

General English

for Competitive Examinations

**BANKING, INSURANCE,
SSC EXAMINATIONS, RAILWAY, DEFENCE,
and
MBA Entrance Examinations**

A. P. Bhardwaj



Two-in-One

A Perfect Blend of Study Matter and Ample MCQs for Practise

General English

A. P. BHARDWAJ

PEARSON

Delhi • Chennai

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To
My philosopher and philanthropic
friend and his family settled in Australia
Kanwarjeet Singh 'Kanwar'
Ken J. George
Kanwar J. Singh
Dr Simrat Singh
Suprita Kanwar Singh
Dannish Kanwar Singh

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Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>About the Author</i>	<i>xi</i>
Section A Exploring the World of Words	1
1 Essential Words—Meaning and Their Usage	5
2 Indispensable Synonyms and Antonyms	64
3 Word Substitution	151
4 Some Confusing Words	164
5 Idioms and Phrases	180
6 Spelling of Certain Words with Rules	194
7 Unique Words	205
8 Words from Mythology and History	209
9 Words for One and Many, Over and Above, etc.	216
10 Words for Up and Down, To and From	220
11 Hyphenated Words	223
12 Words for Explaining Words	226
Section B Drill Your Vocabulary Skill	227
13 Synonyms	233
14 Antonyms	251
15 Idioms and Phrases	264
16 One Word Substitution	276
Section C Proficiency Tests	285
17 Proficiency Tests—Synonyms	289
18 Proficiency Tests—Antonyms	306

19	Proficiency Tests—Idioms and Phrases	341
20	Proficiency Tests—One Word Substitution	354
21	Proficiency Tests—Spelling of Words	362
Section D Framing and Usage of Words		381
22	Framing the Form of Words	383
23	Usage of Words—Synonyms	413
24	Usage of Words—Antonyms	427
Section E Sentence Completion/Fillers		441
25	Sentence Completion	443
Section F Common Errors		477
26	Common Errors	479
Section G Comprehension		505
27	Comprehension—Prose	509
28	Comprehension—Poetry	515
Section H Play with the Words		523
29	Play with the Words	525
Section I General English Usage		537
30	Articles	539
31	Prepositions	545
32	Tenses	579
33	Voice	585
34	Narration	592

Preface

It gives me immense pleasure to present this book *General English* which is tailor-made for various competitive exams and especially useful for Banking, Railway, Defense, Police, Insurance, SSC Exams and Management and Law entrances. This book is the outcome of my 20 years of first-hand experience and understanding of both the problems and potentials of the candidates in the aforesaid examinations. Students are compelled to buy two types of books for any of the aforesaid examinations: one containing the text matter and other for practice purposes. I have tried my best to synthesize and create a perfect 'Two-in-One' blend of both study and practice material. Being an unique, complete and comprehensive book, it should be highly hailed by the students. As the students go through each chapter, they will feel that they are climbing the ladder of success. Thousands of essential words with their meaning and usage have been provided here. These words are imperative for any educated person who desire to be well versed in the present scenario of globalization where survival without a considerable command over the English language is almost impossible. Sometimes, at the time of composition, students run short of words or their substitutes at their disposal. A chapter titled 'Indispensable Synonyms and Antonyms' will make them dexterous in this respect. A number of important words under various headings such as 'Miscellaneous Words' and 'Unique Words' have been provided to well equip the students for various situations.

This will be the first book which provides the MCQs alphabetically in the first instance and then 'Proficiency Tests' will give an additional edge to the students to check their level of preparedness, understanding, grasping and retention. Students normally are not interested to go through heavy text matters about parts of speech. A bird's eye view about the theory of the parts of speech in this book will help the students to directly immerse in the practical realm of framing the forms of various words. To master the common errors is a herculean task for the students. The easiest approach has been adopted to clarify the hairline differences. The basic knowledge of *tenses*, *voice*, *narration*, *articles* and *prepositions* are necessary to pass any English language test. They have been incorporated in the pithiest and profoundest manner—as a ready reckoner—to refresh the memories of students. A chapter titled 'Play with the Words' is totally an innovation to trigger the interest of the students, captivate their imagination, sharpen their vocabulary skills and make it an enjoyable exercise so as to develop their predilection and interest for language learning.

Once you go through the whole book, you will feel that you have undergone a metamorphosis. Your personality and outlook will be enriched while your confidence level will be boosted to the highest level. You will experience these transformations because you have now learned the English language; your growth and success will not be hampered anymore.

I wish you all the best.

A. P. BHARDWAJ

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At the outset, I acknowledge that Pearson Education always gives chance to the meritorious authors and produces quality books. I want to thank the entire Pearson staff for their help.

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Without the efforts of Kiran and Suraj Chopra and their sons Pranav and Bhavesh, none of my manuscript could have been complete.

Lastly, my wife Upasana and our daughters Anaadi Bhardwaj and Khushboo Korpai are the special motivators behind this book.

A. P. BHARDWAJ

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About the Author

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SECTION A

EXPLORING THE WORLD OF WORDS

- 1 Essential Words—Meaning and Their Usage
- 2 Indispensable Synonyms and Antonyms
- 3 Word Substitution
- 4 Some Confusing Words
- 5 Idioms and Phrases
- 6 Spelling of Certain Words with Rules
- 7 Unique Words
- 8 Words from Mythology and History
- 9 Words for One and Many, Over and Above, etc.
- 10 Words for Up and Down, To and From
- 11 Hyphenated Words
- 12 Words for Explaining Words

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the only tool of expression in competitive examinations. To have any substitute for it is simply impossible. From your common parlance up to competitive exams, language is invaluable and indispensable. Language can be great skill set when one develops a good command over it. For that, one has to develop virtual fascination for it. Then and only then it can be learnt, commanded, enjoyed and applied. With superficial knowledge of language, you cannot command the same and it would land you in no man's land.

Broadly speaking, qualifying any competitive exams requires three basic things: **basic intelligence, knowledge and considerable command over the language** and obviously smart work. But everything else is of no use if one does not have good command over the language and is not able to express, articulate and communicate.

One can understand the importance of words from the following words:

Words are the dress of thoughts.

—Chesterfield

Words are the pegs to hang ideas on.

—Beecher

Words are the instruments that make thoughts possible.

—Judd

Every English Language paper mainly consists of two parts: **test of vocabulary and basic understanding of English Language**. The vocabulary building cannot be possible with superficial knowledge of MCQs. It cannot be mastered until and unless one understands, grasps and imbibes the meaning, usage, synonyms and antonyms of the words and also develop the inquisitive, acquisitive and intuitive ability to make their contextual applications.

Vocabulary part starts with important words, their meanings and usage and followed by desirable number of synonyms and antonyms in order to use them invariably and interchangeably to make the writing impressive, interesting and fascinating. It is possible only and only if one develops virtually fascination for vocabulary building. The vocabulary building also constitutes important idioms and phrases in order to impart ornamental touch to your language to touch the heart of the reader. Some special words signify some specific occupations, professions, trades,

phobias, manias need to be mastered which require repeated and regular regurgitation.

One cannot check one's level of competence in vocabulary building until and unless one undergoes rigorous practice of MCQs.

So, in nutshell, vocabulary building basically consists of **ten verticals: words and their meanings, their usage, synonyms, antonyms, idioms and phrases, one word substitution, word formation, specific words, spelling of words and their MCQs.**

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.

—Shakespeare

Right word in the right place, they say, is a key to exactitude of expression. There are specific verbs for particular shades of thought. You cannot exchange one for the other. **Allay** excitement, **appease** a tumult, **calm** agitation, **compose** our feelings, **pacify** the quarrelsome, **quiet** the boisterous or clamorous, **soothe** grief or distress. **Abhor** the traitor, **despise** a coward, **detest** a liar, **dislike** an uncivil person. **Abhor** cruelty, **hate** tyranny, **loathe** a flatterer. **Abate** a fever, **moderate** passions or desires, **lessen** anxiety, **lighten** burdens; **mitigate** or **alleviate** pain, **reduce** inflammation. **Blow** out the candle, **extinguish** the fire, **switch** off the light, **turn** the radio off, **quench** our thirst, **satiate** our hunger. **Pare** the nails, **clip** or **trim** the moustache, **reap** the corns, **mow** the grass, **prune** the hedge, **fell** the tree, **hew** out the stones, **slash** the marks, **book** the ticket, **pick** someone's pocket, **curtail** our expenses, **snap** electric connections. **Admire** beauty in nature and art, **delight** in the innocent happiness of children, **enjoy** books or society, a walk or dinner. **Approve** what is excellent, **applaud** heroic deeds, **esteem** the good, **love** our friends. **Honour** and **respect** noble character. **Revere** and **venerate** it in the aged. **Extol** the goodness and **adore** the majesty and power of God.

Competitive examinations require coherence of thoughts and language. For that you require well-grounded language with ample vocabulary at your disposal in order to use appropriate words and terminology for appropriate ideas, views and things.

Language should be pithy and profound, precise and concise and clear and simple but not overtly simplistic.

To develop such language, one needs to undergo rigorous practice of organic learning which demands reading and repetition, writing and its practice and

speaking skills with continuous practice to develop rhetorical skills.

Once you get a command over the language then and only then you would understand its beauty and intensity. It would give you a great boost and it would infuse a unique sense of confidence in you. It would literally

decorate your thought process; your behaviour will exude beauty of language and your expression will be embellished and ornamented and you will virtually feel yourself as a transmuted and sublimated personality. You will feel that the source of the majority of your inferiority complexes really sprout from your handicap of language.

1

ESSENTIAL WORDS—MEANING AND THEIR USAGE

A

Abandon (V) desert; forsake

Fair weather friends abandon us in adversity.

(N) carefree; behaviour

She danced with abandon.

Noun: Abandonment

Abase (V) lower oneself

Don't abase yourself in other's eyes.

Noun: Abasement

Abduct (V) take or lead a person by force

They abducted the rich merchant and demanded a huge ransom.

Noun: Abduction

Abhor (V) hate; hold in contempt

We must abhor smoking and drinking.

Noun: Abhorrence

Abide (V) be faithful; keep word

One must abide by one's promise.

Adj: Abiding

Abject (Adj.) wretched; miserable

The drug addicts lead an abject life.

Noun: Abjectness

Abjure (V) give up on oath; renounce

Ashoka buried violence after the battle of Kalinga and proclaimed Dhamma.

Noun: Abjuration

Abominable (Adj.) disgusting; contemptible

Rape is an abominable and heinous offence.

Verb: Abominate; *Noun:* Abomination

Abortive (Adj.) unsuccessful; unavailing

The assassin made abortive attempt to kill chief minister.

Abrasive (Adj.) impolite; coarse

He is notorious for his abrasive behaviour.

Noun: Abrasiveness

Abreast (Adj.) side by side; alongside

A teacher must keep himself abreast of the latest updates about his subjects.

Abridged (Adj.) short; brief

Abridged edition of Oxford dictionary is remarkable piece of work.

Noun: Abridgement; *Verb:* Abridge

Abrogate (V) repeal; delete

Certain absolute laws need to be abrogated.

Noun: Abrogation

Abrupt (Adj.) sudden; unexpected

It rained and the match came to an abrupt end.

Abscond (V) free from law; be at large

The offender absconded after committing offence.

Absolve (V) free from blame; acquit

He was absolved off from the charge of murder.

Noun: Absolution

Abstinence (N) keeping away

Doctors normally advise total abstinence from alcoholic drinks.

Abstruse (Adj.) difficult to understand

He writes so abstruse that it is beyond the comprehension of common reader.

Abysmal (Adj.) complete; total

Abysmal greed leads to hell.

Acclaim (V) applaud; welcome

Everyone acclaim Lata Mangeshkar as a great singer.

Accolade (N) praise; applause

Sushil won accolades for winning the Olympic silver medal in wrestling.

Accomplice (N) companion in wrongdoing

He did not commit the crime but was certainly an accomplice.

Accord (N) agreement

India and Pakistan signed an accord.

Accost (V) go up and speak

Old students always prefer to accost their teachers with great humility.

Accrue (V) gather; pile up

How much interest has accrued to my account?

Acme (N) highest point

Amitabh Bachchan is at the acme of success.

Acumen (N) sharpness of mind

William Shakespeare and Einstein were men of great acumen.

Adamant (Adj.) unmoved; unyielding

He is very adamant officer and it is difficult to please him.

Adroit (Adj.) skilful; clever

Prof. Bhogal is an adroit speaker.

Aegis (N) under the protection of

Under the aegis of BJP government nuclear tests were conducted.

Affable (Adj.) friendly; courteous

Everyone likes Suman for her affable outlook.

Affect (V) influence; pretend

One shouldn't affect others but should believe in simplicity.

Affectation (N) pretence; not genuine

He is very notorious among peer group for his affectations foppish news and snobbery.

Affinity (N) love; affection

There is no affinity between the two brothers.

Affliction (N) suffering; pain; disease

The old and poor have to endure their afflictions.

Afflict (V) cause suffering

Infirmity afflicts old age.

Affront (N) insult; humiliation

His speech brought affront to his own party.

Aggrandizement (N) an increase in power, importance

Politicians seek personal aggrandizement at the cost of innocent lives.

Aghast (Adj.) shocked; traumatized

Everyone was aghast at his rude behaviour.

Agility (N) suppleness; resilience

She underwent all the hardships of training with agility.

Agnostic (N) one who says God may or may not be

Khushwant Singh is agnostic.

Agog (Adj.) eager; excited

The Indira Gandhi's murder set the Delhi agog.

Alacrity (N) merry promptness; cheerful readiness

He responded with alacrity to my request for help.

Albeit (Conj.) although; even if

I give you all I have, albeit, it is not much.

Alchemy (N) chemistry; magical power

Good company is the best alchemy to transmute us.

Allay (V) lessen; mitigate; alleviate

I was hesitant to go abroad but God allayed all my fears.

Alleviate (V) lessen; mitigate

We must help the poor to alleviate their misery.

Alibi (N) excuse, plea

The judge didn't accept his alibi of not being there at the time of commission of offence.

Alienate (V) lose friends

Your rudeness will alienate your friends.

Alien (N, Adj.) not knowing; foreigner

A child is alien to the ways of the world.

Alimony (N) money granted to a separated wife

The judge granted hefty alimony to the industrialist's wife.

Allude (V) refer to

He alluded to a precedent settled by Hon'ble Supreme Court to prove his point.

Allusion (N) reference; hint at

Do not make any allusion to his lost leg.

Alloof (Adj.) distant

He seemed sad and alloof in company.

Altercation (N) quarrel; heated argument

First they started altercation and finally they come to blows.

Alternate (V) happen by turns

Sorrow and happiness alternate in life.

Amble (N) stroll; saunter; go at an easy pace

We ambled our way to café for a cup of coffee.

Ambidextrous (Adj.) one who can use both hand with skill

Our physics teacher was ambidextrous in writing.

Ambiguous (Adj.) of doubtful meaning

Politicians and women love to give ambiguous replies.

Ambivalent (Adj.) having two meanings

Give up your ambivalent stand and honestly speak out your mind.

Ambrosia (N) food for gods; delicious food

Hunger turns stale bread into ambrosia.

Amiss (Adj.) wrong; improper

I could sense that there was something amiss as I entered the class.

Amity (N) friendship; cosines; warmth

Discord should give way to amity between Pakistan and India.

Amputate (V) cut off a bodily part; prune

His leg had to be amputated because of gangrene.

Ameliorate (V) effect improvement

We must work in tandem to ameliorate the state of hapless.

Amenable (Adj.) willing to respond

Ordinary mortals are amenable to reason and goodness.

Amenity (N) comfort; facility

Fresh air, water and a dwelling place are basic amenities of life.

Amiable (Adj.) pleasant; even-tempered person

No one is more amiable than a brand new groom.

Amicable (Adj.) peaceful; friendly manner

Will the Kashmir problem be solved in an amicable way?

Amnesia (N) state of forgetfulness

Politicians forget their promises and lapse into amnesia.

Amnesty (N) general pardon

The government has announced an amnesty to renege terrorists.

Amoral (Adj.) not bothered about morals

Politicians and businessmen are amoral in their dealings.

Amuck (Adv.) wild

The elephant ran amuck and felled many trees.

Anachronism (N) being out of time

The practice of 'Sati' is an anachronism.

Analogy (N) likeness; parallel state

We can draw an analogy between a big oak tree and an old man.

Anathema (N) curse

The Islamic terrorists have pronounced an anathema on America.

I find mathematics an anathema.

Anguish (N) mental suffering

She wrote an anguished letter to her unfaithful husband.

Animate (V) make lively; make vivid

He animated his speech with interesting jokes.

Anomalous (Adj.) abnormal; against the norm; contrary to the rule

Friendship between a cat and a dog is quite anomalous.

Antecedent (Adj.) background; prior happening

His excellent academic antecedents won him the job.

Antediluvian (Adj.) out of date; old fashioned

The grandmother with her traditional dress and views seemed antediluvian to the young girls.

Apogee (N) highest point; zenith; climax

Indira Gandhi reached the apogee of her political career in the 1971 war.

Apostasy (N) turning away from one's faith

Apostasy in the politics is the order of the day.

Appal (V) shock deeply; dismay greatly

The immoral ways and venal practices of politicians appal the ordinary man.

Apparel (N) uniform; dress

'For apparel often proclaims the man'. Said Shakespeare.

Appease (V) pacify

India's efforts to appease Pakistan's didn't fructify.

Applaud (V) give applause; show approval

The whole nation applauded Sushil Kumar for winning the Olympic medal.

Applause (N) loud approval; clapping

Amartya Sen won worldwide applause for winning the Noble Prize in Economics.

Apposite (Adj.) germane; suitable; right

Your allusions are not quite apposite to the case.

Appraise (V) judge; evaluate

The judge appraised the attorney's arguments and dismissed the case.

Apprehend (V) arrest; understand

The murderer at large has finally been apprehended.

Apprise (V) inform; make known

Under Article 78 of Indian Constitution, Prime Minister of India is bound to apprise President with everything he desires to be apprised.

Approbation (N) paeon; praise; approval

The principal earned approbation from management for newly launched courses.

Arbitrary (Adj.) dictatorial; unjust

The Saddam Hussein's arbitrary rule earned him worldwide notoriety.

Arcane (Adj.) secret; mysterious

Baba Ram Dev claims of possessing arcane powers.

Archaic (Adj.) antiquated; of olden times

Many customs, languages and devices are now rendered archaic.

Arid (Adj.) joyless; dry; lack of rainfall; parched

People earn piles of money yet lead arid lives.

Arraign (V) find fault; summon before a court

The enraged wife arraigned her husband for his drinking sprees.

Arrant (Adj.) in the highest degree (in a bad sense)

Most politicians are arrant hypocrites.

Array (V) arrange information; dress

The little girl was arrayed like a queen.

Arrears (N) money yet to be paid; work still pending

The government has yet to pay its employees arrears of increased allowances.

Arrogate (V) make a false claim; appropriate

Sukhbir Badal, Deputy Chief Minister Punjab, arrogated all powers to himself.

Articulate (V) expressive

One must be articulate to be successful in legal field.

Ascendancy (N) sway; supremacy

British ascendancy was based on one principle of Divide and Rule.

Asperse (V) vilify; slander; speak unkind words
Don't try to asperse other's image for the sake of your ego satisfaction.

Asphyxia (N) lack of air
He strangled his wife and she died of asphyxia.

Assail (V) attack with words
Captain Amrinder Singh virtually assailed Akali Govt. on law and order situation in Punjab during winter session.

Assent (N) agreement; approval
Chief minister gave his assent to inaugurate the function.

Asseverate (V) aver; emphasize
He asseverated that he would speak the truth, only truth nothing else but the truth.

Assiduous (Adj.) continuous; preserving
His assiduous efforts bore fruit.

Astound (V) shock; amaze
9/11 attacks on USA astounded the whole world.

Astute (Adj.) clever; shrewd; skilful
He is too astute to handle any situation.

Asunder (Adv.) rend; tear apart
The family stood asunder after the death of head of the family.

Atone (V) make amends; be penitent; seek forgiveness
You must atone for misbehaviour with your teacher.

Atrocious (Adj.) repugnant; distasteful; wicked
Dereliction of duty is an atrocious act.

Atrocity (N) cruelty
Saddam Hussein was very unpopular for the atrocities committed on public.

Atrophy (N) languish; waste away
You must make use of your skills or they will atrophy with passage to time.

Attenuate (V) erode; become weak; reduce
Time is the biggest healer it attenuate all sorrows.

Attribute (N) quality; trait; symbol
Amitabh Bachchan is known for his unique attributes.

Attribute (V) bestow
He attributed false motives to me.

Attrition (N) rubbing off; wearing away; act of weakening
Your bad deeds will lead to attrition of your reputation.

Attune (V) harmonize; bring in harmony; be in unison
I am yet to attune to my job.

We must attune ourselves to our surroundings.

Augur (V) forebode; foretell; indicate
This sloth does not augur well for your success.
Terrorism does not augur well for world peace.

August (Adj.) majestic; noble
I was really glad to address august gathering of students.

Austere (Adj.) stark; ascetic; simple; plain; moral; strict
Mahavira advocated austere life.

Avenue (N) opportunity; passage; channel
There are very few avenues for employment in these days of wide-spread education.

Aver (V) asseverate; emphasize; stat with conviction
He averred that he would follow the strenuous and difficult path of virtue.

Averse (Adj.) against; opposite; inimical; hostile
Mr S.S. Virk was thoroughly averse to corruption.

Avert (V) avoid; prevent; turn away from
The driver averted the accident with skill.

Avid (Adj.) keen; greedy
In order to be a good writer you have to be avid reader.

Awe (N) fear; reverence
Even his foes held the great General in awe.

Awe (V) be afraid; be impressed
Some teachers try to create awe in the minds of the students.

Awful (Adj.) causing fear
The signs of bomb blast presented an awful scene.

Awesome (Adj.) splendid
The weather is really awesome today.

Awry (Adj.) crooked; wrong; twisted
He presented awry picture of incident.

B

Bawdy (Adj.) obscene; indelicate
I do not relish such bawdy jokes.

Baffle (V) confuse; bewilder
The difficult question baffled the examinees.

Balderdash (N) nonsense; meaningless
Your speech is all balderdash, it makes no sense to me.

Beleaguer (V) surround; hedged in
The beleaguered king finally gave in.

Belittle (V) disparage
One must not belittle others.

Balmy (Adj.) warm and pleasant
The days are of scorching heat but the nights are balmy.

Barbaric (Adj.) uncivilized; unpolished
The barbaric and heinous crime of Delhi gang rape of Damini has been censured by one and all.

Bard (N) a great poet
Shakespeare is known as bard of avon.

Base (Adj.) ignoble; mean
Killing innocent civilians is a base act indeed.

Beatitude (N) great joy; happiness

The statue of Buddha oozes out beatitude.

Beckon (V) signal; call

The sergeant beckoned the soldiers to stand in attention.

Become (V) behave; beseem

It does not become a boss to ill-treat his subordinates.

Bedevil (V) spoil; smudge

If you bedevil the investigation, the court will punish you for contempt of court.

Bedeck (V) decorate; embellish

The young bride was bedecked with D'amas jewellery.

Befall (V) fall to one's lot happen; occur

Failure befalls on the failures because winners of wars take failures as opportunities to hone their skill.

Befit (V) become; suit; beseem

It does not befit a soldier to flee from the battlefield.

Befog (V) muddle; confuse

Academicians befog the students and hence they are disenchanting with them.

Befriend (V) aid; make friends

I want to befriend good human beings.

Beget (V) give birth to; generate

Violence begets violence.

Begrudge (V) envy; resent; be jealous of

One should not begrudge others riches.

Beguile (V) cheat

Don't try to beguile your parents because in the ultimate you yourself are beguiled.

Behead (V) decapitate; execute; kill

In primitive times, the criminals were often beheaded.

Behest (N) order; command

He thanked the audience at the behest of association.

Beholden (Adj.) grateful; obliged

I am really beholden to my teachers till the date.

Behove (V) become; beseem

It does not behove you to disobey your teachers.

Belabour (V) batter; beat up

The crowd caught hold of the pickpocket and belaboured him.

Belie (V) fail to come up to expectations

He belied our hopes.

Bellicose (Adj.) ready for a fight; aggressive

The bellicose tribals were up in arms.

Belligerent (Adj.) jingoistic; aggressive; bellicose

Religious fanatics are belligerent towards secular forces.

Bellow (V) roar; shout

The mighty wrestler bellowed at his opponent.

Bemoan (V) fret; complain

Don't bemoan your ill fate and get on with life.

Bemuse (V) enjoy; pass time

Let us bemuse ourselves with old songs.

Benediction (N) blessing

Education is the greatest benediction showered upon anyone.

Benefaction (N) a good deed; charity

Helping the needy is a benefaction.

Benefactor (N) one who does good to others; kind helper

Mother Teresa was a great benefactor.

Beneficence (N) kindness; charity

Medha Patekar is known for spreading message of beneficence.

Beneficiary (N) one who receives a benefit

All beneficiaries of the will were under suspicion.

Benighted (Adj.) cursed

We are benighted by ignorance.

Benign (Adj.) kind; gracious

The benign old lady looked after the orphans.

Benignant (Adj.) gracious; kind; helpful

The benignant principal gave fee concession to the brilliant and poor scholars.

Benumb (V) make numb; deprive of sensation

The forest walkers were benumbed at the sight of the majestic lion.

Bequeath (V) bestow; confer

What are the legacies bequeathed to us by the Britishers?

Bequest (N) gift; donation

The rich Sheikh made handsome bequests to his three wives.

Berate (V) be angry with; admonish; scold

The father berated his son when he came to know about his habit of gambling.

Bereaved (Adj.) one who suffers in someone's death; dispossessed

The bereaved father was inconsolable.

Bereavement (N)

Bereft (Adj.) empty; unequipped

He is bereft of all good sense.

Berserk (Adj.) frenzied; one who goes into violent anger

The mad man went berserk when he heard about the death of his son.

Beseech (V) beg; ask earnestly

Kasab beseeched mercy from President of India.

Beseem (V) become; behave

It beseems very bad of a rich man to act like a miser.

Beset (V) be afflicted with; overflow with

Life is beset with riches and beauties.

Besiege (V) surround; lay siege

The enemy besieged the city on all sides.

Besmirch (V) give a bad name; discredit; disgrace
Don't besmirch your family's good name with your unseemly ways.

Besotted (Adj.) lovelorn; infatuated; full of alcoholic drinks

The besotted lover pined for his beloved.

Bête noire (N) something disagreeable; bugbear
Hypocrisy is no more bête noire of anybody rather it is ladder of success.

Bevy (N) crowd; group; flock
A bevy of beautiful women enlivened the opening ceremony of Olympics.

Bewail (V) rail; fret
The widow of the officer bewailed over his death.

Bewilder (V) puzzle; confuse
Ravi tried to bewilder the audience but failed.

Bewitch (V) spellbind; cast a spell; captivate
Her affable outlook bewitched all and sundry.
Bewitching (Adj.)

Bias (N) leaning; prejudice
Judges must be free from bias.

Bicker (V) quarrel; wrangle
Frivolous people bicker over frivolities.

Bigot (Adj.) a religious fanatic
A bigot cannot think rationally and holistically.

Bizarre (Adj.) unseemly; unpleasant; ugly
The furores with their gaudy dress looked bizarre.

Blatant (Adj.) loud; unbecoming
The blatant display of riches at weddings is unseemly.

Bludgeon (V) beat badly
The robbers bludgeoned him to death and fled with the plunder.

Blandishment (N) coaxing; cajoling
Her blandishments didn't move him at all.

Bohemian (Adj.) unconventional; irregular; immoral
He is a bohemian and does not live up to social norms.

Boisterous (Adj.) noisy and full of energy
Shashi Tharoor calls India as a boisterous democracy.

Bolster (V) support; strengthen
He bolstered his arguments with great skill, finesse and polemics.

Bondage (N) slavery; thraldom
We live in bondage to material things.

Bonhomie (N) affability; friendliness
The Punjabis meet with bonhomie.

Boorish (Adj.) unpleasant and rude
His boorish ways won him enemies but no friends.

Bounden (Adj.) obligatory; compulsory; foremost
It is our bounden duty to serve our parents.

Bountiful (Adj.) rich and lavish
It was a bountiful feast and we ate at our fill.

Bowlerize (V) expurgate; take out
The obscene parts were bowlerized from the book.

Brace (V) be ready; encourage
You must brace yourself for the next CLAT.

Bravado (V) false favour; boast; vaunt
He charged at the enemy in sheer bravado.

Brave (V) face; endure
We must brave the ups and downs of life with confidence.

Breed (V) give birth; beget; generate
Parents grooming breed good manners in their children.

Brew (V) gather; generate
With your unseemly ways, you are brewing trouble for yourself.

Bridle (V) control; rein in
Bridle your tongue.

Brittle (Adj.) fragile; vulnerable; likely to break
The feelings of youngsters are very brittle.

Bristle (V) be angry; be full of; be excited
The little town bristled with animation to receive the prime minister.

Browbeat (V) frighten; threaten
Academicians usually try to browbeat others with their pedantic display of knowledge.

Brunts (N) the main force; immediate shock
Sikhs still remember the brunts of 1984 riots.

Browse (V) read at leisure; glance
Prefer browsing books instead of wasting time in other activities.

Bruise (N) superficial injury
He escaped with a few bruises in the accident.

Brusque (Adj.) rough; unpolished
His brusque ways won him enemies but no friends.
Brusqueness (N)

Buccaneer (N) pirate, a dishonest fellow
The political buccaneers class befool the masters.

Budding (Adj.) rising; emerging
She is a budding IAS aspirant.

Buffer (N) intervening territory; intermediary shield
Jammu and Kashmir is a buffer state between India and Pakistan.

Buffet (N) batterings; attacks
We must face with fortitude the buffets of fate.

Bulwark (N) rampart; prop; support
Habeas Corpus is the bulwark of personal freedom.

Buoyant (Adj.) spirited; cheerful
He seemed in a buoyant mood once he saw his result.

Bustle (N) animation; excitement

The town was agog and in great bustle on Diwali eve.

Buttress (V) strengthen; support

He buttressed his argument with helpful quotes.

Bygone (Adj.) past; former

Bygone is bygone once for all.

C

Cacophony (N) noise; discord

Real issues are lost in the cacophony of blame game of politicians.

Cajole (V) coax; flatter to persuade

The wife cajole husband to buy a diamond necklace for her on Karva Chauth.

Calamity (N) disaster; catastrophe

Natural calamities come unbidden.

Calamitous (Adj.)

Calibre (N) quality; ability

He is an advocate of undoubted calibre.

Callous (Adj.) uncaring; indifferent; hardened

His callous attitude estranged her.

Callow (Adj.) inexperienced; immature

He was a callow youth but full of enthusiasm and energy.

Calm (N, Adj.) quiet; peaceful

He remained calm even in times of crisis.

I love the calm of the hills.

Calumny (N) disgrace; ignominy

Calumny follows all our vices.

Calumniate (V)

Camaraderie (N) bonhomie; friendship

Our peer group enjoyed great camaraderie during college days.

Camouflage (V) hide; screen

She put up a cheerful front and camouflaged her sufferings.

Candid (Adj.) frank; outspoken

Karan Thapar is known as candid anchor on TV.

Candidness (N)

Candour (N) frankness; artlessness

He had the candour to admit that he was in the wrong.

Canker (N) an evil influence

The canker of corruption pervades our political system.

Canny (Adj.) intelligent; shrewd

Dhiru Bhai Ambani was a canny businessman who made good profits even during bad times.

Cannily (Adj.)

Cantankerous (Adj.) ill tempered; complaining

Because of cantankerous attitude of his wife, nobody prefers to go to his house.

Cantankerousness (N)

Capacious (Adj.) spacious; roomy

It was capacious flat in DLF Colony.

Capitalize (V) make full use of; take advantage of
Neetu had many chances to progress but didn't capitalize on them.

Capitation (N) tax; fee

Many private medical colleges charge heavy capitation fees from student.

Caprice (N) whim; caper

He is given to caprice and is quite unpredictable.

Capsize (V) overturn; upset

The Titanic hit the iceberg and capsized.

Caption (N) title; descriptive words; heading

He hit upon a beautiful caption for the essay.

Captious (Adj.) fault finder; complaining; peevish

The referee didn't approve of his captious ways and showed him the red card.

Captiously (Adj.)

Captivate (V) charm; win over

The maestro captivated the audience with his wizardry.

Captivating (Adj.)

Caravan (N) a group of travellers; cavalcade

The caravan of tribals stopped at an oasis.

Cardinal (N, Adj.) Chief; principal

Corruption is the cardinal problem India is facing.

Caress (V) love; a touch of affection

Susheela started caressing her daughter when she cried out of fear.

Caricature (N, V) ludicrous exaggeration; highlight peculiarities.

President Bush is often caricatured as a war monger.

Carnage (N) slaughter; killing a large number of people

The carnage in Delhi bazaars was masterminded by the terrorists.

Carnival (N) festival; merry-go-rounds; fiesta

Valentine Day is now a day the greatest carnival for youngsters.

Carte Blanche (N) full freedom; full discretionary powers; a free hand

The wife has the carte blanche to run the house.

Cascade (N, V) waterfall; flow downwards

The cascade of her luxuriant looks bewitched this prince.

In autumn, leaves cascade from the trees.

Casualty (N) a person killed or injured

There were hundreds of casualties in London and Delhi blasts.

Cataclysm (N) sudden disaster; violent upheaval

Earthquakes are horrendous natural cataclysms.

Catapult (N, V) 'Y' shaped stick with a rubber band; a weapon for hurling stones.

Children love toffees and catapults.

The windfall catapulted him to fame.

Catastrophe (N) disaster; calamity

Tsunamis and earthquakes are great catastrophes.

Catastrophic (Adj.)

Cater (V) meet demands

Now-a-days, cricketers have to cater to the demand of a hectic schedule.

Catharsis (N) release of purgation

Comedies regale whereas tragedies bring about catharsis.

Catholic (Adj.) broadminded; including many viewpoints.

Khushwant Singh has very catholic outlook.

Noun: Catholicism

Cattish (Adj.) sly; clever

Mahima is known among peer group for her cattish manipulations.

Cavalcade (N) a procession of vehicles

The prime minister's cavalcade passed through the streets.

Cavalier (Adj.) casual; uncaring; nonchalant

The patients were unhappy with the doctor's cavalier attitude.

Caveat (N) warning in law; caution

He was granted bail but with the caveat that he would not go abroad.

Cavil: complain without much cause; fret

The mother-in-law cavilled at everything her daughter-in-law did.

Cede (V) yield; forego territory or claim

India will not cede Kashmir to Pakistan; come what may.

Celerity (N) speed; quickness

The courts must act with celerity because justice delayed means justice denied.

Celestial (Adj.) divine; heavenly

Aishwarya Rai Bachchan is a celestial beauty.

Celibacy (N) abstinence from sex; state of being unmarried

Celibacy is one of the cardinal rules of Jainism and is also the cause of its lopsided growth.

Celibate (N, Adj.)

Centrifugal (Adj.) division; going away from the centre

Religion, caste and language are centrifugal forces.

Centripetal (Adj.) unifying; moving towards the centre

Indian cinema is great centripetal force.

Cessation (N) discontinuance; ceasing

Following an agreement between commanders, there was a cessation of hostilities between two armies.

Chafe (V) be angry; carp; complain

People chafed at the late arrival of the train.

Chagrin (N) disappointment; annoyance

He was much chagrined at his defeat in the elections.

Chaotic (Adj.) in complete confusion; disorderly

There are too many rules but still traffic is chaotic.

Chaos (N)

Charisma (N) mysterious charm; unique attraction

No other Indian actress has Madhubala's mystique and charisma.

Charlatan (N) cheat; swindler

Majority of the politicians are demagogues and charlatans.

Chaste (Adj.) pure pristine

Suman is a chaste lady.

Chasten (V) scold; admonish

The teacher chastened the truants.

Chastise (V) admonish; reprimand

The judge chastised advocate.

Chastity (N) abstinence from sex; virginity

He took vows of chastity and joined the monastery.

Chauvinism (N) blind enthusiasm for military glory

Subhash Chandra Bose is known for his chauvinism.

Chauvinistic (Adj.)

Chicanery (N) dishonesty; dissimulation

There is a lot of chicanery in the political system of this country.

Child (V) scold; admonish

My father chided me for failing in maths.

Chivalrous (Adj.) gallant; courteous to women

The chivalrous young man rescued the damsel in distress.

Christen (V) give a name; dedicate

Bhardwaj christened his newly born daughter 'Anaadi Asmita Bhardwaj'.

Chronic (Adj.) inveterate; continuing for a long time

He is a chronic litigant.

Chuckle (V) laugh with satisfaction; laugh quietly

The child chuckled as the mother caressed her.

Churlish (Adj.) rude; bad-tempered

It was churlish of him to disobey his teachers.

Circumlocution (N) indirect reference; long-windedness

Politicians are full of circumlocutions and seldom brief and to the point.

Circumscribe (V) limit; hedge in

The power of monarchy in Nepal has been vastly circumscribed.

Circumcise (V) remove foreskin

Muslim boys are circumcised when they enter their teen years.

Circumspect (Adj.) cautious; careful

He is a great trickster and fraud; you must be circumspect in dealing with him.

Circumspection (N)

Circumvent (V) bend rules; avoid difficulty

The rules are rigorous but the lawyers know how to circumvent them.

Circumvention (N)

Citadel fortification; stronghold

USA is a citadel of real inclusive democracy.

Clairvoyance (N) supernatural power of seeing distant objects; unusual insight; intuition; sagacity

He had the clairvoyance to foresee and had even predicted the deadly earthquake.

Clairvoyant (N) a person with supernatural power of observation

The clairvoyant predicted return of Congress to power in 2014.

Clandestine (Adj.) furtive; secret; surreptitious

The lovers had a clandestine rendezvous.

Claustrophobia (N) fear of enclosed spaces

A feeling of claustrophobia seized the cowboy in the big city.

Cleanse (V) become clean; make clean; purify

The room was cleansed before the arrival of the landlord.

Cleavage (N) difference; schism

Politicians are deft in creating cleavages based on castes, classes, regions and religions.

Clemency (N) mercy; kindness

Afzal's clemency petition is still pending with the president's office.

Cloak (N, V) an outer parchment; hide

Smiles can cloak evils and vices.

A cloak of darkness came over the forest.

Clog (V) block; obstruct; obstruction

Don't try to clog the court proceedings because it is an offence.

Cloying (Adj.) too sweet; sentimental

He sounded too glib and cloying to be sincere.

Clumsy (Adj.) unskilled; ungainly; gawky; diffident

Don't resort to clumsy methods of getting the things done.

Clumsiness (N)

Clutter (N, V) fill things in a disorderly manner; disorderly mess

The mob cluttered the passage of police.

Coax (V) flatter; persuade; cajole

The child tried to coax the mother.

Cocky (Adj.) overconfident; conceited

He is very unpopular for his cocky conduct.

Coddle (V) caress; fondle

The lover was coddling the bellowed.

Cogent (Adj.) convincing; forceful

The judge believed his argument to be cogent and granted relief.

Cogency (N)

Cogitate (V) contemplate; ponder; mull over

He sat in the chair; quiet and cogitating.

Cognizance (N) notice; knowledge; understanding

The judge took cognizance of the matter.

Cohabit (V) live together in sexual relationship

They cohabited for 10 years and then separated.

Coherent (Adj.) cohering; consistent; logical; able to express oneself

The old man was not coherent and couldn't tell anything about his whereabouts.

Coherence (N)

Cohorts (N) cronies; minions; companions

The politician and his cohorts took out a victory procession.

Collate (V) verify; compare and match

He gathered facts and figures from different sources and collated them to reach a conclusion.

Collation (N)

Collateral (Adj.) parallel; concomitant

The death and destruction are collateral to riots.

Combat (N, V) contest; encounter

It was a fierce combat between two great boxers.

We must combat corruption in our body politics.

Combative (Adj.)

Comely (Adj.) attractive; charming

The women from the upper hills appear so comely.

Comity (N) understanding; friendship

Hatred should give place to comity among nations to make this earth safer.

Commandeer (V) seize; take over; press into service

Saxena's wife commandeered him.

Commemorate (V) celebrate; to honour the memory

A victory tower was raised to commemorate the great triumph.

Commemoration (N)

Commensurate (Adj.) adequate; corresponding

The wages are not commensurate with the work.

Commingle (V) join; mingle together

The princes commingle with the commoners in the fair.

Commiserate (V) sympathise; condole
The colleagues commiserated with Jha on the death of his father.

Commotion (N) excitement; confusion; noise
There was a great commotion at the home of Yogita Bali after she passed the IAS examination.

Communion (N) rapport; company
Ruskin Bond lives in great communion with nature.

Communiqué (N) declaration; statement
The talks reached at a deadlock and hence, no communiqué was issued.

Compact (N, Adj.) agreement; covenant; shapely
India and USA have reached a compact on nuclear energy.

Compendium (N) brief but comprehensive summary
A compendium was distributed before the start of his presentation.

Comperer (N, V) co-ordinator; organiser; organise
Karan Thapar comperes the 'Devil's Advocate' show with great wit, charm and scholarship.

Complacency (N) mild contentment; carelessness; self-satisfaction
Complacency is suicidal for growth and rise.

Complaisant (Adj.) submissive; eager to please
The complaisant subordinate was too eager to accept boss's suggestions.

Complaisance (N)

Compliance (N) consent; obedience
The boss was unhappy with non-compliance of his orders.

Complicity (N) collusion; participation in wrong doing
The police interrogated the accused to find out the complicity of high ups.

Comply (V) obey; fulfil
The judge ordered that his orders be immediately complied with.

Composure (N) serenity; sang-froid; equanimity
He displayed great composure in times of crisis.

Compound (V) worsen; complicate; aggravate
The Police-Politicians nexus was responsible for compounding Punjab problems.

Comprehension (N) understanding; grip; intelligence
He writes so obscure that it is beyond the comprehension of common reader.

Compunction (N) twinge; scruple; prick; remorse
The rapist suffered from no compunction.

Concede (V) agree; admit; allow
He conceded to my request.

Conceit (N) pride; hubris; arrogance
Self-conceit is very dangerous.

Conciliation (N) reconciliation; agreement
We need to develop a policy of conciliation to improve Indo-Pak relations.

Conclave (N) meeting; conference
The Hindustan Times conclave was a great event.

Concomitant (N) concurrent; accompanying; attendant things
The concomitant riots were politically doctored after Indira Gandhi's assassination.

Concord (N) agreement; harmony
There is no extradition concord between India and Pakistan.

Concourse (N) large flocking of people; a mammoth gathering
A concourse attended Obama's oath ceremony as the 44th President of USA.

Conducive (Adj.) helpful; inspiring
We need to create conducive atmosphere for communal harmony.

Confabulate (V) discuss; confer
The prime minister confabulated with his cabinet regarding various political issues.

Confer (V) discuss; bestow; exchange views
The Padma Shri award was conferred on Sachin Tendulkar by the President of India.

Confidant (N) a close friend; a bosom friend
My wife is my most trusted confidant; I share all my secrets with her.

Confide (V) share secrets; repose trust
He confides to me all his secret plans.

Congenital (Adj.) existing at birth
He is a congenital liar and will not reform.
His asthma is congenital.

Conglomerate (N) a large company; anything composed of heterogeneous elements
Many small companies shook hands to form a large industrial conglomerate.

Congregation (N) as assembly of religious people
The congregation sang vedic hymns in praise of god Indra.

Congregate (V)

Conjecture (N) imagination; estimate
It was beyond my conjecture that he would qualify in IAS examination.

Conjugal (Adj.) pertaining to the union of husband and wife
The wife filled petition for conjugal rights from her aberrant wife.

Conjure (V) invoke; concoct
He conjured up a fake story but couldn't connive.

Connive (V) conspire
Both the friends connived to beat their teacher.

Connoisseur (N) a good judge; an expert
Neetu is connoisseur of art.

Conscientious (Adj.) dutiful; honest
He is a very conscientious fellow.

Consensus (N) unanimity; common view
All the decisions were taken with consensus.

Consonance (N) harmony
His ideas are in consonance with his writings.

Contention (N) argument; plea; point of dispute
The judge accepted his contention and granted him relief.

Constrain (V) contain; compel; oblige
I felt constrained after severing my relations with him.

Constrict (V) restrict; tame
Children shouldn't be undesirably constricted and restricted.

Construe (V) understand; find out; infer; take it to be
I construed from his letter that he was not in favour of the alliance.

Consummate (Adj., V) skilful; first-rate
He is a consummate author.

Contaminate (V) render impure; infect
His corrupt attitude contaminated the whole atmosphere in the family.
Contamination (N)

Contemplate (V) think; consider
We contemplate a change in our plans.

Contend (V) compete; vie
Don't content with others, just contend with yourself.

Contentious (Adj.) giving way to contention; disputatious; contested
Kashmir has become a contentious issue.

Contiguous (Adj.) adjoining; side by side
India and Nepal are contiguous countries.
Contiguity (N)

Continenence (N) control of passion; restraint
One must exercise continence in food and drinks to maintain health.

Contraband (Adj.) illegal goods
Trade in contraband goods is called smuggling.

Contradict (V) refute; prove false; deny
The defence lawyer couldn't contradict the arguments of prosecution.

Contrition (N) repentance; penitence
The accused was filled with contrition once he was convicted.

Contrite (Adj.)

Contrivance (N) invention; device
The coalition governments are wonderful political contrivances.
Contrive (V)

Controvert (V) refute; prove false
He controverted the allegations against him.

Conundrum (N) riddle; enigma; puzzle
Kashmir and Palestine are political conundrums.

Convene (V) organise; co-ordinate; convoke
The Congress party convened annual party meet.

Converge (V) collect; assemble; congregate
Lakhs of people converged at Delhi during Anna Hazare's fast for the Lok Pal Bill.

Convoke (V) convene; call together
The prime minister convoked a cabinet meeting to resolve deadlock of Anna's fast.

Copious (Adj.) fertile; abundant; fecund; in good measure
He has a copious memory and seldom forgets anything.
Copiousness (N)

Coquette (N) a woman who attracts men; a flirt
The coquette enticed many a young men with her flirtations gestures.

Cordon (N, V) surround; lay siege
The police cordoned off the city.

Corporeal (Adj.) physical; material
Man's corporal needs are insatiable.

Corroborate (V) confirm; testify
The eyewitness corroborated the incident.

Corrosive (Adj.) harmful; destructive
Material pursuits have a corrosive effect on moral values.

D

Daft (Adj.) silly; foolish
He gave a daft demonstration.
Daftly (Adv.)

Dainty A(dj.) charming; sweet
Anaadi was looking dainty in school dress.
Daintily (Adv.)

Dandy (N) a man who is excessively concerned about his dress and appearance
Ken always wears gaudy dress to look dandy.

Dauntless (Adj.) intrepid; fearless
The dauntless warrior fought to the last.

Dawdle (V) trifle; waste time; move about aimlessly
Right decision is the first step towards success; so don't dawdle.

Deadlock (N) blind alley; imbroglio
Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha reached a deadlock over issue of Lok Pal Bill.

Debacle (N) poor show; ignominious defeat
The 2012 Punjab Assembly Elections proved to be a debacle for Congress.

Debar (V) prohibit; disallow
He was debarred from appearing in court for six months.

Debase (V) become ignoble; touch the nadir; touch very low
Don't debase yourself in front of others.

Debauche (V) be immoral; debase; touch very low; become ignoble
Avoid debauched characters.

Debauchery (B)

Debilitate (V) become weak; lose strength
The scolding by parents debilitates the morale of children.

Debonair (Adj.) courteous; gracious; cheerful; stylish; bright
The debonair young man truly looked like a hero in a movie.

Debris (N) ruins; remains of a razed building
Certain people extracted from the debris after earthquake happened to be alive.

Debunk (V) severely criticize; denounce
All nations debunk USA's expansionist policy.

