner : plants (b) composer : symphony
(c) garden : flowers (d) washer man : clothes
11. engineers : machine : : _____ : _____
(a) painter : sketch (b) cobbler : leather
(c) cobbler : shoes (d) teacher : chalk
12. farmer : crops : : _____ : _____
(a) mason : house (b) child : play
(c) librarian : books (d) milkman : milk

13. towel : hands :: _____ : _____
 (a) labourer : house (b) microwave : food
 (c) farmer : seeds (d) doctor : patient
14. toaster : bread :: _____ : _____
 (a) fan : room (b) surgical blade : skin
 (c) fire : food (d) switch : light
15. wrench : pipe :: _____ : _____
 (a) author : book (b) bat : ball
 (c) boy : football (d) child : story
16. spectacles : eyes :: _____ : _____
 (a) cycle : child (b) chalk : blackboard
 (c) girls : bag (d) operator : computer
17. ice cube : water :: _____ : _____
 (a) bag : things (b) stone : fire
 (c) towel : hands (d) hands : things
18. comb : hair :: _____ : _____
 (a) death : life (b) tv : signal
 (c) cone : ice cream (d) drill : wall
19. saw : wood :: _____ : _____
 (a) woodcutter : axe (b) fruit : seller
 (c) cane : furniture (d) net : fish
20. iron : clothes :: _____ : _____
 (a) spade : earth (b) chalk : teacher
 (c) baker : bread (d) mother : cooking

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 11

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. clarion : cloudy :: _____ : _____
 (a) audible : coherent (b) crystal : ambiguous
 (c) sharp : inblurred (d) dim : clear
2. strength : fragility :: _____ : _____
 (a) disappear : vanish (b) avoidance : withdrawal
 (c) hardness : toughness (d) mercifulness : harshness
3. mischievousness : seriousness :: _____ : _____
 (a) brightness (b) transparency (c) overt ness (d) simplicity
4. tranquility : chaos :: _____ : _____
 (a) repose : violence (b) anxiety : affliction
 (c) clearness : perceptibility (d) accuracy : exactness
5. depress : exhilarate :: _____ : _____
 (a) glacial : frigid (b) creeping : brisk
 (c) dreamy : drowsy (d) degrade : oppress
6. mystify : enlighten :: _____ : _____
 (a) infatuate : inflame (b) tangle : straighten
 (c) clutter : entangle (d) disesteem : deprecate
7. orthodox : unconventional :: _____ : _____
 (a) genuine : authentic (b) pious : spiritual
 (c) act : bluff (d) real : counterfeit

4.62 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

8. dependable : deceitful :: _____ : _____
 (a) fickle : steady (b) correct : inerrant
 (c) untrustworthy : vacillating (d) erroneous : fake
9. delima : resolution :: _____ : _____
 (a) softness : mildness (b) ordeal : blessing
 (c) delight : pleasure (d) clarity : lucidity
10. stout : slender :: _____ : _____
 (a) corpulent : heavy (b) meek : cowardly
 (c) voluminous : scant (d) plenteous : abounding
11. dangersome : unhazardous :: _____ : _____
 (a) viperous : vulnerable (b) cumbersome : easy
 (c) rash : venturesome (d) hindrance : impediment
12. refute : accept :: _____ : _____
 (a) demolish : squelch (b) sphinx : twister
 (c) anomaly : regularity (d) resemblance : sameness
13. breach : bridge :: _____ : _____
 (a) cleft : fissure (b) split : accord
 (c) transfer : transmit (d) announce : proclaim
14. disseminate : accumulate :: _____ : _____
 (a) fetish : aversion (b) charm : cult
 (c) fattish : plump (d) repugnance : repulsion
15. eraser : paper :: _____ : _____
 (a) grinder : spices (b) needle : cloth
 (c) scrubber : skin (d) scissor : paper
16. lawnmower : grass :: _____ : _____
 (a) floss (b) needle
 (c) scrubber (d) pin
17. paper : pen :: _____ : _____
 (a) axe : wood (b) scissor : paper
 (c) brush : canvas (d) knife : vegetables
18. brush : canvas :: _____ : _____
 (a) grinder : spices (b) floor : bricks (c) paper : pen (d) table : chair
19. knife : vegetables :: _____ : _____
 (a) floss : teeth (b) sharp : blunt (c) axe : wood (d) comb : hair
20. drill : wall :: _____ : _____
 (a) axe : wood (b) needle : cloth (c) comb : hair (d) knife : vegetables

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 12

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. polish : floor :: _____ : _____
 (a) scrubber : skin (b) scissors : paper
 (c) wood : axe (d) grinder : spices
2. wood : axe :: _____ : _____
 (a) vacuum cleaner : carpet (b) needle : cloth
 (c) knife : vegetables (d) hammer : nail

3. polish : floor :: _____ : _____
 (a) paint : wall (b) needle : wool
 (c) chalk : blackboard (d) pen : penholder
4. axe : wood :: _____ : _____
 (a) knife : fork (b) cup : saucer
 (c) grinder : spices (d) axe : deforestation
5. magnet : attraction :: _____ : _____
 (a) paper : glue (b) friction : heat
 (c) paint : wall (d) enmity : love
6. running : breathlessness :: _____ : _____
 (a) thinking : ideas (b) cricket : pitch
 (c) mind : ideas (d) ceiling : roof
7. infection : fever :: _____ : _____
 (a) bread : butter (b) hitting : bruise
 (c) slapping : rude (d) pen : paper
8. bad company : insolence :: _____ : _____
 (a) arrogance : abuse (b) flower : flower pot
 (c) traditions : customs (d) exercise : fatigue
9. treatment : healing :: _____ : _____
 (a) secularism : liberty (b) war : peace
 (c) abrupt : polite (d) coward : courageous
10. success : happiness :: _____ : _____
 (a) thinking : ideas (b) cheerfulness : gaiety
 (c) worry : depression (d) dejection : low spirits
11. poverty : starvation :: _____ : _____
 (a) unemployment : frustration (b) abundance : sufficiency
 (c) faultlessness : drawback (d) failing : injury
12. improvement : perfection :: _____ : _____
 (a) simplicity : indecency (b) comfort : discomfort
 (c) slapping : rude (d) sunshine : light
13. key : bunch :: _____ : _____
 (a) gloves : cap (b) singers : choir
 (c) saucer : tea (d) flower : flowerpot
14. stairs : flight :: _____ : _____
 (a) soap : washroom (b) fish : shoal
 (c) towel : soft (d) trees : green
15. puppies : litter :: _____ : _____
 (a) students : class (b) children : noise
 (c) ships : harbour (d) group : class
16. chocolate : bar :: _____ : _____
 (a) pencil : eraser (b) ice cream : cone
 (c) cards : pack (d) paper : pen
17. cattle : herd :: _____ : _____
 (a) sheep : wool (b) ships : fleet
 (c) cat : kitten (d) crop : yield
18. soap : cake :: _____ : _____
 (a) trees : clump (b) towel : hands
 (c) coffee : cake (d) kitchen : utensils
19. gloves : pair :: _____ : _____
 (a) socks : shoes (b) t-shirt : jeans
 (c) drawers : chest (d) uniform : school
20. people : crowd :: _____ : _____
 (a) trees : forest (b) chocolate : bar
 (c) rally : leaders (d) students : rush

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

 Drill 13

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. soap : cake :: _____ : _____
(a) pencil : eraser
(c) wood : furniture | (b) bee : swarm
(d) soap : towel |
| 2. bull : cow :: _____ : _____
(a) wild : domesticated
(c) kitten : cat | (b) gander : goose
(d) animals : flesh |
| 3. wizard : witch :: _____ : _____
(a) magician : magic
(c) bad : good | (b) ram : ewe
(d) horse : colt |
| 4. ram : ewe :: _____ : _____
(a) abstract : theoretical
(c) colt : filly | (b) chick : hen
(d) trees : forest |
| 5. boar : sow :: _____ : _____
(a) son : son-in-law
(c) stag : hind | (b) student : teacher
(d) bow : arrow |
| 6. niece : nephew :: _____ : _____
(a) bachelor : spinster
(c) bachelor : maid | (b) brave : coward
(d) aunt : relative |
| 7. czar : czarina :: _____ : _____
(a) monk : nun
(c) man : hom sapien | (b) monkey : gibbon
(d) monk : monastery |
| 8. lad : lass :: _____ : _____
(a) boys : lazy
(c) bull : cow | (b) cheerful : gay
(d) happy : sad |
| 9. colt : filly :: _____ : _____
(a) wizard : wizardess
(c) weak : strong | (b) brave : squaw
(d) introvert : extrovert |
| 10. heir : heiress :: _____ : _____
(a) encourage : suppress
(c) baron : baroness | (b) successful : success
(d) uniform : dress |
| 11. widow : widower :: _____ : _____
(a) old : young
(c) brave : squaw | (b) dad : lad
(d) meek : shy |
| 12. brave : squaw :: _____ : _____
(a) war : warrior
(c) niece : nephew | (b) timid : shy
(d) abuse : respect |
| 13. dove : peace :: _____ : _____
(a) birthday : gift
(c) lamb : innocence | (b) candles : cake
(d) rainbow : sky |
| 14. fire : light :: _____ : _____
(a) rain : water
(c) axe : martial arts | (b) sun : circle
(d) stick : drums |
| 15. axe : martial arts :: _____ : _____
(a) boxing : gloves
(c) duke : duchess | (b) roses : innocence
(d) bow : arrow |

16. heart : love :: _____ : _____
 (a) anchor : show (b) brain : memory
 (c) air : breath (d) dragon : evil
17. lamb : innocence :: _____ : _____
 (a) urn : mourning (b) fire : warmth
 (c) soap : froth (d) duct : gland
18. hands : prayer :: _____ : _____
 (a) left hand : devil (b) right hand : help
 (c) serpent : poison (d) lion : king
19. dragon : evil :: _____ : _____
 (a) compass : geometry (b) fern : plant
 (c) ram : ewe (d) oak tree : strength
20. despicable : hateful :: _____ : _____
 (a) disgraceful : disreputable (b) laudable : infamous
 (c) repugnant : likeable (d) wretched : moral

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 14

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. Penniless : ruined :: _____ : _____
 (a) affluent : squalid (b) well-off : impoverished
 (c) affluent : prosperous (d) copious : needy
2. Aggrandize : acclaim :: _____ : _____
 (a) expand : minimize (b) honour : disgrace
 (c) increase : shorten (d) belittle : deflate
3. Proceed : advance :: _____ : _____
 (a) uphold : neglect (b) cease : start
 (c) perpetuate : discontinue (d) sustain : uphold
4. Abbreviate : compress :: _____ : _____
 (a) abridge : elaborate (b) amass : disperse
 (c) amplify : broaden (d) summarize : expand
5. Obscure : ambiguous :: _____ : _____
 (a) opaque : clear (b) veiled : uncovered
 (c) buried : disclosed (d) lush : blooming
6. Bosky : budding :: _____ : _____
 (a) youthful : old (b) dry : fresh
 (c) infant : matured (d) senescent : creaky
7. Squawk : screech :: _____ : _____
 (a) objection : disagreement (b) protest : approval
 (c) rejection : approval (d) dissatisfaction : contentment
8. Edge : brink :: _____ : _____
 (a) margin : border (b) close : far
 (c) middle : top (d) point : line
9. Egoistic : boastful :: _____ : _____
 (a) humble : modest (b) baronial : lowly
 (c) haughty : humble (d) pretentious : humble
10. Ashamed : abashed :: _____ : _____
 (a) tentative : certain (b) indefinite : sure
 (c) reluctant : unenthusiastic (d) slow : brisk

4.66 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

11. Unfairness : injustice :: _____ : _____
 (a) partiality : inclination (b) affinity : repulsion
 (c) friction : concord (d) conflict : agreement
12. Gadget : cell phone :: _____ : _____
 (a) dangerous : harmful (b) mammal : bat
 (c) telephone : cable (d) satellite : TV
13. Spaniel : dog :: _____ : _____
 (a) exam : test (b) seashore : shell
 (c) leghorn : hen (d) leghorn : bull
14. Jewellery : earrings :: _____ : _____
 (a) china : chinese (b) diamonds : necklace
 (c) student : books (d) cutlery : knife
15. Cereal : millets :: _____ : _____
 (a) rice : flour (b) cereals : pulses
 (c) medicine : antiseptic (d) serial : number
16. Cutlery : spoons :: _____ : _____
 (a) tomato : ketchup (b) dawn : dusk
 (c) spaniel : dog (d) knife : fork
17. Clothes : pull over :: _____ : _____
 (a) socks : shoes (b) t-shirt : jeans
 (c) gadget : cell phone (d) shirt : pocket
18. Musical instruments : tabla :: _____ : _____
 (a) stick : drums (b) cereal : millets
 (c) guitar : jazz (d) spoon : plate
19. Beverage : tea :: _____ : _____
 (a) insect : fly (b) books : cupboard
 (c) butter : milk (d) potato : french fries
20. Homosapien : man :: _____ : _____
 (a) beverage : tea (b) father : mother
 (c) donkey : mule (d) dog : puppies

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 15

Directions (1-20): In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. Bakery products : biscuits :: _____ : _____
 (a) bird : crow (b) baker : bread (c) butter : bread (d) pack : cards
2. Leg horn : hen :: _____ : _____
 (a) bull : cow (b) butter : milk (c) soft drink : coke (d) animal : zoo
3. Crockery : bowls :: _____ : _____
 (a) cook : dish (b) chef : hotel (c) stationer : books (d) clothes : jacket
4. Gadget : cell phone :: _____ : _____
 (a) mammal : whale (b) donkey : load (c) rooms : hotel (d) bird : crow
5. Insect : mosquito :: _____ : _____
 (a) book : shelves (b) lemonade : drink (c) butter : toast (d) good : excellent
6. Furniture : table :: _____ : _____
 (a) wood : axe (b) mammal : whale (c) medicine : wound (d) bow : arrow

7. Go : gone :: _____ : _____
 (a) worse : worst (b) like : liking (c) go : went (d) see : sought
8. Syllabus : syllabi :: _____ : _____
 (a) area : square (b) skin : touch (c) ox : oxen (d) present : past
9. Is : was :: _____ : _____
 (a) yes : no (b) he : she (c) are : were (d) here : there
10. Mangoes : many :: _____ : _____
 (a) few : milk (b) little : children (c) some : water (d) few : water
11. Fox : cunning :: _____ : _____
 (a) bus : school (b) tool : dentist (c) class : students (d) Taj Mahal : beautiful
12. I : do :: _____ : _____
 (a) he : did (b) we : did (c) she : does (d) they : bought
13. Typist : typewriter :: _____ : _____
 (a) paint : brush (b) writer : pen (c) tailor : shop (d) nurse : gloves
14. Gardner : spade :: _____ : _____
 (a) surgeon : scalpel (b) farmer : field (c) fisherman : fish (d) plant : green
15. Gardner : sickle :: _____ : _____
 (a) miner : miner's pick (b) miner : coal (c) field : crop (d) lawn : lawnmower
16. Doctor : stethoscope :: _____ : _____
 (a) child : toys (b) farmer : field (c) baker : kneader (d) teacher : school
17. Woodcutter : axe :: _____ : _____
 (a) author : book (b) teacher : lesson (c) cobbler : leather cutter (d) chef : dish
18. Shop keeper : beam balance :: _____ : _____
 (a) chef : hotel (b) jeweller : setter (c) wrestler : ring (d) boxer : box
19. Cow boy : rope :: _____ : _____
 (a) miner : miner's pick (b) gymnastics : gymnasium (c) milkman : cow (d) butcher : flesh
20. Baker : kneader :: _____ : _____
 (a) dawn : dusk (b) night : day (c) jeweller : setter (d) surgeon : hospital

Answers

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c)
 9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c)
 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (c)

APPROPRIATE USAGE OF WORD TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

Drill 1

Directions (1-20): In the following passage, there are certain blanks that have been serially numbered. Under the passage, these numbers have been repeated and against each, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Fashion is dictated ...1... necessities. So it ...2... imperative ...3... a working woman be comfortable. A woman, ...4... job demands that she does more leg-work, for example, a reporter, a salesgirl, a social worker cannot dress ...5... in fine fabrics or in delicate attire. She must ...6... clothes that are less liable

4.68 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

...7... wear and tear and not ...8... by heat, dust and sweat. Saris and suits with fancy dupattas ...9... be avoided in ...10... cases.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) by | (b) with | (c) of | (d) at |
| 2. (a) became | (b) is | (c) may be | (d) can be |
| 3. (a) that | (b) in | (c) to | (d) from |
| 4. (a) her | (b) whose | (c) whom | (d) who |
| 5. (a) her | (b) oneself | (c) herself | (d) the |
| 6. (a) chosen | (b) choose | (c) chooses | (d) choosing |
| 7. (a) to | (b) for | (c) by | (d) from |
| 8. (a) effected | (b) affected | (c) affects | (d) effects |
| 9. (a) may | (b) should | (c) can | (d) would |
| 10. (a) such | (b) several | (c) all | (d) few |

Passage 2

The most pervasive aspect ...11... Rajiv Gandhi's personality was that it was infused ...12... a vision for India. He dreamt ...13... a strong and united India, in an India of peace, prosperity and progress which was proud to ...14... its due role ...15... the world arena. The most notable fact ...16... his political career was that he ...17... tirelessly to make his vision ...18... true. The president, in his message also paid tributes to Rajiv Gandhi's "effortless etiquette, unfailing courtesy and abiding sympathy ...19... the weak and vulnerable sections of society" which earned him the love and affection ...20... the entire nation.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 11. (a) of | (b) in | (c) on | (d) from |
| 12. (a) from | (b) by | (c) on | (d) upon |
| 13. (a) in | (b) on | (c) of | (d) form |
| 14. (a) be | (b) plays | (c) play | (d) make |
| 15. (a) in | (b) on | (c) at | (d) from |
| 16. (a) of | (b) in | (c) on | (d) upon |
| 17. (a) works | (b) working | (c) work | (d) worked |
| 18. (a) came | (b) come | (c) comes | (d) coming |
| 19. (a) on | (b) in | (c) for | (d) by |
| 20. (a) from | (b) of | (c) for | (d) by |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): In these type of questions, a running paragraph is given in which some words are left out at the end of each sentence and in between each sentence of the paragraph a choice of words is given. You have to choose an appropriate word that fits in at the end of the sentence and continue the next sentence of the paragraph to keep it in grammatically correct form. In the following passage (Questions 1 to 20) at certain points, a choice of four words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) is given. Select an appropriate word from these choices to keep the meaning of the sentence in order. You may take help from the next part of the passage to make the right choice:

Passage 1

1. Acharya Narendra Dev was an ideal guest and his hosts were delighted to...
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) see | (b) meet | (c) find | (d) have |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|

2. him. Whenever he came to my house he...
(a) sought (b) found (c) brought (d) got
3. joy and cheer. He was an interesting conversationalist, but carried his learning lightly. Two years...
(a) ago (b) time (c) before (d) later
4. Maulana Azad died. And what a magnificent person was he! A rebel ...
(a) by (b) from (c) in (d) during
5. his childhood, he was exiled when he was sixteen. As an orator in Urdu, he was peerless. Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru ...
(a) called (b) rebuked (c) asked (d) respected
6. him for his learning and patriotism. He was President ..
(a) in (b) for (c) of (d) from
7. the Indian National Congress in, as early as, 1923. He ...
(a) utilized (b) visualized (c) exercised (d) showed
8. a tremendous influence on Pandit Nehru during his political career. At the...
(a) meeting (b) meetings (c) session (d) duration
9. of the Congress Working Committee he dominated on most occasions. He was an expert...
(a) at (b) in (c) on (d) for
10. handling difficult situations. He was absent from some meeting of the cabinet but hardly...
(a) never (b) can (c) had (d) ever
missed a meeting of the Congress Working Committee if his health permitted.

Passage 2

11. Kasturba Gandhi played a great part, despite limitations, in the...
(a) life (b) working (c) making (d) serving
12. of Gandhiji's personality. She was a truly devoted wife in every...
(a) way (b) aspect (c) sense (d) point
13. of the word. She had to suffer much in adapting herself...
(a) in (b) with (c) to (d) by
14. the ways of her great husband. She made every sacrifice for the causes...
(a) those (b) which (c) that (d) for
15. were dear to Gandhiji and to herself. The circumstances in which she died made us extremely unhappy. She...
(a) want (b) begged (c) longed (d) had
16. to be back in the low-roofed cottage of Sevagram. She was not released even...
(a) in (b) for (c) on (d) by
17. humanitarian grounds. She died in a detention camp. It is a sad thought that the...
(a) she (b) those (c) one (d) for
18. who would not hurt any one in any way had to die a prisoner. So long as the name of Kasturba...
(a) if (b) is (c) written (d) carried
19. remembered, Britain's cruel action will not be forgotten. Similarly, Kamala Nehru was a wonderful woman,...
(a) who (b) she (c) which (d) because
20. believed in silent service. She ran a small hospital in Allahabad. When she...
(a) was (b) went (c) left (d) going
abroad, she requested Gandhiji to build a big hospital in Allahabad if she died. That hospital did come up after Kamala's death.

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) | | | | |

 Drill 3

Directions (1-20): In the following passage, there are certain blanks. Under the passage, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

1. Books are, by far, the _____
(a) some (b) few (c) almost (d) most
2. lasting product of human efforts. Temples crumble _____
(a) up to (b) into (c) therefore (d) while
3. ruins, pictures and statues decay, _____
(a) but (b) also (c) can be (d) might be
4. books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts that are _____
(a) of (b) as (c) to (d) for
5. fresh today as when they first passed through _____
(a) there (b) might (c) their (d) his
6. author's mind. These thoughts speak to us _____
(a) penetrate (b) on (c) before (d) through
7. the printed page. The only effect of time _____
(a) have been (b) has been (c) had been (d) has
8. to throw out the bad products. Nothing _____
(a) in (b) on (c) at (d) as
9. literature which is not good _____
(a) might (b) can (c) may (d) could
10. live for long. Good books _____
(a) may (b) had (c) has (d) have
11. always helped man in _____
(a) altogether (b) numerous (c) various (d) some
12. spheres of life. No wonder _____
(a) that (b) this (c) while (d) those
13. the world keeps its books _____
(a) on (b) as (c) with (d) up to
great care.

Passage 2

14. Environmental scientists are worried _____
(a) that (b) while (c) this (d) about
15. the green house effect _____
(a) those (b) that (c) all (d) various
16. has been noticed throughout the world. The green house effect is _____
(a) about (b) on (c) actually (d) as
17. a gradual warming up of the Earth _____
(a) that (b) all (c) this (d) some
18. can disturb its natural environment. The main _____
(a) effect (b) reason (c) solution (d) cause
19. of this effect is the large-scale industrialization in _____
(a) some (b) almost (c) can (d) various
20. all the countries of the world. The gases released by factories and power-driven vehicles _____
(a) are (b) has (c) have (d) can
made the Earth's protective cover weak. Large-scale felling of trees has made the problem more acute.

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 4

Directions (1-19): In the following passage, there are certain blanks. Under the passage, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

- Humayun, at this stage too, wanted to _____.
(a) make (b) surrender (c) avoid (d) reason
 - a pitched battle with Sher Khan. He _____.
(a) guessed (b) challenged (c) maintained (d) agreed
 - to return the fort of Chunar, if Sher Khan _____.
(a) surrendered (b) refused (c) asked (d) seized
 - all the booty secured from Bengal and also _____.
(a) keep (b) stay (c) handed (d) immense
 - over the forts of Gaur and Rohtas. Sher Khan, fully _____.
(a) remain (b) aware (c) wealthy (d) relaxed
 - of his strength, put forward a counter-proposal. He _____.
(a) expressed (b) make (c) stop (d) remain
 - his concurrence with the proposal to surrender the province of Bihar, _____.
(a) that (b) as (c) this (d) so
 - long as he would be _____.
(a) attack (b) succeed (c) allowed (d) refused
 - to rule in Bengal as a vassal of Humayun. He _____.
(a) may (b) further (c) could (d) also
 - agreed to pay an annual tribute of ten lakhs _____.
(a) provided (b) also (c) could (d) might
- Humayun returned to the capital forthwith.

Passage 2

- The Indian President shall have the _____.
(a) power (b) speed (c) message (d) security
- to send the message not only on legislative matters _____.
(a) that (b) also (c) but (d) those
- also 'otherwise'. Since the head of the Indian Executive _____.
(a) was (b) are (c) is (d) were
- represented in Parliament by his ministers, the power _____.
(a) returned (b) given (c) send (d) handover
- to the President to send messages _____.
(a) some (b) various (c) all (d) regarding
- legislation may appear to be superfluous, _____.
(a) whereas (b) unless (c) about (d) but
- the President _____.
(a) has (b) had (c) have (d) also
- the freedom to send messages different from the ministerial policy, in _____.
(a) all (b) while (c) those (d) which

4.72 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

19. case again it _____
(a) can (b) could (c) will (d) might
open a door for friction between the President and the Cabinet.

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | | | | | |

Drill 5

Directions (1-20): In the following passage, there are certain blanks. Under the passage, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

1. Sedimentary rocks are _____
(a) caused (b) formed (c) effect (d) reason
2. of sediments _____
(a) brought (b) obtained (c) derived (d) caused
3. from the older rock, plants and animal remains and thus these rocks _____
(a) remain (b) come (c) continue (d) contain
4. fossils of plants and animals. The age of the _____
(a) formation (b) rock (c) plant (d) derived
5. of a given sedimentary rock _____
(a) can be (b) will (c) while (d) may
6. be determined on the basis of the _____
(a) sample (b) reasons (c) analysis (d) data
7. of the fossils _____
(a) maintained (b) stayed (c) remains (d) found
in that rock.

Passage 2

8. While the men _____
(a) overran (b) stretched (c) placed (d) positioned
9. their legs on the platform, a _____
(a) event (b) herd (c) group (d) amount
10. of young people _____
(a) boarded (b) placed (c) stationed (d) stopped
11. the train. As it pulled out of the New York station on the _____
(a) left (b) sideways (c) way (d) side
12. to the western city of New York, it was forcibly _____
(a) made (b) asked (c) arrived (d) brought
13. to halt near a village populated largely by Muslims. Some 500 of the local inhabitants were already _____
(a) prayed (b) assembled (c) created (d) feeding
there, armed with swords and crowbars.

Passage 3

14. Soon after the invention of the typewriter _____
(a) some (b) most (c) almost (d) few

15. of the editors and publishers understandably refused to look at any manuscript that _____
 (a) is (b) was (c) has (d) can be
16. handwritten. A decade or two earlier, when Dickens and Balzac had submitted _____
 (a) some (b) few (c) their (d) all
17. hefty manuscripts in longhand, no one raised any objection. Had their handwriting been awful, their manuscripts would _____
 (a) well (b) not (c) still (d) neither
18. have been read. Fortunately for all concerned, most writers, famous or obscure _____
 (a) take (b) taken (c) takes (d) took
19. pains over their handwriting. For some it was an art in itself, and many of _____
 (a) their (b) those (c) that (d) which
20. early manuscripts are a pleasure to look at and read. Amongst the current fraternity of _____
 (a) people (b) persons (c) writers (d) men
 I must be that very rare person—an author.

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 6

Directions (1–10) In the following passages, there are certain blanks. Under the passages, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

As a member of the Viceroy's Council, Gokhale succeeded ...1... . On March 26, 1902, he spoke on the budget and his ...2... was applauded all over the country. Never before ...3... the political history of India was such an able, powerful ...4... made. Even Lord Curzon, who ...5... stoutly opposed him, once said: "God has ...6... him with extraordinary ...7... and he has freely placed ...8... at the disposal of ...9... country. He was a learned man and Nehru had deep respect ...10... him.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) immediately | (b) rightfully | (c) immensely | (d) at once |
| 2. (a) debate | (b) performance | (c) principles | (d) idea |
| 3. (a) in | (b) on | (c) by | (d) such |
| 4. (a) debate | (b) speech | (c) sermon | (d) argument |
| 5. (a) frequently | (b) rarely | (c) often | (d) seldom |
| 6. (a) empowered | (b) empowering | (c) endowed | (d) settled |
| 7. (a) ability | (b) abilities | (c) blessed | (d) performance |
| 8. (a) him | (b) them | (c) it | (d) those |
| 9. (a) this | (b) his | (c) him | (d) our |
| 10. (a) for | (b) from | (c) in | (d) given |

Passage 2

Kashmir is more than a territorial or a political issue ...11... Indo-Pakistan relations and South Asian peace and stability. I have no intention of ...12... events and issues related to Kashmir in chronological ...13... nor do I intend to dilate on the political arguments put forward by India and Pakistan to ...14... their ...15... views on the present status or future of Kashmir. The attempt is to analyse, to the ...16... possible, the deeper historical memories, psychological, emotional ...17... socio economic ...18... that contribute to the Kashmir policies of both the countries, policies which ...19... the ...20... intractable.

4.74 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 11. (a) deteriorating | (b) affecting | (c) effecting | (d) spoiling |
| 12. (a) counting | (b) calculating | (c) repeating | (d) negotiating |
| 13. (a) pattern | (b) sequence | (c) manner | (d) background |
| 14. (a) plan | (b) enumerate | (c) narrate | (d) substantiate |
| 15. (a) own | (b) selfish | (c) personal | (d) respective |
| 16. (a) extent | (b) extend | (c) level | (d) levels |
| 17. (a) but | (b) yet | (c) and | (d) as |
| 18. (a) motivations | (b) problems | (c) issues | (d) issue |
| 19. (a) become | (b) becomes | (c) make | (d) render |
| 20. (a) problem | (b) problems | (c) attitude | (d) attitudes |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 7

Directions (1–10) In the following passages, there are certain blanks. Under the passages, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Sarojini Naidu said that the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital was not a memorial ...1... a private sorrow. It was a nation's tribute ...2... the one who in her brief and gracious lifetime, heedless of ...3... health and physical suffering, closely and courageously ...4... herself with the national struggle and was ...5... radiantly eager to undertake any form of service or sacrifice ...6... would further the cause of India's freedom. She was ...7... and loving. Even ...8... she was frail and sick, she was tormented ...9... the worries and troubles of others. She always ...10... to help them.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) for | (b) to | (c) ill | (d) from |
| 2. (a) to | (b) for | (c) by | (d) in |
| 3. (a) becoming | (b) turning | (c) failing | (d) unfailing |
| 4. (a) identified | (b) faced | (c) rejected | (d) accepted |
| 5. (a) very | (b) keen | (c) always | (d) seldom |
| 6. (a) which | (b) that | (c) it | (d) herself |
| 7. (a) frank | (b) modest | (c) careful | (d) free |
| 8. (a) then | (b) where | (c) then | (d) when |
| 9. (a) from | (b) because | (c) by | (d) about |
| 10. (a) longed | (b) facing | (c) struggling | (d) looking |

Passage 2

One morning Gandhiji was rudely ...11... by loud music getting ...12... by the minute. When he ...13... out of the window, he spotted a ...14... procession of villagers with the women walking ahead ...15... national flags. For a ...16... he thought that these people ...17... going on satyagraha, but when he saw the men ...18... flowers, fruits and money in their hands, he ...19... his mind. Deep in thought, Gandhiji emerged out of his hut, when he was ...20... by villagers with great reverence. They placed flowers, fruits and money at his feet. The leader of the procession explained: "Mahatmaji, as soon as you stepped in our village the wells have filled with water and that is why we are here".

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 11. (a) shaken | (b) wokeup | (c) woken | (d) awoke |
| 12. (a) slow | (b) noisy | (c) loudest | (d) louder |
| 13. (a) went | (b) peered | (c) came | (d) open |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 14. (a) small | (b) long | (c) shouting | (d) large |
| 15. (a) with | (b) without | (c) folding | (d) holding |
| 16. (a) time | (b) bit | (c) moment | (d) moments |
| 17. (a) are | (b) were | (c) want | (d) wished |
| 18. (a) carrying | (b) carried | (c) holding | (d) giving |
| 19. (a) made | (b) made up | (c) changed | (d) thought |
| 20. (a) met | (b) given | (c) greeted | (d) faced |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) | | | | |

 Drill 8

Directions (1–10) In the following passages, there are certain blanks. Under the passages, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Tolerance is the watchword for the year 1995. The need for the ...1... of Gandhiji's tolerance is being felt today more ...2... ever before. It is only this spirit of tolerance that can ...3... mankind from the dangers it is faced with. Gandhiji did not like the word 'tolerance', but there was no ...4... for it. He practised tolerance in the sense which ...5... the path of peace, bringing the people ...6... at the international level. Gandhiji was essentially a man of religion, but his religion ...7... nothing to do with any dogma or custom or ritual. He said, "Against whom shall we ...8... enmity when God himself says that He ...9... in all living things". Therein lies the immensity of the soul of the Mahatma, who had a firm belief in the moral law ...10... he called the law of truth and love.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) hour | (b) time | (c) revival | (d) removal |
| 2. (a) than | (b) then | (c) for | (d) even |
| 3. (a) teach | (b) reach | (c) preach | (d) save |
| 4. (a) way | (b) solution | (c) substitute | (d) need |
| 5. (a) builds | (b) build | (c) show | (d) takes to |
| 6. (a) nearer | (b) nearest | (c) near | (d) easier |
| 7. (a) was | (b) had | (c) is | (d) has |
| 8. (a) take on | (b) take up | (c) harbour | (d) challenge |
| 9. (a) is | (b) dwell | (c) dwells | (d) dwelled |
| 10. (a) those | (b) because | (c) that | (d) which |

Passage 2

The Buddha taught that life is suffering and that this suffering comes from our ...11... desires and the illusion ...12... they are important. By following an 'eight-fold path', these desires can be kept under check and *nirvana* attained. The process ...13... going through a series of rebirths ...14... the goal is eventually ...15... and no more rebirths in the world of suffering are necessary. The path that takes you through this cycle ...16... on the Law of Cause and Effect or Interdependence.

Because cause ...17... rise to effect, Buddhists ...18... that consciousness must be continuous. It flows on and on, ...19... experiences and impressions from one moment to the next. At the point of physical death, a human being's consciousness contains an imprint of all these past experiences and impressions, and the actions that ...20... them. This is known as *karma*, which means 'action'.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 11. (a) dirty | (b) sexual | (c) sensual | (d) filthy |
| 12. (a) that | (b) being | (c) for | (d) which |

4.76 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 13. (a) requires | (b) required | (c) require | (d) is |
| 14. (a) until | (b) unless | (c) so long | (d) as long as |
| 15. (a) won | (b) win | (c) reached | (d) succeeded |
| 16. (a) governs | (b) basing | (c) depend | (d) depends |
| 17. (a) make | (b) makes | (c) give | (d) gives |
| 18. (a) tell | (b) preach | (c) believe | (d) believed |
| 19. (a) taking | (b) gaining | (c) gathering | (d) having |
| 20. (a) proceed | (b) follow | (c) precede | (d) preceded |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) | | | | |

Drill 9

Directions (1–10) In the following passages, there are certain blanks. Under the passage, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Whatever the problem ...1... the minorities, they hardly stand ...2... gain ...3... playing the political game along communal lines. In fact, communal parties not only create and deepen ...4... discord but strike at the roots of national ...5.... The more they withdraw into communal shells the ...6... they stand to lose. The right course for them will be to ...7... the mainstream of national politics by joining the ...8... parties. Mr Shahabuddin is ...9... a wrong signal to the people. Issues like corruption and mal-administration, which he is helping ...10... are of concern to all people. However, there is a need to form parties on sectarian lines to take them on.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) for | (b) of | (c) to | (d) in |
| 2. (a) in | (b) to | (c) for | (d) by |
| 3. (a) by | (b) from | (c) for | (d) to |
| 4. (a) democratic | (b) political | (c) communal | (d) national |
| 5. (a) interest | (b) loss | (c) unity | (d) reduce |
| 6. (a) way | (b) more | (c) less | (d) higher |
| 7. (a) join | (b) come | (c) hold | (d) withdraw |
| 8. (a) political | (b) party | (c) parties | (d) people's |
| 9. (a) making | (b) giving | (c) taking | (d) doing |
| 10. (a) in | (b) for | (c) on | (d) by |

Passage 2

The UNO was ...11... in 1945 to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. Responsibility for the ...12... of international peace and security ...13... largely in the UNO's Security Council, a ...14... in which five permanent members ...15... veto powers. The veto ...16... upon these five powers a ...17... immunity, due to which the world organization has no way of ...18... them to book for ...19... acts of international ...20..., of which there are many.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. (a) found | (b) made | (c) founding | (d) founded |
| 12. (a) keeping | (b) maintenance | (c) peace | (d) ensuring |
| 13. (a) vest | (b) rest | (c) vests | (d) rests |
| 14. (a) body | (b) party | (c) committee | (d) meeting |
| 15. (a) enjoys | (b) enjoyed | (c) enjoy | (d) enjoying |
| 16. (a) confer | (b) conferred | (c) gives | (d) confers |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 17. (a) certain | (b) great | (c) greater | (d) least |
| 18. (a) claiming | (b) bringing | (c) blaming | (d) brings |
| 19. (a) there | (b) its | (c) their | (d) our |
| 20. (a) peace | (b) security | (c) justice | (d) delinquency |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) | | | | |

WORD PAIR HAVING RELATIONSHIP **Drill 1**

Directions (1-20): In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. (A) Transit | (B) Unilocular | (c) Permanent | (D) Vulnerable |
| (a) A-D | (b) A-C | (c) B-D | (d) A-B |
| (e) B-C | | | |
| 2. (A) Possessive | (B) Dreadful | (c) Secretive | (D) Formidable |
| (a) A-B | (b) B-C | (c) C-D | (d) A-C |
| (e) B-D | | | |
| 3. (A) Ambience | (B) Convenient | (c) Environment | (D) Degradation |
| (a) A-C | (b) B-C | (c) C-D | (d) B-D |
| (e) B-D | | | |
| 4. (A) Submissive | (B) Benevolent | (c) Uninvolved | (D) Uncharitable |
| (a) A-B | (b) B-C | (c) B-D | (d) C-D |
| (e) A-D | | | |
| 5. (A) Gaiety | (B) Carnage | (c) Massacre | (D) Invocation |
| (a) B-D | (b) A-D | (c) C-D | (d) B-C |
| (e) A-C | | | |
| 6. (A) Desecrate | (B) Describe | (c) Damage | (D) Descent |
| (a) B-C | (b) C-D | (c) A-C | (d) A-D |
| (e) A-B | | | |
| 7. (A) Asinine | (B) Profound | (c) Intelligent | (D) Cruel |
| (a) B-C | (b) B-D | (c) A-C | (d) A-B |
| (e) A-D | | | |
| 8. (A) Vivacious | (B) Weird | (c) Rabid | (D) Fanatical |
| (a) A-B | (b) B-C | (c) B-D | (d) C-D |
| (e) A-C | | | |
| 9. (A) Feed | (B) Rewind | (c) Abandon | (D) Eschew |
| (a) B-D | (b) A-B | (c) A-C | (d) A-D |
| (e) C-D | | | |
| 10. (A) Stupendous | (B) Calm | (c) Livid | (D) Pretentious |
| (a) B-D | (b) A-D | (c) A-B | (d) A-C |
| (e) B-C | | | |
| 11. (A) Shambles | (B) Flexible | (c) Periodic | (D) Organized |
| (a) A-D | (b) B-C | (c) A-C | (d) C-D |
| (e) A-B | | | |
| 12. (A) Prophetic | (B) Strange | (c) Poor | (D) Sterling |
| (a) A-B | (b) C-D | (c) B-D | (d) A-D |
| (e) B-C | | | |

4.78 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 13. (A) Plunge
(a) A-B
(e) B-D | (B) Grouch
(b) A-C | (c) Grumble
(c) A-D | (D) Despite
(d) B-C |
| 14. (A) Prosaic
(a) A-C
(e) A-B | (B) Interesting
(b) B-C | (c) Stupid
(c) B-D | (D) Marathon
(d) C-D |
| 15. (A) Debility
(a) A-C
(e) A-D | (B) Strength
(b) A-B | (c) Prosperity
(c) B-D | (D) Sociability
(d) B-C |
| 16. (A) Enormous
(a) A-C
(e) A-D | (B) Malign
(b) B-C | (c) Absorb
(c) C-D | (D) Minute
(d) B-D |
| 17. (A) Diminutive
(a) B-D
(e) C-D | (B) Intelligent
(b) B-C | (c) Large
(c) A-C | (D) Prolific
(d) A-B |
| 18. (A) Recluse
(a) A-B
(e) B-D | (B) Pandemic
(b) C-D | (c) Transparent
(c) A-C | (D) Opaque
(d) A-D |
| 19. (A) Eudemonia
(a) A-B
(e) C-D | (B) Extol
(b) B-C | (c) Eulogise
(c) B-D | (D) Enhemerise
(d) A-D |
| 20. (A) Audacious
(a) A-C
(e) B-D | (B) Venturous
(b) B-C | (c) Abstruse
(c) C-D | (D) Silent
(d) A-B |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (e) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (e) | 10. (e) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (e) | 15. (e) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (A) Exaggeration
(a) A-D
(e) A-B | (B) Reiteration
(b) B-D | (c) Imagination
(c) C-D | (D) Recapitulation
(d) B-C |
| 2. (A) Concentration
(a) A-D
(e) D-B | (B) Dissociation
(b) B-C | (c) Distraction
(c) A-C | (D) Deliberation
(d) C-D |
| 3. (A) Expanded
(a) A-D
(e) A-C | (B) Proclaimed
(b) B-D | (c) Shrunk
(c) C-D | (D) Facilitated
(d) A-B |
| 4. (A) Interminable
(a) A-C
(e) B-D | (B) Long
(b) B-C | (c) Endless
(c) D-C | (D) Interfering
(d) A-B |
| 5. (A) Surfaced
(a) B-A
(e) B-D | (B) Nurtured
(b) B-C | (c) Created
(c) C-A | (D) Developed
(d) C-D |
| 6. (A) Cutting
(a) A-B
(e) A-D | (B) Establishing
(b) C-D | (c) Transferring
(c) B-C | (D) Pruning
(d) A-C |

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7. (A) Indelible
(a) A-C
(e) C-D | (B) Erasable
(b) C-B | (c) Insignificant
(c) A-B | (D) Temporary
(d) B-D |
| 8. (A) Implies
(a) C-B
(e) D-B | (B) Leads
(b) A-D | (c) Confirms
(c) B-A | (D) Connotes
(d) D-C |
| 9. (A) Intangible
(a) C-A
(e) B-D | (B) Restless
(b) C-D | (c) Vast
(c) C-B | (D) Meager
(d) B-A |
| 10. (A) Fixed
(a) A-B
(e) C-D | (B) Stiff
(b) A-D | (c) Indelible
(c) A-C | (D) Soapy
(d) B-C |
| 11. (A) Proximity
(a) A-B
(e) A-D | (B) Brevity
(b) B-C | (c) Agreement
(c) C-D | (D) Proposition
(d) A-C |
| 12. (A) Suffuse
(a) B-C
(e) A-B | (B) Deplete
(b) C-D | (c) Fight
(c) A-C | (D) Delay
(d) A-D |
| 13. (A) Forensic
(a) A-C
(e) A-B | (B) Delectable
(b) B-D | (c) Leaflike
(c) A-D | (D) Charming
(d) B-C |
| 14. (A) Benevolent
(a) A-B
(e) B-D | (B) Alarming
(b) B-C | (c) Charitable
(c) C-D | (D) Stupendous
(d) A-C |
| 15. (A) Convenient
(a) A-B
(e) C-D | (B) Intolerant
(b) A-C | (c) Endurant
(c) B-C | (D) Protestant
(d) B-D |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (e) | 4. (a) | 5. (e) | 6. (e) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (e) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (e) | |

WORD UTILIZATION PROBLEMS

Drill 1

Directions (1-20): In each of the following sentences there is a blank space, followed by four choices of words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to determine which of these words fits well in all, or the maximum number of, sentences.