Debut (N) maiden appearance; the beginning of a profession
Shiva was the debut movie of Ram Gopal Verma.

Decadence (N) moral decay
Materialistic pursuits and moral decadence go hand in hand.

Decadent (Adj.)

Decimate (V) devastate; destroy; raze
The tsunami decimated many townships.

Decimation (N)

Decrepit (Adj.) debilitated; feeble; infirm; weak
The decrepit Siddharth decided to renounce the world at the sight of decrepit beggar, old man and sick man and dead body.

Decrepitude (N)

Decry (V) strongly criticize; censure
The opposition decry the policy of FDI announced by UPA Government.

Deface (V) disfigure; vandalise
The city walls are defaced with posters and handbills during elections.

Defacement (N)

Defer (V) put off to a future time; postpone
The prime minister deferred his visit to Punjab.

Deference (N)

Defile (V) discredit; disgrace; desecrate
The bad company of students defile the name of the parents.

Deft (Adj.) ingenious; clever; skilful
Pradeep Virk pleaded his case with deft arguments.

Deftness (N)

Defunct (Adj.) not extant; not existing any more
Many old customs like the 'Sati' are defunct now.

Deify (V) treat like a god; revere
Indians are habitual to deify or deride.

Deification (N)

Delectable (Adj.) enjoyable; delightful
His selection in IAS is really a delectable moment for the family.

Delineate (V) describe; depict
Somerset Maugham beautifully delineated the human nature in his novel 'Human Bondage'.

Delineation (N)

Delinquent (Adj.) socially unacceptable; unbecoming
Mr Sharma was rusticated from the company for his delinquent ways.

Delinquency (N)

Delirious (Adj.) wild with excitement; very enthusiastic; very happy
He is delirious with sudden success.

Deleterious (Adj.) harmful
Scolding leaves very deleterious effects on children.

Deliverance (N) salvation; freedom
India attained deliverance from the foreign yoke in August 1947.

Delude (V) cheat; swindle
Youngsters of the day are deluded by the glitter and glamour of the world.

Delusion (N)

Deluge (N) flood; abundance
An IAS officer has a deluge of matrimonial offers.

Delve (V) search; dive; go into
Freud has delved deep into the unconscious mind.

Demagogue (N) one who misleads people; rabble rouser
The political demagogues lure the voters with false promises.

Demagoguery (N), Demagogic (Adj.)

Demean (V) degrade; debase
Don't demean yourself by resorting to such unfair of earning money.

Demeanour (N) conduct; behaviour; deportment
Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev went to the gallows with a brave demeanour.

Demur (N) take expectation; hesitation
He accepted my offer without any demur.

Demure (Adj.) coy; modest; shy
The bride looked so demure and beautiful.

Denigrate (V) belittle; disparage; devalue
Aren't you denigrating my achievement out of pique?

Denounce (V) censure; criticize; strongly
The honest prime minister denounced the venal ministers.

Deplete (V) erode; dwindle
Do not deplete your energy in running unnecessary errands.

Depletion (N)

Deplore (V) run down; disapprove
The boss deplored the lack of punctuality in his subordinates.

Deport (V) banish; expel from the country
The spy was imprisoned and then deported to his native country.

Depose (V) to testify under oath; remove from office
He deposed before the court that he was innocent.

Depravity (N) the state of vitiation; moral decline
Addiction to drugs is sheer depravity.

Deprecate (V) disapprove; belittle
He was jealous of me and deprecated my plans.

Depreciate (V) lessen; come down
With rising prices, the value of money depreciates.

Depredation (N) plunder, a harmful act
The police must rein in the depredations of highway robbers.

Deprivation (N) poverty; lack of resources
The family passed through much deprivation in the wake of business losses.

Derange (V) make insane; be mentally unbalanced
Her unsuccessful marriage has left her deranged.

Derelict (Adj.) neglectful of duty; negligent
He was found derelict in his duties and dismissed.

Deride (V) mock; scoff; jeer
Don't deride the hapless.

Derision (N) ridicule; mockery
Don't make derision of needy or poor.

Derogatory (Adj.) critical; belittling
The derogatory speech by the chief minister was criticized by one and all.

Desecrate (V) render impure; pollute
Lack of love, reverence and trust desecrate a marriage.

Desideratum (N) something wanted or needed; that which is desirable
The happiness is the chief desideratum of human life which is not subject to material fulfilment.

Despicable (Adj.) detestable; hateful
Forsaking one's parents in their old age is the most despicable act.

Despise (V) hate; look down upon
The rich must not despise the poor.

Despondent (Adj.) morose; gloomy; unhappy
He felt despondent at his failure to pass the IAS examination.

Despot (N) dictator; tyrant
Hitler is the most notorious despot known in the history.

Destitute (N, Adj.) without means of subsistence; very poor
Mother Teresa devoted her life to the service of the destitute.

Desultory (Adj.) random; aimless
Desultory shooters kill none.

Deter (V) restrain from acting; discourage
Difficulties can't deter a brave man.

Deterrent (N) that which deters; something that discourages
Capital punishment acts as a deterrent.

Detrimental (Adj.) harmful
Smoking is detrimental to health.

Deteriorate (V) degenerate; grow worse; disintegrate
The India society is deteriorating at the greatest pace.

Detract (V) disparage; take away credit; devalue
We should not detract the contributions of our freedom fighters.

Detriment (N) loss; harm
We must not earn material capital to the detriment of our vital capital.

Devious (Adj.) askew; cunning; awry
Politician resort to devious ways to gain and retain power.

Devise (V) plan; think of
You must devise some way out of this predicament.

Devoid (Adj.) not possessing; empty
He is devoid of common sense.

Devolve (V) entrust; make one account for; render responsible
After his father's death all family responsibilities devolved on him.

Dexterity (N) ingenuity; skill
The prime minister is steering the country's economy with great integrity and dexterity.

Diabolic (Adj.) devious; dangerous; boding ill
Pakistan's diabolic plans to usurp the Kargil heights were foiled by the great valour of Indian soldiers.

Dilettante (N) dabbler in fine arts
He is a dilettante singer.

Diffident (Adj.) doubtful; confidence

He felt diffident of his success.

Dilapidated (Adj.) rickety; in a state of ill repair

The dilapidated houses are self speaking truth of his false claim of royal background.

Diligent (Adj.) painstaking; hardworking

The intelligent and diligent cannot be stopped to succeed.

Dire (Adj.) very troublesome; extreme; terrible

One could never imagine the consequences Ravi faced because of his careless attitude.

Disaffection (N) unfriendliness; hostility; disloyalty

The disaffection among Shias, Sunnis and Khurds has jolted Iraq.

Disarm (V) take away weapons; win over

The rebels were captured and disarmed.

Disarray (N) confusion; demoralization

The leader's betrayal left his followers in disarray.

Disavow (V) deny; disclaim

He disavowed any share in the conspiracy.

Disband (V) see through; find out

I could not discern what the philosophers were discussing.

Discomfit (V) confuse; disconcert

The young teacher was discomfited by a flurry of questions.

Disconcert (V) upset; distract; disappoint

Traffic snarls disconcert the pedestrian.

Discard (V) give up; omit

We must discard bad habits and cultivate good ones.

Disconsolate (Adj.) inconsolable; extremely unhappy

The mother was disconsolate at the loss of her child.

Discreet (Adj.) careful; tactful; wise

The wife maintained a discreet silence at her husband's outburst.

Discreetly (Adv.)

Discrepancy (N) gap; schism

There is huge discrepancy in theory and practice of academicians.

Discretion (N) individual judgment; prudence

Constitution of India provides discretionary power to India.

Discretionary (Adj.)

Discrimination (N) sifting; the power of making fine distinctions

A judge must exercise discrimination while adjudicating any matter.

Discriminating (Adj.)

Discursive (Adj.) random; digressive; not to the point

Ravi's answers are always discursive and poor in quality that is way he couldn't qualify any exams.

Discursiveness (N)

Disdain (N, V) contempt; despise; scorn

The newly rich and semi-literate people develop a strange disdain for common man.

Disgruntled (Adj.) frustrated; unhappy

The disgruntled youth are disgruntled with present system.

Disgust (N) disappointment; unhappiness

The boss expressed his disgust at his lazy workers.

Disgusting (Adj.)

Dishevelled (Adj.) unkempt; unclean

We came back dishevelled and unkempt after a long trek in the hills.

Disintegrate (V) break away; scatter

Joint family system is disintegrating in these days of globalization.

Disintegration (N)

Disinterested (Adj.) impartial; unaffected by emotions

A referee should be disinterested in a contest.

Dislodge (V) discourage; deter; displace

Nothing could dislodge him from his resolve of marrying outside the caste.

Dismantle (V) pull down; take apart

The house was dismantled and constructed anew.

Dismember (V) break apart; divide; rend

India was dismembered and Pakistan came into being in 1947.

Dismemberment (N)

Disparity (N) gap; inequality

The disparity between the rich and the poor can be reduced but not bridged.

Dispel (V) drive away; remove

Knowledge dispels darkness and ignorance.

Dispensable (Adj.) not necessary; not essential

Most luxuries are not only dispensable but harmful as well.

Dispense (V) administer; distribute

A judge must dispense justice, only justice nothing else but justice.

Dispense (with) (V) do without

We can easily dispense with luxuries.

Disseminate (V) spread; scatter

A real teacher disseminates knowledge but today's teachers are interested in spreading confusion.

Dissension (N) quarrel; differences

Social and political dissensions are inevitable in a pluralist society like India.

Dissent (V)

Dissent (N, V) disagreement; disagree

(N) Debate, discussion and dissent are hallmarks of democracy.

(V) He dissented from the majority judgment.

Dissipate (V) waste; destroy; expend

Do not dissipate your energy in merry-go-rounds.

Dissipation (N)

Dissuade (V) deter by persuasion; advise against

His father dissuaded him from going abroad.

Distort (V) twist; give a wrong picture

The soap operas on television present a distorted picture of reality.

Distortion (N)

Distract (V) divert; draw away one's attention

The teacher was distracted by the noise outside the class room.

Distracted (Adj.) Distraction (N)

Divulge (V) tell facts; let out; betray secrets

In a fit of drunkenness, he divulged the secrets.

Divulgence (N)

Doctrine (N) belief; theory; idea

The doctrine that the king is God on earth no longer holds.

Dodder (V) totter; walk with difficulty

The frail old beggar doddered along with a stick and a begging bowl.

Dodge (V) escape; cheat; trick

The thief disguised himself as a beggar and dodged the police.

Dogged (Adj.) determined; preserving

Only dogged efforts bear fruit.

Doldrums (N) depressed; unsteady

Indian economy is in the doldrums.

Domineer (V) rule over; dominate

Rajesh's wife domineers over him.

Dormant (Adj.) inactive; hibernating

The cold-blooded reptiles lie dormant in winter.

Dotty (Adj.) idiotic; idiot

Watching television the whole day is a sure way to go dotty.

Drag (N, V) burden; push; move

The alcoholics are a drag on society.

Dubious (Adj.) of poor quality; doubtful

He has the dubious distinction of failing in all the subjects.

Dubiousness (N) Dubiously (Adv.)

Duress (N) compulsion; threat; coercion

Duress is an offence.

Dwindle (V) wane; deplete

His resources dwindled as he played ducks and drakes with his money.

E

Earnest (Adj.) devoted; serious

One has to make an earnest effort to qualify the IAS examination.

Ebullient (Adj.) dashing; full of life

She always behaves in an ebullient manner.

Éclat (N) promise; enthusiasm

Aamir Khan earns worldwide éclat.

Eclectic (Adj.) broadminded; catholic; gleaning; borrowing

The Mauryan rulers were very eclectic in religious affairs.

Ecstasy (N) great joy; bliss

The state of Buddha seems to exude state of ecstasy.

Edict (N) order; ordinance; proclamation; command

Ashoka ruled and preached through edicts.

Educe (V) develop; find out; bring forward

The lawyer educed evidence and elicited authority to prove his point.

Eerie (Adj.) strange; weird; uncanny

The eerie surroundings of hilly areas are very attractive.

Efface (V) obliterate; rub off; erase

You must efface the undesirable spots from your shirt.

Effacement (N)

Effervescent (Adj.) lively; animated; buoyant

He seemed extremely effervescent.

Effervesce (V); Effervescence (N)

Effete (Adj.) worn out; exhausted; enfeebled

Luxuries render us effete.

Efficacious (Adj.) fruitful; effective

His advice really proved efficacious.

Efficaciousness (N)

Effluent (N) flow of water; a small stream

The effluents from the factories pollute rivers.

Effrontery (N) brazenness; impudence

He is very unpopular for his effrontery amongst the legal fraternity.

Effulgent (Adj.) glowing; radiant

He was effulgent after seeing his IAS result.

Effulgence (N)

Effusive (Adj.) expansive; inclined to talk

The teacher was effusive and expatiated at length.

Effusiveness (N)

Egalitarian (Adj.) a person who believes in equality; equalitarian; supporting equal rights

A casteless society will be truly egalitarian.

Egalitarianism (N)

Egg (V) incite; instigate

The politicians egged the masses.

Ego (N) self-importance; pride; hubris

Many critics opine that the partition of India had been the outcome of an ego clash between Gandhi and Jinnah.

Egoist (N) Egoistic (Adj.)

Egregious (Adj.) glaring; flagrant; very wicked

He is an egregious liar and no one believes him.

Elan (N) joy and confidence

Amitabh Bachchan conducts his shows with élan and authority.

Elate (V) be happy; feel proud

The parents felt elated at the success of their son.

Elated (Adj.)

EI Dorado (N) land of opportunity; promised land

USA is the EI Dorado for fortune seekers.

Elementary (Adj.) rudimentary; basic

The fundamental rights are the elementary and intrinsic part of the constitution of India.

Elevate (V) exalt; promote

I hope that he will be elevated to soon to a respectable position.

Elevation (N)

Elusive (Adj.) evasive; tending to escape

His elusive replies irritated the judge.

Elusiveness (N)

Emancipate (V) be free; set free

Aung Sun Suuki emancipated Burma from the bane of dictatorship.

Emancipation (N)

Emasculate (V) weaken; enfeeble

Depressing thoughts emasculate motivational level.

Emasculation (N)

Embargo (N) restrictions of trade; stoppage of commerce

India put embargo on Pakistan after the Mumbai attacks.

Embed (V) inculcate; plant; fix firmly

We must embed a value system in our children.

Embezzle (V) use funds in a wrongful way; misappropriate

He was apprehended for embezzling public funds.

Embezzlement (N)

Emblazon (V) set a good example; achieve great success

Surya emblazoned all the classmates with success in CLAT.

Emblem (N) symbol; representative

The three faced lion is the emblem of India.

Embody (V) represent; symbolize

Aung Sun Suuki embodies non-violence.

Embodiment (N)

Embroil (V) be mixed up in a quarrel; enmesh

Arvind Kejriwal is embroiled in a number of controversies.

Empirical (Adj.) based on observation

Science believes in empirical evidence.

Empower (V) bestow power; render; effective

Education and proprietary rights will empower women.

Empowerment (N)

Emulate (V) imitate with effort

Let us emulate the principles laid by the founding fathers of India.

Emulation (N)

Enamoured (Adj.) charmed; fascinated; captivated

The fans were enamoured of Sushmitha Sen's celestial beauty.

Encomiums (N) praise; paean

Amitabh Bachchan earns worldwide encomiums.

Encounter (N, V) contest; competition

The police officer was charged with the fake encounter.

Ensnore (V) settle, sit securely

He is well ensconced in family business.

Encumbrance (N)

Encumber (V) impede; hinder; burden

India's growth is encumbered by her teeming millions.

Encumbrance (N)

Enervate (V) weaken; enfeeble

The excessive physical activities enervate.

Enervating (Adj.), Enervation (N)

Enfeeble (V) weaken; famish

Don't try to enfeeble his thoughts.

Enfeeblement (N)

Enforce (V) put into effect; implement

These rules have not yet been enforced.

Enforceable (Adj.) Enforcement (N)

Engrossed (Adj.) occupied; busy

She was engrossed in her studies oblivious to her surroundings.

Enjoin (V) to prescribe a course of action; decree; order

The court enjoined him not to leave the country.

Enkindle (V) cultivate; excite; generate

A good teacher can enkindle a student's thirst for knowledge.

Enlighten (V) instruct; make aware

The teachers must enlighten the students.

Enlightenment (N)

Enliven (V) make things interesting; make lively; animate

She enlivened the meeting with her wit and charm.

En masse (Adv.) in a body; in a group

Brahmans left Jammu and Kashmir en masse in 1990s.

Enmesh (V) embroil; entangle

The present day world is enmeshed in capitalistic allurements.

Ennui (N) feeling of weariness or discontent; boredom

A feeling of ennui made me disenchanting with usual routine.

Enormity (N) baseness; magnitude; seriousness

The government could not gauge the enormity of problem of corruption.

Enormous (Adj.)

Enrage (V) infuriate; make angry

The terrorists 9/11 attack enraged the George Bush to hit back in Afghanistan.

Enraged (Adj.)

Enrapture (V) captivate; fascinate

Lata's melodies enrapture us.

Rapture (N)

Enrich (V) make rich; sharpen

Great literature enriches our sensibilities

Enrichment (N)

En route (Adv.) on the way; via

The express train stops nowhere en route from Delhi to Mumbai.

Ensemble (N) collection, mixture

India is an exemplary ensemble of castes, classes, regions and religions.

Enshrine (V) cherish as sacred, epitomize

Rousseau's philosophy enshrines liberty, equality and fraternity.

Enshroud (V) conceal; remain in mystery

The death of Subash Chandra Bose is still enshrouded in mystery.

Ensnare (V) happen; follow

Only death and destruction ensue terrorism and insurgency.

Entail (V) result into; become a necessary consequence

The manager's scandal entailed a number of protests.

Entangle (V) entrap; ensnare; embroil; enmesh

Please don't entangle in your matrimonial disputes.

Entanglement (N)

Enthral (V) captivate; spellbind

The circus artists enthralled the viewers with their acrobatics.

Entice (V) snare; allure; inveigle

Ajay was enticed by the glamour of the film industry.

Entity (N) existence; being

One should always strive to prove one's individual entity.

Entreat (V) pray; supplicate; beseech; implore

He entreated her to accept his proposal.

Entrench (V) embed; settle

Venial politicians are well entrenched in the Indian political system.

Entrenchment (N)

Entrepreneur (N) one who runs a business

Azim Premji was an entrepreneur by nature.

Entrepreneurship (N)

Entrust (V) give in confidence; handover

Ashoka entrusted his kingdom to his brothers.

Entrustment (N)

Enunciate (V) declare definitely; explain precisely

The teachers should enunciate the theories to the students.

Enunciation (N)

Envelop (V) surround; encircle

After sunset, darkness envelopes the surroundings.

Envelop (N)

Envenom (V) poison; embitter

Greed envenoms relationships.

Envy (N) ill will; jealousy

Plato said, 'Envy is the jaundice of soul'.

Envious (Adj.)

Envisage (V) envision; foresee

One should have foresight to envisage one's own future.

Ephemeral (Adj.) short lived; transient

Life is an ephemeral journey.

Ephemerality (N)

Epicure (N) connoisseur of food and drinks; one who enjoys sensual delights

An epicure enjoys the good things of life.

Epidemic (N) a wide spread disease

The influenza epidemic enmeshed many people in the region.

Epitome (N) idol; essence

Obama is really the epitome of wit and wisdom.

Epitomize (V)

Epoch (N) a long period of time

Buddha and Nanak were great harbingers of new epochs in their times.

Epochal (Adj.)

Equanimity (N) calmness; tranquillity

The brave do not buckle before misfortunes but face them with equanimity.

Equanimous (Adj.)

Equipoise (N) equilibrium; calm

One must not lose equipoise in dire crises.

Equity (N) fairness; justice

The king treated all his subjects with equity.

Equivocal (Adj.) questionable; dubious

The courts do not accept equivocal replies.

Era (N) a period of time; a period of time marked by distinctive events

We are passing through an era of competition where requirements are hard work and smart work.

Eradicate (V) extirpate; root out

It is the time to eradicate corruption from public life otherwise public will come to street for open protests.

Eradication (N)

Erase (V) efface; rub out

Some unforgettable memories can never be erased.

Erasure (N)

Erode (V) destroy; eat into

Corruption in public life erodes the vitals of society.

Erosion (N)

Errant (Adj.) deviating; erring

Only an errant fool falls into bad company.

Erratic (Adj.) fitful; irregular

This year there were no rains and the electricity supplies have gone erratic.

Erroneous (Adj.) mistaken; incorrect

Following a wrong feedback, they reached erroneous conclusions.

Erudite (Adj.) scholarly; learned

R.S. Saxena is really an erudite person.

Erudition (N)

Erupt (V) burst forth; break out

A large number of public protests erupted with the death of a gang rape case victim.

Eruption (N)

Escapade (N) elopement; an adventurous act

The entire city of Kotkapura was agog with Shruti's escapade and elopement.

Eschew (V) avoid; abstain from; shun

Eschew bad company and prosper.

Esoteric (Adj.) limited to small circle; private

Football still enjoys an esoteric popularity in India.

Espouse (V) champion; support

Mother Teresa espoused the cause of the destitute through life and she was honoured with Nobel Prize.

Espousal (N)

Estranged (Adj.) alienated; cross

The estranged wife wanted alimony from her husband.

Eternal (Adj.) undying; immortal

The word 'Anaadi' means eternal which is without beginning and without end which is always there.

Eternity (N)

Ethereal (Adj.) celestial

Madhubala's beauty was ethereal.

Etiquette (N) social manners; rules of behaviour

I strongly feel that students nowadays lack in etiquette.

Euphoria (N) excitement; a happy feeling

There was great euphoria at BJP headquarters.

Euphoric (Adj.)

Euthanasia (N) painless death; mercy killing

It is a moot point if euthanasia be made legal.

Evacuate (V) remove people to safety vacate

The floods inundated the town and the people had to be evacuated.

Evacuee (N)

Evade (V) shirk; be elusive

Politicians equivocate and evade direct answers.

Evanescent (Adj.) temporary; short-lived

Life is an evanescent affair.

Evanescence (N)

Evasive (Adj.) unwilling; furtive

He was evasive in his replies and never came out clean.

Eventual (Adj.) in the end; final; ultimate

Your snobbery will lead you to your eventual failure.

Eventuality (N)

Evict (V) vacate forcibly

The police evicted the tenants after the courts eviction orders.

Eviction (N)

Evident (Adj.) obvious; apparent

It is quite evident from the accident itself that he was wrong.

Evidence (N)

Evince (V) manifesto; display interest

She evinced no interest in her husband's peer groups get-together.

Evoke (V) kindle; bring forth

He evoked great interest in the students.

Evocation (N)

Evolve (V) grow; become

Man has gradually evolved.

Evolution (N)

Exalt (V) praise; glorify

Banabhatt has exalted the glories of Harshavardhan in Harcharita.

Exalted (Adj.) Exaltation (N)

Exacerbate (V) worsen; aggravate; embitter
Harsh words only exacerbate strained relations.

Exasperate (V) lose patience; become angry
The son's lackadaisical attitude to studies exasperated the father.

Exasperation (N)

Excel (V) achieve excellence; farewell
In order to excel one must remember these words, 'Will, planning and perseverance lead to excellence'.

Excellence (N)

Excerpt (N) a passage taken out of a book; extract
I have not read the whole book but a few of its excerpts.

Exchequer (N) treasury; public money
The political gimmicks like 'Free atta dal' will exhaust state exchequer.

Excommunicate (V) ostracize; shut out from society
Rapists should be excommunicated from the society.

Excommunication (N)

Excoriate (V) castigate; criticize severely
Vipin was excoriated by his father for failing in the examination.

Excoriation (N)

Excruciating (Adj.) very painful; unbearably distressful
It is extremely excruciating to forget one's forlorn love.

Excruciate (V) Excruciation (N)

Exculpate (V) vindicate; free from blame; acquit
The court exculpated him from the charge of rape.

Exculpation (N), Exculpatory (Adj.)

Excursion (N) a short journey; jaunt
Our excursion to the hills on a toy train was exhilarating and vivifying.

Execrable (Adj.) contemptible; very bad
Rape is the worst heinous and execrable offence.

Execrate (V), Execration (N)

Execution (N) putting into effect; implementation; death sentence
'This world is ill judged execution of well-conceived idea', said Thomas Hardy in his novel *Tess of d'Urbervilles*.

Execute (V) Executor (N)

Exert (V) try; make an effort
In order to be successful, one needs to exert himself.

Exertion (N)

Exhaustive (Adj.) in great detail
Gurcharan Das's book *India grows at Night* is an exhaustive work on the sorry state of affairs prevailing in India.

Exhaustion (N)

Exhilarate (V) make lively; vivify
The November breeze exhilarates and rejuvenates all the tired souls.

Exhort (V) urge; enthuse; ask earnestly
The general exhorted his solders to crush the enemy or fall in the battlefield.

Exhortation (N)

Exigency (N) urgency; emergency
We must be prepared to face exigencies.

Exigent (Adj.)

Existential (Adj.) relating to the existing; pertaining to existence of an individual
The existential problems of death and disease made Siddhartha renounce the world and attain Buddha Hood.

Existentialism (N)

Exodus (N) departure; mass migration
There was an exodus of Brahmanas from Jammu and Kashmir in the 1990s.

Ex officio (Adj. Adv.) by virtue of office
The deputy commissioner is an ex officio member of the city's Rotary Club.

Exonerate (V) free from blame; exculpate
The judge exonerated him from all charges.

Exoneration (N)

Exorbitant (Adj.) excessive; exaggerated
It is a style among a particular class of society to wear very exorbitant clothes.

Exorbitance (N)

Expedient (Adj.) suitable; convenient
Narsimha Rao found it politically expedient to form coalition government.

Expediency (N)

Expound (V) interpret; explain in detail
Osho expounded the most intricate philosophies in the simplest manner.

Extempore (Adv.) speak without preparation
His extempore speech earned him great applause.

Extemporaneous (Adj.)

Extenuate (V) take away guilty; justify
Nothing can extenuate the killing of innocent lives by the terrorist.

Extenuating (Adj.), Extenuation (N)

Exterminate (V) destroy totally; wipe out
George Bush wanted to exterminate Libya.

Extermination (N)

Extinction (N) cease to exist; nothingness
The satisfactory reasons of extinction of dinosaur have not been found.

Extinct (Adj.)

Extirpate (V) uproot; destroy
We must make concerned efforts to extirpate corruption from society.

Extirpation (N)

Extol (V) praise; glorify

Extol the virtuous and expose the vicious.

Extort (V) wrest by intimidation; obtain money by violence

Youngster's impressionistic minds are driven on wrong paths to extort money.

Extortion (N) Extortioner (N)

Extravagance (N) profligacy; reckless spending

His profligacy and extravagance led him to bankruptcy.

Extravagant (Adj.)

Extricate (V) retrieve; come out

He extricates evidence even about the dead cases.

Extrication (N)

Exuberance (N) liveliness; buoyancy; ebullience

Katrina Kaif's outlook is full of exuberance.

Exuberant (Adj.)

Exude (V) be full of; give out; emit

Nikhil's daughter exudes celestial beauty.

F

Fabricate (V) forge

To fabricate evidence is an offence under Indian Penal Code.

Fabrication (N)

Fabulous (Adj.) magnificent; beautiful

Rang De Basanti is a fabulous movie.

Fallacious (Adj.) untrue; misleading

The judge held the lawyer's argument fallacious and dismissed the case.

Fallacy (N)

Fallible (Adj.) vulnerable; subject to error

Human beings are fallible and that is why it is said, 'To err is human'.

Falsify (V) prove untrue

His hopes of clearing the IAS examination have been falsified.

Falter (V) go astray

You should not falter once you start your preparation for IAS.

Famished (Adj.) weak; starving

The poor children looked so famished due to hunger.

Fascinate (V) captivate; charm

Glamorous world fascinates the mind of youngsters and take them away from realities of life.

Fascination (N)

Fatal (Adj.) calamitous; deadly; resulting in death

AIDS is a fatal disease.

Fateful (Adj.) very important; decisive

Her decision to go abroad was indeed fateful.

Fathom (V) find out; plumb

It is quite impossible to fathom and unfold the mysteries of life.

Fatuous (Adj.) silly; lacking intelligence

His fatuous replies to my queries irked me.

Faze (V) confuse; bewilder

The rising bouncer didn't faze the greater batsman.

Feasible (Adj.) plausible; that which can be done

With your meagre funds, your grandiose plans are not quite feasible.

Feasibility (N)

Feat (N) a very creditable accomplishment

Winning a gold medal at Olympics is a great feat indeed.

Feckless (Adj.) unavailing; inefficient; ineffective; futile

The feckless youngsters cannot hope for much in life.

Fecklessness (N)

Fecund (Adj.) copious; fertile

In order to excel in today's cut-throat competition, one needs to have fecund word power.

Fecundity (N)

Feeble (Adj.) weak; emaciated

Feeble-minded people fail to make a merit in life.

Feebleness (N)

Feign (V) affect; pretend

He feigns innocence but in reality he is very shrewd.

Felony (N) heinous crime

Theft and murder are felonies indeed.

Ferment (N) upheaval; excitement

There was a great ferment after India won the world cup.

Ferocity (N) fierceness; savageness

The boxers fought with the ferocity.

Ferocious (Adj.)

Fervent (Adj.) ardent; enthusiastic

He made fervent efforts to qualify IAS but couldn't succeed.

Fervid (Adj.) passionate; emotional

His fervid arguments in the court convince the judge.

Fester (V) become infested; rankle

His insults still rankle and fester in my mind.

Festive (Adj.) happy; joyous; merry

Diwali and Dusshera are great festive occasions in India.

Festivities (N) celebrations; merriment

Diwali festivities last for a week.

Fetter (N) constrain; shackle; confine

It is high time that Indian women should be set free from fetters of orthodoxy, conservatism and clutches of ignorance.

Fettle (N) shape condition

I hope my letter will find fine fettle.

Fiasco (N) disaster; complete failure

The match was a great fiasco for India.

Fickle (Adj.) inconstant; unsteady

Fickle minded people are not liked by anybody.

Fiddle (V) waste; destroy

Time management is life management, so do not fiddle with time.

Fidelity (N) loyalty

The fidelity of dogs towards their master is unquestionable.

Finesse (N) skill; cunning; deftness

Karan Thapar conducts the TV programme with great finesse.

Finicky (Adj.) fussy; fastidious

Nobody likes his finicky attitude.

Fissiparous (Adj.) divisive; centrifugal

Caste and creed are the most dangerous fissiparous forces fragmenting India.

Fissure (N) cleft; difference; schism

The politicians create fissures and encash on them as vote banks.

Fitful (Adj.) not continuous; that which comes and goes; intermittent

He has very fitful and flickering nature.

Fix (N) riddle; difficulty

I was in a fix and didn't know what to do.

Fizzle (out) (V) end feebly; hiss; splutter

All his grand plans fizzled out for want of money.

Flabbergast (V) shock; amaze; stun

The common man stands flabbergasted and flummoxed at the sorry state of affairs prevailing in India.

Flabbergasting (Adj.)

Flagrant (Adj.) shocking; obviously bad

The flagrant violation of laws by politicians is very common.

Flair (N) skill; panache; bent; elan

Rajesh has a flair for English language.

Flamboyant (Adj.) brilliant; sparkling; elegant

Kapil Dev was a flamboyant cricketer.

(N) Flamboyance

Flare (N, V) flicker

Don't flare once you have decided to do something in life.

Flare (V) bursting of passions; breaking out of riots

An ordinary issue can be flared up by the media.

Flaunt (V) display; show off

He flaunts his riches to overawe his near and dear ones.

Flawless (Adj.) impeccable; spotless; free from error

Suman's personality is flawless; she is an accomplished woman.

Flawlessness (N)

Flicker (N, V) wave to and fro

The poet looked at the flicker of the stars.

The candle flickered and then went out.

Flippant (Adj.) lacking respect; frivolously; shallow

His flippant attitude irked his superiors.

Flounder (V) hesitate; make mistakes; make desperate but vain efforts

He made a good beginning in his business but floundered later for want of resources.

Flummox (V) disconcert; confound

The common man gets flummoxed when politician dogged them.

Fluster (V) confuse

Don't try to fluster me.

Flux (N) continuous change

India is in a state of flux since the 1990s.

Foible (N) slight defect of character; flaw

We all have our individual foibles which we need to identify and rectify.

Forbear (V) refrain; be patient

We must forbear and not fly into a rage.

Forbearance (N)

Forecast (N) prediction; foretelling

The weather forecasts often go awry.

Forego (V) give up; renounce

He decided to forego his share in the property.

Foremost (Adj.) primary; chief; above all

It is our first foremost duty to serve our parents.

Foresight (N) the ability to foresee; anticipation, farsightedness

One should have foresighted to plan one's future.

(Adj.) Foresighted

Forestall (V) prevent; pre-empt

He had the foresight to anticipate the crisis and forestall it.

Foretell (V) predict; prognosticate

An astrologer foretold that greater things lie in store for me.

Forfeit (V) lose; be deprived of

His surety was forfeited because of poor performance in elections.

Forlorn (Adj.) lonely; unhappy

The jilted lover looked forlorn and despaired of life.

Forsake (V) give up; renounce

Do not forsake your principles for filthy worldly lucre.

Forswear (V) reject; renounce

Ashoka forswore violence after the battle of Kalinga.

Forte (N) strong point

Mathematics has never been my forte.

Fortitude (N) patient courage; moral strength; endurance.

Fortitude wins against all odds.

Foster (V) sustain; encourage

His mother fostered great values in him.

Founder (V) sink; fail

The project foundered for want of funds.

Frigid (Adj.) cold; unfriendly; apathetic

The two boxers entered the ring and exchanged frigid smiles.

(N) Frigidity

Frail (Adj.) weak; lacking in strength

He had a frail body but a strong determination.

Frantic (Adj.) frenzied; wild with excitement

We made a frantic effort to score an equalizer but in vain.

Fray (N) brawl; fight; skirmish

The Badal brothers entered the political fray against each other in 2012 Assembly Elections.

Fret (V) express annoyance; feed discontentment

His frets when his mother-in-law comes calling.

Frisk (V) search; gambol; play animatedly

The passengers were frisked before boarding the plane.

Fritter (V) waste time or money

Time is very precious, do not fritter it away.

Frivolous (Adj.) silly; lacking seriousness

Avoid frivolous people and frivolous talk.

Frivolousness (N)

Frolic (V) play about in a lively way

The little ones frolic, the young ones struggle and the old ones contemplate.

(Adj.) Frolicsome

Frugal (Adj.) simple; austere; thrifty

One must live frugal life and keep sound thinking.

Frugality (N)

Fugitive (N) one who flees from law; absconder

Amitabh Bachchan played a very good role in his movie 'Fugitive'.

Fulminate (V) protest loudly and bitterly; denounce

She fulminated against her alcoholic husband.

(N) Fulmination.

Fulsome (Adj.) insincere; cloying; exaggerated

Politicians feed on fulsome paeans of their sycophants.

Fume (V) boil with rage; be furious

She fumed at her husband's betrayal.

Fumigate (V) cleanse

The doctor fumigated his clinic.

Furore (N) anger; excitement; enthusiasm

There was great furore over Lok Pal Bill in the Parliament.

Furtive (Adj.) sly; shifty; secret

The lovers hold a furtive rendezvous.

Futile (Adj.) vain; pointless

Without divine grace, our efforts go futile.

Futility (N)

Fuzzy (Adj.) blurred; indistinct

Politicians give fuzzy answers to simple questions.

G

Gab (gift of) (N) articulation; power of speech

Pradeep Virk is blessed with gift of gab.

Gainsay (V) challenge; call in question

Nobody can gainsay the prime minister's unimpeachable integrity.

Galvanize (V) energize; vivify; rejuvenate

Bhardwaj has the knack to galvanize the motivational level of students.

Gambit (N) a clever move; publicity stunt

Free power to farmers is an election gambit.

Gamut (N) entire range; the whole course

The gamut of questions posed by journalist bamboozled the minister.

Gape (V) gawk; stare with an open mouth

The young men gaped at the beauty queen as she walked the ramp.

Garb (N) apparel; clothes; disguise

He is a swindler in the garb of a friend.

Gargantuan (Adj.) gigantic; enormous; prodigious

Writing a book is a gargantuan task.

Garish (Adj.) showy; excessively ornate

He always behaves in a garish and flamboyant manner.

Garner (V) gather; acquire

Politicians go from door to door to garner support.

Garnish (V) add spice; embellish; season

He has the wit and scholarship to garnish his speech with delightful quotes.

Garrulous (Adj.) excessively talkative; wordy

The garrulous wife continued with her homilies till her husband fell asleep.

Garrulity (N)

Gasp (V) wonder; amaze

People gasped in wonder as Bubka sailed over the bar for another world record in pole vault.

Gaudy (Adj.) a little too colourful; lacking in taste; garish

The film star with his bright red shirt and green trousers appeared gaudy.

Gaudiness (N)

Gawk (N, V) stare foolishly; gape

The young men simply gawked as the stately woman walked past them.

The gawk was uneasy in the company of girls.

Gawkiness (N)

Genial (Adj.) friendly; pleasant; affable

Her genial disposition makes her an ideal housewife.

Geniality (N)

Genocide (N) killing a large number of people of one race

Hitler's attempt to exterminate the Jews was genocide indeed.

Germane (Adj.) relevant; pertinent

Your question is not germane to the topic under discussion.

Germinate (V) grow; sprout

Love and discipline germinate in an ideal household.

Germination (N)

Gerrymander (V) manipulate unfairly; falsify facts

He gerrymandered facts and figures for political gains.

Gesture (N) a movement of joy or sorrow

The young man offered his seat to the old man as a gesture of goodwill.

Gibberish (N) meaningless words; monkey language; nonsense

He spoke in French which to me sounded gibberish.

Gibe (V) a sly remark; sneer; ridicule

Politicians gibe at each other in election rallies.

Giggle (V) silly, spasmodic laughter; titter

The bashful girls giggled at the compliment.

Gimmick (N) trick; device; a clever manoeuvre; a deceitful plan

The author's sensational disclosures are only a sales gimmick.

Gird (up) (V) prepare oneself; get ready for action

Gird up your loins and pick up the gauntlet.

Gist (N) essence; substance; general sense

Truth and non-violence form the gist of Gandhiji's philosophy.

Glimmer (N) faith; unsteady light; gleam; twinkle; shimmer

Even a glimmer of hope can sustain a sinking patient.

Gloss (N) sheen; superficial lustre

Go for the substance and not the gloss.

Gloss over (V) ignore

A mother glosses over her son's flaws.

Glum (Adj.) unhappy; morose

The captain looked glum at the loss of toss.

Glut (N) surfeit; abundance

There is a shortage of onions but a glut of potatoes in the market.

Glutton (N) a person with remarkable desire or capacity; one with ravenous hunger

The scholar is a glutton for books.

Gluttonous (Adj.)

Goad (V) incite; instigate; prompt; coax

The wife goaded the husband into buying a new car.

Gobble (V) swallow; eat quickly

The rich gobble all the gains and the poor wallow in misery.

Gore (N) blood; shed blood; pierce with horns

The battlefield presented a macabre sight of mayhem and gore.

Gory (Adj.) blood stained; ensanguined; fierce

The scene of bomb blast with scattered body parts presented a gory sight.

Grandeur (N) splendour; great beauty

The grandeur of palace speaks volume of his past magnificence and glories.

Grandiloquence (N) brilliance; scintillation

The learned speaker befuddled the audience with his sheer grandiloquence.

Grandiose (Adj.) grand; splendid

The world book fair was the grandiose show.

Grapple (V) face; fight; combat

Don't grapple with frivolous people.

Gratuitous (Adv.) free; without fee; without good cause

Advice offered gratuitous is seldom acted upon.

Grill (V) interrogate; investigate thoroughly

The police grilled the terrorist.

Grimace (N, V) show disgust; express displeasure

He bore insults with a grimace.

Grit (N) piece of stone; courage

Life is difficult, we need verve and grit to face it.

Gritty (Adj.)

Grizzle (V) complain; carp; fret
Take the rough and the smooth in your stride without any grizzle.

Groan (N) a deep articulated sound uttered in despair or anger; a painful cry
Moaning and groaning never pay.

Groggy (Adj.) dazed; staggering; intoxicated
He felt groggy after a glass of beer.

Grogginess (N)

Groove (N) walk; mode; mood
Come out of your groove of sloth, be up and doing.

Grope (V) move about in ignorance
Without good company, we always grope in the dark.

Growl (V) utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility; complain
The boss growled at my coming late for work.

Grubby (Adj.) dirty; untidy; mired
Wash your hands, they look so grubby with farm work.

Gruesome (Adj.) unpleasant; hateful; dreadful; shocking
The site of bomb blast was a gruesome spectacle.

Gruesomeness (N)

Gruff (Adj.) rough; coarse; cheerless
He appears gruff but he is very amicable person.

Grumpy (Adj.) morose; peevish
She bore patiently with her grumpy old mother-in-law.

Grumpiness (N)

H

Haggard (Adj.) gaunt; wan; wasted; worn out
The love lorn knight looked to haggard and woebegone.

Halcyon (Adj.) clam; tranquil; rich and prosperous
Halcyon days of student life are lost in the humdrum of professional life.

Hale (Adj.) in good health; robust; vigorous
The old farmer was hale and hearty.

Hallow (V) sanctify; consecrate; make holy
'Jallianwala Bagh' at Amritsar is hallowed by the blood of martyrs who fell to General Dyer's bullets.

Hallowed (Adj.)

Hallucination (N) illusion; delusion; false notion
Many youngsters suffered from hallucination of superiority.

Hallucinate (V)

Hamper (V) impede; obstruct
Procrastination robs you off opportunity and hampers your growth.

Hapless (Adj.) unlucky; helpless
The hapless victims of Tsunami suffered great travails.

Haplessness (N)

Harrowing (Adj.) agonizing; distress
The Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails have a harrowing time.

Hiatus (N) gap; difference
Will the hiatus between the rich and the poor be ever bridged?

Hibernate (V) be dormant; stay inactive
The reptiles like snakes and lizards hibernate in winter.

Hibernation (N)

High time (N) right time; time to act
It is high time for you to start preparing for the exam.

Hocus-pocus (N) nonsense; baseless
Rajesh thinks that astrology is all hocus-pocus.

Hoi polloi (N) riff-riff; common people; the ruck
The blue-blooded people do not associate with the hoi polloi.

Hone (V) sharpen; keen; mend
Keep honing your writing skills.

Horrid (Ad.) very unpleasant; ugly
The hang with her toothless smile looked horrid.

Horridness (N)

Hover (V) suspend; hang in the air
It is a great sight to watch the kites hover above the playground.

Hotchpotch (N) strange mixture; a collection without unity
His essay was a hotchpotch of borrowed ideas.

Hubbub (N) loud, confused noise; tumult; uproar
I prefer the quiet country ambience to the hubbub of city life.

Huddle (NV) get together, things or people lying together
The herd of cows huddled together as the lion roared.
A huddle of books lay on the floor.

Hullaballo (N) noise; shindy; uproar
In the wake of the police firing, there was a lot of hullaballo in the city.

Humbug (N) fraud; deception; dishonest talk
Politicians talk humbug and cater to the vote banks.

Hurly-burly (N) commotion; noise and excitement
The king abdicated to get away from the hurly-burly of a busy life.

Hurtle (V) rush violently; move with great speed
Lightning struck the plane and it hurtled into a sea.

Husband (V) conserve; use frugally; put to good use
We must husband our scanty water resources.

Hustings (N) political goings on; election proceedings; election platform
A quiet and clean person like Manmohan Singh cannot succeed at the hustings.

I

Icon (N) picture; image; idol

Amitabh Bachchan is the icon for the movie lovers.

Iconic (Adj.)

Iconoclast (N) idol breaker; maverick

Mahatma Gandhi was the most motivated iconoclast.

Iconoclastic (Adj.)

Idiosyncrasy (N) peculiarity; strange habit of an individual

The personal idiosyncrasy affects one's decisions when he is in power.

Idiosyncratic (Adj.)

Idol (N) icon; image in wood, stone or metal

Idol worship is cardinal to Hinduism.

Lata is the idol of millions of music lovers.

Ignoble (Adj.) base; very low

Female foeticide is an ignoble practice.

Ignominy (N) shame; disgrace

The ignominy of defeat in the final still rankles in my hand.

Illusive (Adj.) false; non-existent

Youngsters nowadays live in an illusive world.

Illustrious (Adj.) brilliant and well known

Tendulkar is the illustrious son of India.

Imbecile (Adj.) very stupid; mentally feeble

According subservient status to women is a very imbecile practice.

Imbecility (N)

Imbibe (V) learn; assimilate

We must imbibe great lessons given by our forefathers.

Imbroglio (N) difficult situation; blind alley

The Kashmir imbroglio still stands as such despite four wars between India and Pakistan.

Imbue (V) impress; inculcate; fill

We must try to imbue children with great ideas.

Immaculate (Adj.) neat and clear; spotless

Anna Hazare has an immaculate character.

Immemorial (Adj.) beyond memory; before recorded time

Since times immemorial women is subjected to cruelty in India.

Immense (Adj.) vast; great; very huge

It gives immense pleasure to motivate the youngsters.

Immensity (N)

Immerse (V) busy; absorbed

He was immersed in his studies.

Immersion (N)

Immigrate (V) go and settle abroad; find a new habitat

Aryans immigrated to India in 500 B.C.

Immigration (N)

Imminent (Adj.) about to happen; impending

He did not disclose about his imminent visit to Chandigarh.

Imminence (N)

Immolate (V) burn; set to flames

The thousands of students immolated after Mandal Commission recommendations.

Immolation (N)

Immune (Adj.) unaffected; exempt

He has become immune after severe criticizes by public.

Immure (V) shut in; confine

Mrs Jha immures her children within the four walls of the house.

Impair (V) damage; make worse

Overexertion impairs our health.

Impairment (N)

Impale (V) fix upon; pierce; thrust

He impaled the flower beds with little sticks to support the flowers.

Impart (V) tell; relate; communicate

The parents must impart good lessons to their children.

Impasse (N) deadlock;

Kashmir problem has reached an impasse.

Impeach (V) remove

The president of India can be impeached by 2/3rd majority in both the Houses.

Impeachment (N)

Impeccable (Adj.) faultless; flawless

Suman has impeccable personality.

Impede (V) obstruct

Complacency impedes growth.

Impediment (N)

Impel (V) goad; inspire

Patriotism impels us to great and glorious acts.

Impending (Adj.) in the offing; about to happen

His impending visit to Chandigarh was keenly looked forward by the staff.

Impenetrable (Adj.) difficult to understand; impermeable

His personality is really impenetrable.

Imperceptible (Adj.) small and difficult to see; gradual; subtle

Our body and mind undergo imperceptible changes everyday.

Imperil (V) put in peril; endanger

I cannot imperil your career for small profits.

Peril (N) Perilous (Adj.)

Imperious (Adj.) domineering; bossy; dictatorial

The imperious and callous attitude of boss was not appreciated by anyone.

Imperiousness (N)

Imperishable (Adj.) enduring; lasting

Men may come and men may go but nature is imperishable.

Impermeable (Adj.) impenetrable; inaccessible; impassable

The Fort of Ranthambore was impermeable.

Impersonate (V) pretend to be somebody else; assume some other character

He impersonated as an IAS officer and landed in police net.

Impersonation (N)

Impervious (Adj.) unaffected; not influenced

He was obstinate and impervious to all good suggestions.

Imperviousness (N)

Impetuous (Adj.) rash; done in a hurry

He took an impetuous decision to divorce his wife.

Impetuosity (N)

Impetus (N) stimulus; inspiration

My motivational lecture gave impetus to him.

Impiety (N) lacking in reverence; lacking in duty and respect

Disobedience to elders is an act of impiety.

Impious (Adj.)

Impinge (V) encroach; infringe; collide

She didn't allow her household duties to impinge on her studies.

Impingement (N)

Impish (Adj.) playful; naughty

The teachers found the impish little boy too difficult to discipline.

Impishness (N)

Implacable (Adj.) bitter; not inclined to be pacified

Will India and Pakistan remain forever belligerent?

Implicate (V) show involvement; imply; infer

The police tried to implicate the innocent but the court acquitted him.

Implication (N)

Imply (V) suggest indirectly; indicate

If someone prefers silence, it doesn't imply 'cowardice'.

Implode (V) explode within; burst inwards

The communist regime in Soviet Union imploded from within.

Implore (V) pray; request

The students implored the teacher for extra class.

Imploration (N)

Import (N) significance; underlying meaning

The full import of his statement has not yet dawned on us.

Impolitic (Adj.) undiplomatic; indiscreet

It would be impolitic to argue with the boss.

Importunate (Adj.) insistent; pertinacious; vexing

I don't believe in giving alms but the beggar was importunate.

Impose (V) thrust; obtrude

We should not impose our failures and fractured dreams on our children.

Imposition (N)

Impostor (N) swindler; one who imposes himself fraudulently

He was not the missing son but an impostor.

Impoverish (V) enfeeble; debase

Intoxication impoverishes our will and impairs our health.

Impoverishment (N)

Impregnable (Adj.) not to be overcome; invincible; invulnerable

The enemy attacks again and again but the fortress remained impregnable.

Imprint (N) impress; influence

Few good books, movies and TV programmes leave indelible imprints in our minds.

Impromptu (Adj. Adv.) extempore; without preparation

Amitabh Bachchan spoke impromptu but virtually captivated the imagination of audience.

Impropriety (N) inappropriateness; indelicacy

Bawdy jokes in the presence of women amount to impropriety.

Improper (Adj.)

Improvident (Adj.) unwise; lacking foresight

It is improvident to invest in the present share market.

Improvidence (N)

Improvise (N) innovate; devise

Indians may not be the greatest of inventors but they are best at improvising.

Improvisation (N)

Impudence (N) rudeness; pertness

He doesn't expect impudence from his wife.

Impudent (Adj.)

Impugn (V) challenge; question

We have no reason to impugn the veracity of his statement.

Impulse (N) spontaneous impetus; involuntary inclination; sudden feeling

He does not plan his movement but acts on impulse.

Impulsive (Adj.)

Impute (V) attribute; ascribe

He imputed to me his selfish motives which I never entertained.

Impunity (N) without fear of punishment; exemption from punishment

We cannot challenge the boss with impunity.

Inaccessible (Adj.) difficult to reach; distant; far away; not available

Captain Amrinder Singh remains inaccessible to his colleagues.

Inaccessibility (N)

Inadvertent (Adj.) unwittingly; unknowingly; inattentively

The omission of the name from the list was inadvertent.

Inadvertence (N)

Inane (Adj.) stupid; silly

The judge found his argument inane and turned down his plea.

Inapt (Adj.) inappropriate; out of place; unbecoming
His remarks were quite inapt and had no bearing on the subject.

Inaptness (N)

Inarticulate (Adj.) inexpressive; incoherent

The bashful boy wanted to propose to the girl but was inarticulate.

Inarticulation (N)

Inauspicious (Adj.) not auspicious; unfavourable; boding ill

It was an inauspicious start but a good completion of project.

Inauspiciousness

Inborn (Adj.) inherent; innate; native

He has inborn leadership qualities.

Incandescent (Adj.) be in great anger

The general was incandescent with rage at his soldiers' inability to take the fort.

Incandescence (N)

Incapacitate (V) render ineffective; disqualify, make unfit

Ill health incapacitated him and he gave up politics.

Incarnate (N) personified; come in flesh

Osho is called God incarnate.

Incarnation (N)

Incense (V) instigate

The politician tried to incense the public feelings.

Inception (N) beginning; start

Since its inceptions, the company is growing by leaps and bounds.

Incessant (Adj.) continuous; unceasing

The incessant rains have inundated many low-lying areas.

Incessantly (Adv.)

Incipient (Adj.) in the initial stages; beginning to appear

The UPA failed to stop the Anna Hazare movement at incipient stage.

Incisive (Adj.) sharp; penetrating

His critique on the book is intelligent and incisive.

Incisiveness (N)

Incite (V) instigate; goad

Antony incited the Romans against the conspirators.

Inclement (Adj.) hostile; not favourable

The winter season was extremely inclement in Chandigarh in 2012–2013.

Incognito (Adv.) in disguise; with a concealed identity
Subhash Bose disguised himself as a Lucknow 'maulvi' and left India incognito.

Inconceivable (Adj.) unthinkable; unimaginable; incredible

It is inconceivable for a poor man to lead a life of comfort.

Inconceivability (N)

Incongruous (Adj.) out of place; inappropriate; unbecoming

His remarks were quite incongruous.

Incongruity (N)

Inconsolable (Adj.) not consolable deeply grieved

The poor were inconsolable as their houses caught fire.

Incontestable (Adj.) unquestionable; undoubted; unanimously agreed

It is incontestable that Paulo Coetho is the greatest motivational writer.

Incontinence (N) immoderation; lack of restraint

He was notorious for his incontinence and profligacy.

Incontinent (Adj.)

Incontrovertible (Adj.) unquestionable; undoubted; irrefutable

It is incontrovertible that Gandhiji played a great role in freedom movement.

Incontrovertibility (N)

Incorporate (V) include; adopt; embody; combine

All the corrections/modifications were incorporated in the new edition.

Incorporation (N)

Incorrigible (Adj.) beyond correction; beyond reform

I am an incorrigible optimist.

Incredible (Adj.) unbelievable

Neetu is very expert in weaving incredible cock and bull stories.

Incredibility (N)

Incredulous (Adj.) sceptical; disinclined to believe
I remain incredulous of stories on reincarnation.

Incriminate (V) charge with crime; condemn
His testimony incriminated his friend.
Incriminary (Adv.)

Inculcate (V) fix by repetition; teach persistently;
indoctrinate
Parents must inculcate value in children.
Inculcation (N)

Incumbent (N) one who holds an office, etc.
The new incumbent has not yet taken over.

Incumbent (Adv.) obligatory; necessary
It is incumbent on a father to provide for the family.
Incumbency (N)

Incur (V) invite censure; become liable
I do not want to incur the wrath of my boss.

Incursion (N) raid; invasion; hostile entrance
The troops foiled the enemy's incursion in our territory.

Indebted (Adj.) under obligation; grateful; obliged
We are indebted to our parents for their love and care.

Indefatigable (Adj.) untiring; not yielding to fatigue
He is a live example of indefatigable efforts.
Indefatigability (N)

Indefeasible (Adj.) not to be forfeited; not to be
annulled
The right to live with dignity is indefeasible and cannot
be taken away.

Indefeasibility (N)

Indelible (Adj.) not to be deleted or erased;
indestructible
The words of our teachers leave indelible impression
on students' minds.

Indelicate (Adj.) rough; crass; lacking propriety
His speech was indelicate and unbecoming of
gentleman.
Indelicacy (N)

Indeterminate (Adj.) vague; in certain
The percentage of fate in one's success is rather
indeterminate.

Indict (V) charge with crime; arraign
The jury indicted him for embezzlement.

Indifference (N) lack of interest
Public indifference towards public issues is the greatest
reason for the sorry state of affairs in India.
Indifferent (Adj.)

Indigenous (Adj.) native; innate; inherent
Apples are indigenous to Himachal Pradesh.

Indigent (Adj.) impoverished
Mother Teresa took care of the poor and the indigent.
Indigence (N)

Indignant (Adj.) angry

The manager was indignant if anybody came late.

Indignity (N) ignominy; humiliation; affront
Pakistan still reels under the indignity of losing to India
in 1971 war.

Indiscreet (Adj.) careless; imprudent

It was indiscreet of the office to make public the Govt.'s
secret policy to control terrorism.
Indiscretion (N)

Indiscriminate (Adj.) not careful; needless; choosing
at random

He is indiscriminate in spending money.

Indispensable (Adj.) absolutely necessary or requisite
Nobody is indispensable in this world.

Indispensability (N)

Indisputable (Adj.) absolutely valid; undeniable

It is indisputable that Narasimha Rao was the harbinger
of policy of liberalization.

Indisputability (N)

Indoctrinate (V) instruct; inculcate

Religious leaders indoctrinate their followers with their
beliefs.

Indoctrination (N)

Indolent (Adj.) lazy; slothful

The indolent people cannot have bright future.

Indolence (N)

Indomitable (Adj.) unyielding; not to be overcome
Gandhiji was an indomitable crusader for truth and
non-violence.

Indubitable (Adj.) unquestionable; certain

It is indubitable that Nehru was Gandhiji's blue-eyed
boy.

Induce (V) persuade; urge

Nothing could induce the grand old man to move away
from his old mansion.

Indulgent (Adj.) tolerant; one who humours

The mother was harsh to her daughters but indulgent
to her son.

Indulgence (N)

Industrious (Adj.) hardworking; diligent

The industrious Lakshmi Mittal set up a great business
empire.

Industry (N)

Inebriated (Adj.) drunk; intoxicated

The inebriated young men created a ruckus outside the
bar.

Inebriation (N)

Inept (Adj.) lacking in skill; inappropriate

He is an inept painter.

Ineradicable (Adj.) not capable of being removed or rooted out

Nepotism and corruption seem ineradicable in India.

Inert (Adj.) immobile; unmoving; lifeless

The cold-blooded reptiles become inert in winter season.

Inevitable (Adj.) certain; unavoidable

Sometime it becomes inevitable to face certain situations in life.

Inevitability (N)

Inexorable (Adj.) unyielding; unalterable

Fate is inexorable and we can only submit to it.

Infatuation (N) foolish or all absorbing passion; unreasoning obsession

The young boy had infatuations for his school mate.

Infatuate (V)

Infer (V) deduce; interpret; conclude

We should not infer something wrong from someone's silence.

Inference (N)

Infernal (Adj.) hellish; fiendish; diabolical

The massacre at 'Jallianwala Bagh' was an infernal act.

Infest (V) haunt; overrun; abound

Marshes and swamps are infested with deadly mosquitoes.

Infested (Adj.)

Infidel (N) unbeliever; Kafir

The infidels are no respecters of holy places.

Infidelity (N)

Influx (N) act of flowing; an inflow

The influx of terrorists can be checked if there is political will.

Infraction (N) breach; disobedience; transgression

Jumping the red light is an infraction of traffic rules.

Infringe (V) violate; transgress; breach

Don't infringe upon others rights.

Infringement (N)

Ingenious (Adj.) skilled; clever; inventive

Yash Raj Chopra was an ingenious director.

Ingenuity (N)

Ingenious (Adj.) artless; innocent

She charms one and all with her ingenious ways.

Ingeniousness (N)

Inglorious (Adj.) shameful; disgraceful

The Indian cricket team is going through an inglorious phase.

Ingratitude (N) thanklessness

Disrespecting your parents is height of ingratitude.

Ingredient (N) constituent; trait

Hard work is the first and foremost ingredient of success.

Inhere (V) be a permanent part; exist inseparably

The real powers inhere in the Prime Minister of India where as the President of India is only the de jure Head of the State.

Inherent (Adj.)

Inhibit (V) impede; obstruct

Drinking inhibits your power of thinking rationally.

Inhibition (N)

Inimical (Adj.) hostile; opposed; harmful

The boss was inimical to me and I was forced to resign.

Inimitable (Adj.) not to be imitated; unique

He is unparalleled medical practitioner who has inimitable skills.

Iniquitous (Adj.) unjust; wicked; sinful

The gaping schism between the rich and the poor is iniquitous indeed.

Iniquity (N)

Initiate (V) to begin

You should initiate anything with optimism.

Initiation (N)

Injudicious (Adj.) indiscreet; unwise

One cannot afford to be injudicious while deciding the career options for children.

Injunction (N) order; admonition; a legal restriction

In the wake of the High Court's injunction, his transfer was revoked.

Injurious (Adj.) harmful; hurtful

Smoking and drinking are injurious to health.

Inkling (N) foreboding; foreknowledge; apprehension

I had not even iota of inkling that he will ditch us.

Inopportune (Adj.) inappropriate; untimely; inauspicious

The astrologers think that the time during solar eclipse is inopportune for beginning an enterprise.

Inordinate (Adj.) excessive; immoderate

The house was finally ready but took an inordinate amount of time and money.

Inquisitive (Adj.) keen; earnest

Philosophers are as inquisitive as children are.

Inquisitiveness (N)

Insatiable (Adj.) unappeasable; not capable of being satisfied

Suman has insatiable thirst for knowledge.

Insatiate (Adj.)

Inscrutable (Adj.) mysterious; difficult to know

Inscrutable indeed are ways of God to name a person and fame a person.

Insidious (Adj.) beguiling; treacherous; deceitful

Smoking, drinking and pollution are mankind's insidious enemies.

Insidiousness (N)

Insinuate (V) hint; imply

He insinuated that I was acting against his interests.

Insipid (Adj.) dull; unanimated

His insipid lecture exposed him.

Insolence (N) rudeness; impertinence

Despite talents Neetu's insolence cost him his job.

Insolent (Adj.)

Insolvent (Adj.) bankrupt; unable to pay debts

His profligate ways soon rendered him insolvent.

Insolvency (N)

Instigate (V) incite; provoke

His wife instigated him against old parents.

Instigation (N)

Insurgent (N) rebel; one who fights against the government

The nexal insurgents launched air attacks on the police forces.

Intrinsic (Adj.) essential; basic

Fundamental Rights are essential and intrinsic for the development of the individuals.

J

Jargon (N) vocabulary peculiar to a trade or group

The academicians with academic jargon try to bamboozle the people.

Jaundiced (Adj.) prejudiced; biased

The Hindutva followers have jaundiced world views.

Jeopardize (V) endanger; hazard; imperil

They tried to jeopardize the proceedings but failed.

Jeopardy (N)

Jilt (V) reject; cast aside

His girl friend jilted him for another boy.

Jocund (Adj.) cheerful; jovial

Wordsworth felt happy in the jocund company of daffodils.

Jovial (Adj.) Jocund; cheerful

The jovial husband and jocund wife made a perfect pair.

Joviality (N)

Jubilant (Adj.) buoyant; delighted

John Bull was jubilant to defeat the Kangaroos in the cricket series.

Jubilation (N)

Junta (N) a small group of rulers

The military junta under leadership of Musharraf took over in Pakistan.

Jury (N) a body of persons sworn to administer justice

The jury held him guilty with a unanimous verdict.

Juvenile (Adj.) immature; infantile; young

Juvenile offenders are tried by juvenile courts.

Juxtapose (V) place side by side

The hero and heroine were lying juxtaposing each other.

Juxtaposition (N)

K

Keen (Adj.) earnest; intense

He has keen interest in mathematics.

Keeness (N)

Kindle (V) awaken; generate

His motivational lecture kindles a new spirit in the youngsters.

Kneel (N) peal or bell for funeral or death

The death knell of communism has been sounded in most parts of the world.

Knotty (Adj.) difficult to solve; intricate; difficult

It was a very knotty problem to be solved too easily.

Kow-tow (V) follows obsequiously; bootlick

Indians are addicted to kow-tow and deify.

Kudos (N) praise; complements

Yash Raj Chopra really earned kudos all over the world.

L

Laborious (Adj.) hardworking; studious

Kanchan is very laborious girl.

Lackadaisical (Adj.) dull; lacing interest

The bureaucrats in India have lackadaisical approach towards problems of common man.

Laconic (Adj.) meaningful but brief

His replies are always laconic but meaningful.

Lacuna (N) gap; something missing

Indian legal system has innumerable lacunas.

Laggard (N) lazy; one who lags behind

He is big laggard by nature.

Lambaste (V) denounce; criticize severely

The oppositions always lambaste the ruling party.

Lampoon (N) ridicule; sharp satire

Slumdog Millionaire is quiet lampoon of India.

Languid (Adj.) faint; drooping; flagging; lacking vigour

He looked languid after his failures in exams.

Lascivious (Adj.) lecherous; prurient, lewd, libidinous

She didn't like his lascivious looks and keep him at a distance.

Lax (Adj.) lacking in severely; negligent

His lax attitude to his responsibilities was his undoing.

Laxity (N)

Lechery (N) lewdness; immorality

His lechery rendered him unfit for the company.

Lecherous (Adj.)

Legend (N) a famous man; a celebrity; folklore

Dilip Kumar remains a legend in film acting.

Legerdemain (N) trickery; deceit

The judge held that the lawyer's interpretation of law was specious and amounted to legerdemain.

Levy (V) tax; impost

The government levied new taxes on traders.

Liabile (Adj.) responsible; exposed to something undesirable

A master is liable for the acts of his servants which is called a vicarious liability.

Liability (N)**Libertine (N)** rake; profligate; immoral

The libertine is flush with money but lax in morals.

Licentious (Adj.) lewd; prurient

His licentious ways have eroded his credibility with good people.

Limp (Adj.) walk listlessly; lacking firmness

Since his leg was operated after accident, he still limps while walking.

Limpid (Adj.) clear; transparent

He could see his reflection in the lake's limpid waters.

Limpidity (N)**Lionize (V)** treat as a celebrity

The crowds lionize the victors and boo the vanquished.

Lineage (JN) lineal descent; ancestry

Balban claimed a royal lineage from the royal dynasty depicted by Firdausi in Shahnama.

Listless (Adj.) unenthusiastic; lifeless; lacking energy

Listless efforts do not bear fruit.

Listlessness (N)**Litter (V)** objects strewn or scattered about

His room was littered with books.

Lively (Adj.) full of life; spirited; joyous

Malayika is a lively and charming girl.

Livid (Adj.) very angry; in high dudgeon

The boss was livid with rage at the clerk's insubordination.

Loathe (V) hate; abhor

Don't loathe the downtrodden and poor people.

Longevity (N) long life

Healthy genes, simple life and balanced diet are the secrets of longevity.

Loom (V) appear; come into view threateningly

A certain defeat looms large for our team.

Loquacious (Adj.) given to excessive talking

Women are more loquacious than men.

Loquaciousness (N)**Ludicrous (Adj.)** pointless; without substance

The judge found the plea ludicrous and dismissed the case.

Ludicrousness (N)**Lugubrious (Adj.)** sad; gloomy

His lugubrious attitude made him unpopular among peer group.

Luminous (Adj.) radiating light

The sky was luminous with stars.

Luminosity (N)**Luscious (Adj.)** mouth watering

Katrina Kaif is luscious beauty.

Lusty (Adj.) full of lust

His lusty looks earned him notoriety in the college.

Luxuriant (Adj.) lush; green; rich

The woods are lovely, dark, deep and luxuriant.

Luxuriance (N)**Luxuriate (V)** lead a life of luxury; be in clover

You can luxuriate in your retirement if you save money and health.

Luxurious (Adj.) full of comfort and riches

The poor are famished and the rich lead a luxurious life.

Lyrical (Adj.) musical; poetic; spontaneous

Javed Akhtar's Tarkash is a lyrical composition.

M**Macabre (Adj.)** horrible; frightening; gruesome; grim

The Mumbai attacks were really a macabre act indeed.

Machination (N) conspiracy; intrigue; crafty plot

Mahima is not liked because of her machinations.

Magnanimous (Adj.) large hearted; generous

Micky is known for his magnanimous acts.

Magnanimity (N)**Magnify (V)** exaggerate; enlarge

Politicians always try to magnify the things to galvanize the feelings of public.

Magniloquent (Adj.) grandiloquent; pompous; bombastic

Dr Kumar is notorious for his magniloquent expressions.

Magniloquence (N)**Magnum opus (N)** masterpiece; a writer's best work of art

Paulo Coelho's Alchemist is his magnum opus.

Maim (V) mangle; cripple

A bullet hit him in the leg and maimed him for life.

Malaise (N) sickness; uneasiness

Corruption is the biggest malaise afflicting India.

Malediction (N) imprecation; curse; slander

The poor people's malediction has not effects on politicians.

Maleficent (Adj.) malicious; doing evil

Stealing and playing dice are maleficent acts.

Malevolent (Adj.) wishing evil; ill disposed; vindictive

Malevolent feelings do not pay.

Malfeasance (N) wrongdoing; contrary to law

The district officer was charged with malfeasance and sacked.

Malignant (Adj.) disposed to cause harm or distress

He suffered from a malignant tumour and was critical.

Malignity (N) malevolence; intense ill will

Narayana Murthy surged ahead in life despite the malignity of his business rivals.

Maltreat (V) ill-treat; abuse; handle roughly

Power went to his head and he began to maltreat the poor kith and kin.

Mangle (V) maim; disfigure; spoil; ruin

The collision with the truck mangled the car.

Manoeuvre (V) and adroit move; smart strategy

She is a vamp and always tries to manoeuvre and manipulate the customers.

Manifest (V) mirror; reflect; display

Your character manifests in your day-to-day conduct.

Maroon (V) isolated as if on a desolate island

The devastating tsunami marooned many islands.

Maverick (N) dissenter; one who follows his own path

The mavericks beat their own path and follow none.

Mawkish (Adj.) sentimental; excessively emotional

She made mawkish gestures to impress her boyfriend.

Mawkishness (N)

Mayhem (N) confusion and fear

After the Mumbai attacks, the Taj showed a picture of mayhem.

Maze (N) zig-zag; serpentine path

The maze of city traffic confounds men from the countryside.

Meagre (Adj.) inadequate; insufficient; scanty

The widow managed the household with her meagre resources.

Meagrely (Adv.) Meagreness (N)

Meander (V) maze around; move in a zigzag manner.

The Kalka–Shimla toy train delightfully meanders through green valleys and high hills.

Meek (Adj.) humble; submissive

Meek person cannot hope much in life.

Meekness (N)

Melancholy (Adj.) a gloomy state of mind; depression

He was in a state of melancholy after his wife's death.

Melancholic (Adj.)

Mellifluous (Adj.) sweet; melodious

Suman's mellifluous voice renders everyone voiceless in front of her.

Mellifluousness (N)

Mellow (Adj.) mature; soften

People mellow with age.

Mellowness (N)

Menace (N) threat; danger

Population explosion is the greatest menace before the nation.

Menacing (Adj.), Menacingly (Adv.)

Mend (V) repair; reform

Mend your ways.

Mendacity (N) untruth; falsity

My rivals targeted me with scandal, malevolence and mendacity but could not scuffle my rise and growth.

Mendacious (Adj.)

Mendicant (N) beggar

Politicians behave like mendicant during the time of elections.

Menial (Adj.) domestic servant; servile

In foreign countries, menial jobs are not despised.

Mentor (N) master; guide; preceptor

Gokhale was Gandhi's political mentor.

Mercurial (Adj.) volatile; sprightly; fickle; erratic

His wife found his temperament too mercurial and divorced him.

Meretricious (Adj.) showy; tawdry; based on deception

The meretricious glitter and glamour at most Indian weddings is appalling.

Meretriciousness (N)

Mesmerize (V) enchant; hypnotize; spellbind

The onlookers were mesmerized by the maestro's wizardry.

Metamorphose (V) transform; bring out a complete change

He totally metamorphosed into a new human being since he fell in love.

Metamorphosis (N) complete change of form; transformation

His son's death set a strange sort of metamorphosis in him.

Meteoric (Adj.) sudden; swift and brilliant

Dhirubhai Ambani had a meteoric rise in his career with his diligence and entrepreneurial skills.

Meticulous (Adj.) extremely careful; impeccable

Vipin is a meticulous student.

Meticulousness (N)

Mettle (N) courage; substance; forte

He kept his temper under control and showed his mettle in times of crisis.

Mettlesome (Adj.)

Milieu (N) ambience; social atmosphere

Indian culture milieu is really an exemplary.

Minion (N) servile follower; subordinate; crony

The bureaucrats are the minions of politicians.

Minutiae (N) precise detail

I learnt the salient points and ignored the minutiae of the new legislation.

Mirage (N) something illusory and without reality

True love seems to be a mirage in today's world.

Mire (N, V) bog; marsh

The image of Natwar Singh's name was mired in corruption.

Mirth (N) joy; cheerfulness; jollity

There was all around atmosphere of mirth, fun and frolic on occasion of Diwali.

Misbegotten (Adj.) ill conceived; illegitimate

His misbegotten investment wrought his financial ruin.

Miscarriage (N) untimely expulsion of a foetus; mismanagement

Justice delayed is also miscarriage of justice.

Miscarry (V)

Mischance (N) misfortune; mishap

It was sheer mischance to be of selection for final stage.

Misconstrue (V) misinterpret; misunderstand

My words were misconstrued.

Miscreant (N) depraved; base; villain

The miscreants resorted to looting during a prolonged blackout.

Misdemeanour (N) wrong doing; misbehaviour

Disobedience to one's parents is a misdemeanour.

Miserly (Adj.) parsimonious; penurious; niggardly

The miserly old lady gave no alms to the poor beggar.

Misgiving (N) fear; apprehension

He allayed her misgivings and assured her that all was well at home.

Misgive (V)

Mishap (N) unfortunate accident; mishap

The plane flew in bad weather but landed without mishap.

Mite (N) strength

Punjab police fought the terrorism with all its might.

Mitigate (V) lessen; make less severe;

The government has compensated the flood victims to mitigate the calamity

Mitigation (N)

Mock (V) ridicule; assault; deride

My rich cousins mock at my country ways.

Modicum (N) a small measure

With a modicum of hard work and luck, you will pass the test.

Mollify (V) appease; soften an angry person; pacify

All the efforts to mollify Pakistan have gone waste.

Momentary (Adj.) lasting for a moment; very brief

The pleasures of this world are momentary.

Moment (N)

Momentous (Adj.) of great importance; distinguished

It would be a momentous occasion for India when she becomes a permanent member of the Security Council.

Momentousness (N)

Momentum (N) force; impetus

As the exams came near, the students get momentum in their studies.

Monstrous (Adj.) ugly; faithful; hideous

Politicians resort to monstrous ways for their own aggrandizement.

Monstrosity (N)

Monumental (Adj.) massive; imposing; of great importance

Paulo Coelho's *Alchemist* is a monumental work.

Moot (Adj.) debatable; doubtful

Whether he should have played that shot or not will remain the moot point forever.

Morale (N) confidence; zeal

The regular scolding by parents leaves detrimental effects on the minds of children.

Morass (N) marsh; bog; a marshy ground

The statement is a morass of prevarications.

Morbid (Adj.) unwholesome; gloomy; diseased

I have a morbid fear of driving since I met with an accident.

Morbidity (N)

Mordant (Adj.) caustic; sarcastic

He outwitted his opponents with his mordant wit.

Moribund (Adj.) in a dying state; near death

The joint family is almost a moribund institution.

Morse (Adj.) gloomy; sullen; ill-humoured

After his father's death, he was too morose to avoid his friend's marriage.

Moroseness (N)

Mortal (Adj.) subject to death; belonging to this world

Man is a mortal being.

Mortality (N) conditions of death; death rate

India has a high rate of child mortality.

Motely (N) mixed; varied

India is a motely of castes, classes, language and religions.

Muddle (V) confuse; confound

Don't try to muddle me.

Muggy (Adj.) humid and oppressive

It was muggy and we didn't go for a walk.

Mull (V) ponder; reflect

The old man was mulling over the experiences of life.

Mundane (Adj.) ordinary; uninteresting; worldly

The spiritual people do not take interest in mundane things.

Mundaneness (N)

Munificence (N) generosity; large-heartedness

In a fit of munificence, he donated his estate to a charitable hospital.

Munificent (Adj.)

Murky (Adj.) gloomy; darkened

It is necessary to bring him out of his murky state of mind.

Murkiness (N) Murkily, (Adv.)

Muse (V) ponder; mull; reflect

The philosopher mused over his past life.

Mushroom (V) sprout in large numbers

Educational institutes are mushrooming in Chandigarh.

Muster (V) gather; measure up to

You must muster courage to face the ups and downs in life.

Mutable (Adj.) subject to change

The laws of nature are immutable.

Mutability (N)

Mutilate (V) maim; mangle; disfigure

The car accident mutilated his arms and legs.

Mutilation (N)

Muzzle (V) stifle; restrain from free speech

Politicians try to ruffle the feelings and muzzle the voices of the masses.

Mystique (N) the quality of being attractive and interesting

Paulo Coelho's mystique as a writer will never vanish.

N

Nadir (N) lowest point

My miseries reached their nadir with my bankruptcy.

Nag (V) pester; annoy

There is no greater torture on earth than a wife who nags.

Naïve (Adj.) innocent; inexperienced in the ways of the world

The rich heiress was naïve in the ways of the world and married a charlatan

Naiveté (N)

Nap (N) a short sleep

An afternoon nap refreshed me.

Nascent (Adj.) beginning; unfolding

The young girl's nascent beauty is yet to blossom.

Nepotism (N) the act of favouring one's kin

Nepotism is the bane of Indian society.

Nettle (V) annoy; irritate; irk

Coming late to class nettles the tutor.

Nettlesome (Adj.)

Nexus (Noun) link; tie; binding

The politicians—criminals—bureaucracy is the most fatal triangle in India.

Niche (N) suitable position

He carved out a niche for himself with sheer hard work.

Nihilist (N) one who reject everything

A nihilist has no value system.

Nincompoop (N) fool; simpleton

Naveen is virtually a nincompoop.

Nonchalance (N) indifference; casualness; carelessness

He dealt with the crisis with nonchalance.

Nonchalant (Adj.)

Nonentity (N) of no importance; nonexistent

His latest book metamorphosed him into celebrity from a nonentity.

Nonplus (N) perplex; puzzle

The prosecution lawyer nonplussed the witness.

Nostalgia (N) homesickness;

Hostellers sometimes do not perform well because of nostalgia.

Novelty (N) the newness; freshness; originality

His books lack novelty and variety.

Novel (Adj.)

Novice (N) inexperienced; beginner; tyro

He is still a novice and he has far to go.

Noxious (N) harmful; injurious

Smoking and drinking are noxious activities.

Noxiously (Adj.) Noxiousness (N)

Nuance (N) a subtle variation; shade; hue

A novice takes time to learn the subtle nuances of his trade.

O

Oasis (N) a green area in a desert; a pleasant refuge

His study was an oasis in the humdrum of life.

Obdurate (Adj.) stubborn; mulish

He was obdurate and didn't fall in with his parents' wishes.

Obduracy (N)

Obfuscate (V) confuse; stupefy; bewilder
With unnecessary and irrelevant details, he only obfuscated the issue.

Obfuscation (N)

Obliterate (V) erase; destroy
We can relegate our memories but not obliterate them.
Obliteration (N)

Oblivion (N) forgetfulness; the state of being forgotten
The stars of today are lost into oblivion with the passage of time.

Oblivious (Adj.)

Obnoxious (Adj.) offensive; odious
His obnoxious manners estranged his wife.

Obnoxiously (Adj.), Obnoxiousness (N)

Obsequious (Adj.) compliant
She made an obsequious request.

Obsequiousness (N)

Opportune (Adj.) auspicious; in good time; timely
Diwali is the most opportune time to begin a new enterprise.

Oppress (V) inflict misery

Saddam Hussein was very notorious for oppressing the public.

Oppression (N)

Opprobrium (N) obloquy; disgrace; discredit
He earns opprobrium for his snobbery and foppishness.

Opprobrious (Adj.) disgraceful; discreditable
President Bush was unmoved by the opprobrious remarks about his Iraq policy.

Opulence (N) great riches; abundance
Politicians lead life of opulence whereas public reel under abject poverty.

Opulent (Adj.)

Opus (Magnum) a writer's masterpiece
The Alchemist is Paulo Coelho's magnum opus.

Ordeal (N) trouble; difficulty; crisis
The earthquake victims are faced with a great ordeal.

Ordinance (N) a decree; a command; a public injunction
The President of India has ordinance making power under Article 123.

Orgy (N) wild excess
The terrorists went on an orgy of insensate killings.

Orientate (V) adjust; adapt; be in harmony
I am yet to orientate myself in my new job.
Orientation (N)

Ornate (Adj.) highly adorned; embellishes
Salman Rushdie is known for ornate writing.
Ornately (Adv.) Ornateness (N)

Ossify (V) harden into bones; become rigid
Her feelings got ossified when she was deserted by her husband.

Ossification (N)

Ostentation (N) pretentious show; pretension
Mrs Sharma is being laughed at her for making ostentation of her wealth.

Ostentatious (Adj.) pretentious; intended to attract notice
The wedding was an ostentatious exhibition of pelf and power.

Ostracize (V) excommunicate; expel; rusticate
The rapist should be ostracized from society.

Ostracism (N)

Outcry (N) protest; loud clamour
There is a great outcry all over the country because of the issue of corruption.

Outlandish (Adj.) strange; bizarre; grotesque
The foreign tourist finds the snake charmers, yogis and the caste system in India very outlandish.

Outrageous (Adj.) repugnant; revolting
The offence of rape is the most outrageous offence.

Outstanding (Adj.) first rate; excellent
He got outstanding grade in his essay competition.

Overt (N) direct; open
He offered overt and covert support to me in elections.

P

Panacea (N) a remedy for all ills; cure-all
Exercise and fresh air are a panacea for many ills.

Pandemonium (N) uproar; tumult
The parliament witnessed extremely bad scene of pandemonium, chaos and disorder on the issue of Lok Pal Bill.

Panorama (N) wide view; a comprehensive survey
The old man recalled the panorama of his eventful life.
Panoramic (Adj.)

Paradigm (N) pattern; model; example
There was a paradigm shift in his thinking once he came back from abroad.

Paradox (N) a truth which appears untrue; seemingly contradictory statement
He is a man of paradoxes.

Paragon (N) ideal; example
Gandhiji was a paragon of simple living.

Paramount (Adj.) supreme; foremost
Inculcation of value system in the children is of paramount importance in the character building.
Paramountcy (N)

Paraphernalia (N) equipment; apparatus

The entire government paraphernalia was activated to nab the offender.

Pathetic (Adj.) moving; evoking pity

It was pathetic to see a former millionaire, struggling to make both ends meet.

Pathos (N)

Paucity (N) shortage; want

I could not go for higher education due to paucity of funds.

Pauper (N) destitute; beggar

The profligate prince soon turned into a pauper.

Pejorative (Adj.) disparaging; belittling

Politicians are very skilled in making pejorative remarks against each other.

Pell-mell (Adj.) in a confused manner

The entire home stood pell-mell after his father's death.

Penetrate (V) pierce; pass through

There are wide gaps in the border through which the enemy penetrates.

Penetration (N)

Penetrative (Adj.) sharp; keen

Einstein with his penetrative intellect solved many mysteries of the universe.

Penitent (Adj.) repentant; contrite

The prodigal son was penitent and begged forgiveness of his father.

Penitence (N)

Pensive (Adj.) thoughtful

He sat in a very pensive mood.

Penury (N) poverty; destitution

Penury is the lot of millions of Indians.

Penurious (Adj.)

Pep (N) vigour; spirit; liveliness; animation

The little ones are full of pep and zest for life.

Perceptible (Adj.) that which can be seen or felt

Information technology has made a perceptible difference in the quality of life in India.

Perceptibly (Adj.) Perceptibility (N)

Perceptive (Adj.) intelligent; keen; penetrative

Freud's perceptive analysis of the different layers of human mind is enlightening.

Perception (N)

Perchance (Adj.) possibly; may be; by chance

The patient perchance may respond to surgery.

Perennial (Adj.) enduring; continuous

Hon'ble Justice Krishna Iyer is the perennial source of motivation for legal fraternity.

Perfidy (N) deceit; faithlessness; treachery

His act of perfidy virtually broke her heart.

Perfidious (Adj.)

Perfunctory (Adj.) hasty; superficial; indifferent

Your problem is grave, perfunctory efforts will not solve it.

Perfunctorily (Adv.)

Perish (V) die; decay; disappear

'Work hard or perish' said Vivekananda.

Pernicious (Adj.) harmful; ruinous; injurious; hurtful

Smoking and drinking are pernicious practices.

Perniciously (Adv.), Perniciousness (N)

Perpetrate (V) commit a crime; carry out a hoax

Hitler perpetrated unspeakable crimes on the Jews.

Perpetration (N)

Perpetuate (V) cause to continue

The corruption is perpetuating in all the walks of life in India.

Perpetuation (N), Perpetual (Adj.)

Perplex (V) puzzle; bewilder; confuse

The listeners perplexed the speaker.

Persecute (V) torture; punish; treat cruelly

The dictator makes no bones about persecuting the dissenters.

Persecution (N)

Perspicacity (N) keen intelligence; discernment

Buddha had the perspicacity to understand that desire was mankind's arch enemy.

Perspicacious (Adj.)

Pertinacious (Adj.) determined; enduring

Asma Jahangir of Lahore is a pertinacious champion of women's rights in Pakistan.

Pertinacity (N)

Pertinent (Adj.) applicable; relevant

He always raises very pertinent questions.

Pervade (V) spread everywhere; extend throughout

Death and destruction pervaded the earthquake site.

Pervasive (Adj.)

Pervasive (Adj.) widespread; pandemic

Monomania for money is a pervasive phenomenon among youngsters nowadays.

Perversity (N) willfulness; unacceptable stubbornness

The chief's pleasure in humiliating his subordinate is his perversity.

Pester (V) harass; trouble; annoy; bother

The employees pestered the boss for money.

Pestilence (N) scourge; infectious disease; deadly epidemic

The AIDS pestilence is spreading all over Africa.

Petrify (V) frighten

The dictator's ruthless ways petrified the populace.

Pettifogging (N) pettiness; meanness; trivial
The bureaucracy in India believes in pettifogging the common man.

Phantasm (N) illusion; apparition; spectre
The phantasm of his dead wife still haunts him.

Phenomenal (Adj.) truly impressive; extraordinary
The success story of Amitabh Bachchan is truly phenomenal.

Phenomenon (N) strange happening; something difficult to explain
It is difficult to predict our phenomenon of life.

Philanderer (N) a man who has sexual relations with many women; an insincere love
A philanderer is not liked by truly good women.

Pinnacle (N) height; peak; summit
He reached the pinnacle of glory and became the Chief Justice of India.

Ponder (V) mull; reflect
The philosopher pondered over the mysteries of life and death.

Ponderous (Adj.) heavy; massive
The researchers and scholars pore over ponderous themes.

Pontificate (V) lecture; instruct
The teacher pontificated and the students dozed off.
Pontifical (Adj.)

Populous (Adj.) heavily populated
China and India are the most populous nations.

Portable (Adj.) easy to carry
This is a portable laptop to use.
Portability (N)

Pragmatic (Adj.) realistic; practical
His approach to life is pragmatic.
Prattle (V) chatter; babble; talk a lot about unimportant things.

She prattled on about her skills to an impervious audience.

Precarious (Adj.) uncertain; insecure; dangerous
The prices are rising and the economy is in a precarious condition.

Precede (V) come before; be more important
He preceded me to the meeting.

Precedence (N) of greater importance
In my view diligence takes precedence over fate.

Precedent (N) instance; example
Keshav Nanda Bharti case is a landmark precedent.

Precept (N) instruction; commandment
Practice is better than precept.

Preceptor (N) instructor; teacher; tutor
The preceptor laid down stringent rules for his followers.

Precocious (Adj.) prematurely developed
He is a precocious child.

Predicament (N) a difficult situation; a grave doubt
The girl had to choose between her love and her parents, it was a grave predicament indeed.

Predominance (N) domination; supremacy
The military predominance in Naxal areas continues.
Predominant (Adj.)

Pre-eminent (Adj.) superior; surpassing; truly excellent
Paulo Coetho is a pre-eminent motivational writer.

Premier (Adj.) foremost; principal; leading
Lahore and Karachi are Pakistan's premier cities.

Premier (N) Prime Minister
Jawahar Lal Nehru was India's first premier.

Premise (N, V) basis
Compatibility is the essential premise of a successful marriage.

Preponderant (Adj.) superior in numbers; formidable
India has a preponderant Hindu population yet it is a secular state.

Preponderance (N)
Preposterous (Adj.) untrue; outrageous; baseless
America's claim that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction turned out to be preposterous.

Presumption (N) supposition, assumption
It is a common presumption that the police are corrupt.

Presumptuous (Adj.) arrogant; overweening
The father thought it was presumptuous of the son to demand his share in the property.

Prevail (V) win, triumph
Truth always prevails.

Prevaricate (V) hide truth; misstate; misrepresent
The witness was trying to prevaricate with his evasive replies.

Prevarication (N)
Primordial (Adj.) existing since ages; original; elementary

We are fast depleting earth of its primordial fossil fuels.

Prior (Adj.) previous; anterior; antecedent
The guests arrived without prior notice.

Pristine (Adj.) virginal; untouched
The pristine beauty of Aishwarya Rai Bachchan is without a parallel.

Probable (N, Adj.) likely to occur; very likely
A solution to the Kashmir imbroglio does not seem probable.

Probability (N)

Proceeds (N) collected funds; income from sales
The proceeds of the charity show will go to the earthquake victims.

Proclivity (N) inclination; bent of mind
All political parties have a proclivity to cater to their vote banks at the expense of state exchequer.

Procrastination (N) postponement; delay
Procrastination robs you off opportunity.

Procrastinate (V)

Prod (V) inspire; encourage
The general prodded the soldiers into action with his pep talks.

Prodigal (Adj.) extravagant; reckless; wasteful
The prodigal son lost all his money.

Prodigality (N)

Prodigious (Adj.) very large; copious; fecund
He has a prodigious vocabulary.

Prodigy (N) one who excels in some discipline; a young genius
The little boy is a tennis prodigy who can one day win a grand slam.

Profane (Adj.) characterized by irreverence or contempt; showing lack of respect for holy things
It is profane to enter a holy shrine with the shoes.

Profanation (N)

Profess (V) speak with emphasis; aver; asseverate
He does not practice that professor professes.

Proffer (V) offer; put forward a proposal for acceptance
He proffered me a hand of friendship.

Profligate (Adj.) wasteful; immoral
The profligate son fell on bad days and turned penitent.

Profligacy (N)

Profound (Adj.) deep; learned
Nehru was a profound scholar of Indian history.

Profundity (N)

Progenitors (N) precursors; ancestors; forefathers
Sher Shah Suri is called progenitor of Akbar in administrative reforms.

Progeny (N) offspring; descendants; scion
The progeny of politicians enjoy power from cradle to grave.

Prognosis (N) forecast; prediction
There was worldwide prognosis that Barrack Obama will be President of USA for 2nd time.

Prognostication (N) prediction; forecast
Happily, his gloomy prognostications went awry.

Progression (N) a sequence of events; act of progressing
Mankind's progression from Stone Age to computer age is amazing.

Prohibit (V) forbid; prevent
The High Court prohibited the lower court from carrying on the proceedings.

Prohibitive (Adj.)

Proletariat (N) unpropertied class; working classes
With disintegration of USSR the dictatorship of the proletariat in communist countries has come to an end.

Proliferate (V) multiply; increase in numbers
Love for money is proliferating.

Promiscuous (Adj.) permissive; licentious
The Hindi serials on Indian TV are imparting legitimacy to promiscuous relationships.

Promptitude (N) promptness
The government came to the rescue of the earthquake victims with great promptitude.

Promulgate (V) announce new law; issue a proclamation
Under Article 123, the President of India can promulgate an ordinance when the parliament is not in session.

Promulgation (N)

Propensity (N) inclination; wont; disposition
His propensity for hard work is phenomenal.

Prophecy (V) predict; prognosticate
The astrologer prophesied a happy married life for the couple.

Prophecy (N)

Propitiate (V) appease; placate
He made an offering at the temple to propitiate the gods.

Propitious (V) favourable; well disposed; likely to bring good luck
The omens are propitious, let us begin our enterprise.

Proponent (N) supporter; champion
Nehru was a great proponent for democratic socialism.

Propound (V) put forward, support
Gandhi propounded the doctrine of non-violence in politics.

Prorogue (V) defer; postpone; discontinue
The members continued to misbehave and the speaker prorogued the House.

Proscribe (V) forbid; prohibit
The doctor has proscribed tea and coffee for me.

Prostrate (V. Adj.) cast oneself face down on the ground; laying flat on the ground
The devotee lay prostrate before the idol.

Prowl (N) move stealthily in search of prey
The lion is on the prowl looking for a prey.

Proximity (N) nearness; closeness
He flaunts his proximity with the high ups.

Prudence (N) wit; forethought
She had the prudence to plan for her old age.

Prudent (Adj.)

Prune (V) cut-off vegetation; lop; trim
The shrubs have grown too luxuriant; they need to be pruned.

Pry (V) peer; peep; interfere
Do not pry into my affairs.

Pseudo (Adj.) false; counterfeit; bogus
Astrology at best is a pseudoscience.

Psyche (N) mind; human soul or spirit
Childhood deprivations left a deep impress on his psyche.

Psychiatric (Adj.) relating to mind
She needs psychiatric help given her present state of mind.

Q

Quack (N) a fraud; a charlatan
Majority of politicians are charlatans and quacks.
Quackery (N)

Quagmire (N) mired, boggy ground; bogs
Indian economy is in ruling quagmire.

Quail (V) fear; lose courage
The brave never quail in the face of difficulties.

Qualm (N) pang of conscience; compunction
The venal practices of our politicians give them no qualms.

Quandary (N) perplexity; uncertainty
He was in a state of quandary 'To be or not to be'.

Quash (V) reject; declare invalid
The High Court Judge quashed the proceedings of the lower court.

Quaver (V) quiver; shake
Her voice quavered as she recalled the 1984 riots.

Quell (V) stifle; put down
Aurangzeb quelled all the rebellions and put the rebels to death.

Quench (V) slake; come to an end
Do not let your insatiable thirst for knowledge ever be quenched.

Quibble (V) prevaricate; evade
The judge told the lawyer to come to the main point and not quibble over unimportant details.

Quicksilver (Adj.) mercurial; uncertain; unpredictable
Only a complaisant wife could put up with his quicksilver temperament.

Quid pro quo (N) exchange of obligation; substitute
My support for him was a quid pro quo for his favours.

Quirk (N) peculiarity; strange twist; idiosyncrasy
With a cruel quirk of fate, he came to ruin.

Quiver (N) device for keeping arrows
He took out an arrow from the quiver and shot at the bird.

Quiver (V) tremble; shake quaver
His body quivered with fear.

Quixotic (Adj.) strange; peculiar; unusual
Poets are quixotic creatures with great imagination but little practicality.

R

Radiate (V) emit; be full of
Mother Teresa radiates joy and compassion
Radiation (N)

Raffish (Adj.) attractive but gaudy; vulgar; tawdry
The village elders didn't quite approve of the city boy's raffish air.

Rag (V) tease; teasing
The senior boys love to rag the new entrants.

Rage (N) craze; fury; violence
Cell phones raged at the son's profligacy.

Rail (V) criticize; complain against
The traders railed against the government for new imposts.

Rake (N) profligate; immortal person
The young prince was a rake who was given to drugs.

Rake (up (V)) dig up; ransack
It does not make for healthy relationship if we rake up the past.

Ram (V) collide; run into
The driver fell asleep and rammed the truck into a tree.

Ramble (V) wander; saunter
We rambled through the quiet countryside.

Ramification (N) consequence; fall out
USA couldn't foresee the ramifications of an attack on Iraq.

Ramify (V)

Rampage (N) violence; agitation; be violent
The mobs went on a rampage after Delhi gang rape case.

Rampant (Adj.) pervasive; uncontrolled
We must strive to eradicate the corruption rampant in all walks of life.

Ramshackle (Adj.) rickety; in a state of ill repair
The ramshackled Indian system needs to be revamped and revitalized.

Rancour (N) bitterness; hatred; malice
Let us not rake up the past and forget the rancour.

Random (Adj.; Adv.) irregular; without a plan
Unruly boys keep their wares at random in their rooms.