- To proclamation of emergency by the President, the phrase 'armed rebellion', in the Article 39 of the Constitution, has been replaced by 'internal disturbances'.
 - This secondary roller is to movement of wet paper on the dryer rollers.
 - It will quick settlement of the problem if our Chairman also participates in the first meeting.
 - This could production activities to our satisfaction.

(a) enhance	(b) increase	(c) facilitate	(d) good
-------------	--------------	----------------	----------
- The Bill reduction in electoral expenses.
 - The plan ten per cent growth in production.
 - The budget for the current year more or less double turn-over than that of last year.
 - The company a good production due to better prospects of sugarcane production.

(a) envisages	(b) seeks	(c) rated	(d) increased
---------------	-----------	-----------	---------------

3. (i) Computers are to modern infrastructure.
 (ii) This is a law of universe.
 (iii) The revolution in human values that has occurred in the recent times.
 (iv) The new Harry Potter book has underwent changes.
 (a) tremendous (b) important (c) major (d) fundamental
4. (i) One after another delayed the project.
 (ii) The company in 1998 faced a lason
 (iii) I went to a lot of
 (iv) He got several girls in
 (a) project (b) trouble (c) obstacle (d) hindrance
5. (i) The theatre was her first
 (ii) Their left them indifferent to their surroundings.
 (iii) It was 40
 (iv) He has a very complicated life.
 (a) experience (b) love (c) done (d) personal
6. (i) They awaited of the outcome.
 (ii) We watch the 9 O'clock every night.
 (iii) It was to me.
 (iv) The of my accident was greatly exaggerated.
 (a) sought (b) told (c) news (d) fundamental
7. (i) We the room with an electric heater.
 (ii) The hostess lunch for all the guests.
 (iii) The will that each child should receive half of the money.
 (iv) He for his large family by working their jobs.
 (a) provided (b) accepted (c) notified (d) added
8. (i) I was she had seen it.
 (ii) Ramesh was very of his beliefs.
 (iii) Wood dust is a sign of termites.
 (iv) The thought that he had been killed was enough.
 (a) correct (b) keen (c) dramatic (d) sure
9. (i) The water will the doorstep.
 (ii) This car can a speed of 140 km/h.
 (iii) He was beyond the of their fire.
 (iv) Our advertizements millions.
 (a) reach (b) over (c) arrive (d) spoil
10. (i) I cannot the dogma of this church.
 (ii) Please my present.
 (iii) People did not atonal music at that time.
 (iv) I shall have to these unpleasant working conditions.
 (a) forget (b) accept (c) repeat (d) buy
11. (i) Can you me with a rental car.
 (ii) This hotel can 250 guests.
 (iii) The scientists had to the new results with the existing theories.
 (iv) We are ready to more students only for one more week.
 (a) lend (b) accept (c) entertain (d) accommodate
12. (i) It differs in that
 (ii) She lost all for him.
 (iii) He went to the law school out of for his father's wishes.
 (iv) I his judgement.
 (a) respect (b) reward (c) account (d) concern
13. (i) Himalaya is the of the Ganges.
 (ii) The reporter had a valid for the story.

- (iii) He spent hours looking for the of that question.
 (iv) The strategy is to supplies from smaller companies.
 (a) look (b) mother (c) start (d) source
14. (i) Black people were often by country clubs.
 (ii) I the idea of starting a war.
 (iii) The journal the students paper.
 (iv) His body the liver of the donor.
 (a) allowed (b) accepted (c) rejected (d) suited
15. (i) the elevator door.
 (ii) The story will you.
 (iii) the ball before it lands on the ground.
 (iv) She was about to the child's hand and run out of the room.
 (a) load (b) hold (c) take (d) bind
16. (i) He has an in ethnic music.
 (ii) They said nothing of great
 (iii) Primary colours can add to a room.
 (iv) How much did you pay for the new loan.
 (a) interface (b) influence (c) income (d) interest
17. (i) me the box from the other room.
 (ii) The will water to the boiling point.
 (iii) Can I my cousin to the dinner?
 (iv) This will an end to the whole episode.
 (a) achieve (b) give (c) bring (d) pick
18. (i) A fine collection of
 (ii) does not need to be innovative to be good.
 (iii) He said that architecture is the of wasting space beautifully.
 (iv) It is quite an
 (a) painting (b) choice (c) art (d) hobby
19. (i) The book still has its binding.
 (ii) The government restored the building to its conditions.
 (iii) The play is; not an adaptation.
 (iv) The translation misses much of the subtlety of the French.
 (a) actual (b) original (c) normal (d) anglo
20. (i) He reached a sunny room.
 (ii) A poet could not but be, in such a jocund company
 (iii) The city offers a and exciting night life.
 (iv) This dress is a bit too for her years.
 (a) classy (b) gay (c) open (d) lively

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | | | | |

DICTIONARY REFERENCE

Drill 1

Directions (1-20): For each of the given words, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3, 4). Out the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

1. DEAL

Dictionary Definition

- A. Manage, attend to
 B. Stock, sell
 C. Give out to a number of people
 D. Be concerned with

Usage

1. Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards.
 2. This contract deals with handmade cards.
 3. My brother deals in cards.
 4. I decided not to deal with handmade cards.

(a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2 (c) A 1, B 4, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4

2. EXCEED

Dictionary Definition

- A. To extend outside of, or enlarge beyond; used chiefly in strictly physical relations.
 B. To be greater than or superior to
 C. Be beyond the comprehension of

Usage

1. The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds.
 2. Their accomplishments exceeded our expectations.
 3. He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother's gambling debts with money from the trust
 4. If this rain keeps up, the water will exceed its banks by morning.

- D. To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)

(a) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (c) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

3. INFER

Dictionary Definition

- A. To derive by reasoning or implication
 B. To surmise
 C. To point out
 D. We see smoke and infer fire

Usage

1. Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it, things which the utterer never implied.
 2. I waited all day to meet him, from this you can infer my zeal to see him.
 3. To hint.
 4. She did not take part in the debate except to ask a question inferring that she was not interested in the debate.

(a) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3 (c) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1 (d) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

4. MELLOW

Dictionary Definition

- A. Adequately and properly ages so as to be free of harshness
 B. Freed from the rashness of youth
 C. Of soft and loamy consistency
 D. Rich and full but free from stridency

Usage

1. He has mellowed with age.
 2. The tones of the old violin were mellow.
 3. Some wines are mellow.
 4. Mellow soil is found in the Gangetic plains.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (c) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2 (d) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1

5. RELIEF

Dictionary Definition

- A. Removal or lightening of something distressing
 B. Aid in the form of necessities for the indigent
 C. Diversion
 D. Release from the performance of duty

Usage

1. A ceremony follows the relief of a sentry after the morning shift.
 2. It was a relief to take off the tight shoes.
 3. The only relief I get is by playing cards.
 4. Disaster relief was offered to the victims.

(a) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3 (b) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

6. PURGE

Dictionary Definition

- A. Remove a stigma from the name of
- B. Make clean by removing whatever
- C. Get rid of
- D. To cause evacuation of

Usage

- 1. The opposition was purged after the coup.
- 2. The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy.
- 3. Drugs that purge the bowels are often bad for the brain.
- 4. It is recommended to purge water by distillation.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3 (c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1

7. BREAK

Dictionary Definition

- A. Some abrupt occurrence that interrupts an ongoing activity
- B. An unexpected piece of good luck
- C. A personal or social separation (as between opposite factions)
- D. An abrupt change in the tone or register of voice (as at property or due to emotion)

Usage

- 1. The hoped to avoid a break in relations.
- 2. He finally got his full break.
- 3. There was a break in the action when a player was hurt.
- 4. Then, there was a break in her voice.

(a) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4 (c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

8. DANGER

Dictionary Definition

- A. A cause of pain or injury or loss
- B. The condition of being susceptible to harm or injury
- C. A dangerous place or situation
- D. A venture undertaken without regard to provide loss or injury

Usage

- 1. There was wide spread danger of disease.
- 2. He moved out of danger.
- 3. There was a danger that Ashish would do the wrong thing.
- 4. He feared the dangers of travelling by air.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (c) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1 (d) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4

9. START

Dictionary Definition

- A. A sudden involuntary movement
- B. The beginning of anything
- C. Have a beginning in a temporal spatial, or evaluative sense
- D. Get off the ground

Usage

- 1. Prices for these houses start at Rs 60 lakhs.
- 2. It was off to a good start.
- 3. He awoke with a start.
- 4. The bloodshed started when the partisons launched a surprise attack.

(a) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4 (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (c) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (d) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4

10. GREAT

Dictionary Definition

- A. Of major significance or importance
- B. A person who has achieved distinction or honour in a field
- C. Relatively large in number or extent larger than other of its kind
- D. Very good

Usage

- 1. A great multitude.
- 2. We all had a great time at the party.
- 3. Kishore Kumar is one of the great singers of India.
- 4. Monelis

(a) A 3, B 3, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4 (c) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2 (d) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1

11. OUTSTANDING

Dictionary Definition

- A. Distinguished from the others in excellence
- B. Having a quality that thrusts itself into attention
- C. Owed as a debt
- D. Of major significance or importance

Usage

- 1. An outstanding fact of our time is that nations poisoned by anti-semitism proved less fortunate in regard to their own freedom.
- 2. There are outstanding bills in the name of your company.
- 3. Einstein was one of the outstanding figures of the 20th century.
- 4. Ramesh Sippy did outstanding work in world of Indian cinema.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (c) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3 (d) A 3, B 4, C 2, D 1

12. HEAVY

Dictionary Definition

- A. Of comparatively great physical weight or density
- B. Compact and fine grained
- C. Darkened by clouds
- D. (Of an actor or role) being or playing the villain

Usage

- 1. Lead is a heavy metal.
- 2. Lago is the heavy role in Othello.
- 3. A heavy sky means that rain is around the corner.
- 4. The clayey soil was heavy and easily saturated.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2 (c) A 1, B 3, C 3, D 4 (d) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2

13. HARD

Dictionary Definition

- A. Dispassionate
- B. Very strong and vigorous
- C. With effort or force or vigour
- D. Very near or close in space or time

Usage

- 1. A hard left to the chin was all it took to win the medal.
- 2. Indians played hard to earn a draw.
- 3. They were hard on his heels.
- 4. Vandana is a hard bargainer.

(a) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (b) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3 (c) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4

14. REMOVE

Dictionary Definition

- A. Degree or figurative distance or separation
- B. Remove something concrete as by lifting or taking off or remove something abstract
- C. Shift the position or location of, as for business, legal, educational or military purpose
- D. Get rid of something abstract

Usage

- 1. Remove the dirty dishes from the kitchen table.
- 2. He removed his children to the countryside.
- 3. It imitates at many removes a Shakespearean tragedy.
- 4. The death of her mother removed the last obstacle to their marriage.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (c) A 3, B 2, C 4, D 1 (d) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4

15. MACHINE

Dictionary Definition

- A. An intricate organization that accomplishes its goals efficiently

Usage

- 1. He was endorsed by the democratic machine.

- | | |
|--|---|
| B. An efficient person | 2. The war machine. |
| C. Make by machinery | 3. Paul Anderson was a magnificent fighting machine. |
| D. A group that controls the activities of political parties | 4. Satyagrah involved the giving up of the machine made clothes and adopting handicrafts. |
- (a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 1 (c) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3 (d) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

16. POSITION

- | Dictionary Definition | Usage |
|--|---|
| A. The appropriate or customary location | 1. What position does Ronaldo play? |
| B. The role assigned to an individual player | 2. India was moved from third to eight position due to its poor performance in the world cup. |
| C. A condition or situation in which you find yourself | 3. The cars were in position. |
| D. An item on a list or in a sequence | 4. The unpleasant position of having to choose between two evils. |
- (a) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1 (c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

17. COMPANY

- | Dictionary Definition | Usage |
|--|--|
| A. An institution created to conduct business | 1. He only invites in well-established companies. |
| B. The state of being with someone | 2. The room was a mess because he hardly expected company. |
| C. A social or business visitor | 3. He missed the company of his childhood friends. |
| D. Organisation of performers and associated personnel | 4. The travelling company stayed at the same hotel. |
- (a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 3, B 2, C 4, D 1

18. TRANSFER

- | Dictionary Definition | Usage |
|---|---|
| A. The act of transferring something from one form to another | 1. He transferred the packet from his trouser pocket to a pocket in his jacket. |
| B. Someone who transfers or is transferred | 2. The transfer of the music from records to CDs suppressed much of the background noise. |
| C. More around | 3. The best scientist was a transfer from the remote facility of the company. |
| D. Cause to change ownership | 4. I transferred my stock holdings to my children. |
- (a) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4 (b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (c) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (d) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

19. LIGHT

- | Dictionary Definition | Usage |
|--|--|
| A. Any device serving as source of illumination | 1. He is the light of my life. |
| B. The visual effect of illumination on objects or scenes as created in pictures | 2. Although he saw it in different light, he still did not understand. |
| C. A person regarded very fondly | 3. He stopped the car and turned off the light. |
| D. A particular perspective or aspect of a situation | 4. He could paint the lightest light and the darkest dark. |
- (a) A 3, B 4, C 2, D 1 (b) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3 (c) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (d) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

20. FREE**Dictionary Definition**

- A. Remove and force out from a position
- B. People who are free
- C. Able to act at will, not hampered, not under compulsion or restraint
- D. Not held in servitude

Usage

- 1. Please feel free to stay as long as you wish.
- 2. After the Civil war he was a free man.
- 3. India is the home of the free and the brave.
- 4. He finally could free the legs of the earthquake victim who was buried in the rubble.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2 (c) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4 (d) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | | | | |

 Drill 2

Directions (1-20): For each of the given words, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3, 4). Out the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

1. POCKET**Dictionary Definition**

- A. An enclosed space
- B. A small isolated group of people
- C. A supply of money
- D. Put in one's pocket

Usage

- 1. The trapped miners found a pocket of air.
- 2. He pocketed the change.
- 3. They dipped into the tax-payers' pockets.
- 4. They were concentrated in pockets inside the city.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4 (c) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (d) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2

2. CHANGE**Dictionary Definition**

- A. The balance of money received when the amount you tender is greater than the amount due
- B. Coins of small denomination regarded collectively
- C. A different or a fresh set of clothes
- D. A difference that is usually pleasant

Usage

- 1. She brought a change in her overnight bag.
- 2. I paid with a twenty and pocketed the change.
- 3. He had a pocketful of change.
- 4. It is refreshing change to meet a woman mechanic.

(a) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2 (b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (c) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4 (d) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

3. SHIFT**Dictionary Definition**

- A. Move very slightly
- B. Change phonetically as part of a systematic historical change
- C. Change in quality
- D. Use a shift key on a keyboard

Usage

- 1. She could not shift so all her letters are written in lower case.
- 2. He shifted in his seat.
- 3. Grimm showed how the constants shifted.
- 4. His tone shifted.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2 (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (c) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

4. ORDER

Dictionary Definition

- A. A command given by the superior
- B. Logical or comprehensive arrangement of separate elements
- C. A degree in a continuum of size or quantity
- D. Established customary state (especially of society)

Usage

- 1. The order ruled in the state.
- 2. An explosion of a low order of magnitude.
- 3. We shall consider these questions in the inverse order of their presentations.
- 4. The US ship dropped the anchor and waited for orders from Washington.

(a) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1

5. AIM

Dictionary Definition

- A. Propose or intend
- B. Intend to move towards a certain goal
- C. The action of directing something at an object
- D. An anticipated outcome

Usage

- 1. It was created with the conscious aim of answering immediate needs.
- 2. He took aim and fired.
- 3. He aimed his fists towards his opponents face.
- 4. I aim to arrive at noon.

(a) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (b) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4 (c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 1, B 2, C 2, D 4

6. SIGN

Dictionary Definition

- A. A perceptible indication of something not immediately apparent
- B. An event that is experienced as indicating important things to come
- C. Mark with one's signatures
- D. A character indicating a relation between quantities

Usage

- 1. He was a sign from God.
- 2. They welcomed the signs of spring.
- 3. Do not forget the minus sign.
- 4. She signed the letter and sent it off.

(a) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4 (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3 (c) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

7. MOBILE

Dictionary Definition

- A. Moving or capable of moving readily (especially from place to place)
- B. Affording change (especially in social status)
- C. Tending to travel and change settlements frequently
- D. Capable of changing quickly from one state or emotion or condition to another

Usage

- 1. The IT-graduates are an upwardly mobile fraternity.
- 2. Circus crew is a restless mobile society.
- 3. The tongue is the most mobile articulator.
- 4. Comedians generally have very mobile face.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4 (c) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (d) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

8. ORDER

Dictionary Definition

- A. A legally binding command or decision entered on the court record (as if issued by judge)

Usage

- 1. Tata Motors received an order of 1000 commercial trucks from the Nigerian Government.

- B. A commercial document used to request someone to supply something in return for payment and providing specifications and quantities
- C. Give instructions to or direct somebody to do something with authority
- D. A request for food or refreshment
- (a) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2 (b) A 1, B 3, C 3, D 4 (c) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (d) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2
2. I gave the waiter my order.
3. A friend in Panipat said that the order caused no trouble out there.
4. Vandana ordered him to do the shopping today.

9. CHANGE

Dictionary Definition

- A. A relational difference between states; especially between states before and after some event
- B. The result of alteration or modification
- C. The action of changing something
- D. Undergo a change; become different in essence; losing one's or its original nature
- (a) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4 (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3 (c) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4 (d) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3

Usage

1. There were marked changes in the functioning of the lungs.
2. The change of government had no impact on the economy.
3. He attributed the change to their marriage.
4. She changed completely as she grew older.

10. SHIFT

Dictionary Definition

- A. Move and exchange for another
- B. Change gears
- C. Move from one setting or context to another
- D. Change one's position
- (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1 (c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

Usage

1. Would you please shift to the next chair?
2. As Sonal entered the room, the gossip shifted from cricket to her new hair style.
3. You have to shift when you go down a steep hill.
4. Please shift the dates for our physics classes.

Answers

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

USING ALTERNATE WORDS

 Drill 1

Directions (1-20): For each of the words below a text is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

1. **Amorous:** She told him to stop his amorous advances as she was already engaged.
(a) readily showing or feeling love (b) making fun of something
(c) trying to cheat (d) laughing at someone
2. **Manicure:** To maintain her long fingernails, she gets a manicure every week.
(a) weekly treatment of nails (b) treatment of diseased nails
(c) words describing a fussy person (d) cosmetic treatment of the fingernails
3. **Conducted:** He conducted a detailed tour of the buildings.
(a) leadership qualities (b) behaviour of a person
(c) something historical (d) to lead or guide (through)

4. **Belligerent:** The citizens feared that their belligerent leader would start an unjust war.
 - (a) being partial towards someone
 - (b) being a hypocrite
 - (c) unfair and unjust treatment
 - (d) inclined to fight hostile, aggressive
5. **Captivated:** The story captivated me from the beginning; I could not put the book down.
 - (a) unable to capture somebody's interest
 - (b) to capture the fancy of
 - (c) of one's style
 - (d) portraying one's feelings
6. **Manufactured:** The clothes are manufactured here in this factory.
 - (a) to conduct a test on
 - (b) to make or produce
 - (c) to treat with chemicals
 - (d) to avoid the production of something
7. **Transmitted:** The message was transmitted over the intercom.
 - (a) to send across
 - (b) to confess
 - (c) to confuse
 - (d) to change
8. **Position:** Although he is only 22, he holds a very powerful position in the company.
 - (a) what people feel about a person
 - (b) the designation of a person
 - (c) the place a person or thing occupies
 - (d) the rank of a person
9. **Inquiry:** The inquiry lasted several months but yielded no new information.
 - (a) punishment
 - (b) putting someone behind the bars
 - (c) act of inquiry, investigation, or questioning
 - (d) fight against injustice
10. **Scribe:** The scribe had developed thick calluses on his fingers from years of writing.
 - (a) one who teaches children
 - (b) one who is handicapped
 - (c) person who makes copies of writing
 - (d) person who is good at writing
11. **Extend:** Please extend the deadline by two weeks so that we can complete the project properly.
 - (a) to convey the message to others
 - (b) to order a probe into something
 - (c) to make longer stretch out
 - (d) to set a limit for something
12. **Verbatim:** The student failed because she had copied an article in verbatim instead of writing her own essay.
 - (a) cheat
 - (b) copy from someone else
 - (c) write something without references
 - (d) word for word
13. **Transported:** The goods will be transported by boat.
 - (a) to carry across
 - (b) to sell
 - (c) to distribute
 - (d) to hoard
14. **Respiration:** His respiration was steady, but he remained unconscious.
 - (a) the act of breathing
 - (b) thinking
 - (c) act of hearing
 - (d) feelings/emotions
15. **Spectacle:** The debate was quite a spectacle; you should have seen the candidates attack one another.
 - (a) striking or impressive sight
 - (b) violent
 - (c) aggressive
 - (d) loud and insulting
16. **Omnipresent:** That top-40 song is omnipresent; everywhere I go, I hear it playing.
 - (a) punctual
 - (b) habitual
 - (c) present everywhere
 - (d) regular
17. **Chronological:** The story is confusing because she did not put the events in chronological order.
 - (a) putting things together
 - (b) drawing out inferences from the incident
 - (c) arranged in the order in which things occurred
 - (d) mentioning time and date of each event
18. **Biology:** He is majoring in biology and plans to go to medical school.
 - (a) the science of living organisms
 - (b) a branch of astronomy
 - (c) the science of outer space
 - (d) the science of dealing with foods

19. **Dermatology:** She has decided to study dermatology because she has always been plagued by rashes.
- (a) the science dealing with study of epidemics
 - (b) branch of medical science dealing with the skin and its diseases
 - (c) the science dealing with treatment of trauma victims
 - (d) the science of human physique
20. **Geography:** The geography of this region made it difficult for the different tribes to interact.
- (a) study of the earth's surface; the surface or topographical features of a place
 - (b) place which is inaccessible
 - (c) studying different parts of a region
 - (d) the study of people and tribes

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): For each of the words below a text is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

1. **Democrat:** I have always been a democrat, but I refuse to join the Democratic Party.
 - (a) one who supports orthodox ideas and beliefs
 - (b) one who believes in or advocates democracy as a principal of government
 - (c) one who is against democracy
 - (d) one who completely favours public opinion
2. **Metronome:** She used a metronome to help her keep the proper pace as she played the song.
 - (a) device with a pendulum that beats a determined rate to measure time/rhythm
 - (b) a system for sound recording
 - (c) a device that amplifies sound
 - (d) a recording track
3. **Polymorphous:** Most mythologies have a polymorphous figure, a “shape shifter” who can be both animal and human.
 - (a) having many forms
 - (b) having no form
 - (c) made up of many figures
 - (d) something that occurs frequently
4. **Xenophile:** Kamal is a xenophile; I doubt he will ever come back to India.
 - (a) one who is against his/her country
 - (b) one who is born in a foreign land
 - (c) a person who attracted to foreign peoples' cultures or customs
 - (d) native of a foreign land
5. **Psychosomatic:** In a psychosomatic illness, physical symptoms are caused by emotional distress.
 - (a) mental illness in children
 - (b) fatal disease
 - (c) of or involving both the mind or body
 - (d) something insulting
6. **Xenophobe:** Don't expect Naveen to go on the trip, He's a xenophobe.
 - (a) one who remains in a world of his own
 - (b) person who fears or hates foreigners or strange cultures or customs
 - (c) an annoying person
 - (d) one who is not friendly

7. **Calligraphy:** She used calligraphy when she addressed the wedding invitations.
 - (a) beautiful or elegant handwriting
 - (b) postal stamps
 - (c) a special pen/ink used for writing invitations
 - (d) a sacred thing dealing with wedding invitations
8. **Telescope:** While Galileo did not invent the telescope, he was the first to use it to study the planets and stars.
 - (a) a device that was invented to study the distance between earth and planets
 - (b) optical instrument for making distant objects appear larger and nearer when viewed through the lens
 - (c) used by palmists
 - (d) an important part of telepathy
9. **Thermos:** The thermos kept my coffee hot all afternoon.
 - (a) insulation
 - (b) insulated jug or bottle that keeps liquids hot or cold
 - (c) bad conductor of electricity
 - (d) used to heat things especially liquids
10. **Photobiotic:** Plants are photobiotic and will die without light.
 - (a) reflectors of light
 - (b) vital part of ecosystem
 - (c) living or thriving only in the presence of light
 - (d) environment friendly
11. **Cryptic:** He left such a cryptic message on my answering machine that I could not understand what he wanted.
 - (a) concealing meaning, puzzling
 - (b) threatening
 - (c) personal
 - (d) official
12. **Polygamy:** Throughout history, certain cultures have practiced polygamy, but it is uncommon today.
 - (a) practice of marrying a much younger person
 - (b) killing children
 - (c) the practice or custom of having more than one spouse or mate at a time
 - (d) remarriage
13. **Podiatrist:** The podiatrist saw that the ingrown toenail had become infected.
 - (a) one who deals with fungal infections
 - (b) one who uses herbs to treat infections
 - (c) one who treats nails
 - (d) person to diagnose and treat foot diseases
14. **Sentient:** No sentient beings should be used for medical research.
 - (a) one who is isolated
 - (b) capable of feeling
 - (c) unable to handle complicated things
 - (d) puzzled, confused
15. **Audience:** The audience was stunned when the game show host slapped the contestant.
 - (a) one who is fair and just
 - (b) one who is ready to help people
 - (c) assembled group of listeners or spectators, people within hearing
 - (d) one who is kind hearted
16. **Equilibrium:** I have finally achieved an equilibrium between work and leisure.
 - (a) a state of balance
 - (b) free time

- (c) time between two events
(d) when a person masters an activity
17. **Lucid:** No one could possibly have misunderstood such a lucid explanation.
(a) unclear
(b) positive
(c) very clear
(d) negative
18. **Median:** The median household income in this wealthy neighbourhood is Rs 25,000 per month.
(a) total
(b) combined
(c) middle point, middle in a set of numbers
(d) divided
19. **Dictate:** She began to dictate her notes into the microphone.
(a) to state or order, to say what needs to be written down
(b) to dominate
(c) to shout
(d) to express
20. **Application:** His loan application was denied because of his poor credit history.
(a) applying something
(b) annoying
(c) disturbing
(d) putting one thing on another, making a formal request

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) | | | | |

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

Drill 1

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase.

- The people in a theatre or cinema
(a) assembly (b) crowd (c) audience (d) spectators
- A man who operates on sick people
(a) operator (b) surgeon (c) physician (d) physiotherapist
- A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
(a) dictionary (b) encyclopaedia (c) anthology (d) directory
- An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
(a) telescope (b) microscope (c) periscope (d) kaleidoscope
- A hater of learning and knowledge
(a) illiterate (b) bibliophile (c) misologist (d) misogynist
- A person who looks at the dark side of everything
(a) sadist (b) blind (c) pessimist (d) optimist
- Animals who eat flesh of another animal
(a) maneater (b) beast (c) carnivorous (d) cannibal
- Animals that can live on land and water
(a) aquatic (b) amphibians (c) reptiles (d) gregarious

9. One who eats everything
(a) carnivorous (b) gourmet (c) omnivorous (d) omnipotent
10. A woman having several husbands at the same time
(a) polygamy (b) polyandry (c) polysexual (d) polyglot
11. The state of complete continence on the part of a woman
(a) celibacy (b) virginity (c) unmarried (d) spinster
12. A person who hates women
(a) intolerant (b) misogynist (c) bigamist (d) gullible
13. Destruction of unborn baby in mother's womb
(a) foeticide (b) infecticide (c) abortion (d) regicide
14. A sleeping room for many persons
(a) boarding (b) hostel (c) dormitory (d) dwelling
15. One who murders one's mother
(a) genocide (b) gamicide (c) matricide (d) patricide
16. Elimination of a racial group by killing
(a) homicide (b) regicide (c) genocide (d) patricide
17. Habit of secretly listening to private conversation
(a) spying (b) spelling (c) condign (d) murmuring
18. A large scale departure of people from a territory
(a) migration (b) immigration (c) exodus (d) aberration
19. Cessation of arms before a formal treaty is signed during war
(a) truce (b) armistice (c) accord (d) retreat
20. A disease that spreads by means of germs carried in atmosphere
(a) infectious (b) epidemic (c) contagious (d) endemic

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase.

1. Killing of human beings
(a) murder (b) suicide (c) homicide (d) assassination
2. Killing of one's own brother
(a) murder (b) matricide (c) fratricide (d) genocide
3. Rainfall at irregular intervals or occasionally
(a) irregular (b) sporadic (c) accidental (d) temporary
4. A speech delivered without preparation
(a) straightforward (b) extempore (c) verbose (d) maiden
5. Something that becomes outdated
(a) conventional (b) monotonous (c) obsolete (d) useless
6. A speech made by someone for the first time
(a) spontaneous (b) extempore (c) maiden speech (d) sermon
7. A physician who specializes in diseases of skin
(a) obstetrician (b) dermatologist (c) cardiologist (d) none of these
8. To kill someone for political reasons
(a) homicide (b) murder (c) assassination (d) genocide
9. A person who is fond of sensuous enjoyment
(a) epicure (b) witty (c) hedonist (d) humorous

4.94 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

10. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
(a) endemic (b) epidemic (c) infectious (d) contagious
11. A religious discourse
(a) preach (b) stanza (c) sanctorum (d) sermon
12. A place that provides refuge
(a) asylum (b) sanatorium (c) shelter (d) orphanage
13. A large dark grey cloud that brings rain or snow
(a) nimbus (b) blizzard (c) hail (d) fog
14. One who has a compulsive desire to steal
(a) pilferer (b) poacher (c) plagiarist (d) kleptomaniac
15. Official misconduct
(a) malefactor (b) malfeasance (c) maltreatment (d) maladministration
16. A person who does not believe in the existence of God
(a) theist (b) heretic (c) atheist (d) fanatic
17. Teetotaler means
(a) one who abstains from theft (b) one who abstains from meat
(c) one who abstains from taking wine (d) one who abstains from taking malice
18. Policemen riding on motorcycles as guards of VIP
(a) outriders (b) servants (c) commandos (d) attendants
19. A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things
(a) trickster (b) impostor (c) magician (d) mountebank
20. A place for sick people who need long periods for recovery
(a) clinic (b) hospital (c) sanatorium (d) asylum

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 3

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase.

1. A person who eats too much
(a) glutton (b) reveller (c) sensualist (d) omnivore
2. Likely to break apart easily
(a) breakable (b) thin (c) brittle (d) harsh
3. Government by one person
(a) dictatorship (b) monarchy (c) democracy (d) oligarchy
4. A general pardon granted by the government to political offenders
(a) pardon (b) excuse (c) honesty (d) amnesty
5. A person who is out to destroy government
(a) anarchist (b) destroyer (c) atheist (d) theist
6. Perceptible to the ear
(a) audible (b) laudable (c) praiseable (d) adorable
7. A government that is carried on through officers
(a) bureaucracy (b) officiousness (c) class-one (d) dictatorship
8. The state of being unmarried
(a) single (b) celibacy (c) lonely (d) aloofness
9. People working in the same department or office
(a) fellows (b) colleagues (c) mates (d) companions
10. Animals that eat flesh
(a) herbivorous (b) omnivorous (c) carnivorous (d) vegetarian

11. The murder of the king
(a) homicide (b) matricide (c) patricide (d) regicide
12. Allowance paid by a husband to his wife on legal separation
(a) compensation (b) alimony (c) substance (d) maintenance
13. A tank in which fish are kept
(a) aquarium (b) aquacade (c) aquatint (d) aquatone
14. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things
(a) blasphemy (b) heresy (c) atheism (d) apostasy
15. A person who studies the formation of the earth
(a) meteorologist (b) anthropologist (c) geologist (d) seismologist
16. Person who attends a conference
(a) atheist (b) delegate (c) praiseable (d) mate
17. A person who wanders from place to place
(a) vagabond (b) anarchist (c) dictator (d) single
18. One who thinks only about women's welfare
(a) bureaucrat (b) feminist (c) theist (d) sensualist
19. One who helps others
(a) colleague (b) monarch (c) samaritan (d) kleptomaniac
20. One who believes in fate
(a) fatalist (b) glutton (c) poacher (d) spy

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

HOMONYMS PUZZLES

Drill 1

Directions (1–7): In each of the following questions there are two sentences, numbered I and II. In these two sentences, two homonyms are italicized, which may either be misspelt or are incorrect in the context of the sentence. Read both the sentences and decide on their correctness.

Give answer (a), if only sentence I is correct.

Give answer (b), if only sentence II is correct.

Give answer (c), if both the sentences I and II are correct.

Give answer (d), if the sentences I as well as II are incorrect but, could be corrected by interchanging the words italicized in the sentences.

Give answer (e), if neither I nor II is correct and the sentence could not be made correct even by interchanging the italicized words:

1. (I) The electronics engineer is *already* leaving the company.
(II) Every one of the team members is *ready* to leave.
2. (I) All the workers *accept* Ashok Singh as their leader.
(II) They invited everybody to their party *expect* us.
3. (I) The Doctor will *advise* you in this matter.
(II) He is ready to offer his *advice* to them.
4. (I) You can save your conveyance allowance if you do not *exceed* the 89–90 km per hour speed.
(II) Sujata will *accede* to the wishes of her parents.
5. (I) An *adopt* tennis player will win the match at any cost.
(II) The employees will *adept* the new constitution.

6. (I) The Chief Minister will soon *effect* a change in his cabinet.
(II) She stressed the *effect* of office politics on the administration.
7. (I) It is going to *affect* our production.
(II) He has *adopted* the rules and regulations.
8. (I) The pond was *teeming* with tadpoles after the frog eggs hatched.
(II) We were *teaming* with joy when our team won the match.
9. (I) Anita's *faux* mink coat looked so real that a group of teenagers accused her of cruelty to animals.
(II) I had to *faux* through the bush to find the hidden things.
10. (I) Jackson may act as if he is totally *disinterested* in you, but believe me, he is very anxious to learn more about you.
(II) We were all *disinterested* in the home so we went out.
11. (I) Everyone suspected that there was an *illicit* relationship between her and one of her employees but it was a harmless friendship.
(II) Reema's remarks *elicited* a sharp retort.
12. (I) Helen entered the room right on *cue*.
(II) Did you get the *queue*?
13. (I) You are sure to be *censured* if you make such wild accusations about your colleagues.
(II) They were *sensored* for their wrong doings.
14. (I) He *fains* to be a Prince.
(II) The boy would *feign* sleep rather than attend another evening piano recital given by his sister.
15. (I) I have always admired Don's *mettle*; he seems to be afraid of no one and nothing.
(II) You need to be *meddle* to face the challenge.
16. (I) A *horde* of angry parents attended the school board meeting and demanded that the superintendent step down.
(II) I bought a *hoard* of clothes from the store.
17. (I) The documentary really *peaked* my interest in the Civil War.
(II) I *peeked* through the bag.
18. (I) The doctor *proscribed* the wrong medicine.
(II) With just a few hours to go before the big ceremony, Adele rushed around *prescribing* orders left and right.
19. (I) Huang decided to *raise* the stakes by increasing the reward.
(II) We tried our best to *raze* the plan.
20. (I) Although Oscar's story sounds *incredulous* I think he's telling the truth.
(II) We are facing an *incredible* situation.

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (e) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): Choose the correct word from the words given in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences.

1. Meera gave her (*ascent/assent*) to the proposal of the project, however, she did not really like the plan.
2. This looks like a (*decent/descent/dissent*) place. We can stay here for a few days.
3. I tried to ask the child a simple question but he would not(*elicit/illicit*) a response.
4. The rupee has (*deprecated/depreciated*), but the pound is up.
5. Don't (*persecuting/prosecuting*) me just for the reason that I don't favour you.
6. After a week, the authorities are going to (*raise/raze*) the building near our place.

7. The moment I reach there, I will (*appraise/apprise*) you of the situation.
8. The aroma of fresh flowers (*disbursed/dispersed*) through the room quickly.
9. We should not bother about the (*extant/extent*) problems regarding the project.
10. I don't like his habit of (*meddling/mettling*) in things that are none of his business.
11. Even though you are all happy with the plan, I must (*decent/descent/dissent*); I think this is really a bad one.
12. Mohan is so (*ingenious/ingenuous*) I don't think he could lie if his life depended on it.
13. Just (*peak/peek/pique*) in the baby's room and see if he's ok or not.
14. The prisoner escaped from the jail and managed to (*allude/elude*) the police for many days before being caught.
15. We stood in a long the (*cue/queue*) for hours together to get the movie tickets.
16. Sunil had to (*fain/feign*) happiness when he opened the present he got from his brother.
17. Radha thought her landlord should be (*persecuted/prosecuted*) for his ignorance towards the maintenance of the house.
18. A bad odor was (*eminenting/imminenting/emanating*) from the lab when the experiment was being performed.
19. A good head is always careful not to (*deprecate/depreciate*) a worker in front of others
20. In the end, the hero killed his life-long (*faux/foe*).

Answers

1. **assent.** *Assent* means agreement, concurrence, consent.
2. **decent.** *Decent* means (1) conforming to what is socially or morally suitable or correct; (2) meeting acceptable standards, sufficient, adequate. This sentence uses the second meaning.
3. **elicit.** To *elicit* means (1) to call forth or draw out, to provoke; (2) to deduce or derive by reasoning. This sentence uses the first meaning.
4. **depreciated.** To *depreciate* means to diminish in price or value, to lessen the worth of. It also means to think or speak of as being of little worth, to belittle.
5. **persecuting.** To *persecute* is to oppress, harass, or mistreat, especially because of race, religious or political beliefs, or sexual orientation.
6. **raze.** To *raze* is (1) to level to the ground, demolish completely; (2) to erase, obliterate. This sentence uses the first meaning.
7. **apprise.** To *apprise* means to give notice or information to, to make aware of, inform.
8. **dispersed.** To *disperse* is (1) to separate and scatter in different directions, or cause to do so; (2) to distribute widely, disseminate. This sentence uses the first meaning.
9. **extant.** *Extant* means still in existence; not extinct, destroyed or lost.
10. **meddling.** To *meddle* is to intrude in other people's affairs, interfere.
11. **dissent.** To *dissent* is (1) to differ in opinion, disagree; (2) to withhold approval or assent. This sentence uses the first meaning.
12. **ingenuous.** *Ingenuous* means (1) not cunning or deceitful, unable to mask feelings; artless, frank sincere; (2) lacking sophistication or worldliness. This sentence uses the first meaning.
13. **peek.** To *peek* is to glance quickly or peer at furtively.
14. **elude.** To *elude* is (1) to escape from or evade, especially by cleverness, daring, or skill; (2) to be incomprehensible to, escape the understanding of.
15. **queue.** A *queue* is (1) a line of waiting people or vehicles; (2) in information processing, an ordered list of tasks to be performed or sequence of programs awaiting processing. This sentence uses the first meaning.
16. **feign.** To *feign* is to pretend, to give the false appearance of.
17. **waive.** To *waive* means to voluntarily give up your right to something.
18. **emanating.** To *emanate* is to come or issue forth, as from a source.
19. **deprecate.** To *deprecate* is to express disapproval of, to belittle, depreciate. *Depreciate* is also a correct answer, as it also means to think or speak of as being of little worth, to belittle. However, *deprecate* is more often used than *depreciate* in this context.
20. **foe.** A *foe* is an enemy, adversary, or opponent.

SPELLING TESTERS

Drill 1

Directions (1-20): In the following questions four groups of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. (a) neighbour | (b) necter | (c) necessary | (d) nemesis |
| 2. (a) punctuation | (b) puncture | (c) pungent | (d) pudding |
| 3. (a) commend | (b) amend | (c) comprehend | (d) assend |
| 4. (a) decency | (b) promoter | (c) defidency | (d) discourteous |
| 5. (a) agnostic | (b) sceptic | (c) prolific | (d) assetic |
| 6. (a) envelop | (b) certain | (c) uncertain | (d) conclude |
| 7. (a) decieve | (b) relieve | (c) believe | (d) belief |
| 8. (a) procured | (b) restor | (c) terminate | (d) formation |
| 9. (a) pronounse | (b) enhance | (c) performing | (d) exclusion |
| 10. (a) global | (b) sence | (c) commence | (d) performance |
| 11. (a) desease | (b) increase | (c) apparatus | (d) apparent |
| 12. (a) brilliant | (b) column | (c) artical | (d) correspondent |
| 13. (a) catalogue | (b) calendar | (c) benefited | (d) attendance |
| 14. (a) amateur | (b) antagonism | (c) anticipated | (d) bureaucracy |
| 15. (a) measurement | (b) disagreement | (c) concerned | (d) controvarcial |
| 16. (a) percieve | (b) receive | (c) concieve | (d) belief |
| 17. (a) comperable | (b) turmoil | (c) woollen | (d) hoist |
| 18. (a) occurred | (b) occurred | (c) terminate | (d) assurance |
| 19. (a) ensured | (b) sincerity | (c) obscure | (d) permitted |
| 20. (a) alloweable | (b) noticeable | (c) decor | (d) permissible |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 2

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a group of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) irrelevant | (b) irreverent | (c) hackneyed | (d) imutable |
| (e) All correct | | | |
| 2. (a) delirious | (b) delusive | (c) hefty | (d) hienious |
| (e) All correct | | | |
| 3. (a) lieage | (b) limber | (c) lineament | (d) liklihood |
| (e) All correct | | | |
| 4. (a) ferment | (b) felicitious | (c) introvert | (d) inveigle |
| (e) All correct | | | |
| 5. (a) intrude | (b) mockery | (c) moderater | (d) phenomenon |
| (e) All correct | | | |
| 6. (a) rational | (b) survival | (c) demolish | (d) release |
| (e) All correct | | | |
| 7. (a) garbage | (b) couragious | (c) criminal | (d) regular |
| (e) All correct | | | |
| 8. (a) enthusistic | (b) surrender | (c) impression | (d) harmonise |
| (e) All correct | | | |

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 9. (a) extremely
(e) All correct | (b) pleasant | (c) credibility | (d) assurance |
| 10. (a) presant
(e) All correct | (b) distinct | (c) companion | (d) villager |
| 11. (a) licquidity
(e) All correct | (b) perspective | (c) avoid | (d) through |
| 12. (a) mosquitoes
(e) All correct | (b) buffaloes | (c) bullocks | (d) chickens |
| 13. (a) kitchen
(e) All correct | (b) collage | (c) specimen | (d) quit |
| 14. (a) consequences
(e) All correct | (b) recommendation | (c) instructor | (d) specimen |
| 15. (a) accepted
(e) All correct | (b) mentioned | (c) uppportunity | (d) physician |
| 16. (a) accepted
(e) All correct | (b) neighbour | (c) quit | (d) common |
| 17. (a) poiner
(e) All correct | (b) mentioned | (c) comfortable | (d) assumption |
| 18. (a) wisdom
(e) All correct | (b) instantly | (c) assumption | (d) restricted |
| 19. (a) enhance
(e) All correct | (b) assumption | (c) vehical | (d) prisoner |
| 20. (a) reclive
(e) All correct | (b) severe | (c) beautifully | (d) governor |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (e) | 5. (c) | 6. (e) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (e) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (e) | 13. (b) | 14. (e) | 15. (c) | 16. (e) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

Drill 3

Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a group of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) grammer
(e) All correct | (b) composition | (c) essay | (d) general |
| 2. (a) composition
(e) All correct | (b) varendahs | (c) buckets | (d) general |
| 3. (a) servers
(e) All correct | (b) feathors | (c) teachers | (d) features |
| 4. (a) obseve
(e) All correct | (b) democracy | (c) companion | (d) absorption |
| 5. (a) enhance
(e) All correct | (b) essay | (c) noteworthy | (d) engagement |
| 6. (a) caution
(e) All correct | (b) clarity | (c) highlight | (d) tutorial |
| 7. (a) fragrous
(e) All correct | (b) monopoly | (c) rational | (d) demolish |
| 8. (a) largely
(e) All correct | (b) judicious | (c) mortality | (d) liberate |
| 9. (a) farmer
(e) All correct | (b) octuber | (c) labourers | (d) country |

4.100 ■ Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

10. (a) priority (b) triangular (c) laughter (d) inflation
(e) All correct

Directions (11–20) In the following questions, a set of four words are given, marked a–d. In each set a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word.