Rankel (V) stick like a thorn; fester

The old rancour between them still rankles.

Ransom (N) payment for deliverance; money demanded for releasing a kidnapped person

The kidnapper demanded a huge ransom for releasing the rich merchant.

Rant (V) rave; rail; decry; declaim

Ranting and rail against fate doesn't bear any fruit.

Rap (N) reproof; scolding

My father gave me a rap on the knuckles for my sloth.

Rapacious (Adj.) greedy; predatory; extortionate

The venal and rapacious politicians have emptied the national coffers.

Rapport (N) relation; connection; understanding

There is no rapport between the husband and the wife.

Rapprochement (N) conciliation; agreement; understanding

Let us build bridges of rapprochement and move ahead.

Rapture (N) joy; delight

The grandmother was in great raptures at the birth of her grandson.

Rapturous (Adj.)

Rarity (N) a rare thing; unusual

Honesty is biggest rarity nowadays.

Rate (V) scold; judge

Amitabh Bachchan is rated the best actor of Bollywood.

Ratify (V) confirm; adopt

You have to ratify the actions of your son.

Rattle (N. V.) cacophony; harsh sound; unsettle; fray

The rattle of crockery frays my nerves.

The speaker was rattled by those who heckled him.

Ravel (V) complicate

It is difficult to unravel the mysteries of life.

Raucous (Adj.) loud; impertinent

Raucous laughter followed all his risqué jokes.

Ravage (V) damage; destroy

Iraq has been badly ravaged following American occupation.

Rave (V) praise enthusiastically; shout

I hope my article gets rave reviews.

Ravenous (Adj.) starving; greedy

A trek through the hills gave us a ravenous appetite.

Raze (V) demolish; tear down; completely destroy

The earthquake razed many a skyscraper.

Razzmatazz (N) noisy activity; high excitement

The people of Delhi prefer its razzmatazz to the quiet of country life.

Reactionary (Adj.) orthodox; traditionalist

The reactionaries love states quo and hate changes.

Realm (N) domain; kingdom

The king put up a brave fight for the defence of his realm.

Realtor (N) a dealer in real estate

The realtor helped me buy a good house.

Realty (N) real property; real estate

He invested in realty and made huge profits.

Rebound (V) recover; bounce back

The politician had the resilience to rebound after his ignominious defeat.

Rebuff (V) refuse; reject

She rebuffed his overtures of friendship.

Rebuke (N, V) scold; admonish

I rebuked my friend for his betrayal.

The husband invited biting rebukes for his lack of fealty.

Rebut (V) oppose by contrary proof; refute

The defence counsel rebutted the prosecution charges with great ability.

Rebuttal (N)

Recalcitrant (Adj.) disobedient; rebellious

The teacher found it difficult to discipline the recalcitrant boys.

Recalcitrance (N)

Recant (V) disavow; retract

He had confessed to the murder but recanted soon afterwards.

Recapitulate (V) repeat the main points; summarize

The news reader recapitulated the main points of the news bulletin.

Recapitulation (N)

Recast (V) change; remould

We have to recast our programme because of bad weather.

Recede (V) retreat; withdraw

The poet looked philosophically at the receding waves.

Recession (N) contraction in business; unemployment because of poor trade and industry

Many young people have lost their jobs in the wake of recession.

Recessive (Adj.)

Recidivist (Adj.) one who relapses into crime

The recidivist lapsed into crime despite repeated warnings and punishments.

Reciprocal (Adj.) of mutual trust

The two universities have a reciprocal treaty for the exchange of scholars.

Reckon (V) accept; consider

We all reckon Gandhiji as the Father of Nation.

Reckon (with) keep in view; concede

USA must reckon with China in as super power.

Reclaim (V) set right, rectify

The king appointed the prince to reclaim the law and order situation.

Recoil (V) retreat in horror; shrink back

The Arab recoiled in horror at the sight of a lizard.

Recollect (V) recall; remember

The old professor still recollects great line from Shakespeare and the Bible.

Recollection (N)

Recompense (N, V) compensation; compensate

No recompense has yet been paid to the floor victims.

Reconnaissance (N) detailed survey of examination; search for information.

The helicopter flew over enemy positions for reconnaissance.

Reconcile (V) accept, befriend; acquiesces.

The two estranged friends have again been reconciled, with each other.

Reconciliation (N)

Recondite (Adj.) uncommon; obscure; abstruse

Einstein's theory of relativity still remains a recondite concept.

Recoup (V) regain, recover

We made good profits and recouped our earlier losses.

Recreant (Adj.) unfaithful; traitorous

The recreant secretary betrayed his boss.

Recrimination (N) accusing in return; accusation and counter accusation

Recriminations should yield to reconciliations.

Recriminate (V) Recriminatory (Adv.)

Recrudescence (N) relapse; recurrence

There is a recrudescence of violence after an interval of peace.

Rectify (V) reform; set right

We must rectify the situation or it will get out of hands.

Rectitude (N) honesty ; uprightness

No one can impugn his rectitude.

Recumbent (Adj.) lying down, reclining

The rich fat lady lay recumbent on her sofa.

Recuperate (V) recover from illness

She is recuperating after a long illness.

Redeem (V) save; salvage; retrieve

The prophets come to redeem us from our sinful ways.

Redeemer (N)

Redemption (N) salvation; freedom

Gandhiji came from South Africa for redemption from slavery.

Redolent (Adj.) reminiscent

The kitchen was redolent of the aroma of rich spices.

Redoubtable (Adj.) powerful; impressively strong

Gandhiji was a redoubtable leader who fought for Indian freedom.

Redound (V) bestow credit or discredit; result; accrue

The driving away of Pakistani intruders redounds to the glory of Indian army.

Redress (V) compensate; remedy; repaid

The government has enhanced the compensation to redress the injustice to earthquake victims.

Redressal (N)

Redundant (Adj.) surplus; superfluous

Many industries closed down and their employees became redundant.

Redundance (N) Redundancy (N)

Refractory (Adj.) stubborn; undisciplined

The little boys were a refractory lot much to the chagrin of their teacher.

Refrain (N, V) a recurring theme; abstain

He refrains from hard drinks.

Refulgent (Adj.) brilliant; shining

A refulgent sun added to the festivities of the day.

Refulgence (N)

Regal (Adj.) kingly; of a king or queen

The queen's regal demeanour commanded awe.

Regale (V) entertain; delight

The actor regaled the audience with his skills.

Regimen (N) rules for food and exercise; mode or system of rules

They followed a rigorous regimen to regain his fitness.

Regression (N) sliding back; going backwards; retrogression; relapse

After a nuclear holocaust, there would be a regression to our primeval days.

Regress (V)

Rehabilitate (V) join the main stream of life

The drug addicts need to be detoxified and rehabilitated.

Rehabilitation (N)

Rein (V) check; bridle; control

We must rein in our animal instincts or regress to stone age.

Reins of power (N) power; authority

Akbar sent Bairum Khan on a Haj pilgrimage and assumed the reins of power.

Reincarnate (V) be given another body; be born again
Bad people reincarnate as beasts.

Reincarnation (N)

Reiterate (V) repeat tediously; repeat again
Alexander Fleming reiterated that work, work, work, work, and work should be our motto.

Reiteration (N)

Rejoinder (N) formal reply; response
The defence counsel gave a brilliant rejoinder to prosecution's allegations.

Rejuvenate (V) give new life; vivify; galvanize
Clean water, fresh air and exercise will rejuvenate you.

Rejuvenation (N)

Reek (V) smell unpleasantly; suggest unpleasantly
Her attitude reeks of arrogance.

Rekindle (V) reignite; reviving
His fortuitous meeting with his old flame rekindled his love.

Relapse (N) backslide; slide back
The doctor warned him against a relapse of pneumonia.

Relegate (V) appoint some one to a lower position; pushback
He was relegated to a lower rank on grounds of indiscipline.

Relent (V) show mercy; soften
Portia urged Shylock to show mercy but the Jew didn't relent.

Reminisce (V) recall; recollect; call to memory
We reminisced about the school days in the meeting.

Remiss (Adj.) at fault; careless
The teachers who remain absent are remiss in their duty.

Remission (N) concession; pardon
He was granted a remission in fees on grounds of poverty.

Remonstrate (V) argue; protest
The traders remonstrated with the government over new imposts.

Remorse (N) repentance; regret
The rapist and the murderer had no remorse for the heinous crime.

Remorseful (Adj.)

Remunerate (V) recompense; reward
It was a trifle but I was well remunerated.

Remuneration (N)

Renaissance (N) reawakening; revival
The migration of scholars from Constantinople to Europe resulted in an era of renaissance of arts and letters.

Renaissant (Adj.)

Rend (V) tear part; divide; pierce
The British succeeded in rending India into two halves.

Rendition (N) rendering presentation; performance
Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan's rendition of Punjabi songs cannot be matched.

Reneg (V) deny; disown; go back on one's promise
Expect a politician to renege on his promise

Renounce (V) give up; forego
Buddha renounced the crown in search of greater and more lasting rewards.

Renunciation (N)

Repeal (V) Rescind; withdraw
The law could not be enforced and had to be repealed.

Repercussions (N) outcome; consequences
We cannot escape the repercussions of our acts.

Replenish (V) gather again; replace
You must take a break in the hills to recoup and replenish your energy.

Replenishment (N)

Replete (Adj.) well supplied; full of
The kitchen is replete with dainty eatables.

Repletion (N)

Replica (N) a good copy; facsimile
He is a replica of his father in figure and features.

Repose (N) rest; quiet
The dog basked in the winter in figure and features.

Repose (N) rest; quiet
The dog basked in the winter sun in complete repose.

Repository (N) receptacle; storehouse
Buddha is a great repository of love and compassion.

Reprehensible (Adj.) hateful; repugnant
Adultery is reprehensible.

Reprieve (N) pardon; respite; temporary relief
The president has given him a reprieve from the death sentence.

Reprimand (V) official admonishment; scold
He was charged with dereliction of duty and reprimanded.

Reprisal (N) nemesis; relation
Our evil ways cannot escape divine reprisals.

Reproach (V) blame; complain
His wife reproached him for his lack of fealty.

Reprobate (N) an immortal man; rake
He was a reprobate, a habitu  of gambling dens.

Repudiate (V) deny; rebut
He repudiated the allegations levelled against him

Repudiation (N)

Repugnant (Adj.) disgusting; repellent
The corrupt practices of politicians are repugnant indeed.

Repugnance (N)

Repulse (V) push back; beat back

The Pakistanis sneaked into the Kargil heights but were repulsed.

Repulsion (N)

Repulsive (Adj.) repellent; unpleasant

The shanties were full of stench and looked very repulsive.

Rescind (V) cancel; withdraw

Fearing fierce opposition, the government rescinded its decision to impose levies.

Residuary (Adj.) that which remains; reminder; residuum

The residuary powers vest in the centre.

Residue (N) remainder; residuum

After payment of taxes and debts the residue to dead man's estate was distributed between his two sons.

Resilience (N) bouncing back; recovery

The defeated politician had the resilience to win the next election.

Resilient (Adj.)

Resolute (Adj.) steadfast; firm; determined

He overcame difficulties with resolute courage.

Resolution (N)

Resonate (V) echo; resound

The stadium resonated with applause for the winner.

Resonance (N)

Resolve (N) determination; steadfastness

His strong resolve helped him accomplish his mission in life.

Resolve (V) determine; settle

He resolved to get the better of his foes.

Resolution (N)

Resonant (Adj.) deep; clear; continuous

Mohd. Rafi resonant voice was his hallmark.

Resonance (N)

Resort (V) make use of; take recourse to

Politicians resort to false promises to win elections.

Respite (N) rest; relief

We had to work the whole night with no respite.

Resplendent (Adj.) brilliant and glorious

The beauty queen looked resplendent with her crown.

(Resplendence (N))

Restitution (V) restoration; reparation

She applied for the restitution of conjugal rights in a court of law.

Restive (Ad g) uneasy; restless; impatient

The newly married couple felt restive in company and preferred solitude.

Resurface (V) revive; resurrect

He was lost in the shadows of the countryside but he resurfaced again.

Resurgent (Adj.) on the move; progressing

A resurgent India is emerging as a power to reckon with.

Resurgence (N)

Resurrection (N) come back to life again; revival

The resurrection of Christ on the third day of his death was a great miracle.

Resurrect (V) revive; galvanize

The new manager has resurrected the moribund company.

Resuscitate (V) help to breathe again; revive

The drowning man was resuscitated by mouth to mouth respiration.

Resuscitation (N)

Retaliation (N) revenge; hitting back

The soldiers killed the terrorist in retaliation

Retard (V) obstruct; put hurdles

Procrastination retards all progress.

Reticent (Adj.) disinclined to speak; reserved

She was quite reticent about her past life.

Retinue (N) a group of attendants; a train of companion

The king was accompanied by a large retinue.

Retort (V) replay back in anger; retaliate

He retorted that it was no less my fault than his.

Retreat (V) withdraw; flee; go back

The enemy had to retreat in the face of fierce relation.

Retrench (V) economize; cut expenses

They retrenched by dispensing with their servant.

Many workers have been retrenched.

Retribution (N) nemesis; punishment

Let the sinners beware of divine retribution.

Retrieve (V) recover; regain

The football fell into a stream but a swimmer retrieved it.

Retrieval (N)

Retroactive (Adj.) retrospective; effective from a past date

The ruling came into effect retroactively.

Retrogressive (Adj.) be against progress; moving backwards

Opposition to modern technology is a retrogressive step.

Retgression (N)

Retrospection (N) looking back on past; a survey of past events.

You will appreciate my suggestion in retrospection.

Retrospect (V)

Revamp (N) renovate; redo; revise

The building seems dilapidated, it needs a revamp.

Revel (V) make merry; delight in; enjoy
An epicure revels in the good things of life.
Revelry (N), Reveller (N)

Reverberate (V) echo; resound
Applause and cheers reverberated in the hall.
Reverberation (N)

Revered (Adj.) esteemed; respected
Guru Nanak is the revered prophet of the Sikhs.

Reverence (N) great respect; esteem
Devout Hindus hold Rama and Krishna in great reverence.

Retaliation (N) hit back in vengeance
When the Akali government came into power they unleashed the politics of vendetta in retaliation against Congress

Reville (V) assail; speak ill of; censure; castigate
Political opponents revile one another.

Revoke (V) take back; rescind; cancel
For fear of revolt the king revoked his decree.
Revocable (Adj.) Revocation (N)

Revulsion (N) repugnance; disgust
The muck and scandals mongering of Bollywood fills me with revulsion.

Rhetoric (N) ability in the use of language; art and science of prose and verse
The prosecution presented its case with much rhetoric but little logic.
Rhetorical (Adj.)

Ribald (Adj.) indelicate; obscene
His ribald jokes didn't go well with women.

Rickety (Adj.) collapsing; in a state of ill repair
The rickety buildings were the first to give way when the earthquake came calling.

Riddle (N) enigma; mystery
The riddle of life is difficult to fathom.

Ridicule (N) derision; deride; make fun of
Oliver Goldsmith was the butt of ridicule for his simple ways.

Ridiculous (Adj.) laughable; non-sensical
The rationalists find the belief in astrology very ridiculous.

Rife (Adj.) prevalent; well spread; prevalence of an unpleasant thing
Unemployment is rife in the country.

Rift (N) quarrel difference of opinion; dissension
There is a rift between the two brothers over property.

Rig (V) employ dishonest means; manipulate fraudulently
The elections were rigged in favour of the ruling party.

Rusticate (V) expel
He was rusticated from the school for indiscipline.
Rustication (N)

S

Sabotage (N, V) underhand interference; undermine
The accused tried to sabotage the investigations.

Sack (V) dismiss from service; pillage
The company sacked the accountant for embezzlement.
The invaders sacked the city.

Sacrilege (N) desecration; profanation
It is a sacrilege if you enter a Sikh temple without covering young head.

Sacrosanct (Adj.) sacred; inviolable
I cannot give up my evening constitutional, it is a sacrosanct.

Saddle (V) encumber; burden
I am saddled with my family affairs.

Sadist (N) one who seeks pleasure in inflicting pain
A sadist delights in the misery of his neighbour.

Sage (N) narrative of heroic exploits; legend of valour
The freedom movement witnessed a saga of valour and sacrifice.

Sagacious (Adj.) farsighted; sapient; wise
The patriarch's sagacious advice to his family was to keep cool and take things in their stride.

Salacious (Adj.) lustful; lecherous
Salacious books sell like hot cakes whereas serious one gather dust.
Salaciousness (N)

Salient (Adj.) prominent; conspicuous; important
The evening is the salient feature of my daily life.

Salubrious (Adj.) good for health; healthful
The heat in the pains wilts whereas the breeze in the hills is salubrious.
Salubrity (N)

Salutary (Adj.) healthful, wholesome
The reprimand had a salutary effect on the recalcitrant employees.

Salvage (V) retrieve; save
They could salvage neither men nor material from the debris.

Salvation (N) freedom from the cycle of birth and death; redemption
The fools go for gold while the wise one work for salvation.

Sanctimonious (Adj.) excessively pious; hypocritical
I was not quite impressed by his sanctimonious piety.

Sangfroid (N) cool demeanour in a crisis; quiet confidence
The leader maintained his sangfroid in the grave crisis.

Sanguinary (Adj.) gory; bloody; blood thirsty
The sanguinary boxers fought with the raw ferocity of wild animals.

Sanguine (Adj.) hopeful; optimistic; cheerful

Let us forget the past and take a sanguine view of future.

Sanguiness (N)

Sardonic (Adj.) mocking scornful

George Bernard Shaw felled his friends and foes with his sardonic wit.

Satiated (Adj.) excessively satisfied; complacent

How rose from the table, stuffed and satiated.

Satiety (N) The state of being satiated; surfeit; sufficiency

Everybody wants more and yet more money, nobody reaches the point of satiety.

Saunter (V) wander aimlessly; stroll leisurely

The tourists from Punjab saunter up and down the London markets; gawking and gaping at shop windows.

Savant (N) sapient; scholars

The religious savant quoted the scriptures, chapter and verse, much to the amazement of the congregation.

Saviour (N) one who saves; Jesus Christ

The Christians believe that Jesus Christ is mankind's saviour.

Savour (V) perceive by taste or smell; peculiar taste or odour

I still savour my encounter with the great artist.

Scamp (N) rascal; rogue

The teacher with her savoir faire and pedagogical skills managed the scamps well.

Scapegoat (N)

One who is made to bear blame for others.

It is the chief's doing, the poor secretary is only a scapegoat.

Scathing (Adj.) excoriating; searing

The rationalists have launched a scathing campaign against superstitions.

Scenario (N) outline; view

Samuel Huntington's scenario of a clash of civilizations is not untenable.

Sceptic (N) one who doubts; one who questions the validity of a thing

She made it to the top and proved the sceptics wrong.

Schism division, differences

It is difficult to heal the schism between broken hearts.

Scintilla (N) a small amount; very little quantity; speck
There is yet a scintilla of hope that he would turn the corner.

Scintillate (V) sparkle; shine

The beauty queen scintillated and sparkled with her wit and charm.

Scintillation (N)

Scion (N) descendant; a young member of a noble family

The prince acted intrepidly, very much like the scion of an ancient family.

Scrupulous (Adj.) honest; conscientious

The scrupulous accountant squared the accounts till the last penny.

Scuffle (N) scrimmage; struggle

There was a scuffle for the ball in the penalty area.

Scurrilous (Adj.) abusive; coarse; derisive

Political foes hurl scurrilous invectives at each other.

Scurrility (N)

Scurvy (Adj.) despicable; contemptible; mean

The wife eloped with her paramour, it was a very trick to play on a kind husband.

Scurvily (Adv.)

Scuttle (V) checkmate; abandon; withdraw

The goalkeeper scuttled the move with a good anticipation.

Seamy (Adj.) unpleasant; dirty; unwholesome; disagreeable

Betrayal and deprivation are seamy sides of life.

Sear (V) burn or scorch; wither; parch

His wife's betrayal has seared his soul.

The flowers sears in the June heat.

Secession (N) the act of seceding; breaking away from the mother country

The Kashmiris fight for secession which the government cannot allow.

Secessionist (N)

Seclude (V) withdraw into solitude; isolate; shut off

The scholar secluded himself for months and produced a scholarly tome.

Seclusion (N) solitude; isolation

Those who want to live in seclusion also want to die unlamented.

Secrete (V) discharge, release, generate

The brand new Miss World secreted uninhibited joy.

Secretion (N)

Sedative (N, Adj.) tending to soothe; allaying excitement

The patient was kept under sedatives before and after the surgery.

Sedentary (Adj.) accustomed to sit or rest; not inclined to exercise

Give up your sedentary habits and be up and doing.

Sedition (N) rebellion against the government; inciting discontent

The terrorists were charged with sedition and murder.

Seduce (V) lead astray; entice

According to G.B. Shaw, it is the woman who seduces the man.

Seduction (N) allurements; attractions

The seductions of Kashmir valley are irresistible.

Sedulous (Adj.) continuous; persevering

Your sedulous strivings will win the day for you.

Seedy (Adj.) unkempt; shabby; degraded; disreputable

He made a study of the seedy world of pimps and prostitutes.

Seediness (N)

Sever (N) cut; break off

I would sever my relations with him than acquiesce in his malfeasance.

Shackle (V) bind in chains; imprison

His father died and he was shackled with family responsibilities.

Sham (N) pretension; simulate; simulations; pretend

The politicians' promises are full of sham and with no scruple.

Shambles (N) confusion and disorder

In the wake of the earthquake, both his life and house were in shambles.

Sheen (N) shine; brightness; shiny quality

There is more sheen than substance in what he says.

Sheer (Adj.) complete; thorough; absolute

The Taj at Agra is a sepulchre form of sheer beauty.

Shimmer (N, V) gleam faintly; shine softly

The Taj shimmers on moonlit nights.

Shrew (N) unpleasant woman; virago

The farmer tamed the shrew with threat of force.

Shrewd (Adj.) sharp in practical matters; astute

The shopkeepers are a shrewd race and do not rub people on the wrong side.

Shrewdness (N)

Sluggish (Adj.) indolent; lacking energy

I felt sluggish after a heavy meal.

Sluice (N) contrivance for regulating water flow; artificial water channel

The sluice gates were opened and the countryside was inundated.

Slumber (N) sleep; doze; drowse

After a long trek and a hearty meal I fell into a deep slumber.

Slump (N) steep fall in the prices; depression in business

There is a slump in the prices following imports.

Slush (N) soft mud; foolish sentiment

It rained heavily and we had to wade through slush and water.

Sly (Adj.) surreptitious; furtive

The chief minister was ousted in a sly political coup.

Smack (N, V) hit with an open hand; heroin; suggest His suggestion smacks of chicanery.

Smattering (N) superficial knowledge; slight knowledge of a subject

He knows English well but has only a smattering of Hindi.

Smirch (V) stain; discredit; disgrace

Do not associate with bad people; it will smirch your good name.

Smite (V)

We smote the enemy.

He is smitten with remorse.

They are love smitten birds.

Smog (N) a combination of fog and smoke

The London smog is injurious to the health of its citizenry.

Smother (V) stifle; choke; suppress

The army in Pakistan smothers all democratic instincts.

Smoulder (V) burn slowly without flame; continue unnoticed.

The rancour between them still smoulders.

Smudge (V) a dirty mark; stain; smirch; blur

Tears smudged her lipstick and mascara.

Smug (Adj.) complacent; self-satisfied

The cow lay in the middle of the road, smug and chewing the cud.

Snaffle (V) purloin; filch; steal

Somebody evidently liked my dainty pen and snaffled it.

Snag (N) difficulty; problem

I have grandiose plans but the only snag is money.

Snap (V) sever; snip; river

He might have conspired against me but I shall not snap ties.

The earthquake snapped the building into two.

Snare (V) trap; allure; attract

Ordinary mortals are snared by the glitter and glamour of materialism.

Snare (N)

We are all trapped in a snare of materialism.

Snarl (V) tangle; growl; speak in a harsh voice

The boss snarls his subordinates into submission.

Snarl (N)

It is difficult to drive through traffic snarls.

Sneer (V) deride; ridicule; show contempt

The aristocratic lay sneered at me for my country ways.

Sneer (N) derision, ridicule; contempt

He persevered at the job, unmindful of cheers and sneers.

Snicker (N, V) snigger; laugh in a sly manner

The audience snickered at my faux pas.

Snicker (N) ridicule; laugh in a suppressed way; laugh disrespectfully

His snickers at our simple ways left a bad taste.

Snicker (V)

She snickers at our country ways.

Snap (V) cut with scissors; a cut made with scissors

The barber snipped through the little boy's luxuriant locks.

Snipe (V) shoot from behind a cover; throw snide remarks

The wrestler took a snipe at me for my frail body.

Solicit (V) make a request; supplicate; seek by entreaty

We solicit your gracious presence at the inauguration.

Solicitous (Adj.) anxious or concerned

Government is solicitous for the earthquake victims.

Solicitude (N) anxiety; concern; anxious desire

There is no lack of solicitude for those affected by Tsunami and Katrina.

Solitary (Adj.) alone; unattended; without companions

The solitary reaper in the high hills bewitched William Wordsworth with her melancholy strains.

Sombre (Adj.) gloomy; depressing; dismal

The school master's sombre look chilled the impish boys.

Sophistication (N) worldly wisdom; satisfactory performance

The hostess with her gastronomical skills and sophistication of manners made it a happy affair.

Sophistry (N) clever argument; dissimulation; disingenuousness

The judge found his arguments mere sophistry.

Sordid (Adj.) shabby; comfortless

The sordid and venal ways of politicians repel the honest.

Sore (N, Adj.) unappealing; tender and painful; aggrieved

The doctor prescribed a syrup for my sore throat.

The accident victims are still recovering from body sores.

Soreness (N)

Sorority (N) the fraternity of sisterhood

The sorority of sisters of charity is a great benefactor of the destitute.

Sovereign (N, Adj.) monarch; chief

Mercy becomes a sovereign more than his sceptre.

Sozzled (Adj.) besotted; very drunk

He was sober when he became but sozzled when he left the party.

Spank (V) punish; beat

The teacher spanked the unruly boy.

Spanking (Adj.) attractive, excellent

The whitewash gave the house a spanking look.

Spare (Adj.) very few, scanty

He has grandiose ideas but spare resources to implement them.

Sparseness (N), Sparsity (N)

Spartan (Adj.) rigorous; hard

Siddhartha renounced his kingdom to lead a monk's spartan life.

Spasmodic (Adj.) fitful; sporadic; intermittent

There is spasmodic firing in Saichin and LOC in Kashmir.

Spat (N) disagreement; slight quarrel

The two lawyers had a spat in the courtroom and the judge had to intervene.

Splendour (N) magnificence; brightness

The splendour of the Taj Mahal on a moonlit night is ineffable.

Splendid (Adj.)

Splutter (V) make a series of short splitting sounds; speak incoherently and rapidly

The candle spluttered before it went out.

His father spluttered angrily at his prodigality.

Spontaneous (Adj.) natural; unconstrained

Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings.

Spontaneity (N)

Sporadic (Adj.) occasional; fitful; regular

The sporadic eruption of fighting along the LOC is a regular feature.

Spree (N) a lively frolic; a bout of drinking or extravagance

Shopping and drinking sprees are regular features of Diwali festivities.

Sprout (V) grow; shoot forth

It is the time of the year when trees sprout new leaves.

Spruce (Adj. V) neat and clean; well turned out

He looks very spruce after his ablutions.

The city was well spruced on the eve of prime minister's visit.

Spurious (Adj.) counterfeit; not genuine

There is a big racket of spurious drugs in the market.

Spuriousness (N)

Spurn (V) reject with disdain; scorn
Hell knows no greater fury than a woman spurned.

Squander (V) waste; fritter away
Don't squander your scarce resources with your profligacy.

Stagnant (Adj.) not moving; stationary
Mosquitoes breed in stagnant waters.

Stalwart (Adj.) strong and stout
The stalwart guard cut a fine figure.

Staple (N) principal raw material; chief ingredient
Scandal forms the staple of their conversation.

Startle (V) alarm; agitate suddenly
The earthquake tremors startled many a brave heart.

Static (Adj.) stationary; not dynamic; lacking development
Life is not a static but a dynamic entity.

Stature (N) height; level of achievement
Napoleon was short of stature but not short on genius.
Napoleon enjoys a peerless stature as a general.

Staunch (Adj.) firm and steadfast
Bin Laden is a staunch supporter of Jihad against Christianity.

Staunch (V) stop the flow of blood
The doctor staunched the flow of blood with lint and ice.

Steadfast (Adj.) firm; enduring
He is a steadfast supporter of his party since its inception.

Stealth (N) furtively; on the sky
The English posed as traders and by stealth came to rule India.

Stem (V) halt; put a stop
India must stem her rising numbers.

Stern (Adj.) strict; harsh; severe
He was given a stern warning for his undisciplined ways.

Stickler (N) one who insists on rules; faithful to rules.
The bureaucrat was a stickler for rules.

Stifle (V) gag; subdue; suppress
The military rulers in Pakistan stifle democracy.

Stigma (N) discredit; stain
He scored a magnificent century and erased the stigma of earlier failures.

Stigmatize (V) disgrace; bring discredit
Her indiscreet elopement has stigmatized her family's reputation.

Stilted (Adj.) inhibited; stiff; not spontaneous
The starlet could make only stilted conversation in the company of established artists.

Stimulant (N) that which goads; impetus; encouragement
Tea and coffee are light stimulants.

Stimulate (V) inspire; encourage
Exercise stimulates us both mentally and physically.

Stimulus (N) impetus; inspiration
Good company gives us the necessary stimulus for good deeds.

Stingy (Adj.) niggardly; closefisted
How could there be any love between a stingy father and a prodigal son!

Stint (N) time span for an appointment
His stint as the Chief Justice of India lasted only six months.

Stint (V) be frugal; restrict; set limits
Stint on drinks and not on food if you don't want to go bankrupt.

Stipulate (V) promise; agree by an arrangement
It was stipulated that Antonio would pay Shylock a pound of his flesh if he didn't return the loan in time.

Stipulation (N)

Stir (V) move; wander
Even the crows didn't stir out in this scorching heat.

Stir (N) anger; excitement
The rape incident created a stir in the town.

Stocky (Adj.) short and well-built
The stocky Maradona was an unmatched footballer but cocaine felled him.

Stodgy (Adj.) heavy; dull; tedious
The stodgy old professor was full of dull anecdotes.

Stoic (N) indifferent to pain and pleasure
Sangfroid is innate in a stoic.

Stoke (V) kindle; generate
Love begets love and hatred stokes hatred.

Stolid (Adj.) impassive; not easily excited
The stodgy, stolid and solemn looking judge seemed unmoved by prayers.

Stolidness (N)

Stoop (V) lower oneself; become humble; condescend
A haughty wife estranges her husband, a humble one stoops to conquer him.

Straddle (V) sit or stand with legs widely separated; traverse
The city houses straggled in all directions.

Strait (Adj.) difficult; narrow; full of hardship
His business failed and he landed himself in straitened circumstances.

Strand (N) threat; hair;
She had a few strands of white hair in her jet black locks.

Strand (be stranded) (V) left helpless; isolated

The fielder scored a direct hit and the batsman was stranded in the middle.

Strapping (Adj.) strong and impressive

The strapping and lively lass stole the show.

Stratagem (N) trickery; deceit

The conman's stratagem didn't work with me.

Strategic (Adj.) advantageous; well positioned

The forces on the higher peaks have a strategic advantage.

Straw (N) (a man of straw) weak-kneed; lacking strength

A man of straw wilts in a crisis.

Stray (V, Adj.) deviate; go astray; homeless; unattached

He strayed from the straight and narrow path of virtue. The stray cattle should be confined to a pound.

Streak (N, V) move fast; long, thin, band or line

The jet planes streaked through the heavens.

She has a streak of grey in her otherwise jet black locks.

Streets (ahead) (adj.) be much ahead; superior

He is streets ahead of me in the knowledge of English language.

Street (man in the street) (N) plebian; commoner

The man in the street understands politics but not economics.

Stricken (Adj.) adversely affected; smitten

Millions in Asia and Africa are stricken with poverty.

Stricture (N) adverse remark; criticism

We cannot but pass strictures against criminals who have entered legislature.

Stride (make) (V) progress; march forward

India has made great strides ever since trade restrictions eased.

Strident (Adj.) sharp; bitter; loud

There was a strident criticism of imposing president's rule in Bihar.

Stridently (Adj.)

Strife (N) quarrel; contention; conflict

Will the strife over Kashmir between India and Pakistan ever come to an end?

Stringent (Adj.) severe; harsh; strict

Traffic rules should be stringently enforced

Stringency (N)

Stroke (of luck) (N) chance; happening; act

It was a stroke of good luck when she married a noble man

Stroke (V) caress; pat lovingly

The beauty queen stroked her hair with great care.

Stroke (N) illness caused by fitful flow of blood

She suffered a stroke and was paralysed in the left side.

Stroll (N) quiet walk; go for a walk

The old lady has a daily stroll in the garden.

Strut (V) Walk with an upright posture and an imperious air

Man is a but a poor player who frets and struts his hour on the stage and then is heard no more.

Stubborn (Adj.) wilful; intransigent; mulish

The horse was stubborn and balked at the steep climb.

Stubbornness (N)

Stubby (Adj.) short and thick

The rich fat lady with her stubby hands stroked her cat.

Studious (Adj.) laborious; hardworking

The studious scholar was poring over a ponderous tome.

Stultify (V) render stupid; be dull

Our mind stultifies unless we hone it with good reading. All work and no play stultifies our growth.

Stupefy (V) benumb; lose one's ability to think

The drug stupefied him.

Stupefaction (N)

Stupor (N) absence of sensibility

Don't take too many drinks or you will sink in a stupor.

Sturdy (Adj.) vigorous; powerful

He ran the marathon with sturdy strides.

Sturdiness (N)

Stupendous (Adj.) amazing; tremendous

Lara's unbeaten innings of 400 runs is a stupendous performance.

Stupendously (Adj.)

Subjugate (V) subordinate; relegate; stifle

He subjugated his personal ambitions at the altar of family responsibility.

Subjugation (N)

Sublimate (V) refine; purify; make nobler

He undertook penance to sublimate the evil within.

Art sublimates sex.

Sublimation (N)

Submissive (Adj.) subdued; complaisant; tame

Mansi was very submissive in the relationship.

Submissiveness (N)

Suborn (V) prime; instruct

The shrewd judge could see through that the witness was suborned.

Subscribe (V) agree with; make common cause

I do not subscribe to your view even though I respect these.

Subscribe (V) pay a sum of money for a magazine, book, etc.

Do you subscribe to the Reader's Digest?

Subscribe (v) make a donation

He subscribes a large sum every month to a charity organization.

Subsequent (Adj.) afterwards; later on

He failed in his first test but fared better subsequently

Subsistence (N) existence; bare means to exist

Millions in Africa and Asia live below subsistence level.

Substance (N) fibre; mettle; true ability

A man of true substance prefers learning to earning.

Substantial (Adj.) in good measure; considerable

Substantial numbers in poor countries live below subsistence level.

Substantiate (V) prove; support with facts

She substantiate her views with tell tale clues.

Substantive (Adj.) important; demanding immediate attention

Nuclear disarmament and pollution control are substantive contemporary issues.

Subsume (V) include within; be classified together

Air and water pollution, climatic changes, Tsunami, Katrina, Wilma et al. can be subsumed under the phenomenon of greenhouse effect.

Subterfuge (N) trickery; deception

His illness is only a subterfuge to shirk work.

Subvention (N) subsidy; grant of money; aid; relief

Farmers are given substantial subventions to sustain the agricultural sector.

Subversive (Adj.) ruinous; destructive; undermining

Military dictators believe that honest expression of opinion is a subversive activity.

Subversiveness (N)

Subvert (V) undermine; damage; corrode; overthrow

Those who believe in a pan-Islamic regime subvert their own political system.

Succinct (Adj.) brief; concise; compressed

The judge told the lawyer to leave out unnecessary details and be succinct.

Succinctly (Adj.)

Succour (N) help; aid

Government is reaching succour to the hapless earthquake victims.

Succumb (N) die; give way; yield

He succumbed to his injuries in the accident.

Sufferance (N)

Passive permission; tolerance; capacity to endure pain if a guest overstays he only does it on sufferance.

Suffocate (V) strangulate; choke; stifle; smother

Enclosed arenas only suffocate spectators.

Suffocation (N)

Suffrage (N) right to vote and elect

In many backward countries, there is no universal suffrage.

Suffuse (v) fill; spread all over

The setting sun suffused the fields with a red glow.

Suffusion (N)

Sultry (Adj.) sweltering; oppressively hot; oppressive; uncomfortable; seductive

It is a torture to play cricket on a sultry day.

Sultriness (N)

Sumptuous (Adj.) rich and impressive

It was a sumptuous fare and we rose from the table stuffed and satiated.

Sumptuousness (N)

Sunder (V) split; rend

The forked lightning sundered the heavens.

Sundry common; of little importance

The club is exoteric and open to all and sundry.

Supercilious (Adj.) haughty; proud; arrogant

She treats yokels with much superciliousness.

Superciliousness (N), superciliously (Adj.)

Superfluous (Adj.) unnecessary; not quite required

My culinary skills appear superfluous to my wife.

Superfluity (N)

Superimpose (V) set over and above, join; add

Shakespeare superimposed his genius on Plutarch's historical accounts and created works of wonder.

Superimposition (N)

Supersede (v) dispense with; replace; set aside

The old statue was collapsing and superseded by a new one.

Supersession (N) setting aside; the state of being superseded; supplanting

The supersession of monarchy by republicanism is a happy augury.

Supplication (N) humble prayer; entreaty

He remained unmoved by my supplications for mercy.

Supplicate (V)

Surfeit (Adj.) excess; overabundance

There was a surfeit of rich fare and brinks at the party.

Surge (N) wave; move forward

There would be a great surge of pride when an Indian wins an Olympic gold medal or a tennis grand slam.

Surety (Adj.) ill tempered; peevish; unfriendly

She was so surly and he radiated with joy, an ill-matched couple indeed.

Surliness (N)

Surmise (V) guess; conjecture

I don't know for certain but I surmise he will propose to her.

Surmount (V) conquer; overcome
Persevere and you will surmount your difficulties.

Surpass (V) excel; exceed
Shakespeare surpasses all other playwrights

Surpassing (Adj.)

Surreptitious (Adj.) furtive, on the sly
Love and murder cannot remain surreptitious but will be out.

Surreptitiously (Adj.)

Surrogate (Adj.) representative; substitute
The destitute at Mother Teresa's Home look upon her as their surrogate mother.

Surveillance (N) survey; close watch
The terrorists have been released but are under surveillance.

Survive (V) escape; come through
We survived the enemy attacks and lived to light another day.

Susceptible (Adj.) impressionable; vulnerable; likely to be a prey
Most men are susceptible to feminine charms.

Susceptibility (N)

Suspect (V) doubt; estimate
Caesar loved the plump Antony but suspected the spare Cassius of treachery.
I suspect he is the thief.

Swaddle (V) wrap a baby in a piece of cloth
The nursing sister swaddled the new born in a warm blanket.

Swagger (N, V) boast; brag
Tendulkar walked to the wicker with a swagger.
The supercilious rich lady swaggered out of the room.

Swelter (V) suffer from oppressive heat
It was a hot night and there was no electricity, we really sweltered.

Swerve (V) deviate; stray
A true soldier never swerves from the path of duty.

Swindle (V) bilk; cheat; deceive
The judge imposed a swindling penalty on the rapist.

Sycophant (N) boot licker; one who plays second fiddle
Powerful men are surrounded by sycophants

Sycophancy (N) Sycophantic (Adj.)

T

Tacit (Adj.) unexpressed fact; understood but unsaid
There was a tacit agreement between husband and wife, not to mention their marital discord in public.

Tacitness (N), **Tacitly (Adj.)**

Taciturn (Adj.) quiet; not given to saying much
The movie star seemed taciturn and entertained no query.

Taciturnity (N)

Taking (Adj.) taking captivating; fascinating; charming
The tourists found the Taj Mahal, bathed in moonlight, very taking indeed.

Taker (N) buyer; one who accepts a proposal
There were not many takers for the latest model of the car.

Talisman (N) an amulet; a charm
The laughing Buddha is the most popular talisman for joy and prosperity.

Tamper (V) meddle; interfere
The clerk was dismissed for tampering with the office records.

Tandem (N) in close cooperation
The partners worked in tandem and prospered.

Tangible (Adj.) obvious; that which can be felt
India has made tangible progress since Independence.

Tantalize (V) give false hopes; tempt
She tantalized him with a smile and ensnared him.

Tantamount (V) be equal to; amount to
The accused's silence would tantamount to admission of guilt.

Tantrum (N) burst of ill temper; angry and rude behaviour
He was thrown out of the job for throwing tantrums.

Tariff (N) impost; tax
We must raise tariff on imports to protect our cottage industry.

Tarnish (V) bring a bad name; defame
Give up your vices or you will tarnish your reputation.

Tawdry (Adj.) gaudy; showy and cheap
The tawdry finery bought from roadside vendors does not last long.

Tedium (N) boredom; monotony
I go for a walk in the woods to relieve the tedium of my office job.

Temerity (N) insolence; rudeness; rashness; recklessness
The captain has the temerity to disagree with the general.

Tell (upon) (V) have a bad effect; differentiate
You must not overwork or it will tell upon your health.
It is difficult to tell them apart.

Telling (Adj.) effective; striking; revealing
The judge acquiesced in his telling argument.

Telling (Adj.) difficult

It was a telling climb but he preserved and reached the top.

Temperate (Adj.) mild; neither hot nor cold

I would love to spend the evening of my life in temperate regions.

Temperate (Adj.) restrained; with limits

He never gives way to excesses and remains temperate.

Temperance (N) keeping away from alcoholic drinks

At Alcoholic Anonymous they insist on temperance.

Temperance (N) restraint; moderation

His temperance saves him from unhappy excesses.

Tempestuous (Adj.) tem stormy; passionate

Their tempestuous love affair soon wore out and they parted way.

Tempest (N)

Temporal (Adj.) worldly; physical rather than spiritual
The Dalai Lama is a spiritual ruler not a temporal one.

Temporize (V) be indecisive; evasive; gain time

He didn't dare refuse, so he temporized like a politician.

Tenable (Adj.) valid; sustainable

A tenacious fighter against odds never gives in.

Tenacity (N)**Tenacious (Adj.)** pertinacious; holding fast; courageous

The governor's office is tenable for five years but subject to the pleasure of the president.

Tendentious (Adj.) with a bias; controversial

She raises tendentious issues and remains in the news.

Tendentiousness (N)**Tenet (N)** principal belief; doctrine

The chief tenets of Gandiji's philosophy are truth and nonviolence.

Tenor (N) drift; course

The even tenor of his life knows no ups and downs.

They spoke in French but I could follow the tenor of the argument.

Tentacles (N) restrictions; limitations; unhealthy influence

She cut loose from her family tentacles and went abroad.

Tentative (Adj.) provisional; not final

We have held only tentative discussions and not reached any conclusions.

Tenterhooks (N) anxious expectancy; uneasy suspense

The match was decided on the last ball and the spectators remained on tenterhooks.

Tenuous (Adj.) unsubstantial; vague; nominal

They have maintained a tenuous relationship for keeping up appearances.

Tenuousness (N)**Tepid (Adj.)** lukewarm; lifeless; unenthusiastic; dull

It was not a great play and the applause at the end was tepid.

Tepidness (N)**Throes (N)** trouble; agony

Iraq is in great political throes following American occupation.

Throng (N) a large crowd, a big gathering

A mammoth throng attended the congregation.

Thwart (N) news; information

I thanked the postman for the happy tidings.

Tiff (N) petty quarrel; slight annoyance

A warm embrace always followed the tiffs between Jim and Della.

Tilt (V) bend; inclination

The earth is tilted on its axis.

His hat was tilted at a rakish angle.

Timbre (N) distinct quality of voice

Lata's rich timbre casts a spell on millions.

Timorous (Adj.) fearful; tremulous

The world belongs to the intrepid and not the timorous.

Tinge (V) touch; colour

The sunset tinged the fields with a red glow.

Tirade (N) denunciation; bitter speech

His opponents let loose a flurry of tirades but he was unfazed.

Titanic (Adj.) Tai enormous; epic; colossal

A titanic battle of attrition rages between the forces of good and evil.

Titillate (V) tickle; excite; tingle

Movies which titillate rather than instruct do well on the box office.

Titular (Adj.) nominal; without real power.

The queen is the de facto ruler; the king is only a titular head.

Toady (N) lackey; a fawning flatterer; sycophant

The 'Rajas' and 'Maharajas' were the toadies of the British.

Toady (V) lackey; a fawning flatterer; sycophant

The 'Rajas' and 'Maharajas' were the toadies of the British.

Today (V) be servile

He toadies to the rich and the powerful.

Toil (V) hard work; labour

He toiled for his success.

Toils (N) snare; trap

The lovers were ensnared in toils of love.

Topple (V) oust; defeat

The coup failed and the government was not toppled.

Torment (N) acute trouble; misery

Flies and mosquitoes are a torment.

Tornado (N) violent storm with circular winds

The tornado uprooted trees and razed houses.

Torpid (Adj.) lifeless; with no energy

The players felt torpid in the heat.

Torpor (N) lifelessness; sloth

The travellers sank in a torpor in the wilting heat.

Torrid (Adj.) hot and dry; passionate

The torrid Indian sun sent the tourists scurrying home.

Theirs was a torrid love affair.

Torridity (N)

Tortuous (Adj.) zigzag; serpentine; circuitous

The tortuous Kalka–Simla rail track is marked with bridges and tunnels.

The tortuous court proceedings have undone many a litigant.

Totalitarian (Adj.) dictatorial; centralize

China has opened its economy to the outside world yet political.

Totalitarianism (N)

Totter (V) be unstable; walk listless

The monarchy is stable in England but tottering in Nepal.

Tour de force (N) a skilful feat

Two lives by Vikram Seth is a literary tour de force.

Traduce (V) calumniate; speak ill of; slander; term

She is a scandal monger and loves to traduce her friends.

Traducer (N)

Trail (N, V) make; memory; lag behind

The earthquake left a trail of death and destruction.

He trailed behind all others in the class.

Trait (N) characteristic

Joie de vivre and sangfroid are common Punjabi traits.

Trajectory (N) flight; direction

The batsman couldn't read the trajectory of the spinning ball and it bowled him.

Trample (V) crush under one's feet; domineer

There was a stampede and many people were trampled underneath.

Tranquil (Adj.) peaceful; quiet

Go and rusticate in the tranquil countryside for health and happiness.

Tranquility (N)

Transact (V) go through (a deal); conduct business

I can only transit a clean deal with clean people

Transaction (N)

Transcend (V) rise above; go beyond

In meditation, one transcends space and time.

Transcendent (Adj.) ineffable; stupendous; remarkable
Shakespeare was a poet and playwright of transcendent genius.

Transcribe (V) copy a speech or song in writing

The clerk transcribed my speech from a cassette.

Transfigure (V) transform; be happy

The mother was transfigured at reunion with her long lost son.

Transfix (V) fascinate; charm

The Taj Mahal on moonlit nights transfixes lovers.

He was transfixed with fright at the sight of his wife's phantom.

Transfixing (Adj.)

Transfuse (V) inject blood

Blood was transfused to the accident victim.

Transfusion (N) supply; investment

We need a large transfusion of cash to revive the dying project.

Transgress (V) violate; go beyond limits

It is advisable not to transgress the traffic rules.

Transgression (N) violation; breach

Casting a glad eye is a moral transgression.

Transient (Adj.) short-lived; fleeting; ephemeral; transitory

Life is a transient affair and we are all subject to dissolution.

Transience (N)

Transitory (Adj.) short-lived; evanescent

We must keep to the straight and narrow path of virtue and remember the transitory nature of pleasers.