11. (a) FEASIBEL (b) FEASIBLE (c) FASCIEBLE (d) FEASEBLE
12. (a) DOLOROUS (b) DOLUROUS (c) DOLOREUS (d) DELORIOUS
13. (a) CONDIUT (b) CONDUIT (c) CONNDUIT (d) CONDEUT
14. (a) RELIGIAN (b) RELIGOIN (c) RELIGION (d) RELIGEN
15. (a) SEDATE (b) SEDOTE (c) SCEDATE (d) SEEDATE
16. (a) PARIMETER (b) PERIMETER (c) PERIMOTOR (d) PARIMETRE
17. (a) NAVIJATION (b) NAVIGATION (c) NAVITATION (d) NEVIGATION
18. (a) SUGAST (b) SUJEST (c) SUGGEST (d) SUGGAST
19. (a) HAABITS (b) HABITS (c) HABBITS (d) HABITTS
20. (a) TERRER (b) TEROR (c) TERROR (d) TEEROR

Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (e) 6. (e) 7. (a) 8. (e)
9. (b) 10. (e) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (b)
17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (c)

 Drill 4

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a set of four words are given, marked a–d. In each set a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word.

1. (a) NECTAR (b) NECTOR (c) NACTOR (d) NACTAR
2. (a) REHYTHEM (b) RHYTHM (c) RHYTHEM (d) RHYTHOM
3. (a) FAVOURITE (b) FAVOURET (c) FAVORETE (d) FAVOURIET
4. (a) CANINE (b) CANNINNE (c) CANNINE (d) CANINEE
5. (a) INTELECT (b) INTELLECT (c) INTILLECT (d) INTELICTE
6. (a) CINVECTION (b) CONVICTION (c) CONVICSHUN (d) CONVICTOIN
7. (a) AGREEMENT (b) AGREMENT (c) AGGREMENT (d) AGREMINT
8. (a) JOVIAL (b) JOVEAL (c) JOVIEL (d) JOIVEL
9. (a) ARBETRARY (b) ARBITRARY (c) ARBETRORY (d) ARBITRORY
10. (a) GRAGARIOUS (b) GREGARIOUS (c) GRAGERIOUS (d) GRIGAREOUS
11. (a) INTRENSIC (b) INTRINSIC (c) ENTRENSIC (d) ENTRINSEC
12. (a) VIOLENCE (b) VOILENCE (c) VOLENCY (d) VIOLANCE
13. (a) CRICKETCISM (b) CRITICISM (c) CRETECISM (d) CRITECESM
14. (a) HUMORROUS (b) HOMOROUS (c) HUMOUROUS (d) HUMOROUS
15. (a) DEMCRATEC (b) DOMOCRATIC (c) DEMECROTIC (d) DEMOCRATIC
16. (a) ACQUAINTENCE (b) ACQUANTANCE (c) ACQUAINTANCE (d) ACQUENTANCE
17. (a) ACCOMODATE (b) ACOMMODATE (c) ACCOMMODATE (d) ACOMODATE
18. (a) OCCURRED (b) OCURRED (c) OCCURRD (d) OCCURRD
19. (a) ERRONIOUSLY (b) ERRONEUSLY (c) ERRONEOUSLY (d) ERRONIOSLY
20. (a) DEMMURAGE (b) DEMURRAGE (c) DEMARRAGE (d) DEMURAGE

Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (a)
9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (c)
17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b)

CLOZE TESTS

Drill 1

Directions: In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Passage 1

The US military tied down on two fronts and the rest of the world growing... (1)... to American power, the challenges for Rice are as obvious as they have been for any Secretary of State in the past three decades. After six years of tussling with others on Bush's national-security team, Rice has seen off her rivals and ...(2)... as the principal spokesperson for Bush's foreign minister. Her reward has been to ...(3)... responsibility for selling a failed policy in Iraq and ...(4)... a legacy for Bush at a time when ...(5)... in the world are in the mood to help her. "Bush is severely ...(6)... and has very little majority or support at home or abroad," says Leslie Gelb, former president of the Council of Foreign Relations. "That is ...(7)... true for his secretary of State. So they are aimlessly flailing around." That's a grim assessment, since the threats to international order are ...(8)... today than at any other time since the end of the cold war. The most immediate source of ...(9)... emanates from Iraq, where the country's civil war risks are ...(10)... a region-wide conflict.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) resistant | (b) subservient | (c) immune | (d) cordial |
| 2. (a) renamed | (b) emerged | (c) appointed | (d) entrusted |
| 3. (a) shirk | (b) avoid | (c) transfer | (d) visualize |
| 4. (a) focusing | (b) framing | (c) escaping | (d) salvage |
| 5. (a) people | (b) few | (c) diplomats | (d) autocrats |
| 6. (a) intensified | (b) master-minded | (c) weakened | (d) projected |
| 7. (a) not | (b) uniformly | (c) remotely | (d) partially |
| 8. (a) louder | (b) fewer | (c) magnificent | (d) bigger |
| 9. (a) instability | (b) fuel | (c) energy | (d) peace |
| 10. (a) defusing | (b) demolishing | (c) terminating | (d) igniting |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | | | | | | |

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5



Hit Parades

HIT PARADE 1 IBPS-CWE BANK PO EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): The following questions consist of a single sentence with one blank only. You are given six words as answer choices and from the six choices you have to pick up two correct answers, either of which will make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. The ability of a woman to do well does not on whether it is a man's world or not, because everyone has his/her own opportunities.
(I) trust (II) depend (III) reckon (IV) live
(V) rest (VI) believe
(a) (I) and (VI) (b) (II) and (III) (d) (II) and (V) (e) (IV) and (V)
2. Drugs worth Rs 3 lakhs were from the apartment by the police.
(I) manufactured (II) ruptured (III) seized (IV) confiscated
(V) bought (VI) compared
(a) (III) and (V) (b) (V) and (VI) (c) (I) and (IV) (d) (II) and (III)
(e) (III) and (IV)
3. An organization to the mission of road safety has prepared an action plan for reducing accidents and related injuries and fatalities.
(I) specified (II) inaugurated (III) committed (IV) kicked off
(V) succumbed (VI) dedicated
(a) (III) and (VI) (b) (I) and (III) (c) (IV) and (VI) (d) (III) and (V)
(e) (I) and (V)
4. A men reportedly two passports with the same photograph, but under different names was arrested by the commissioner's Task Force.
(I) possessing (II) examining (III) surrendering (IV) mastering
(V) holding (VI) fixating
(a) (I) and (IV) (b) (IV) and (V) (c) (I) and (V) (d) (II) and (III)
(e) (III) and (VI)
5. The Hollywood star and the Bollywood heroine are being as the next big onscreen couple.
(I) labelled (II) explained (III) worshipped (IV) touted
(V) exclaimed (VI) shouted
(a) (III) and (IV) (b) (II) and (IV) (c) (II) and (VI) (d) (I) and (IV)
(e) (I) and (III)

Directions (6-10): Below is given a single word with options to its meaning in different contexts. You have to select all those options which are synonyms of the word when the context is changed. Select the correct alternative from (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (V) which represent all those synonyms.

6. MASK
(I) cover (II) hide (III) conceal (IV) disguise
(a) Only (I) (b) Both (II) and (IV)
(c) Only (I), (II) and (III) (d) Only (II), (III) and (IV)
(e) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV)

5.2 ■ Hit Parades

7. REGULAR

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|
| (I) present | (II) common | (III) indiscriminate | (IV) uniform |
| (a) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) | | (b) Both (II) and (IV) | |
| (c) Only (II), (III) and (IV) | | (d) Both (I) and (III) | |
| (e) Only (IV) | | | |

8. LABOUR

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| (I) expedite | (II) to move faster | (III) controlled | (IV) toil |
| (a) Only (IV) | | (b) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) | |
| (c) Only (II), (III) and (IV) | | (d) Only (I), (III) and (IV) | |
| (e) Both (I) and (III) and (IV) | | | |

9. MEAN

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (I) imply | (II) understand |
| (III) average | (IV) characterized by malice |
| (a) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) | (b) Only (I), (II) and (III) |
| (c) Only (I), (III) and (IV) | (d) Both (I) and (IV) |
| (e) Only (II) | |

10. ALONE

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| (I) exclusively | (II) morose | (III) solitary | (IV) human being |
| (a) Both (II) and (III) | | (b) Both (I) and (III) | |
| (c) Only (I) | | (d) All (I), (II), (III) and (IV) | |
| (e) Only (I), (III) and (IV) | | | |

Directions (11-25): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

As the country embarks on planning ... **(11)** ... the 12th Plan (2012–17) period, a key question mark ... **(12)** ... hangs over the process is on the energy requirements. Growth is energy hungry, and the aspirations of growing at 9–10% will ... **(13)** ... huge demands on the energy resources of the country. In this energy jigsaw, renewable energy will ... **(14)** ... like never before in the 12th Plan and ... **(15)** ... By the rule of the thumb, India will ... **(16)** ... about 100 gigawatts (Gw)-100,000 megawatts-of capacity addition in the next five years. Encouraging trends on energy efficiency and sustained ... **(17)** ... by some parts of the government-the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in particular needs to be complimented for this-have led to substantially lesser energy intensity of economic growth. However, even the tempered demand numbers are ... **(18)** ... to be below 80Gw. As against this need the coal supply form domestic sources is unlikely to support more than 25Gw equivalent capacity. Imported coal can add some more, but at a much ... **(19)** ... cost. Gas-based electricity generation is unlikely to contribute anything substantial in view of the unprecedented gas supply challenges. Nuclear will be ... **(20)** ... in the foreseeable future. Between imported coal, gas, large hydro and nuclear, no more than 15–20Gw equivalent can be ... **(21)** ... to be added in the five-year time block. ... **(22)** ... **(23)** ... this, capacity addition in the renewable energy based power generation has touched about 3Gw a year. In the coming five years, the overall capacity addition in the electricity grid ... **(24)** renewable energy is likely to range between 20Gw and 25Gw. Additionally, over and above the grid-based capacity, off-grid electricity applications are reaching remote places and ... **(25)** ... lives where grid-based electricity supply has miserably failed.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. (a) on | (b) at | (c) for | (d) against |
| (e) onwards | | | |
| 12. (a) who | (b) that | (c) where | (d) inside |
| (e) always | | | |
| 13. (a) subject | (b) demand | (c) replace | (d) place |
| (e) forward | | | |
| 14. (a) pass | (b) light | (c) find | (d) feature |
| (e) publish | | | |
| 15. (a) next | (b) earlier | (c) publicity | (d) likewise |
| (e) after | | | |

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16. (a) waste
(e) highlight | (b) generate | (c) require | (d) consumed |
| 17. (a) practices
(e) developmental | (b) structures | (c) efforts | (d) projections |
| 18. (a) sure
(e) unlikely | (b) unsure | (c) likely | (d) unexpected |
| 19. (a) lower
(e) expected | (b) excelled | (c) nominal | (d) higher |
| 20. (a) marginal
(e) dangerous | (b) success | (c) failure | (d) maximum |
| 21. (a) remarked
(e) expected | (b) linked | (c) certain | (d) sure |
| 22. (a) As
(e) However | (b) If | (c) But | (d) When |
| 23. (a) against
(e) is | (b) ever | (c) with | (d) for |
| 24. (a) project
(e) capacity | (b) through | (c) versus | (d) against |
| 25. (a) saving
(e) lightening | (b) making | (c) generating | (d) touching |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (e) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (e) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (e) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (e) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) | 21. (e) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | | | | | | | |

HIT PARADE 2 IBPS-CWE BANK CLERICAL CADRE EXAMINATION

Directions (1-2): Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word/phrase printed in bold.

1. Particular

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Special | (b) Definite | (c) General | (d) Significant |
| (e) Specific | | | |

2. Reputation

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| (a) Character | (b) Respect | (c) Fame | (d) Report |
| (e) Honour | | | |

Directions (3-4): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold

3. Exhausted

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Consumed | (b) Drained | (c) Restless | (d) Desirous |
| (e) Energetic | | | |

4. Cursed

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Blamed | (b) Hated | (c) Blessed | (d) Ignored |
| (e) Damned | | | |

Directions (5-8): Pick out the most effective word from among the given words to fill in the blanks so as to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

5. His novels are very popular. They are being _____ into many languages.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| (a) Recited | (b) Transformed | (c) Sold | (d) Translated |
| (e) Crammed | | | |

5.4 ■ Hit Parades

6. We were _____ from seeing the prisoner.
(a) Affected (b) Prevented (c) Inhibited (d) Punished
(e) Beaten
7. Ruchi said that they must have a feast to _____ the victory.
(a) Enjoy (b) Flaunt (c) Celebrate (d) Expand
(e) Forget
8. I _____ to the teacher for coming late to school.
(a) Went (b) Apologized (c) Blamed (d) Talked
(e) Wished

Directions (9-15): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

A system of education, which helps to prepare a man to earn his ...(9)..., and ...(10)... his family to the best of his ability, is extremely important. Education, however, has another ...(11)... responsibility and that is to prepare a man to ...(12)... life itself, and all its struggles, problems and joys with a calm ...(13)..., to be able to make ...(14)... decisions when a crisis arises, and to decide what action should be taken without too much delay. If education can train a man in reliability and make him trustworthy and guide in him the ...(15)... of leadership, it will have achieved the means of yielding his life worthwhile.

9. (a) Degree (b) Existence (c) Food (d) Salary
(e) Livelihood
10. (a) Educate (b) Support (c) Cooperate (d) Feed
(e) Give
11. (a) Trivial (b) Fix (c) Stable (d) Vital
(e) Minor
12. (a) Survive (b) Compare (c) Face (d) Lead
(e) Make
13. (a) Mind (b) Action (c) Trial (d) State
(e) Thinking
14. (a) Haste (b) Quick (c) Liberal (d) Appropriate
(e) Fast
15. (a) Path (b) Advantages (c) Process (d) Causes
(e) Tips

Answers

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b)
9. (e) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (e) 14. (b) 15. (e)

HIT PARADE 3 IBPS-CWE SPECIAL OFFICERS EXAMINATION

Directions (1-10): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(1) over the world, rights related to information technology that are already legally recognized are daily being violated, (2) in the name of economic advancement, political stability or for personal greed and interests. Violations of these rights have (3) new problems in human social systems, such as the digital divide, cybercrime, digital security and privacy concerns, all of which have (4) people's lives either directly or indirectly.

It is important that countries come up with the guidelines for action to (5) the incidences of malicious attacks on the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic data and systems, computer-related crimes, content-related offences and violations of intellectual property rights.(6), threats to critical infrastructure and national interests arising from the use of the internet for criminal and terrorist activities are of growing (7).The harm incurred to businesses, governments and individuals in those countries in which the internet is used (8) is gaining in (9) and importance, while in other countries, cybercrime threatens the application of information and communication technology for government service, health care, trade, and banking. As users start losing (10) in online transactions and business, the opportunity costs may become substantial.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) Entire
(e) Much | (b) Lot | (c) Great | (d) all |
| 2. (a) scarcely
(e) hardly | (b) Whether | (c) and | (d) for |
| 3. (a) created
(e) stopped | (b) bent | (c) pressured | (d) risen |
| 4. (a) distanced
(e) cropped | (b) affected | (c) exaggerated | (d) advanced |
| 5. (a) engage
(e) struggle | (b) conflict | (c) war | (d) combat |
| 6. (a) But
(e) Further | (b) More | (c) Addition | (d) Beside |
| 7. (a) concern
(e) matter | (b) nature | (c) pattern | (d) important |
| 8. (a) really
(e) tandem | (b) figuratively | (c) widely | (d) never |
| 9. (a) fear
(e) scope | (b) days | (c) positivity | (d) width |
| 10. (a) tracks
(e) grip | (b) measure | (c) confidence | (d) mind |

Directions (11-15): Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|---------------|
| 11. Redressed
(a) Addressed
(e) Rearranged | (b) Equalised | (c) restored | (d) Redone |
| 12. Currency
(a) Notes
(e) value | (b) Usage | (c) Money | (d) Cash |
| 13. Intrinsically
(a) Internally
(e) Unavoidably | (b) Whole-heartedly | (c) Fundamentally | (d) Virtually |
| 14. Indicative
(a) Causative
(e) Suggestive | (b) Forthcoming | (c) Verbal | (d) Abstract |
| 15. Compromising
(a) Co-operating With
(c) Hampering The Progress
(e) Adjusting for the better | | (b) Reducing The Quality
(d) Conciliating In order To | |

Directions (16-17): Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. Lack
(a) Presence
(e) Dearth | (b) Sufficiency | (c) Charisma | (d) Adequacy |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|

5.6 ■ Hit Parades

17. Inconceivable
(a) Visible (b) Truthful (c) Incredible (d) Apparent
(e) Complex

Answers

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (e) 7. (a) 8. (c)
9. (e) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (e) 15. (b) 16. (a)
17. (d)

HIT PARADE 4 SBI PO RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

Directions (1-3): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in, the passage.

1. **INSTANTANEOUS**
(a) delayed (b) quick (c) immediate (d) eventful
(e) unconventional
2. **VULNERABLE**
(a) susceptible (b) rigid (c) invincible (d) prone
(e) weakling
3. **MASSIVE**
(a) tiny (b) gigantic (c) bulky (d) insignificant
(e) acute

Directions (4-6): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

4. **ERA**
(a) year (b) epoch (c) span (d) spirit
(e) instinct
5. **POISED**
(a) balanced (b) adulterated (c) stupefied (d) launched
(e) ready
6. **MITIGATE**
(a) investigate (b) allay (c) elevate (d) invigorate
(e) amplify

Directions (7-11): In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningfully complete.

7. Most people are too _____ in their own lives to _____ much about the agonies of others.
(a) absorbed ... care (b) concerned ... think
(c) indulged ... eradicate (d) involved ... console
(e) entangling ... worry
8. Doctors and lawyers _____ that advertising will certainly _____ their profession adversely.
(a) trust ... damage (b) believe ... affect
(c) contemplate ... boost (d) argue ... effect
(e) plead ... escalate

9. Because the _____ leading to cancellation of flight were murky, the Minister appointed a Commission to _____ and report the matter.
 (a) staff members ... undertake (b) decision ... decide
 (c) facts ... underplay (d) events ... camouflage
 (e) circumstances ... investigate
10. Several plots in various television episodes.
 (a) screen concurrently (b) televised consequently
 (c) occur repeatedly (d) exhibit frequently
 (e) demonstrate violently
11. By of their athletic activities, a few sportsmen are able to escape the pressures that living in can create.
 (a) knowledge ... affluence (b) way ... prosperity
 (c) order ... vicinity (d) virtue ... poverty
 (e) contrast ... adversity

Directions (12-21): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words without changing the meaning of the passage.

Capital investment is essential for ... (12)... of productive capacity and adding new capacity for current and future industrial growth. The ... (13)... of this article is to make an assessment of capital investment in the private corporate sector, which would provide important insights into the business expectations about performance of economy in ... (14)..., and the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors in ... (15)... The method of ... (16)... growth in corporate investment should, ideally, be based on the available means of financing and investment project. The bulk of the major projects in the private corporate sector is ... (17)... by the leading all India term-lending institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), the Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI), ICICI Ltd. (now ICICI Bank) and the Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC). The financial sector reforms in the 1990s have, in effect ... (18)... the sources of financing corporate projects; in particular, commercial banks have, in recent years, stated ... (19)... financial assistance to corporate projects. Since a majority of the private corporate entities, undertaking large projects, ... (20)... the term-lending institutions and banks for financing the projects cost, the phasing details of capital expenditure available in the relevant project reports would provide a base for estimating ... (21)... growth in capital expenditure.

12. (a) installation (b) maintenance (c) aggravation (d) generation
 (e) modernisation
13. (a) problem (b) objective (c) summary (d) essence
 (e) moral
14. (a) abstract (b) globe (c) development (d) general
 (e) details
15. (a) particular (b) question (c) view (d) future
 (e) industrialization
16. (a) reinventing (b) augmenting (c) estimating (d) amplifying
 (e) checking
17. (a) financed (b) encapacitated (c) analysed (d) entrusted
 (e) governed
18. (a) reduced (b) enlarged (c) deactivated (d) eurbed
 (e) magnified
19. (a) arresting (b) monitoring (c) regulating (d) providing
 (e) withdrawing
20. (a) mitigate (b) visit (c) explore (d) finance
 (e) approach
21. (a) fastidious (b) sluggish (c) likely (d) complete
 (e) relevant

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (e) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (e) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (e) | 21. (c) | | | |

HIT PARADE 5 SBI CLERICAL RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

Directions (1-3): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage

1. Exquisite

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Expensive | (b) Delicate | (c) Elaborate | (d) Wonderful |
| (e) Efficient | | | |

2. Snare

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| (a) Trap | (b) Alarm | (c) Plan | (d) Arrangement |
| (e) Efficient | | | |

3. Desert

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| (a) Displease | (b) Encourage | (c) Instigate | (d) Escort |
| (e) Abandon | | | |

Directions (4-8): Fill in the blanks with the appropriate choice.

- The state-of-the-art school is _____ with a medical clinic and fitness centre.
(a) establish (b) illustrative (c) having (d) equipped
(e) compromising
- Many leading members of the opposition party _____ to justify the party's decision.
(a) having tried (b) has tried (c) have been trying (d) tries
(e) is trying
- The charity _____ most of its money through private donations
(a) receives (b) borrows (c) uses (d) proposes
(e) invests
- The Bhagavad Gita is a part of the Mahabharata, but it stands _____ and is _____ in itself.
(a) dependent, justified (b) together, justified
(c) separate, dignified (d) apart, complete
(e) united, connected
- The artist's work of art is worthy _____ praise
(a) for (b) of (c) to (d) about
(e) to be

Directions (9-13): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The Bhagavad Gita is a poem of 700 verses which is a part of the Mahabharata. It is the only philosophical song existing in all languages. Its popularity and influence have never waned. It ...(9)... light and guidance to the troubled mind in times of crises. It is in the ...(10)... of a dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna on the battlefield. Arjuna's mind is troubled at the thought of the killings of his friends and relatives. He cannot conceive of any gain. Arjuna is the ...(11)... of the tortured spirit of man torn by conflicting obligations and moralities.

The dialogue proceeds and takes us to the higher level of individual duty and social behaviour, application of ethics to practical life and social outlook that should govern all. An attempt is ...(12)... to reconcile the three paths of human advancement-the path of knowledge, the path of action and the path of faith. But more ...(13)... is laid on faith. There is a call of action to meet the obligations of life, keeping in view the spiritual background and the large purpose of the universe.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 9. (a) shines | (b) enforces | (c) secures | (d) seeks |
| (e) teach | | | |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 10. (a) constitution
(e) programme | (b) part | (c) formation | (d) form |
| 11. (a) dream
(e) conceived | (b) source | (c) figures | (d) symbol |
| 12. (a) made
(e) generated | (b) established | (c) coined | (d) given |
| 13. (a) significant
(e) important | (b) declaration | (c) emphasis | (d) blessings |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (e) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | | | |

HIT PARADE 6 CORPORATION BANK PO EXAMINATION

Directions (1-15): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Prima facie, there is much cause ...(1)... Cheer. Provisional data gleaned from the latest Census ...(2)... that India's literacy levels have soared: India's effective literacy rate jumped by 9.2% to ...(3)... 74.04%.

Significantly, literacy rates improved sharply among females compared ...(4)... males. Thus, while effective literacy rates for males rose from 75.26% to 82.14% - a rise of 6.9% - literacy rates for females climbed from 53.67% to 64.48% an 11.8% increase. That is ...(5)... news indeed. But this data masks a few worrying concerns. First, the data related to effective literacy, and ...(6)... literacy. Measuring effective literacy in India means ...(7)... anyone who can read and write his or her own name. ...(8)... if Ram knows how to read and write the three letters of his name, and Sita knows how to ...(9)... and write the four letters of her name, they got included in the ...(10)... of effective literates. This is not the way developed countries ...(11)... literacy. Second literacy becomes relevant if it ...(12)... to employability. Both the confederation of Indian industry and the Boston Consulting Group estimate that India would face a "talent gap" of more than 5 million by 2012, as ...(13)... educational institutions do not impart employable skills. Just 20% of the engineering graduates are employable. A McKinsey report finds only 25% engineers, 15% finance graduates and less than 10% of the other graduates to be employable.

It is even ...(14)... alarming when one taken into account that graduates comprise only 3.5% of India's population - this includes graduates in all stream such as Arts, Commerce, Science Engineering and Medicine. If 90% of the graduates are unemployable it means that barely 0.5% of India's population ...(15)... employable graduates.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. ...1... | (a) of
(e) off | (b) at | (c) upon | (d) for |
| 2. ...2... | (a) show
(e) strive | (b) speak | (c) site | (d) seek |
| 3. ...3... | (a) cross
(e) double | (b) decline | (c) reach | (d) increase |
| 4. ...4... | (a) to
(e) at | (b) against | (c) for | (d) of |

5.10 ■ Hit Parades

5. ...5...
(a) worrying (b) expected (c) new (d) old
(e) heartening
6. ...6...
(a) also (b) nor (c) not (d) ineffective
(e) masked
7. ...7...
(a) excluding (b) rejecting (c) encouraging (d) including
(e) subjecting
8. ...8...
(a) since (b) thus (c) there (d) provided
(e) even
9. ...9...
(a) speak (b) say (c) tell (d) read
(e) point
10. ...10...
(a) Process (b) dynamic (c) style (d) development
(e) category
11. ...11...
(a) reduce (b) increase (c) enhance (d) entertain
(e) define
12. ...12...
(a) succumbs (b) leads (c) reduces (d) manages
(e) makes
13. ...13...
(a) future (b) existing (c) overseas (d) bad
(e) best
14. ...14...
(a) less (b) above (c) more (d) significant
(e) major
15. ...15...
(a) comprises (b) provides (c) educates (d) postulates
(e) predicts

Directions (16-18): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

16. **Hearty:**
(a) warm (b) enthusiastic (c) strong (d) substantial
(e) energetic
17. **Reaped:**
(a) grown (b) harvested (c) sown (d) receipt
(e) secured
18. **Dived:**
(a) jump (b) fell (c) descend (d) submerged
(e) leap

Directions (19-20): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

19. **Finished :**
(a) completed (b) interrupted (c) began (d) rough
(e) dark
20. **Admiring:**
(a) rejecting (b) disapproving (c) harmful (d) frightening
(e) threatening

Directions (21-24): Each question below has two blanks each blanks indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

21. Centre should _____ ministries whose functions _____ with the state ministries to save money, deliver efficiency and avoid duplication of work.
 (a) finish, differ (b) establish, contradict
 (c) constitute, matches. (d) abolish, overlap
 (e) block, vary
22. Many people _____ genetically modified food but the reality is that all the food that we eat has been genetically modified naturally by thousands of years of _____.
 (A) praise, manipulation (b) grow, mismanagement
 (c) criticize farming (d) avoid, experience
 (e) condemn, abuse
23. Given that only seven percent of the country's labour force is in the organized sectors training options _____ for the unorganized sectors should also be _____.
 (a) available, enhanced (b) absent, improved
 (c) lacking, sustained (d) existing, restricted
 (e) offered, limited
24. Government initiatives and participation of many industrialists in _____ loans to he villages have led to the _____ of the farmers.
 (a) providing, plight (b) disbursing, betterment
 (c) denying, revitalization (d) subsidizing, suffering
 (e) taking, advancement

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (e) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (e) | 11. (e) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |

HIT PARADE 7 IDBI BANK OFFICER EXAMINATION

Directions (1-10): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.

A mobile phone is no ... (1) ... a simple device to make calls, it has ... (2) ... the hub for all your activities, from emailing and browsing to paying bills and transferring money. Banks may have been the first to ... (3) ... their feet into this technological pool, but telecom companies have (4) to catch up. The RBI's step to remove the 50,000 cap that it had ... (5) ... earlier on daily mobile transactions has also provided the much needed ... (6) to mobile banking. Mobile ... (7) ... you to conduct financial transactions on your phone just as you would at a bank branch or through Net Banking. Banks are now evolving this facility as they launch innovative products. For ... (8) ... a Bank's cash to mobile service ... (9) ... customers to transfer money to anybody, including those who do not have a bank account. A bank customer can download the bank's application on his phone and then put in the phone number of the person to whom he wants to send the money, along with the transaction amount. The bank will send a message to the remitter ferent PINs to each. The remitter will have to message his PIN to the beneficiary who can then use both PINs and his mobile number to withdraw cash from the respective Bank ATM. The service is ... (10) ... but operator charges will apply. Also the sender will need a Java Enabled handset.

1. ...1...
 (a) Longer (b) Much (c) Anymore (d) Doubt
 (e) Sooner

5.12 ■ Hit Parades

2. ...2...
(a) Become (b) Been (c) Changed (d) Made
(e) Transformed
3. ...3...
(a) Dip (b) Stand (c) Wash (d) Touch
(e) Pick
4. ...4...
(a) Try (b) Not (c) Begun (d) Made
(e) Soon
5. ...5...
(a) Sanctioned (b) Festered (c) Imposed (d) Cooked
(e) Built
6. ...6...
(a) Breaking (b) Fact (c) Pushed (d) Drop
(e) Boost
7. ...7...
(a) Forces (b) Places (c) Remits (d) Allows
(e) Makes
8. ...8...
(a) Examples (b) Instance (c) Together (d) Now
(e) Today
9. ...9...
(a) Permit (b) Suggests (c) Facilitated (d) Attempts
(e) Enables.
10. ...10...
(a) Expensive (b) There (c) Costly (d) Free
(e) Inaccessible

Directions (11-15): Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

11. For the last three months, the dengue _____ has put southern districts on high alert and has been keeping local administrations and the health department on their _____.
(a) Outbreak – Toes (b) Fever – Hinges
(c) Epidemic – Feet (d) Mosquito – Ground
(e) Disease – beds
12. The new-age scooter is perfect _____ just as a commute option enough for men _____.
(a) Vehicle – Also (b) Not – Too
(c) For – Well (d) Neither – Nor
(e) Either – Additionally
13. The Policy _____ a gang _____ in duping tele-Banking customers and arrested 10 persons.
(a) Told – mastering (b) Busted – specializing
(c) Seized – innovating (d) Caught – dealing
(e) Arrested – setting
14. The arrested persons were _____ in court and in _____ judicial custody.
(a) Demanded – Persuaded (b) Questioned – Sentenced
(c) Taken – Left (d) Produced – Remanded
(e) Sent – Kept
15. All the school students _____ the vicinity will be taken to the nearby theaters _____ the festival.
(a) In – during (b) On – for (c) At – in (d) Among – at
(e) Around – on

Directions (16-18): Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold.

16. RIGID

- (a) Unstructured (b) Flexible (c) Soft (d) Gentle
(e) Calm

17. STEP-BY-STEP

- (a) All at once (b) In quick succession
(c) In slow motion (d) In a nutshell
(e) Once and for all

18. OFFERING

- (a) Stealing (b) Permitting (c) Refusing (d) Pretesting
(e) Questioning

Directions (19-21): Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold.

19. REMAIN

- (a) Left-over (b) Stay (c) Stagnate (d) Continue
(e) Linger

20. HIRED

- (a) Allowed (b) Rented (c) Authorized (d) Employed
(e) Delegated

21. LIMIT

- (a) Maximum (b) Finish (c) Cap (d) Decrease
(e) Barrier

Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (e) 7. (d) 8. (b)
9. (e) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b)
17. (e) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (a)

HIT PARADE 8 SBI ASSOCIATES CLERK'S RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): Each sentence below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- Rohit ____ a huge library and has a large collection of books in it.
(a) wants (b) has (c) wanted (d) had
(e) needs
- Rachna liked her room to be exactly the way she left it and she would ____ allow anyone to touch her things.
(a) always (b) sometimes (c) willingly (d) never
(e) certainly
- Elephants are the largest living land animals ____ earth today.
(a) in (b) and (c) on (d) like
(e) at
- Josephine was elated because the doctor confirmed the news ____ her pregnancy.
(a) like (b) of (c) with (d) after
(e) in
- It ____ been estimated that there may be many millions of speckles of plants insects and microorganisms still undiscovered in tropical rainforests.
(a) have (b) will (c) should (d) has
(e) shall

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

Once upon a time, Amarasakti ruled the city-state of Mahilaropyam in the south of India. He had three with less sons who became a matter of endless (6) for him. (7) that his sons had no interest in learning the king summoned his ministers and said, “You know I am not happy with my sons. According to men of learning an unborn son is better than a son who is a (8). A son who is stupid will bring dishonour to his father. How can I make my sons fit to be my (9)? I turn to you for advice.”

One of the ministers (10) the name of Vishnu Sharman, a great scholar enjoying the (11) of hundreds of his disciples. “He is the most (12) person to tutor your children. Entrust them to his care and very soon you will see the change.”

The king summoned Vishnu Sharman and pleaded with him “Oh venerable scholar, take pity on me and please train my sons. Turn them into great scholars and I will be (13) to you all my life. “Vishnu Sharman Said “Oh, king county six months from today. If I do not make your children great scholars, you can ask me to change my (14).

The king immediately called his sons and handed them over to the care of the learned man. Sharman took them to his monastery where he (15) teaching them. Keeping his word, he finished the task the king entrusted to him in six months, thus the king now has scholars for sons.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. | (a) ache | (b) worry | (c) joy | (d) pity |
| | (e) hazard | | | |
| 7. | (a) Fact | (b) Belief | (c) Since | (d) Realizing |
| | (e) Being | | | |
| 8. | (a) Stupid | (b) Brilliant | (c) fool | (d) Uneducated |
| | (e) scholar | | | |
| 9. | (a) self | (b) place | (c) successors | (d) level |
| | (e) siblings | | | |
| 10. | (a) suggested | (b) requested | (c) called | (d) pointed |
| | (e) said | | | |
| 11. | (a) teachings | (b) attendance | (c) glamour | (d) rights |
| | (e) respect | | | |
| 12. | (a) competent | (b) right | (c) easy | (d) actual |
| | (e) skill | | | |
| 13. | (a) happy | (b) oblige | (c) beside | (d) indebted |
| | (e) disciple | | | |
| 14. | (a) importance | (b) name | (c) clothes | (d) location |
| | (e) life | | | |
| 15. | (a) embark | (b) mustered | (c) begun | (d) decided |
| | (e) started | | | |

Directions (16-18): Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold.

16. RATHER

- (a) regular (b) quite (c) instead (d) but
(e) Known

17. RELEASE

- (a) free (b) vacate (c) vent (d) let expire
(e) make public

18. REVERENCE

- (a) respect (b) detail (c) astonishment (d) hope
(e) remembrance

Directions (19-20): Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold.

19. RELUCTANT

- (a) true (b) clever (c) averse (d) hesitant
(e) keen

20. SKILFULLY

- (a) angrily (b) haphazardly (c) highly (d) cheaply
(e) deftly

Answers

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (a)
9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (e) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (e) 16. (b)
17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (e) 20. (b)

HIT PARADE 9 ATMS (AIMS TEST FOR MANAGEMENT ADMISSIONS)

Direction (1-5): In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are four pairs of words denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3) and (4). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningfully complete.

- The _____ on some of the towns has created _____ among the residents of the other part of the country.
(a) Attack _____ ambition (b) Raid _____ awareness
(c) Bombardment _____ panic (d) Spell _____ satisfaction
- His _____ has yielded him the _____ fruit.
(a) Fate _____ undesirable (b) Efforts _____ unwanted
(c) Action _____ viable (d) Perseverance _____ desired
- Liberalisation has removed all the legal _____ and _____ flood-gates to multinational companies.
(a) Hurdles _____ awarded (b) Barriers _____ opened
(c) Obstacles _____ guarded (d) Manipulation _____ closed
- His _____ contribution to the Tsunami relief fund was _____ by his staff members.
(a) Meagre _____ admired (b) Spontaneous _____ nullified
(c) Negligible _____ sanctioned (d) Generous _____ appreciated
- _____ to the popular belief that every astrologer nurtures blind faith in fate, our astrologer believes in _____.
(a) Contrary _____ action (b) According _____ thoughts
(c) Bowing _____ present (d) Proving _____ forecasting

Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a)

HIT PARADE 10 JMET (JOINT MANAGEMENT ENTRANCE TEST)

Directions (1-5): Formulate correct sentences by selecting the most appropriate option.

- If I were you, I _____ be careful with my words.
(a) will (b) would (c) shall (d) should
- Of the two assistants we employed last month, I find Raman _____ hard working
(a) most (b) more (c) least (d) only
- She is so fastidious that _____ of the three houses was liked by her.
(a) neither (b) either (c) none (d) no one
- _____ a very long time this city has been prosperous.
(a) Since (b) For (c) From (d) Till
- The mother of the dead child was overwhelmed _____ grief.
(a) by (b) with (c) from (d) for

Directions (6-10): Match the words on the left with its antonyms from the four alternatives marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) to fill in the blanks.

- Termagant _____ [charming (a), turbulent (b), brawling (c), shrewish (d)]
- Transient _____ [transitory (a), fleeting (b), permanent (c), momentary (d)]
- Regression _____ [reverse (a), relapse (b), regenerate (c), retreat (d)]
- Vengeful _____ [forgiving (a), revenge (b), vindictive (c), vicious (d)]
- Tirade _____ [censure (a), declamation (b), discredit (c), eulogy (d)]

Directions (11-15): From the alternative (a), (b), (c), and (d), select the word closest in meaning to the underlined word.

- They are carrying out a charade of negotiations with the government.
(a) Series (b) Charter (c) Absurd pretence (d) Spate
- The individual's freedom is circumscribed by his responsibility to others.
(a) Limited (b) Entangled (c) Destroyed (d) Eroded
- Indians are likely to be parochial.
(a) Generous (b) Narrow-minded (c) Brave (d) Short-sighted
- I was discomfited to find the boss in the disco.
(a) irritated (b) uncomfortable (c) embarrassed (d) displeased
- He spent most of his years debunking politicians.
(a) Exposing (b) Cheating (c) Threatening (d) Pacifying

Directions (16-20): Three pairs express the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair. Select that pair which is not related in this way.

- EDITOR : NEWSPAPER
(a) Lecturer : University (b) Teacher : School
(c) Nurse : Hospital (d) Architect : Design
- HORSE : STABLE
(a) Hen : Coop (b) Monk : Hermit (c) Fish : Pond (d) Dog : Kennel
- AEROPLANE : DRONE
(a) Birds : Chirp (b) Paper : Crinkle (c) Silk : Rustle (d) Elephant : Tusk
- OPENING : INAUGURATION
(a) Memory : Commemoration (b) Display : Exhibition
(c) Admission : Initiation (d) Solemn : Vestments

20. AMPLIFY : ARGUMENT

- (a) Redouble : Efforts
(c) Maximise : Profits

- (b) Exacerbate : Sales
(d) Enhance : Power

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) | | | | |

HIT PARADE 11 IGNOU OPENMAT (MBA ENTRANCE EXAMINATION)

Directions (1-5): Each of these questions consists of a word given in capital letters followed by four words or phrases. Choose the alternative that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word given in capital letters, in each case.

1. AMITY
(a) Pardon (b) Friendship (c) Comparable (d) Operatic solo
2. CAPRICIOUS
(a) Voluminous (b) Unpredictable (c) Discordant (d) Fault finding
3. DIATRIBE
(a) Authoritative and weighty statement (b) Instructional
(c) Bitter scolding (d) Split
4. FATUOUS
(a) Zealous (b) Foolish
(c) Courting favour (d) Pertaining to weight
5. UBIQUITOUS
(a) Wealthy (b) Problem solving
(c) Present everywhere (d) Fearsome

Directions (6-10): Each of these questions consists of a word given in capital letters followed by four words or phrases. Choose the alternative that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters, in each case.

6. EXONERATE
(a) Forge (b) Accuse (c) Rebuke (d) Record
7. HERETIC
(a) Sophist (b) Believer (c) Pacifist (d) Interpreter
8. NEBULOUS
(a) Starry (b) Clear (b) Porous (d) Fundamental
9. TREPIDATION
(a) Slowness (b) Amputation (c) Fearlessness (d) Adroitness
10. RETROGRADE
(a) Progressive (b) Inclining (c) Concentrating (d) Directing

Directions (11-15): In each of these questions, a related pair of words in capital letters is followed by four alternative pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed by pair given in capital letters.

11. SNICKER : DISRESPECT

- (a) Whimper : Impatience
(b) Chortle : glee
(c) Frown : indifference
(d) Sneer : detachment

12. PERFORATE : HOLES

- (a) Speckle : spots (b) Evaporate : perfume
(c) Decorate : rooms (d) Repent : mistakes

13. TRYST : CLANDESTINE

- (a) Reverie : dreamy (b) Acquaintance : brief
(c) Expectation : hopeless (d) Glance : resentful

14. METAPHOR : FIGURATIVE

- (a) Fable : contemporary (b) Percept : instinctive
(c) Irony : dramatic (d) Epic : literal

15. GROVEL : SERVILITY

- (a) Fume : anger (b) Yawn : civility
(c) Preen : modesty (d) Snivel : hypocrisy

Directions (16-20): Each of these questions consists of a sentence with one or more blanks. Following the sentence, there are four alternative words or sets of words. Select the word or set of words that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

16. There was so much _____ material in the argument that it was singularly _____ to grasp the young lawyer's point.
(a) Exceptional, unrewarding (b) Hypothetical, superfluous
(c) Superficial, irrelevant (d) Extraneous, difficult
17. Since the _____ to migrate has persisted in every epoch, its explanation requires a theory _____ any particular period of time.
(a) Propensity, independent of (b) Aversion, anomalous
(c) Tendency, tailored to (d) Attitude, unconscious of
18. If you are trying to make a _____ impression on your audience, you cannot do so by being understated, tentative or _____.
(a) Strong, restrained (b) Favourable, hyperbolic
(c) Pleasing, authoritative (d) Weak, passionate
19. She is a pragmatist, as _____ to base her future on _____ dreams as she would be to build a castle on shifting sand.
(a) Determined, distant (b) Disinclined, impractical
(c) Quick, rosy (d) Diligent, realised
20. Starfish are well protected from most _____ and parasites by _____ surface whose studs are actually modified spines.
(a) Dangers, a vulnerable (b) Predators, an armoured
(c) Challenges, an obtuse (d) Threats, a fragile

Directions (21-25): Each of these questions consists of a phrase which is a definition followed by four alternatives. Select the one which best fits the definition in each case.

21. Grotesque representation of a person by exaggeration of characteristics.
(a) Cartoon (b) Caricature (b) Spoof (d) Travesty
22. Person who migrates to another country as a settler.
(a) Emigrant (b) Immigrant (b) Alien (d) Foreigner
23. Uncultured person with material interests.
(a) Glutton (b) Uncouth (c) Bucolic (d) Philistine
24. Annihilation of a race or nation.
(a) Purge (b) Regicide (c) Genocide (d) Extermination
25. Connoisseur of food or drink.
(a) Gourmet (b) Gourmand (b) Epicure (d) Sybarite

Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b)
9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (d)

17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (c)
25. (a)

HIT PARADE 12 SNAP (SYMBIOSIS NATIONAL APTITUDE TEST)

Directions (1-5): In the following passage, some words have been left out, which have been numbered. Below the passage are four options for each blank. Choose the correct word to fill the blank. First, read the passage over and understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the alternatives given.