Transmigration (N) going to another place; to be reborn after death

Hindus believe in the transmigration of souls.

Transmute (V) bring about a metamorphosis; transform

Good company transmutes sinners into saints.

Transmutations (N)

Transpire (V) occur; happen; take place

Nobody knows what transpired at the conclave of archbishops.

Trauma (N) shock; starting experience

Many earthquake victims suffered no grievous injuries but suffered from shock and trauma.

Travail (N) pangs of childbirth; pain; anguish

A man can only speculate about the travails of childbirth.

Traverse (V) covers; wander; go across

Guru Nanak was an itinerant prophet who traversed long distances.

Travesty (N) a work of inferior quality; a mockery of justice

This is a travesty of justice.

Treacherous (Adj.) deceptive; unreliable

The weather is treacherous, take care of your health.

Treachery (N)

Tread (V) walk with heavy steps; hurt one's sensibilities

You must not tread on his corns.

Treads on heels (V) follow suit

Give us the lead and we will tread on your heels.

Treadmill (N) a tedious job; wearisome routine

For the poor life is a treadmill.

Treatise (N) a large written document; an essay

His treatise on China's economy and its political system has won him a Ph.D.

Tremulous (Adj.) sharp; harsh

He is a trenchant critic of reckless exploitation of earth's resources.

Trenchantly (Adj.), Trenchancy (N)

Trepidation (N) fear; perturbation

He expressed his views with great candour and without trepidation.

Trice (in a) (N) in on time; at once

He pays thrice who give in a trice.

Trifle (N) insignificant things

Do not fall out over trifles

Trifle (V) act idly or frivolously; act without due respect

Do not trifle with the sentiments of the poor.

Trinket (N) anything trivial; an ornament of little value

She accepted the trinket he gave her on her birthday.

Trite (Adj.) unoriginal; banal

She was a blue-stocking who found her husband's remarks trite and insane.

Trivial (Adj.) insignificant; of no consequence

Nehru was a great visionary who didn't heed the trivial details.

Triviality (N)

Trounce (V) rout; defeat badly

India trounced Sri Lanka by 152 runs in the first ODI.

Truant (N) runaway; one who flees

The school master was harsh on the truants.

Truancy (N)

Truck (N) association; link

I have no truck with bad boys.

Truckle (V) bow; fear

I am my own master and trucked to no bullies.

Truculent (Adj.) aggressive; belligerent

The North-West trades are truculent lot and difficult to tame.

Trumpery (N) showy ornament of small value; trinket
The village girls adorned in trumpery flocked to the Sunday market.

The blue-stocking thinks that her husband's conversation is sheer trumpery.

Trumpet (N) self-praise; self-glorification

The poet has delusions of grandeur and blows his own trumpet.

Truncate (V) divide; dismember; vivisection

Gandhi and Jinnah couldn't reconcile and India was truncated in 1947.

Tryst (N) rendezvous; appointment; meeting

The lovers had a quiet tryst in the shade of an arbour.

Tumult (N) excitement; uproar

There was much tumult in the market against new imposts.

Tumultuous (Adj.) full of applause or noise

The victors receive a tumultuous welcome and the vanquished lick their wounds.

Turbid (Adj.) agitated; murky

It rained heavily and the waters in the river turned turbid.

Torridness (N) Turbidity (N)

Turgid (Adj.) swollen; distended;

The river was inundated and its waters turned turgid.

Turpitude (N) base conduct; depravity

He was sacked on ground of moral turpitude.

Twiddle (V) play or trifle idly; waste time; moving your thumb around

After my retirement, I could either twiddle my thumbs or write this lexicon.

U

Umpteen (Adj.) time and again; a large number; very many times

Umpteen times the teacher told the boys to be attentive.

Unabated (Adj.) continuous; steadfast

The old man's enthusiasm for life remains unabated.

Unassuming (Adj.) modest; humble

Despite meteoric success, he remained unassuming.

Unavailing (Adj.) in vain; without profit; unsuccessful
He tried hard to win back his estranged wife but it was unavailing.

Unbecoming (Adj.) Unattractive; inelegant; creating an unfavourable impression

It is unbecoming of a son not to care for his aged parents.

Unbidden (Adj.) of one's own wish; spontaneously
The estranged wife came back to her husband unbidden.

Unbounded (Adj.) without limits; unrestrained
His love for his daughter is unbounded.

Unbridled (Adj.) uncontrolled; unrestrained
His lust for money is unbridled

Unbroken (Adj.) continuous; without a break; unceasing

Milkha Singh's national record for 400 meters remained unbroken for many years.

Uncalled (Adj.) inappropriate; wrong; not in the right spirit

His outburst against me was uncalled for.

Uncanny (Adj.) weird; inexplicable
She had an uncanny feeling that someone was watching her.

Unceasing (Adj.) continuous; incessant

Unceremonious (Adj.) without ritual; abrupt; hasty; rude

The exit of Auditor General the office was unceremonious and ignominious.

Undaunted (Adj.) fearless; intrepid
He fought against heavy odds and remained undaunted.

Underrate (V) disparage; undervalue
No society can prosper if it underrates the role of teachers.

Undo (V) unfasten; erase; cancel
You must not moan and groan about the things which cannot be undone.

Undoing (N)
Unearned (Adj.) unworked for underserved
Don't hanker after unearned name and fame.

Unearth (V) find out; bring to light; unravel
The police unearthed the murder mystery.

Unfailing (Adj.) continuous; steadfast
She faces every crisis with unfailing tenacity.

Unfaltering (Adj.) unwavering; unfailing
S.S. Virk's unfaltering loyalty towards Capt. Amrinder Singh landed him in trouble.

Unfathomable (Adj.) difficult to know or plumb; inexplicable
May God bless your with unfathomable success.

Unfold (V) make known; make intelligible
The police unfolded the sequence of events which led to the murder.

Unfounded (Adj.) untrue; without basis
His allegations were found to be false and unfounded.

Unimpeachable (Adj.) impeccable; above suspicion
The integrity of a people must be unimpeachable.
Unimpeachability (N)

Unleash (V) set free; let loose
Saddam Hussein had unleashed a rein of terror on his countrymen.

Unlettered (Adj.) illiterate; uneducated
He was unlettered and unfit for the office job.

Unmitigated (Adj.) disastrous; calamitous
The earthquake brought death and destruction and was truly an unmitigated disaster.

Unparalleled (Adj.) unsurpassed; incomparable
Yuvaraj Singh is unparalleled in his achievement in the cricket field.

Unparliamentary (Adj.) rude; abusive; scurrilous
Some politicians use unparliamentary language.

Unprecedented (Adj.) unparalleled, without an example

Unprecedented calamities will visit if we keep depleting mother earth's resources.

Unravel (V) solve; bring to light; unfold
The murder mystery was unravelled and the killers were nabbed.

Unremitting (Adj.) continuous; incessant
His unremitting efforts finally bore fruit.

Unrivalled (Adj.) peerless; unsurpassed
Katrina Kaif is a woman of unrivalled beauty.

Unruly (Adj.) in disciplined; turbulent
Much to the teacher's chagrin, it was a class of unruly boys.

Unsavory (Adj.) tasteless; insipid; disagreeable
Nobody like his unsavory remarks.

Unsavory (Adj.) undesirable; morally objectionable; unseemly
Working women fear unsavory characters stalking them.

Unsavouriness (N)

Unscathed (Adj.) unharmed; safe
It was a serious accident but we came out unscathed.

Unscrupulous (Adj.) dishonest; immoral; disingenuous
The ways of politicians are venal and unscrupulous.

Unseemly (Adj.) Unsavory; unbecoming; ill mannered
Telling indelicate jokes with women around is unseemly.

Usurb (V) take by force; encroach; possess illegally
Aurangzeb usurped the crown from his brothers through Machiavellian machinations.

Unswerving (Adj.) steadfast; undeviating; firm
The boss rewarded him with a promotion for his unswerving services.

Untoward (Adj.) unfortunate; unpleasant
Nothing untoward happened in the market that day.

Unutterable (Adj.) unspeakable; beyond expression
After wife's death he was in unutterable grief.

Unwieldy (Adj.) difficult to carry; awkward; ungainly
The unwieldy bags of little school students is an unhappy sight.

Unwitting (Adj.) unaware; oblivious; inadvertent
She was an unwitting tool of her husband's nefarious activities.

Upbraid (V) scold; reproach; censure
The school master would upbraid the truants.

Upeaval (N) an unhappy and violent change; great disturbance
An earthquake is a natural upheaval and cannot be predicted.

Upkeep (N) maintenance; upbringing
The estranged couple separated but the wife took the responsibility for the upkeep of two little children.

Uppish (Adj.) snobbish; conceited; awkward
Nobody likes her uppish ways.

Uppishness (N)

Upright (Adj.) straight; honest; truthful; righteous
He was an upright officer who acted without fear or favour.

Uproar (N) noise; excitement; commotion
Every time our cricket team loses, the country sways with an uproar.

Uproot (V) root out; extirpate; eliminate
Let us pledge to uproot corruption from Indian public life.

V

Vacillate (V) waver
You must develop do or die spirit; if you vacillate you would succeed.

Vacillation (N)

Vagary (N) sudden change; unpredictable phenomenon
Happiness and sorrow are vagary of life.

Vainglorious (Adj.) vain; proud; conceited
A humble man can never be vainglorious of his achievements.

Valid (Adj.) relevant; tenable
The judge didn't think the lawyer had a valid point and turned down his plea.

Validate (V), Validity (N), Validity (Adj.)

Valour (N) courage; bravery
He fought with great valour before falling in the battlefield.

Valorous (Adj.)

Vandal (N) one who delights in destroying beautiful thing
The religious vandals destroyed status and idols.

Vandalism (N)

Vanish (V) lost
He vanished in the crowd and was not traceable.

Vanity (N) arrogance; self-pride
Vanity usually leads towards destruction.

Vanquished (Adj.) defeated; subdued
He was vanquished but not cowed down.

Vanquish (V)

Variance (N) variety; variation
My views are at variance with yours.

Variegated (Adj.) different; of various hues
The variegated hues of flowers were a feast for the eyes.

Variation (N)

Veer (V) lurch; turn; slide
The car suddenly veered to the right and overturned.

Vegetate (V) live a passive life; be inactive
Read good books, keep intelligent company lest you vegetate.

Vehement (Adj.) zealot; ardent; passionate
He was vehement in his denial of allegations against him.

Venal (Adj.) dishonest; corrupt; unscrupulous
The venal ways of politician make politics a dirty game.

Venality (N)

Vendetta (N) a prolonged and bitter disagreement between two groups
The political vendetta between the two parties finally ended recently.

Veneer (N) mask; superficial appearance
The swindler cast off the veneer of friendship and came out in his true colours.

Venerable (Adj.) worthy of respect; veneration; commanding respect
Our venerable grandfather is the family's patriarch.

Veneration (N)

Venerate (V) esteem; worship
Most Hindus venerate Rama and Krishna as incarnation of God.

Vengeance (N) infliction of pain; requital
He sought vengeance for the murder of his children.

Vengefully (Adj.) vindictively; with a view to avenge
We lost the first match but came back vengefully to claim the second.

Vengeful (Adj.)

Venial (Adj.) excusable; trifling; minor
Intemperate language is a venial act and ought to be forgiven and forgotten.

Venom (N) poison; spite; malice
The political foes spewed venom against each other.

Venomous (Adj.)

Vent (V) vent pour; express; utter

The boss vented his spleen on the hapless subordinates.

Ventilate (V) express or articulate a complaint or opinion

Democracy gives us chances to ventilate our voices.

Ventilation (N)

Venturesome (Adj.) daring; willing to take risk

Anil Ambani is a venturesome businessman who has made it big in the world of business.

Veracity (N) truthfulness; conformity to truth

The defence lawyer had to prove veracity of facts beyond reasonable doubt.

Verbatim (Adj.) word for word; exactly the same words

She has phenomenal memory who can produce everything verbatim whatever she crams.

Verbose (Adj.) wordy

Academics believe in verbose writing without meaning.

Verbosity (N)

Verge (N) brink; edge

She was in the verge's problem of her project when she fell ill.

Verily (Adj.) truly; really; indeed

The USA is verily the most powerful nation in the world.

Versed (Adj.) learned; skilful; experienced

She is well versed in his subject.

Veteran (N) a seasoned person; experienced and old soldier

The world war II veterans are still around with their delightful tales.

Dev Anand and Dilip Kumar are the veterans of Bollywood.

Vex (V) annoy; irk

Unruly boys vexed the teacher.

Vexation (N)

Vice (N) a weakness of character; immoral habit

Gambling and drinking are cardinal vices.

Vicious (Adj.) ferocious; spiteful; depraved; grossly immoral

He has let loose a vicious campaign to smear my reputation.

Viciousness (N)

Vicissitude (N) ups and down

The vicissitudes of life are the beauties of life.

Vie (V) compete; contend

You should vie with others.

Vigil (N) wakefulness; watch

Bureaucracy in India remains under vigil of politicians.

Vigilant (Adj.) watchful; circumspect

Vigilant citizens are a must for survival of democracy.

Vigilance (N)

Vindicate (V) uphold; justify

Pradeep Virk vindicated his father's stand.

Vindication (N)

Virtuoso (N) exceptionally skilful; a connoisseur of arts

Lata and Rafi are singing virtuosos.

Virulent (Adj.) deadly; trenchant

AIDS is virulent disease and knows no remedy.

Raja Ram Mohall Roy was a virulent critic of the institution of 'Sati'.

Virulence (N)

Vital (Adj.) life giving, important; necessary

Hard work is vital for success.

Vivid (Adj.) vivid fresh; bright; life like

His vivid descriptions and vitality of language make him an outstanding writer.

Vividness (N)

Vivisect (V) dissect; divide; dismember

There was a clash of egos between leaders and the country was vivisected.

Vivisection (N)

Vixen (N) female fox

She is a vixen, too clever for a guideless fellow like him.

Vogue (N) fashion; popular; current; acceptable

It is in vogue among men to pierce ears these days.

Voluptuous (Adj.) sexually attractive; sensual

Katrina Kaif is truly voluptuous.

Voracious (Adj.) greedy; insatiable

He is a voracious reader.

Voracity (N)

W

Waffle (N) meaningfulness talk; nonsense

The judge told the lawyer to stop waffling and come to the point.

Wail (V) lament; cry

All the family members were wailing at the untimely demise of young one.

Waive (V) relinquish; forgo

Once you waive off your rights, you cannot reclaim them.

Waiver (N)

Wake (N) the path; the course; the track

In wake of soaring princess, government introduced new policy to check it.

Wane (V) decrease; grow less in size

With the passing year, the popularity of the Bollywood stars wane.

Wangle (V) manage; accomplish

There was a great rush but he wangled to get through.

Want (N) lack

There is a want of common sense amongst the commesters.

Wanton (Adj.) heedless; reckless; unmind of the consequences

The wanton exploitation of earth's resources has led to the greenhouse effect.

Wantonness (N)

Warp (V) render awry; make askew; give a wrong twist

Bad company warps the impressionistic minds of the youngsters.

Wary (Adj.) careful; cautious

Be wary of bad company.

Wastrel (N) prodigal; profligate

The son turned out to be a wastrel and brought the family to a financial precipice.

Waver (V) vacillate; be indecisive

Don't waver at the last moment, once you have decided and resolved.

Wax (V) grow in size; praise

The popularity of Amitabh Bachchan is waxing as he is ageing.

Weal (N) prosperity; happiness; well-being

We should work for the common weal.

Wean (V) bring up

Anaadi was weaned with love, care and affection.

Wee (N, Adj.) a little; early

I always prefer to write in the wee hours.

Weft (N) Woof and weft) weft texture; fabric

The woof and weft of life is a beauty to be enjoyed and celebrating.

Weird (Adj.) strange; eccentric

Sometimes he exhibits a very weird responses.

Weirdness (N)

Welter (N) mixture; medley

The welter of ups and downs in life scares the common man.

Wheedle (V) coax; cajole; swindle

The common wheedled my hard earned money out to me.

Whirl (N, V) turn around; spin; rotate rapidly; motion

The whirlwind of life never ceases.

Whoop (V) cry; shout in excitement

He whooped with delight when she consented to his proposal.

Wield (V) possess; exercise; make use of

One who wields the purse, wields the power.

Wilful (Adj.) stubborn; adamant

The wilful boy refused to obey the teacher.

Wilfulness (N)

Wily (Adj.) clever; cunning; crafty

The wily Modi once again swepted the Gujarat elections.

Winnow (V) sift; to separate grain from chaff

The farmers were winnowing the cotton crop.

Wistful (Adj.) full of longing; yearning

In old age we all grow wistful about our youthful days.

Wistfulness (N)

Wit (N) understanding; intelligence

He is known for wit and humour among his peer group.

Witty (Adj.)

Wither (V) shrivel; fade; decay

Beauty withers away with time.

Withstand (V) hold firm; resist

You must muster the courage to withstand the tough times in life.

Wobble (V) move unsteadily; move from side to side

Dara Singh hit his opponent, who wobbled and fell down.

Woe (N) misery; suffering

A true friend keeps us company in weal and woe.

Wrath (N) anger; ire

The truants invite the teacher's wrath.

Wreath (N) flower garland; a circular band

All the politicians put wreaths on their leader's dead body.

Wrest (V) snatch; take by force

He wrested the title from last year's champion with a sterling performance.

Wriggle (V) twist and turn

He tried to wriggle with fluctuations in life.

Y

Yearn (V) long for; pine for

Vijay Mallya always yearned to be business tycoon.

Yell (V) shout with anger; cry

The truculent wife yelled at her hapless husband and threatened to report him.

Yoke (N) burden

The yoke of daily grind leaves us with no time for leisure.

Yore (N, P) a long time back; long ago

In the days of yore, people tramped on foot or rode bicycles.

Z

Zany (Adj.) whimsical; ludicrous; comical

He is a zany fellow.

Zenith (N) a point vertically above; highest point

Amitabh Bachchan in the zenith of his career.

Zest (N) gusto; passion

The old man retains his zest for living.

Zigzag (Adj.) circuitous; serpentine

The hilly tracks run in a zigzag manner.

Ovitatem dis
et rem inciam quaepudamet doluptio. Di ullame serio
te consequere eosanda am, eatem alit restion commis sum

2

INDISPENSABLE SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

INTRODUCTION

Synonym: A synonym is a word which has the same or nearly the same meaning which another word has.

Antonym: An antonym is a word which has the opposite or nearly the opposite meaning of the given word.

A

Abandon **Synonym**
Verb: desert, reject, forsake, drop, renounce
Noun: gusto, dash, animation, verve
Antonym: keep, claim, continue, maintain

Abandoned **Synonym**
Adj: shameless, wild, loose, immoral, vacant, deserted, unoccupied, neglected
Antonym: upright, moral, virtuous, chaste

Abandonment **Synonym**
Noun: discontinuance, cessation, halt, stoppage
Antonym: continuation, prolongation, extension

Abase **Synonym**
Verb: to make humble, humble, humiliate, belittle, demean, lower, degrade, disgrace, disparage, debase

Abate **Synonym**
Verb: to become less strong, subside, die down/away/out, drop off/away, lessen, diminish, moderate, decline, fade, dwindle, slacken
Antonym: intensify, increase

Abatement **Synonym**
Noun: subsiding, lessening, easing, decrease, diminishing, moderation, decline, fade, dwindling, wane
Antonym: intensification

Abbreviate
Verb: condense, shorten, contract, compress, reduce
Noun: condensation, shortening, abridgment, compression, reduction
Antonym: expansion, enlargement, extension, increase, lengthen, extend, increase, expand, protract, prolong

Abdicate **Synonym**
Verb: resign, renounce, relinquish, abandon, vacate, surrender

Aberration **Synonym**
Noun: differing from what is normal or accepted or considered to be right, abnormality, irregularity, oddity, anomaly, deviation

Abhor **Synonym**
Verb: loathe, detest, despise, hate, disdain
Antonym: adore, love, admire, prize, cherish, treasure

Abhorrence **Synonym**
Noun: loathing, repugnance, aversion, detestation, disgust, hatred
Antonym: approval, admiration, acceptance, endorsement

Abhorrent **Synonym**
Adj: revolting, nauseating, abominable, detestable, repugnant
Antonym: admirable, commendable, laudable, praiseworthy

Abject **Synonym**
Adj: wretched, hopeless, miserable, terrible, piteous, servile, cringing, grovelling, subservient
Antonym: dignified, hopeful

Abnormal	Synonym	Absolutely	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	odd, unusual, unnatural, irregular, extraordinary, uncommon	<i>Adj:</i>	definitely, doubtlessly, completely, entirely, wholly, thorough
Abnormality	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	possibly, probably, somewhat
<i>Noun:</i>	oddity, exception, irregularity, peculiarity, aberration	Absolve	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	normal, common, ordinary, natural, usual	<i>Verb:</i>	exonerate, excuse, free, acquit, pardon, clear
Abolish	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	charge, condemn
<i>Verb:</i>	eliminate, negate, disallow, end, cancel, nullify, rescind, revoke	Abstain	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	conserve, retain, establish, create, institute	<i>Verb:</i>	avoid, forgo, refrain, spurn, resist
Abolition	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	indulge, revel, overdo
<i>Noun:</i>	ending, termination, elimination, eradication, repeal	Abstract	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	establishment, start, creation	<i>Adj:</i>	hypothetical, theoretical, speculative, conceptual, ideal
Abominable	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	concrete, specific, practical
<i>Adj:</i>	awful, horrible, nasty, loathsome, despicable, deplorable	Abstruse	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	great, wonderful, commendable	<i>Adj:</i>	obscure, arcane, esoteric, little known, difficult, hard, puzzling, perplexing, enigmatic, inscrutable, cryptic
Abort	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	clear, obvious
<i>Verb:</i>	cancel, terminate, abandon, halt, stop, cease	Absurd	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	conclude, complete, finish, achieve	<i>Adj:</i>	foolish, ridiculous, preposterous, laughable, irrational
Abridge	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	reasonable, sensible, rational, logical
<i>Verb:</i>	shorten, curtail, truncate, lessen, trim, condense, compress, reduce, summarize	Absurdity	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	lengthen, expand	<i>Noun:</i>	foolishness, nonsense, craziness, silliness, idiocy, ridiculousness
Abridged	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	sense, wisdom, reality
<i>Adj:</i>	shortened, concise, condensed, reduced, curtailed, truncated, trimeed, summarized	Abundance	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	lengthened, expanded	<i>Noun:</i>	profusion, sufficiency, ampleness, excess, surplus
Abridgement	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	scarcity, lack deficiency, poverty, destitution
<i>Noun:</i>	summary, abstract, synopsis	Abundant	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	expansion	<i>Adj:</i>	plentiful, ample, copious, rich, bountiful, bounteous
Abrupt	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	scarce, rare, meagre, scant, insufficient
<i>Adj:</i>	sudden, immediate, instantaneous, quick, swift, rapid, unexpected, surprising, meteoric	Abuse	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	gradual, unhurried	<i>Verb:</i>	insult, malign, slander, scold, berate, reproach misuse, exploit, mishandle, misapply, hurt, harm, injure, mistreat
Absolute	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	misuse, mistreatment, cruelty, injury, harm, hurt, insult, scolding, berating, tirade
<i>Adj:</i>	complete, conclusive, perfect, whole, total, full, unqualified, unlimited	<i>Antonym:</i>	praise, compliment, respect, honour, protect, praise
<i>Antonym:</i>	restricted, partial, limited, incomplete, conditional		

Abusive	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	failure, mishap, disappointment, lack, deficiency
<i>Adj:</i>	insulting, offensive, offending, rude, contemptuous	Accumulate	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	respectful, complimentary, courteous, polite	<i>Verb:</i>	collect, gather, amass, assemble, stockpile, hoard
Abysmal	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	decrease, diminish, lessen, disperse, scatter
<i>Adj:</i>	unfathomable, immeasurable, deep, bottomless, bad, awful, terrible, wretched, lousy	Accurate	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	shallow, measurable, fathomable, excellent, good, great	<i>Adj:</i>	correct, precise, exact, right, faultless, reliable
Abys	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	inaccurate, inexact, loose, wayward
<i>Noun:</i>	chasm, pit, emptiness, nothingness, void	Accuse	Synonym
Accelerate	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	blame, charge, implicate, incriminate, indict, reproach
<i>Verb:</i>	hasten, hurry, quicken, speed, expedite, rush	<i>Antonym:</i>	clear, acquit, absolve, exonerate
<i>Antonym:</i>	decelerate, slow, delay, retard, brake	Acerbic	Synonym
Acclaim	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	sharp, sarcastic, sardonic, satirical, scathing, penetrating, piercing, acrimonious, harsh, vitriolic, virulent, venomous, spiteful, malicious, sour, acidic
<i>Noun</i>	applause, honour, homage, praise, enthusiasm	<i>Antonym:</i>	mild, kind, sweet
<i>Verb:</i>	commend, applaud, compliment, praise	Acme	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	condemnation, criticism, berate, denounce, criticize	<i>Noun</i>	peak, pinnacle, zenith, highest point, crest, apex, apogee, climax, culmination
Acclimatize	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	nadir, bottom, lowest point
<i>Verb:</i>	adjust, adapt, attune, accustom, habituate, acculturate, reconcile, familiarize someone/oneself with	Acquaint	Synonym
Accolade	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	introduce, meet, present, inform, advise, notify, familiarize, divulge, reveal
<i>Noun</i>	honour, commendation, applause, ovation, admiration, approbation, praise	<i>Antonym:</i>	withhold, conceal, hide, retain
<i>Antonym:</i>	criticism	Acquaintance	Synonym
Accomplish	Synonym	<i>Noun</i>	familiarity, experience, awareness, knowledge, appreciation, colleague, associate, companion, comrade
<i>Verb:</i>	achieve, attain, reach, realize, fulfil, complete, finish, perform	<i>Antonym:</i>	unawareness, stranger
<i>Antonym:</i>	fail, forsake, abort, attempt, neglect.	Acquire	Synonym
Accomplished	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	obtain, attain, get, gain, procure, secure, achieve, receive, realize
<i>Adj:</i>	skilled, masterly, expert, gifted, brilliant, talented, polished, experienced, completed, established, proven, realized, accepted	<i>Antonym:</i>	lose, forfeit, forgo, relinquish
<i>Antonym:</i>	incompetent, amateurish, unproven, unestablished	Acquisition	Synonym
Accomplishment	Synonym	<i>Noun</i>	acquirement, attainment, obtainment, gain
<i>Noun</i>	achievement, attainment, triumph, victory, success, skill, gift, talent, expertness, proficiency	Acquit	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	excuse, forgive, exonerate, absolve, clear, exempt
		<i>Antonym:</i>	condemn, sentence, convict

Acrid	Synonym	Adjourn	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	sharp, bitter, pungent, stinking, harsh, caustic	<i>Verb:</i>	defer, delay, postpone, suspend, to put off, postpone
<i>Antonym:</i>	mild, sweet	<i>Antonym:</i>	convene, assemble, gather
Actuate	Synonym	Adjudicate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	activate, trigger off, initiate, initialize, energize, animate, motivate, stimulate, prompt, incite	<i>Verb:</i>	judge, deem, determine, proclaim, hold, try, hear, examine, decide, settle, resolve
Acute	Synonym	Adjudication	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	sharp and keen, penetrating, discerning, perceptive	<i>Noun</i>	arbitration, ruling, resolution, finding, verdict, conclusion
Adapt	Synonym	Adjudicator	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	adjust, accommodate, conform, reconcile, fit, change	<i>Noun</i>	arbitrator, mediator, umpire, judge
Adaptable	Synonym	Adjust	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	versatile, flexible, adjustable, accommodating, tractable	<i>Verb:</i>	alter, adapt or regulate, set, change, order, repair, fix
<i>Antonym:</i>	rigid, fixed, inflexible	Adjustment	Synonym
Adaptation	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	alignment, modification, ordering, fixing, regulating, accommodation, settlement, compromise, adapting
<i>Noun</i>	version, alteration, modification, revision	Administer	Synonym
Adamant	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	govern, control, direct or manage, supervise, run, govern, control, provide, dispense, apply, give, distribute
<i>Adj:</i>	unshakeable, inflexible, unwavering, uncompromising, resolute, determined, firm, rigid, steadfast, stubborn, unrelenting, unyielding, obdurate, inexorable	Admire	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	unsure	<i>Verb:</i>	respect, esteem, value, revere, venerate, honour
Addict	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	dislike, detest, scorn, hate
<i>Adj:</i>	dependent, obsessive, obsessional, devoted to, dedicated to, fond of	Admonish	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	indifferent	<i>Verb:</i>	warn, caution, advise, forewarn, scold, chastise, berate, tell off, rebuke, reprove
Addiction	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	praise, commend, compliment
<i>Noun</i>	dependency, craving, weakness, compulsion, enslavement	Ado	Synonym
Adept	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	fuss, difficulty, agitation, commotion, confusion, excitement, disturbance, hurly-burly, uproar
<i>Adj:</i>	skilled, expert, capable, proficient, competent, deft, dexterous	Adopt	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	unskilled, bumbling, incompetent	<i>Verb:</i>	embrace, assume, appropriate, approve, agree, accede, accept, abandon
Adhere	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	abandon
<i>Verb:</i>	cling, stick, hold, attach, fasten, follow, keep, be faithful, be loyal, be devoted	Adore	Synonym
Adherent	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	worship, love, cherish, revere, venerate, worship, idolize
<i>Noun</i>	follower, disciple, observer, devotee, believer, supporter	<i>Antonym:</i>	abhor, hate, despise, dislike
<i>Antonym:</i>	opponent, enemy, detractor		
Adjacent	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	next to, adjoining, touching, near, bordering, neighbouring		
<i>Antonym:</i>	remote, distant, separate, removed		

Adorn	Synonym	Agnostic	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	decorate, embellish, ornament, beautify	<i>Noun:</i>	sceptic, doubter, questioner, challenger, cynic, disbeliever, nonbeliever, rationalist
<i>Antonym:</i>	divest, strip, mar, deface	<i>Antonym:</i>	believer, theist
Adroit	Synonym	Agony	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	skilful, adept, dexterous, nimble, skilled, expert, masterly, proficient, accomplished, talented, peerless	<i>Noun:</i>	severe physical or mental pain, anguish, hurt, suffering, torture, torment, trauma, distress, heartache
<i>Antonym:</i>	clumsy, incompetent	Alacrity	Synonym
Adulation	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	eagerness, willingness, readiness, enthusiasm, ardour, fervour, keenness, promptness, briskness, swiftness
<i>Noun:</i>	excessive praise, flattery, hero-worship, high regard, lionization, lionizing, veneration, exaltation, magnification	<i>Antonym:</i>	apathy
Adulterate	Synonym	Alarming	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	make impure, degrade, debase, spoil, taint, defile, contaminate, pollute, foul, sully, tamper with, mix, lace, dilute, water down, thin out, weaken, bastardize, corrupt, vitiate	<i>Adj:</i>	frightening, startling, unnerving, shocking, perturbing, dismaying, harrowing, dreadful, monstrous
<i>Antonym:</i>	refine	<i>Antonym:</i>	reassuring
Adverse	Synonym	Alibi	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unfavourable, hostile or contrary, difficulties, hardship, misfortune, bad, detrimental, hostile, destructive	<i>Noun:</i>	excuse, story, explanation, plea, defence
<i>Antonym:</i>	beneficial, good, favourable	Allegiance	Synonym
Afflict	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	loyalty, faithfulness, fidelity, obedience, steadfastness, constancy, commitment
<i>Verb:</i>	plague, trouble, distress, burden, torment, beset	<i>Antonym:</i>	disloyalty, treachery
Affluence	Synonym	Alleviate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	wealth, prosperity, richness, plenty, riches	<i>Verb:</i>	reduce, ease, relieve, diminish, lessen, weaken, soften, blunt, dilute, moderate, mitigate, modify, abate, pacify, placate, mollify, sweeten
<i>Antonym:</i>	poverty, rich, prosperous, having abundant money, goods, etc.	<i>Antonym:</i>	aggravate
Affluent	Synonym	Allude	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	wealthy, rich, prosperous, privileged	<i>Verb:</i>	to refer, indirectly, mention, suggest, hint, imply
<i>Antonym:</i>	poor, impoverished, underprivileged	Allure	Synonym
Affont	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	charm, attract or tempt, fascinate, attract, captivate, enchant, draw, charm
<i>Noun:</i>	insult, offence, indignity, aspersion, outrage, insult or offend deliberately and openly	<i>Noun:</i>	attraction, lure, fascination, temptation, enticement, charm
Aggravate	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	repel, alienate, estrange
<i>Verb:</i>	worsen, inflame, compound, intensify, heighten, magnify, to make worse	Alter	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	alleviate, improve, calm, conciliate	<i>Verb:</i>	change, make different, modify, vary, transform, revise, remake
		<i>Antonym:</i>	maintain, continue, keep

Amalgamate	Synonym	Amend	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	unite, combine, merge, combine, merge, unite, integrate, fuse, blend, mingle, coalesce, consolidate, intermix	<i>Verb:</i>	correct, perfect, reform, revise, change, alter, modify
<i>Noun:</i>	a mixture	<i>Antonym:</i>	worsen, weaken, keep
<i>Antonym:</i>	separate	Amiable	Synonym
Amateur	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	friendly, agreeable, pleasant, congenial, gracious, sociable, cordial
<i>Noun:</i>	nonprofessional, novice, beginner, apprentice, hobbyist	<i>Antonym:</i>	unfriendly, disagreeable, unpleasant
<i>Adj:</i>	amateurish, nonprofessional, inexperienced, unskilled	Amicable	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	expert, professional, experienced	<i>Adj:</i>	peaceful, peaceable, friendly, cooperative, harmonious, civil
Amaze	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	hostile, belligerent, unfriendly
<i>Verb:</i>	astonish, surprise, astound, bewilder, stun, impress	Amoral	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	bore, tire, anticipate, expect	<i>Adj:</i>	unprincipled, without morals, unethical, without scruples, unscrupulous
Ambiguity	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	moral, principled
<i>Noun:</i>	ambivalence, equivocation, obscurity, vagueness, uncertainty, enigma	Amorous	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	unambiguousness, transparency	<i>Adj:</i>	sexual, erotic, passionate, enamoured, lustful
Ambit	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	unloving, cold
<i>Noun:</i>	scope, extent, confines, limits, breadth, reach, sweep, purview, span, stretch, horizon	Amorphous	Synonym
Ambition	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	shapeless, formless, unshaped, structureless, vague, nebulous
<i>Noun:</i>	desire, will, determination, drive, energy, resolve, goal, end, aspiration, objective, purpose, dream	<i>Antonym:</i>	shaped, definite
<i>Antonym:</i>	indifference, apathy, laziness	Ample	Synonym
Ambivalent	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	enough, sufficient, adequate, plenty of, abundant, copious, profuse
<i>Adj:</i>	mixed, contradictory, wavering, indecisive, of two minds, on the fence	<i>Antonym:</i>	insufficient, meagre
<i>Antonym:</i>	decisive, single-minded, certain	Amplify	Synonym
Ameliorate	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	enlarge, increase, extend, intensify, strengthen
<i>Verb:</i>	improve, enhance, boost, refine, reform	<i>Antonym:</i>	reduce, decrease, diminish, lower
<i>Antonym:</i>	worsen, leave, alone	Amputate	Synonym
Amelioration	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	cut off, sever, remove, chop off, separate, detach, disconnect
<i>Noun:</i>	improvement, betterment, enhancement, benefit, boost, refinement	Amuse	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	worsening	<i>Verb:</i>	entertain, please, occupy, interest, divert, charm, delight, enliven, regale
Amenable	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	bore, weary, tire, depress
<i>Adj:</i>	compliant, biddable, manageable, controllable, governable, persuadable, pliant, malleable	Anguish	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	uncooperative	<i>Noun:</i>	distress, agony, torment, misery, anxiety, despair, pain, suffering
		<i>Antonym:</i>	comfort, solace, pleasure

Animate	Synonym	Antipathy	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	enliven, vitalize, energize, invigorate, revive, vivify, exhilarate, stimulate, galvanize, electrify	<i>Noun:</i>	aversion, hatred, dislike, loathing, repugnance
<i>Antonym:</i>	depress, inhibit, inanimate	<i>Antonym:</i>	liking, appeal, affection
Animated	Synonym	Apathy	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	lively, spirited, high-spirited, energetic, full of life, excited, enthusiastic, vibrant, vivacious, buoyant, exuberant, zestful, passionate, fervent, ardent	<i>Noun:</i>	indifference, unconcern, disinterest, passiveness, lethargy, coldness
<i>Antonym:</i>	lethargic, apathetic, lifeless	<i>Antonym:</i>	enthusiasm, fervour, interest, concern
Animosity	Synonym	Apex	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	strong dislike, hatred, hostility, antipathy, antagonism, aversion, acrimony, bitterness, rancour, malice, spite, venom, grudges	<i>Noun:</i>	highest point, peak, zenith, top, pinnacle, summit, climax
<i>Antonym:</i>	goodwill, friendship	<i>Antonym:</i>	lowest point, bottom, nadir
Annex	Synonym	Apparent	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	add, attach, append, acquire, appropriate, connect, join	<i>Adj:</i>	plain, obvious, evident, clear, manifest, unmistakable
<i>Noun:</i>	addition, extension, supplement, wing, branch	<i>Antonym:</i>	doubtful, uncertain, obscure
<i>Antonym:</i>	detach, separate, disconnect	Appease	Synonym
Annihilate	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	placate, pacify, calm, soothe, ease, allay, quench
<i>Verb:</i>	demolish, destroy, exterminate, kill, eradicate, obliterate	<i>Antonym:</i>	irritate, aggravate, provoke
Annoy	Synonym	Appreciate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	irk, irritate, bother, vex, pester, disturb, harass, distract	<i>Verb:</i>	realize, understand, comprehend, recognize, perceive, value, esteem, prize, admire, honour, cherish
<i>Antonym:</i>	comfort, soothe, please	<i>Antonym:</i>	misunderstand, misjudge, dislike, scorn
Annul	Synonym	Apprehend	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	declare invalid, declare null, nullify, invalidate, repeal, rescind, revoke, set aside, cancel, abolish, abrogate	<i>Verb:</i>	catch, capture, arrest, seize, take into custody
<i>Antonym:</i>	restore, enact	<i>Antonym:</i>	release, free
Antagonist	Synonym	Appropriate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	opponent, adversary, rival, competitor, foe, enemy	<i>Adj:</i>	suitable, proper, fitting, applicable, correct
<i>Antonym:</i>	friend, ally, partner	<i>Verb:</i>	confiscate, seize, commander, steal, take, allocate, assign, allot, disburse, authorize
Antecedent	Synonym	<i>Antonym: Adj:</i>	inappropriate, unfitting, unsuitable
<i>Noun:</i>	ancestors, forefathers, predecessors, progenitors, genealogy, roots	<i>Antonym: Verb:</i>	return, relinquish, surrender, ithhold, misappropriate
<i>Antonym:</i>	descendent, later, subsequent	Arduous	Synonym
Anticipate	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	difficult, trying, exhausting, fatiguing, rigorous
<i>Verb:</i>	expect, foresee, foretell, predict, forecast	<i>Antonym:</i>	easy, effortless, simple
		Aroma	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	fragrance, scent, smell, odour
		<i>Antonym:</i>	stink, stench, reek

Arouse	Synonym	Astray	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	awaken, waken, rouse, stir, excite, stimulate	<i>Adj:</i>	lost, adrift, off the mark, far afield, off course
<i>Antonym:</i>	settle, stifle, repress	<i>Antonym:</i>	on course, correct, in the right direction
Arraign	Synonym	Astute	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	accuse, charge, indict, blame, incriminate	<i>Adj:</i>	sharp, shrewd, keen, clever, canny
<i>Antonym:</i>	acquit, exonerate, excuse	<i>Antonym:</i>	dumb, naïve, stupid, unintelligent
Arrogance	Synonym	Asylum	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	haughtiness, presumptuousness, conceit, pride, ego, braggadocio, imperiousness	<i>Noun:</i>	refuge, sanctuary, haven, shelter, protection, retreat
<i>Antonym:</i>	modest, humbleness, humility	Atrocious	Synonym
Articulate	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	horrible, terrible, dreadful, evil, cruel, brutal
<i>Adj:</i>	eloquent, well-spoken, expressive, smooth-talking, facile, fluent	<i>Antonym:</i>	good, kind, benevolent
<i>Antonym:</i>	real, genuine, authentic	Audacious	Synonym
Ascend	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	bold, daring, fearless, intrepid, brave, unafraid, unflinching, courageous, valorous, heroic, dashing
<i>Verb:</i>	climb, mount, scale, rise, advance	<i>Antonym:</i>	timid, polite
<i>Antonym:</i>	descend, fall, drop	Audacity	Synonym
Ashamed	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	courage, bravery, guts, fearlessness, nerve, daring
<i>Adj:</i>	embarrassed, feeling shame, guilt or remorse, humiliated, chagrined, mortified, uneasy	<i>Antonym:</i>	cowardice, fear, timidity, courtesy, politeness, deference
<i>Antonym:</i>	unashamed, proud, honoured	Augment	Synonym
Assign	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	increase, enlarge, extend, raise, expand, swell
<i>Verb:</i>	distribute, dispense, give, allocate, allot, appoint, designate, name, nominate, delegate	<i>Antonym:</i>	decrease, lessen, diminish
Assimilate	Synonym	Aura	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	adapt, adjust, acclimatize, fit in, integrate, blend in	<i>Noun:</i>	air, ambiance, emanation, (slang) vibe, atmosphere, mood
Assorted	Synonym	Auspices	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	various, varied, mixed, miscellaneous, diverse	<i>Adj:</i>	patronage, aegis, protection, backing, supervision, influence, control
<i>Antonym:</i>	identical, uniform, similar	Auspicious	Synonym
Assume	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	favourable, propitious, promising, full of promise, bright, rosy, good, optimistic, hopeful, encouraging, opportune, timely, well timed, lucky, fortunate, providential, felicitous, advantageous, beneficial
<i>Verb:</i>	presume, suppose, postulate, suspect, infer, adopt, embrace, acquire, take, undertake	<i>Antonym:</i>	inauspicious
<i>Antonym:</i>	renounce, abandon, relinquish	Austere	Synonym
Assure	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	severe, rigid, strict, stern, harsh, stiff, formal
<i>Verb:</i>	reassure, promise, pledge, affirm, guarantee	<i>Antonym:</i>	cheerful, friendly, lenient
<i>Antonym:</i>	deny, refute, question		
Astonish	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	amaze, surprise, astound, startle, stun, dazzle		
Astound	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	astonish, amaze, surprise, startle, stun		

Authentic	Synonym	Bamboozle	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	genuine, real, true, actual, legitimate, pure	<i>Verb:</i>	trick, deceive, hoodwink, fool, defraud, beguile, entrap
<i>Antonym:</i>	fake, imitation, unreal, false	Banal	Synonym
Autonomy	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	not original or interesting, dull, trite, hackneyed, stereotyped, overused, overdone
<i>Noun:</i>	self-government, independence, self-rule, home rule, self-determination, self-sufficiency	<i>Antonym:</i>	original
Avert	Synonym	Barbarian	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	prevent, thwart, stop, turn away, halt, shunt, deter	<i>Adj:</i>	an uncultured, brutish person, a lout
<i>Antonym:</i>	cause, invite, bring about	<i>Noun:</i>	outlandish, savage, vandal, brute, primitive
Aversion	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	smart, sophisticated, cultured, civilized
<i>Noun:</i>	dislike of, distaste for, abhorrence, hatred, loathing, antipathy, disgust, revulsion, repugnance	Bawdy	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	liking, inclination, desire	<i>Adj:</i>	ribald, indecent, rude, titillating, obscene, vulgar, coarse, filthy, smutty, salacious, prurient, lascivious, licentious
Avid	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	clean, innocent
<i>Adj:</i>	eager, passionate, enthusiastic, fervent, zealous, ardent, fanatical	Beauty	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	unenthusiastic, apathetic, indifferent	<i>Noun:</i>	appeal, attractiveness, prettiness, loveliness, charm, good looks, fairness
Avow	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	repulsiveness., ugliness, homeliness
<i>Verb:</i>	assert, declare, state, maintain, aver, attest, swear, vow, confess	Beautiful	Synonym
Awe	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	attractive, pretty, handsome, appealing, charming, winsome, ravishing, gorgeous, stunning, graceful, elegant, decorative, magnificent
<i>Noun:</i>	wonder, wonderment, amazement, astonishment, admiration, reverence, veneration, respect, dread, terror, fear	<i>Antonym:</i>	ugly
<i>Antonym:</i>	contempt, indifference	Beautify	Synonym
Awful	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	adorn, embellish, enhance, decorate, ornament, prettify
<i>Adj:</i>	dreadful, terrible, horrible, appalling, bad, poor	<i>Antonym:</i>	spoil, uglify
<i>Antonym:</i>	delightful, wonderful, pleasant	Beckon	Synonym
Awkward	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	motion, summon, signal, hail, call, gesture
<i>Adj:</i>	clumsy, inept, ungraceful, uncoordinated, bungling, ungainly, embarrassing, disconcerting, difficult, ticklish, delicate, unwieldy, unmanageable, cumbersome, unhandy	Befuddled	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	graceful, coordinated, pleasant, comfortable, easy	<i>Adj:</i>	confused, muddled, bewildered, perplexed, stunned, stupefied, fuzzy, fuddled
	B	<i>Antonym:</i>	clear
Baffle	Synonym	Beholden	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	confuse, puzzle, perplex, befuddle, bewilder, mix up	<i>Adj:</i>	indebted, obliged, obligated, duty-bound, grateful, thankful

Behove	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	be incumbent on, obligatory for, be required of, be appropriate for, be expected of, be advisable for, befit, suit, be suitable of, be proper for		
Belated	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	late, overdue, behindhand, behind time, not on time, behind schedule, delayed		
<i>Antonym:</i>	early		
Beleaguered	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	besieged, under siege, blockaded, surrounded, encircled, hard-pressed		
Belittle	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	disparage, denigrate, deprecate, depreciate, downgrade, trivialize, scoff at, sneer at, laugh at, mock, ridicule, deride, scorn		
<i>Antonym:</i>	praise, magnify		
Bellicose	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	belligerent, hostile, antagonistic, combative, quick-tempered, hot-tempered, ill-tempered, bad-tempered, irascible		
<i>Antonym:</i>	peaceable		
Belligerent	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	unfriendly, hostile, argumentative, quarrelsome, warlike		
<i>Antonym:</i>	friendly, peaceable		
Bemoan	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	lament, bewail, deplore, complain about, mourn, wail over		
<i>Antonym:</i>	applaud		
Bemused	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	bewildered, confused, puzzled, perplexed, baffled, mystified, stupefied, nonplussed, muddled, dumbfounded, unnerved, shaken, flummoxed, bamboozled		
Benediction	Synonym		
<i>Noun:</i>	blessing, prayer, invocation, dedication, grace, thanksgiving, blessedness		
Benevolent	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	kind, kind-hearted, warm-hearted, tender-hearted, compassionate, sympathetic, considerate, thoughtful, altruistic, charitable,		philanthropic, generous, magnanimous
		<i>Antonym:</i>	unkind, tight-fisted
		Benign	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	harmless, innocuous, curable, mild, favourable, helpful, kind, gentle, mild, merciful, compassionate, benevolent
		<i>Antonym:</i>	harmful, dangerous, malignant, mean, cruel, vicious
		Bequeath	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	leave, hand down, entrust, grant, transfer, donate, bestow, confer
		Berate	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	rebuke, reprimand, reproach, chastise, chide, castigate, lambaste
		<i>Antonym:</i>	praise
		Berserk	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	destructively violent, wild, frenzied, crazy, crazed, insane, out-of-control, mad, maniacal
		<i>Antonym:</i>	sane, calm, rational
		Beseech	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	implore, beg, entreat, supplicate, pray to
		Besotted	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	infatuated with, smitten with, passionate about, greatly enamoured, charmed by, captivated by, enchanted by, enthralled by, bewitched by
		<i>Antonym:</i>	indifferent
		Bestial	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	savage, brutish, brutal, depraved, degenerate, perverted, immoral, amoral
		<i>Antonym:</i>	civilized, humane
		Betray	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	deceive, trick, forsake, desert, abandon, disclose, reveal, expose, divulge, show
		<i>Antonym:</i>	support, protect, guard, safeguard
		Bigot	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	chauvinist, fanatic, zealot, racist, sexist, homophobe, anti-Semite
		Blasphemous	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	sacrilegious, profane, irreligious, irreverent, impious, unholy
		<i>Antonym:</i>	reverent