This finding is very exciting...(1)...it means there is a certain potential for developing an... (2)... vaccine. The amounts of virus that are usually transmitted with semen and blood are quite small, much smaller than in...(3)...case of the hepatitis B virus, ...(4)...example. If a vaccine can make the body produce ...(5)... small amounts of antibodies, you will not get infected with the real virus when you meet it.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) although | (b) ordinarily | (c) though | (d) because |
| 2. (a) effective | (b) intensive | (c) enduring | (d) acceptable |
| 3. (a) the | (b) some | (c) any | (d) that |
| 4. (a) an | (b) for | (c) as | (d) small |
| 5. (a) even | (b) some | (c) little | (d) enough |

Answers

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)

HIT PARADE 13 MAT (MANAGEMENT APTITUDE TEST)

Directions (1-5): Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are four words or set of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- Criticism that tears down without suggesting areas of improvement is not ____ and should be avoided if possible.
(a) representative (b) constructive (c) mandatory (d) pertinent
- As I am not an ardent admirer of the work of George Eliot, simple justice demands a prefatory—her many admirable qualities.
(a) skepticism regarding (b) effusion over
(c) denial of (d) tribute to
- You may wonder how the expert on fossil remains is able to trace descent through teeth, which seem ____ pegs upon which to hang whole ancestries.
(a) novel (b) reliable (c) specious (d) inadequate
- An essential purpose of the criminal justice system is to enable purgation to take place; that is, to provide a ____ by which a community expresses its collective ____ the transgression of the criminal.
(a) catharsis...outrage at (b) disclaimer...forgiveness of
(c) means...empathy with (d) procedure...distaste for
- In the tradition of scholarly ____, the poet and scholar A. E. Housman once assailed a German rival for relying on manuscripts 'as a drunkard relies on lampposts, for ____ rather than illumination.'
(a) animosity...current (b) discourse...stability
(c) erudition...shadow (d) invective...support

5.20 ■ Hit Parades

Directions (6-10): In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by four pairs of words or phrases. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

6. YOLK : EGG ::
(a) Rind : Melon (b) Nucleus : Cell (c) Stalk : Corn (d) Duck : Fowl
7. WOOD : SAND ::
(a) Coal : Burn (b) Brick : Lay (c) Oil : Polish (d) Metal : Burnish
8. VINDICTIVE : MERCY ::
(a) Avaricious : Greed (b) Insightful : Hope
(c) Modest : Dignity (d) Skeptical : Trustfulness
9. RUFFLE : COMPOSURE ::
(a) Flounce : Turmoil (b) Flourish : Prosperity
(c) Provoke : Discussion (d) Upset : Equilibrium
10. BOUQUET : WINE ::
(a) Chaff : Wheat (b) Aroma : Coffee
(c) Yeast : Bread (d) Octane : Gasoline

Directions (11-15): Identify the word nearest in meaning to the given one.

11. Retorsion
(a) distort (b) erosive (c) vindicate (d) correct
12. Vectorial
(a) disease (b) weight (c) winner (d) torrid
13. Purlieu
(a) border (b) army (c) surreal (d) absolute
14. Compaginate
(a) order (b) companion (c) generate (d) support
15. Ecstatic
(a) foundation (b) astonished (c) effect (d) treatment

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | |

HIT PARADE 14 CMAT (COMMON MANAGEMENT APTITUDE TEST) CONDUCTED BY AICTE

Directions (1-3): Each question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four numbered words. Choose the numbered word that is most nearly same in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. FETTER
(a) Restore (b) Chain (c) Lavish (d) Squander
2. CAVIL
(a) To make fun of (b) To find fault (c) To insult (d) To whine
3. EXCULPATE
(a) To fashion a piece of statuary (b) To involve in crime
(c) To cut out (d) To free from blame

Directions (4-6): Each question consists of a word printed in capital letters followed by four numbered word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

4. AMBLE
(a) Insufficient (b) Incapable (c) Dream (d) Run
5. GALLOP
(a) Curse (b) Canter (c) Deny (d) Agree

6. FESTER

- (a) Celebrate (b) Mourn (c) Graduate (d) Heal

Directions (7-9): In each question a sentence or part of a sentence, followed by four numbered words or phrases are given. Choose the numbered word or phrase, which conveys the same meaning as the sentence in question.

7. Pantheism is

- (a) Belief in one God (b) Belief that God is in nature
(c) Skepticism about God (d) Belief in many Gods

8. Xenophobia is the fear of

- (a) Heights (b) Open spaces (c) Foreigners (d) Crowd

9. A dabbler in the arts is called a (an)

- (a) Martinet (b) Dilettante (c) Virago (d) Iconoclast

Directions (10-13): In each of these questions four pairs of numbered words follow a pair of words printed in capital letters. Choose the numbered pair of words that expresses the same relationship as the given pair in capital letters.

10. INTERLUDE : REST

- (a) Vacation : Work (b) Retirement : Retreat
(c) Sabbatical : Freedom (d) Intermission : Respite

11. RACISM : APARTHEID

- (a) Sexism : Chauvinism (b) Parochialism : Linguism
(c) Nationalism : Identity (d) Communalism : Religion

12. SECULAR : SPIRITUAL

- (a) Amoral : Moral (b) Wet : Dank
(c) Noisome : Hostile (d) Praise : Embarrassment

13. SINISTER : HARM

- (a) Malignant : Humour (b) Horrifying : Trepidation
(c) Ominous : News (d) Benevolent : Bountiful

Directions (14-16): Each of these questions consists of sentences, which has a blank each indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath each sentence are four alternative words or set of words labelled. (a) through (d). Choose the word or set of words that when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

14. He was apparently a minor military _____ who did not wear a uniform.

- (a) Officer (b) Sepoy (c) Corps (d) Attache

15. Ancient Greek art is frequently described as timeless, partly because of its mathematical precise _____ proportions.

- (a) Even (b) Desirable (c) Inventive (d) Classic

16. One of the _____ of the contemporary global system is that despite all the technologies that shrink distances and help create millions of contacts between individuals of different societies, the force of political fragmentation, separateness and local loyalties are all strong and even increasing.

- (a) Paradoxes (b) Advantages (c) Ironies (d) Ambiguities

Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (c)
9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (c)

HIT PARADE 15 JEE (B.SC. HOSPITALITY AND HOTEL MANAGEMENT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION)

Directions (1-4): In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives (a), (b), (c), and (d) are suggested for each blank.

Choose the correct one:

1. Hari and Rajesh are _____ unable to complete the task.
(a) neither (b) either (c) each (d) both
2. Her friend gave her _____ gifts to show her appreciation.
(a) lavish (b) generous (c) overwhelming (d) profuse
3. All matter _____ indestructible.
(a) is (b) are (c) it (d) was
4. I don't want _____ of these books.
(a) all (b) none (c) any (d) each

Directions (5-8): In these questions, out of the four alternatives (a), (b), (c), and (d), choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

5. REPAST
(a) recent past (b) a meal (c) repetition (d) relaxation
6. CARRIER
(a) occupation (b) carrying equipment
(c) moving at high speed (d) name of a person
7. APPLAUSE
(a) approval (b) entertainment (c) stop (d) possible
8. DOCTRINE
(a) medicine (b) degree (c) medical specialist (d) teaching

Directions (9-12): Select the correct spellings from the four options given.

9. (a) Rendezvous (b) Rondezvous (c) Rondewoo (d) Rendervous
10. (a) Mallingering (b) Maliengering (c) Malingering (d) Malingring
11. (a) Garantee (b) Guarantee (c) Guarenti (d) Garanti
12. (a) Schisme (b) Sckism (c) Skism (d) Schism

Directions (13-17): In these questions, choose the word opposite in meaning (antonym) to the given word from the four alternatives (a), (b), (c), (d).

13. SELFISH
(a) selfless (b) unthinking (c) generous (d) profuse
14. TIGHT
(a) lose (b) loose (c) loosen (d) untie
15. SPARSE
(a) crowded (b) thick (c) few (d) scattered
16. CALM
(a) turmoil (b) placid (c) agitated (d) hysterical
17. PERFECT
(a) faulty (b) defective (c) inadequate (d) imperfect

Directions (18-23): In the following passage, there are blank spaces which are numbered from 18 to 23. Against each of these numbers, there are four choices of words from which one is the correct option for each space. Read the passage carefully to choose the appropriate option:

He was a Hindu, an Indian, the(18)... in many generations, and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian. To him, India was dear because she represented throughout the ages ...(19)... immutable truths. But ...(20)... he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation which he held ...(21)..., yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. His death brought more tributes ...(22)... have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history. Perhaps what would

have pleased him best...(23)... the spontaneous tributes that came from the people of Pakistan. On the morrow of the tragedy, all of us forgot for a while the bitterness that had crept in.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 18. (a) best | (b) greatest | (c) most | (d) higher |
| 19. (a) certain | (b) some | (c) many | (d) all |
| 20. (a) also | (b) whereas | (c) even though | (d) though |
| 21. (a) freed | (b) liberated | (c) made independent | (d) fought for |
| 22. (a) than | (b) then | (c) as | (d) for |
| 23. (a) they | (b) that | (c) were | (d) was |

Directions (24-25): In these questions, you have to choose the correct feminine gender of the given word from the four alternatives given:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 24. SERVANT | | | |
| (a) master | (b) mistress | (c) employer | (d) maid |
| 25. WIZARD | | | |
| (a) sorceress | (b) witch | (c) teacher | (d) magician |

Directions (26-28): Complete the following sentences by filling the blanks with the appropriate options.

26. The doctor gave the medicine to _____ the pain.
 (a) bring down (b) reduce (c) relief (d) relieve
27. Only the honest person _____ first stone.
 (a) can hit the (b) can throw the (c) can cast the (d) can catch the
28. The students _____ a protest march against the college authorities.
 (a) carried on (b) staged (c) walked out (d) caused

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) | 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | | | | |

HIT PARADE 16 NIFT (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-4): In these questions, choose the alternative which is same in meaning to the key word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Emaciated | | | |
| (a) very tall | (b) very sleepy | (c) very thin | (d) very aged |
| 2. Compendium | | | |
| (a) Summary | (b) index | (c) reference | (d) glossary |
| 3. Arbiter | | | |
| (a) very bitter | (b) a priest | | |
| (c) a despot | (d) One appointed by two parties to settle a dispute | | |
| 4. Largesse | | | |
| (a) extravagant | (b) bribe | (c) liberal | (d) great size |

Directions (5-8): In these questions, choose the alternative which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5. Erudite | | | |
| (a) Ignorant | (b) unknown | (c) illiterate | (d) unfamiliar |
| 6. Desultory | | | |
| (a) disconnected | (b) pertinent | (c) random | (d) frequent |
| 7. Bestial | | | |
| (a) Least acceptable | (b) Unanimated | (c) heavenly | (d) noble |

8. Rectitude

- (a) deception (b) smoothness (c) atheism (d) anarchy

Directions (9-12): Choose the most appropriate preposition from the alternative to fill the blank space in the sentence.

9. The peasant refused to grovel _____ the feet of his master

- (a) on (b) about (c) upon (d) at

10. Pakistan is not enamoured _____ the bomb for its own sake

- (a) with (b) for (c) of (d) by

11. Nobody in our group has a genius _____ winning friends and in convincing people.

- (a) for (b) in (c) of (d) at

12. He was vexed _____ Sohan for his behaviour

- (a) with (b) upon (c) at (d) towards

Directions (13-16): Choose the exact meaning of the idioms/phrases from the given alternatives

13. To flag dead horse

- (a) to do a thing in rain
-
- (b) to act in a foolish way
-
- (c) to criticise strongly
-
- (d) try to revive interest in a subject that is out of date

14. No axe to grind

- (a) bad situation (b) to rebuke
-
- (c) to act selflessly (d) to confuse others

15. Gift of the gap

- (a) lucky (b) a big surprise
-
- (c) an honest person (d) to have a talent for speaking

16. To oil the knocker

- (a) to eat greasy items (b) to tip the office boy
-
- (c) to fill the tank (d) to get the vehicle greased

Directions (17-20): Fill in the blank space of the sentence so that it becomes meaningful and correct

17. These essays are intellectually _____ and represent various levels of complexity.

- (a) revealing (b) superior (c) demanding (d) persistent

18. Many women in the developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born and persists through adulthood passing from generation to generation.

- (a) derives (b) establishes (c) begins (d) originates

19. The Education Minister emphasized the need to discover and develop each student's _____ talents

- (a) dormant (b) potential (c) hidden (d) intrinsic

20. After the present tax holiday period ends, the power cost to users may become _____.

- (a) unreasonable (b) perishable (c) less (d) intolerable

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

HIT PARADE 17 MCA ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In this section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part.

- Some people try to spread anarchy in the country.
(a) hatred (b) violence (c) disaffection (d) lawlessness
- The meeting came to an abrupt end.
(a) a sudden (b) an unexpected (c) an awful (d) a sad
- He is very impulsive in everything he does.
(a) deliberate (b) wary (c) rash (d) impressive
- Because of his haughty temperament, he cannot have many friends.
(a) hatred (b) violence (c) disaffection (d) lawlessness
- He is often accused of having a vindictive attitude towards his critics.
(a) harsh (b) cruel (c) rude (d) revengeful

Directions (6-10): In this section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning to the opposite of the underlined word or phrase.

- They have tried their best to provoke the flood victims.
(a) attract (b) gratify (c) pacify (d) convince
- The judge implicated the investigating officer in the murder.
(a) absolved (b) exonerated (c) explicated (d) liberated
- His comment was considered pointless by the Chairman of the meeting.
(a) significant (b) original (c) objective (d) impartial
- The rainfall was plentiful in the part during the last season.
(a) handful (b) rare (c) small (d) scanty
- I have vague memories of my childhood.
(a) pleasant (b) sufficient (c) profound (d) clear

Directions (11-20): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, three words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word.

Ram Singh, the postman, whistled cheerfully as he pushed his bicycle up the hill towards old Gupta's house. His work for the day was almost finished; his bag, usually quite ...(11)... when he set out on his round was ...(12)... now except for the letter that he had to ...(13)... to Mrs Gupta. She lived ...(14)... a mile from the village so that, ...(15)... Ram Singh, had a letter for her, he ...(16)... finished his day's work much ...(17)... He did not ...(18)... this, however, because she never ...(19)... to ask him in ...(20)... a cup of tea.

- (a) light (b) small (c) heavy
- (a) weighty (b) empty (c) big
- (a) deliver (b) present (c) post
- (a) under (b) over (c) above
- (a) when (b) now (c) while
- (a) never (b) always (c) sometimes
- (a) earlier (b) later (c) sooner
- (a) mind (b) welcome (c) like
- (a) cared (b) bothered (c) failed
- (a) far (b) to (c) with

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

HIT PARADE 18 DMRC (DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION) CUSTOMER RELATION ASSISTANT EXAMINATION

Directions (1-10): Read the passage below and answer the questions by choosing the best option:

There was always something inexplicably ... (1) ... about neighbourhoods of this sort. You ... (2) ... the same people every day, in shops or in the hair-cutting ... (3) In this ... (4) ..., it was not much ... (5) ... from any other city neighbourhoods, perhaps. But the coziness came from the ... (6) ... that these people the ones you saw everyday, were not going to leave. The neighbourhood ... (7) ... remain the same, ... (8) ... so, over the years. Such localities in the city were rare these days. Builders and promoters pounced at every opportunity to ... (9) ... old house and erect towering multi-storied buildings in ... (10) ... places.

1.
(a) distracting (b) frightening (c) absorbing (d) comforting
2.
(a) meet (b) will meet (c) have met (d) salon
3.
(a) boutique (b) salon (c) room (d) aperture
4.
(a) senses (b) business (c) style (d) respect
5.
(a) diffident (b) different (c) diverse (d) changed
6.
(a) assurance (b) insurance (c) reassurances (d) remembrance
7.
(a) must (b) should (c) can (d) would
8.
(a) inevitably (b) unvaryingly (c) invariably (d) inaudibly
9.
(a) create (b) end (c) demolish (d) extinguish
10.
(a) there (b) this (c) it's (d) their

Directions (11-12): Read the sentence and choose the antonyms of the word printed in bold among the alternative words or phrases as (1), (2), (3) and (4)

11. Ram is showing signs of **senility**.
(a) Virility (b) Laziness (c) Maturity (d) Exhaustion
12. The superintendent looked very **grumpy**.
(a) surly (b) pleasant (c) Efficient (d) Honest

Directions (13-14): Against each key word are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

13. **LURID:**
(a) Murky (b) Dismal (c) Ignorant (d) Mild
14. **NIGGARDLY:**
(a) Miserly (b) Generous (c) Local (d) Stingy

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | | |

HIT PARADE 19 NID (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-3): In these questions, choose the alternative which is same is mean to the keyword given in capitals.

1. PENSIVE
(a) habitually tardy (b) confident
(c) given to quit reflection (d) affectionate
2. SLOTHFUL
(a) fat (b) stubborn (c) ignorant (d) lazy
3. EMANCIPATE
(a) set free (b) exist (c) correct morally (d) restrain

Directions (4-6): In these questions, choose the alternative which is opposite in meaning to the keyword, given in capitals.

4. SERENE
(a) impure (b) agitated (c) showy (d) complicated
5. REPRIMAND
(a) encourage (b) recommend (c) release (d) praise
6. RECTITUDE
(a) firmness (b) smoothness (c) anarchy (d) deception

Directions (7-9): Fill in the blank space of the sentence so that it becomes meaningful and correct.

7. Though Neelima is poor _____ she is honest.
(a) still (b) nevertheless (c) but (d) yet
8. My finger is still _____ where is caught it in the door yesterday.
(a) bruised (b) injured (c) sore (d) wounded
9. A son who is unable to look his father in the face is _____.
(a) timid (b) guilty (c) arrogant (d) ashamed

Directions (10-12): Choose the most appropriate preposition to fill the blank space in these sentences.

10. It is not away easy to sympathise _____ an unfortunate man.
(a) for (b) by (c) at (d) with
11. He was advised to abstain _____ all alcoholic drinks.
(a) in (b) at (c) from (d) by
12. He had to repent _____ he had done.
(a) at (b) for (c) cover (d) of

Answers

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (c)
9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (b)

HIT PARADE 20 ESI CORPORATION (ESIC) OFFICER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In each of the following questions, four words (1), (2), (3), (4) are given. One of which may be wrongly spelt. Find out that word the spelling of which is wrong.

1.
(a) Tabulate (b) Across (c) Sacrifice (d) Servent
2.
(a) Existant (b) Commercial (c) Vacuum (d) Pursuant
3.
(a) Indulgence (b) Leisure (c) Exercize (d) Mandatory

4.
 (a) Collage (b) College (c) Colleague (d) Commercial
5.
 (a) Fishery (b) Vocabulary (c) Alphabetical (d) Consonant

Directions (6-10): Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

6. _____ financial and industrial relation problems the company has achieved good export orders.
 (a) Through (b) Though (c) During (d) Despite
7. How would you _____ your action to your senior officers so that they can support you.
 (a) Justify (b) Define (c) Deplore (d) Account
8. The social worker _____ all his life for the welfare of villagers of this small town.
 (a) Give (b) Devoted (c) Spoiled (d) Deprived
9. Reena could not sleep yesterday. She kept on tossing and _____ throughout the night.
 (a) Turn (b) Turning (c) Turn in (d) Turnover
10. The leader assured that _____ is found guilty in this matter will be punished.
 (a) Whichever (b) Whenever (c) Whatsoever (d) Whosoever

Directions (11-16): Choose the correct preposition and fill in the blanks.

11. We have many other things in common, _____ our liking for Indian Classical music.
 (a) Beside (b) Besides (c) Despite (d) altogether
12. The old man may not live _____ the winter.
 (a) Through (b) Until (c) In (d) Up to
13. Ram killed the snake _____ a stone.
 (a) By (b) With (c) From (d) Through
14. My Maruti car does twenty kilometers _____ a litre
 (a) In (b) To (c) Of (d) By
15. We walked _____ the bank for about a hundred yards
 (a) along (b) through (c) In (d) To
16. He is superior _____ me.
 (a) Than (b) To (c) From (d) With

Directions (17-22): Each of the following items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words. Select the word that is similar in the meaning to the word printed in bold.

17. UNWARE
 (a) Ignorant (b) Familiar (c) Unworthy (d) Famous
18. WAIVED
 (a) Charged (b) Condoned (c) Overlooked (d) Moved
19. ACCESS
 (a) Reach (b) Loan (c) Help (d) Advantage
20. MASSES
 (a) Groups (b) Students (c) Officers (d) Parents
21. ENVISAGE
 (a) Implement (b) Visualise (c) Endure (d) Expect
22. TRADITIONAL
 (a) Religious (b) Customary (c) Stories (d) Rules

Directions (23-26): Each of the following items consists of a word printed in bold followed by four words. Select the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

23. REAL
 (a) Imaginary (b) Hypothetical (c) Invisible (d) In fact
24. INDIGENOUS
 (a) Foreign (b) Aboriginal (c) Native (d) Genius

25. AMBIGUOUS

- (a) Explicit (b) Disparity (c) Confusing (d) Vague

26. STALE

- (a) New (b) Fresh (c) Stink (d) Perfumed

Directions (27-31): Fill up the correct options.

27. _____ did he enter the room then he shut the door.

- (a) Hardly (b) As Soon As (c) No Sooner (d) When

28. I was carrying with me eighty pieces of gold _____ I kept in a leather bag.

- (a) Whom (b) Which (c) Whose (d) Who

29. The work was hard _____ wages were high.

- (a) Though (b) Yet (c) But (d) In spite of

30. If I _____ prime minister, I would abolish poverty.

- (a) Is (b) Were (c) Are (d) Am

31. _____ newspaper has an obligation to seek put and tell the truth.

- (a) A (b) An (c) The (d) No article

Directions (32-35): Find out the correctly spelt word.

32.

- (a) Acquaintence (b) Acquaintance (c) Acquaintence (d) Acquintence

33.

- (a) Believable (b) Beleivable (c) Belivable (d) Believable

34.

- (a) Believable (b) Beleivable (c) Belivable (d) Believable

35.

- (a) Defamatary (b) Defamatery (c) Defamatory (d) Defamatry

Directions (36-40): Complete the sentence with the appropriate word

36. Lane driving is the _____ driving.

- (a) Insane (b) Sane (c) Fool's (d) Brave

37. A Group of flies is _____

- (a) Flock (b) Swarm (c) Gaggles (d) Nest

38. Choose the right meaning for PANACEA:

- (a) Great fear (b) A cure of all (c) Whole of Asia (d) A germ killer

39. The word "calm" means:

- (a) Quiet (b) Quite (c) Quit (d) Livid

40. Choose among the following which is an active voice:

- (a) You are requested to do me a favour.
(b) Let the police be informed.
(c) Let him sing a song
(d) I was spoken to by him.

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) | 31. (c) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) | 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |

HIT PARADE 21 UNITED INDIA INSURANCE AAO (ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In the following questions choose the alternative which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. LUSCIOUS
(a) fickle (b) insipid (c) languid (d) deteriorating
2. HAPHAZARD
(a) safe (b) indifferent (c) deliberate (d) tense
3. EVASIVE
(a) frank (b) correct (c) empty (d) watchful
4. DESTITUTE
(a) stationary (b) characteristic (c) dazzling (d) affluent
5. DEARTH
(a) width (b) life (c) abundance (d) brightness

Directions (6-15): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the alternatives given below the passage.

In earlier days, a handicraftsman, the typical labourer, received a certain (6) from the work he did. His efforts were mostly to his own (7). He saw the fruits of his own work in the (8) object he produced. Moreover, the (9) of this object (10) demanded his adaptability or inventiveness to overcome the (11) which arose. In real sense one can speak of his (12). Today all is (13). A standardized job is done in a standardized (14) and a standardized job for a standardized (15).

6.
(a) Consolation (b) Satisfaction (c) Remuneration (d) reward
7.
(a) betterment (b) benefit (c) advantage (d) profit
8.
(a) complete (b) full (c) perfect (d) whole
9.
(a) discovering (b) creating (c) making (d) attempting
10.
(a) often (b) generally (c) always (d) attempting
11.
(a) riddles (b) obstructions (c) doubts (d) difficulties
12.
(a) trade (b) work (c) talent (d) attempt
13.
(a) disappeared (b) revolutionized (c) changed (d) reversed
14.
(a) mode (b) manner (c) method (d) style
15.
(a) pay (b) remuneration (c) salary (d) wage

Directions (16-20): Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

16. While a great deal of change and modernization has taken place in India, the basic values and family roles have generally been _____.
(a) modified (b) stable (c) complicated (d) appropriate
17. The Linguistic _____ of refugee children is reflected in their readiness to adopt the language of their new homeland.
(a) inadequacy (b) philosophy (c) adaptability (d) conservatism

18. State hospitality extended to a visiting foreign dignity is often used symbolically to convey ____ messages and very often pomp and ceremony serve to ____ sharp differences.
 (a) subtle ____ mask (b) loud ____ camouflage
 (c) sharp ____ hide (d) Important ____ hide
19. If you carry this ____ attitude to the conference, you will ____ any supporters you may have at this moment.
 (a) Conciliatory ____ defer (b) ubiquitous ____ impress
 (c) aggressive ____ alienate (d) belligerent ____ attract
20. This special purpose vehicle for infrastructural project has been proposed to impart a ____ to such core sector projects as also to ensure the completion of such projects which remained ____ on account of paucity of funds.
 (a) push ____ inconclusive (b) thrust ____ stalled
 (c) breakthrough ____ shelved (d) fillip ____ active

Directions (21-25): Each question below consists of a related pair of words followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses the relationship similar to the original pair.

21. Crest : Wave ::
 (a) Basin : Water (b) Crown : Tree (c) Sand : Dune (d) Mountain : Ice
22. Joy : Ecstasy ::
 (a) Rain : Draught (b) River : Creek (c) Breeze : Hurricane (d) Deluge : Flood
23. Constitution : Preamble ::
 (a) Prelude : Overture (b) Legislation : Introduction
 (c) Play : Epilogue (d) Book : Preface
24. Doctor : Disease ::
 (a) Moron : Imbecility (b) Paediatrician : Senility
 (c) Broker : Stocks (d) Psychiatrist : Maladjustment
25. Team : Athletes ::
 (a) Alliance : Nations (b) Games : Series
 (c) Delegates : Mission (d) Congregation : Preachers

Directions (26-30): In the following questions, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

26. BEHEST
 (a) command (b) see (c) attach (d) harm
27. COLOSSUS
 (a) Tall (b) Huge (c) lofty (d) towering
28. DEFER
 (a) respect (b) disguise (c) postpone (d) dislike
29. EXASPERATION
 (a) Exaltation (b) irritation (c) amplification (d) exception
30. FRAGMENT
 (a) smell (b) image (c) portion (d) impression

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) | | |

HIT PARADE 22 LIC AAO (ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): Each sentence has one or two blanks. Choose the word or set of words that best completes the sentence meaningfully.

- He went to the library _____ to find that it was closed.
(a) seldom (b) never (c) only (d) solely
- The ties that bind us together in common activity are so _____ that they can disappear at any moment.
(a) tentative (b) tenuous (c) consistent (d) restrictive
- Her reaction to his proposal was _____. She rejected it _____.
(a) inevitable - vehemently (b) subtle - violently
(c) clever - abruptly (d) sympathetic - angrily
- His _____ directions: misled us we did not know which of the two roads to take.
(a) complicated (b) ambiguous (c) narrow (d) fantastic
- It would be difficult for one so _____ to believe that all men are equal irrespective of caste, race and religion.
(a) emotional (b) democratic (c) intolerant (d) liberal

Directions (6-10): Select the pair of words which are related in the same way as the capitalized words are related to each other.

- SCALES:JUSTICE::
(a) weights : measures (b) laws : courts
(c) torch : liberty (d) launch : peace
- HOBBLE : WALK::
(a) gallop : run (b) stammer : speak (c) stumble : fall (d) sniff : smell
- FRAYED : FABRIC::
(a) watered : lawn (b) renovated : building
(c) thawed : ice (d) worn : nerves
- YOLK : EGG::
(a) rind : melon (b) nucleus : cell (c) stalk : corn (d) web : spider
- BAMBOO : SHOOT::
(a) bean : sprout (b) pepper : corn (c) oak : tree (d) holly : sprig

Directions (11-15): For each of the following capitalized words, four words or phrases are given of which only one is synonymous with the given word. Select the synonym.

- DEFER
(a) respect (b) dislike (c) postpone (d) disrespect
- DUBIOUS
(a) clear (b) undoubtedly (c) hesitant (d) doubtful
- COARSE
(a) impolite (b) rough (c) polished (d) improper
- PROXIMITY
(a) nearness (b) aloofness (c) completely (d) nearly
- ABSTAIN
(a) stay (b) tempt (c) refrain (d) pardon

Directions (16-20): Fill in the blanks by selecting an appropriate alternative.

- I met him only a week _____.
(a) back (b) past (c) ago (d) previous
- Lovely asked me _____.
(a) why are you angry? (b) why I am angry?
(c) why I was angry? (d) why was I angry?
- Even after repeated warnings, he _____ to office on time.
(a) never come (b) never comes
(c) is never coming (d) have never come

19. He told his wife that _____ from Germany.
 (a) he will like to visit France (b) he was liking to visit France
 (c) he would like to visit France (d) he is liking to visit France
20. Some people can _____ even with murder.
 (a) get on (b) get out (c) get off (d) get away

Directions (21-25): Choose the correct antonym from the choices for each of the following capitalized words:

21. INDIFFERENT
 (a) curious (b) varied (c) alike (d) uniform
22. DISCREET
 (a) wise (b) diplomatic (c) prudent (d) careless
23. OBSOLETE
 (a) free (b) ancient (c) current (d) cultured
24. RATIONAL
 (a) sound (b) insane (c) judicious (d) sensible
25. SCEPTICAL
 (a) doubtful (b) convinced (c) questioning (d) cynic

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (c)
 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c)
 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (b)
 25. (b)

HIT PARADE 23 ASSISTANT PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONERS EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In this section, you find a number of sentences, the parts of which are underlined. You may also find only group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases marked as (a), (b), (c) and (d) are listed below the sentence. Choose the word/phrases nearest in meaning to the underlined part as your answer.

- It is possible for a writer to be copious in his words, and, at the same time, to give the reality of a natural form.
 (a) Scanty (b) Plentiful (c) Repetitive (d) Arrogant
- The security arrangements made for the visiting dignitary were impeccable.
 (a) Flawless (b) Elaborate (c) Grand (d) Tight
- Even today many people are guided by abstruse moral values.
 (a) Dangerous (b) Impracticable (c) Obscure (d) Irrational
- The workers tried their best to thwart the plans of the management.
 (a) Embarrass (b) Embitter (c) Frustrate (d) Hasten
- The prisoners of war signed the document under coercion.
 (a) Compulsion (b) Confusion (c) Supervision (d) Security

Directions (6-10): In this section, each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrase. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

- The proposal was denounced by one and all.
 (a) Announced (b) Pronounced (c) Appraised (d) Commended
- Where ignorance is sometimes bliss, illiteracy is always considered a curse.
 (a) Erudition (b) Experience (c) Education (d) Information
- The news brought by the maidservant is authentic.
 (a) Authoritative (b) Baseless (c) Ridiculous (d) Vacuous

5.34 ■ Hit Parades

9. The doctor said that there was no improvement in the condition of the patient.
(a) Depression (b) Deterioration (c) Change (d) Degradation
10. He plunged into the turbid waters of the stream.
(a) Deep (b) Muddy (c) Clear (d) Fresh

Directions (11-20): In the following sentences, there are some blanks which are numbered. Below the sentences you are given a choice of three words (a), (b) and (c) one of which is the most appropriate. Choose the best word as your answer.

It is one of the tragic ironies of our age that the rocket, which could have been the symbol of humanity's aspirations for the stars, has become one of the weapons threatening to destroy civilization. This state of affairs has ...(11)... a difficult moral problem to ...(12)... wishing to take an active ...(13)... in the development of astronautics,...(14)... almost all research on rockets ...(15)... now carried out by military ...(16)... and is covered by various ...(17)... classifications. The technical problems involved ...(18)... designing long-range guided missiles are ...(19)... identical with those involved in the ...(20)... of reconnaissance rockets.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (a) Produced | (b) Caused | (c) Presented |
| 12. (a) Those | (b) Others | (c) Men |
| 13. (a) Part | (b) Position | (c) Interest |
| 14. (a) When | (b) For | (c) Where |
| 15. (a) Was | (b) Are | (c) Is |
| 16. (a) Establishments | (b) Officers | (c) Centres |
| 17. (a) Secret | (b) Security | (c) Defence |
| 18. (a) In | (b) With | (c) For |
| 19. (a) Hardly | (b) Never | (c) Practically |
| 20. (a) Launching | (b) Construction | (c) Deployment |

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | | | | |

HIT PARADE 24 NEW INDIA ASSURANCE EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

- Though the programme was originally scheduled for seven days, due to heavy monsoons, it was later ___ to four days.
(a) curtailed (b) ended (c) postponed (d) recommended
- The police have ___ a complaint against four persons and have arrested two of them.
(a) lodged (b) received (c) registered (d) recommended
- The marked difference between the weapons with the police and those possessed by criminals has heightened the sense of ___ even within the police force.
(a) responsibility (b) insecurity (c) duty (d) instability
- People in our office are so ___ that the work never gets done on time.
(a) energetic (b) reflective (c) lethargic (d) diplomatic
- To reach the agreement, each side had to ___ by giving up some of its demands.
(a) complement (b) compensate (c) comply (d) compromise

Directions (6-10): From the given alternatives choose the word which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.

- vindictive
(a) triumphant (b) strategic (c) revengeful (d) demonstrative
- insipid
(a) witty (b) flat (c) wily (d) lucid

8. reiterate
 (a) further (b) change (c) publish (d) repeat
9. feign
 (a) pretend (b) condemn (c) condone (d) attend
10. callous
 (a) inexperienced (b) unnamed (c) unfeeling (d) unjust

Directions (11-15): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

11. counterfeit
 (a) standardized (b) original (c) duplicate (d) discordant
12. morose
 (a) gay (b) morone (c) sullen (d) sick
13. fabricate
 (a) restore (b) produce (c) construct (d) ruin
14. perseverance
 (a) persistence (b) resoluteness (c) reluctance (d) instability
15. hasten
 (a) promote (b) hinder (c) cooperate (d) oppose

Directions (16-20): Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

16. The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.
 (a) show (b) showing (c) to show (d) showed
17. Most Americans don't object _____ them by their first names.
 (a) that I call (b) to my calling (c) for calling (d) that I am call
18. The travellers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
 (a) had better to get (b) had to get better (c) had better get (d) had better got
19. Don't forget to give her the message when you _____ her.
 (a) are seeing (b) saw (c) see (d) would see
20. He has gone to study in _____ European University.
 (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) one

Answers

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d)
 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (a)
 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (a)

HIT PARADE 25 LAW ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word.

1. I don't know where he is but I could _____ a guess.
 (a) suggest (b) attempt (c) hazard (d) estimate
2. I never saw such a _____ sight.
 (a) dreadful (b) deadening (c) dreaded (d) dread
3. We must _____ trade with neighbouring countries.
 (a) add (b) promote (c) enter (d) deal
4. She has been ill but now she is back in _____.
 (a) movement (b) motion (c) circulation (d) moving
5. A leader has the capacity to influence others _____ expectations and establish specific desires which determine the direction a business takes.
 (a) search (b) evoke (c) develop (d) construct

Directions (6-10): In the following questions, select the option nearest in meaning to the given word/phrase.

6. To crown; ordain
 (a) anoint (b) abstruse (c) bauble (d) brindled

7. Adjacent
 - (a) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
 - (b) that which is near or bordering upon
 - (c) pertaining to the act or sense of hearing
 - (d) inconsistent with reason or common sense
8. Containing associated meanings in addition to the primary one
 - (a) connotative
 - (b) bombast
 - (c) cherish
 - (d) conjure
9. Adversity
 - (a) practicing self-denial; austere
 - (b) binding; causing contraction
 - (c) oval building with tiers of seats
 - (d) poverty, misfortune
10. To confirm the validity
 - (a) aromatic
 - (b) cohesion
 - (c) authentic
 - (d) corroborate

Directions (11-15): From the given options, select the one that is farthest in meaning to the given options.

11. Enthusiastic
 - (a) fiery
 - (b) disenchanted
 - (c) eager
 - (d) apathetic
12. Appropriate
 - (a) infelicitous
 - (b) relevant
 - (c) pertinent
 - (d) unhappy
13. Flattering
 - (a) eulogistic
 - (b) adulatory
 - (c) critical
 - (d) biting
14. Extraneous
 - (a) basic
 - (b) inherent
 - (c) incidental
 - (d) elemental
15. Mystify
 - (a) deceive
 - (b) puzzle
 - (c) make way
 - (d) sustain

Directions (16-20): In the following questions, choose the pair that best expresses the relationship similar to that of the given pair. **16.** Friction : Heat :: Combustion :

- (a) Cloud
 - (b) Smoke
 - (c) Air
 - (d) Wet
17. Overeating : Obesity :: Thunder :
 - (a) Noise
 - (b) Clouds
 - (c) Heat
 - (d) Waves
 18. Democracy : Freedom :: Aging :
 - (a) Pride
 - (b) Self-esteem
 - (c) Maturity
 - (d) Prestige
 19. Shower : Wet :: Hard work :
 - (a) Success
 - (b) Maturity
 - (c) Topper
 - (d) Fatigue
 20. Stabbing : Injury ::
 - (a) Bread : Butter
 - (b) Hitting : Bruise
 - (c) Slapping : Rude
 - (d) Pen : Paper

Directions (21-30): Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate alternative.

In all compositions ...21... is the most ...22... virtue. You should write in a simple and ...23... manner. The choice of words should be ...24.... Try not to use ...25... words merely because they are ...26.... Do not allow poetic images or ...27... to spoil the grace of good style. It is no longer ...28... to stuff your composition with too many ...29... or proverbs especially if their relevance is ...30...

21. (a) flourish
- (b) simplicity
- (c) reserve
- (d) deserve
22. (a) described
- (b) hidden
- (c) depicted
- (d) admired
23. (a) showy
- (b) ornamental
- (c) beautiful
- (d) straightforward
24. (a) quick
- (b) haphazard
- (c) easy
- (d) discriminating
25. (a) grammar
- (b) poetry
- (c) difficult
- (d) short
26. (a) literary
- (b) distinct
- (c) clear
- (d) familiar
27. (a) stories
- (b) similes
- (c) picture
- (d) illustrations
28. (a) common
- (b) uncommon
- (c) simple
- (d) fashionable
29. (a) authors
- (b) quotations
- (c) examples
- (d) philosophies
30. (a) distinct
- (b) clear
- (c) doubtful
- (d) doubtless

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) | | |

HIT PARADE 26 ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In each of these questions, out of the four words given, one word is wrong. Find out the wrong word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. (a) Legislation | (b) Legislater | (c) Legislative | (d) Legist |
| 2. (a) Lesion | (b) Lessee | (c) Lessar | (d) Lesser |
| 3. (a) Ingradient | (b) Ingenious | (c) Ingeminate | (d) Ingenuous |
| 4. (a) Disciplinable | (b) Discipline | (c) Disciplinary | (d) Disciplinery |
| 5. (a) Servent | (b) Quality | (c) Leisure | (d) Lenitive |

Directions (6-21): The following paragraph has a number of blanks marked 6 to 21. Below the paragraph against these numbers, four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given. Choose the best alternative that best fits into the respective blanks.

What accounts ...(6)... the sex difference is not clear. It may be that boys find it easier to ...(7)... in a society which is still predominantly controlled ...(8)... men in spite of growing emancipation of women. It may be that problems exist for the girl ...(9)... the boy escapes ...(10)... parents are more anxious about their adolescent daughters ...(11)... about ...(12)... adolescent sons. ...(13)... may be that ...(14)... girl's sensitivity ...(15)... matters of personal relationships lays her open ...(16)... more anxieties. It ...(17)... be that she is more disturbed by existing confusion ...(18)... values than ...(19)... boys. It may be that the girl's ...(20)... facility in expressing herself in ...(21)... makes her more willing to write about personal problems.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6. (a) For | (b) To | (c) With | (d) In |
| 7. (a) Fight | (b) Sit | (c) Adjust | (d) Reply |
| 8. (a) With | (b) By | (c) From | (d) At |
| 9. (a) When | (b) Who | (c) Whom | (d) Which |
| 10. (a) But | (b) Nevertheless | (c) Yet | (d) Because |
| 11. (a) Adequately | (b) That | (c) More | (d) Than |
| 12. (a) Our | (b) Her | (c) His | (d) Their |
| 13. (a) She | (b) They | (c) It | (d) He |
| 14. (a) Many | (b) The | (c) Few | (d) More |
| 15. (a) In | (b) On | (c) To | (d) With |
| 16. (a) Than | (b) In | (c) To | (d) As |
| 17. (a) Can't | (b) Ought | (c) Shall | (d) May |
| 18. (a) Than | (b) As | (c) By | (d) Of |
| 19. (a) Are | (b) Was | (c) Of | (d) Is |
| 20. (a) Lesser | (b) Greater | (c) Fewer | (d) Much |
| 21. (a) Action | (b) Words | (c) Thought | (d) Shyness |

Directions (22-26): Choose the most suitable word or phrase to fill in the blank in these questions.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 22. Many countries have sent medicines for _____ of the latest fighting. | |
| (a) Injured | (b) Wounded (c) Victims (d) Culprits |
| 23. In many countries poor children face a grim _____ for existence. | |
| (a) Struggle | (b) Attempt (c) Efforts (d) Toil |

24. _____ is still common in many countries, even though it is illegal.
 (a) Enslavement (b) Slavery (c) Servility (d) Slavering
25. A large area of Southern California has been _____ by a major earthquake.
 (a) Trembled (b) Shaken (c) Upset (d) Vibrated
26. At the traffic lights there were poor people _____ for money.
 (a) Urging (b) Requesting (c) Pleading (d) Begging

Directions (27-29): In these questions, point out the nearest synonyms of the given words out of the four responses.

27. Homage
 (a) Poverty (b) Excessive humility
 (c) Respect and reverence (d) Insincere flattery
28. Arbitrator
 (a) Very bitter (b) Priest
 (c) Despot (d) Appointed by two parties to settle a dispute
29. Resume
 (a) New adventure (b) Summary (c) Long account (d) Judge wrongly

Directions (30-33): In these questions, point out the nearest antonyms of the given words out of the four responses.

30. Nominal
 (a) Minimal (b) Exorbitant (c) Large (d) Costly
31. Dereliction
 (a) Refused (b) Hatred (c) Award (d) Observance
32. Censured
 (a) Rebuked (b) Condemned (c) Criticised (d) Complimented
33. Solemnly
 (a) Carelessly (b) Flippantly (c) Lavishly (d) Dispassionately

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) | 31. (d) | 32. (d) |
| 33. (b) | | | | | | | |

HIT PARADE 27 POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN TOURISM MANAGEMENT (PGDTM)

Directions (1-7): In each of these questions, a word is given in capital letters. Choose from among the four alternatives (marked A, B, C and D) the one which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.

1. SPIRITUAL
 (a) Earthly (b) Superior (c) Material (d) Real
2. HARMONY
 (a) Agreement (b) Melody (c) Confusion (d) Discord
3. COMPULSION
 (a) Constraint (b) Choice (c) Freedom (d) Spontaneity
4. WASTE
 (a) Gain (b) Profit (c) Nourish (d) Loss

5. SUCCESSOR

- (a) Follower (b) Predecessor (c) Guide (d) Processor

6. SOLITUDE

- (a) Company (b) Mob (c) Excitement (d) Lonely

7. VAGUE

- (a) Accurate (b) Hazy (c) Actual (d) Clear

Directions (8-20): In these questions, each sentence has two blank spaces, each blank space indicating that a word has been omitted. Choose from the set of words (marked A, B, C and D) which when inserted in the blank spaces best fits in with the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

8. I think it benefit your health take a glass of water before meals.
 (a) Should to (b) Will for (c) May to (d) Can to
9. In certain disease, although the symptoms are, the causes are probably
 (a) Mental serious (b) Visible unknown
 (c) Physical not (d) Common known
10. Thought the committee accepted the proposals at present, the said committee divided in their opinion earlier.
 (a) Have was (b) Have were (c) Has were (d) Has was
11. In a country with a large population providing certain basic facilities to the lower strata the society assumes crucial importance.
 (a) Developing of (b) Developed of
 (c) Big of (d) Developing in
12. For the intervention though by the police the incident would have taken an ugly turn.
 (a) Only early (b) Not Promptly
 (c) As quickly (d) But late
13. It is language more than anything else, that distinguishes man from the of the animal world.
 (a) Easily rest (b) Obviously rest
 (c) Obviously others (d) Logically others
14. Given the appropriate conditions, the appropriate physical environment all organisms are capable of originating automatically the required to sustain their survival.
 (a) Living actions (b) Known functions
 (c) Natural development (d) Healthy movements
15. Science in the modern sense of a social institution in which many men cooperate and one carries on the work of the preceding requires the existence of a written language, of books and eventually of libraries, all of which make free.
 (a) Institution knowledge (b) Society interaction
 (c) School thinking (d) Generation communication
16. We may be at a loss to explain the of the miracle of Greek civilisation, but we can indeed say something of the to the revival of learning.
 (a) Origin dynamics (b) Influence background
 (c) Somewhere thinking (d) Blossoming future
17. The idea that life exists in the world around us belongs to the general a priori ideas that have reigned over the of men since hoary antiquity.
 (a) Always imagination (b) Everywhere minds
 (c) Somewhere thinking (d) Only beliefs
18. If it is not a downright, it is at least a curious juxtaposition that the accumulation of material in any Academic field is called the "literature" of the subject wherein scarcely one hundredth of it has any literary value.
 (a) Blunder documented (b) Enigma published
 (c) Paradox written (d) Absurdity historical
19. Despite the fact that today viruses are known to cause cancer in animals and in certain plants, there exists a great to viruses as being of importance in human cancer.

- (a) Hesitation reject (b) Possibility discover
 (c) Eagerness consider (d) Reluctance accept
20. A research worker expects to get his papers accepted and is furious if something is refused, it may be true that one's best paper have the chance of being turned down because anything really new is difficult to evaluate.
 (a) Because least (b) Although greatest
 (c) For sure (d) Since slightest

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) | | | | |

HIT PARADE 28 SECTION OFFICER (AUDIT) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-10): In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and choose your answer accordingly.

- Government by a ruler who has unlimited power.
 (a) Despotism (b) Autocracy (c) Monarchy (d) Anarchy
- An occasion of great importance
 (a) exemplary (b) momentous (c) herculean (d) grandiose
- A person who is always hopeful and looks upon the brighter side of things
 (a) florist (b) artist (c) theist (d) optimist
- Place of burial
 (a) cave (b) church (c) synagogue (d) cemetery
- To have a very high opinion of oneself
 (a) exaggeration (b) adulation (c) abundance (d) conceited
- One who believes in giving equal opportunity to women in all fields
 (a) Fanation (b) Misogynist (c) Philanderer (d) Feminist
- Inability to sleep
 (a) hysteria (b) insomnia (c) aphasia (d) amnesia
- One who is given to pleasures of the flesh
 (a) terrestrial (b) epicurean (c) celestial (d) pedestrian
- A tank where fish or water plants are kept
 (a) Aquarium (b) Sanatorium (c) Nursery (d) Aviary
- A person who never takes alcoholic drinks
 (a) teetotaller (b) alcoholic (c) addict (d) bagpiper

Directions (11-15): In these questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word and choose your answer accordingly.

- (a) poignant (b) relevent (c) prevalent (d) malignant
- (a) seize (b) achieve (c) wierd (d) leisure
- (a) repent (b) serpent (c) flagrent (d) reverent
- (a) dining (b) shining (c) determining (d) begining
- (a) vendetta (b) verisimilitude (c) vicarious (d) vociferate

Directions (16-25): The following paragraph has a number of blanks marked 16 to 25. Below the paragraph against these numbers, four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given. Choose the best alternative that best fits into the respective blanks.

Scientists have developed an electronic circuit that ...(16)... the wiring of the human brain in some way—an achievement that ...(17)... revolutionize computer science and ...(18)... understanding of

how nature's most powerful ...(19)... works. The ...(20)... built on a ...(21)... chip the size of a finger nail, is ...(22)... from the thinking machines of science-fiction. For one thing it cannot ...(23)... the way the ...(24)... can. But researchers say it could ...(25)... in better speech and object recognition by computers.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 16. (a) imitates | (b) mimics | (c) limits | (d) expands |
| 17. (a) shall | (b) ought | (c) could | (d) have |
| 18. (a) exceed | (b) improve | (c) impair | (d) develop |
| 19. (a) processor | (b) electronic system | (c) circuit | (d) brain |
| 20. (a) computer | (b) monitor | (c) system | (d) circuit |
| 21. (a) silicon | (b) minute | (c) big | (d) brown |
| 22. (a) for | (b) above | (c) beyond | (d) far |
| 23. (a) equate | (b) teach | (c) learn | (d) recognise |
| 24. (a) computer | (b) processor | (c) chip | (d) brain |
| 25. (a) yield | (b) give | (c) respond | (d) result |

Directions (26-30): In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

26. Indignation
 (a) hatred (b) anger (c) disapproval (d) contempt
27. Acronym
 (a) A word with two or more meanings
 (b) A word of new coinage
 (c) A word formed by the initial letters of words
 (d) A word of picturesque
28. Meticulous
 (a) interfere (b) courage (c) agreement (d) careful
29. Rescind
 (a) change (b) revoke (c) repeat (d) reconsider
30. Antipathy
 (a) dishonesty (b) disturbance (c) demonstration (d) dislike

Directions (31-35): In these questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

31. APPARENT
 (a) Illegible (b) Hidden (c) Mysterious (d) Remote
32. ALIEN
 (a) Native (b) Domiciled (c) Natural (d) Resident
33. FUTILE
 (a) bright (b) costly (c) eminent (d) worthy
34. AUDACIOUS
 (a) meek (b) cowardly (c) mild (d) gentle
35. ARROGANT
 (a) simple (b) timid (c) civilized (d) modest

Directions (36-45): In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

36. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient _____ vitamins and proteins.
 (a) of (b) from (c) with (d) in
37. The patient is _____ of stomachache.
 (a) suffering (b) experiencing (c) complaining (d) afflicting
38. A good teacher should _____ responses from the students.
 (a) elicit (b) provoke (c) command (d) infer
39. Had he taken his degree five years ago he _____ got a promotion by now.
 (a) might (b) would have (c) will be (d) was

40. There will be a rush for seats when the train _____.
 (a) will arrive (b) arrived (c) is arriving (d) arrives
41. He drove the car very fast _____.
 (a) Did he? (b) Does he? (c) Didn't he? (d) Was he?
42. He _____ wants to succeed in life must be prepared to work hard.
 (a) whoever (b) whom (c) who (d) whose
43. It is time you _____ home.
 (a) go (b) went (c) come (d) reach
44. _____ a walk in the morning will improve your health.
 (a) Going to (b) Go to (c) Go for (d) Going to
45. Government must _____ the rise in prices.
 (a) cheque (b) check (c) cease (d) seize

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) | 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) | 31. (b) | 32. (a) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) | 36. (d) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (c) | 43. (b) | 44. (d) | 45. (b) | | | |

HIT PARADE 29 DELHI UNIVERSITY LLB COURSES ADMISSION TEST

Directions (1-5): Fill in the blanks with the words form the choices given below.

1. My friend doesn't speak Sanskrit very well.
 I don't
 (a) neither (b) either (c) also (d) too.
2. Whatin Delhi yesterday?
 (a) were you doing (b) did you do (c) you did (d) did you
3. She asked me how big
 (a) is your apartment (b) my apartment was
 (c) was my apartment (d) is my apartment
4. Exceeding speed limit and safety belts are two common causes of automobiles deaths.
 (a) not to wear (b) don't wear (c) not having worn (d) failing to wear.
5., 'Tintin' appeals to many adult readers, too.
 (a) Though it is written for children (b) Though for children written
 (c) Though written for children (d) Though it were written for children.

Directions (6-11): In the following questions identify the correct word.

6. ...17...
 (a) Coincidence (b) Coinsidence (c) Coninsidence (d) Coincedence
7. ...18...
 (a) Embarrass (b) Embarras (c) Embbarras (d) Embarraas
8. ...19...
 (a) Massacre (b) Masacre (c) Massecre (d) Massacar.
9. ...20...
 (a) Questionaire (b) Questionneire (c) Questionnaire (d) Questionnair
10. ...21...
 (a) Acommodation (b) Accommodation (c) Accomodation (d) Acomodation.

11. ...22...

- (a) Kindergarden (b) Kintergarten (c) Kindergarten (d) Kindergarten

Directions (12-17): In the following questions, a group of words is given. Out of the group identify the one which doesn't match with the character of the group.

12. ...23...

- (a) Rogue (b) Mendicant (c) Hooligan (d) Vagabond.

13. ...24...

- (a) Meander (b) Deviate (c) Bend (d) Seer.

14. ...25...

- (a) Confession (b) Perjury (c) Deception (d) Deceitfulness.

15. ...26...

- (a) Illicit (b) Illusive (c) Adulterous (d) Felonious.

16. ...27...

- (a) Augment (b) Auguration (c) Hunch (d) Apprehension.

17. ...28...

- (a) Communism (b) Totalitarianism (c) Bolshevism (d) Hedonism.

Directions (18-23): In the following questions, a word is given followed by four options. Pick the word having the opposite meaning to the given word.

18. Depart

- (a) Hover (b) Nebulous (c) Hirsute (d) Neophyte.

19. Valley

- (a) Hibernal (b) Niggardly (c) Hypocritical (d) Hummock

20. Prodigal

- (a) Hibernal (b) Husbandry (c) Hyperbole (d) Hortatory.

21. Interesting

- (a) Intrepid (b) Inundate (c) Inured (d) Irksome.

22. Applicable

- (a) Irrelevant (b) Deleterious (c) Irreparable (d) Inundate.

23. Drain

- (a) Intransigent (b) Inundate (c) Defile (d) Defalcate.

Directions (24-26): Identify the pair that is closest in relationship to the given pair.

24. Thunder : Strom ::

- (a) Portent : Catastrophe (b) Hurricane : Cyclone
(c) Tornado : Gale (d) Earthquake : Convulsion .

25. Embezzle : Trust ::

- (a) Admonish : Caution (b) Adjudge : Belief
(c) Perjure : Oath (d) Adulterate : Faith.

26. Kiln : Bricks ::

- (a) Silo : Crops (b) Factory : Tiles
(c) Furnace : Metals (d) Oven : Cakes.

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a)
9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (a)
17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (d) 26. (d)

HIT PARADE 30 CLAT 2012 (UNDER-GRADUATE COURSES)

Directions (1-10): Choose the correct option out of the four given choices.

- Give an example pertinent _____ the case.
(a) with (b) on (c) for (d) to
- My voice reverberated _____ the walls of the castle.
(a) with (b) from (c) in (d) on
- The reward was not commensurate _____ the work done by us.
(a) for (b) on (c) with (d) order
- Our tragic experience in the recent past provides an index _____ the state of lawlessness in this region.
(a) of (b) in (c) at (d) by
- Your conduct smacks _____ recklessness.
(a) of (b) with (c) from (d) in
- A good judge never gropes _____ the conclusion.
(a) to (b) at (c) on (d) for
- Nobody in our group is a genius _____ winning friends and in convincing people.
(a) for (b) in (c) of (d) at
- If you are averse _____ recommending my name, you should not hesitate to admit it.
(a) about (b) for (c) to (d) against
- Religious leaders should not delve _____ politics.
(a) in (b) with (c) at (d) into
- What you say has hardly any bearing _____ the lives of tribals.
(a) about (b) for (c) on (d) with

Answers

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

HIT PARADE 31 SSC—COMBINED HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

- There is no possibility of _____ coming late.
(a) they (b) their (c) them (d) theirs.
- His friend _____ unexpectedly.
(a) Returned to (b) come back (c) turned up (d) get down
- The headmaster congratulated Rajan _____ getting the merit scholarship.
(a) for (b) about (c) with (d) on
- Smallpox has been eradicated _____ India.
(a) in (b) from (c) within (d) out of
- The police offered a _____ for information about the stolen money.
(a) reward (b) award (c) profit (d) prize

Directions (6-10): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- Impediment
(a) clear (b) ailment (c) incapable (d) obstruction
- Advance
(a) reduce (b) hall (c) progress (d) extend

8. Elastic
(a) rubbery (b) flexible (c) expensive (d) exciting
9. Vacillate
(a) waver (b) never (c) quiver (d) queer.
10. Impeccable
(a) perfect (b) fair (c) faultless (d) criminal

Directions (11-15): Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

11. Despair
(a) sneer (b) compliment (c) irony (d) hope
12. Transparent
(a) translucent (b) opaque (c) clear (d) sharp
13. Dormant
(a) acute (b) active (c) able (d) ablaze
14. Chivalrous
(a) gallant (b) dastardly (c) amorous (d) defiant
15. Erudite
(a) illiterate (b) crude (c) boring (d) ignorant

Directions (16-20): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

16. An unexpected piece of good fortune
(a) turnstile (b) windfall (c) philanthropy (d) benevolence
17. Those who go on to someone else's land without the owner's permission
(a) delinquents (b) trespassers (c) offenders (d) culprits
18. Pertaining to horses
(a) equine (b) equestrian (c) equinox (d) equation
19. One who cannot be corrected
(a) incurable (b) incorrigible (c) hardened (d) vulnerable
20. Difficult or impossible to read
(a) illogical (b) illegible (c) ineligible (d) legible

Directions (21-25): Group of four words is given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

21.
(a) ecspectation (b) expactation (c) expectation (d) expectasion
22.
(a) assimilation (b) asimillation (c) assimillation (d) assimilasion
23.
(a) desiccation (b) dessication (c) desiccasion (d) deziccation
24.
(a) nigardlely (b) niggardly (c) nigeradly (d) nigardly
25.
(a) relinquinsh (b) relenquish (c) relinquesh (d) relinquesht

Directions (26-35): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He used to walk very ...(26)... because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to ...(27)..., this was for an ...(28)... lady who lived at the ...(29)... of the hill. Everyone ...(30)... her 'grandmother'. She had lived along ...(31)... since her daughter had emigrated ...(32)... Australia many years ago ...(33)... She ...(34)... used to invite the postman for a cup of tea ...(35)... he read her letters.

26.
 (a) briskly (b) slowly (c) fast (d) leisurely
27.
 (a) post (b) handover (c) deliver (d) give
28.
 (a) ancient (b) important (c) old (d) illiterate
29.
 (a) foot (b) top (c) end (d) mouth
30.
 (a) called (b) named (c) branded (d) designated
31.
 (a) even (b) ever (c) about (d) all
32.
 (a) for (b) about (c) in (d) to
33.
 (a) since (b) after (c) before (d) away
34.
 (a) always (b) rarely (c) frequently (d) occasionally
35.
 (a) always (b) while (c) sometimes (d) often

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) | 31. (b) | 32. (d) |
| 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) | | | | | |

HIT PARADE 32 SSC—COMBINED GRADUATE LEVEL TIER I EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out the four as your answer.

- Man is essentially a ____ animal and tends to associate with others.
 (a) sentimental (b) gregarious (c) selfish (d) perverse
- Why do we always have to submit ____ his authority?
 (a) under (b) with (c) for (d) to
- The master assured her ____ success in the examination.
 (a) of (b) in (c) for (d) with
- The child was so spoiled by her indulgent parents that she became ____ when she did not receive all of their attention.
 (a) sullen (b) elated (c) discreet (d) suspicious
- His directions: to the driver were ____ and helped him to reach on time.
 (a) expletive (b) implicate (c) explicit (d) implicit

Directions (6-8): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

- Enigma
 (a) truth (b) fear (c) difficulty (d) puzzle
- Concurrence
 (a) occurrence (b) conquest (c) currency (d) agreement

8. Espionage
 (a) planning (b) Pioneering (c) lineage (d) spying

Directions (9-11): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

9. Foment
 (a) repulse (b) cease (c) control (d) quell
10. Tardy
 (a) prompt (b) gradual (c) late (d) quick
11. Sacred
 (a) profuse (b) prolific (c) profound (d) profane

Directions (12-14): In the following questions, there are four different words, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

12.
 (a) consumerism (b) communalism (c) pessimism (d) optimism
13.
 (a) commencement (b) establishment (c) announcement (d) committment
14.
 (a) entrepreneurship (b) leadership (c) scholarship (d) partnership

Directions (15-26): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

15. Giving of special favour to one's kith and kin
 (a) Favoritism (b) Solecism (c) Pantheism (d) Nepotism
16. One who collects and studies coins
 (a) Philatelist (b) Nuncio (c) Bibliophile (d) Numismatist
17. Words or lines written on the tomb of a person
 (a) Epitaph (b) Anecdote (c) Calligraphy (d) Cenotaph
18. Study of the origin and history of words
 (a) Etymology (b) Epistemology (c) Morphology (d) Dictionary
19. The Practice of eating human flesh
 (a) Solipsism (b) Narcissism (c) Cannibalism (d) Mysticism
20. Someone who works only for personal profit
 (a) Materialistic (b) Mercenary (c) Greedy (d) Mercantile
21. A heavy unnatural slumber
 (a) Nap (b) Stupor (c) Insomnia (d) Coma
22. A deep dislike of foreigners
 (a) Acrophobia (b) Xenophobia (c) Claustrophobia (d) Hydrophobia
23. That cannot be overcome
 (a) Irrevocable (b) Irreparable (c) Invulnerable (d) Insurmountable
24. To walk slowly, wasting time
 (a) Stagger (b) Stride (c) Dawdle (d) Plod
25. One who is appointed to deal with complaints made by common people against banks companies etc.
 (a) Jurist (b) Arbitrator (c) Ombudsman (d) Magistrate
26. The profession of writing dictionaries
 (a) Typography (b) Biography (c) Cartography (d) Lexicography

Directions (27-48): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage I

New York's tallest building is the Empire State Building, which stands on Fifth Avenue. New York's between 33rd Street and 34th Street. It was (27) on the site of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and took 410 days at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ floors a week (28) complete. The building was opened on 1 May 1931 by

remote control, when President Herbert Hoover (29) a button in Washington DC. The Empire State Building towers 381 m above ground and measures 443.2 m to the top of the TV tower. A further 16.7 m is below ground. The spire on top was designed as an airship mooring mast, but after a German airship the Hindenburg, burned at its mooring mast in New Jersey in 1937, the mast was (30) used. For more than 50 years. The empire State held the (31) as the world's tallest office or apartment building.

27. ...
 (a) building (b) erected (c) built (d) build
28. ...
 (a) from (b) into (c) for (d) to
29. ...
 (a) prest (b) pressed (c) pressing (d) press
30. ...
 (a) frequently (b) often (c) always (d) never
31. ...
 (a) record (b) title (c) position (d) place

Passage II

Those who are in the habit of remarking on such matters must have noticed the passive (32) of an English landscape on (33). The clacking of the (34), the whistling of the ploughman, the rattling of the (35) and all other sounds of (36) labour are suspended. The very dogs bark less (36), being less disturbed by passing (37). At such times I have almost (38) the wind sunk into quiet.

32. ...
 (a) sound (b) sense (c) quite (d) quiet
33. ...
 (a) Sunday (b) Tuesday (c) a dry day (d) Monday
34. ...
 (a) Hill (b) Bill (c) Mail (d) Mill
35. ...
 (a) don (b) done (c) cart (d) dirt
36. ...
 (a) city (b) town (c) urban (d) rural
37. ...
 (a) Travellers (b) Children (c) animals (d) scythe
38. ...
 (a) retained (b) felt (c) ignored (d) fancied

Passage III

My aunt Myra is strangely like a thunderstorm when she is angry. Like a bright, sunny day that is usually the (39) to a storm her normal (40) suddenly begins to cloud. As the day (41) and a few and thunderclaps roll out she also darkens and begins to (42). The bolts get more and more (43) until finally the rain begins. With aunt Myra. However, it is a (44) of words punctuated with frequent (45) of thunder. The end of her (46) like the end of a (47) is usually sudden. The words end abruptly; the clouds (48) for a while; then the sky clears.

39. ...
 (a) interlude (b) preface (c) epilogue (d) prelude
40. ...
 (a) complexion (b) inclination (c) proposition (d) disposition
41. ...
 (a) darkens (b) advances (c) dawns (d) brightens

42. ...
 (a) scream (b) explode (c) break (d) shout
43. ...
 (a) rare (b) scarce (c) frequent (d) common
44. ...
 (a) string (b) tornado (c) torrent (d) rain
45. ...
 (a) roars (b) shouts (c) screams (d) howls
46. ...
 (a) wrath (b) despair (c) joy (d) sorrow
47. ...
 (a) rain (b) storm (c) day (d) thunder
48. ...
 (a) brighten (b) glimmer (c) linger (d) live

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (d) |
| 33. (a) | 34. (d) | 35. (c) | 36. (d) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (d) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (c) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) | 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) |

HIT PARADE 33 SSC—FCI (FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

- The news was _____ good to be true.
 (a) very (b) too (c) so (d) as
- How much longer _____ this book?
 (a) you are needing (b) will you be needing
 (c) will you have needed (d) have you needed
- _____ you hear the President's speech?
 (a) Have (b) Has (c) Had (d) Did
- I _____ to the movies with some friends last night.
 (a) have gone (b) went (c) am gone (d) am going
- She has only _____ friends.
 (a) fewer (b) less (c) more (d) a few

Directions (6-10): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- magnificent
 (a) magnanimous (b) modest (c) generous (d) splendid
- Spirited
 (a) heated (b) drunk (c) enthusiastic (d) possessed
- gloomy
 (a) misty (b) obscure (c) murky (d) shadowy
- grumble
 (a) to scold (b) to complain (c) to sheer (d) to fight
- crude
 (a) unrefined (b) cruel (c) rude (d) savage

Directions (11-15): Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word

11. detest
(a) test (b) dislike (c) like (d) interest
12. intentional
(a) accidental (b) undecided (c) concentrated (d) broken
13. commence
(a) start (b) schedule (c) conclude (d) controvert
14. expand
(a) contract (b) contrast (c) consist (d) controvert
15. prosperity
(a) propriety (b) property (c) adversity (d) perspicacity

Directions (16-20): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.

16. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible.
(a) Curmudgeon (b) Money-grabber (c) Scrimp (d) Miser
17. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion.
(a) Constriction (b) Consternation (c) Concentration (d) Contraction
18. A person who is fluent in two languages.
(a) Versatile (b) Expert (c) Bilingual (d) Knowledgeable
19. One who eats human flesh.
(a) Man eater (b) Cannibal (c) Beast (d) Savage
20. The quality of being politely firm and demanding.
(a) assertive (b) bossy (c) aggressive (d) lordy

Directions (21-25): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

21. (a) independance (b) independence (c) independens (d) indepanance
22. (a) hypocrisy (b) hypocresy (c) hipocrisy (d) hipocrecy
23. (a) aeroplane (b) airopplane (c) aeroplain (d) airopplain
24. (a) loanly (b) lonly (c) lonelie (d) lonely
25. (a) cerimony (b) ceremoney (c) ceremony (d) cerimoney

Directions (26-35): Some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

“Quit India” came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Indian ...(26)... reached its climax. The British were not only ...(27)... by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quite India can be ...(28)... from Lord Linlithgow’s statement, “I am engaged here in meeting by far the most ...(29)... rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far ...(30)... from the world for reasons of military security.” Still more significant was Churchill’s gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, “the idea of ...(31)... of power had become an admitted ...(32)... in the minds of British party leaders,” although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The ...(33)... created by Quit India made the British ...(34)... that they could no longer keep India in ...(35)...

26. (a) freedom (b) patriotism (c) liberation (d) revolution
27. (a) threatened (b) inspired (c) attacked (d) impressed
28. (a) diffused (b) gauged (c) established (d) determined
29. (a) trivial (b) magnificent (c) serious (d) auspicious
30. (a) excluded (b) elicited (c) prevented (d) concealed
31. (a) transfer (b) seizure (c) grabbing (d) retainment
32. (a) tactics (b) fantasy (c) inevitability (d) occurrence
33. (a) violence (b) taboos (c) vengeance (d) anarchy
34. (a) imagine (b) pretend (c) realise (d) anxious
35. (a) power (b) bondage (c) exile (d) suspense

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) | 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) | | | | | |

HIT PARADE 34 SSC—MULTITASKING (NON-TECHNICAL) STAFF EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

- This is a good _____ for the school.
(a) sight (b) cite (c) site (d) spot
- I _____ rather die than join the gang of terrorists.
(a) could (b) should (c) would (d) can
- That week the dollar dropped _____ its lowest levels.
(a) to (b) at (c) towards (d) by
- I _____ just that Peter is in Australia.
(a) am hearing (b) hearing (c) have heard (d) heard
- To write regularly _____ is what she wants to do now.
(a) in pleasure (b) for the pleasure (c) with the pleasure (d) for pleasure

Directions (6-10): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- AFFILIATE
(a) control (b) associate (c) copy (d) discriminate
- EXPLICIT
(a) clear (b) obvious (c) cautions (d) exorbitant
- DILIGENT
(a) intelligent (b) energetic (c) modest (d) indus
- FAMILIAR
(a) well-known (b) familial (c) relative (d) common
- DESERT
(a) wasteland (b) abandon (c) sweet-dish (d) broth

Directions (11-15): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

- FANTASTIC
(a) old (b) ordinary (c) classic (d) rational
- INNOVATE
(a) sell (b) buy (c) choose (d) copy
- ANXIOUS
(a) crafty (b) light (c) carefree (d) careless
- HAZY
(a) plain (b) light (c) clear (d) dull
- THRIFTY
(a) clean (b) loyal (c) wasteful (d) reverent

Directions (16-20): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

- A war of religions
(a) Calligraphy (b) Contraband (c) Cavalry (d) Crusade

17. The Government by the nobility
(a) Bureaucracy (b) Aristocracy (c) Autocracy (d) Oligarchy
18. To store and stock
(a) Hail (b) Hide (c) Hoard (d) Horde
19. Study of relations of organism to one another and to their surroundings
(a) Biology (b) Ecology (c) Psychology (d) Physiology
20. Boundary of an area
(a) Porch (b) Periphery (c) Balcony (d) Verandah

Directions (21-25): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

21.
(a) accomodation (b) accommodation (c) accomodation (d) acomodation
22.
(a) sovereignty (b) soveriegnity (c) soverieignity (d) sovereignty
23.
(a) greivance (b) grievance (c) griveance (d) grievence
24.
(a) occassion (b) occasion (c) ocasion (d) occasiion
25.
(a) intermittent (b) intermitant (c) intermittent (d) intermitant

Directions (26-35): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Ants go in groups in search of food. To do this ... (26) ... a few worker, ants ... (27) ... scouts, go out of their nests to forage ... (28) ... food. Once an ... (29) ... source of food is ... (30) ... by a scout ant, it ... (31) ... to the nest with a sample, while ... (32) ... so, it ejects a chemical and ... (33) ... an invisible line from the ... (34) ... of food to its nest. It then contacts other ants who also follow the ... (35) ... procedure. More and more worker ants are brought in and the food is slowly taken back to the nest.

26.
(a) primarily (b) initially (c) hastily (d) systematically
27.
(a) called (b) named (c) identified (d) depicted
28.
(a) after (b) by (c) for (d) upon
29.
(a) unusual (b) enriched (c) excessive (d) abundant
30.
(a) found (b) reached (c) targeted (d) recognised
31.
(a) accesses (b) returns (c) goes (d) climbs
32.
(a) pulling (b) crawling (c) doing (d) going
33.
(a) draws (b) files (c) touches (d) pushes
34.
(a) place (b) source (c) house (d) vessel
35.
(a) same (b) agreed (c) matching (d) parallel

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) |

Directions (1-2): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- Directions (3-4):** In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

- Directions (5-7):** In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

- Directions (8-11):** In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

- Directions (12-14):** In the following questions, out the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

- ## Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (a)
9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (d)

HIT PARADE 36 SSC—STENOGRAPHER (GRADE C AND D) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

1. My father ____ home last week.
(a) left off (b) went back (c) made out (d) came down
2. He assented _____ my proposal.
(a) to (b) with (c) above (d) of
3. I _____ home before she arrived.
(a) had left (b) left (c) have left (d) has left
4. You will have to _____ your mistakes.
(a) pay to (b) pay for (c) pay off (d) pay over
5. The thieves _____ in a stolen jeep.
(a) made out (b) made up (c) made off (d) made over

Directions (6-10): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

6. Flatter
(a) hate (b) praise (c) love (d) estimate
7. Fragile
(a) weak (b) durable (c) lasting (d) sturdy
8. Unique
(a) ordinary (b) common (c) unusual (d) special
9. Inevitable
(a) optional (b) necessary (c) countable (d) enviable
10. Bondage
(a) slavery (b) fetters (c) chains (d) imprisonment

Directions (11-15): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

11. sterile
(a) lively (b) fertile (c) plenty (d) useful
12. Prominent
(a) prompt (b) prolong (c) insignificant (d) prove
13. Memory
(a) reminder (b) forgetfulness (c) ignorance (d) indifference
14. Relish
(a) tolerate (b) refuse (c) disgust (d) relent
15. Industrious
(a) industrial (b) lazy (c) smart (d) intelligent

Directions (16-35): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage I

Man worked with his small tools until the advent of modern machinery (16) by steam and electricity. The small tools (17) defeat from the big machines, as (18) hands had (19) to the hands (20) with tools. These machines operate only over large (21) of land and considerable (22) are needed for their procurement and use. But if therefore we give up all (23) saying that our peasantry cannot (24) them, it will simply mean (25) trouble.

16.
(a) driven (b) moved (c) worked (d) controlled
17.
(a) agreed (b) acknowledged (c) allowed (d) permitted

18.
 (a) free (b) weak (c) bare (d) strong
19.
 (a) succeeded (b) produced (c) yielded (d) created
20.
 (a) full (b) equipped (c) covered (d) painted
21.
 (a) bits (b) pieces (c) tracts (d) divisions
22.
 (a) sums (b) moneys (c) funds (d) costs
23.
 (a) hope (b) expectation (c) intention (d) ambition
24.
 (a) manage (b) afford (c) enable (d) inspire
25.
 (a) asking (b) requiring (c) pleading (d) inviting

Passage II

Elephants are ...(26)... in India and in Africa. The ...(27)... elephant differs in some points ...(28)... the Indian, being larger with ...(29)... tusk and bigger ears. In fact, the two are considered to be different ...(30)... that move in the jungles in ...(31)... and are naturally ...(32)... animals that keep away from ...(33)... Elephants are fine advertisement for ...(34)... for they live ...(35)... on leaves, grass and roots.

26.
 (a) available (b) found (c) watched (d) observed
27.
 (a) African (b) Korean (c) Malaysian (d) Chinese
28.
 (a) on (b) by (c) from (d) with
29.
 (a) larger (b) wider (c) long (d) longer
30.
 (a) varieties (b) kinds (c) species (d) types
31.
 (a) groups (b) herds (c) crowds (d) singles
32.
 (a) ferocious (b) fearsome (c) shy (d) terrible
33.
 (a) the world (b) the water (c) the cities (d) men
34.
 (a) spiritualism (b) communism (c) vegetarianism (d) capitalism
35.
 (a) entirely (b) partially (c) preferably (d) occasionally

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (d) | 30. (c) | 31. (b) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | | | | | |

HIT PARADE 37 SSC—SUB-INSPECTORS (SIS) IN DELHI POLICE ENGLISH PAPER

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

- There were _____ participants at the conference than we had expected, so we had trouble seating them.
(a) much more (b) many more (c) so many (d) too many
- Men _____ are thinkers look for facts.
(a) who (b) that (c) which (d) those
- Asha and Rima could not get admission in the college _____ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.
(a) even though (b) now that (c) therefore (d) whether
- The principal congratulated him _____ passing the final exam.
(a) in (b) of (c) on (d) with
- Thank you very much _____ your suggestions.
(a) on (b) with (c) about (d) for

Directions (6-10): In the following questions, find the word that is nearest in meaning to the given word.

- Assault
(a) attack (b) comfort (c) construct (d) attach
- Protrude
(a) lengthen (b) uphold (c) bulge (d) refute
- Accomplish
(a) surrender (b) achieve (c) forsake (d) abandon
- Apex
(a) bottom (b) outward (c) top (d) inward
- Baffle
(a) strike (b) puzzle (c) flutter (d) surpass

Directions (11-15): In the following questions, find the word that is farthest in meaning to the given word.

- Philanthropic
(a) self centered (b) benevolent (c) benign (d) unsparing
- Opulent
(a) poor (b) sumptuous (c) drooping (d) wealthy
- Recede
(a) advance (b) retrograde (c) retreat (d) withdraw
- Perpetual
(a) intermittent (b) frequent (c) continuous (d) rare
- Unruly
(a) uneven (b) undue (c) orderly (d) dirty

Directions (16-20): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/bold part of the sentence.

- An office with a salary but no work
(a) Honorary (b) Sinecure (c) Insolvent (d) Sinuous
- The study or collection of coins
(a) Nymphomania (b) Numismatics (c) Numerology (d) Numeric
- One who hates women
(a) Misogynist (b) Misanthrope (c) Feminist (d) Effeminate
- A woman with dark brown hair
(a) Blonde (b) Philogynist (c) Brunette (d) Dotard

20. There was a big applause when he delivered his speech for the first time.
 (a) Introductory speech (b) Maiden speech
 (c) Concluding speech (d) Initial speech

Directions (21-25): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

21.
 (a) Vacum (b) Manoeuvre (c) reluctant (d) burocracy
22.
 (a) Perepherel (b) peripheral (c) perepheral (d) periphrial
23.
 (a) mathematician (b) mathamatisian (c) mathematican (d) mathematischen
24.
 (a) ceremoneal (b) cerimoneal (c) ceremonial (d) ceremonial
25.
 (a) diffidence (b) rabbit (c) ninty (d) avenu

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (a) | | | | | | | |

HIT PARADE 38 UPSC —COMBINED DEFENCE SERVICES EXAMINATION (CDS)

Directions (1-20): Each item in this section consists of a word or group of words in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letter.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. DIMINISH | (a) Enkindle | (b) Increase | (c) Produce | (d) Arouse |
| 2. HAMPERED | (a) Facilitated | (b) Prompted | (c) Relieved | (d) Instigated |
| 3. EQUANIMITY | (a) Sorrow | (b) Discontentment | (c) Agitation | (d) Silence |
| 4. SPURIOUS | (a) Fresh | (b) Modern | (c) Genuine | (d) Interesting |
| 5. THREW COLD WATER ON | (a) Supported | (b) Defeated | (c) Amended | (d) Modified |
| 6. AGGRAVATED | (a) Increased | (b) Mitigated | (c) Aggregated | (d) Magnified |
| 7. DEFICIT | (a) Surplus | (b) Sufficiency | (c) Luxury | (d) Explicit |
| 8. LENGTHEN | (a) Protract | (b) Brighten | (c) Abandon | (d) Shorten |
| 9. CRUELTY | (a) Love | (b) Efficiency | (c) Heroism | (d) Kindness |
| 10. FREQUENTLY | (a) Habitually | (b) Commonly | (c) Usually | (d) Rarely |
| 11. HOSTILE | (a) Dogmatic | (b) Easy going | (c) Steady | (d) Friendly |

12. PUBLIC HONOUR
(a) Accusation (b) Punishment (c) Ignominy (d) Criticism
13. SUBTLE
(a) Distant (b) Gross (c) Plain (d) Higher
14. TAME
(a) Wild (b) Clean (c) Dangerous (d) Active
15. DECLINED
(a) Inclined (b) Liked (c) Agreed (d) Prepared
16. ILL AT EASE
(a) Easy to deal with (b) Comfortable (c) Chronically ill (d) Strong
17. COMPLEX
(a) Ordinary (b) Simple (c) Common (d) Compound
18. ABOLISHED
(a) Continued (b) Established (c) Encouraged (d) Revived
19. OFFENCE
(a) Preference (b) Vengeance (c) Defence (d) Negligence
20. IRREMEDIALABLE
(a) That which can be avoided (b) Incurable
(c) Profitable (d) That which can be corrected

Directions (21-42): Each item in this section consists of a word or group of words in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most *similar* in meaning to the word or group of words in capital letters.

21. FLYING COLOURS
(a) Envidable (b) Notable success
(c) Being pleasant (d) Highly ambitious
22. SANCTUM
(a) Environment (b) The holy part
(c) Corridor (d) Room for pilgrims
23. FRAIL
(a) Unhealthy (b) Weak (c) Ugly (d) Tender
24. HOBNOB
(a) Nagging (b) Friendly chat
(c) Quarrel (d) Pestering manner
25. DILLY DALLYING
(a) Quarrelling (b) Arguing with each other
(c) Waiting for orders (d) Wasting time
26. HUSH UP
(a) Blow up (b) To keep quiet (c) To remove (d) Wind up
27. GRIEVANCES
(a) Complaints (b) Problems (c) Obstacles (d) Hardships
28. AFFINITY
(a) Admiration (b) Adoration (c) Respect (d) Intimacy
29. IGNOMINY
(a) Condemnation (b) Disgrace (c) Failure (d) Criticism
30. ALLEVIATE
(a) Eradicate (b) Remove (c) Understand (d) Lessen
31. IMPERCEPTIBLY
(a) Extremely (b) Invisibly (c) Inconceivably (d) Intensely
32. DOLEFUL
(a) Sober (b) Depressed (c) Dreary (d) Mournful
33. MODULATE
(a) Set (b) Tune (c) Balance (d) Adjust

34. PRESUMPTUOUS
(a) Bold (b) Egotistical (c) Arrogant (d) Audacious
35. RHYTHM
(a) Flow (b) Measure (c) Tempo (d) Regular pattern
36. PRECIPITATE
(a) Hasten (b) Advance (c) Arrive (d) Instigate
37. OUTLAST
(a) To come to an end (b) To fight till the end
(c) To make a last attempt (d) To endure longer than
38. INTERREGNUM
(a) Pause (b) Interference (c) Intrusion (d) Prevention
39. DEMOLISH
(a) Abolish (b) Overthrow (c) Destroy (d) Overturn
40. INITIATE
(a) Enlighten (b) Begin (c) Guide (d) Lead
41. STROLL
(a) Exercise (b) Jogging (c) A ride (d) A walk
42. LAGUID
(a) Absent minded (b) Negligent (c) Sluggish (d) Thoughtless

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (d)
 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (a)
 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (b)
 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (d)
 33. (d) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (b)
 41. (d) 42. (c)

HIT PARADE 39 UPSC—NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY EXAMINATION (NDA)

Directions (1-10): Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words or group of words. Select the *antonym* of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.

- All care is FUTILE in a careless case.
(a) waste (b) expensive (c) useful (d) cheap
- REVELATION of facts became very easy when I investigated the case.
(a) rejection (b) elimination (c) concealment (d) introduction
- The story you have just told is INCREDIBLE.
(a) credible (b) fantastic (c) probable (d) believable
- His assignments have taken him to many EXOTIC locations around the world.
(a) wonderful (b) cosmopolitan (c) irrelevant (d) common
- He has given up his VICIOUS habits.
(a) godly (b) virtuous (c) sublime (d) friendly
- The doctor found the patient INERT.
(a) active (b) lazy (c) strong (d) resolute
- The issue was raised TANGENTIALLY in the negotiations.
(a) party (b) forcefully (c) candidly (d) fitfully
- ESCALATING prices are causing hardship to the poor.
(a) fixed (b) fluctuating (c) falling (d) reasonable
- I have MALICE towards none.
(a) sympathy (b) goodwill (c) friendship (d) attraction

10. The boy comes from an AFFLUENT family.
 (a) poor (b) ordinary (c) infamous (d) backward

Directions (11-20): Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words or group of words. Select the **synonym** of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.

11. The song had a SOPORIFIC effect on the child.
 (a) soothing (b) terrific (c) supreme (d) sleep-inducing
12. His ALLEGIANCE to the party was suspect from the very beginning.
 (a) servility (b) obedience (c) loyalty (d) passivity
13. Sympathetic criticism has a SALUTARY effect.
 (a) premature (b) terrible (c) disastrous (d) beneficial
14. His bad behaviour EVOKED punishment.
 (a) escaped (b) called for (c) produced (d) summoned
15. Please do not give any more FLIMSY pretexts for not having done the work.
 (a) weak (b) strong (c) justified (d) impulsive
16. He was the court appointed lawyer for fifty-six INDIGENT defendants.
 (a) Indian men (b) poor (c) guilty (d) untried
17. The boy said that the pain had ABATED.
 (a) reduced (b) vanished (c) increased (d) stabilized
18. He became known as an IMPLACABLE foe of fundamentalism.
 (a) relentless (b) pleasing (c) dangerous (d) courageous
19. The queen was aware of the INSOLENT behaviour of the lords.
 (a) violent (b) polite (c) insulting (d) frivolous
20. Modern man is PRAGMATIC in his dealings.
 (a) practical (b) playful (c) causal (d) clever

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | | | | |

HIT PARADE 40 UPSC—SPECIAL CLASS RAILWAY APPRENTICE (SCRA) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-8): Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words or groups of words. Select the **synonym** of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.

1. He MAGNETISED the audience by his extraordinary stage performance.
 (a) Entertained (b) Strongly attracted (c) Amused (d) Impressed
2. He is known as MISANTHROPE.
 (a) A person who hates mankind (b) A person who is charitable
 (c) A person who is benevolent (d) A person who is cruel
3. He glared at me, shook off my hand and MUTTERED, "With my 'guru' so unhappy, how dare you ask me to drive?"
 (a) Stammered (b) Said (c) Stumbled (d) Mumbled
4. He had a heart attack and all attempts to RESUSCITATE him failed.
 (a) To begin again after a pause (b) To return like for like
 (c) To bring back to consciousness (d) To keep possession of
5. He is a FEMINIST.
 (a) Supporter of the cause of women (b) Lover and admirer of woman
 (c) Weak-hearted man (d) Very handsome man

6. The United Nations ENDEAVOURS to put an end to all wars.
(a) Attempts (b) Deliberates (c) Struggles (d) Exerts
7. The fugitive ROVED about the countryside, because he was not familiar with the area.
(a) Wandered (b) Took shelter (c) Begged (d) Searched
8. I cast a CURSORY glance over the question papers.
(a) Hurried (b) Timid (c) Meaningful (d) Inquisitive

Directions (9-16): Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words. Select the **antonym** of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.

9. The question of funds should not be kept in mind while promoting such VIABLE projects.
(a) Impossible (b) Impracticable
(c) Complicated (d) Uncompromising
10. His MEANNESS is well-known.
(a) Largeness (b) Kindness (c) Timidity (d) Generosity
11. History teaches us that COLONIZATION destroys both the colonizer and the colonized.
(a) Excolonization (b) Postcolonization (c) Decolonization (d) Uncolonization
12. He was often criticised for his FRAUDULENT dealings.
(a) Bogus (b) Honest (c) Frank (d) Open
13. Excessive perspiration SAPS energy.
(a) Restores (b) Releases (c) Fulfils (d) Instils
14. He has a very HOSTILE attitude towards his wife.
(a) Funny (b) Friendly (c) Rigid (d) Kind
15. The officer did not encourage SERVICE behaviour from his subordinates.
(a) Authoritative (b) Unflattering (c) Loyal (d) Obedient
16. His death has left his wife and title children DESTITUTE.
(a) Rich (b) Self-sufficient (c) Independent (d) Happy

Directions (17-31): In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of four words marked (a), (b), (c), (d). Choose the best word out of the four choices.