Blasphemy	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	profanity, sacrilege, irreligiousness, irreverence
<i>Antonym:</i>	reverence
Blatant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	flagrant, glaring, unconcealed, shameless, unashamed, impudent, unblushing, brazen
<i>Antonym:</i>	inconspicuous, subtle
Bleak	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	grim, dismal, disheartening, barren, desolate, bare, exposed, stark, empty
<i>Antonym:</i>	promising, bright, lush
Blemish	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	flaw, imperfection, defect, blotch, discolouration, impurity
<i>Verb:</i>	mar, flaw, spoil, mark, spot
<i>Antonym:</i>	purity, perfection, flawlessness, perfect
Blizzard	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	snowstorm, tempest, gale, storm, squall
Blunt	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unsharpened, dull, edgeless, unpointed, frank, candid, tactless, abrupt, short, direct
<i>Verb:</i>	dull, deaden, numb, stifle, impair, lessen
<i>Antonym:</i>	sharp, pointed, edged, subtle, indirect, tactful, sharpen, excite, stimulate
Blur	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	smear, haze, blot, cloud, smudge
<i>Verb:</i>	obscure, shroud, confuse, smear
Boisterous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	noisy, rowdy, uproarious, tumultuous, unruly
<i>Antonym:</i>	calm, quiet, restrained, tranquil
Boomerang	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	backfire, recoil, reverse, rebound, come back, bounce back, spring back, return
Brandish	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	wave, wield, swing, flaunt, display
<i>Noun:</i>	show, exhibition, embellishment
Brevity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	shortness, quickness, briefness, conciseness, terseness
<i>Antonym:</i>	lengthiness, long-windedness, verbosity

Brisk	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	lively, swift, quick, busy, energetic, sharp, exhilarating, nipping, crisp, keen, bracing
<i>Antonym:</i>	slow, sluggish, dead, stagnant, mellow
Brittle	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	weak, breakable, fragile, crumbly, delicate
<i>Antonym:</i>	strong, unbreakable, sturdy, solid, durable
Brutal	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	barbaric, unmerciful, savage, cruel, mean, vicious, harsh, ruthless
<i>Antonym:</i>	kind, gentle, merciful, humane, tender
Bully	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	tormentor, oppressor, persecutor
<i>Verb:</i>	terrorize, scare, harass, threaten, abuse
<i>Antonym:</i>	charm, persuade, entice

C

Cacophony	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	harsh, unpleasant, discordant sounds
Cajole	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	persuade, coax, talk into
Calamity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	disaster, catastrophe, mishap, tribulation, misfortune
<i>Antonym:</i>	blessing, boon, godsend
Callous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unsympathetic, uncaring, indifferent, insensitive, cold, hard-hearted
<i>Antonym:</i>	tender, sympathetic, caring, soft
Camraderie	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	friendship, fellowship, sociability, fraternization
<i>Antonym:</i>	hostility, unfriendliness, coldness
Camouflage	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	conceal, disguise, cover, mask, cloak
<i>Antonym:</i>	expose, reveal, show
Candid	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	direct, frank, forthright, open, frank, outspoken, unbiased
<i>Antonym:</i>	fake, untruthful, insincere, formal, rehearsed, planned

Candour	Synonym	Carnal	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	frankness, openness, honesty, candidness, truthfulness, spokenness, plain dealing	<i>Adj:</i>	sexual, sensual, erotic, lustful, lascivious, lecherous, lewd, prurient, physical, bodily, corporeal
<i>Antonym:</i>	guardedness, evasiveness, insincerity	<i>Antonym:</i>	spiritual
Cantankerous	Synonym	Carnival	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	bad-tempered, irascible, irritable, ill-natured, peevish, crabby, quarrelsome, crotchety	<i>Noun:</i>	festival, jubilee, amusement, jamboree
<i>Antonym:</i>	good-natured, affable	Cascade	Synonym
Capable	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	waterfall, fall, rapids, cataract
<i>Adj:</i>	able, skilful, competent, efficient, talented	<i>Verb:</i>	plunge, fall, rush, surge
<i>Antonym:</i>	incapable, unskilled, incompetent	<i>Antonym:</i>	trickle, drip, leak
Capacity	Synonym	Casual	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	size, dimensions, content, volume, range, measure, space, ability, competence, potential, aptitude, position, role, job, function	<i>Adj:</i>	informal, relaxed, nonchalant, carefree
<i>Antonym:</i>	inability, incapacity, incompetence	<i>Antonym:</i>	formal, stiff, reserved
Captivate	Synonym	Cataclysm	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	enchant, dazzle, fascinate, tantalize, enthrall, charm, enchant, bewitch, fascinate, beguile	<i>Noun:</i>	disaster, catastrophe, calamity, tragedy, devastation
<i>Antonym:</i>	repel, bore	<i>Antonym:</i>	salvation, godsend
Captivating	Synonym	Catalyst	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	charming, enchanting, bewitching, fascinating, entrancing, alluring, charismatic, dazzling, seductive	<i>Noun:</i>	stimulus, activator, agitator, reactant, impetus
<i>Antonym:</i>	repellent, boring	Catastrophe	Synonym
Capture	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	tragedy, misfortune, disaster, devastation, calamity, ruin, good fortune, blessing
<i>Verb:</i>	catch, apprehend, seize, arrest, take captive, take into custody, imprison, detain	<i>Antonym:</i>	good fortune, blessing
<i>Antonym:</i>	free, freedom, escape	Caustic	Synonym
Cardinal	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	corrosive, harsh, sarcastic, stinging, sharp, bitter, scathing, derisive, sardonic, scornful, acerbic, vitriolic, pungent, acrimonious
<i>Adj:</i>	fundamental, basic, main, chief, primary, principal, premier, leading, paramount, pre-eminent, important, major, foremost, topmost	<i>Antonym:</i>	benign, soothing, kind
<i>Antonym:</i>	unimportant	Cautious	Synonym
Caress	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	careful, watchful, attentive, alert, wary, vigilant, aware, guarded
<i>Noun:</i>	stroke, touch, cuddle, embrace, hug, kiss	<i>Antonym:</i>	rash, daring, careless, foolhardy
Carnage	Synonym	Cease	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	a massacre, great slaughter, bloodshed, bloodbath, massacre, mass murder, butchery.	<i>Verb:</i>	stop, discontinue, spend, quit, terminate, halt, desist, conclude
		<i>Antonym:</i>	continue, start, begin
		Cede	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	surrender, yield, give, grant
		<i>Antonym:</i>	keep, retain, hold
		Celestial	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	astronomical, heavenly, universal, galactic
		<i>Antonym:</i>	terrestrial, earthly, hellish, mundane

Censor	Synonym	Charlatan	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	ban, forbid, purge	<i>Noun:</i>	quack, sham, fraud, fake, humbug,
<i>Antonym:</i>	allow, accept, approve		impostor, pretender, hoodwinker,
Censorship	Synonym	Charm	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	expurgation, sanitizing, removal,	<i>Noun:</i>	allure, appeal, captivation, pull,
	editing, deletion, cutting		enchantment, attractiveness,
<i>Antonym:</i>	freedom of speech, freedom of		magnetism, amulet, spell, chant,
	expression		lucky piece
Censure	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	delight, captivate, enthrall,
<i>Noun:</i>	condemnation, criticism,		mesmerize, attract, bewitch,
	disapproval		hypnotize
<i>Verb:</i>	blame, criticize, reprimand, reproach	<i>Antonym:</i>	aversion, repulsion, revulsion,
<i>Antonym:</i>	praise, approval, endorsement		disgust, revolt, repel
Chaos	Synonym	Charming	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	disorder, confusion, disarray,	<i>Adj:</i>	enchancing, captivating,
	mess, disorganization, jumble,		delightful, pleasing, enjoyable,
	utter confusion, upheaval,		fascinating.
	pandemonium	<i>Antonym:</i>	repulsive, disagreeable,
<i>Antonym:</i>	organization, harmony, order, calm		nauseating, unpleasing
Chaotic	Synonym	Chasm	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	out-of-control, wild, confused,	<i>Noun:</i>	gorge, abyss, gulf, fissure, crevice
	disordered, turbulent, riotous	Chaste	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	ordered, peaceful, within control	<i>Adj:</i>	pure, decent
Characteristic	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	simple, unadorned
<i>Adj:</i>	typical, distinctive, marked,	<i>Adj:</i>	wholesome, virginal, innocent,
	representative, particular, specific		celibate, righteous, uncorrupted
<i>Noun:</i>	feature, mannerism, trait, attribute,	<i>Antonym:</i>	unchaste, wanton, corrupt
	distinction, peculiarity, quirk	Chastise	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	uncharacteristic, atypical	<i>Verb:</i>	punish, discipline, scold, berate,
Charisma	Synonym		upbraid
<i>Noun:</i>	magnetism, magnetic personality,	<i>Antonym:</i>	commend, compliment, reward
	dominance, charm, appeal,	Chat	Synonym
	presence, power, authority	<i>Verb:</i>	talk, chatter, converse, gossip,
Charismatic	Synonym		discuss
<i>Adj:</i>	powerful, charming, magnetic,	<i>Noun:</i>	talk, discussions, conversation,
	hypnotic, dominant, authoritative		visit
<i>Antonym:</i>	unappealing, dull, weak	Chatter	Synonym
Charitable	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	babble, talk, jabber, gossip, prattle
<i>Adj:</i>	giving, unselfish, generous,	<i>Noun:</i>	babble, talking, blather, gossip,
	unsparing, humanitarian,		jabbering, chatting
	nonprofit, lenient, tolerant,	Chauvinism	Synonym
	forgiving, kind, sympathetic	<i>Noun:</i>	bigotry, bias, sexism, racism,
<i>Antonym:</i>	selfish, ungenerous, stingy, rigid,		nationalism, prejudice,
	unforgiving		intolerance, jingoism, partisanship
Charity	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	broad-mindedness, acceptance,
<i>Noun:</i>	aid, contribution, endowment,		tolerance
	alms, benefaction, assistance,	Cheer	Synonym
	generosity, benevolence,	<i>Verb:</i>	shout, applaud, yell, encourage,
	philanthropy, altruism, humanity		acclaim, console, comfort,
<i>Antonym:</i>	stinginess, selfishness,		reassure, brighten, enliven
	cold-heartedness		

<i>Noun:</i>	shout, yell, hooray, roar, cry, sparkle, animation, merriment, joy, happiness	Chronic	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	boo, hiss, discourage, demoralize	<i>Adj:</i>	continual, endless, persistent, habitual, recurrent, established
Cheerful	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	infrequent, occasional, unusual
<i>Adj:</i>	merry, joyous, happy, bright, carefree, jolly, playful, delighted	Churlish	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	depressed, sad, cheerless	<i>Adj:</i>	rude, ill-mannered, impolite, unmannerly, uncivil, ill-bred, boorish, oafish, loutish
Cheerless	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	polite
<i>Adj:</i>	bleak, gloomy, dismal, miserable, joyless	Circumstantial	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	cheerful, bright, joyous	<i>Adj:</i>	Incidental, inconsequential, inconclusive, indirect, insignificant, speculative
Chequered	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	central, significant, important
<i>Adj:</i>	multicoloured, varied, irregular, erratic, inconstant, fluctuating, changeful, diverse, diversified	Civility	Synonym
Cherish	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	politeness, courtesy, respect, consideration, tact, respectfulness
<i>Verb:</i>	love, honour, revere, respect, nurture, adore, value	<i>Antonym:</i>	disrespect, impoliteness, rudeness
<i>Antonym:</i>	hate, detest, dislike	Civilized	Synonym
Chew	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	refined, cultured, urbane, educated, advanced, tamed, humanized
<i>Verb:</i>	crunch, munch, grind, gnaw, bite, eat, nibble	<i>Antonym:</i>	uncivilized, wild, untamed
Chicanery	Synonym	Clairvoyant	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	trickery, deception, deceit, duplicity, unscrupulousness, subterfuge, sophistry, swindling, duping, hoodwinking, intrigue	<i>Adj:</i>	psychic, extrasensory, prescient, perceptive, having a sixth sense, telepathic
Chill	Synonym	Clamour	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	coolness, bite, frostiness, nip, crispness, coldness, briskness	<i>Noun:</i>	commotion, shouting, noise, uproar, disturbance, loudness
<i>Verb:</i>	cool, refrigerate, freeze, frost	<i>Antonym:</i>	quiet, silence, peacefulness
<i>Adj:</i>	cold, frosty, cool, icy, frigid, harsh	Clandestine	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	heat, warmth, balmy, hot	<i>Adj:</i>	secret; furtive, covert, stealthy
Chilly	Synonym	Clemency	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	cold, frigid, cool, icy, frozen, harsh	<i>Noun:</i>	forgiveness, pardon, mercy, kindness, charity
<i>Antonym:</i>	warm, hot, balmy	Cliché	Synonym
Chivalrous	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	trite line, banality, over-used expression, platitude
<i>Adj:</i>	gallant, honourable, courteous, knightly	<i>Antonym:</i>	original, fresh line
<i>Antonym:</i>	rude, boorish, unmannerly, cowardly	Clout	Synonym
Chivalry	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	influence and power, pull
<i>Noun:</i>	gallantry, courtesy, graciousness	Clown	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	rudeness, boorishness	<i>Verb:</i>	joke, jest, play, fool, ridicule
Choke	Synonym	Clue	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	strangle, smother, suffocate, gasp, drown, block, stop, plug, obstruct, impede, clog	<i>Noun:</i>	evidence, trace, hint, sign, suggestion, idea
<i>Antonym:</i>	unclog, unplug	<i>Verb:</i>	suggest, intimate, hint, reveal, advise
		Clumsy	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	bungling, awkward, ungainly, bumbling, uncoordinated
		<i>Antonym:</i>	graceful, agile

Cluster	Synonym	Colossal	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	group, clump, collection, band, gathering, pack, mass	<i>Adj:</i>	huge, massive, enormous, gigantic, very big, giant, mammoth, vast, tremendous, mighty, stupendous, monumental
<i>Verb:</i>	gather, mass, group, collect, assemble	<i>Antonym:</i>	tiny
<i>Antonym:</i>	scatter, disperse	Combat	Synonym
Clutter	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	battle, fight, war, confrontation, conflict, dispute
<i>Noun:</i>	jumble, mess, litter, disorder, hodgepodge, disarray	<i>Verb:</i>	fight, battle, confront, attack, oppose, resist
<i>Antonym:</i>	order, tidiness	<i>Antonym:</i>	peace, truce, harmony
Coalition	Synonym	Commend	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	alliance, confederacy, union, partnership, faction, league	<i>Verb:</i>	praise, applaud, honour, compliment, celebrate, approve
Coarse	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	criticize, condemn, disapprove
<i>Adj:</i>	rough, uneven, scraggly, gnarled, rugged, rude, uncivilized, impolite, crude, ill-mannered	Commendable	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	soft, smooth, even, polite, mannered, refined	<i>Adj:</i>	praiseworthy, laudable, exemplary, excellent, admirable, meritorious
Coax	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	despicable, horrible, bad
<i>Verb:</i>	persuade, urge, influence, charm, steer, to encourage gently, entice, persuade or cajole	Commotion	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	force, intimidate, pressure	<i>Noun:</i>	uproar, frenzy, turmoil, disturbance, upheaval, a noisy disturbance, uproar, fuss or hullabaloo
Coerce	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	calm, peacefulness, quiet
<i>Verb:</i>	pressurage, force, intimidate, compel, frighten, harass	Comical	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	ask, request, coax	<i>Adj:</i>	humorous, funny, amusing, witty, entertaining
Coherent	Synonym	Compact	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	clear, intelligible, lucid, understandable, comprehensible, rational	<i>Adj:</i>	small, compressed, packed, dense, crowded
<i>Antonym:</i>	incoherent, unintelligible, irrational	<i>Verb:</i>	pack, condense, press, stuff, cram, compress
Coincide	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	agreement, contract, deal, treaty, pledge
<i>Verb:</i>	agree, concur, correspond, fit, accord, match	<i>Antonym:</i>	large, loose, loosen, unpack, scatter
<i>Antonym:</i>	disagree, differ, conflict	Compassion	Synonym
Coincidence	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	sympathy, tenderness, kindness, mercy, feeling, love, concern, caring, warmth
<i>Noun:</i>	accident, chance, fate, happening, fluke	<i>Antonym:</i>	indifference, coldness, unconcern
<i>Antonym:</i>	plan, intent	Compassionate	Synonym
Collaborate	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	sympathetic, tender, kind, merciful, loving
<i>Verb:</i>	team up, work, together, cowrite, coauthor, cocreate, collude	<i>Antonym:</i>	uncompassionate, unfeeling, heartless
Collapse	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	sink, deflate, crumble, disintegrate, fall, fail		
<i>Noun:</i>	breakdown, downfall, failure, exhaustion, disintegration		

Compatible	Synonym	Composite	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	agreeable, agreeing, cooperative, harmonious, compliant	<i>Adj:</i>	combined, joined, mixed, blended, consolidate, melded
<i>Antonym:</i>	incompatible, clashing, disagreeing	<i>Noun:</i>	combination, blend, mixture, consolidation, compound, amalgam
Complacent	Synonym	Compound	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	smug, self-satisfied, contented, confident, self-assured, secure	<i>Verb:</i>	increase, augment, intensify, worsen, complicate, mix, blend, mingle, combine, devise, make multiple, complex, composite, complicated, mixed
<i>Antonym:</i>	insecure, uneasy, dissatisfied	<i>Adj:</i>	combination, composite, blend, mixture, fusion
<i>Antonym:</i>	ruin, lessen, diminish	Comprehend	Synonym
Competent	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	understand, grasp, perceive, appreciate, discern, follow
<i>Adj:</i>	proficient, properly qualified; capable and efficient	<i>Antonym:</i>	misunderstand
<i>Noun:</i>	adequate or quite good	Comprehensive	Synonym
Complex	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	complete, thorough, sweeping, broad, extensive, inclusive
<i>Adj:</i>	complicated, difficult, involved, perplexing, intricate	<i>Antonym:</i>	partial, incomplete, specialized
<i>Noun:</i>	Maze, network, system, labyrinth, structure	Comrade	Synonym
Complement	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	friend, partner, associate, teammate, companion, colleague
<i>Noun:</i>	addition, companion, counterpart, accessory, supplement, quota, limit, totality, entirety, maximum	Conceal	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	supplement, complete, perfect, fulfil, satisfy	<i>Verb:</i>	hide, camouflage, cover, mask, disguise, bury, cloak, veil
Complicate	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	reveal, expose, show
<i>Verb:</i>	confuse, muddle, involve, entangle, mix up	Concealment	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	simplify, clarify, disentangle	<i>Noun:</i>	covering, masking, disguising, hiding, concealing
Complicated	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	showing, disclosure, presentation
<i>Adj:</i>	complex, involved, difficult, intricate, hard, elaborate	Concede	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	easy, simple, uninvolved	<i>Verb:</i>	accept, agree, grant, acknowledge, recognize, allow, surrender, relinquish, resign, yield, transfer, deliver
Compliment	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	humble, modest, unassuming
<i>Noun:</i>	praise, acclaim, approval, commendation, congratulation, flattery	Concoct	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	praise, acclaim, commend, congratulate, applaud	<i>Verb:</i>	devise, formulate, create, whip up, invent, fabricate
<i>Antonym:</i>	disapproval, insult, complaint, insult, condemn	Concoction	Synonym
Complimentary	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	formulation, creation, invention, fabrication, recipe, compound, brew
<i>Adj:</i>	praising, approving, flattering, admiring, favourable, free, gratuitous, donated	Concrete	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	uncomplimentary, unflattering, disapproving	<i>Noun:</i>	cement, pavement, asphalt, mortar
Comply	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	direct, actual, real, physical, solid, conclusive
<i>Verb:</i>	follow, conform, observe, obey, satisfy, fulfil, consent	<i>Antonym:</i>	vague, theoretical, obscure
<i>Antonym:</i>	disobey, evade, disregard, oppose		

Concur	Synonym	Confidential	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	agree, assent, consent, approve, ratify	<i>Adj:</i>	private, secret, classified, restricted, undisclosed
<i>Antonym:</i>	disagree, disapprove, reject	<i>Antonym:</i>	open, circulated, public
Condemn	Synonym	Confine	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	denounce, reproach, criticize, rebuke, accuse, sentence, convict, doom, judge, ban	<i>Verb:</i>	restrict, limit, hold, imprison, cage, constrain, enclose
<i>Antonym:</i>	applaud, admire, praise, acquit, free, excuse	<i>Noun:</i>	limit, margin, boundary, edge, border
Condemnation	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	free, loose, liberate
<i>Noun:</i>	denunciation, reproach, criticism, rebuke, disapproval	Confiscate	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	praise, approval, acclaim	<i>Verb:</i>	take, seize, impound, claim, secure, possess
Condense	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	return, release, deliver
<i>Verb:</i>	compress, reduce, shorten, compact, consolidate, trim	Confront	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	expand, increase, enlarge	<i>Verb:</i>	Meet, encounter, face, challenge, oppose, tackle, resist
Condescending	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	avoid, flee, evade
<i>Adj:</i>	arrogant, supercilious, imperious, snobbish, patronizing, haughty	Confrontation	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	respectful, unpretentious, down-to-earth	<i>Noun:</i>	clash, showdown, challenge, defiance, conflict
Condone	Synonym	Confuse	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	pardon, forgive, excuse, disregard, justify, approve	<i>Verb:</i>	to muddle or mix up, to upset or disturb; to make uncertain, bewilder, puzzle, baffle, perplex, mystify
<i>Antonym:</i>	criticize, condemn, disapprove	<i>Noun:</i>	difficult to understand; bewildering, perplexing
Confer	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	clarify, enlighten, explain
<i>Verb:</i>	discuss, converse, consult, deliberate, talk, award, present, give, grant, bestow	Confusing	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	revoke, withhold, deny	<i>Adj:</i>	puzzling, obscure, baffling, perplexing, disturbing, disconcerting
Confess	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	orderly, clear, simple
<i>Verb:</i>	admit, concede, acknowledge, own, disclose, reveal	Confusion	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	hide, deny, withhold	<i>Noun:</i>	bewilderment, puzzlement, mystification, perplexity, disorientation, turmoil, agitation, disorder, upheaval, disarray, disorganization
Confession	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	clarification, enlightenment, explanation, orderliness, order, organization
<i>Noun:</i>	admission, acknowledgement, telling, disclosure, assertion, revelation	Congenial	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	denial, disclaimer, repudiation	<i>Adj:</i>	friendly, pleasant, cordial, sociable, agreeable, affable, convivial
Confident	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	unfriendly, standoffish, cold
<i>Adj:</i>	certain, assured, convinced, sure, optimistic, positive, self-assured, bold, daring, fearless, assertive		
<i>Antonym:</i>	doubtful, uncertain, hesitant, anxious, insecure configuration, the arrangement of the parts of something; shape		

Congested	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	right-winger, rightist, traditionalist, conventionalist, reactionary
<i>Adj:</i>	plugged, filled, jammed, choked, blocked, crowded, stuffed	<i>Antonym:</i>	liberal, progressive, radical, risky, careless, daring, radical, liberal, progressive
<i>Antonym:</i>	empty, clear, uncrowded	Conserve	Synonym
Congregate	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	save, preserve, guard, maintain, protect, safeguard
<i>Verb:</i>	gather, assemble, mass, meet, collect, group, swarm, cluster	<i>Antonym:</i>	waste, exhaust, consume
<i>Antonym:</i>	separate, scatter, disband	Considerable	Synonym
Conjecture	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	significant, important, noteworthy, great, major, impressive, large, substantial, abundant, sizable, extensive, massive
<i>Noun:</i>	guesswork, guess, speculation, theorizing, supposition, hypothesis	<i>Antonym:</i>	unimportant, trivial, minor, small, scant, meagre
Conscientious	Synonym	Considerate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	responsible, reliable, trustworthy, sincere, dependable, dedicated	<i>Adj:</i>	thoughtful, kind, sensitive, concerned, tactful
<i>Antonym:</i>	unreliable, irresponsible, undependable	<i>Antonym:</i>	inconsiderate, thoughtless, unkind
Conscious	Synonym	Consideration	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	awake, aware, sensible, thinking, alert, aware, knowledgeable, knowing, informed, mindful, deliberate, wilful, intentional, planned, purposeful	<i>Noun:</i>	thought, attention, study, reflection, regard, examination, deliberation, thoughtfulness, concern, kindness, respect, courtesy, regard, factor, concern, point, aspect, detail, item
<i>Antonym:</i>	unaware, unconscious, asleep, unaware, unknowing, uninformed, unintentional, unconscious, accidental	<i>Antonym:</i>	inattention, oversight, omission, discourtesy, rudeness
Consecutive	Synonym	Consolation	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	successive, uninterrupted, continuous, unbroken, sequential	<i>Noun:</i>	relief, sympathy, comfort, condolence, support
<i>Antonym:</i>	interrupted, broken, discontinuous	<i>Antonym:</i>	discouragement, dismay, discomfort
Consent	Synonym	Consolidate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	agree, allow, accept, grant, approve, permit, sanction	<i>Verb:</i>	Join, combine, unite, merge, pool, concentrate
<i>Noun:</i>	agreement, permission, approval, endorsement, assent, leave, sanction	<i>Antonym:</i>	separate, divide, part
<i>Antonym:</i>	disagree, disapprove, refuse, disagreement, disapproval	Conspicuous	Synonym
Consequence	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	obvious, plain, visible, apparent, evident, noticeable, prominent
<i>Noun:</i>	aftermath, outcome, result, upshot, development, importance, significance, moment, note, seriousness	<i>Antonym:</i>	invisible, concealed, unnoticeable
<i>Antonym:</i>	source, cause, origin, unimportance, insignificance	Conspire	Synonym
Conservative	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	plot, scheme, collude, collaborate, machinate, wangle
<i>Adj:</i>	right-wing, traditional, nonliberal, conventional, reactionary, cautious, safe, prudent, careful, sparing, wary	Conspiracy	Synonym
			plot, scheme, intrigue, treason, deception, trick

Constant	Synonym	Contagious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unchanging, fixed, even, regular, uniform, steady, continual, nonstop, unbroken, uninterrupted, endless, persistent, devoted, faithful, loyal, dedicated, trustworthy	<i>Adj:</i>	catching, transmittable, infectious, spreadable, transmissible
<i>Antonym:</i>	changing, irregular, uneven, infrequent, occasional, erratic, unfaithful, disloyal, undependable	<i>Antonym:</i>	noncontagious, noninfectious
Constantly	Synonym	Contaminate	Synonym
<i>Adv:</i>	regularly, continually, frequently, habitually, continuously	<i>Verb:</i>	pollute, poison, foul, spoil, taint, defile, corrupt
<i>Antonym:</i>	occasionally, seldom, rarely	<i>Antonym:</i>	clean, cleanse, purify
Consternation	Synonym	Contamination	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	dismay, perturbation, anxiety, distress, stupefaction, trepidation	<i>Noun:</i>	adulteration, fouling, pollution, taint, infection, defilement
<i>Antonym:</i>	satisfaction	Contemplate	Synonym
Constrain	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	ponder, consider, meditate, study, deliberate
<i>Verb:</i>	restrain, restrict, confine, bind, detain, contain	Contemplation	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	free, release, loose	<i>Noun:</i>	thought, thinking, reflection, deliberation
Constrict	Synonym	Contempt	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	pinch, cramp, bind, squeeze, strangle, obstruct, block, clog, close, congest, choke	<i>Noun:</i>	scorn, hatred, disrespect, revulsion, distaste, detestation, disregard
<i>Antonym:</i>	loosen, unbind, swell, unclog, clear, open	<i>Antonym:</i>	respect, admiration, affection
Construct	Synonym	Contemptible	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	build, make, create, erect, assemble, form, produce	<i>Adj:</i>	shameful, low, mean, revolting, dishonourable, offensive
<i>Antonym:</i>	destroy, demolish, dismantle	<i>Antonym:</i>	admirable, honourable, respectable, praiseworthy
Constructive	Synonym	Contend	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	useful, helpful, valuable, beneficial, practical, usable	<i>Verb:</i>	battle, fight, struggle, compete, wrestle, contest, claim, hold, maintain, assert, state, declare
<i>Antonym:</i>	destructive, harmful, worthless	<i>Antonym:</i>	surrender, quit, yield, reject, deny, disclaim
Consume	Synonym	Contentious	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	absorb, eat, devour, drink, drain, use, destroy, devastate, demolish, waste, ravage	<i>Noun:</i>	quarrelsome, antagonistic, argumentative, combative, belligerent
<i>Antonym:</i>	produce, supply, save, restore	<i>Antonym:</i>	agreeable, harmonious, peaceful
Consummate	Synonym	Contort	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	complete, perfect, accomplished, highest, supreme, masterful	<i>Verb:</i>	twist, bend, distort, knot, deform
<i>Antonym:</i>	imperfect, incomplete, amateurish	<i>Antonym:</i>	straighten, smooth, unbend
Consumption	Synonym	Contradict	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	use, expenditure, depletion, usage, draining	<i>Verb:</i>	refute, deny, differ, counter, challenge, oppose, dispute
<i>Antonym:</i>	conservation, production, saving	<i>Antonym:</i>	confirm, verify, support
		Contradictory	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	contrary, opposing, disagreeing, conflicting, different
		<i>Antonym:</i>	similar, comparable, equivalent

Contrite	Synonym	Copious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	sorry, remorseful, repentant, ashamed, regretful, apologetic	<i>Adj:</i>	heavy, abundant, rich, overflowing, plentiful, lavish
<i>Antonym:</i>	unapologetic, unremorseful, unashamed	<i>Antonym:</i>	scant, light, sparse
Contribution	Synonym	Cordial	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	regret, sorrow, remorse, guilt, shame, repentance	<i>Adj:</i>	friendly, warm, gracious, sociable, kindly, pleasant, cheerful
<i>Antonym:</i>	self-righteousness, pride, indifference	<i>Antonym:</i>	unfriendly, cold, reserved
Contrive	Synonym	Corroborate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	invent, imagine, design, create, plan, improvise	<i>Verb:</i>	verify, validate, substantiate, confirm, document
Controversial	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	invalidate, disprove, contradict
<i>Adj:</i>	sensitive, delicate, questionable, debatable, arguable, doubtful	Corrode	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	safe, certain, noncontroversial	<i>Verb:</i>	erode, consume, deteriorate, disintegrate, rust
Controversy	Synonym	Corrosion	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	debate, disagreement, dispute, argument, quarrel, strife, contention	<i>Noun:</i>	erosion, rust, decomposition, deterioration, breakdown, decay
<i>Antonym:</i>	agreement, harmony, accord	Corrupt	Synonym
Conundrum	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	dishonest, immoral, crooked, dishonourable, wicked
<i>Noun:</i>	problem, vexed question, quandary, enigma, mystery	<i>Verb:</i>	degrade, debase, taint, pollute, poison
Convene	Synonym	<i>Antonym:- Adj:</i>	honest, moral honourable
<i>Verb:</i>	assemble, gather, collect, meet, congregate, rally	<i>Antonym:- Verb:</i>	improve, redeem, save
<i>Antonym:</i>	disperse, disband, scatter	Corruption	Synonym
Conventional	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	immorality, dishonesty, fraud, graft, vice wickedness
<i>Adj:</i>	orthodox, traditional, conservative, conformist, old-fashioned, prosaic	<i>Antonym:</i>	morality, goodness, honesty, integrity
<i>Antonym:</i>	unorthodox, unconventional, radical, bohemian, original	Cosmopolitan	Synonym
Converse	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	worldly, urbane, sophisticated, cultured, cultivated, international
<i>Verb:</i>	talk, discuss, chat, speak, communicate, confer	<i>Antonym:</i>	provincial, small-town, unsophisticated
Convert	Synonym	Counterfeit	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	turn, change, alter, transform, modify, reshape	<i>Adj:</i>	pretended, false, fake, forged, imitation, bogus
<i>Noun:</i>	disciple, follower, recruit, believer, proselyte	<i>Verb:</i>	forge, copy, falsify, imitate, duplicate
Convince	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	genuine, original, authentic
<i>Verb:</i>	persuade, influence, impress, sway, satisfy, assure	Countermand	Synonym
Convulsion	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	revoke, rescind, reverse, undo, retract, override, scrap, overturn, overrule, cancel, annul, invalidate, nullify
<i>Noun:</i>	spasm, seizure, contraction, throe, attack, tremor	<i>Antonym:</i>	uphold
Cope	Synonym	Courage	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	manage, control, survive, endure, handle	<i>Noun:</i>	bravery, valour, daring, spirit, fearlessness, heroism
		<i>Antonym:</i>	cowardice, timidity

Courageous	Synonym		<i>Noun:</i>	burst, snap, bang, shot, pop, explosion, fissure, crevice, split, break, fracture, joke, jest, wisecrack, quip, insult
<i>Adj:</i>	daring, brave, bold, gallant, fearless, heroic, unafraid			
<i>Antonym:</i>	cowardly, timid, fearful			
Courteous	Synonym		Craft	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	polite, gracious, kindly, mannerly, thoughtful, considerate		<i>Noun:</i>	ability, proficiency, skill, artistry, talent, trade, occupation, work, job, profession, deception, cunning, trickery, deceit, guile
<i>Antonym:</i>	discourteous, impolite, inconsiderate, rude		<i>Antonym:</i>	inability, unskilfulness, incompetency, frankness, openness, honesty
Courtship	Synonym		Crafty	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	dating, wooing, pair bonding, wining and dining, romance, engagement		<i>Adj:</i>	shifty, sly, deceitful, scheming, tricky, cunning, crooked
			<i>Antonym:</i>	honest, straightforward, direct
Courtesy	Synonym		Crash	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	politeness, gentility, graciousness, affability, urbanity		<i>Verb:</i>	smash, bump, collide, hit, plow, wreck, demolish, batter, destroy, break, shatter
<i>Antonym:</i>	discourtesy, rudeness		<i>Noun:</i>	bang, blast, crack, clatter, explosion, collision, accident, pileup, wreck, smash
Covert	Synonym		Crass	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	hidden, masked, disguised, secret, stealthy		<i>Adj:</i>	insensitive, rude, crude, tacky, uncouth, unrefined, vulgar
<i>Antonym:</i>	overt, apparent, obvious		<i>Antonym:</i>	sensitive, polite, courteous
Covet	Synonym		Crave	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	desire, wish, long for, hunger for, crave, envy		<i>Verb:</i>	desire, want, long for, hunger for, covet, need
<i>Antonym:</i>	reject, decline, spurn		<i>Antonym:</i>	dislike, reject, detest
Cowardice	Synonym		Craving	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	fearfulness, faintheartedness, spinelessness, fear, fright		<i>Noun:</i>	desire, need, longing, hunger, thirst, yearning
<i>Antonym:</i>	bravery, courage, fearlessness		<i>Antonym:</i>	dislike, abhorrence, hate
Cowardly	Synonym		Crawl	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	timid, uncourageous, fearful, fainthearted, scared		<i>Verb:</i>	creep, drag, squirm, wiggle, wriggle, teem, swarm, abound, flow, bristle
<i>Antonym:</i>	brave, fearless, courageous, bold		<i>Noun:</i>	creep, walk, plod, trudge, shuffle
Cower	Synonym		<i>Antonym:</i>	walk, run, dash
<i>Verb:</i>	tremble, cringe, quail quake, shrink, grovel		Crazy	Synonym
Coy	Synonym		<i>Adj:</i>	stupid, foolish, insane, mad, insensible, reckless, irrational, wild, infatuated, raving, excited, passionate, mad, strange, peculiar, bizarre, unusual, outrageous
<i>Adj:</i>	modest, bashful, shy, shrinking, demure, blushing		<i>Antonym:</i>	sane, sensible, smart, indifferent, uninterested, unexcited, usual, normal, average
<i>Antonym:</i>	boisterous, loud, assertive			
Cozy	Synonym			
<i>Adj:</i>	snug, warm, comfortable, relaxing, sheltered, pleasant, honey			
<i>Antonym:</i>	cold, uncomfortable, unpleasant			
Crack	Synonym			
<i>Verb:</i>	break, split, burst, snap, fracture, splint, snap, clap, pop, crackle, beat, slap			

Credence	Synonym	Crusader	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	belief, trust, reliance	<i>Noun:</i>	campaigner, activist, champion, visionary, reformer
Credentials	Synonym	Crush	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	qualifications, certification, degrees, accreditation, title, license	<i>Verb:</i>	smash, squash, pulverize, grind, squeeze, mash, destroy, overcome, quash, overwhelm, topple, demolish
Credibility	Synonym	Crucial	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	reliability, integrity, character, trustworthiness, believability, track record	<i>Adj:</i>	critical, essential, important, urgent, grave, vital
<i>Antonym:</i>	dishonesty, lack of character	<i>Antonym:</i>	unessential, trivial, unimportant
Credulous	Synonym	Cryptic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	gullible, naive, impressionable, over-trusting, over-trustful, dupable, deceivable, innocent, ingenuous	<i>Adj:</i>	secret, mysterious, hidden, perplexing, obscure
<i>Antonym:</i>	worldly, suspicious	<i>Antonym:</i>	obvious, clear, apparent
Cripple	Synonym	Cuddle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	disable, weaken, damage, paralyse, stop, incapacitate	<i>Verb:</i>	snuggle, embrace, hug, muzzle, caress
<i>Antonym:</i>	assist, encourage, strengthen	Culminate	Synonym
Cross	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	climax, end, conclude, finish, terminate, complete
<i>Noun:</i>	blend, hybrid, combination, crossbreed, mixture	<i>Antonym:</i>	begin, start, commence
<i>Verb:</i>	traverse, ply, transit, span, pass, mingle, mix, interbreed, combine, crossbreed, crisscross, intertwine, interlock, twist, weave	Cultivate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	opposed, opposing, contrary, opposite, counter, angry, mad, sullen, moody, touchy	<i>Verb:</i>	farm, till, plough, garden, plant, promote, encourage, support, foster, develop, improve
<i>Antonym:</i>	agreeable, pleasant, amiable	<i>Antonym:</i>	hinder, obstruct, discourage
Crude	Synonym	Cultivation	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	coarse, primitive, unfinished, unrefined, unpolished, rude, vulgar, uncivilized, tasteless, offensive, revolting, gross	<i>Noun:</i>	planting, farming, agriculture, gardening, promotion, advancement, encouragement, fosterage, development
<i>Antonym:</i>	refined, processed, finished, courteous, polite, elegant	<i>Antonym:</i>	hindrance, obstruction, discouragement
Crumble	Synonym	Cumbersome	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	collapse, fragment, disintegrate, decay	<i>Adj:</i>	awkward, unwieldy, burdensome, weighty, clumsy, bulky
Crumple	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	manageable, easy, compact
<i>Verb:</i>	crinkle, squash, rumple, crush, smash	Curiosity	Synonym
Crusade	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	inquisitiveness, questioning, interestedness, interest, eccentricity, novelty, wonder, peculiarity, oddity
<i>Noun:</i>	campaign, drive, movement, action, struggle	<i>Antonym:</i>	indifference, disregard, unconcern
<i>Verb:</i>	march, drive, fight, battle, struggle	Curious	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	inquisitive, questioning, searching, investigative, nosy, snooping, peculiar, unusual, weird, strange, odd, exotic, rare

Cursed	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	jinxed, star-crossed, bedevilled, doomed, ill-fated, damned
<i>Antonym:</i>	blessed, fortunate
Curt	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	brusque, brief, short, abrupt
<i>Antonym:</i>	courteous, long-winded, polite
Curtail	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	shorten, reduce, trim, cut, lessen, decrease, restrict
<i>Antonym:</i>	increase, extend, expand
D	
Dangle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	Hang, drag, trail, droop, swing, sag
Daunt	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	thwart, deter, intimidate, frighten, dishearten
<i>Antonym:</i>	encourage, rouse, stir
Daunting	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Intimidating, discouraging, frightening, dispiriting, disheartening, scary
<i>Antonym:</i>	encouraging, heartening
Dawdle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	Idle, dally, fiddle
<i>Antonym:</i>	Hurry, rush, hustle
Deadlock	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	Gridlock, stalemate, impasse, standstill
Deadly	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Poisonous, lethal, toxic, harmful, dangerous, hazardous
<i>Antonym:</i>	Safe, harmless, innocuous
Dearth	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	lack, scarcity, scarceness, shortage, deficiency, insufficiency, inadequacy, scantiness, rareness
<i>Antonym:</i>	abundance, surfeit
Debatable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Disputable, contestable, unsettled, controversial, undecided, moot
Debility	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	Infirmity, handicap, weakness, frailty
Debilitate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	weaken, enfeeble, enervate, devitalize, exhaust, incapacitate, cripple, disable
<i>Antonym:</i>	strengthen, invigorate

Debilitating	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	weakening, enfeebling, enervating, devitalizing, draining, crippling, paralysing
<i>Antonym:</i>	restorative
Debauch	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	debauched, dissolute, degenerate, depraved, shameless, sinful, lascivious, promiscuous, profligate
<i>Antonym:</i>	wholesome, clean-living
Debauchery	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	dissipation, degeneracy, turpitude, depravity, perversion, wickedness, sinfulness, impropriety, lewdness
<i>Antonym:</i>	morality, clean-living
Debonair	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	suave, sophisticated, cultured, polished, genteel, refined, carefree, charming, cheerful, urbane
<i>Antonym:</i>	unsophisticated, crude, unrefined, tacky
Debris	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	trash, wreckage, waste, rubble, garbage
Debunk	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	Disprove, expose, refute, hold up, ridicule, deflate
<i>Antonym:</i>	Prove, confirm, substantiate
Decay	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	Deteriorate, rot, decompose, disintegrate, decline
<i>Noun:</i>	Deterioration, decomposition, disintegration, rot, rotting
Deceive	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	Fool, mislead, trick, delude, dupe, misinform
Deception	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	dishonesty, trickery, fraud, subterfuge
<i>Antonym:</i>	Honesty, truthfulness, credibility
Deceit	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	Deception, dishonesty, trickery, cheating, cunning, fraud
<i>Antonym:</i>	Honesty, truthfulness, sincerity
Decipher	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	solve, puzzle, out, figure out, decode, understand, crack

Decorum	Synonym	Deft	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	propriety, decency, etiquette, civility, protocol, demeanour	<i>Adj:</i>	skilful, adroit, able, skilled, expert, efficient
<i>Antonym:</i>	impropriety, bad manners, rudeness	<i>Antonym:</i>	clumsy, awkward, inept, unskilled, bumbling, inexperienced
Decorous	Synonym	Defy	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	proper, seemly, decent, becoming, befitting, appropriate, suitable, fitting	<i>Verb:</i>	disobey, resist, elude, escape, foil, challenge
<i>Antonym:</i>	indecorous, unseemly, immodest	<i>Antonym:</i>	obey, surrender
Decrepid	Synonym	Degenerate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	feeble, infirm, weak, weakened, debilitated, crippled, dilapidated, deteriorated, rickety, run-down	<i>Adj:</i>	debase, degraded, corrupt, vitiated, decadent, dissolute, debauched
<i>Antonym:</i>	strong, fit	<i>Verb:</i>	deteriorate, decline, sink, slide, worsen
Deduce	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	improve
<i>Verb:</i>	Infer, conclude, reason, interpret, assume, analyse	Degrade	Synonym
Defame	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	humiliate, shame, dishonour, debase, reduce, demean, lower
<i>Verb:</i>	malign, smear, traduce	Deify	Synonym
Defer	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	Exalt, worship, revere, idolize, venerate
<i>Verb:</i>	delay, postpone, suspend, table, shelve	<i>Antonym:</i>	denigrate, abuse, criticize
Deference	Synonym	Dejected	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	respect, respectfulness, esteem, reverence, veneration	<i>Adj:</i>	Depressed, unhappy, sorrowful, disheartened, downcast, despondent
<i>Antonym:</i>	disrespect	<i>Antonym:</i>	Happy, joyous, cheerful
Deferential	Synonym	Delegate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	obsequious, humble, respectful, reverent, reverential, obedient, submissive, subservient	<i>Verb:</i>	assign, relegate, name, designate, charge
<i>Antonym:</i>	arrogant, impolite	<i>Noun:</i>	representative, spokesperson, diplomat, envoy, ambassador
Defiant	Synonym	Delete	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Rebellious, recalcitrant, unruly, stubborn	<i>Verb:</i>	erase, eradicate, cancel, remove, cut, omit
<i>Antonym:</i>	Obedient, submissive, agreeable	<i>Antonym:</i>	Insert, add, include
Deficient	Synonym	Deleterious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Lacking, incomplete, wanting, insufficient, short	<i>Adj:</i>	damaging, harmful, destructive, hurtful, injurious, pernicious
<i>Antonym:</i>	Complete, sufficient, adequate	<i>Antonym:</i>	beneficial, advantageous Helpful, benign, beneficial
Deficit	Synonym	Deliberate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	Shortage, shortfall, insufficiency, deficiency	<i>Verb:</i>	Examine, consider, weigh, ponder, study
Deformity	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	intentional, planned, thoughtful, calculated, prearranged
<i>Noun:</i>	Malformation, disfigurement, abnormality, contortion, imperfection, flaw	<i>Antonym:</i>	Spontaneous, hasty, rash
Deflate	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	let down, subdue, go down, reduce, depreciate		
<i>Antonym:</i>	blow up, expand, aggrandize, inflate		

Deliberately	Synonym	Demeaning	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Intentionally, purposefully, wilfully, thoughtfully, wittingly	<i>Adj:</i>	degrading, humiliating, shaming, lowering, undignified
<i>Antonym:</i>	Unintentionally, unwittingly	<i>Antonym:</i>	ennobling
Delicacy	Synonym	Demolish	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	fineness, fragility, flimsiness, slightness, frailness, tact, finesse, sensitivity, consideration, gentleness	<i>Verb:</i>	Wreck, ruin, destroy, break, devastate, pulverize, annihilate
<i>Antonym:</i>	coarseness, roughness, bluntness, insensitivity	<i>Antonym:</i>	Build, restore, create
Delicate	Synonym	Demonstrate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Fragile, frail, flimsy, fine, slight, small, tactful, sensitive, considerate, careful, diplomatic	<i>Verb:</i>	Protest, march, rally, picket, strike, show, display, exhibit, illustrate, describe
<i>Antonym:</i>	Rough, coarse, sturdy, easy, safe, inconsiderate, insensitive, careless	Demoralize	Synonym
Delicious	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	Dishearten, deflate, depress, discourage, dispirit, crush
<i>Adj:</i>	Appetizing, rich, luscious, tasty, savoury, pleasing, delightful	<i>Antonym:</i>	Encourage, hearten, charge
<i>Antonym:</i>	sickening, unpleasant, terrible	Demote	Synonym
Delinquent	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	lower, downgrade, reduce, degrade, displace
<i>Noun:</i>	criminal, lawbreaker, hoodlum, miscreant, felon	<i>Antonym:</i>	Elevate, raise
<i>Adj:</i>	lax, slack, irresponsible, negligent, derelict	Demur	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	law abider, responsible, conscientious	<i>Adj:</i>	modest, unassuming, meek, mild, timid, ladylike
Delirious	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	brazen, shameless
<i>Adj:</i>	Confused, muddled, incoherent, bewildered, hallucinating	Denigrate	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	lucid, rational, clear-thinking	<i>Verb:</i>	Criticize, put down, defame, belittle, vilify, malign
Delude	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	Praise, compliment, flatter
<i>Verb:</i>	deceive, mislead, fool, dupe, trick, misguide	Denounce	Synonym
Delusion	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	condemn, criticize, censure, castigate, decry, revile, vilify, besmirch
<i>Noun:</i>	illusion, misbelief, misconception, fantasy, hallucination	<i>Antonym:</i>	praise
<i>Antonym:</i>	Fact, reality, actuality	Dense	Synonym
Demagogue	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	close-packed, closely packed, crowded, crammed, jammed together, compressed, compact
<i>Noun:</i>	rabble-rouser, agitator, troublemaker	<i>Antonym:</i>	sparse
Demean	Synonym	Deodorize	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	cheapen, lower someone's dignity, abase, humble, humiliate, disgrace, dishonour, vilify, denigrate	<i>Verb:</i>	freshen, sweeten, purify, disinfect, sanitize, sterilize, fumigate, aerate, air, ventilate, depollute
<i>Antonym:</i>	dignify, exalt	Depart	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	leave, exit, withdraw, go, embark
		<i>Antonym:</i>	Arrive, enter, appear
		Dependable	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	Trustworthy, trusty, reliable, responsible, faithful, conscientious
		<i>Antonym:</i>	Undependable, unreliable, untrustworthy

Depict	Synonym	Desist	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	describe, portray, picture, characterize, represent	<i>Verb:</i>	abstain, refrain, forbear, back, stop
Deplete	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	continue, persist in
<i>Verb:</i>	drain, exhaust, empty, consume, weaken, reduce, diminish	Desolate	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	Restore, replenish, increase	<i>Adj:</i>	barren, grim, waste, sterile, deserted, uninhabited, unoccupied, forsaken, godforsaken, abandoned, miserable, sad, unhappy, melancholy, gloomy, despondent, depressed
Deplorable	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	fertile, populous, joyful
<i>Adj:</i>	wretched, miserable, pathetic, regrettable, contemptible, shameful	Despair	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	Acceptable, good, agreeable	<i>Noun:</i>	hopelessness, desperation, dejection, despondency
Depraved	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	hope, joy
<i>Adj:</i>	evil, wicked, immoral, corrupt, vile, base, foul	Desperado	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	Good, moral, virtuous	<i>Noun:</i>	outlaw, criminal, gunman, thug, bandit
Depreciate	Synonym	Desperate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	lower, reduce, devalue, deflate, cut, decrease, diminish	<i>Adj:</i>	frantic, hasty, wild, risky, reckless, hopeless, despairing, wretched, depressed
<i>Antonym:</i>	Increase, raise, boost	<i>Antonym:</i>	Cautious, careful, happy, hopeful, optimistic
Deprivation	Synonym	Despicable	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	poverty, impoverishment, hardship, destitution, distress	<i>Adj:</i>	detestable, disgraceful, contemptible, loathsome
<i>Antonym:</i>	wealth, possession	<i>Antonym:</i>	commendable, admirable, laudable
Deprived	Synonym	Despise	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	disadvantaged, underprivileged, impoverished, destitute, needy, distressed, forlorn	<i>Verb:</i>	detest, hate loathe, scorn, dislike, abhor, disdain
<i>Antonym:</i>	fortunate, wealthy	<i>Antonym:</i>	like, admire, respect
Derelict	Synonym	Despotism	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	abandoned, deserted, discarded, forsaken, forlorn, negligent, slack, lax, delinquent, loose, lazy	<i>Noun:</i>	tyranny, dictatorship, totalitarianism, authoritarianism, absolute rule, absolutism, oppression, repression, suppression, autocracy, monarchy, autarchy
Derision	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	democracy
<i>Noun:</i>	ridicule, disrespect, contempt, disdain, disparagement, scorn	Destined	Synonym
Derogatory	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	fated, ordained, preordained, predestined, predetermined, certain, sure, bound, guaranteed
<i>Adj:</i>	disparaging, denigratory, belittling, depreciative, disrespectful, demeaning, discrediting	Destitute	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	complimentary, flattering, respectful	<i>Adj:</i>	poor, impoverished, without the necessities of life, penniless, needy
Desecrate	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	Rich, affluent, wealthy
<i>Verb:</i>	violate, spoil, profane, dishonour, disrespect, debase		
<i>Antonym:</i>	honour, respect, worship		
Desirable	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	attractive, inviting, agreeable, valuable, worthy, excellent		
<i>Antonym:</i>	Undesirable, unattractive, repulsive		

Destruction	Synonym	ghastly, difficult, troublesome, problematic, impossible, messy
<i>Noun:</i>	ruination, devastation, wrecking, razing, demolition, levelling	<i>Antonym:</i>
<i>Antonym:</i>	preservation, conservation	Devilry
Desultory	Synonym	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	casual, cursory, superficial, perfunctory, random, aimless, unmethodical, unsystematic	<i>Noun:</i>
<i>Antonym:</i>	keen, systematic, lasting	wickedness, evil, iniquity, devilishness, fiendishness, mischief, misconduct
Detach	Synonym	Devious
<i>Verb:</i>	disconnect, unfasten, separate, free, loosen	Underhand, sneaky, tricky, scheming, calculating, deceitful
<i>Antonym:</i>	Attach, fix, secure	<i>Antonym:</i>
Detention	Synonym	Honest, straightforward
<i>Noun:</i>	Restraint, internment, delaying, retention	Devoid
<i>Antonym:</i>	Freedom, liberation, release	<i>Adj:</i>
Deter	Synonym	lacking, without, free from/ or, vacant of, void of, bereft of, drained of, deprived of, depleted of
<i>Verb:</i>	discourage, prevent, stop, thwart, block, hinder	Devolve
<i>Antonym:</i>	encourage, reassure, stimulate	<i>Verb:</i>
Deteriorate	Synonym	delegate, pass (down/on), hand down/over/on, depute, assign, consign, bestow
<i>Verb:</i>	degrade, fall apart, decay, crumble, rot, degenerate, corrode	<i>Antonym:</i>
<i>Antonym:</i>	Strengthen, grow, harden	centralize, retain
Deterring	Synonym	Devout
<i>Noun:</i>	check, roadblock, impediment, stumbling block, hurdle, obstacle	<i>Adj:</i>
Detest	Synonym	pious, devoted, dedicated, committed, firm, steadfast, resolute, fervent, intense, vehement, pledged
<i>Verb:</i>	hate, dislike, despise, loathe, abhor, disdain	<i>Antonym:</i>
<i>Antonym:</i>	Love, like, adore	insincere, lapsed, apathetic
Detrimental	Synonym	Dexterity
<i>Adj:</i>	Damaging, harmful, destructive, injurious, deleterious, pernicious	<i>Noun:</i>
<i>Antonym:</i>	Helpful, healthy, beneficial	Skill, agility, facility, proficiency, adroitness
Devastate	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>
<i>Verb:</i>	ravage, waste, ruin, destroy, despoil, raze	Clumsiness, awkwardness, ineptitude
Devastation	Synonym	Dichotomy
<i>Noun:</i>	destruction, ruin, annihilation, wreckage, demolition, fallout	<i>Noun:</i>
Deviant	Synonym	division, separation, split, gulf, chasm, polarity
<i>Antonym:</i>	Normal, usual, regular	Diffident
Devilish	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>
<i>Adj:</i>	diabolical, fiendish, satanic, demonic, wicked, evil, sinful, nefarious, monstrous, dreadful,	shy, bashful, modest, self- effacing, unassuming, introverted, reserved, hesitant, nervous, reluctant
		<i>Antonym:</i>
		confident, conceited
		Dilapidated
		<i>Adj:</i>
		Broken-down, decaying, crumbling, deteriorated, falling apart
		<i>Antonym:</i>
		sound, solid, new
		Dilemma
		<i>Noun:</i>
		quandary, fix, predicament, question, stalemate, perplexity

Dilettante	Synonym	Discrimination	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	dabbler, tinkerer, trifler, nonprofessional, laymen, amateur	<i>Verb:</i>	Bigotry, prejudice, bias, intolerance, racism, sexism, judgment, insight, discernment, discretion, forethought
<i>Antonym:</i>	professional	Disdain	Synonym
Diligence	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	Loathe, despise, hate, abhor, spurn, hold in contempt
<i>Noun:</i>	persistence, perseverance, earnestness, exertion, application	<i>Antonym:</i>	Like, admire, respect
<i>Adj:</i>	industrious, assiduous, dedicated, committed, active, untiring, tireless, indefatigable, laborious	Disfigure	Synonym
Dilly-dally	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	deface, deform, damage, scar, blemish, flaw
<i>Verb:</i>	waste time, linger, procrastinate, dither, falter, vacillate, waver, fluctuate	Disgrace	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	hurry	<i>Noun:</i>	dishonour, shame, embarrassment, humiliation, stain, taint
Diminish	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	dishonour, shame, discredit, tarnish, embarrass, humiliate
<i>Verb:</i>	lessen, reduce, decrease, recede, shrink, lower, dwindle, subside	<i>Antonym:</i>	honour, glory, credit, distinguish
<i>Antonym:</i>	Increase, magnify, enlarge	Disguise	Synonym
Diminutive	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	camouflage, mask, conceal, veil, cloak, cover
<i>Adj:</i>	tiny, small, little, minuscule, pygmy, lilliputian	<i>Antonym:</i>	uncover, reveal, disclose
<i>Antonym:</i>	enormous	Disgust	Synonym
Dingy	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	sicken, revolt, shock, nauseate, repel, appal
<i>Adj:</i>	Shabby, dirty, seedy, run-down, grimy, drab, gloomy	<i>Noun:</i>	revulsion, repulsion, distaste, repugnance, loathing
<i>Antonym:</i>	Luxurious, shiny, clean	<i>Antonym:</i>	please, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, liking
Dire	Synonym	Disheveled	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Grievous, awful, alarming, terrible, horrible, fearsome	<i>Adj:</i>	messy, sloppy, ruffled, unkempt, tousled, disorderly
Disaster	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	neat, tidy
<i>Noun:</i>	Catastrophe, tragedy, misfortune, calamity, accident, mishap	Disintegrate	Synonym
Disastrous	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	shatter, crumble, decompose, fragment, decay
<i>Adj:</i>	Calamitous, ruinous, catastrophic, devastating, tragic, fatal	Dismal	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	Fortunate, beneficial, helpful	<i>Adj:</i>	bleak, gloomy, cheerless, dreary, sombre, depressing
Discard	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	cheerful, sunny, bright
<i>Verb:</i>	dispose of, throw away, throw out, get rid of, reject	Dismantle	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	keep, acquire	<i>Verb:</i>	disassemble, tear down, remove, raze, strip, fell
Discreet	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	build, assemble, construct
<i>Adj:</i>	careful, circumspect, cautious, wary, guarded, tactful	Dismay	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	obtrusive	<i>Verb:</i>	dishearten, distress, alarm, discourage, frighten, appal
Discrepancy	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	distress, discouragement, dread, alarm, agitation, concern
<i>Noun:</i>	inconsistency, conflict, disparity, error, incongruity, disagreement		
<i>Antonym:</i>	Match, consistency, agreement		

<i>Antonym:</i>	encourage, hearten, relieve, encouragement, assurance
Disown	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	reject, spurn, throw out, disclaim, repudiate, forsake
<i>Antonym:</i>	adopt, claim, own
Disparage	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	criticize, put down, belittle, malign, ridicule, defame
<i>Antonym:</i>	compliment, praise, commend
Dispel	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	scatter, disperse, banish, repel, dismiss, remove, expel
Disperse	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	distribute, give, furnish, supply, allot, administer, forgo, abstain, cancel, waive, relinquish, release
Disperse	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	scatter, disband, dissolve, separate, spread
<i>Antonym:</i>	assemble, gather, collect
Dissect	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	analyse, examine, study, scrutinize, inspect, explore
Disseminate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	distribute, disperse, broadcast, scatter, spread, circulate
<i>Antonym:</i>	gather, collect
Dissent	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	disagree, oppose, object, differ, protest
<i>Noun:</i>	opposition, protest, objection, discord, disagreement
<i>Antonym: Verb:</i>	agree, consent, concur
<i>Antonym: Noun:</i>	agreement, consent, accord
Distress	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	upset, disturb, worry, trouble, sadden, depress
<i>Noun:</i>	agony, sorrow, anguish, misery, sadness, depression
<i>Antonym:</i>	comfort, console, relieve, relief, solace, comfort
Distrust	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	mistrust, suspicion, disbelief, misgiving, scepticism, wariness
<i>Verb:</i>	mistrust, doubt, question, disbelieve, suspect,
<i>Antonym:</i>	trust, faith, belief

Distorted	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	twisted, contorted, buckled, deformed, misshaped, disfigured, crooked
<i>Antonym:</i>	straight
Diverge	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	separate, divide, split, fork, swerve, part
<i>Antonym:</i>	merge, join, unite
Diverse	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	varied, assorted, diversified, unlike, mixed
<i>Antonym:</i>	identical, similar, same
Diversify	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	mix, spread out, branch out, expand, vary, broaden
<i>Antonym:</i>	limit, reduce, concentrate
Divert	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	deflect, shift, sidetrack, swerve, shunt
Divulge	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	tell, reveal, confide, bare, expose, disclose, release
<i>Antonym:</i>	hide, conceal, cloak
Dizzy	Synonym
	light-headed, reeling, off balance, unsteady, vertiginous, wobbly
<i>Antonym:</i>	steady, balanced, clear-headed
Docile	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	gentle, passive, subdued, agreeable, tame, obedient, manageable
<i>Antonym:</i>	unruly, rebellious, wild
Dogged	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	tenacious, persistent, persevering, determined, stubborn, relentless
<i>Antonym:</i>	irresolute, half-hearted
Dogma	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	belief, doctrine, views, convictions, gospel, canon
Doldrums	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	depression, lassitude, malaise, listlessness, blues
Doleful	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	mournful, dismal, gloomy, morose, melancholy
<i>Antonym:</i>	cheerful
Domain	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	territory, area, region, zone, realm, empire, scope

Dominant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	strongest, prominent, prime, controlling, principal
<i>Antonym:</i>	weakest, subordinate, inferior
Domineer	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	browbeat, bully, intimidate, pressurize, be overbearing
Domineering	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	overbearing, authoritarian, imperious, high-handed, high and mighty, autocratic, bossy, arrogant, haughty, masterful
<i>Antonym:</i>	meek
Doom	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	destiny, lot, fate, dearth, extinction, ruin
<i>Verb:</i>	fate, destiny, predetermine, ordain, condemn
Dormant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	inactive, sleeping, lethargic, sluggish, passive, quiet
<i>Antonym:</i>	active, wakeful, alert
Dowdy	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unfashionable, dull, outmoded, out of style, inelegant, ill-dressed, shabby, untidy
<i>Antonym:</i>	fashionable
Drastic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	extreme, serious, forceful, far-reaching, momentous, substantial, severe, rigorous, draconian
<i>Antonym:</i>	mild, moderate
Dreadful	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	fearful, frightful, ghastly, horrible, awful, offensive
Dreary	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	uninteresting, tedious, wearisome, dismal, cheerless, bleak
<i>Antonym:</i>	interesting, exciting, cheerful
Drift	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	wander, tramp, ramble amble, meander
<i>Noun:</i>	course, flow, trend, tendency, bearing, meaning, direction, sense, object, implication, heap, pile, bank, mass, mound
Dubious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	questionable, debatable, doubtful, uncertain, unclear
<i>Antonym:</i>	certain, sure, definite

Dumbfound	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	astonish, stun, flabbergast, stupefy, render speechless
Duplicity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	double-dealing, deception, backstabbing, dishonesty, disloyalty, artifice
<i>Antonym:</i>	loyalty, honesty, faithfulness
Dwindle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	diminish, decrease, reduce, get smaller, become smaller, grow smaller, become less, fade, wither, ebb, shrink, diminish, disappear
<i>Antonym:</i>	increase, flourish, grow, thrive
Dysfunctional	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	maladjusted, troubled, abnormal, impaired, sick, unhealthy
<i>Antonym:</i>	functional, normal, healthy

E

Earnest	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	serious, steady, intense, committed, dedicated, assiduous, devout, heartfelt, wholehearted, sincere, fervent, ardent
<i>Antonym:</i>	frivolous, apathetic, half-hearted
<i>Noun:</i>	committed, firm, resolute, resolved, determined, insistent
<i>Adv:</i>	zealously, purposefully, determinedly, resolutely, ardently, fervently, fervidly, passionately, wholeheartedly
<i>Antonym:</i>	joking, half-heartedly
Ebullient	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	exuberant, buoyant, cheerful, joyful, in high spirits, exhilarated, elated, jubilant, animated, effervescent, vivacious
<i>Antonym:</i>	depressed
Eccentric	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	odd, peculiar, weird, queer, strange, bizarre
Eccentricity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	peculiarity, oddness, quirk, idiosyncrasy, abnormality, weirdness
Echelon	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	level, rank, grade, rung, stratum, position, order, sector

Eclectic	Synonym	Elephantine	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	selective, discriminating, discerning	<i>Adj:</i>	enormous, huge, great, massive, giant, immense, tremendous, colossal, mammoth, gargantuan, titanic
<i>Antonym:</i>	dogmatic	<i>Antonym:</i>	small
Ecstasy	Synonym	Elevate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	pleasure, delight, rapture, joy, bliss, elation	<i>Verb:</i>	raise, promote, upgrade, improve, advance, exalt, aggrandize
<i>Antonym:</i>	misery, suffering, torment	<i>Antonym:</i>	lower, demote
Ecstatic	Synonym	Eliminate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	delighted, overjoyed, happy, elated, joyful	<i>Verb:</i>	remove, omit, exclude, expel, erase, drop, cancel
<i>Antonym:</i>	gloomy, despondent, unhappy	<i>Antonym:</i>	include, admit, obtain
Efface	Synonym	Eloquent	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	erase, eradicate, expunge, blot out, rub out, wipe, eliminate, delete	<i>Adj:</i>	persuasive, expressive, articulate, fluent, poetic, impassioned
<i>Antonym:</i>	preserve, make one's presence felt	<i>Antonym:</i>	dull, ordinary, weak
Effervescence	Synonym	Elude	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	sparkle, vivacity, liveliness, animation, exuberance, buoyancy	<i>Verb:</i>	avoid, dodge, escape, evade, shun
<i>Antonym:</i>	depression	<i>Antonym:</i>	encounter, face, chase
Efficacious	Synonym	Elusive	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	effective, constructive, fruitful, potent, powerful, useful	<i>Adj:</i>	evasive, illusory, fleeting, slippery, tricky, baffling, puzzling, mysterious, confusing, deceptive
<i>Antonym:</i>	inefficacious	Emancipation	Synonym
Efficient	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	freeing, liberation, release, unchaining, unfettering, unshackling, untying, unyoking, unbridling
<i>Adj:</i>	effective, competent, productive, capable, practical	<i>Antonym:</i>	enslavement, slavery
<i>Antonym:</i>	ineffective, inefficient, unworkable	Emasculate	Synonym
Effusive	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, dilute, castrate, sterilize
<i>Adj:</i>	gushing, unrestrained, unreserved, extravagant, demonstrative, lavish	<i>Antonym:</i>	strengthen
<i>Antonym:</i>	restrained	Embargo	Synonym
Egregious	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	Ban, prohibition, proscription, blockage, stoppage, restriction
<i>Adj:</i>	shocking, appalling, horrific, awful, dreadful, frightful, abominable, abhorrent, outrageous, harrowing, unspeakable, glaring, blatant, scandalous, unforgivable, unpardonable, intolerable	Embarrass	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	marvellous	<i>Verb:</i>	Shame, humiliate, upset, discomfort, humble
Elated	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	Chagrin, shame, uneasiness, discomfort, bewilderment
<i>Adj:</i>	delighted, excited, happy, overjoyed, joyful, cheerful	Embellish	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	sad, unhappy, gloomy morose	<i>Verb:</i>	adorn, decorate, garnish, enhance, enrich, elaborate
Elegant	Synonym	Embezzle	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	tasteful; refined; dignified	<i>Verb:</i>	steal, defraud, swindle, cheat, pilfer, rob, misuse
<i>Noun:</i>	richness, grandeur, grace, dignity, refinement		
<i>Antonym:</i>	tastelessness, plainness, crudeness		

Embrace	Synonym	Endure	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	Hug, hold, clasp, caress, enfold, grasp, include, cover, enclose, contain, involve, encompass	<i>Verb:</i>	Last, continue, remain, persist, hold, stay prevail, suffer, experience, bear, tolerate, withstand, sustain
<i>Antonym:</i>	Exclude, omit, ignore, neglect	<i>Antonym:</i>	Fail, decay, perish, escape, avoid, succumb
Empathy	Synonym	Enervate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	Understanding, appreciation, affinity, communion, sympathy, rapport	<i>Verb:</i>	exhaust, tire, fatigue, weary, devitalize, enfeeble, debilitate, prostrate
Emphasis	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	invigorate
<i>Noun:</i>	Stress, weight, accent, force, importance, attention	Engaging	Synonym
Emphasize	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	charming, captivating, enchanting, pleasing, likable, delightful
<i>Verb:</i>	Stress, accent, highlight, spotlight, press	<i>Antonym:</i>	Unlikable, unpleasant, dull
<i>Antonym:</i>	Minimize, underplay, understate	Engross	Synonym
Emphatic	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	Involve, immerse, absorb, occupy, preoccupy, engage
<i>Adj:</i>	strong, definite, powerful, forceful, decisive, assertive	<i>Antonym:</i>	Bore, tire, weary
<i>Antonym:</i>	Weak, hesitant, indecisive	Enigma	Synonym
Enamoured	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	Puzzle, riddle, mystery, secret, problem, question
<i>Adj:</i>	in love with, infatuated, besotted with, smitten with, captivated by, charmed by, entranced by, enraptured by	Ennui	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	indifferent to	<i>Noun:</i>	boredom, tedium, listlessness, lethargy, languor, weariness
Enchant	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	animation, contentment
<i>Verb:</i>	bewitch, charm, conjure, delight, please, fascinate, enthrall, captivate	Enormous	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	release, exorcise, free, bore, tire, repel	<i>Adj:</i>	Huge, giant, immense, gigantic, colossal, tremendous, mammoth
Enchanting	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	Tiny, small, slight
<i>Adj:</i>	charming, fascinating, captivating, intriguing, alluring	Entangle	Synonym
Endearing	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	snare, catch, trap, involve, ravel, ensnarl
<i>Adj:</i>	lovable, adorable, dear, sweet, charming, winning	<i>Antonym:</i>	disentangle, free, extricate
<i>Antonym:</i>	repulsive, disgusting, sickening	Enthral	Synonym
Endeavour	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	captivate, charm, enchant, bewitch, fascinate, delight, ensnare, dazzle
<i>Verb:</i>	attempt, try, undertake, strive, aim, venture, seek	<i>Antonym:</i>	bore, repel
<i>Noun:</i>	effort, attempt, try, undertaking, struggle, exertion	Entice	Synonym
Endowment	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	discourage, dissuade, frighten
<i>Noun:</i>	gift, funding, contribution, donation, grant,	Entity	Synonym
Endurance	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	being, body, creature, individual, organism, person, object, article, thing, place of matter, real thing, substance, quantity
<i>Noun:</i>	stamina, durability, persistence, fortitude, hardiness, tolerance	<i>Antonym:</i>	nonentity, non-existence
<i>Antonym:</i>	weakness, weariness, frailty		

Enunciate	Synonym	Equivocate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	pronounce, articulate, speak, clearly, mouth, voice clearly, say, frame each word carefully	<i>Verb:</i>	evade, sidestep, mince words, beat around the bush, hedge, waffle
Envious	Synonym	Eradicate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	jealous, covetous, desirous, yearning, resentful	<i>Verb:</i>	erase, eliminate, remove, destroy, exterminate, demolish
Envy	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	create, established, generate
<i>Verb:</i>	covet, desire, want, crave, resent, begrudge	Erosion	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	jealousy, resentment, spite, grudging, malice	<i>Noun:</i>	wear, deterioration, wasting, corrosion, disintegration, weathering
Ephemeral	Synonym	Erotic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	transitory, transient, fleeting, passing, short-lived, momentary, brief, short, cursory, impermanent, fugitive	<i>Adj:</i>	sexually arousing, sexually exciting, sexually stimulating, titillating, libidinous, lustful, sexual, sexy, sensual, seductive
<i>Antonym:</i>	long-lived, permanent	Erratic	Synonym
Epidemic	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	irregular, unpredictable, unsteady, uneven, odd, eccentric
<i>Noun:</i>	outbreak, widespread illness/disease, eruption, upsurge, upswing, mushrooming	<i>Antonym:</i>	Regular, normal, constant
<i>Adj:</i>	widespread, extensive, sweeping, penetrating, pervading, universal, predominant	Erroneous	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	limited, local	<i>Adj:</i>	wrong, incorrect, false, mistaken, inaccurate
Epitome	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	right, correct, true, accurate
<i>Noun:</i>	personification, embodiment, paragon, exemplar, model, summary	Erudite	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	complete version, full text	<i>Adj:</i>	learned, scholarly, well educated, lettered, sagacious, cerebral
Equanimity	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	ignorant, ill-educated
<i>Noun:</i>	composure, calmness, self-control, presence of mind, serenity, tranquillity, imperturbability, equilibrium	Erudition	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	anxiety	<i>Noun:</i>	learning, scholarship, enlightenment, understanding
Equitable	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	ignorance
<i>Adj:</i>	fair, even, just, impartial, objective, unbiased, reasonable	Erupt	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	uneven, unfair, unjust	<i>Verb:</i>	Burst, explode, expel, eject, spew, gush, discharge
Equivocal	Synonym	Eruption	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	ambiguous, indefinite, indeterminate, imprecise, inexact, cryptic, enigmatic, ambivalent, roundabout, circumlocutory, equivocating, prevaricating,	<i>Noun:</i>	Upheaval, cataclysm, blast, ejection, explosion, surge
<i>Antonym:</i>	unequivocal, definite	Escalate	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	increase rapidly, soar, shoot up, surge, grow
		<i>Antonym:</i>	plunge, shrink
		Escalation	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	rapid increase, rise, hike, upsurge, spiralling, intensification, aggravation, enlargement, magnification, amplification, augmentation, expansion
		<i>Antonym:</i>	relaxation

Esoteric	Synonym	Euphoria	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	arcane, incomprehensible, abstruse, obscure, mysterious, deep	<i>Noun:</i>	joy, happiness, ecstasy, elation, rapture, bliss
<i>Antonym:</i>	obvious, comprehensible, simple	<i>Antonym:</i>	Misery, depression, despondency
Esteem	Synonym	Euphoric	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	respect, admiration, honour, reverence, regard	<i>Adj:</i>	elated, joyful, delighted, gleeful, excited, exhilarated, jubilant, ecstatic, enraptured, on cloud nine, in seventh heaven, on top of the world, over the moon
<i>Verb:</i>	value, regard, respect, admire, revere, treasure	<i>Antonym:</i>	miserable
<i>Antonym:</i>	contempt, disdain, ridicule, belittle, disregard	Everlasting	Synonym
Estrange	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	eternal, never-ending, perpetual, immutable, abiding, enduring, timeless
<i>Verb:</i>	alienate, turn away, distance, severe connections, sow dissension	<i>Antonym:</i>	transient
<i>Adj:</i>	alienated, distant, remote, hostile, separated, divorced	Evince	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	attract, unite, close, intimate, friendly	<i>Verb:</i>	to make evident; to show an emotion, quality, etc., clearly, reveal, show, make, manifest, indicate, exhibit, demonstrate
Eternity	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	conceal
<i>Noun:</i>	infinity, forever, timelessness, immortality, perpetuity	Exaggerate	Synonym
Ethereal	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	overstate, magnify, aggrandize, dramatize
<i>Adj:</i>	delicate, exquisite, elegant, graceful, celestial, heavenly, unearthly, paradisiacal, elysian, sublime	<i>Antonym:</i>	play down, understate
<i>Antonym:</i>	tangible, substantial, earthly	Evoke	Synonym
Ethical	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	summon, awaken, invoke, provoke, arouse, induce
	moral, virtuous, upright, honourable	<i>Antonym:</i>	suppress, prevent, repress
Ethos	Synonym	Exacerbate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	the distinctive character, spirit and attitudes of a culture, people, movement, era, etc.	<i>Verb:</i>	aggravate, worsen, intensify, inflame, provoke
Etiquette	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	diminish, soften, mitigate
<i>Noun:</i>	manners, conduct, behaviour, customs, decorum, protocol, courtesy	Exacting	Synonym
Eulogy	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	demanding, meticulous, particular, painstaking, strict, precise
<i>Noun:</i>	accolade, testimonial, commendations, acclaim	<i>Antonym:</i>	undemanding, imprecise, sloppy
<i>Antonym:</i>	attack	Exalted	Synonym
Euphonious	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	Revered, glorified, honourable, noble, dignified, lordly, high, grand
<i>Adj:</i>	pleasant-sounding, sweet-sounding, mellow, mellifluous, rhythmical, soothing, harmonious, melodious, symphonious	<i>Antonym:</i>	lowly, common, humble, low, base, depressed
<i>Antonym:</i>	cacophonous	Exaggerate	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	overstate, amplify, embellish, magnify, inflate, stretch
		<i>Antonym:</i>	understate, underrate, minimize

Exasperate	Synonym	Exhilarate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	to irritate greatly; to infuriate, annoy, irritate, aggravate, bother, irk, provoke, anger	<i>Verb:</i>	Stimulate, excite, energize, invigorate, cheer, delight
<i>Antonym:</i>	calm, tranquilize, soothe	<i>Antonym:</i>	sadden, depress, dishearten
Exasperating	Synonym	Exodus	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	infuriating, annoying, irritating, maddening, antagonizing, provoking	<i>Noun:</i>	flight, exit, departure, withdrawal, migration, emigration
<i>Antonym:</i>	pleasing, delightful	<i>Antonym:</i>	return, influx, immigration
Exasperation	Synonym	Exonerate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	irritation, annoyance, vexation, anger, fury, rage, wrath, resentment, disgruntlement, disgust, discontent	<i>Verb:</i>	to free someone from blame, obligation, etc., absolve, discharge, relieve, liberate, excuse, exempt
<i>Antonym:</i>	pleasure, delight	<i>Antonym:</i>	charge, convict, hold to
Exclusive	Synonym	Exorbitant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	select, high-class, elite, elegant, special, premier, sole	<i>Verb:</i>	unreasonable, excessive, overpriced, extreme, enormous
<i>Antonym:</i>	open, partial, inclusive of	<i>Adj:</i>	unreasonably high or great; excessive
Excessive	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	reasonable, modest, fair, just
<i>Adj:</i>	extreme, unreasonable, overdone, undue, excess	Exorcism	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	deficient, conservative, insufficient	<i>Noun:</i>	purging, expulsion, casting out, banishment
Excruciating	Synonym	Exotic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	intensely painful; agonizing, very bad, terrible; irritating, unbearable, unendurable, torturous, insufferable	<i>Adj:</i>	foreign, strange, unfamiliar, unusual, unique, different
<i>Antonym:</i>	delightful, soothing, anaesthetizing	<i>Antonym:</i>	familiar, normal, ordinary
Exempt	Synonym	Expedient	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	immune, excused, free, released, spared, excepted	<i>Adj:</i>	useful, helpful, practical, profitable, beneficial, worthwhile
<i>Antonym:</i>	responsible, liable, subject	<i>Antonym:</i>	futile, ineffective, useless
Exemplary	Synonym	Expedite	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	model, ideal, prototypical, classic, quintessential, superb	<i>Verb:</i>	speed up, hasten, (slang) grease the wheels, facilitate, accelerate, rush
Exemplify	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	slow, bog down, stop
<i>Verb:</i>	embody, depict, represent, typify, epitomize	Expel	Synonym
Exhaustion	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	discharge, eject, oust, banish, exile, remove
<i>Noun:</i>	Fatigue, weariness, tiredness, draining, depletion	<i>Antonym:</i>	admit, accept, invite
<i>Antonym:</i>	Strength, energy, replenishment	Explicit	Synonym
Exhaustive	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	clear, graphic, unambiguous, frank, express, specific, straightforward
<i>Adj:</i>	thorough, complete, extensive, full, total, profound	<i>Antonym:</i>	unclear, ambiguous, indirect
<i>Antonym:</i>	incomplete, partial, superficial	Explore	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	examine, probe research, pry, search, traverse, survey, scout

Exquisite	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	delicate, elegant, beautiful, precious, perfect, lovely
<i>Antonym:</i>	ugly, common, plain
Extenuate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	excuse, mitigate, palliate, soften, reduce, temper, weaken, diminish, lessen, moderate
<i>Antonym:</i>	aggravate
Extenuating	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	mitigating, vindicating, moderating, qualifying, softening, tempering, diminishing, lessening
<i>Antonym:</i>	aggravating
Exterminate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	destroy, kill, murder, eliminate, slaughter
<i>Antonym:</i>	save, conserve, create
Extinct	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	vanished, dead, lost, deceased, departed
<i>Antonym:</i>	living, thriving, flourishing
Extinguish	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	put out, quench, smother, douse, suffocate, destroy, demolish, eliminate, erase, crush
<i>Antonym:</i>	light, start, ignite, heighten, foster, increase
Extol	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	praise, acclaim, honour, laud, applaud, glorify, celebrate
<i>Antonym:</i>	disparage, condemn, vilify
Extort	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	blackmail, exact, extract, force, coerce, cheat, fleece
Extraneous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unrelated; irrelevant, extra, unnecessary, inessential, superfluous, needless, irrelevant
<i>Antonym:</i>	essential, necessary, needed
Extraordinary	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unusual, uncommon, rare, exceptional, unique, amazing
<i>Antonym:</i>	usual, common, normal, average
Extravagant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	lavish, wasteful, excessive, exorbitant, spendthrift, wild, fanciful, fantastic, outrageous, foolish, outlandish

<i>Antonym:</i>	thrifty, frugal, economical, realistic, true, reasonable
Extremist	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	radical, zealot, fanatic, immoderate, revolutionist, hard liner
<i>Antonym:</i>	moderate, centrist
Extrovert	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	people person, gregarious person, life of the party, backslapper
<i>Antonym:</i>	introvert, lone, hermit
Exuberance	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	enthusiasm, vitality, exhilaration, eagerness, excitement
<i>Antonym:</i>	despair, dejection, depression
Exuberant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	spirited, exciting, lively, zestful, enthusiastic
<i>Antonym:</i>	lethargic, dispirited, solemn

F

Fabulous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	marvellous, amazing, incredible, remarkable, fantastic
<i>Antonym:</i>	ordinary, routine, common
Fallacious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	untrue, false, erroneous, incorrect, wrong, mistaken
<i>Antonym:</i>	true, correct, right
Fallible	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	imperfect, prone to error, faulty, defective, human, errant
<i>Antonym:</i>	infallible, perfect, inerrant
Fanatic	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	zealot, extremist, partisan, freak
<i>Adj:</i>	fanatical, extremist, zealous, fervent, enthusiastic
Fanaticism	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	zeal, dogma, single- mindedness
Farce	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	mockery, nonsense, travesty, burlesque, satire
Farfetched	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unbelievable, incredible, improbable, unlikely, implausible
<i>Antonym:</i>	believable, credible, plausible
Fascinate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	enrapture, charm, enchant, captivate, delight
<i>Antonym:</i>	bore, weary, disenchant

Fascinating	Synonym	Felicity	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	enthraling, captivating, engrossing, absorbing, interesting	<i>Noun:</i>	happiness, joy, joyfulness, euphoria, delight, gaiety, eloquence, aptness
<i>Antonym:</i>	boring, uninteresting, dull	<i>Antonym:</i>	unhappiness, inappropriateness
Fastidious	Synonym	Felonious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	scrupulous, painstaking, meticulous, assiduous, perfectionist, overcritical	<i>Noun:</i>	criminal, evil, wicked, illegal, unlawful, larcenous
<i>Antonym:</i>	easy-going, sloppy	<i>Antonym:</i>	crime, offence, violation, sin, evil, deed
Fathom	Synonym	Ferocious	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	understand, comprehend, work out, fathom out, follow, perceive, penetrate	<i>Antonym:</i>	moral, good, angelic
Fathomless	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	enigmatic, mysterious, impenetrable, profound, unfathomable, immeasurable, endless, infinite	<i>Antonym:</i>	fierce, savage, cruel, dangerous, violent, bloody, ruthless, intense, extreme, strong, severe, acute
<i>Antonym:</i>	shallow	Ferocity	Synonym
Fatigue	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	savagery, brutality, fierceness, aggression, ruthlessness, intensity, severity, extremity
<i>Noun:</i>	weariness tiredness, exhaustion	<i>Antonym:</i>	Gentleness
<i>Verb:</i>	wear, tire, exhaust	Fervent	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	strength, vigour, vitality	<i>Adj:</i>	ardent, zealous, passionate, enthusiastic, intense, heated
Fatuous	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	dispassionate, apathetic, cool
<i>Adj:</i>	silly, foolish or stupid	Fervour	Synonym
Faze	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	intensity, passion, enthusiasm, zeal, ardour, spirit
<i>Verb:</i>	bother, disturb, discompose, perturb, upset, unnerve	<i>Antonym:</i>	apathy, indifference, coolness
Feasible	Synonym	Fiasco	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	possible, practical, achievable, attainable, reasonable	<i>Noun:</i>	A disastrous failure; an embarrassing or humiliating flop, mess, disaster, ruin, defeat, failure
<i>Antonym:</i>	Impractical, impossible, unfeasible	<i>Antonym:</i>	victory, success, triumph
Fecund	Synonym	Fickle	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	fertile, fruitful, productive, high-yielding, prolific, proliferating, propagative, generative	<i>Adj:</i>	Not constant; changeable; unpredictable, changeable, capricious, erratic, whimsical, variable, unpredictable
<i>Antonym:</i>	barren	<i>Antonym:</i>	Stable, constant, reliable
Feeble	Synonym	Fictitious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	weak, faint, unconvincing, lacking force, not effective, frail, fragile, in firm, impotent, enfeebled, enervated, debilitated, tottering, tottery, ineffective, ineffectual, unconvincing, implausible, unsatisfactory, flimsy, insubstantial, futile, faint-hearted, spiritless, lily-livered, chicken-livered, pigeon-hearted	<i>Adj:</i>	imaginary, made-up, untrue, created, fabricated
<i>Antonym:</i>	strong, vigorous, effective	<i>Antonym:</i>	true, factual, real
		Fidelity	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	faithfulness, loyalty, integrity, reliability
		<i>Antonym:</i>	infidelity, disloyalty, unfaithfulness

Fierce
Adj: violent, savage, ferocious, furious, wild, powerful
Antonym: gentle, moderate, tame

Figurative
Adj: metaphorical, symbolic, emblematic, representative, illustrative
Antonym: literal, exact

Filthy
Adj: dirty, foul, grimy, soiled, muddy, unclean
Antonym: clean, washed, cleansed

Finesse
Noun: skill, adroitness, artfulness, savvy, knack, expertise
Antonym: incompetence, clumsiness, inexperience

Finicky
Adj: fussy, picky, discriminating, choosy, particular, fastidious
Antonym: unparticular, easy-to-please, indiscriminating

Fissure
Noun: opening, crevice, cleft, hole, chasm

Flabbergasted
Adj: astonished, amazed, astounded

Flagrant
Adj: Outrageous, blatant, glaring, obvious, overt, conspicuous, naked, barefaced
Antonym: unobstrusive, slight

Flamboyant
Adj: showy, flashy, garish, ostentatious
Antonym: dull, reserved, understated

Flaunt
Antonym: display, show-off, vaunt, advertise, strut conceal, hide, cloak

Flaw
Noun: defect, blemish, fault, imperfection, deficiency, shortcoming, limitation, shortfall, lack, want, deformity

Flicker
Verb: flutter, flash, blink, twinkle, waver

Flimsy
Adj: frail, fragile, delicate, feeble, weak, unsubstantial
Antonym: Solid, strong, substantial

Flippant
Adj: disrespectful, irreverent, insolent, rude, fresh, sassy
Antonym: respectful, reverent, polite

Flirtatious
Adj: teasing, enticing, inviting, tantalizing, coquettish, provocative

Flounder
Verb: wallow, struggle, tumble, lurch, falter, waver

Flourish
Verb: grow, succeed, prosper, thrive, develop, bloom
Noun: show, exhibition, display, fanfare, embellishment
Antonym: decline, fail, wither

Fluctuate
Verb: waver, vacillate, vary, sway, oscillate, wobble
Antonym: stabilize, settle, persist

Flummox
Verb: to bewilder, baffle or disconcert, baffle, bewilder, bemuse, perplex, puzzle, confuse, confound, nonplus, bamboozle, discombobulate

Flummoxed
Adj: baffled, bewildered, mystified, bemused, perplexed, puzzled, confused, confounded, nonplussed, bamboozled

Fluster
Verb: make nervous, unnerve, agitate, ruffle, upset, disturb, alarm, perturb, confuse
Antonym: calm

Flutter
Noun: wave, rush, surge, flash, tremble, quiver, shake, shaking, shudder, fluster, flurry, bustle, panic

Flux
Noun: flow, movement, continuous change, changeability, variability, inconstancy, fluidity, instability, fluctuation, variation, shift, alteration, swing, movement, oscillation, alternation, rise and fall, rising and falling see-sawing, yo-yoing
Antonym: Stability

Foil	Synonym	Fractious	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	thwart, frustrate, hinder, prevent, baffle	<i>Adj:</i>	cross, irritable or peevish
<i>Antonym:</i>	Aid, abet, support	Fragile	Synonym
Forbidden	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	easily broken or delicate, weak, not well, brittle, breakable, frail, feeble, weak
<i>Adj:</i>	prohibited, outlawed, illegal, taboo, proscribed, allowed, permitted	<i>Antonym:</i>	strong, sturdy, unbreakable
<i>Antonym:</i>		Fragment	Synonym
Foreboding	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	portion, part, piece, section, segment
<i>Noun:</i>	premonition, apprehension, dread, intuition, misgiving	Fragrance	Synonym
Forecast	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	aroma, scent, smell, odour, perfume
<i>Noun:</i>	prediction, prophecy, prognosis, foretelling	<i>Antonym:</i>	stink, reek, stench
<i>Verb:</i>	predict, foretell, prophesy, conjecture, surmise	Fragrant	Synonym
Foresee	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	aromatic, sweet-smelling, ambrosial, perfumed, sweet
<i>Verb:</i>	anticipate, envision, predict, foretell	Frail	Synonym
Forfeit	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	fragile, delicate, weak, feeble
<i>Verb:</i>	lose, renounce, relinquish, sacrifice, yield	<i>Antonym:</i>	brittle, breakable
<i>Antonym:</i>	keep, retain	Frailty	Synonym
Forgery	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	weakness, vulnerability, debility
<i>Noun:</i>	fake, fraud, counterfeit, sham, imitation, copy	<i>Antonym:</i>	infirmity, Achilles heel
Forlorn	Synonym	Frank	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	forsaken; pitiful, unhappy	<i>Adj:</i>	honest, straightforward, forthright, candid, explicit, blunt
Formidable	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	dishonest, euphemistic, insincere
<i>Adj:</i>	awesome, impressive, intimidating, forbidding, difficult	Frantic	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	weak, insignificant, easy	<i>Adj:</i>	frenzied, excited, agitated, frenetic
Fornication	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	Composed, calm, serene
<i>Noun:</i>	extramarital relations, adultery, infidelity, unfaithfulness, cuckoldry	Fray	Synonym
Forsake	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	fight, brawl, scuffle, tussle, row, battle
<i>Verb:</i>	renounce, forswear, abandon, desert, leave, quit	Freak	Synonym
Fortitude	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	odd, unusual, abnormal, strange, unexpected, weird
<i>Noun:</i>	courage, bravery, valour, resolution, determination	<i>Noun:</i>	abnormality, oddity, curiosity, deviation, anomaly, monstrosity
<i>Antonym:</i>	cowardice, weakness, timidity	<i>Antonym:</i>	normal, ordinary, expected
Fortuitous	Synonym	Frenetic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unexpected, unanticipated, unpredictable, unforeseen, incidental, random, unplanned	<i>Adj:</i>	frantic, wild, frenzied, feverish, intense, furious, turbulent, tumultuous
<i>Antonym:</i>	predictable	<i>Antonym:</i>	calm
Founder	Synonym	Frenzy	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	sink, swamp, submerge, wallow	<i>Noun:</i>	furor, turmoil, rage, rush, agitation

Fritter	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	squander, waste, misuse, misspend, dissipate
<i>Antonym:</i>	save, spend wisely
Frighten	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	scare, terrify, shock, alarm, terrorize
Frightening	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	terrifying, scary, fearful, alarming, intimidating
<i>Antonym:</i>	calming, reassuring, encouraging
Frigid	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	icy, freezing, cold, chilly, piercing, biting
<i>Antonym:</i>	warm, hot, temperate
Fringe	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	border, margin, edge, rim, periphery, limit
<i>Antonym:</i>	Centre, core, heart
Frisky	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	playful, frolicsome, coltish, kittenish, lively, active
<i>Antonym:</i>	Lifeless, dead, slothful
Frivolous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Not serious or sensible, light-hearted, silly, foolish, senseless, trivial, petty, unimportant
<i>Antonym:</i>	serious, sensible, important
Frown	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	scowl, glower, pout, glare
<i>Noun:</i>	scowl, glower, grimace, pout, glare
<i>Antonym:</i>	smile
Frugal	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	Economical or thrifty, costing little; meagre, thrifty, stingy, penny-pinching, economical, parsimonious, scrimping
<i>Antonym:</i>	extravagant, lavish, profligate
Frustrate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	thwart, foil, spoil, disappoint, obstruct, impede, hamper, hinder
<i>Antonym:</i>	help, facilitate, please
Frustration	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	exasperation, annoyance, anger, vexation, irritation, bitterness, resentment, disappointment
<i>Antonym:</i>	satisfaction, success, promotion

Fulsome	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	enthusiastic, excessive, overdone, inordinate, flattering, effusive, cloying
Fumble	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	mishandle, mismanage, muff, bumble, botch
Furious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	angry, irate, mad, incensed, infuriated, wrathful
<i>Antonym:</i>	pleased, gratified, happy, mild, tame, calm
Furore	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	uproar, rage, outrage, outburst, ruckus
Furtive	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	secret, sly, covert, clandestine, hidden, concealed
<i>Antonym:</i>	open, direct, unconcealed
Fusion	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	union, blend, merger, integration, melding, joining fission, split, division
Fussy	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	picky, discriminating, fastidious, finicky, particular
<i>Antonym:</i>	easy to please, unparticular, indiscriminating
Futuristic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	innovative, cutting-edge, modern, ultramodern, visionary, groundbreaking
<i>Antonym:</i>	old fashioned, antiquated, outmoded

G

Gag	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	choke, silence, muzzle, mute, muffle, stifle
Gainsay	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	deny, dispute, disagree with, dissent from, contradict, repudiate, contest, counter
<i>Antonym:</i>	confirm
Gala	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	fete, fair, celebration, jubilee, party, festival, pageant, jamboree