17. The word 'music' brings to our mind melodious sounds which may be produced either by a singer or a player of musical instruments. Some people feel that music is the
(a) source (b) essence (c) substance (d) place of life.
18. Yet others believe that music
(a) elevates (b) brings (c) sensitises (d) elongates
19. man to a divine state. A few
(a) stress (b) emphasise (c) insist (d) urge
20. that music can melt stones! Generally, music is
(a) explained (b) defined (c) described (d) shown
21. as the arrangement of sounds in a pleasing
(a) sequence (b) system (c) order (d) arrangement
22. Like all arts, music speaks to the
(a) feelings (b) passions (c) emotions (d) ideas
23. but the communication is accomplished by the
(a) skillful (b) artistic (c) creative (d) passionate
24. combination of sounds. Just as some colours
(a) come (b) go (c) are (d) were
25. together, and other clash, similarly, all
(a) sounds (b) noises (c) cries (d) shouts
26. are not appealing to the ear. Modern music
(a) do (b) does (c) did (d) been
27. not take note of this. It lacks the
(a) basics (b) foundations (c) essentials (d) substance
28. of harmony. Moreover, it depends heavily on electronic
(a) instruments (b) machines (c) gadgets (d) furniture

29. which, only someone who has the technical
 (a) expertise (b) knowledge (c) information (d) know-how
30. can handle. It also relies on visual
 (a) impressions (b) images (c) expressions (d) feelings
31. True music appeals to the mind; modern music
 (a) involves (b) elicits (c) expects (d) derives
 only a physical response and therefore, cannot be called true music. Right?!

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) | 31. (b) | |

HIT PARADE 41 UPSC—ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATION (ESE)

Directions (1-8): Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space.

- The completion of the railway line has been held _____ owing to the workers' strike.
 (a) off (b) up (c) on (d) over
- The pilot was _____ injured, he died within half an hour.
 (a) seriously (b) fatally (c) fatefully (d) vitally
- His _____ directions misled us, we did not know which road to take.
 (a) complex (b) obscure (c) mingled (d) vague
- He was very friendly with the press and it really _____ him even for what he did not achieve.
 (a) praised (b) lionized (c) appreciated (d) highlighted
- Anand was the sort of person who always looked on the _____ side of life.
 (a) clear (b) bright (c) broad (d) illuminated
- "How dare you speak to me like that, you _____ fellow!" shouted the officer.
 (a) impudent (b) impeccable (c) immutable (d) intricate
- I refused to _____ his rudeness any longer.
 (a) put up (b) put up with (c) put on (d) put out with
- Let us _____ our heads together to solve this difficult problem.
 (a) join (b) bring (c) combine (d) put

Directions (9-20): Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

- LIVELY
 (a) active (b) lethargic (c) wearisome (d) ugly
- SACRED
 (a) moral (b) holy (c) clean (d) truthful
- GRAVE
 (a) painful (b) sad (c) hopeless (d) serious
- FOUL
 (a) dirty (b) innocent (c) foolish (d) unbecoming
- ABJECT
 (a) miserable (b) objective (c) tortuous (d) painful
- ARDENT
 (a) eager (b) devoted (c) zealous (d) sincere

15. PREPOSTEROUS
(a) unreasonable (b) improper (c) too early (d) arrogant
16. BLEMISH
(a) evil (b) attraction (c) blot (d) virtue
17. IMPASSE
(a) deadline (b) stalemate (c) standstill (d) status quo
18. ENHANCE
(a) embellish (b) increase (c) create (d) reveal
19. EPHEMERAL
(a) short-lived (b) immediate (c) stupendous (d) amazing
20. TRUDGE
(a) prod slowly (b) walk wearily (c) trample easily (d) wade carelessly

Directions (21-31): Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

21. LUKEWARM
(a) enthusiastic (b) moderate (c) friendly (d) fervent
22. ASSET
(a) liability (b) loss (c) drag (d) handicap
23. OBSCURITY
(a) clarity (b) precision (c) certainty (d) specificity
24. AMUSED
(a) frightened (b) jolted (c) astonished (d) saddened
25. LOGICAL
(a) irrational (b) disorderly (c) inconsiderate (d) inconsistent
26. INDIGENOUS
(a) perennial (b) heterogeneous (c) alien (d) foreign
27. STERN
(a) passive (b) mild (c) forgiving (d) understanding
28. TRIVIAL
(a) stupendous (b) momentous (c) great (d) significant
29. SHRINK
(a) swell (b) flow (c) inflate (d) rush
30. DORMANT
(a) flexible (b) active (c) hefty (d) adamant
31. ESTRANGEMENT
(a) reunion (b) familiarity (c) gathering (d) meeting

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) | 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (a, c) | 30. (b) | 31. (a) | |

HIT PARADE 42 UP-PSC—UTTAR PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION EXAMINATION

Directions (1-2): Fill in the blanks choose your answer from the option given below the sentence.

1. "John got...the examination"
(a) up (b) at (c) down (d) through

2. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (a) embarrass (b) embarrass (c) embarrass (d) embaras

Answers

1. (d) 2. (a)

HIT PARADE 43 PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (PCS) EXAMINATION

Directions (1-2): of questions : From the choice provided identify the pair of words with a relationship similar to that of the given word pair.

1. INDEFATIGABLE : INVETERATE::

- (a) Tireless : Tired (b) Tired : Habitual.
(c) Tireless : Habitual (d) Impoverished : habitual

2. MISANTHROPE : HUMANITY::

- (a) Chauvinist : Patriot (b) Misogynist : Women
(c) Agnostic : God (d) Witch : Magic

Directions (3): Choose the option which gives the correct meaning, the same order as the words.

3.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Arrogate | i. Clinch or seize without right |
| 2. Arraign | ii. Embarrassment due to disappointment |
| 3. Chagrin | iii. To enroll for compulsory service |
| 4. Conscrip | iv. to swing back and forth |
| 5. Vacillate | v. To bring before court of law |
- (a) 1.-v, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii, 5-ii (b) 1-i, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii, 5-v
(c) 1-iv, 2-v, 3-i, 4-ii, 5-iii (d) 1-i, 2-v, 3-ii, 4-iii, 5-iv

Directions (4-5): Choose the most appropriate option in the blanks.

4.

- i. There is so much love the two of them.
ii. I have not seen Aditi Friday.
iii. I started my exam preparationsJanuary.
iv. The three sister did not look for new friends as they were playing themselves.
v. I have not seen Mohansix months.
- (a) between, from, since, among, for (b) among, from, for, between, since
(c) among, since, for, between, from (d) between, since from among, for

5.

- i. He succeeded Perseverance and sheer hard work
ii.the power vested in me, I hereby declare the deal sealed.
iii.his illness he could not finish his work in time
iv.need, please contact me at the emergency number indicated
- (a) by virtue of, by dint of in case of, in consequence of
(b) by dint of, by virtue of, in consequence of, in case of
(c) by virtue of, in consequence of, by dint of, in case of
(d) by dint of, in consequence of, by virtue of, in case of

Directions (6-7): Pick the correct antonym for the given words.

6. PUERILE

- (a) Adult (b) Servile (c) Peaceful (d) Ambiguous

7. PROSAIC

- (a) Predisposed (b) Useful (c) Interesting (d) Mundane

Directions (8-13): Pick the word with the correct spelling.

8.
 (a) Perilous (b) Precarious (c) Hazardous (d) Copious
9.
 (a) Propitiate (b) Appreciate (c) Appease (d) Conciliate
10. Spot correctly spelt word:
 (a) Greatful (b) Grateful (c) Greatfull (d) Gratefull
11. Spot the correctly spelt word:
 (a) Withdrawl (b) Withdrawl (c) Withdrawl (d) Withdrewl
12. Most suitable opposite word of “Petite” is
 (a) Small (b) Ugly (c) Tall (d) Dainty
13. Which word is not a synonym of “Thrust”?
 (a) Strike (b) Force (c) Aloft (d) Hit

Answers

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | | | |

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6



MCQ Bin

SYNONYMS

Directions: In the following questions, a word is followed by four options. From these alternatives, select the one that is nearest in meaning to the given word.

1. ABOLITIONIST
 - (a) amnesty activist
 - (b) one opposed to war
 - (c) war activist
 - (d) one opposed to slavery
2. ABUNDANCE
 - (a) superior
 - (b) large amount
 - (c) scarcity
 - (d) inferior
3. ACCESS
 - (a) right of entry
 - (b) within
 - (c) lost
 - (d) outside
4. ACCOMMODATE
 - (a) invite
 - (b) contain, serve
 - (c) allow
 - (d) reserve
5. ACCORD
 - (a) divorce
 - (b) separate
 - (c) give
 - (d) take
6. ACCORDANCE
 - (a) conflict
 - (b) mediator
 - (c) seminar
 - (d) agreement
7. ACCRUE
 - (a) add to
 - (b) subtract
 - (c) disperse
 - (d) litigate
8. ACCUMULATE
 - (a) to gamble
 - (b) to sing
 - (c) to gain
 - (d) to lose
9. ACKNOWLEDGE
 - (a) refuse
 - (b) pretend
 - (c) absorb
 - (d) recognize
10. ACQUIESCE
 - (a) avoid the truth
 - (b) resist
 - (c) agree passively
 - (d) attempt to manage
11. BALLAD
 - (a) an epic
 - (b) a poem set to music
 - (c) a story told in song
 - (d) free verse
12. BANDWIDTH
 - (a) measurement of handwritten data
 - (b) measurement of transferable data
 - (c) measurement of destroyed data
 - (d) measurement of shredded data
13. BANK
 - (a) pond
 - (b) fountain
 - (c) shore
 - (d) lake
14. BARRAGE
 - (a) landslide
 - (b) trickle
 - (c) dribble
 - (d) flood
15. BARREN
 - (a) unproductive
 - (b) reproductive
 - (c) fertile
 - (d) productive
16. BELLIGERENT
 - (a) lonely
 - (b) peaceful
 - (c) dogmatic
 - (d) inclined to fight
17. BESTOW
 - (a) give to
 - (b) reconcile
 - (c) harbour
 - (d) receive
18. BESTOWED
 - (a) gave
 - (b) returned
 - (c) received
 - (d) honoured
19. CADENCE
 - (a) rhythm
 - (b) booming
 - (c) music
 - (d) sound
20. CADGER
 - (a) step
 - (b) friend
 - (c) parasite
 - (d) ally
21. CALCULATE
 - (a) compute
 - (b) forfeit
 - (c) master
 - (d) research
22. CANDID
 - (a) exaggerate
 - (b) loving
 - (c) truthful
 - (d) dishonest
23. CATASTROPHIC
 - (a) disastrous
 - (b) helpful
 - (c) cunning
 - (d) manipulative

24. CATHARSIS
(a) athlete (b) banker
(c) release from worry (d) carpenter
25. CATHEDRAL
(a) small church (b) small mall
(c) mega-church (d) mega-mall
26. DEMISE
(a) universe (b) creation
(c) death (d) life
27. DENIAL
(a) accord (b) unity
(c) agree (d) reject
28. DENIGRATE
(a) accuse (b) scorn
(c) belittle (d) provoke
29. DEPRIVE
(a) deny (b) indulge
(c) control (d) reward
30. DERIVATIVE
(a) original (b) origin
(c) candid (d) genuine
31. DESPITE
(a) since (b) although
(c) regardless of (d) consequently
32. DETERIORATION
(a) denial (b) descent
(c) destruction (d) departure
33. DETRIMENT
(a) aid (b) harm
(c) benefit (d) habit
34. DEVASTATION
(a) fractured (b) ruin
(c) immune (d) scarce
35. DEVIANT
(a) advanced (b) abnormal
(c) talented (d) criminal
36. DIAMETER
(a) width (b) weight
(c) depth (d) height
37. EQUATION
(a) number sentence that equals a solution
(b) number sentence that adjusts the solution
(c) number sentence that lacks a solution
(d) number sentence that divides the solution
38. EQUIVOCAL
(a) clear (b) certain
(c) accurate (d) unclear
39. ESSENCE
(a) core (b) apex
(c) detail (d) exterior
40. ETHICAL
(a) typical
(b) pertaining to ideas of right or wrong
(c) convenient
(d) encouraging
41. ETHNOCENTRISM
(a) conviction of one's faith
(b) conviction of one's family tradition
(c) conviction of one's family values
(d) conviction of one's own cultural superiority
42. ETIOLOGY
(a) symptoms (b) tests
(c) origin (d) results
43. EVIDENT
(a) difficulty (b) obscure
(c) eccentric (d) obvious
44. EXACERBATED
(a) made worse (b) controlled
(c) diagnosed (d) caused
45. EXERT
(a) excel (b) push
(c) release (d) increase
46. EXOGAMY
(a) observance of family customs
(b) marriage outside a group
(c) marriage of different age groups
(d) marriage of distant relatives
47. EXPERTISE
(a) manicure (b) mastery
(c) masonry (d) masseur
48. FLOUT
(a) obey (b) follow
(c) laugh at (d) heed
49. FLUKE
(a) fins (b) radar
(c) divided tail (d) colony
50. FORAGE
(a) hunt (b) saunter
(c) disperse (d) run
51. FORMULA
(a) plan (b) sketch
(c) draft (d) blueprint
52. FORUM
(a) session (b) chorus
(c) dissertation (d) chorus
53. FRAUDULENT
(a) alleviate (b) unclear
(c) dishonest (d) gradual
54. FUTILITY
(a) organization (b) uselessness
(c) imagination (d) value

- 55. FUTURIST**
 (a) military chain of command
 (b) one who imagines possibilities
 (c) consumer watch advocate
 (d) chief executive officer
- 56. GLOBAL**
 (a) coincidence (b) worldwide
 (c) genial (d) community
- 57. GRANDEUR**
 (a) splendor (b) obscurity
 (c) beacon (d) dullness
- 58. GRATIFY**
 (a) enjoy (b) replace
 (c) question (d) fulfill
- 59. GRAVE**
 (a) unusual (b) fatal
 (c) serious (d) remarkable
- 60. GROUNDWORK**
 (a) foundation (b) ritual
 (c) policy (d) foundation
- 61. GRUELING**
 (a) terrifying
 (b) agonizing
 (c) complaining
 (d) unsatisfying
- 62. HABITAT**
 (a) food required for growth
 (b) repeated behaviour
 (c) necessary source of light
 (d) place where an animal lives
- 63. HAMPER**
 (a) encourage (b) interfere
 (c) allow (d) allocate
- 64. HARNESS**
 (a) release (b) guarantee
 (c) control (d) conquer
- 65. HERITAGE**
 (a) inheritance (b) honour
 (c) alternative (d) refund
- 66. HINDER**
 (a) help (b) impede
 (c) bother (d) control
- 67. HOLISM**
 (a) belief in the sacredness of life
 (b) the whole is greater than the sum of its parts
 (c) all parts are created equal
 (d) the parts equal the whole
- 68. HOMEOSTASIS**
 (a) related events
 (b) equal action
 (c) unequal reaction
 (d) internal balance
- 69. HOMOGENEOUS**
 (a) unique (b) all the same
 (c) diverse (d) unlike
- 70. HOST**
 (a) organism which requires a symbiotic relationship
 (b) parasitic relationship between organisms
 (c) living organism on which another organism lives
 (d) organism which requires another organism for survival
- 71. IMPLEMENT**
 (a) carry in (b) blow out
 (c) carry out (d) blow in
- 72. IMPLY**
 (a) obligation (b) catch
 (c) hint (d) central
- 73. IMPRECACTION**
 (a) hoax (b) party
 (c) festival (d) curse
- 74. IMPULSIVE**
 (a) spontaneous (b) remarkable
 (c) excessive (d) deliberate
- 75. INCANDESCENT**
 (a) to glow in light
 (b) to glow without heat
 (c) to glow with heat
 (d) to glow in the dark
- 76. INCLINATION**
 (a) hostile (b) opposition
 (c) leaning (d) dislike
- 77. JEOPARDIZE**
 (a) weaken (b) strengthen
 (c) risk (d) make steady
- 78. JUDICIAL**
 (a) pertaining to honest behaviour
 (b) pertaining to common courtesy
 (c) pertaining to fair treatment
 (d) pertaining to a court or a judge
- 79. JUSTIFICATION**
 (a) explanation (b) boldness
 (c) destruction (d) equality
- 80. LADEN**
 (a) light (b) sedulous
 (c) empty (d) light
- 81. LAMPOONS**
 (a) mocks (b) replays
 (c) portrays (d) records
- 82. LEGITIMATE**
 (a) wealthy (b) conservative
 (c) creative (d) legal

- 83. LIABILITY**
 (a) life (b) liberty
 (c) burden (d) love
- 84. LITERAL**
 (a) blank
 (b) original meaning
 (c) word for word
 (d) summary
- 85. LOCUS**
 (a) central place
 (b) late arrival
 (c) support network
 (d) learning community
- 86. MUNDANE**
 (a) expensive (b) organized
 (c) ordinary (d) remote
- 87. MURAL**
 (a) dissertation
 (b) data processing
 (c) large wall painting
 (d) essay
- 88. MUTUAL**
 (a) emotional (b) unbiased
 (c) common (d) middle
- 89. MYRIAD**
 (a) minor (b) worthless
 (c) countless (d) desirable
- 90. MYSTICAL**
 (a) inexplicable (b) ancient
 (c) dishonest (d) criminal
- 91. MYTHS**
 (a) undetermined origin
 (b) imaginary tales
 (c) secret societies
 (d) ancient civilizations
- 92. NEOLITHIC**
 (a) New Stone Age (b) up-to-date
 (c) contemporary (d) modern
- 93. NEUROTIC**
 (a) lazy
 (b) maladjusted
 (c) creative
 (d) content
- 94. NORM**
 (a) worst
 (b) best
 (c) exception
 (d) average standard
- 95. NOTCH**
 (a) sign
 (b) fork
 (c) natural appearance
 (d) v-shaped cut
- 96. NUTRIENT**
 (a) emaciate
 (b) lack of nutrition
 (c) nourishing foods
 (d) three square meals
- 97. OATH**
 (a) vow (b) curse
 (c) esteem (d) uncertain
- 98. OBLIVION**
 (a) condition of being forgotten
 (b) condition of being happy
 (c) condition of being angry
 (d) condition of being trustworthy
- 99. OBSCURE**
 (a) speculative
 (b) intelligent
 (c) unclear
 (d) knowledgeable
- 100. OBSESSION**
 (a) overweight
 (b) organization
 (c) fixation
 (d) prevention
- 101. OBTAIN**
 (a) repeat (b) observe
 (c) receive (d) acquire
- 102. PROFFER**
 (a) to apologize (b) to offer
 (c) to disappear (d) to appoint
- 103. ORACLE**
 (a) statistician
 (b) meteorologist
 (c) mathematician
 (d) predictor
- 104. PROPENSITY**
 (a) reaction (b) imitation
 (c) ramification (d) inclination
- 105. PROTAGONIST**
 (a) president
 (b) chair of the board
 (c) central character
 (d) member
- 106. PROTOCOL**
 (a) procedure
 (b) results
 (c) example
 (d) requirements
- 107. PROVISION**
 (a) clients (b) terms
 (c) seconds (d) orders
- 108. PROXY**
 (a) critic (b) leader
 (c) supporter (d) alternate

109. PSYCHOLOGICAL

- (a) pertaining to social adjustment
- (b) pertaining to right and wrong
- (c) pertaining to the intellect
- (d) pertaining to the mind

110. PSYCHOSOMATIC

- (a) bacterial
- (b) pertaining to scientific study
- (c) neurological
- (d) pertaining to the mind

111. QUARREL

- (a) argue
- (b) relieve
- (c) believe
- (d) enhance

112. QUARRY

- (a) sand
- (b) museum
- (c) pit
- (d) Mardi Gras

113. QUENCH

- (a) light
- (b) turn on
- (c) enhance
- (d) extinguish

114. QUEST

- (a) search
- (b) vocation
- (c) vacation
- (d) education

115. QUIP

- (a) conceal
- (b) steal
- (c) joke
- (d) terminate

116. QUOTIENT

- (a) result of multiplying numbers
- (b) result of dividing numbers
- (c) result of adding numbers
- (d) result of subtracting numbers

117. RADIATE

- (a) light
- (b) give off
- (c) darken
- (d) transcend

118. RADICALIZE

- (a) cause extreme change
- (b) challenge
- (c) control completely
- (d) prepare

119. RADIUS

- (a) straight line extended from the center of a circle or sphere
- (b) straight line extended from a right angle extended from a 90° angle
- (c) straight line extended from a 90° angle
- (d) straight line extended from a triangle

120. RAMIFICATION

- (a) behaviour
- (b) frequency
- (c) consequence
- (d) punishment

121. RANDOM

- (a) unilateral
- (b) systematic
- (c) unsystematic
- (d) lateral

122. RANGE

- (a) compose
- (b) vary
- (c) property
- (d) obtain

123. SURPASS

- (a) go under
- (b) go before
- (c) go after
- (d) go beyond

124. SURPASSED

- (a) replaced
- (b) compared
- (c) went beyond
- (d) created

125. SURROGATE

- (a) substitute
- (b) professional
- (c) elderly
- (d) successful

126. SUSTAIN

- (a) reverse
- (b) terminate
- (c) depend upon
- (d) continue

127. SUSTENANCE

- (a) low sodium
- (b) vegetables
- (c) nourishment
- (d) vitamin C

128. TACTFUL

- (a) rude
- (b) untouchable
- (c) polite
- (d) tactless

129. TACTIC

- (a) position
- (b) class
- (c) polite
- (d) authority

130. TAUNT

- (a) make fun of
- (b) flourish
- (c) rave
- (d) wave

131. UBIQUITOUS

- (a) being everywhere at the wrong time
- (b) being everywhere at the right time
- (c) being everywhere at the new time
- (d) being everywhere at the same time

132. ULTIMATELY

- (a) joyfully
- (b) partially
- (c) eventually
- (d) forcefully

133. UNREMITTING

- (a) droning
- (b) continuous
- (c) fleeting
- (d) infrequent

134. UPGRADE

- (a) specify
- (b) downgrade
- (c) clarify
- (d) improve

135. VALUE

- (a) get back
- (b) amount
- (c) stand back
- (d) figure

136. VARIABLE

- (a) changeable
- (b) predictable
- (c) even
- (d) consistent

137. VENTURE

- (a) opportunist
- (b) novice
- (c) business enterprise
- (d) entrepreneur

- 138. VESSEL**
 (a) tour guide (b) land navigator
 (c) water vehicle (d) travel planner
- 139. REPROBATE**
 (a) fashionable (b) unprincipled
 (c) orthodox (d) lively
- 140. INEBRIATED**
 (a) restless (b) jubilant
 (c) drunk (d) uncalled for
- 141. COLLUDE**
 (a) exhaust (b) flood
 (c) weaken (d) conspire
- 142. CHOLERIC**
 (a) congenial (b) fearless
 (c) cautious (d) bad-tempered
- 143. MIFFED**
 (a) baffled (b) felicitated
 (c) admired (d) annoyed
- 144. CLEMENT**
 (a) harsh (b) lenient
 (c) thrifty (d) extravagant
- 145. POWERS**
 (a) expertise (b) affluence
 (c) influence (d) ignorance
- 146. ASSIDUOUS**
 (a) shy (b) extrovert
 (c) diligent (d) handsome
- 147. STARK**
 (a) starry (b) unadorned
 (c) stormy (d) pleasant
- 148. ACCOLADE**
 (a) impinge (b) inactive
 (c) anomaly (d) praise
- 149. DISPARATE**
 (a) helpless (b) uninspiring
 (c) incompatible (d) obdurate
- 150. OBSTREPEROUS**
 (a) noisy (b) tasty
 (c) lavish (d) steep
- 151. GERMANE**
 (a) foreign goods (b) offence
 (c) related (d) favourable
- 152. PALPABLE**
 (a) over-excited (b) obvious
 (c) unpredictable (d) cleverness
- 153. IMPASSIVELY**
 (a) impatiently (b) respectfully
 (c) without emotion (d) rudely
- 154. DESPOT**
 (a) pragmatic person
 (b) cruel ruler
 (c) knowledgeable historian
 (d) leading industrialist
- 155. MUSTY**
 (a) tiring (b) deserted
 (c) swanky (d) obsolete
- 156. PERNICKETY**
 (a) highly talented (b) futuristic
 (c) fussy (d) extravagant
- 157. ROSETTE**
 (a) badge
 (b) wild jungle
 (c) exhibition
 (d) palatial building
- 158. ORNATE**
 (a) dimension (b) ancient
 (c) richly decorated (d) vigour
- 159. DIAPHANOUS**
 (a) cylindrical
 (b) almost transparent
 (c) complicated
 (d) steep climb
- 160. COME-UPPANCE**
 (a) retribution
 (b) lenience
 (c) leisure
 (d) competitive nature
- 161. UNSCATHED**
 (a) unstinting (b) unsociable
 (c) unspeakable (d) unharmed
- 162. EPAULETTE**
 (a) ammunition
 (b) shoulder ornament
 (c) equipment
 (d) cockpit
- 163. EXPIATION**
 (a) expansion (b) atonement
 (c) explanation (d) addition
- 164. COUNTERVAILING**
 (a) argumentative (b) compensating
 (c) crying (d) complaining
- 165. TO DEBILITATE**
 (a) to outlaw (b) to support
 (c) to weaken (d) to honour
- 166. FERRET**
 (a) steal (b) search
 (c) forget (d) fight
- 167. PECUNIARY**
 (a) pertaining to money
 (b) pertaining to politics
 (c) pertaining to geography
 (d) pertaining to history
- 168. REPRISAL**
 (a) loneliness (b) retaliation
 (c) remuneration (d) pleasure

- 169. PROPRIETY**
 (a) rightness (b) brand name
 (c) cultivated land (d) market share
- 170. CAVIL**
 (a) to play (b) to complain
 (c) to prepare (d) to cut a joke
- 171. EVINCE**
 (a) to learn
 (b) to exhibit
 (c) to resist
 (d) to become infirm
- 172. INCENSE**
 (a) to become angry
 (b) to support someone
 (c) to become relevant
 (d) to introduce a new topic
- 173. ATTENUATE**
 (a) to soothe (b) to celebrate
 (c) to store (d) to swim
- 174. ASCETIC**
 (a) fashionable (b) austere
 (c) articulate (d) athletic
- 175. ARABLE**
 (a) tolerable
 (b) suitable for ploughing
 (c) likeable
 (d) ardent
- 176. SECEDE**
 (a) to stop (b) to arrest
 (c) to flow (d) to withdraw
- 177. PREVARICATE**
 (a) to evade (b) to work hard
 (c) to steal (d) to demonstrate
- 178. PECULATE**
 (a) to embezzle (b) to guess
 (c) to study deeply (d) to store
- 179. PECKISH**
 (a) angry (b) impudent
 (c) hungry (d) smart
- 180. Prevailing**
 (a) popular (b) implemented
 (c) existing (d) persuading
- 181. Hurdles**
 (a) bars (b) defects
 (c) rejections (d) obstacles
- 182. Incurred**
 (a) collected (b) included
 (c) spent (d) experienced
- 183. COMMISERATION**
 (a) commission (b) vastness
 (c) sympathy (d) commendation
- 184. SLIPSHOD**
 (a) vulgar (b) careless
 (c) commonplace (d) retaliatory
- 185. COGENT**
 (a) forceful (b) objectionable
 (c) exceptional (d) false
- 186. PONDEROUS**
 (a) facile (b) exorbitant
 (c) cautious (d) unwieldy
- 187. MASQUERADE**
 (a) to provide support
 (b) to go in disguise
 (c) to mesmerize
 (d) to run in a marathon race
- 188. INFRA**
 (a) above (b) below
 (c) right (d) left
- 189. INSouciance**
 (a) indifference (b) indignation
 (c) guess (d) reluctance
- 190. GAFFE**
 (a) passion (b) enthusiasm
 (c) total ignorance (d) bloomer
- 191. ASKEW**
 (a) dim and dull
 (b) turned to one side
 (c) difficult
 (d) ugly
- 192. FILLIP**
 (a) complete (b) stimulus
 (c) large dose (d) neglect
- 193. TRAVESTY**
 (a) Long journey (b) off colour
 (c) parody (d) parable
- 194. LEVITY**
 (a) flippancy (b) gentleness
 (c) pleasantness (d) prophetic
- 195. LISSOME**
 (a) dainty (b) supple
 (c) thin (d) lazy
- 196. FLOTILLA**
 (a) a fleet of small vessels
 (b) a flock of birds
 (c) a herd of cattle
 (d) a crowd of men
- 197. Omniscient**
 (a) one who is all powerful
 (b) one who knows everything
 (c) one who looks at one side of things
 (d) one who is present everywhere
- 198. Loquacious**
 (a) one who talks continuously
 (b) one who works continuously
 (c) one who reads continuously
 (d) one who meets frequently

199. PRONOUNCED

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) desired | (b) anticipated |
| (c) exorbitant | (d) declared |

200. JEOPARDY

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) isolation | (b) danger |
| (c) suspense | (d) doubt |

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 181. (d) | 182. (c) | 183. (c) | 184. (b) |
| 185. (a) | 186. (d) | 187. (b) | 188. (a) |
| 189. (a) | 190. (d) | 191. (b) | 192. (b) |
| 193. (c) | 194. (a) | 195. (c) | 196. (a) |
| 197. (b) | 198. (a) | 199. (d) | 200. (b) |

Answers

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (b) | 31. (c) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (c) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (b) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (a) | 51. (d) | 52. (a) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (b) | 55. (b) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (a) | 58. (d) | 59. (c) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (d) | 63. (b) | 64. (c) |
| 65. (a) | 66. (b) | 67. (b) | 68. (d) |
| 69. (b) | 70. (c) | 71. (c) | 72. (c) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (a) | 75. (c) | 76. (c) |
| 77. (c) | 78. (d) | 79. (a) | 80. (a) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (d) | 83. (c) | 84. (c) |
| 85. (a) | 86. (c) | 87. (c) | 88. (c) |
| 89. (c) | 90. (a) | 91. (b) | 92. (a) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (d) | 95. (d) | 96. (c) |
| 97. (a) | 98. (a) | 99. (c) | 100. (c) |
| 101. (d) | 102. (b) | 103. (d) | 104. (d) |
| 105. (c) | 106. (a) | 107. (b) | 108. (d) |
| 109. (d) | 110. (d) | 111. (a) | 112. (c) |
| 113. (d) | 114. (a) | 115. (c) | 116. (b) |
| 117. (b) | 118. (a) | 119. (a) | 120. (c) |
| 121. (c) | 122. (b) | 123. (d) | 124. (c) |
| 125. (a) | 126. (d) | 127. (c) | 128. (c) |
| 129. (c) | 130. (a) | 131. (d) | 132. (c) |
| 133. (b) | 134. (d) | 135. (b) | 136. (a) |
| 137. (c) | 138. (c) | 139. (b) | 140. (c) |
| 141. (d) | 142. (d) | 143. (d) | 144. (b) |
| 145. (a) | 146. (c) | 147. (b) | 148. (d) |
| 149. (c) | 150. (a) | 151. (c) | 152. (b) |
| 153. (c) | 154. (b) | 155. (d) | 156. (c) |
| 157. (a) | 158. (c) | 159. (b) | 160. (a) |
| 161. (d) | 162. (b) | 163. (b) | 164. (b) |
| 165. (c) | 166. (b) | 167. (a) | 168. (b) |
| 169. (a) | 170. (b) | 171. (b) | 172. (a) |
| 173. (a) | 174. (b) | 175. (b) | 176. (d) |
| 177. (a) | 178. (a) | 179. (c) | 180. (c) |

ANTONYMS

Directions: In the following questions, a word is followed by four options. From these alternatives, select the one that is farthest in meaning to the given word.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. aberration | (a) correctness | (b) sympathy |
| | (c) reduction | (d) deviation |
| 2. abhor | (a) loathe | (b) pardon |
| | (c) blame | (d) adore |
| 3. abjure | (a) remonstrate | (b) react |
| | (c) affirm | (d) gloss |
| 4. abominate | (a) love | (b) dislike |
| | (c) detest | (d) scorn |
| 5. abridge | (a) typify | (b) hearten |
| | (c) augment | (d) encourage |
| 6. apocryphal | (a) authentic | (b) charming |
| | (c) enthusiastic | (d) wicked |
| 7. apposite | (a) incongruous | (b) sheer |
| | (c) spiteful | (d) hostile |
| 8. arrogate | (a) make undue claim | (b) suggest |
| | (c) conceited | (d) vain |
| 9. asperity | (a) smoothness | (b) production |
| | (c) deception | (d) lethargy |
| 10. bucolic | (a) vigilant | (b) urbane |
| | (c) futile | (d) curt |
| 11. cajole | (a) trick | (b) hoax |
| | (c) antagonize | (d) produce |
| 12. candor | (a) hypocrisy | (b) frankness |
| | (c) earnestness | (d) bliss |
| 13. capricious | (a) fanciful | (b) consistent |
| | (c) gregarious | (d) sincere |

14. captious
(a) uncritical (b) fanciful
(c) fantastic (d) lackluster
15. castigation
(a) truism (b) panegyric
(c) axiom (d) adage
16. casuistry
(a) brilliant (b) causality
(c) inactive (d) actuality
17. categorical
(a) systematic (b) insured
(c) vague (d) qualified
18. cede
(a) defer (b) gather
(c) annex (d) inspect
19. choleric
(a) hot (b) serene
(c) harsh (d) strict
20. circuitous
(a) pleasurable (b) direct
(c) approximately (d) complex
21. disparity
(a) equality (b) calmness
(c) suggestion (d) composure
22. dogmatic
(a) sage (b) mystic
(c) compliant (d) psychic
23. dormant
(a) reliable (b) stretch
(c) active (d) unexciting
24. dubious
(a) affiliated (b) pallid
(c) immutable (d) colourless
25. effulgent
(a) murky (b) irritable
(c) strange (d) absurd
26. egregious
(a) infamous (b) splendid
(c) unsuccessful (d) budding
27. emancipation
(a) shining (b) imprisonment
(c) accident (d) misfortune
28. embellish
(a) be sufficient (b) disfigure
(c) surrender (d) bulldoze
29. enervate
(a) invigorate (b) consider
(c) demand (d) assess
30. enigmatic
(a) chatty (b) oppressed
(c) simply understand (d) shunned
31. ephemeral
(a) remote (b) imperial
(c) customary (d) eternal
32. farinaceous
(a) containing meal (b) distant
(c) rock-like (d) wax-like
33. fatuous
(a) silly (b) skinny
(c) witty (d) intended
34. flacon
(a) banner (b) bird
(c) bookish (d) large bottle
35. flamboyant
(a) decorated (b) apparitional
(c) plain (d) female
36. forge
(a) prolong (b) dissolve
(c) silence (d) provoke
37. forward
(a) unpleasant (b) wicked
(c) progressive (d) tractable
38. gainsay
(a) refute (b) granary
(c) review (d) affirm
39. guile
(a) profusion (b) prohibited
(c) money (d) blamelessness
40. halcyon
(a) think (b) narrative
(c) inherited (d) unsettled
41. homogeneous
(a) skimping (b) conscious
(c) heterogeneous (d) talkative
42. husbandry
(a) wastefulness (b) spouse
(c) cautious (d) nuptials
43. hyperbole
(a) saturnalia (b) corpse
(c) misanthrope (d) modesty
44. ignominious
(a) depressed (b) difficult
(c) symmetrical (d) honorable
45. immured
(a) definite (b) free
(c) sinful (d) experienced
46. imperturbable
(a) setting (b) pessimistic
(c) conical (d) agitated
47. impetuous
(a) loutish (b) changeable
(c) frightened (d) careful
48. impoverished
(a) penniless (b) affluent
(c) pretty (d) immoral
49. increment
(a) ban (b) jargon
(c) conjunction (d) reduction

50. indefatigable
(a) scented (b) exhausted
(c) starving (d) unfortunate
51. indifferent
(a) curious (b) diverse
(c) homogeneous (d) identical
52. indigenous
(a) alien (b) lovely
(c) revolting (d) repulsive
53. indubitable
(a) putrid (b) artistic
(c) absolute (d) questionable
54. inexorable
(a) learned (b) unassailable
(c) indulgent (d) insightful
55. infinitesimal
(a) ceaseless (b) colossal
(c) constant (d) infinitesimal
56. ingenuous
(a) intelligent (b) dense
(c) youthful (d) sophisticated
57. iniquity
(a) morality (b) corruption
(c) noxious (d) debauchery
58. initiation
(a) stickler (b) virago
(c) consummation (d) nationalism
59. innocuous
(a) bulky (b) toxic
(c) immaculate (d) unsullied
60. innoxious
(a) harmful (b) rigid
(c) silly (d) risk-free
61. insipid
(a) tasty (b) impractical
(c) fuming (d) dynamic
62. insouciant
(a) friendly (b) fretful
(c) speedy (d) substandard
63. intrepid
(a) furtive (b) droning
(c) paranoiac (d) cowardly
64. inured
(a) reliable (b) degenerate
(c) bereft (d) sensitive
65. invidious
(a) dependent (b) immoral
(c) benignant (d) unintended
66. irascible
(a) even-tempered (b) irritable
(c) stationary (d) frozen
67. lachrymose
(a) blessed
(b) incomprehensible
(c) miraculous
(d) joyful
68. lambast
(a) refute (b) appreciate
(c) praise (d) envisage
69. languid
(a) timid (b) uncaring
(c) depressing (d) vigorous
70. languorous
(a) frenetic (b) physical
(c) overt (d) abstruse
71. loutish
(a) energetic (b) challenging
(c) catastrophic (d) sophisticated
72. lugubrious
(a) cheerful (b) famished
(c) practiced (d) covetous
73. malign
(a) decline (b) restrain
(c) praise (d) insist
74. misanthropic
(a) optimistic (b) pessimistic
(c) arrogant (d) compassionate
75. nepotism
(a) dawn (b) prejudice
(c) impartiality (d) sunrise
76. noisome
(a) silence (b) fragrant
(c) enthusiastic (d) stinking
77. obdurate
(a) vague (b) disheartened
(c) spiteful (d) malleable
78. obfuscate
(a) clarify (b) enlarge
(c) deepen (d) deride
79. obloquy
(a) disgrace (b) fame
(c) forename (d) discussion
80. obsequious
(a) flattering (b) servile
(c) supercilious (d) rude
81. opaque
(a) excited (b) grotesque
(c) tending (d) transparent
82. opportune
(a) dialectical (b) changeable
(c) accidental (d) ill-timed
83. opulence
(a) beauty (b) abstinence
(c) badinage (d) penury

84. ostentation
(a) abasement (b) pretension
(c) affectation (d) posing
85. parsimony
(a) cloud (b) bounty
(c) close (d) prodigality
86. procrastinate
(a) praise (b) spend
(c) expedite (d) imply
87. profusion
(a) charade (b) brave
(c) scarcity (d) decree
88. prolific
(a) valueless (b) barren
(c) sensible (d) menacing
89. propinquity
(a) remoteness (b) moistness
(c) equivalent (d) boredom
90. protuberance
(a) tempo (b) habitat
(c) indentation (d) addition
91. provincial
(a) urbane (b) lawmaking
(c) limited (d) rustic
92. puissance
(a) bicuspid (b) approval
(c) impotence (d) denial
93. quiescence
(a) tragedy (b) nervousness
(c) pushiness (d) frenzy
94. quiescent
(a) restless (b) excused
(c) hateful (d) vile
95. ravenous
(a) starving (b) grinding
(c) sated (d) ravenous
96. recalcitrant
(a) cultured (b) useless
(c) yielding (d) serious
97. reclusive
(a) empyreal (b) unclear
(c) gregarious (d) rural
98. recondite
(a) minute (b) earthenware
(c) arable (d) obvious
99. redundant
(a) slow (b) legendary
(c) shrewd (d) insufficient
100. renown
(a) suggestiveness (b) showiness
(c) anonymity (d) guile
101. resident
(a) truthful (b) inhibited
(c) transitory (d) haughty
102. solicitude
(a) nonchalance (b) truncheon
(c) ebullition (d) dereliction
103. splenetic
(a) reticent (b) mysterious
(c) complacent (d) remorseful
104. spurious
(a) spiteful (b) authentic
(c) serving (d) sociable
105. stoicism
(a) accrual (b) sensitivity
(c) accumulation (d) build up
106. subjoin
(a) delete (b) retreat
(c) spirit (d) exclaim
107. subservient
(a) flattering (b) ubiquitous
(c) flattering (d) haughty
108. sycophancy
(a) colloquialism (b) insinuation
(c) nihilism (d) forthrightness
109. sagacious
(a) dilapidated (b) dangerous
(c) articulate (d) ignorant
110. salient
(a) insignificant (b) feature
(c) troublesome (d) grand
111. salubrious
(a) vigorous (b) overwhelmed
(c) rustic (d) miasmic
112. sanctimonious
(a) passionate (b) ardent
(c) crazy (d) ingenuous
113. sanguinary
(a) kind (b) Blood thirsty
(c) gastronomical (d) pompous
114. sanguine
(a) genuine (b) animate
(c) moving (d) morose
115. sanguine
(a) physical (b) tamarind
(c) subaltern (d) apathetic
116. satiated
(a) mocking (b) centaur
(c) stunning (d) hungry
117. satiety
(a) starvation (b) fullness
(c) facade (d) societal
118. savory
(a) droopy (b) secret
(c) pliant (d) unpalatable
119. sedulous
(a) voluble (b) indolent
(c) attendant (d) travelling

120. sententious
(a) hindered (b) curt
(c) frustrated (d) prolix
121. taciturn
(a) doubtful (b) garrulous
(c) reserved (d) wicked
122. tautology
(a) fluctuation (b) succinctness
(c) installation (d) system
123. temerity
(a) fortitude (b) capacity
(c) interest (d) caution
124. temporal
(a) worldly (b) permanent
(c) easygoing (d) docile
125. tender
(a) downgrade (b) abbreviate
(c) retract (d) liberate
126. tenuous
(a) sycophantic (b) irresolute
(c) sadistic (d) stout
127. terminus
(a) tomb
(b) harbour
(c) spontaneity
(d) commencement
128. tractable
(a) disjointed (b) prudent
(c) simplistic (d) uncooperative
129. tranquility
(a) gratification (b) tumult
(c) forecast (d) divination
130. trepidation
(a) disdain (b) agitation
(c) rancor (d) courage
131. unequivocal
(a) mawkish (b) equivalent
(c) insatiable (d) ambiguous
132. untenable
(a) borrowed (b) maintainable
(c) unavailable (d) enduring
133. usurp
(a) mend (b) decrease
(c) produce quickly (d) own rightfully
134. vaunted
(a) praise (b) belittled
(c) rebuked (d) concerned
135. venerate
(a) abominate (b) grip
(c) acclimatize (d) prompt
136. vilify
(a) frustrate (b) claim
(c) abound (d) laud
137. vivacious
(a) lively (b) staged
(c) versatile (d) phlegmatic
138. whimsical
(a) courteous (b) wonderful
(c) predictable (d) unseen
139. wont
(a) customary (b) habitual
(c) ordinary (d) exceptional
140. zenith
(a) summit (b) apex
(c) nadir (d) peak
141. rectitude
(a) non-adherence to procedure
(b) dishonesty
(c) untidiness
(d) disrespect
142. archaic
(a) respectful (b) brave
(c) exciting (d) modern
143. sedate
(a) lacking in confidence
(b) weak
(c) flippant
(d) ill-informed
144. predilection
(a) haziness (b) legal right
(c) disinclination (d) camaraderie
145. laconic
(a) verbose (b) insipid
(c) cumbersome (d) vague
146. disdain
(a) praise (b) euvocate
(c) salvage (d) turbulence
147. erudite
(a) adamant (b) ignorant
(c) opaque (d) original
148. nascent
(a) tasteful (b) fading
(c) notorious (d) detestable
149. prudence
(a) vacillation (b) mercy
(c) variety (d) extravagance
150. pathetic
(a) rapturous (b) friendly
(c) conscious (d) desolate
151. transient
(a) slippery (b) slipshod
(c) permanent (d) original
152. copious
(a) grand (b) affluence
(c) meagre (d) weird

153. soothe
(a) absolute (b) chafe
(c) dark (d) intimidate
154. obliterate
(a) devastate (b) perpetuate
(c) clear (d) uncomplicated
155. insolence
(a) futuristic (b) respectfulness
(c) tolerance (d) aptitude
156. consummate
(a) sluggish (b) imperfect
(c) melancholy (d) dull
157. reproof
(a) brawl (b) omission
(c) ambiguity (d) approval
158. felicitous
(a) jealous (b) inapt
(c) demanding (d) inaccessible
159. charlatan
(a) knowledgeable doctor
(b) trickster
(c) comedian
(d) senior government official
160. fecund
(a) underweight (b) infidel
(c) infertile (d) uncritical
161. outlandish
(a) migrant (b) opulence
(c) boastful (d) conventional
162. common
(a) calm (b) scarcity
(c) pungent (d) motivation
163. cynosure
(a) abomination (b) picturesque
(c) mundane (d) fertile
164. puerile
(a) upright (b) peripheral
(c) matured (d) steadfast
165. decrepit
(a) research-oriented (b) sprawling
(c) intelligent (d) energetic
166. procrastinate
(a) to be prompt (b) to adjudicate
(c) to teach (d) to help others
167. proclivity
(a) speed (b) weakness
(c) disgust (d) disinclination
168. outlandish
(a) modern (b) moderate
(c) disrespectful (d) coward
169. supplicate
(a) short of supply
(b) to be arrogant
(c) to be tolerant
(d) to fall on lean days
170. terse
(a) detailed (b) nasty
(c) advanced (d) impure
171. celerity
(a) lack of wisdom (b) silence
(c) victory (d) sluggishness
172. lucid
(a) lacking resources
(b) lacking vitality
(c) lacking clarity
(d) lacking comfort
173. assiduously
(a) casually (b) tirelessly
(c) without fear (d) hopeless
174. intrepid
(a) honest (b) sick
(c) timid (d) ugly
175. choleric
(a) affluent (b) brave
(c) pleasant (d) tired
176. spasmodic
(a) ill-humoured (b) ancient
(c) regular (d) tireless
177. transgress
(a) to remain within acceptable limits
(b) to observe from a distance
(c) to learn a new language
(d) to go to a foreign country
178. piffling
(a) annoying
(b) vast amount
(c) unnatural
(d) lying at a great height
179. chafe
(a) to remain patient
(b) to get medically examined
(c) to succeed in an examination
(d) to get reprimand
180. excruciating
(a) mild (b) noisy
(c) sophisticated (d) modern
181. puerile
(a) inquisitive (b) matured
(c) impure (d) original
182. grumpy
(a) high-headed (b) influential
(c) cheerful (d) affluent
183. flourishing
(a) drooping (b) declining
(c) fluctuating (d) worthless

184. vital		Answers			
(a) practical	(b) voluntary	1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (a)
(c) negative	(d) worthless	5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (a)
185. undulating		9. (a)	10. (b)	11. (c)	12. (a)
(a) ups	(b) flat	13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (b)	16. (d)
(c) steep	(d) gradual	17. (c)	18. (c)	19. (b)	20. (b)
186. imminent		21. (a)	22. (c)	23. (c)	24. (c)
(a) uncertain	(b) probable	25. (a)	26. (b)	27. (b)	28. (b)
(c) wishful	(d) hopeless	29. (a)	30. (c)	31. (d)	32. (c)
187. stringent		33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (c)	36. (b)
(a) magnanimous	(b) vehement	37. (d)	38. (d)	39. (d)	40. (d)
(c) miserly	(d) lenient	41. (c)	42. (a)	43. (d)	44. (d)
188. perennial		45. (b)	46. (d)	47. (d)	48. (b)
(a) frequent	(b) permanent	49. (d)	50. (b)	51. (a)	52. (a)
(c) occasional	(d) immediate	53. (d)	54. (c)	55. (b)	56. (d)
189. macabre		57. (a)	58. (c)	59. (b)	60. (d)
(a) gruesome	(b) pleasant	61. (a)	62. (b)	63. (d)	64. (d)
(c) dishonest	(d) fascinating	65. (c)	66. (a)	67. (d)	68. (c)
190. outlandish		69. (d)	70. (a)	71. (d)	72. (a)
(a) stubborn	(b) conventional	73. (c)	74. (d)	75. (c)	76. (b)
(c) agitated	(d) fearful	77. (d)	78. (a)	79. (b)	80. (c)
191. scanty		81. (d)	82. (d)	83. (d)	84. (a)
(a) arrogant	(b) plentiful	85. (d)	86. (c)	87. (c)	88. (b)
(c) painful	(d) handsome	89. (a)	90. (c)	91. (a)	92. (c)
192. propensity		93. (d)	94. (a)	95. (c)	96. (c)
(a) disinclination	(b) forecast	97. (c)	98. (d)	99. (d)	100. (c)
(c) stagnation	(d) restlessness	101. (c)	102. (a)	103. (c)	104. (b)
193. rectitude		105. (b)	106. (a)	107. (d)	108. (d)
(a) self-condemnation	(b) deceitfulness	109. (d)	110. (a)	111. (d)	112. (d)
(c) reprisal	(d) punctuality	113. (a)	114. (d)	115. (d)	116. (d)
194. pontificate		117. (a)	118. (d)	119. (b)	120. (d)
(a) to pilfer		121. (b)	122. (b)	123. (d)	124. (b)
(b) to leave one's country		125. (c)	126. (d)	127. (d)	128. (d)
(c) to speak in a humble manner		129. (b)	130. (d)	131. (d)	132. (b)
(d) to spend recklessly		133. (d)	134. (b)	135. (a)	136. (d)
195. aggravated		137. (d)	138. (c)	139. (d)	140. (c)
(a) nullified	(b) increased	141. (b)	142. (d)	143. (c)	144. (c)
(c) magnified	(d) reduced	145. (a)	146. (a)	147. (b)	148. (b)
196. harmful		149. (d)	150. (a)	151. (c)	152. (c)
(a) healing	(b) detrimental	153. (d)	154. (b)	155. (b)	156. (b)
(c) favourable	(d) astounding	157. (c)	158. (b)	159. (a)	160. (c)
197. shrunk		161. (d)	162. (b)	163. (a)	164. (c)
(a) outgrown	(b) expanded	165. (d)	166. (a)	167. (c)	168. (b)
(c) abandoned	(d) constrained	169. (b)	170. (a)	171. (d)	172. (c)
198. comprehensive		173. (a)	174. (c)	175. (c)	176. (c)
(a) casual	(b) inadequate	177. (a)	178. (d)	179. (a)	180. (a)
(c) indifferent	(d) superficial	181. (b)	182. (c)	183. (b)	184. (d)
199. morbid		185. (c)	186. (a)	187. (d)	188. (c)
(a) healthy	(b) cheerful	189. (d)	190. (b)	191. (b)	192. (a)
(c) insipid	(d) appealing	193. (b)	194. (c)	195. (d)	196. (c)
200. hidden		197. (b)	198. (d)	199. (b)	200. (c)
(a) converse	(b) pervert				
(c) overt	(d) contrived				

SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST

Directions: In the following questions, select the word(s) from the given options to complete the sentence.

- My friend and I had an enjoyable time using _____ on our nature walk. We took turns selecting a tree or flower and saying whether it was brave or sad or angry.
(a) wane (b) motif (c) simile (d) personification
- My friend and I have a _____ relationship. I help him with math and he helps me with English.
(a) autonomy (b) deciduous (c) symbiotic (d) quota
- My friend tends to speak quietly, so her voice wasn't _____ in the busy restaurant.
(a) flora (b) pervasive (c) audible (d) sojourn
- My friends are jealous that I get to _____. While they are stuck in traffic, I am making dinner.
(a) flora (b) telecommute (c) endeavour (d) metamorphosis
- My grandmother's favourite _____ is the musical. She grew up watching Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dance in memorable movies like Top Hat and Carefree.
(a) consumer (b) levity (c) hierarchy (d) genre
- My instructor said my _____ were excellent. She said I captured the meaning of the original passages, but clearly used my own words.
(a) paraphrases (b) extrovert (c) abstract (d) magnitude
- My major _____ with painting the room blue is that I am afraid it will feel as if I'm living underwater.
(a) ominous (b) qualm (c) serendipity (d) manifest
- My schedule at work continues to _____. Sometimes I get thirty-five hours a week and sometimes only fifteen.
(a) motif (b) fluctuate (c) socialization (d) oasis
- My sister doesn't follow _____ behaviour. She sometimes wears a swimsuit to work and an evening gown bowling. Most people in town are used to her unusual actions.
(a) proponent (b) pristine (c) du jour (d) conventional
- My teacher asked me about the _____ of my research paper since it is due in a week, and I haven't shown her a draft yet.
(a) status (b) drooping - potable (c) blooming - amenable (d) socialization
- On a hot summer day, a tall glass of lemonade, a shady spot, and a good book make for _____ as far as I'm concerned.
(a) derogatory (b) socialization (c) la dolce vita (d) testimony
- Owen is a(n) _____. He loves to talk to people, and he makes new friends wherever he goes.
(a) parasitic (b) introvert (c) extrovert (d) myriad
- Paul is a careful shopper. He takes time to _____ the various opinions and reviews of a product before he decides which brand to buy.
(a) metaphor (b) analyze (c) executing (d) gamut
- Portia finds art to be a(n) _____ process. She just feels when a painting is done.
(a) inference (b) sequential (c) multifaceted (d) intuitive
- Rachel is a(n) _____ person. She has interests in art, music, and science.
(a) multitude (b) inherent (c) abstract (d) multifaceted
- Rich people usually feel revulsion mingled with pity at the sight of the _____ of slum areas.
(a) jargon (b) squalor (c) fluctuate (d) humanoid

17. Science fiction is my favourite _____ to read.
(a) genre
(b) utmost
(c) martyrdom
(d) cinematography
18. Since he is determined to destroy any healthy relationships he sees, most of the words that come out of Carson's mouth are _____.
(a) alfresco (b) prolific
(c) toxic (d) pristine
19. Sitting in rows is the _____ in most classes, but my math instructor always puts us in a circle.
(a) burgeon (b) norm
(c) chicanery (d) escapade
20. Some people like to display their _____ through the clothes they wear and the cars they drive, while others prefer to hide their wealth.
(a) audible (b) testimony
(c) cinematography (d) affluence
21. Some people seem incapable of _____ their voices; for example, they insist on speaking in a normal tone during a movie.
(a) trace (b) modulating
(c) tyro (d) distill
22. Stewart is such a(n) _____ that he refuses to come out of his room when his mother has guests.
(a) introvert (b) escapade
(c) magnanimous (d) relish
23. Sue didn't want to _____ from our plans, but it seemed ridiculous to go sixty miles out of our way when the concert we had planned to attend was cancelled.
(a) temerity (b) deviate
(c) dubious (d) pallor
24. Suffering from _____, he decided to stay indoors.
(a) status
(b) agoraphobia
(c) proletariat
(d) stratification
25. Tabitha underwent a _____ during her first year of college; in one year she gained a lot of confidence.
(a) tactile
(b) lichen
(c) species
(d) metamorphosis
26. Taking a poetry class helped me deal with my _____. I now enjoy reading poems.
(a) intuitive
(b) simile
(c) personification
(d) metrophobia
27. Television sets have become _____ in public places. There was even one in the restroom at the airport.
(a) artifacts (b) impervious
(c) ambiguous (d) ubiquitous
28. Thanks to the corporation's _____ donation of ten thousand dollars, we will be able to put on the play.
(a) flora
(b) pristine
(c) burgeon
(d) magnanimous
29. Thanks to the efforts of most companies to _____ personal information, I feel confident to shop online.
(a) inception (b) ubiquitous
(c) encrypt (d) fortitude
30. That _____ seems so out of place with those lovely little girls.
(a) censuring (b) hoyden
(c) gamut (d) clamoring
31. The _____ effects of the drug made her very weary.
(a) relish (b) spurious
(c) soporific (d) abstract
32. The _____ flower was also.
(a) pretty - redolent
(b) terrain
(c) peninsula
(d) pale - opulent
33. The _____ of war is death and cruelty.
(a) imagery (b) rutabaga
(c) beldam (d) quiddity
34. The _____ professor put his wife out and went to sleep with the cat.
(a) clamor (b) distrait
(c) plateaus (d) ostracize
35. The _____ was very informative during the trip.
(a) intuitive (b) centaur
(c) cicerone (d) feasible
36. The _____ woman was the _____ of all eyes.
(a) utopian
(b) lonely - sinecure
(c) ugly - doggerel
(d) attractive - cynosure

37. The _____ of my decision to go away to college didn't hit me until I arrived on campus and saw how big it was.
(a) magnitude (b) artifact
(c) hierarchy (d) autonomy
38. The _____ cast a huge shadow on the campsite.
(a) plateau (b) descent
(c) ascent (d) monolith
39. The _____ caused by the area's heavy winds have created some fascinating rock formations.
(a) claustrophobia (b) erosion
(c) statistics (d) patois
40. The _____ continued to build fine homes, further distancing themselves from the workers.
(a) shard (b) bourgeoisie
(c) species (d) vanguard
41. The _____ environment of the forest is only maintained because those who venture into it are careful to leave it unspoiled.
(a) pristine (b) hinterland
(c) monolith (d) fortitude
42. The _____ fought hard to get an eight-hour workday instead of ten hours.
(a) jargon (b) underpinning
(c) proletariat (d) embed
43. The _____ in her letter didn't fit her purpose, so the company didn't understand that she was upset about its product.
(a) sirocco (b) paraphrase
(c) coherence (d) diction
44. The _____ in the auditorium are so good that one can hear a pin drop.
(a) succinct (b) decorum
(c) acoustics (d) supine
45. The _____ in the auditorium were so bad that half of the audience left at intermission.
(a) diurnal (b) acoustics
(c) clamor (d) dilatory
46. The _____ in the desert have learned to adapt to hot weather. They know how to find water and when to venture outside.
(a) titled - cupola (b) lichen
(c) metamorphosis (d) fauna
47. The _____ in the film impressed me; the use of odd angles enhanced the mystery.
(a) hinterland
(b) juxtaposition
(c) connoisseur
(d) cinematography
48. The _____ in the jungle are good at hiding. I saw only a few birds on my walk and no other animals.
(a) vivid (b) utmost
(c) quota (d) fauna
49. The _____ in the park that bloom in the spring include rhododendrons, azaleas, and daffodils.
(a) imagery (b) flora
(c) introvert (d) qualm
50. The _____ leaders made careful plans as to how much food and what kinds of clothing the team would need to survive.
(a) expedition (b) acoustics
(c) execution (d) plateau
51. The _____ modes of transportation would be by train or car, but we have decided to take a hot-air balloon trip across England.
(a) sojourn
(b) du jour
(c) pristine
(d) conventional
52. The _____ of a rotten tomato gave me a vivid picture of the man's face.
(a) censor (b) republic
(c) metaphor (d) burgeon
53. The _____ of going to work five days a week is outdated.
(a) ritual (b) peninsula
(c) plateau (d) manifest
54. The _____ of Morocco is filled with miles of sand.
(a) gamut (b) acrophobia
(c) hinterland (d) triumvirate
55. The _____ of my decision to marry and move to Italy dawned on me this morning.
(a) republic (b) magnitude
(c) posterity (d) triumvirate
56. The _____ of pots and pans told me the kids were busy making a special breakfast.
(a) genre (b) decorum
(c) execution (d) cacophony
57. The _____ of the 1930s was helplessness as the Great Depression left many Americans destitute and uncertain of how to improve their lives.
(a) statistics (b) zeitgeist
(c) induce (d) artifacts
58. The _____ of the cooking club were to share unusual recipes and eat delicious food.
(a) intentions (b) proletariat
(c) triumvirate (d) underpinnings

59. The _____ of the mountain went faster than I expected; the trail wasn't really that steep.
(a) ascent (b) hinterland
(c) qualm (d) oasis
60. The _____ of the new chair next to the old side table made it look even older.
(a) repertoire (b) connoisseur
(c) juxtaposition (d) inception
61. The _____ of the volcano's destruction astounded the villagers.
(a) monolith (b) posterity
(c) magnitude (d) jargon
62. The _____ of war illustrate that the Roman army contained some of the most disciplined soldiers ever.
(a) impervious (b) affluence
(c) annals (d) ascent
63. The _____ outside awakened me. When I looked out the window, I saw that a car had hit the fire hydrant.
(a) clamor (b) epitome
(c) connoisseur (d) decorum
64. The _____ philosophy of the charity is that everyone needs help sometimes.
(a) montage
(b) triumvirate
(c) underpinning
(d) cinematography
65. The _____ plays an important role in deciding what is and isn't in fashion.
(a) diction (b) consumer
(c) detracted (d) ambivalence
66. The _____ process begins early; most children begin learning about acceptable behaviours in their first year.
(a) audible (b) deviate
(c) alleviate (d) socialization
67. The _____ thought he had discovered the secret to long life, but he was proven wrong when he died a week later.
(a) diction (b) forensics
(c) alchemist (d) metaphor
68. The _____ was angry at the store because half of the items that were listed in the ad were not in stock.
(a) bravura (b) prerogative
(c) proponent (d) consumer
69. The _____ was too wide to jump across, so we had to climb down into it and crawl up the other side.
(a) ravine (b) simile
(c) jargon (d) ramification
70. The _____ weather has made it hard to plan what to wear all week.
(a) export (b) median
(c) variable (d) nomadic
71. The _____ of actions at a poker table showed the tension in high-stakes gambling.
(a) montage (b) wanes
(c) procures (d) juxtaposition
72. The _____ will take five days, but the effort will be worth it when we reach the top.
(a) ascent (b) du jour
(c) dolce vita (d) triumvirate
73. The art _____ liked the all-black painting; however, everyone else in the room thought it was boring.
(a) milieu (b) genre
(c) cinematography (d) connoisseur
74. The award was given _____. The artist died a month before the ceremony.
(a) jargon (b) encrypted
(c) posthumously (d) ascent
75. The bank vault was supposed to be _____ to robbery, but thieves still broke in.
(a) taboo (b) ravine
(c) permutation (d) impervious
76. The blurry _____ didn't make the scene look like a dream; it just gave me a headache.
(a) thesis
(b) cinematography
(c) paranoid
(d) mean
77. The building plans underwent so many _____ that I couldn't see any of my original ideas in the final structure.
(a) endeavour (b) monoliths
(c) permutations (d) carcinogen
78. The chairman's _____ speech swayed the audience to favour his proposal.
(a) attribute (b) blatant
(c) ancillary (d) cogent
79. The city continued to _____ me with threatening letters even after I paid my parking fines.
(a) expedition (b) persecute
(c) derogatory (d) taboo
80. The commuters _____ each other as they rushed to get a seat on the train.
(a) hue (b) jostled
(c) gratuitous (d) alchemist

81. The company has been preserving old films for _____. Future generations will get to enjoy these movies as much as the original audiences did.
(a) posterity (b) epitomize
(c) quell (d) testimony
82. The company's _____ began with a few bad decisions by the top management, and the situation worsened when the company had to recall more than a million toys.
(a) artifact (b) descent
(c) panoply (d) ramification
83. The company's _____ was rapid. It had one store four years ago, and today it has more than two hundred outlets.
(a) montage (b) telecommute
(c) personification (d) ascent
84. The company's announcement that profits were down sounded _____. Did that mean layoffs would follow?
(a) placate (b) ominous
(c) personification (d) ascertain
85. The conceited soldier was forward and _____ in his attitude.
(a) garnered (b) thrasonical
(c) placate (d) attributed
86. The convicted man resorted to _____ in attacking his accusers.
(a) oasis (b) anathema
(c) erosion (d) totalitarian
87. The country's _____ continued as long as it was ruled by a foreign power.
(a) descent (b) magnitude
(c) utmost (d) martyrdom
88. The county park _____ a day-use fee to help pay for maintenance.
(a) levies (b) proletariat
(c) gamut (d) exports
89. The day is so beautiful that I suggest we grab a blanket, pack a few sandwiches, and have lunch _____ in the park.
(a) alfresco (b) toxic
(c) feasible (d) doppelgänger
90. The emotions of the crowd at the football game ran the _____ from elation to depression as the score changed.
(a) parallel (b) bourgeoisie
(c) gamut (d) symmetrical
91. The ending of the film was _____; it wasn't clear whether the couple was going to get married or break up.
(a) cursory (b) complacent
(c) totalitarian (d) ambiguous
92. The event had its _____ of men signed up, but now it needed more women to make the speed-dating night a success.
(a) utopian (b) magnitude
(c) quota (d) descent
93. The excitement at the party began to _____ after Antonio left. He always makes an event fun.
(a) wane (b) endeavoured
(c) classified (d) levy
94. The family was left _____ after the flood.
(a) gamut (b) persecuted
(c) utmost (d) destitute
95. The field of _____ has really benefited from technology.
(a) ravines (b) carcinogens
(c) forensics (d) hinterlands
96. The freedoms assured by a _____ were threatened when the citizens became apathetic about their government.
(a) republic (b) empathy
(c) antipode (d) triumvirate
97. The fruit _____ in the poem was so vivid it made me hungry.
(a) surreal (b) imagery
(c) taboo (d) nomadic
98. The heavy rains this winter have caused a lot of _____, which is threatening my garden. I am losing my best soil.
(a) autonomy (b) impervious
(c) ravine (d) erosion
99. The hot, humid day made me feel completely _____; I sank back weakly into the hammock.
(a) republic (b) sapient
(c) enervated (d) triumvirate
100. The Independence Day sing-along has become a _____ favourite with our family. We take a picnic and go to the park every year to join in singing patriotic songs.
(a) perennial (b) montage
(c) connoisseur (d) tactile
101. The last two exhibits have _____ many positive reviews for the art museum.
(a) garnered (b) garnered
(c) attributed (d) detracted
102. The lines were supposed to _____ in the center of the square, but because I didn't have a ruler they ended up meeting a little to one side.
(a) mundane (b) intersect
(c) sequential (d) laconic

103. The lost travellers were overjoyed to find the _____. They were about to die of thirst.
(a) nepotism (b) oasis
(c) ascertain (d) bravura
104. The lover of democracy has an _____ toward totalitarianism.
(a) antipathy (b) taboo
(c) magnanimous (d) idiopathy
105. The man was _____ for wearing black socks on the tennis courts.
(a) inference (b) ostracized
(c) inherent (d) metaphobia
106. The more time I spend with Joy, I see that she is a _____ person. She has many interests and insightful opinions on a wide variety of topics.
(a) annotate (b) multifaceted
(c) symmetrical (d) refute
107. The most recent _____ from the dig indicate that the society was involved in farming.
(a) coherence (b) posterity
(c) artifacts (d) fauna
108. The mourning throng was preparing for a _____.
(a) impervious (b) cirque
(c) riposte (d) monody
109. The movie star's latest _____ was captured by several photographers. Prancing around half-naked in a fountain seemed tame for her.
(a) placated (b) plateau
(c) bon mot (d) escapade
110. The musician's _____ was surprisingly varied. He played jazz, country western, and hip hop.
(a) oasis (b) cacophony
(c) execution (d) repertoire
111. The only thing that could _____ me to go to a football game would be the promise of an expensive dinner afterward.
(a) monolith (b) induce
(c) derogatory (d) impervious
112. The painter demurred and procrastinated so much that it was clear he would take on the job with great _____.
(a) wimple (b) fervency
(c) redolence (d) reluctance
113. The painting was definitely _____; it was difficult to tell that the three circles represented a city.
(a) alleviated (b) abstract
(c) taciturn (d) deviated
114. The painting with the yellow background filled with black _____ lines reminds me of a piece of notebook paper.
(a) conducive (b) horizontal
(c) levity (d) prolific
115. The paper lacked _____, so I couldn't follow the writer's point.
(a) elixirs (b) intention
(c) coherence (d) toxic
116. The party was filled with people dressed as animals, which gave the whole event a _____ atmosphere.
(a) surreal (b) mean
(c) variable (d) disconcerted
117. The people sensed a war brewing after one of the _____ died, and the other two began to argue about who they should select to take her place.
(a) sedulous (b) bourgeoisie
(c) triumvirate (d) energetic
118. The police decided to _____ the man when new evidence pointed to murder. They needed to take a closer look at the body.
(a) repertoire (b) distill
(c) endeavour (d) exhume
119. The power of the _____ was weakened when one of its members died and a new third member was not found quickly.
(a) genres (b) erosion
(c) triumvirate (d) anecdotes
120. The problem asked me to solve for the _____ x and y. It took a while, but I finally found the answers.
(a) inception (b) paraphrase
(c) utmost (d) variables
121. The reply that she liked chocolate didn't seem _____ to my question on whether Judy wanted to meet at nine or ten to study.
(a) placate (b) relevant
(c) alfresco (d) persecute
122. The restaurant felt it had the right to _____ the man when he started to make derogatory remarks about the waitress.
(a) furor (b) permutation
(c) encrypt (d) oust
123. The rubber chicken on the mantel _____ from the otherwise sophisticated atmosphere of the living room.
(a) diction (b) classified
(c) detracted (d) thesis

124. The scientist's ideas were so _____ that only a handful of people worldwide could comprehend them.
(a) trace (b) emblematic
(c) conducive (d) abstract
125. The sculptor will convert this _____ piece of clay into a beautiful bust.
(a) relish (b) amorphous
(c) doppelg ngers (d) multifaceted
126. The speaker's _____ remarks about our company made several workers angry.
(a) republic (b) impromptu
(c) derogatory (d) milieu
127. The stained tablecloth _____ from the fine china and lovely flowers the hostess had put on the table.
(a) detracted (b) clamor
(c) modulated (d) jostled
128. The store owner's _____ didn't convince me that he knew nothing about what caused the fire.
(a) variable (b) testimony
(c) endeavour (d) mean
129. The waiter told us about the specials _____. Both the salmon and turkey dishes sound good to me.
(a) du jour (b) symbiotic
(c) parasitic (d) audible
130. The waiter told us that the pasta _____ is penne with a basil-mushroom sauce. I'm going to order that.
(a) impromptu (b) du jour
(c) expedition (d) ramification
131. The Web site guaranteed that it would _____ my personal information, so I decided to use my credit card to buy new clothes.
(a) humanoid (b) embed
(c) encrypt (d) inference
132. The western film took advantage of the landscape to show the wagons crossing the valley with the impressive _____ rising in the background.
(a) virulent (b) plateaus
(c) doppelg nger (d) salient
133. The will did not require _____ of witnesses since it was _____.
(a) analyzed
(b) bribery - histrionic
(c) attestation - holographic
(d) eschewed
134. The woman couldn't meet her sales _____, so she was fired.
(a) quota (b) status
(c) faux pas (d) median
135. The woman loves to show her _____ by wearing diamonds and furs.
(a) impromptu (b) exports
(c) affluence (d) relevant
136. The woman's voice was barely _____. I finally asked her to speak up so I didn't have to strain to hear her.
(a) audible (b) status
(c) terrain (d) acoustics
137. The Yucatan _____ in Mexico is home to some amazing ruins and beautiful beaches.
(a) ascent (b) pristine
(c) peninsula (d) oust
138. There are a _____ reasons why Kurt and I aren't right for each other, but we keep coming back together.
(a) myriad (b) toxic
(c) carcinogen (d) deciduous
139. There are always problems to overcome at the _____ of a new policy, but those should be dealt with in a few months.
(a) inception (b) exhume
(c) eschew (d) escapade
140. There wasn't a _____ of cheesecake left by the time I got home.
(a) trace (b) proletariat
(c) totalitarian (d) faux pas
141. There were no errors in my paper because I was _____ in my proofreading.
(a) fauna (b) disconcerted
(c) impromptu (d) meticulous
142. These coffee beans were _____ from Madagascar. I'm glad they made it to the United States because I really love the cup of coffee they brew.
(a) embed (b) waned
(c) levied (d) exported
143. This summer I am going to be living _____ on the beaches of Hawaii.
(a) tactile (b) faux pas
(c) carpe diem (d) la dolce vita
144. Through his _____, he deceived us all.
(a) subordination - genocidal
(b) selvage
(c) canard
(d) consternation - ballistic
145. Trixie must have discovered the _____ of life because she doesn't look any older than when we were in high school thirty years ago.
(a) elixir (b) utopian
(c) republic (d) forensics

146. We can _____ interest in the Arts Festival by having a big rally outside the cafeteria a few days before the event.
 (a) garner (b) terrain
 (c) fluctuate (d) relish
147. We cleaned up the campsite so well that there wasn't a(n) _____ of evidence that we had been there.
 (a) anecdote (b) trace
 (c) eschew (d) visualization
148. We considered our cabin in the woods a(n) _____ retreat until it began to rain, and then we discovered that the roof leaked.
 (a) utopian (b) analyze
 (c) trace (d) underpinning
149. We didn't anticipate the _____ of painting the living room. Once the walls looked like new, the rest of the room looked dated, so we ended up buying a rug, throw pillows, and new furniture.
 (a) nomadic (b) summations
 (c) verity (d) ramifications
150. We need to _____ Xavier from our reading club; he always gets us off the topic.
 (a) oust (b) pervasive
 (c) escapade (d) totalitarian
151. We were all worried about my brother's _____: a weekend camping trip in the desert in July. It could be 120 degrees, and we were afraid he would run out of water.
 (a) escapade (b) manifesting
 (c) hailing (d) magnanimous
152. We were close to the cabin, but it took us longer than we expected to get there because the _____ got extremely steep.
 (a) voilà (b) terrain
 (c) jostle (d) zeitgeist
153. We were supposed to _____ the chemicals, but I knocked over the beaker, so we were unable to separate the elements.
 (a) distill (b) imagery
 (c) foremost (d) endeavour
154. We will be eating _____ tonight while the paint dries in the dining room.
 (a) al fresco (b) paranoid
 (c) sequential (d) voilà
155. The _____ barely managed to stay intact when threatened by a military coup.
 (a) republic (b) hierarchy
 (c) connoisseurs (d) imagery
156. We will be eating dessert _____, so we can watch the stars.
 (a) annals (b) posthumously
 (c) alfresco (d) posterity
157. Every human being is _____ to the Almighty for his actions on earth.
 (a) faithful (b) approachable
 (c) accountable (d) responsible
158. I don't know where he is but I could _____ a guess.
 (a) suggest (b) attempt
 (c) hazard (d) estimate
159. I never saw such a _____ sight.
 (a) dreadful (b) deadening
 (c) dreaded (d) dread
160. We must _____ trade with neighbouring countries.
 (a) add (b) promote
 (c) enter (d) deal
161. She has been ill but now she is back in _____.
 (a) movement (b) motion
 (c) circulation (d) moving
162. A leader has the capacity to influence others, _____ expectations and establish specific desires which determine the direction a business takes.
 (a) search (b) evoke
 (c) develop (d) construct
163. Roshan and his family members were _____ from the hospital after treatment for minor injuries.
 (a) removed (b) transferred
 (c) discharged (d) evicted
164. Management consulting is an independent and _____ advisory service provided by qualified professionals to clients in order to help them identify and analyze management problems or opportunities.
 (a) objective (b) subjective
 (c) confirmed (d) experienced
165. His teacher advised him to give _____ bad company.
 (a) away (b) up
 (c) in (d) off
166. He appealed to the President as a last _____.
 (a) solution (b) resource
 (c) force (d) resort
167. I will come to meet you at the station in my car _____ you do not have to walk to my house.
 (a) in order (b) that
 (c) because (d) so that

168. That table would collapse if both _____ on it.
 (a) would stand (b) will stand
 (c) are standing (d) stood
169. I wonder why I always have trouble with my car whenever I _____ to go to the cinema.
 (a) imagine (b) decide
 (c) am deciding (d) had decided
170. Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire _____ with only a few.
 (a) introduction (b) cordiality
 (c) intimacy (d) encounter
171. His energy was unbounded; his resourcefulness inexhaustible; and his equanimity in the face of danger almost _____.
 (a) unreasonable (b) uncanny
 (c) natural (d) false
172. It is certain that human beings _____ latent power of which they are only _____ aware
 (a) possess; vaguely
 (b) exhibit; little
 (c) impose; clearly
 (d) inherit; consciously
173. His _____ to speak an India language hadn't _____ to be a handicap.
 (a) eagerness; stopped
 (b) desire; made
 (c) inability; proved
 (d) promise; halted
174. The airline industry is _____ out its survival kit to deal with _____ losses.
 (a) spreading; raising
 (b) pulling; mounting
 (c) handling; abating
 (d) pushing; increasing
175. Akbar, one of the _____ and _____ emperors of India is acknowledged even today.
 (a) desirous; indolent
 (b) aspiring; sluggard
 (c) slothful; active
 (d) ambitious; powerful
176. There was no agreement _____ the great powers _____ a treaty to ban nuclear weapons.
 (a) with; about (b) among; on
 (c) between; about (d) in; for
177. Travellers _____ their reservation well in advance if they want to fly during winter vacation.
 (a) had better to get
 (b) had to better get
 (c) better get
 (d) had better get
178. Not until a monkey is several years old _____ to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
 (a) it begins (b) does it begin
 (c) beginning (d) begin it
179. Although Dr Singh had several assistants during his long investigations of Andaman Islands, the bulk of research was done by _____ alone.
 (a) himself (b) he
 (c) him (d) his
180. He is the only boy in the school who _____ a book whenever he gets time.
 (a) has read
 (b) has been reading
 (c) is reading
 (d) reads
181. To answer accurately is more important than _____.
 (a) quick finish
 (b) finish quickly
 (c) finishing quickly
 (d) you finish quickly
182. Professional people nowadays appreciate _____ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.
 (a) your calling them
 (b) you to call them
 (c) that you would call them
 (d) that you are calling them
183. Though the programme was originally scheduled for seven days, due to heavy monsoons, it was later _____ four days.
 (a) ended (b) curtailed
 (c) postponed (d) recommended
184. Janet was _____ in the gathering because of her red hair and her height.
 (a) glamorous (b) important
 (c) conspicuous (d) remarkable
185. The marked difference between the weapons with the police and those possessed by criminals has heightened the sense of _____ even within the police force.
 (a) responsibility (b) insecurity
 (c) duty (d) instability
186. Our politicians fill their _____ by exploiting the downtrodden.
 (a) galleries (b) coffers
 (c) treasures (d) lockers
187. Who will _____ the children when their mother is in the hospital?
 (a) look after (b) look for
 (c) look up (d) look about

188. This photo clearly _____ the difference between the two brothers.
 (a) brings about (b) brings out
 (c) brings up (d) brings in
189. We were _____ decorating the living room, when our guests from Chicago arrived, a week early!
 (a) piling it thick on
 (b) thick and fast
 (c) thick on the ground of
 (d) in the thick of
190. Have you heard the latest? The increase in case prices is _____
 (a) on the cards (b) on the carpet
 (c) on the call (d) on the bottle
191. This is strictly _____ but you are going to be transferred.
 (a) off the mark (b) off the record
 (c) off the rails (d) on the bottle
192. We must be _____. We can't _____ to rely on others, particularly in the matter of defence.
 (a) prompt - dare
 (b) particular - pretend
 (c) frank - claim
 (d) self - reliant-afford
193. He used to _____ the point that victory in any field needs _____ courage.
 (a) emphasise - little
 (b) stress - exemplary
 (c) refute - no
 (d) dismiss - formidable
194. We will call back the agitation if the Chairman gives a written _____ that there will be no _____ of workers.
 (a) example - harassment
 (b) assurance - victimisation
 (c) explanation - demand
 (d) paper - place
195. Despite _____ knowledgeable, he remained _____ all through.
 (a) having - ignorant (b) of - doubtful
 (c) owing - through (d) being - poor
196. Using _____ designs to _____ the importance of others is not a healthy act.
 (a) nefarious - undermine
 (b) architectural - elevate
 (c) fictitious - elevate
 (d) brittle - activate
197. Although the economic growth in the last decade was _____ more than half a billion Indians have remained in dire _____.
 (a) sluggish - shelter
 (b) rapid - poverty
 (c) paramount - consequences
 (d) exorbitant - diffidence
198. The social worker's _____ towards the society has created a wave of _____ among his admirers.
 (a) apathy - delight
 (b) negligence - patience
 (c) sympathy - panic
 (d) indifference - shock
199. It is a noble quality to _____ the good and _____ the bad.
 (a) retain - preserve
 (b) imitate - pretend
 (c) appreciate - condemn
 (d) criticize - ape
200. Terrorist attacks, riots, _____ and _____ have become the salient features of modern life.
 (a) harmony - peace
 (b) brotherhood - hatred
 (c) violence - unrest
 (d) friendship - jealousy

Answers

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (d) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (b) | 31. (c) | 32. (a) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (b) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (d) | 44. (c) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (d) | 47. (d) | 48. (d) |
| 49. (b) | 50. (a) | 51. (d) | 52. (c) |
| 53. (a) | 54. (c) | 55. (b) | 56. (d) |
| 57. (b) | 58. (d) | 59. (a) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (c) | 63. (a) | 64. (c) |
| 65. (b) | 66. (d) | 67. (c) | 68. (d) |
| 69. (a) | 70. (c) | 71. (a) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (c) | 75. (d) | 76. (b) |
| 77. (c) | 78. (d) | 79. (b) | 80. (b) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (b) | 83. (d) | 84. (b) |
| 85. (b) | 86. (b) | 87. (d) | 88. (a) |
| 89. (a) | 90. (c) | 91. (d) | 92. (c) |
| 93. (a) | 94. (d) | 95. (c) | 96. (a) |
| 97. (b) | 98. (d) | 99. (c) | 100. (a) |

101. (a) 102. (b) 103. (b) 104. (a)
 105. (b) 106. (b) 107. (c) 108. (d)
 109. (d) 110. (d) 111. (b) 112. (d)
 113. (b) 114. (b) 115. (c) 116. (a)
 117. (c) 118. (d) 119. (c) 120. (d)
 121. (b) 122. (d) 123. (c) 124. (d)
 125. (b) 126. (c) 127. (a) 128. (b)
 129. (a) 130. (b) 131. (c) 132. (b)
 133. (c) 134. (a) 135. (c) 136. (a)
 137. (c) 138. (a) 139. (a) 140. (a)
 141. (d) 142. (d) 143. (d) 144. (c)
 145. (a) 146. (a) 147. (b) 148. (a)
 149. (d) 150. (a) 151. (a) 152. (b)
 153. (a) 154. (a) 155. (a) 156. (c)
 157. (c) 158. (c) 159. (a) 160. (b)
 161. (b) 162. (b) 163. (c) 164. (d)
 165. (b) 166. (d) 167. (d) 168. (d)
 169. (b) 170. (c) 171. (c) 172. (a)
 173. (c) 174. (b) 175. (d) 176. (b)
 177. (c) 178. (b) 179. (c) 180. (d)
 181. (c) 182. (c) 183. (b) 184. (c)
 185. (b) 186. (b) 187. (a) 188. (b)
 189. (d) 190. (a) 191. (b) 192. (d)
 193. (b) 194. (b) 195. (d) 196. (a)
 197. (b) 198. (d) 199. (c) 200. (c)

ANALOGIES

Directions: In the following questions, a related pair of words is given. Now from the given options, choose the word that best completes the relationship similar to that in the given pair.

- Candid : frank :: _____ : maintain
 (a) raze (b) wreck
 (c) obliterate (d) sustain
- Sophisticated : _____ :: succeed : fail
 (a) worthy
 (b) dignified
 (c) naive
 (d) magnanimous
- Integrate : _____ :: praise : insult
 (a) exaggerate (b) segregate
 (c) facilitate (d) propagate
- Listless : _____ :: corpulent : obese
 (a) considerate (b) sympathetic
 (c) concerned (d) apathetic
- Relevant : suitable :: _____ : uncertain
 (a) pertinent (b) applicable
 (c) credulous (d) tentative
- Tacit : _____ :: lethal : deadly
 (a) unimportant (b) unspoken
 (c) insignificant (d) inappropriate
- Sly : _____ :: fictitious : imaginary
 (a) crafty
 (b) magnificent
 (c) deadly
 (d) innocent
- Curtail : shorten :: belief : _____
 (a) disbelief (b) sustenance
 (c) practicality (d) tenet
- Overt : covert :: impoverished : _____
 (a) deprived (b) indigent
 (c) affluent (d) destitute
- Disinterested : apathy :: _____ : emotion
 (a) shrewd (b) sentimental
 (c) astute (d) practical
- Hostile : friendly :: optimistic : _____
 (a) promising (b) pessimist
 (c) hopeful (d) sanguine
- Obfuscate : _____ :: fatigued : rested
 (a) signify (b) perplex
 (c) illuminate (d) baffle
- Concise : _____ :: alternative : choice
 (a) intricate (b) elaborate
 (c) terse (d) pretext
- Foolhardiness : temerity :: prying : _____
 (a) spying (b) forgiving
 (c) persistent (d) inquisitive
- Amnesty : forgiveness :: _____ : defeat
 (a) conquest (b) triumph
 (c) victory (d) frustrate
- Joy : _____ :: cool : cold
 (a) bitterness (b) sadness
 (c) provoke (d) ecstasy
- _____ : skim :: formidable : easy
 (a) perplex (b) peruse
 (c) tedious (d) intricate
- Postscript : after :: antecedent : _____
 (a) underlined (b) beneath
 (c) below (d) before
- Persist : persevere :: unwilling : _____
 (a) incapable (b) reluctant
 (c) obsessive (d) inclined

20. Sterile : fertile :: impotent : _____
 (a) baffled (b) insignificant
 (c) virile (d) timid
21. Covert : overt :: rash : _____
 (a) interfering (b) prudent
 (c) intrusive (d) abusive
22. Detain : delay :: _____ : postpone
 (a) procrastinate (b) accelerate
 (c) fasten (d) hasten
23. Famished : _____ :: optimist : pessimist
 (a) shattered (b) fatigued
 (c) lethargic (d) satiated
24. Magnanimous : _____ :: integrate : segregate
 (a) cheerful (b) vindictive
 (c) generous (d) powerful
25. Liability : asset :: insert : _____
 (a) provoke (b) induce
 (c) delete (d) validate
26. Thrifty : _____ :: arrogant : haughty
 (a) squanderer (b) wastrel
 (c) economical (d) spendthrift
27. Significant : _____ :: reliable : dependable
 (a) important (b) obvious
 (c) insignificant (d) intricate
28. Indict : charge :: replenish : _____
 (a) destroy (b) empty
 (c) resupply (d) reduce
29. Crowded : _____ :: liberal : conservative
 (a) packed (b) jovial
 (c) isolated (d) cheerful
30. Request : beg :: decimate : _____
 (a) constrict (b) eradicate
 (c) intervene (d) contradict
31. Unnecessary : _____ :: deceitful : faithful
 (a) insignificant (b) pertinent
 (c) scanty (d) docile
32. Vestige : _____ :: diligent : industrious
 (a) abuse (b) protrude
 (c) trace (d) eradicate
33. Antagonist : _____ :: sedate : calm
 (a) acquaint (b) befriend
 (c) associate (d) alienate
34. Attitude : feeling :: bland : _____
 (a) humble (b) sober
 (c) mild (d) kind
35. Brief : terse :: _____ : shorten
 (a) lengthen (b) specify
 (c) abridge (d) accentuate
36. Jeopardy : danger :: repent : _____
 (a) revert (b) antagonize
 (c) revolt (d) regret
37. Request : beg :: _____ : phobia
 (a) belief (b) apprehension
 (c) confidence (d) assurance
38. Contradiction : _____ :: monotonous : changeless
 (a) fluency (b) clarity
 (c) lucidity (d) paradox
39. Popular : admired :: formidable : _____
 (a) dreaded (b) customary
 (c) accepted (d) likeable
40. Creditor : debtor :: common : _____
 (a) trendy (b) elegant
 (c) unique (d) graceful
41. Affinity : _____ :: curtail : shorten
 (a) inclination (b) hatred
 (c) declination (d) disgust
42. Cryptic : mysterious :: _____ : insult
 (a) praise (b) applaud
 (c) affront (d) approve
43. Affirm : _____ :: equivalent : equal
 (a) instigate (b) corroborate
 (c) provoke (d) enhance
44. Tumult : _____ :: toxic : poisonous
 (a) sedate (b) turmoil
 (c) calm (d) serene
45. Exonerate : _____ :: famished : starved
 (a) appeal (b) vindicate
 (c) abandon (d) discard
46. Terminate : _____ :: epilogue : prologue
 (a) provoke (b) betray
 (c) humiliate (d) initiate
47. Castigate : _____ :: constraint : restriction
 (a) praise (b) rebuke
 (c) attain (d) confirm
48. Binary : _____ :: decimal : ten
 (a) digit (b) two
 (c) one (d) system
49. Annual : _____ :: one : two
 (a) yearly (b) perennial
 (c) biennial (d) century

50. Agree : contradict :: common :

- (a) inherent (b) absurd
(c) simple (d) unique

51. Careless : negligent :: total : _____

- (a) commendable (b) universal
(c) incomplete (d) regular

52. Microbe : germ :: phonetics :

- (a) language (b) people
(c) speech (d) voice

53. Join : unite :: Scripture :

- (a) Bible (b) script
(c) pages (d) print

54. Rain : hurricane :: special : _____

- (a) worse (b) disdain
(c) spectacular (d) defined

55. Biologist : microscope :: doctrine :

- (a) kaleidoscope (b) binocular
(c) stethoscope (d) planets

56. Hydrophobia : water :: acrophobia :

- (a) water (b) weight
(c) height (d) Fire

57. Forgiveness : pardon :: accusation :

- (a) access (b) admission
(c) indictment (d) confirmation

58. Solo : duet :: unilateral : _____

- (a) lateral (b) multilateral
(c) collateral (d) bilateral

59. Damp : moist :: opposite : _____

- (a) analogous (b) akin
(c) contrary (d) similar

60. Writing : script :: onlooker : _____

- (a) spectator (b) visitor
(c) caller (d) guest

61. Uniform : dissimilar :: dependent :

- (a) intricate (b) precise
(c) analogous (d) autonomous

62. Pedestal : podium :: descriptive :

- (a) precise (b) graphic
(c) perplexed (d) amused

63. Biologist : anthropologist :: life :

- (a) flora (b) death
(c) man (d) days

64. Uniform : same :: autocrat : _____

- (a) liberal (b) dictator
(c) parents (d) rule

65. Century : millennium :: decade :

- (a) ten (b) years
(c) time (d) century

66. Car : vehicle :: rectangle : _____

- (a) shape (b) polygon
(c) four-sided (d) geometry

67. Mono : poly :: monogamy : _____

- (a) man (b) wed lock
(c) polygamy (d) woman

68. Belief : creed :: conduct :

- (a) fame (b) deportment
(c) achieve (d) motivate

69. Petal : flower :: lens : _____

- (a) eyes (b) pair
(c) spectacles (d) ophthalmologist

70. Moral : amoral :: rule :

- (a) order (b) conduct
(c) pattern (d) anarchy

71. Pat : slap :: suggestion : _____

- (a) elders (b) dictum
(c) follow (d) suggest

72. One : two :: centennial : _____

- (a) bicentennial (b) unit
(c) anniversary (d) duration

73. Like : love :: fear : _____

- (a) mind (b) children
(c) situational (d) phobia

74. Year : decade :: meter : _____

- (a) unit (b) measurement
(c) decameter (d) part

75. Archetype : model :: produce :

- (a) generate (b) degenerate
(c) purchase (d) imbibe

76. Bus : depot :: ship : _____

- (a) water (b) port
(c) sink (d) fleet

77. Geology : rocks :: demography :

- (a) study (b) dimensions
(c) populations (d) people

78. Meeting : _____ :: ending : adjourn

- (a) discussion (b) convene
(c) projects (d) candidate

79. Homicide : another :: suicide :

- (a) commit (b) depression
(c) self (d) person

80. Finger : nail :: cap : _____

- (a) hat (b) players
(c) head (d) visor

81. Provisions : supplies :: visible : _____
 (a) evident (b) invisible
 (c) lucid (d) clear
82. Apodal : snake :: _____ : human
 (a) apical (b) sapien
 (c) bipedal (d) social
83. Antonym : synonym :: automatic : _____
 (a) machinery (b) electrical
 (c) appliance (d) mannual
84. Incorporate : unite :: money : _____
 (a) capital (b) investment
 (c) savings (d) bank
85. Facsimile : similar :: _____ : balanced
 (a) asymmetrical (b) tilted
 (c) symmetry (d) curve
86. Benefactor : giver :: beneficiary : _____
 (a) children (b) poor
 (c) women (d) receiver
87. Harmony : discord :: emancipate : _____
 (a) degenerate (b) liberate
 (c) worsen (d) enslave
88. Import : export :: apathy : _____
 (a) weariness (b) fatigue
 (c) laziness (d) sympathy
89. Visionary : vision :: potentate : _____
 (a) power (b) enslave
 (c) enchain (d) kingdom
90. Skinny : thin :: fat : _____
 (a) slimy (b) slim
 (c) corpulent (d) strong
91. Caption : heading :: capitulate : _____
 (a) defend (b) offend
 (c) surrender (d) initiate
92. Directions : polysyllable :: can : _____
 (a) could (b) syllable
 (c) monosyllable (d) dialect
93. Doctor : hospital :: _____ : mortuary
 (a) corpse (b) mortician
 (c) death (d) body
94. Dialogue : monologue :: infinite : _____
 (a) definite (b) indefinite
 (c) defined (d) finite
95. Combine : unite :: _____ : shorten
 (a) elaborate (b) abbreviate
 (c) lengthen (d) small
96. Retain : keep :: detain : _____
 (a) retain (b) sustain
 (c) delay (d) maintain
97. Preface : book :: prologue : _____
 (a) dialogue (b) monologue
 (c) dialect (d) play
98. Definitive : _____ :: deference : respect
 (a) exclusive (b) Inclusive
 (c) conclusive (d) conducive
99. Peanut : shell :: medicine : _____
 (a) capsule (b) salt
 (c) doctor (d) heal
100. Glossary : words :: _____ : books
 (a) content (b) author
 (c) bibliography (d) study
101. Content : _____ :: suffer : pain
 (a) satisfied (b) pain
 (c) starved (d) ravenous
102. Prognosis : prediction :: _____ : think
 (a) perceive (b) conceive
 (c) assume (d) thought
103. Misogynist : _____ :: misogamist : marriage
 (a) orthodox (b) men
 (c) women (d) wedlock
104. Modest : conceited :: barren : _____
 (a) infertile (b) fertile
 (c) land (d) bleak
105. Dialogue : conversation :: chart : _____
 (a) diagram (b) reference
 (c) study (d) explain
106. Crypt : vault :: _____ : stubborn
 (a) supple (b) flexible
 (c) lithe (d) tenacious
107. Perimeter : square :: _____ : circle
 (a) shape (b) round
 (c) circumference (d) geometry
108. Prologue : preface :: _____ : impregnation
 (a) accumulation
 (b) propagation
 (c) imbibition
 (d) fertilization
109. Encyclopedia : _____ :: ambulance : conveyance
 (a) study (b) reference
 (c) content (d) convenience

110. Thin : corpulent :: measurable :

- (a) infinitesimal (b) accurate
(c) small (d) definite

111. Intention : aim :: attention :

- (a) power (b) span
(c) concentration (d) focus

112. Belli : _____ : : pac : peace

- (a) concord (b) war
(c) accord (d) harmony

113. Lucid : clear :: ambiguous :

- (a) clear (b) lucid
(c) placid (d) confusing

114. Tension : strain :: vocation :

- (a) break (b) flee
(c) profession (d) escape

115. Archaic : old :: novel :

- (a) new (b) prized
(c) old (d) orthodox

116. Criminal : _____ : : expound : explain

- (a) advisor (b) peacemaker
(c) malefactor (d) guide

117. Benediction : blessing :: malediction :

- (a) approval (b) curse
(c) sanction (d) mercy

118. Evident : visible :: proposal :

- (a) disposal (b) plan
(c) approval (d) acceptance

119. Magnificent : splendid :: _____ : noble

- (a) unkind
(b) shrewd
(c) magnificent
(d) magnanimous

120. Tepid : hot :: antipathy :

- (a) animosity
(b) consideration
(c) sympathy
(d) empathy

121. Exceptional : excellent :: exaggeration :

- (a) understatement (b) irony
(c) precision (d) hyperbole

122. Quiet : _____ : : dismiss : admit

- (a) vocal (b) lingual
(c) hushed (d) calm

123. Dash : line :: period :

- (a) diagram (b) class
(c) dot (d) subject

124. State : local :: federal :

- (a) international
(b) national
(c) confirmed
(d) acknowledged

125. Geyser : river :: intermittent :

- (a) blinking (b) irregular
(c) continuous (d) corrupt

Answers

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (b) | 31. (b) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (d) | 47. (b) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (d) | 51. (b) | 52. (c) |
| 53. (a) | 54. (c) | 55. (c) | 56. (c) |
| 57. (c) | 58. (d) | 59. (c) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (b) | 63. (c) | 64. (b) |
| 65. (d) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) |
| 69. (c) | 70. (d) | 71. (b) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (c) | 75. (a) | 76. (b) |
| 77. (c) | 78. (b) | 79. (c) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (c) | 83. (d) | 84. (a) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (d) | 87. (d) | 88. (d) |
| 89. (a) | 90. (c) | 91. (c) | 92. (c) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (d) | 95. (b) | 96. (c) |
| 97. (d) | 98. (c) | 99. (a) | 100. (c) |
| 101. (a) | 102. (b) | 103. (c) | 104. (b) |
| 105. (a) | 106. (d) | 107. (c) | 108. (d) |
| 109. (b) | 110. (a) | 111. (c) | 112. (b) |
| 113. (d) | 114. (c) | 115. (a) | 116. (c) |
| 117. (b) | 118. (b) | 119. (d) | 120. (a) |
| 121. (d) | 122. (a) | 123. (c) | 124. (b) |
| 125. (c) | | | |

MATCH THE COLUMNS

Directions: Match the words in column I with their definitions in column II.

1. 1 Allot S to desire
2 Asset P to divide
3 Conservative Q a valuable thing owned
4 Covet R traditional
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
2. 1 Economize P generous
2 Frugal Q thrifty
3 Liability R a debt
4 Liberal S to manage money wisely
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
3. 1 adaptation P a modification for new use
2 antecedent Q prior
3 colleague R fellow worker
4 interrogate S officially question
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
4. 1 intricate P complicated
2 persevere Q something done before and used as an example
3 precedent R to persist
4 reliable S trustworthy
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
5. 1 reluctant P applying oneself
2 eradicate Q to erase
3 delete R to destroy completely
4 diligent S unwilling
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
6. 1 haughty P snobbish
2 dilemma Q to positively declare
3 affirm R two equally unfavorable alternatives
4 significant S important

- (a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
7. 1 pertinent P relevant
2 coincidence Q to despise
3 disdain R events occurring at the same time
4 isolate S to separate
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
8. 1 tacit P to separate
2 candid Q join together
3 integrate R frank
4 segregate S unspoken
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
9. 1 verbose P to maintain
2 frustrate Q to defeat
3 inquisitive R curious
4 sustain S wordy
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
10. 1 naive P deadly
2 sentimental Q brief
3 terse R sappy
4 fatal S unsophisticated
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
11. 1 affluent P suitable
2 amnesty Q a pardon
3 concise R brief
4 relevant S wealthy
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
12. 1 alternative P a choice
2 fatigue Q imaginary
3 fictitious R referring to everyday things
4 formidable S dreaded
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S

- (c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
13. 1 famish P deadly
2 hostile Q referring to everyday things
3 mundane R unfriendly
4 lethal S starve
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
14. 1 nostalgic P secret
2 optimist Q a person who looks at the dark side of things
3 pessimist R a hopeful person
4 covert S homesick
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
15. 1 curtail P to shorten
2 overt Q able to be seen
3 swelter R overheat
4 astonishing S remarkable
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
16. 1 collectively P weight or volume of fluid shifted by a solid
2 complacent Q prepared
3 concocted R too confident
4 displacement S totally
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
17. 1 fictional P first
2 futility Q literary style with an expected twist
3 irony R uselessness
4 maiden S imaginary
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
18. 1 titan P giant
2 vessel Q water vehicle
3 Collectively R totally
4 Complacent S overconfident
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
19. 1 Concoct P uselessness
2 Displacement Q weight of fluid shifted by a solid
3 Fictional R imaginary
4 Futility S cook up
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
20. 1 Irony P water vehicle
2 Maiden Q first
3 Titan R giant
4 Vessel S literary style with an unexpected twist
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
21. 1 belligerent P tending to fight
2 hostile Q aggressive
3 imparted R shared
4 metaphors S comparison
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
22. 1 perceived P teasing
2 ponderous Q burdensome
3 sarcastic R wittily sharp
4 taunting S understood
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
23. 1 tendrils P thin coil
2 tone Q inclined to fight
3 Belligerent R quality of a person's voice
4 Hostile S unfriendly
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
24. 1 Impart P share
2 Metaphor Q comparison
3 Perceive R understand
4 Ponderous S burdensome
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S

- (c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
25. 1 Sarcastic P wittily sharp
2 Taunt Q thin curls
3 Tendril R make fun of
4 Tone S quality of a person's voice
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
26. 1 Mechanized P rebirth of art and culture
2 Mural Q ground-breaking
3 Pioneering R large wall painting
4 Renaissance S automatic
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
27. 1 futurist P a large wall painting
2 groundwork Q foundation
3 mechanized R equipped with machinery
4 mural S visionary
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
28. 1 Celebrate P foundation
2 Epitomize Q one who imagines possibilities
3 Futurist R to be an example of
4 Groundwork S praise
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
29. 1 accorded P gives an example
2 architecture Q praise
3 celebrate R building design
4 epitomizes S give
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
30. 1 founder P ground-breaking
2 Renaissance Q give
3 Accord R revival of art and culture
4 Architecture S building design
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
- (c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S
31. 1 intention A clear; dramatic
2 refute B to express in other words
3 paraphrase C a plan
4 plagiarize D to disprove
5 vivid E to steal from another's writing
(a) 1—A, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—E
(b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
(c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
(d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
32. 1 deciduous A to pacify; to calm
2 metamorphosis B parallel to level ground
3 cite C a transformation
4 placate D to quote as an example or expert
5 horizontal E shedding the leaves annually, as certain trees do
(a) 1—A, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—E
(b) 1—E, 2—A, 3—C, 4—D, 5—B
(c) 1—E, 2—C, 3—A, 4—D, 5—B
(d) 1—E, 2—C, 3—A, 4—B, 5—D
33. 1 autonomy A consistency; unity
2 paraphrase B organisms having some common qualities
3 median C independence
4 coherence D a restatement of a passage using other words
5 species E the middle number in a specified sequence of numbers
(a) 1—A, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—E
(b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—E, 4—A, 5—B
(c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
(d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
34. 1 taboo A seize the day
2 clamor B a prohibition excluding something from use
3 terrain C a loud and continued noise
4 status D an area of land
5 carpe diem E standing, especially social standing
(a) 1—B, 2—C, 3—D, 4—E, 5—A
(b) 1—B, 2—D, 3—C, 4—E, 5—A

- (c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—B, 2—C, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
35. 1 repertoire A to flourish; to grow
 2 fluctuate B a relative position or high standing
 3 nada C range or collection of word
 4 burgeon D to vary irregularly
 5 status E nothing
 (a) 1—A, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—E
 (b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—C, 2—D, 3—E, 4—A, 5—B
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
36. 1 derogatory A unreal; having the quality of a dream
 2 heinous B wealth; an abundance
 3 affluence C not rehearsed; spontaneous
 4 surreal D wicked; evil
 5 impromptu E offensive; insulting
 (a) 1—A, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—E
 (b) 1—E, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—C
 (c) 1—E, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—C
 (d) 1—D, 2—E, 3—B, 4—C, 5—A
37. 1 annals A threatening; menacing
 2 hail B lightness of speech or manner
 3 levity C to get by extra care or effort
 4 ominous D yearly historical records
 5 procure E to approve enthusiastically or to welcome
 (a) 1—E, 2—D, 3—C, 4—B, 5—A
 (b) 1—D, 2—C, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—D, 2—E, 3—B, 4—A, 5—C
 (d) 1—A, 2—C, 3—B, 4—D, 5—E
38. 1 bourgeoisie A a downward slope or a decline
 2 imagery B involving idealized perfection
 3 descent C to fix deeply into something or to envelop
 4 embed D The social class between the lower and upper classes
 5 utopian E the use of vivid descriptions to make mental pictures
 (a) 1—D, 2—E, 3—A, 4—C, 5—B
 (b) 1—A, 2—D, 3—E, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—D, 2—B, 3—C, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—E, 2—D, 3—C, 4—A, 5—B
39. 1 metrophobia A environment; surroundings
 2 humanoid B a fear of heights
 3 bourgeoisie C resembling human beings
 4 acrophobia D a fear of poetry
 5 milieu E the middle class
 (a) 1—D, 2—C, 3—E, 4—B, 5—A
 (b) 1—D, 2—C, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
40. 1 acumen A to extract the essential elements
 2 intuitive B pertaining or perceptible to the sense of touch
 3 distill C colour; tint; shade
 4 hue D keen insight; sharpness
 5 tactile E instinctive; perceptive
 (a) 1—C, 2—B, 3—A, 4—D, 5—E
 (b) 1—D, 2—E, 3—B, 4—C, 5—A
 (c) 1—D, 2—E, 3—A, 4—C, 5—B
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
41. 1 analyze A to organize
 2 multifaceted B one who purchases or uses goods or services
 3 evocative C versatile; complex
 4 consumer D to examine carefully
 5 classify E having the power to produce a reaction; suggestive
 (a) 1—D, 2—C, 3—A, 4—B, 5—C
 (b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—D, 2—C, 3—E, 4—B, 5—A
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
42. 1 pristine A parallel to level ground
 2 horizontal B wicked; vile
 3 impervious C incapable of being injured, impaired, or influenced
 4 heinous D symbolic; representative
 5 emblematic E unspoiled; pure
 (a) 1—E, 2—A, 3—C, 4—D, 5—D
 (b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A

- (c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—E, 2—A, 3—C, 4—B, 5—D
43. 1 autonomy A extreme suffering
 2 testimony B the act of beginning
 3 martyrdom C occurring after death
 4 posthumously D evidence in support of a fact or assertion
 5 inception E independence
 (a) 1—E, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—A
 (b) 1—E, 2—D, 3—A, 4—B, 5—D
 (c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
44. 1 calculate A to dig up something buried in the earth
 2 hail B to fix deeply into something
 3 embed C to quote as an example or expert
 4 exhume D to figure; to compute
 5 cite E to approve enthusiastically
 (a) 1—E, 2—D, 3—C, 4—B, 5—A
 (b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—D, 2—E, 3—B, 4—A, 5—C
45. 1 milieu A any object made by humans
 2 essence B environment; surroundings
 3 artifact C the crucial element; core
 4 monolith D movement upward
 5 ascent E a large single block of stone
 (a) 1—B, 2—C, 3—A, 4—E, 5—D
 (b) 1—B, 2—C, 3—D, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
46. 1 perennial A customary
 2 conventional B unreal; having the quality of a dream
 3 ubiquitous C everlasting or continually recurring
 4 derogatory D existing or being everywhere
 5 surreal E offensive; insulting
 (a) 1—E, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—A
 (b) 1—E, 2—D, 3—B, 4—C, 5—A
 (c) 1—C, 2—A, 3—D, 4—E, 5—B
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
47. 1 ritual A to reveal; to show plainly
 2 statistics B a custom; a routine
 3 classify C a part of the total amount; an allotment
 4 manifest D to organize or to limit information to approved people
 5 quota E data; numerical facts
 (a) 1—E, 2—D, 3—C, 4—B, 5—A
 (b) 1—B, 2—D, 3—C, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—B, 2—E, 3—D, 4—A, 5—C
 (d) 1—E, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—C
48. 1 gamut A to grow
 2 oscillate B a relative standing
 3 perceptible C all the works that a performer is prepared to present
 4 flourish D to vary irregularly
 5 grade E revealing
 (a) 1—A, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—E
 (b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—C, 2—D, 3—E, 4—A, 5—B
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
49. 1 objective A dramatic
 2 disprove B to express in other words
 3 rephrase C a plan
 4 embezzle D to refute
 5 brilliant E to steal
 (a) 1—A, 2—B, 3—C, 4—D, 5—E
 (b) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—C, 2—B, 3—D, 4—A, 5—E
 (d) 1—C, 2—D, 3—B, 4—A, 5—E
50. 1 archives A threatening; menacing
 2 sequence B frivolity
 3 flippancy C to obtain
 4 portentous D yearly historical records
 5 acquire E order
 (a) 1—E, 2—D, 3—C, 4—B, 5—A
 (b) 1—D, 2—C, 3—B, 4—E, 5—A
 (c) 1—D, 2—E, 3—B, 4—A, 5—C
 (d) 1—A, 2—C, 3—B, 4—D, 5—E

Answers

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) |

29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (c)
 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (b)
 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
 41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (d)
 45. (a) 46. (c) 47. (c) 48. (c)
 49. (b) 50. (c)

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: This exercise contains some novel vocabulary based assessment questions in which you are to assess whether the four given sentences [i, ii, iii and iv] are true or false. Read each sentence carefully. There is a coding, *T* for *true* or an *F* for *false*, in the options (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are to choose the option with the correct sequence of coding.

- Infinitesimal and infinite are synonyms.
 - A liberal is the opposite of a conservative.
 - A frugal person is not a thrifty person.
 - Something pertinent is not necessary.

(a) TTFT (b) TTTT
(c) FTFT (d) TTFF
- Asset and liability are antonyms.
 - When you delete something, you eradicate it.
 - An antecedent goes before something else.
 - Something significant would be pertinent.

(a) TFFT (b) TTTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF
- A haughty person is not arrogant.
 - When you allot something, you divide it.
 - Someone candid would be frank about his or her dealings.
 - A naive person is generally unsophisticated.

(a) TTTT (b) FTTF
(c) TFFT (d) FTFF
- An affluent person is not wealthy.
 - When you curtail something you increase it.
 - Optimist and pessimist are synonyms.
 - Overt and covert are synonyms.

(a) TTFT (b) TTTT
(c) TFFT (d) FFFF
- When you have an alternative, you have a choice.
 - A lethal dose of something would usually be fatal.
 - Terse and verbose are antonyms.
 - When someone is granted amnesty, he is given a pardon.

(a) TTFT (b) TTTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF
- An affront is an insult.
 - An inclination is an individual's personal leaning.
 - Intimidate and frighten are synonyms.
 - A person with ulcers would usually not eat bland food.

(a) TTTF (b) TTTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF
- Your adversary would usually be your friend.
 - When you are curt to someone, you are being polite.
 - A laugh can be contagious.
 - A paradox is a contradiction.

(a) FFFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF
- Something subsequent comes before.
 - Someone infamous is not notorious.
 - To be an optimist and a pessimist at the same time is an oxymoron.
 - The terms appraise and apprise are synonyms.

(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FFFT (d) TTFF
- The terms domestic and exotic are antonyms.
 - All plaintiffs are crass.
 - All spouses are wary.
 - When you are irate, you are angry.

(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TFFT
- Someone who feels remorse is sorry about something.
 - A gregarious person is outgoing.
 - If you emulate someone, you do not copy him or her.
 - When you mimic someone you are being respectful.

(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TTFF (d) TFFF
- Anticipate and assumption are synonyms.
 - The terms objective and subjective are antonyms.
 - Cope and deal with are synonyms.
 - A protagonist is the main character in a story.

(a) TFFT (b) FTTF
(c) FTTT (d) TTFF

12. i. Idealist and reality are synonyms.
 ii. Exceedingly and literally are antonyms.
 iii. Someone dogmatic is not opinionated.
 iv. An astute person is smart.
 (a) FFFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF
13. i. Something durable should last.
 ii. A person with charisma has some magnetic charm.
 iii. Someone amiable is usually well-liked.
 iv. When you malign someone, you praise him or her.
 (a) TTTF (b) TTFF
 (c) TFFT (d) TFFF
14. i. A fetid pond is a stinking pond.
 ii. All happy people are lethargic.
 iii. Animosity and dislike are antonyms.
 iv. To absolve someone of something is to acquit them of guilt.
 (a) TTFT (b) TFFT
 (c) TFFF (d) TTFF
15. i. Extant means "not presently existing."
 ii. A meticulous person is extremely careful about details.
 iii. If you were caught in the rain, you could be saturated.
 iv. A constituent could be a voter.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTT
 (c) FTTT (d) TTFF
16. i. To beguile someone is to deceive the person.
 ii. Equanimity and composure are synonyms.
 iii. Feign and pretend are antonyms.
 iv. Apathy and empathy are synonyms.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTFF
 (c) TFFT (d) FTFF
17. i. Apathy and listless are synonyms.
 ii. A taciturn person is verbose.
 iii. An opponent is your adversary.
 iv. Someone crafty is sly.
 (a) FTFT (b) TFFT
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF
18. i. Ecstasy and great joy are antonyms.
 ii. If you have temerity, you are usually quite bold.
 iii. If you are in awe of someone, you are usually fearful of the person.
 iv. To be sate means that you are full.
 (a) FTFT (b) FTTT
 (c) TFFT (d) FTFF
19. i. Vindicate and vindictive are synonyms.
 ii. A sedate person is generally calm.
 iii. Something considered vital is necessary for life.
 iv. Someone invincible is difficult to conquer.
 (a) FTFT (b) TFTF
 (c) FTTT (d) TTFF
20. i. Exonerate and absolve are synonyms.
 ii. Jeopardy and danger are antonyms.
 iii. Something apt is appropriate.
 iv. Attrition in a workforce makes it unnecessary to fire anyone.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TFTT
21. i. Deprecate and belittle are antonyms.
 ii. Something esoteric is usually hard to understand.
 iii. A query and a question are synonyms.
 iv. When you are redundant, you keep repeating the same thing.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) FTTT (d) TTFF
22. i. Extrinsic and intrinsic are antonyms.
 ii. When you are in dire danger, you are in extreme jeopardy.
 iii. Ominous and sinister are synonyms.
 iv. You usually have an affinity for those you love.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTTT
23. i. Deference and respect are antonyms.
 ii. An eclectic program is one composed of many different sources.
 iii. An intrepid person is not brave.
 iv. If you placate someone, you pacify the person.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) FTFT
24. i. An itinerant is a person who travels from place to place.
 ii. Propriety and proper are antonyms.
 iii. Impediment and defect are synonyms.
 iv. Deduction and assessment are antonyms.
 (a) TTFB (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFB
25. i. Exclusive and inclusive are antonyms.
 ii. Assessment can have different meanings.
 iii. Astrology is considered a pseudoscience.
 iv. Biology deals with the study of life.
 (a) TTTT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFB

26. i. Ambiguous and ambidextrous are synonyms.
 ii. Civil and polite are synonyms.
 iii. A novice is not a beginner.
 iv. Pacify and placate are synonyms.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) FTFT (d) TTFF
27. i. A diffident person is usually shy.
 ii. Dormant and inactive are antonyms.
 iii. Lucid and clear are synonyms.
 iv. Someone who procrastinates delays making decisions.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TFFT
28. i. Agnostic and atheist are synonyms.
 ii. A misanthrope is a hater of people.
 iii. Driving a car in the Middle Ages is a sign of an anachronism.
 iv. Demography has to do with the study of populations.
 (a) TTFT (b) FTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF
29. i. Someone tenacious is stubborn.
 ii. An agile person is usually quick.
 iii. Decimate and destroy completely are synonyms.
 iv. Decameter and decimeter are synonyms.
 (a) TFFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TTFF (d) TTFT
30. i. Millennium is supposed to be a period of great happiness.
 ii. Detention and confinement are antonyms.
 iii. Something irrevocable can be changed.
 iv. Someone lying in a supine position is lying on his or her stomach.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFF (d) TTFF
31. i. Animosity and apathy are synonyms.
 ii. A person's disposition has to do with their inclinations.
 iii. Diverse and different are synonyms.
 iv. Heterogeneous and homogeneous are antonyms.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) FTTF
32. i. Tenacious and obdurate are synonyms.
 ii. It's a hyperbole to say that you just ate 5,000 pancakes.
 iii. A flagrant error is an egregious error.
 iv. Sophistry and faulty reasoning are not similar in meaning.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF
33. i. A psychopath must be a psychic.
 ii. Plausible and reasonable are synonyms.
 iii. A bibliophile is a lover of books.
 iv. Bibliotherapy is the use of books to help individuals.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) FTTF (d) TTFF
34. i. Condone and forgive are antonyms.
 ii. Euphonious and euphoria are antonyms.
 iii. Veracity and voracious are synonyms.
 iv. Obsequious and fawning are antonyms.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) FFFF (d) TTTT
35. i. Pristine water is pure water.
 ii. A person filled with angst is anxious about something.
 iii. Aversion and animosity are antonyms.
 iv. Someone fluent in a language can usually speak it very well.
 (a) TTTT (b) TTFT
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF
36. i. An abyss is a bottomless gulf.
 ii. Corpulent and fleshy are synonyms.
 iii. Epiphany and revelation are synonyms.
 iv. Something graphic is very descriptive.
 (a) FFFF (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTTT
37. i. Subtle and obvious are antonyms.
 ii. Gregarious and introvert are synonyms.
 iii. A morose person is not a gloomy one.
 iv. Mortify and kill are synonyms.
 (a) TFFF (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF
38. i. Acid and bitter are synonyms.
 ii. Someone contrite feels remorse for something.
 iii. Exacerbate and irritate are synonyms.
 iv. Something putrid would have a fetid odour.
 (a) TTFT (b) TTTF
 (c) TTTT (d) FFFF
39. i. If there is a disparity in something, it is not equal.
 ii. An alias is another name that someone takes.
 iii. Anarchy and chaos are antonyms.
 iv. Monotonous and dull are antonyms.
 (a) TTFF (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF

40. i. Antipathy and animosity are antonyms.
 ii. An anonymous letter is missing a name.
 iii. Someone with claustrophobia is fearful of being confined.
 iv. Nadir and zenith are antonyms.
 (a) FTTT (b) TTTF
 (c) TFFT (d) TTFF

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d)
 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c)
 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (a)
 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b)
 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (d)
 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (a)
 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (b)
 29. (c) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (b)
 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (d)
 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (a)

WORD RIDDLES

Directions: In the following questions, a certain word has been described using a number of clues. Read these clues carefully and from the given options, choose the correct word.

- I am a location; add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will parcel things out to you.
 (a) Al(lot) (b) Bi(site)
 (c) Ap(point) (d) Ex(tent)
- I am a company; add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will be very positive about something
 (a) En(circle) (b) By(pass)
 (c) Af(firm) (d) Bl(usher)
- I am never on time; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will be alone
 (a) Bal(last) (b) Iso(ate)
 (c) Dep(end) (d) Pre(test)
- I am a recessed area; add one letter to the end of me, and I will make you desire me.
 (a) Cove(t) (b) Cove(r)
 (c) Local(e) (d) Region(s)
- I am two of things; add two letters to the beginning of me and I will become valuable.
 (a) Em(brace) (b) Un(join)
 (c) As(set) (d) Re(pair)
- I am something that holds things; my second syllable is the past tense of to do.
 If you put me together I will be very frank with you.
 (a) Clamp(ed) (b) Bin(ding)
 (c) Cup(board) (d) Can(did)
- It is hard to have a sentence without me. If you add three letters to the end of me, I will become very talkative
 (a) R(oar) (b) Sh(out)
 (c) Verb(ose) (d) B(ark)
- I am the opposite of 'thin'; if you add two letters to the end of me, I will become deadly
 (a) Thick(ly) (b) Fat(al)
 (c) Leth(al) (d) Large(ly)
- I am the opposite of 'thin'. If you add a pronoun and three letters to the end of me, I will be in a state of tiredness
 (a) Thick(ness) (b) Fat(igue)
 (c) Weight(less) (d) Enlarge(ment)
- Most animals have me; if you add three letters to the beginning of me, I will shorten things for you
 (a) Fox(fur) (b) Eye(level)
 (c) Res(trict) (d) Cur(tail)
- I am the opposite of "back"; If you add two letters to the beginning of me, I will insult you
 (a) Be(ore) (b) Af(front)
 (c) De(falcate) (d) De(face)
- I am well known; if you add two letters at the beginning of me that are the opposite of "out", I will become well known for my misdeeds
 (a) In(side) (b) In(tact)
 (c) De(fame) (d) In(famous)
- I am afraid of many things; if you add two letters at the beginning of me that are opposite of "out" and three letters at the end of me that are past tense of the word "eat", you will frighten me for sure
 (a) In(sinu)ate (b) In(n)ate
 (c) In(timid)ate (d) In(di)cate
- I am a word that joins sentences, if you add two letters to the beginning of me, I will become quite mild
 (a) Th(us) (b) In(to)
 (c) Bl(and) (d) Sk(in)
- I can do many things; if you add a pronoun before me and then three other letters at the beginning of me, I will become changeable
 (a) Deni(able) (b) Vari(able)
 (c) Unst(able) (d) Dist(urb)

16. I rhyme with louse and house. I am a word for a husband or wife. What am I?
(a) Browse (b) Companion
(c) Partner (d) Spouse
17. I am a bird; add a pronoun after me and then three other letters and I can easily deceive you.
(a) Gullible (b) Naïve
(c) Credulous (d) Uncritical
18. I am not very bright. If you add three letters to the beginning of me, I will change and become a contradiction
(a) Adu(late) (b) Oxy(moron)
(c) Dis(gust) (d) For(bid)
19. I like to say how good someone is. If you add two letters to the beginning of me, I will set a value on me
(a) Ad(mire) (b) Un(adorned)
(c) Ap(praise) (d) Un(like)
20. I am without any adornment. If you add a word that means “a slight bit of anger”, I will become a complainant in a lawsuit
(a) Opponent (b) Pretender
(c) Candidate (d) Plaintiff
21. I am slang for a police person; add one letter to the end of me, and I will be able to deal with you
(a) Director (b) Deal
(c) Manager (d) Cope
22. I can be a content area; add three letters to me, and I will base opinions on myself
(a) (Material)ist (b) (Subject)ive
(c) (Book)ish (d) (Studi)ous
23. I am one of fifty in the United States; delete my last letter and add two others, and I will have social standing
(a) Grade (b) Class
(c) Rank (d) Status
24. I am an animal that is considered humans’ best friend. Add five letters to me, and I will become very opinionated
(a) Cat(alyst) (b) Mouse(traps)
(c) Dog(matic) (d) Cock(tails)
25. I can hurt you; add three letters to the end of me and I will be in accord with whatever you wish
(a) Break(age) (b) Harm(ful)
(c) Harm(ony) (d) Wreck(age)
26. I am something people stay in when they go camping. Add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will mean “length”
(a) Re(cover) (b) Re(place)
(c) Ex(tent) (d) De(part)
27. I keep water from overflowing. Add an indefinite article to the beginning of me an insect to the end of me, and I will be very stubborn
(a) A(barrier) (b) An (enclosure)
(c) A(dam)ant (d) A(wall)nut
28. I walk at a very fast pace; add three letters to the end of and I will spoil food for you
(a) (Fast)ing (b) (Run)way
(c) (Strol)ler (d) (Ran)cid
29. I am pale; add one letter to the end of me, and I will grow smaller
(a) Wan(e) (b) Bar(e)
(c) Water(y) (d) Plain(s)
30. I am a husband or wife; add one letter to the front of me, and I will start to spout various theories
(a) A(kin) (b) A(side)
(c) E(spouse) (d) A(bash)
31. I am something you walk on. Add one letter to the beginning of me and another to end of me, and I will become indifferent
(a) V(alleyway)s (b) P(lane)s
(c) D(rug)s (d) A (path)y
32. I am a number; add two letters to me, and I will become a belief
(a) Faith (b) Trust
(c) Tenet (d) Certainty
33. I am a number; add three letters to me, and you will have a hard time getting rid of me
(a) Sticky (b) Tenure
(c) Possession (d) Holding
34. I am an insect; add five letters to the beginning of me, and I will become haughty
(a) (Snobb)ish (b) (Concei)ted
(c) (Supercili)ous (d) (Arrog)ant
35. I am something put against a property when someone owes you money; put one letter at the beginning of me, and I will become foreign
(a) O(mit) (b) A(mid)
(c) A(lien) (d) A(bash)
36. I am a dried fruit. Add two letters to the beginning of me and I will become quite calm
(a) Ex(tract) (b) Di(still)
(c) Se(date) (d) Re(place)
37. I am the past tense of the verb ‘sit’; add the first person personal pronoun to me, as well as the past tense of the verb ‘eat’ and I will become full
(a) Satisfy (b) Sati ate
(c) Situate (d) Saturate

38. I am something cars go over and I can be in your mouth; add a definite article to the beginning of me, and you will be able to shorten me.
 (a) An(tacid) (b) A(maze)
 (c) A(loof) (d) A(bridge)
39. Fish have me; add three letters to the end of me, and I will end
 (a) (Tail)ors (b) (Colour)ful
 (c) (Fin)ite (d) (Coat)ing
40. Floors can have me; add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will be useless
 (a) Sh(rug) (b) Fu(tile)
 (c) De(plane) (d) Un(coil)
41. I have been hired for a short while, but if you add three letters to the beginning of me, I will become about the same age as you
 (a) (Pre)historic (b) (Pre)sume
 (c) (Con)temporary (d) (Tri)angle
42. You use us to write; add the past tense of eat to the end of us, and add three letters to the beginning of us, and I will make amends for something.
 (a) Balance (b) Compensate
 (c) Reimburse (d) Refund
43. I am the past tense of eat; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will become heavily adorned
 (a) (Orn)ate (b) (Abl)ate
 (c) (Equ)ate (d) (Aer)ate
44. Fish have me; add two letters to the beginning of me and three to the end of me, and I will become attracted to you
 (a) Li(ken)ess (b) Aff(fin)ity
 (c) Re(puls)ion (d) Ap(peal)ing
45. You usually sleep in me on a camping trip; add three letters to the beginning of me; and four letters to the end of me, and I will become showy
 (a) Pre(car)ious (b) Pre(sit)ing
 (c) Pre(adapt)ive (d) Pre(tent)ious
46. I am never on time; add two letters to the end of me, and I will become present but inactive
 (a) (Slow)ly (b) (Late)nt
 (c) (Leisure)ly (d) (Delay)ed
47. I am the past tense of eat; add four letters to me and I will stop you from being angry
 (a) Actu(ate) (b) Plac(ate)
 (c) Adul(ate) (d) Agit(ate)
48. I am what you usually do with your hand at parades; add one letter to the middle of me, and I will give up something
 (a) Surrender (b) Pledge
 (c) Swear (d) Waive
49. I am positive. Add three letters to the front of me and four letters to the end of me, and I will become important for evaluation
 (a) Pre(ten)ding (b) Pre(sum)ably
 (c) Mea(sure)ment (d) Dec(ora)tion
50. I am an ordinary insect that becomes bothersome on outdoor picnics. Add nine letters to me, and I will become the study of mankind
 (a) Cosmology (b) Anthropology
 (c) Zoology (d) Biology
51. I am a course. Drop my last two letters, and add one letter I will become polite
 (a) Public (b) Social
 (c) Civil (d) Societal
52. I mean polite; add a personal pronoun and an indefinite article to me and I will become someone not in military service
 (a) Resident (b) Voter
 (c) Civilian (d) Citizen
53. I am synonym with wickedness; add a word to the beginning of me that is the opposite of yes, and I will become a beginner
 (a) No(ne) (b) No(vice)
 (c) No(body) (d) No(torious)
54. I am large; add three letters to the end of me, and I will become married to two spouses at the same time
 (a) Monster(ous) (b) Big(amy)
 (c) Poly(gmy) (d) Disastr(ous)
55. I am filled with anxiety; add five letters to the beginning of me that means “excessive” and I will become a silent killer
 (a) Fretfulness (b) Anxiousness
 (c) Hypertension (d) Nervousness
56. I am an occupation; put an indefinite article in front of me, and I will become a hobby.
 (a) An(activity) (b) A(trade)
 (c) A(vocation) (d) A(craft)
57. I am the past tense of eat. Put a place that houses people in front of me, and I will become a hobby
 (a) Intimid(ate) (b) Initi(ate)
 (c) Inn(ate) (d) Intim(ate)
58. I am a pal; put four letters in front of me, and I will mean “to destroy but not completely”
 (a) Class(mate) (b) Class(fellow)
 (c) Fast(friend) (d) Deci(mate)
59. I am an instrument for measuring; put four letters in front of me, and I will become

- part of the metric system that means “a unit of length equal to 1/10 meter”
 (a) Beam(balance) (b) Baro(meter)
 (c) Deci(meter) (d) Kilo(meter)
60. I am what we generally measure our weight in; put two letters in front of me and I will discuss the issue in detail
 (a) (Pro)pound (b) (Im) pound
 (c) (Ex) pound (d) (Un)bound
61. I am what some people like to do in water; add three letters to the end of me and I mean dissimilar
 (a) (Throw)ing (b) (Distinct)ion
 (c) (Dive)rse (d) (Play)ing
62. I am an animal that’s supposed to be a human’s best friend; add a word for mother to the end of me, and I will become a belief
 (a) Fishy (b) Anti
 (c) Cardamom (d) Dogma
63. I am a rodent; add two letters to the beginning and end of me, and I will wander
 (a) Do(rmouse)se (b) Lo(u)sy
 (c) Er(rat)ic (d) Ro(tt)en
64. I am what we often call a parrot. Put my name and another girl’s name together, and you will get a person who always looks at the bright side of things
 (a) Realist (b) Pollyanna
 (c) Optimist (d) Idealist
65. I am the last part of something; put four letters in front of me, and I will become a payment for services rendered.
 (a) Pretend (b) Atlast
 (c) Stipend (d) Suspend
66. I am never on time; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will put your papers in proper order
 (a) Adu(late) (b) Iso(late)
 (c) Col(late) (d) Gal(late)
67. I am finished; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will forgive you
 (a) Dis(cover) (b) Imp(end)
 (c) Int(end) (d) Con(done)
68. I am an important part of grammar. Add four letters to the end of me, and I will tell you something word for word
 (a) Price (less) (b) Com(mand)
 (c) Verb(atim) (d) Full (stop)
69. I am able to read and write; add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will leave no trace of anything
 (a) Ir(rational) (b) Il(literate)
 (c) Ob(literate) (d) Ex(student)
70. I mean “an account or description from a particular point of view.” Add one letter to the beginning of me, and I will take an intense dislike to you.
 (a) A(side) (b) A(moral)
 (c) A(spire) (d) A(version)
71. I am a place that often houses troops; add three letters to me, and I will make you stronger.
 (a) (Solid)ify (b) (Fort)ify
 (c) (Alien)ate (d) (Bound)ary
72. I am a combining form referring to something written; add two letters to the end of me, and I will become very realistic
 (a) (Com)ic (b) (Graph)ic
 (c) (Present)ed (d) (Register)ed
73. I am a beautiful flower; add two letters to the beginning of me, and you will know how I know when my bloom dies
 (a) La(urel) (b) De(bug)
 (c) Mo(rose) (d) Gl(oxinia)
74. I am a trick. Add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will very carefully inspect something.
 (a) Re(play) (b) Im(pose)
 (c) Pe(ruse) (d) Re(use)
75. I am rather stale. Add three letters to me, and I will feel remorse about something.
 (a) Out(dated) (b) Con(trite)
 (c) Pre(historic) (d) Tri(dent)
76. I am something you wear, add three letters to me, and I will become a microorganism.
 (a) Bacteria (b) Fungus
 (c) Microbe (d) Virus
77. I am a male family member; add three letters to the beginning of me, and we will be able to say something together
 (a) Union (b) Unity
 (c) Unison (d) Accord
78. I am a foreigner; add the past tense of ‘to eat’ at the end of me, and we will be estranged.
 (a) (Inn)ate (b) (Rot)ate
 (c) (Alien)ate (d) (Palm)ate
79. I am a penny; add a personal pronoun and four other letters to the end of me, and I will become a worm-like animal
 (a) Earthworm (b) Millipede
 (c) Caterpillar (d) Centipede
80. My second syllable is a male, and my last syllable is the top of my head. When you put me together, I will become a four syllable word meaning “to free”
 (a) Liberate (b) Unshackle
 (c) Emancipate (d) Unleash

Answers

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