Galore	Synonym	Germinate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	aplenty, in abundance, in profusion, in great quantity, in large numbers	<i>Verb:</i>	grow, generate, sprout, develop, flower
<i>Antonym:</i>	in short supply	Gesture	Synonym
Galvanize	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	sign, movement, signal, motion, indication
<i>Verb:</i>	stimulate, spur, jolt, energize, inspire, electrify, arouse	Ghastly	Synonym
Garbled	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	horrible, gruesome, hideous, terrible, dreadful, frightful
<i>Adj:</i>	distorted, jumbled, confused, warped, twisted	<i>Antonym:</i>	beautiful, attractive, lovely
<i>Antonym:</i>	clear, straight, understandable	Giddy	Synonym
Gargantuan	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	dizzy, light-headed, unsteady
<i>Adj:</i>	gigantic, massive, huge, towering, colossal, immense	Giggle	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	tiny, miniature, microscopic	<i>Verb:</i>	laugh, chuckle, titter, chortle, snicker, tee-hee
Garrulous	Synonym	Gigantic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	talkative, loquacious, wordy	<i>Adj:</i>	giant, huge, enormous, monstrous, immense, colossal, titanic
Gauche	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	small, tiny, little
<i>Adj:</i>	tactless, ill-mannered, boorish, crude, graceless, unsophisticated	Gimmick	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	tactful, refined, sophisticated	<i>Noun:</i>	stunt, scheme, trick, angle, ruse, play
Gaudy	Synonym	Gist	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	loud, flashy, garish, vulgar, tawdry, tasteless	<i>Noun:</i>	essence, point, heart, sum, bottom line
<i>Antonym:</i>	tasteful, subtle, quiet	Glamorous	Synonym
Gawk	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	attractive, exciting, alluring, enchanting, charming
<i>Verb:</i>	gape, ogle, stare, gaze, look, eyeball	<i>Antonym:</i>	dull, ordinary, tedious
Generous	Synonym	Glare	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	charitable, unselfish, kindly, considerate, thoughtful	<i>Verb:</i>	Stare, scowl, glower, frown, scrutinize, shine, flare, blaze, flash, dazzle
<i>Antonym:</i>	mean, selfish, miserly	<i>Noun:</i>	Light, shine, brightness, glimmer, flash, brilliance, stare, scowl, frown, glower, look
Genesis	Synonym	Glaring	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	a beginning, creation or origin, birth, origin, inception, start, beginning, creation	<i>Adj:</i>	flagrant, obvious, conspicuous, blatant, prominent, bright, brilliant, intense, blazing, strong
<i>Antonym:</i>	death, end, close	<i>Antonym:</i>	unobvious, inconspicuous, hidden, soft, subdued
Genial	Synonym	Gleam	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	friendly, agreeable, cordial, pleasant, cheerful, comfortable	<i>Noun:</i>	glimmer, shine, radiance, sparkle, reflection, glow
Genuine	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	shine, sparkle, glimmer, glow, glisten, beam, radiate
<i>Antonym:</i>	real, true, actual, factual, authentic		
Genre	Synonym		
<i>Noun:</i>	category, type, kind, class, style, sort		
Genteel	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	refined, cultured, polite, civil, gentlemanly, ladylike		
<i>Antonym:</i>	rough, unrefined, uncultured		

Glee
Noun: great joy, delight or mirth, merriment, joyfulness, gladness, ecstasy
Antonym: sadness, sorrow, dejection

Glib
Adj: facile, offhanded, shallow, superficial, quick, silver tongued
Antonym: stagger, crawl, shuffle

Glimmer
Noun: gleam, twinkling, glimmering, shimmer, flicker, flash, hint, suggestions, trace, speck, inkling
Verb: twinkle, flicker, shine, sparkle, shimmer

Glimpse
Verb: observe, witness, view, sight, spot, see
Noun: glance, peek, look, view, squint, peep
Antonym: stare, scrutinize

Gloat
Verb: bask, brag, revel, triumph, delight, wallow
Antonym: despair, regret, envy, grudge

Gloom
Noun: sadness, unhappiness, misery, despair, dejection, dimness, darkness, shade, shadow, murkiness
Antonym: happiness, cheer, delight

Gloomy
Adj: sad, unhappy, depressed, miserable, downcast, dismal, cheerless, dreary, dark, murky, overcast, shadowy, dim, dull
Antonym: happy, cheerful, gay, bright, brilliant, sunny

Glorify
Verb: celebrate, exalt, honour, venerate, idolize, revere
Antonym: disparage, disrespect, dishonour

Glorious
Adj: wonderful, splendid, marvellous, gorgeous, superb, beautiful
Antonym: Awful, terrible, horrible

Glossy
Adj: shiny, shimmering, glowing, lustrous, glassy, gleaming

Goad
Verb: urge, push, prod, incite, spur, provoke, exhort

Goody-goody
Adj: prudish, prissy, uptight, puritan, moral
Antonym: devilish, wild, immoral

Goofy
Adj: silly, foolish, childish
Antonym: serious, uptight

Gorgeous
Adj: beautiful, pretty, lovely, attractive, stunning, glorious, splendid
Antonym: ugly, drab, plain

Grace
Noun: charm, elegance, gracefulness, culture, refinement, manners, mercy, charity, pardon, forgiveness, leniency
Verb: honour, dignify, glorify, exalt, favour, adorn, embellish, enrich, beautify, ornament, decorate
Antonym: clumsiness, crudeness, coarseness, cruelty, harshness, disfavour, dishonour, shame, insult

Graceful
Adj: elegant, lovely, beautiful, cordial, genial
Antonym: clumsy, awkward, graceless

Gracious
Adj: kind, courteous, polite, friendly, cordial, genial
Antonym: Haughty, unkind, cool

Gradual
Adj: happening slowly over a long period; not sudden, slow, moderate, steady, measured
Antonym: sudden, instant, abrupt

Grand
Adj: royal, majestic, impressive, magnificent, total, complete, full, comprehensive, final, fine, good, wonderful, great, superb, marvellous
Antonym: mediocre, inferior, unimpressive, partial, incomplete, fractional, bad, awful, terrible

Grandeur
Noun: splendour, majesty, glory, magnificence, resplendence
Antonym: plainness, squalor, commonness

Grandiose	Synonym	Grievous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	great, grand, magnificent, impressive, theatrical, pompous	<i>Adj:</i>	dreadful, horrible, shameful, painful, unfortunate, tragic
<i>Antonym:</i>	understated, subdued, modest	<i>Antonym:</i>	pleasant, happy, joyous
Grapple	Synonym	Grill	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	contend, struggle, battle, cope, deal	<i>Verb:</i>	interrogate, examine, question, quiz, barbecue, broil, cook, sear, fry
Grasp	Synonym	Grim	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	seize, grab, clutch, grip, catch, hold, understand, perceive, comprehend, see, follow	<i>Adj:</i>	severe, harsh, stern, cold, hard, forbidding, ghastly, sinister, horrible, terrible, grisly, gruesome
<i>Noun:</i>	hold, reach, possession, grip, clasp, understanding, perception, knowledge, sense	<i>Antonym:</i>	kind, merciful, gentle, pleasing, pleasant, cheerful
<i>Antonym:</i>	release, free, loose, misunderstand, confuse, misjudge	Grimy	Synonym
Gratify	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	filthy, dirty, dingy, smudged, grubby, sooty, muddy
<i>Verb:</i>	please, satisfy, delight, content, charm	<i>Antonym:</i>	clean, sparkling, immaculate
<i>Antonym:</i>	disappoint, displease, dissatisfy	Grind	Synonym
Gratitude	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	sharpen, whet, smooth, polish, file, crush, crumble, pulverize, crunch, pound
<i>Noun:</i>	thanks, thankfulness, appreciation, gratefulness	<i>Noun:</i>	toil, bore, tedium, drudgery, labour
<i>Antonym:</i>	ingratitude, ungratefulness	<i>Antonym:</i>	joy, pleasure, amusement
Gratuitous	Synonym	Grisly	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unnecessary, for show, unjustified, needless, inessential, superfluous	<i>Adj:</i>	gruesome, grim, shocking, hideous, horrid, horrible, frightful
<i>Antonym:</i>	necessary, justified, needed	<i>Antonym:</i>	pleasant, handsome, pretty
Gravity	Synonym	Groan	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	seriousness, weight, importance, magnitude, significance, enormity	<i>Verb:</i>	moan, complain, sob, mumble, grumble, whimper
<i>Antonym:</i>	insignificance, triviality	<i>Noun:</i>	whine, wail, moan, whimper, cry
Gregarious	Synonym	Grotesque	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	friendly, social, personable, outgoing, extroverted, affable	<i>Adj:</i>	bizarre, queer, weird, strange, freakish, fantastic, unnatural
<i>Antonym:</i>	aloof, reserved, shy	<i>Antonym:</i>	normal, ordinary, routine
Grief	Synonym	Growl	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	sorrow, sadness, distress, misery, agony, anguish, despair	<i>Verb:</i>	snarl, rumble, grumble, gnarl
<i>Antonym:</i>	happiness, joy, bliss	Grubby	Synonym
Grievance	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	dirty, grimy, filthy, soiled, mud-stained, (slang) grungy
<i>Noun:</i>	complaint, wrong, objection, problem	<i>Antonym:</i>	clean, sparkling, immaculate
Grieve	Synonym	Grudge	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	mourn, weep, lament, bemoan, deplore, distress, sorrow, sadden, depress, dishearten	<i>Noun:</i>	resentment, bitterness, spite, malice, ill will
<i>Antonym:</i>	praise, celebrate, rejoice, delight, comfort, please	<i>Verb:</i>	begrudge, resent, envy, refuse, deny
		<i>Antonym:</i>	liking, good-will, friendliness, allow, accept, celebrate

Gruelling
Adj: demanding, punishing, difficult, hard, strenuous, tiring, exhausting, taxing, trying

Antonym: easy, light, effortless

Gruesome
Adj: frightful, horrific, grisly, ugly, hideous, horrible, horrid, frightening, scary, repulsive

Antonym: beautiful, handsome, pleasing

Grumble
Verb: complain, gripe, fuss, protest, growl, mutter, grouch

Antonym: praise, compliment, applaud

Gullible
Adj: naive, innocent, trustful, trusting, unsuspecting, easy, credulous

Antonym: sceptical, suspicious

H

Hackneyed
Adj: trite, clichéd, unoriginal, banal

Antonym: original, fresh, imaginative

Haggard
Adj: weary, worn, gaunt, drawn, pale, fatigued, tried

Antonym: refreshed, energetic, robust

Haggle
Verb: argue, quarrel, bicker, dispute, disagree

Hallmark
Noun: characteristic, sign, indicator, symbol, stamp, badge

Hallowed
Antonym: profane, secular, unholy, unsanctified

Hallucination
Noun: delusion, illusion, mirage, vision, fantasy, dream

Hamper
Verb: hinder, obstruct, impede, prevent, restrain, thwart, inhibit

Antonym: aid, assist, promote, help

Handicap
Noun: disability, defect, impairment, disadvantage, impediment, hindrance, obstacle, barrier, bar, encumbrance, drawback, stumbling, difficulty, shortcoming, obstruction, constrain, restriction

Antonym: benefit, advantage

Hanker
Verb: yearn, long, have a longing, crave, desire, thirst, lust, be desperate

Antonym: be averse

Hanky-Panky
Noun: goings-on, mischief, chicanery, subterfuge, trickery, machinations

Antonym: good behaviour, fidelity

Haphazard
Adj: random, unplanned, unsystematic, unmethodical, disorganized, disorderly, irregular, chaotic

Antonym: methodical, systematic

Hapless
Adj: unlucky, unfortunate, star-crossed, jinxed, woeful, cursed

Antonym: lucky, fortunate, blessed

Harass
Verb: pester, plague, torment, bother, annoy, exasperate, disturb, trouble, provoke

Antonym: leave in peace

Harbinger
Noun: forerunner, signal, portent, omen

Harlot
Noun: prostitute, whore, call girl, sex worker

Harness
Verb: control, exploit, utilize, render useful, make productive, channel, mobilize, capitalize on

Antonym: underuse

Harrowing
Adj: alarming, terrifying, scary, upsetting, traumatic

Hassle
Noun: quarrel, dispute, fight, argument, squabble, struggle

Verb: harass, harry, bother, argue, fight, squabble

Hatch
Verb: concoct, devise, plan, create, produce, invent, generate, breed, incubate, brood, produce

Haughty
Adj: proud, arrogant, prideful, conceited, vain, pompous

Antonym: Humble, modest, simple

Haunt	Synonym		
<i>Verb:</i>	obsess, plague, torment, distress, frighten, terrorize		
<i>Noun:</i>	hideaway, hangout, rendezvous, spot, place		
Haunting	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	unforgettable, upsetting, disturbing, distressing, hypnotic		
Havoc	Synonym		
<i>Noun:</i>	ruin, disaster, destruction, chaos, disorder, devastation		
<i>Antonym:</i>	Peace, calm, order, serenity		
Hazard	Synonym		
<i>Noun:</i>	danger, risk, peril, threat, chance		
<i>Verb:</i>	venture, risk, guess, gamble, dare, offer, attempt		
Hazardous	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	dangerous, perilous, risky, unsafe, chancy		
<i>Antonym:</i>	safe, reliable, secure		
Hazy	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	foggy, cloudy, misty, murky, bleary, overcast, dim, unclear, obscure, faint, uncertain, muddled, vague, unsure		
<i>Antonym:</i>	sunny, clear, bright, certain, clear, unconfused		
Hearsay	Synonym		
<i>Noun:</i>	rumour, talk, gossip, second-hand information, scuttlebutt		
Hectic	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	Very busy, rushed, frantic, wild, mad, excited, chaotic, feverish		
<i>Antonym:</i>	quit, calm, slow, peaceful		
Hefty	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	vigorous, strong, big or heavy, weighty, massive, large, ample, powerful		
<i>Antonym:</i>	light, small, insignificant		
Heinous	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	evil, abominable, wicked, despicable, monstrous, revolting		
<i>Antonym:</i>	angelic, saintly, moral		
Hellish	Synonym		
<i>Antonym:</i>	infernal, satanic, evil, wicked, cruel, diabolical, heavenly, wonderful		
Helter-Skelter	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	disordered, disorderly, chaotic, muddled, jumbled, haphazard,		disorganized, shambles, at sixes and sevens, out of order
		<i>Antonym:</i>	at moderate speed, orderly
		Herald	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	messenger, forerunner, carrier, pro-claimer, courier
		<i>Verb:</i>	announce, proclaim, broadcast, declare, trumpet
		Herculean	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	arduous, laborious, onerous, strenuous, formidable, burdensome, hard, tough, huge, heavy, massive, uphill, demanding, exhausting, taxing, exacting, wearying, wearisome
		<i>Antonym:</i>	easy, puny
		Heresy	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	dissension, unorthodoxy, apostasy, blasphemy, freethinking, nonconformity
		<i>Antonym:</i>	conformity, agreement, orthodoxy
		Heretic	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	disbeliever, dissenter, nonconformist, renegade, infidel
		<i>Antonym:</i>	believer, loyalist, traditionalist
		Hiatus	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	break, interim, gap, interruption, suspension, pause
		Hideous	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	ugly, repulsive, ghastly, horrible, terrifying, gruesome
		<i>Antonym:</i>	beautiful, attractive, pleasing
		Hilarious	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	funny, delirious, hysterical, riotous, laughable, uproarious
		<i>Antonym:</i>	sad, solemn, depressing
		Hoax	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	trick, fraud, deception, deceit, sham, joke
		<i>Verb:</i>	deceive, trick, fool, dupe, swindle
		<i>Antonym:</i>	truth, actuality, fact
		Hoarse	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	harsh, rough, grating, scratchy, cracked, coarse
		<i>Antonym:</i>	full, clear, smooth
		Hobble	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	limp, falter, stagger, shuffle, totter
		Holistic	Synonym
		<i>Adj:</i>	whole, integrated, comprehensive, complete, systemic, integral
		<i>Antonym:</i>	partial, individual, divided

Holocaust
Noun: annihilation, genocide, extermination, massacre, mass killing, devastation, destruction

Hoodwink
Verb: to deceive, trick or mislead

Horrible
Adj: terrible, awful, gruesome, dreadful, horrid, frightful, hideous

Antonym: delightful, wonderful, good, nice

Horrify
Verb: shock, dismay, scare, revolt, petrify, appal, send chills down one's spine

Horror
Noun: terror, dread, fear, fright, panic, dismay, alarm, repulsion, cruelty, atrocity, outrage, torment, abomination

Antonym: good, kindness, happiness

Hostile
Adj: unfriendly, opposing, aggressive, warlike, belligerent, unfavourable

Antonym: friendly, agreeable, allied, peaceful

Hostility
Noun: ill will, unfriendliness, malevolence, meanness, enmity, antagonism

Antonym: friendliness, warmth, goodwill

Hover
Verb: float, drift, hang, flutter, fly, hand, loiter, linger, wait, loom, vacillate, waver, vary, falter, seesaw

Howl
Verb: yell, yowl, cry, wail, screech, shriek, bellow, bay

Noun: yelp, scream, cry, clamour, yowl, wail

Hubbub
Noun: commotion, fuss, hullabaloo, clamour, uproar, noise

Antonym: stillness, inactivity, silence

Huddle
Verb: bunch, crowd, mass, cram, cluster, snuggle, gather

Noun: Mass, heap, pile, jumble, mess, clump, bunch

Antonym: separate, divide, scatter, disperse

Humbug
Noun: hypocrisy, posturing, sham, deceit, deception, imposture, pretence, trickery, hypocrite, charlatan

Verb: deceive, trick, delude, mislead, fool, hoodwink, dupe, hoax

Humdrum
Adj: dull, boring, tedious, routine, monotonous

Humiliate
Verb: shame, embarrass, disgrace, degrade, dishonour, humble, demean

Antonym: honour, exalt, dignify, elevate

Humiliation
Noun: shame, embarrassment, dishonour, degradation, lowering

Antonym: honour, prestige, pride, exaltation

Humility
Noun: modesty, humbleness, meekness, unpretentiousness, lowliness

Antonym: conceit, pride, arrogance

Hurdle
Noun: barrier, obstacle, obstruction, barricade, hazard, block

Verb: jump, leap, vault, scale, bound, hop, spring

Hustle
Verb: hurry, hasten, speed, rush, dash, scurry

Noun: hurry, fuss, turmoil, stir, flurry, movement, activity

Antonym: linger, dawdle, loiter, calmness, peacefulness, rest

Hybrid
Noun: cross, mixed breed, composite, crossbreed, mix

Hypocritical
Adj: false, deceptive, insincere, deceitful, dishonest

Antonym: sincere, honest, honourable

Hypothetical
Adj: theoretical, unproven, guessed, conjectural, supposed, imaginary

Antonym: factual, actual, true

Hysterical
Adj: uncontrollable, frenzied, panicky, emotional, wild, raving, funny, hilarious, laughable, comical, absurd

Antonym: controlled, calm, composed, serious, sad, solemn, sombre

I

Ideal	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	perfect, best possible, supreme, flawless, faultless, exemplary, classic, model, ultimate
Idiot	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	nincompoop, dunce, imbecile, moron, simpleton, clod, dimwit, dumbo, a foolish person, stupid, senseless
Idiotic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	stupid, silly, foolish, foolhardy, senseless, nonsensical, inane
<i>Antonym:</i>	sensible
Ignoble	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	dishonourable, unworthy, shameful, contemptible, despicable, abject, low, sordid, degraded, corrupt, mean, dishonourable, shameful or contemptible
Illegal	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unlawful, illicit, criminal, banned, unauthorized, forbidden, prohibited
<i>Antonym:</i>	legal, permitted, lawful
Illegible	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unreadable, obscure, unintelligible, unclear, indistinct
<i>Antonym:</i>	readable, clear, legible
Illogical	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	irrational, unsound, absurd, unreasonable, inconsistent, preposterous
<i>Antonym:</i>	logical, sensible, reasonable, sound
Illusion	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	mirage, delusion, apparition, phantom
	fallacy, misbelief, fantasy, misconception, dream
<i>Antonym:</i>	reality, actuality, fact, truth, certainty, probability
Illustrious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	famous, distinguished, renowned, splendid or glorious, celebrated, famous, noted, prominent
<i>Antonym:</i>	obscure, undistinguished, lowly

Imbecile*Noun:***Synonym**

a stupid or silly person; someone of low intelligence, fool, moron, dolt, idiot, simpleton, blockhead

Imbibe*Verb:***Synonym**

assimilate, absorb, soak up, take in, digest, ingest, acquire, grasp, gain, pick up

Imbroglia*Noun:***Synonym**

complicated situation, complexity, problem, difficulty, predicament, trouble, confusion, muddle, mess, quandary, dilemma

Imitation*Noun:***Synonym**

copy, simulation, reproduction, duplication, counterfeit, replica, artificial, phoney, simulated, fake, false, copied

Antonym:

original, real, authentic

Immaculate*Adj:***Synonym**

pure, spotless, clean, unstained, unblemished, perfect, flawless relevant, pertinent, important

*Antonym:***Immense***Adj:***Synonym**

large, enormous, great, vast, huge, gigantic, colossal

Antonym:

small, little, tiny

Immerse*Verb:***Synonym**

submerge, dunk, dip, plunge, soak, drench, absorb, engross, involve, engage, occupy, preoccupy

Imminent*Adj:***Synonym**

near, approaching, immediate, impending, forthcoming, threatening

Antonym:

distant, remote, unlikely

Immoral*Adj:***Synonym**

wrongful, unethical, sinful, evil, corrupt, wicked, bad

Antonym:

Moral, good, ethical

Immortal*Adj:***Synonym**

living for ever, everlasting or enduring, eternal, undying, deathless, endless

Antonym:

mortal, temporary, perishable

Immune*Adj:***Synonym**

invulnerable, resistant, safe, unaffected, protected, spared susceptible, vulnerable

Antonym:

Immunity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	resistance, protection, defence, exemption, impunity, exception
<i>Antonym:</i>	susceptibility, vulnerability, liability
Impartial	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	fair, neutral, objective, unbiased, even-handed, unprejudiced
<i>Antonym:</i>	partial, biased, subjective, prejudiced
Impasse	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	block dead-end, roadblock, deadlock, bottleneck, stalemate, standstill
<i>Antonym:</i>	passage, clearance, clearing
Impatient	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	restless, anxious, fidgety, jumpy, eager, hurried
<i>Antonym:</i>	patient, composed, unhurried
Impeach	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	charge, indict, incriminate, impugn, discredit
Impeccable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	faultless, flawless; beyond reproach, perfect, unblemished, spotless, immaculate
<i>Antonym:</i>	faulty, imperfect, flawed, defective
Impede	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	delay, sow, hinder, inhibit, block, thwart, obstruct
<i>Antonym:</i>	assist, further, support
Imperative	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	vital, very important, essential, mandatory, compulsive, required, essential, urgent, necessary
<i>Antonym:</i>	unimportant, optional, unnecessary
Imperial	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	royal, majestic, lordly, regal, grand
Imperil	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	endanger, risk, jeopardize, hazard, expose
<i>Antonym:</i>	protect, preserve, safeguard
Impetuous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	rash, impulsive, acting without thought, rash, headlong, reckless, careless
<i>Antonym:</i>	careful, thoughtful, cautious

Impetus	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	momentum, propulsion, impulsion, driving force, stimulus, inducement, boost
Implacable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unappeasable, unpacifiable, unmollifiable, unforgiving, inexorable, inflexible, unyielding, unbending, not able to be appeased, reconciled or changed
Implant	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	to instil; to establish firmly, to insert a substance or device into the body
<i>Noun:</i>	to track its movements
Implausible	Synonym
	unlikely, improbable, doubtful, unconvincing, far-fetched, unrealistic, incredible, unbelievable, unimaginable, inconceivable, fanciful
<i>Antonym:</i>	plausible, convincing
Implicate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	connect, associate, involve, include, entangle, embroil
<i>Antonym:</i>	exclude, eliminate, acquit
Implicit	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	implied, suggested, understood, inferred, tacit, unexpressed
<i>Antonym:</i>	explicit, spoken
Implore	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	beg, plead, beseech, entreat, urge
Imply	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	suggest, hint, indicate, signify, mean, denote
Impolite	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	rude, discourteous, disrespectful, uncivil, inconsiderate
<i>Antonym:</i>	polite, mannerly, civil
Imposing	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	grand, majestic, striking, stately, impressive
<i>Antonym:</i>	ordinary, unimpressive, unimposing
Imposter	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	imitator, impersonator, fraud, deceiver, pretender, phoney

Impotent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	powerless, weak, helpless or ineffectual, inadequate, unproductive, incapable
<i>Antonym:</i>	potent, powerful, effective
Impoverish	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	weaken, exhaust, drain, diminish, enervate
<i>Antonym:</i>	strengthen, enrich
Impregnable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	invulnerable, impenetrable, unassailable, inviolable, unbeatable, undefeatable, unshakeable, invincible, indomitable, unconquerable
<i>Antonym:</i>	vulnerable, flawed
Impregnate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	infuse, drench, suffuse, imbue, to make pregnant; to fertilize, to saturate, permeate or soak
Impressive	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	imposing, striking, awesome, majestic, stirring, inspiring
<i>Antonym:</i>	ordinary, routine, unimpressive
Improbable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unlikely, doubtful, questionable, implausible, dubious
<i>Antonym:</i>	likely, certain, possible, plausible
Impromptu	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	impulsive, unrehearsed, unprepared, spontaneous, improvised
<i>Antonym:</i>	planned, rehearsed, prepared
Imprudent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	spendthrift, thriftless, unthrifty, wasteful, prodigal, profligate, extravagant, squandering, uneconomical, free-spending, lavish, immoderate, excessive, shiftless, feckless, imprudent, irresponsible, incautious, careless, reckless, rash, impetuous, hasty, thoughtless
<i>Antonym:</i>	thrifty, cautious
Impudent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unwise, unadvisable, incautious, thoughtless, careless, rash, foolish
<i>Antonym:</i>	cautious, thoughtful, careful

Impudent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	insolent, offensive, rude, disrespectful, impertinent, fresh
<i>Antonym:</i>	respectful, polite, reverent
Impulsive	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	impromptu, rash, abrupt, spontaneous, sudden, unplanned
<i>Antonym:</i>	planned, cautious, deliberate
Impunity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	immunity, freedom, exemption, exception, license, privilege
<i>Antonym:</i>	liability, punishment, consequence
Inadvertent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	accidental, unintentional, unplanned, unwitting, involuntary, undeliberate
<i>Antonym:</i>	intentional, designed, deliberate
Inane	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	silly, senseless, foolish, ridiculous, empty, stupid, absurd
<i>Antonym:</i>	sensible, reasonable, intelligent
Inanimate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	lifeless, dead, inert, inorganic
<i>Antonym:</i>	alive, living, animate
Inappropriate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	improper, unfit, unsuitable, wrong, unseemly
<i>Antonym:</i>	appropriate, proper, suitable
Inarticulate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	not articulate; unable to speak or express yourself clearly, not spoken or expressed in words
Incense	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	anger, irritate, enrage, infuriate, inflame, provoke
<i>Antonym:</i>	cheer, calm, soothe
Incidental	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	secondary, subordinate, minor, unimportant, trivial, casual
<i>Antonym:</i>	major, primary, dominant
Incisive	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	sharp, penetrating, piercing, cutting, to the point, trenchant
<i>Antonym:</i>	dull, superficial, shallow
Incite	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	rouse, arouse, induce, urge, provoke, instigate, encourage
<i>Antonym:</i>	dissuade, restrain, discourage

Incoherent
Adj: unintelligible, incomprehensible, indistinct, confused, muddled, disjointed
Antonym: coherent, clear, intelligible

Incompatible
Adj: mismatched, opposite, contradictory, clashing, antagonistic, contrary
Antonym: compatible, suited, matching

Incompetent
Adj: incapable, unfit, ineffective, inefficient, inept, unqualified
Antonym: competent, able, fit, effective

Incomprehensible
Adj: unintelligible, unknowable, inscrutable, baffling, mysterious, unexplainable
Antonym: comprehensible, understandable, knowable

Inconceivable
Adj: unbelievable, unthinkable, incredible, unlikely, unimaginable
Antonym: believable, plausible, likely

Inconclusive
Adj: unclear, unresolved, indefinite, unresolved, unproven, open, debatable
Antonym: conclusive, clear, definite

Inconsiderate
Adj: selfish, thoughtless, unthinking, tactless, negligent
Antonym: considerate, thoughtful, kind

Inconsistent
Adj: contradictory, illogical, contrary, incompatible, conflicting, erratic, fickle, changeable, uncertain, unstable
Antonym: consistent, logical, uniform, stable, unchanging, steady

Inconspicuous
Adj: indistinct, obscure, unapparent, unnoticeable, muted, dim
Antonym: obvious, conspicuous, clear

Incredible
Adj: unbelievable, extraordinary, unimaginable, amazing, fantastic
Antonym: credible, ordinary, believable

Incredulous
Adj: disbelieving, sceptical, distrusting, dubious, unconvinced, doubting, questioning
Antonym: credulous, believing, trusting

Incriminate
Verb: accuse, charge, blame, implicate, point the finger at, involve

Indecent
Adj: immodest, improper, immoral, offensive, obscene, shameful, tasteless
Antonym: decent, tasteful, proper

Indelible
Adj: lasting, permanent, fixed, indestructible, unforgettable, ingrained
Antonym: temporary, erasable, forgettable

Indigenous
Adj: native, aboriginal, original, natural, endemic, homegrown
Antonym: foreign, alien

Indigent
Adj: impoverished, poor, destitute, needy, poverty-stricken
Antonym: wealthy, rich, affluent

Indignant
Adj: angry, irate, incensed, mad, offended, wrathful
Antonym: serene, pleased, calm

Indict
Verb: accuse, charge, arraign, incriminate, cite, impute

Indictment
Noun: charge, accusation, arraignment, incrimination, citation

Indiscreet
Adj: careless, incautious, rash, reckless, foolish, thoughtless
Antonym: discreet, careful, prudent

Indispensable
Adj: essential, necessary, required, needed, vital, basic
Antonym: dispensable, disposable, unnecessary

Indoctrinate
Verb: instruct, imbue, teach, enlighten, train, brainwash, program
Antonym: deprogram

Indomitable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	invincible, unconquerable, unbeatable, dominant, staunch, omnipotent
<i>Antonym:</i>	beatable, weak, defeatable
Induce	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	cause, prompt, influence, persuade, impel, inspire, urge, convince
<i>Antonym:</i>	dissuade, discourage, hinder, prevent
Indulge	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	satisfy, gratify, humor, favour, pamper, spoil, placate
<i>Antonym:</i>	deny, forbid, thwart, abstain
Indulgence	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	luxury, excess, privilege, allowance, satisfaction, understanding, tolerance, patience, forgiveness, leniency
<i>Antonym:</i>	denial, repression. Intolerance, impatience
Industrious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	hardworking, persistent, diligent, productive, active, tireless
<i>Antonym:</i>	lazy, sluggish, slothful
Inefficient	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	ineffective, inadequate, incapable, unsuccessful, incompetent, unable
<i>Antonym:</i>	efficient, successful, able
Inept	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	clumsy, unskilled or incompetent, bumbling, untrained, maladroit
<i>Antonym:</i>	competent, skilled, expert
Inert	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unmoving, fixed, motionless, static, inactive, immobile, passive
<i>Antonym:</i>	active, moving, mobile
Inertia	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	inactivity, lifelessness, immobility, passivity, paralysis
<i>Antonym:</i>	motion, activity, movement
Inevitable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	certain, sure, destined, unavoidable, inescapable, fated
<i>Antonym:</i>	unsure, uncertain, doubtful
Inexorable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unstoppable, unceasing, relentless

Infallible	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	perfect, faultless, flawless, unflinching, unerring, reliable
<i>Antonym:</i>	faulty, imperfect, unreliable
Infatuated	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	smitten, enamoured, bewitched, enchanted, beguiled, enraptured
<i>Antonym:</i>	repulsed, repelled, disgusted
Infamy	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	reputation, fame, disrepute, notoriety, ignominy, villainy
<i>Antonym:</i>	repute, honour
Infinite	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	endless, limitless, unlimited, boundless, immense, enormous
<i>Antonym:</i>	limited, finite, restricted
Inflate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	expand, distend, blow up, swell, enlarge
<i>Antonym:</i>	deflate, collapse
Inflict	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	impose, wreak, perpetrate, apply, subject, give
Influential	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	effective, powerful, persuasive, potent, forceful, inspiring
<i>Antonym:</i>	ineffective, impotent, powerless
Infuriate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	enrage, outrage, inflame, madden, anger, incense
<i>Antonym:</i>	please, delight, satisfy
Ingenious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	clever, imaginative, inventive, skilful, resourceful, creative
<i>Antonym:</i>	unoriginal, ordinary, unimaginative
Ingenuity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	inventiveness, creativity, imagination, cleverness, resourcefulness, intelligence
Ingredient	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	element, particle, part, factor, item, piece, aspect, feature
Inherent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	essential, natural, inborn, inbred, ingrained, innate, elemental
<i>Antonym:</i>	alien, superficial, artificial

Inhibition
Noun: shyness, reserve, reticence, self-consciousness, withdrawal, bashfulness

Antonym: spontaneity, freedom, abandon

Innate
Adj: natural, instinctive, inborn, inbred, inherent

Antonym: learned, acquired, cultivated

Innumerable
Adj: countless, many, limitless, unlimited, infinite, numerous

Antonym: limited, few, countable

Insane
Adj: crazy, mad, lunatic, demented, unbalanced, deranged, psychotic, senseless, foolish, silly, stupid, dumb, idiotic, moronic, absurd

Antonym: sane, sound, rational, wise, reasonable, sensible

Insanity
Noun: mental illness, craziness, psychosis, derangement, dementia, lunacy

Antonym: sanity, mental health, stability

Insatiable
Adj: limitless, unsatisfiable, unquenchable, uncontrolled, demanding

Antonym: limited, satisfied, controlled

Insidious
Adj: stealthy, sneaky, treacherous, covert, surreptitious, dangerous, perilous

Antonym: overt, open

Insipid
Adj: dull, tasteless, bland, shallow, flavourless, vapid

Antonym: flavourful, rich, interesting

Insolent
Adj: insulting, disrespectful, rude, surly, arrogant, defiant

Antonym: polite, courteous, respectful

Instigate
Verb: goad, foment, incite, prompt, spark, spur

Antonym: end, discourage, quell

Instil
Verb: implant, imbue, infuse, impart, inject, inculcate

Antonym: remove, take out, expunge

Instinct
Noun: tendency, aptitude, feeling, intuition, impulse, capacity

Instinctive
Adj: innate, natural, involuntary, intuitive, inherent

Antonym: acquired, learned, artificial

Insurgent
Noun: rebel, revolutionary, dissident, mutineer, anarchist

Adj: rebellious, mutinous, revolutionary, disobedient, lawless

Antonym: loyalist, patriot, loyal, obedient, patriotic

Insurrection
Noun: revolution, mutiny, rebellion, coup, revolt, uprising

Antonym: submission, obedience

Intangible
Adj: imperceptible, impalpable, invisible, untouchable, immaterial, elusive

Antonym: segregate, separate, part, divide

Intense
Adj: extreme, severe, great, powerful, strong, acute

Antonym: weak, mild, moderate

Intensify
Verb: increase, strengthen, magnify, reinforce, concentrate

Antonym: reduce, diminish, lessen

Intensity
Noun: strength, power, force, magnitude, concentration, volume

Intermittent
Adj: recurrent, spasmodic, occasional, periodic, irregular, alternating

Antonym: steady, continuous

Interrupt
Verb: disturb, interfere, intercept, break, stop, intrude

Antonym: resume, continue

Interpret
Verb: explain, define, construe, clarify, illustrate, translate, paraphrase, decipher, reword, restate

Intervene
Verb: interfere, mediate, intrude, interrupt, intercede

Intimidate	Synonym	Invincible	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	scare, frighten, threaten, menace, dismay, alarm, terrify, terrorize	<i>Adj:</i>	invulnerable, unbeatable, unconquerable, untouchable, secure
Intimacy	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	beatable, vulnerable, weak
<i>Noun:</i>	closeness, caring, fondness, familiarity, friendship	Invisible	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	indifference, aloofness	<i>Adj:</i>	imperceptible, impalpable, imperceivable, transparent, indiscernible, concealed
Intolerable	Synonym	Invoke	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unbearable, unendurable, insufferable, excessive, unreasonable	<i>Verb:</i>	summon, address, entreat, beseech, call, beg
<i>Antonym:</i>	tolerable, bearable, comfortable, endurable	Irate	Synonym
Intolerant	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	angry, enraged, mad, angered, wrathful, infuriated, incensed
<i>Adj:</i>	biased, prejudiced, bigoted, disdainful, hostile, resentful	<i>Antonym:</i>	pleased, happy, glad
<i>Antonym:</i>	tolerant, fair, accepting	Irk	Synonym
Intoxicated	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	irritate, annoy, vex, bother, trouble, peeve, provoke
<i>Adj:</i>	drunk, drunken, tipsy, high, inebriated, enthralled, enchanted, excited, elated, moved	<i>Antonym:</i>	cheer, delight, satisfy
<i>Antonym:</i>	sober, dry, straight, bored, unmoved	Ironic	Synonym
Intrepid	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	sarcastic, biting, cutting, cynical, caustic, satiric, strange, inconsistent, weird, contradictory, curious, odd
<i>Adj:</i>	fearless, bold, brave, heroic, valiant, courageous, daring	<i>Antonym:</i>	tactful, inoffensive, consistent, understandable
<i>Antonym:</i>	cowardly, frightened, meek, timid	Irreverent	Synonym
Intricate	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	disrespectful, profane, impious, irrereligious, uncivil, flippant
<i>Adj:</i>	complex, complicated, elaborate, involved, detailed	<i>Antonym:</i>	reverent, respectful, pious
<i>Antonym:</i>	simple, uncomplicated, plain	Irreversible	Synonym
Intrigue	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	not reversible; irrevocable, solitary, separate, on its own
<i>Verb:</i>	fascinate, interest, captivate, excite, enthrall, charm		
<i>Noun:</i>	scheme, plot, conspiracy, espionage, ruse		
<i>Antonym:</i>	bore, tire, weary		
Intrinsic	Synonym	Jealous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	inherent, innate, inner, natural, internal, basic	<i>Adj:</i>	envious, covetous, desirous, resentful, grudging
<i>Antonym:</i>	extrinsic, external, unnatural	<i>Antonym:</i>	admiring, proud
Intrude	Synonym	Jeopardize	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	trespass, encroach, infringe, intervene, impose, invade, interfere	<i>Verb:</i>	risk, imperil, endanger, menace, threaten
Invigorating	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	save, protect, defend
<i>Adj:</i>	refreshing, stimulating, bracing, vitalizing, energizing	Jeopardy	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	weakening, enervating, tiring	<i>Noun:</i>	risk, danger, peril, threat, vulnerability
		<i>Antonym:</i>	safety, security

Jitters	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	nervousness, fit of nerves, anxiety, tension, fretfulness
<i>Antonym:</i>	calmness, serenity
Jovial	Synonym
	Adj. cheerful, jolly, merry, gay, joyful, joyous
<i>Antonym:</i>	sad, depressed, melancholy, gloomy
Jubilant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	ecstatic, elated, exhilarated, thrilled, excited
<i>Antonym:</i>	disappointed, dejected, despondent
Jumble	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	disorder, disorganize, disarrange, unsettle, mix
<i>Noun:</i>	muddle, mess, tangle, confusion, mixture
<i>Antonym:</i>	order, organize, arrange, arrangement, order
Judgmental	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	critical, faultfinding, self-righteous, holier-than-thou, censorious
<i>Antonym:</i>	nonjudgmental, accepting
Judicious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	prudent, wise, thoughtful, sensible, mindful, careful
<i>Antonym:</i>	injudicious, careless, senseless
Juggle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	manoeuvre, manipulate, fake, alter, tamper, modify
K	
Kindle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	ignite, light, fire, torch, burn, arouse, excite, stir, provoke, stimulate
<i>Antonym:</i>	extinguish, quench, smother
Knack	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	skill, talent, aptitude, gift, ability
Kudos	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	praise; honour; acclaim, credit, esteem, applause, glory, pat on the back
<i>Antonym:</i>	criticism, dishonour

L	
Laborious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	strenuous, difficult, burdensome, hard, arduous, tiresome, demanding
<i>Antonym:</i>	light, easy, simple, effortless
Labyrinth	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	maze, network, complex, entanglement, tangle, web
Lackadaisical	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	disinterested, indifferent, listless, languid, unmotivated, spiritless, half-hearted
<i>Antonym:</i>	enthusiastic, interested, spirited
Lament	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	regrettable; deplorable
<i>Noun:</i>	cry, moaning, lamentation, wailing, mourning, weeping, sorrow
<i>Verb:</i>	moan, weep, wail, mourn, cry, grieve, deplore
<i>Antonym:</i>	celebrating, delight, celebrate, cheer, enjoy
Languish	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	sicken, weaken, fade, wither, decline, deteriorate
<i>Antonym:</i>	flourish, revive, recover, thrive
Lascivious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	indecent, improper, immoral, obscene, vulgar
<i>Antonym:</i>	moral, decent, proper
Latch	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	lock, bolt, fasten, secure, catch, close
<i>Noun:</i>	bolt, hook, lock, fastening, clamp
<i>Antonym:</i>	open, unlock, unlatch
Latent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	dormant, hidden, inactive, inert, sleeping, unrealized
<i>Antonym:</i>	realized, developed, active
Lavish	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	squander, waste, shower, bestow, overindulge
<i>Adj:</i>	liberal, extravagant, abundant, bountiful, generous, plentiful
<i>Antonym:</i>	save, retain, withhold, scanty, economical, stingy
Lenient	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	merciful, kind, tolerant, gentle, lax, forgiving, sparing
<i>Antonym:</i>	strict, harsh, stern, severe

Lethal	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	fatal, deadly, dangerous, destructive, mortal, killing
<i>Antonym:</i>	safe, harmless, beneficial
Lethargic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	listless, tired, slothful, languid, sluggish, fatigued
<i>Antonym:</i>	energetic, lively, active
Linger	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	stay, remain, idle, tarry, persist, loiter, delay, dawdle
<i>Antonym:</i>	depart, disappear, hasten
Loathe	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	hate, detest, despise, abhor, scorn, abominate
<i>Antonym:</i>	love, like, adore, relish
Loathsome	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	abominable, repulsive, repellent, foul, disgusting
<i>Antonym:</i>	lovable, adorable, delightful, charming
Lofty	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	haughty, proud, exalted, lordly, arrogant, snobbish, towering, high, tall, elevated, soaring
<i>Antonym:</i>	modest, humble, unassuming, short, low, stunted
Lopsided	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	uneven, unbalanced, slanted, distorted, unequal, disproportionate
<i>Antonym:</i>	even, balanced, equal
Loquacious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	talkative, gabby, chatty, garrulous
<i>Antonym:</i>	taciturn, reserved, quiet
Lucid	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	clear, understandable, accurate, sensible, rational, intelligible, transparent, translucent, clear, light, bright
<i>Antonym:</i>	vague, confused, unclear, dim, dark, murky, gloomy
Lucrative	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	money-making, profitable, prosperous, rewarding, wealth-producing, remunerative
<i>Antonym:</i>	unprofitable, money-losing, expensive

Ludicrous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	silly, ridiculous, absurd, crazy, laughable, preposterous, bizarre
<i>Antonym:</i>	serious, sensible, solemn
Lukewarm	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	warm, tepid, mild, temperate, indifferent, half-hearted, unenthusiastic, cool
<i>Antonym:</i>	cold, hot, freezing, burning, excited
Lull	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	calmness, pause, stillness, hush, quiet, break, interval
<i>Verb:</i>	calm, quiet, hush, soothe, pacify, still
<i>Antonym:</i>	continuation, turbulence, excite, rouse, agitate
Lurid	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	shocking, startling, sensational, gruesome, grisly, grim, horrid
<i>Antonym:</i>	mild, light-hearted, tame, cheerful
Luscious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	delicious, succulent, delightful, tasty, delectable, savoury
<i>Antonym:</i>	flavourless, nauseating, tasteless

M

Macabre	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	gruesome, deadly, horrifying, morbid, ghastly, grisly
Machismo	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	maleness, masculinity, strength, virility, dominance, fierceness, potency
<i>Antonym:</i>	femininity, weakness, impotence
Macho	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	masculine, virile, male, tough, strong, dominant, fierce
<i>Antonym:</i>	feminine, effeminate, weak
Magnificent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	fantastic, impressive, superb, extraordinary, wonderful
<i>Antonym:</i>	poor, ordinary, terrible
Magnify	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	enlarge, increase, exaggerate, dramatize, inflate
<i>Antonym:</i>	reduce, diminish, minimize
Magnitude	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	degree, importance, intensity, significance, weight

Majestic
Adj: awesome, impressive, grand, elegant, stately, magnificent, imposing

Antonym: puny, undistinguished, humble

Malaise
Noun: unease, depression, discomfort, lassitude, sickness, angst

Antonym: health, vigor, vitality

Malevolent
Adj: malicious, cruel, mean, hateful, vicious, vindictive, hostile

Antonym: kind, compassionate, nice

Malicious
Adj: vicious, slanderous, hateful, spiteful, nasty, mean

Antonym: nice, kind, friendly

Malignant
Adj: fatal, lethal, deadly, cancerous, harmful

Antonym: good, healthy, benign

Mammoth
Adj: huge, enormous, gigantic, colossal, monstrous, oversized, immense

Antonym: tiny, little, small, undersized

Maniac
Noun: psychopath, psychotic, sociopath, lunatic, (slang) nut, madman

Manifest
Adj: evident, obvious, plain, apparent, clear, unmistakable

Verb: show, display, express, indicate, demonstrate

Antonym:-Adj: concealed, masked, hidden

Antonym:-Verb: conceal, veil, hide

Manipulate
Verb: mould, shape, work, steer, manoeuvre, guide

Manoeuvre
Noun: move, movement, tactic, ploy, gambit

Verb: contrive, plot, scheme, conspire, move, direct, deploy, manipulate, steer

Mangle
Verb: damage, mutilate, twist, ruin, maul, tear

Marauder
Noun: raider, plunderer, attacker

Maroon
Verb: abandon, leave behind, desert, put, ashore, forsake

Marvellous
Adj: terrific, fabulous, great, fantastic, wondrous, exceptional, superb

Antonym: terrible, bad, horrible, awful

Massacre
Noun: slaughter, killing, annihilation, execution, extermination, genocide

Verb: slaughter, kill, annihilate, execute, exterminate

Mayhem
Noun: chaos, confusion, havoc, pandemonium, disorder, violence

Antonym: peace, tranquillity, inactivity

Meagre
Adj: skimpy, sparse, inadequate, scarce, slender, insufficient, slight

Antonym: large, plentiful, abundant

Meddle
Verb: interfere, intrude, pry, snoop, intervene

Meddlesome
Adj: interfering, officious, madding, obtrusive, noisy, intrusive

Meek
Adj: unassertive, mild, gentle, docile, submissive, passive, shy, unassuming

Antonym: bold, assertive, aggressive, forward

Melancholy
Adj: sad, depressed, downcast, dejected, gloomy, unhappy, forlorn

Noun: sadness, depression, despair, despondency, sorrow, deep sadness or depression

Antonym: happy, glad, cheerful, happiness, joy, exhilaration

Mellow
Adj: gentle, mild, light, delicate, moderate

Verb: soften, improve, mature, season, develop

Antonym: harsh, sharp, harden

Melodious	Synonym	Mind-boggling	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	melodic, musical, tuneful, euphonic, symphonic, songlike, mellifluous	<i>Adj:</i>	astonishing, stunning, overwhelming, staggering, mind-blowing, unbelievable
<i>Antonym:</i>	discordant, cacophonous	Mingle	Synonym
Menace	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	mix, socialize, circulate, merge, blend
<i>Noun:</i>	danger, threat, risk, hazard, peril	<i>Antonym:</i>	separate, scatter, disperse
<i>Verb:</i>	threaten, endanger, terrorize, frighten, intimidate	Mirth	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	blessing, friend, boon, guard, help, aid	<i>Noun:</i>	happiness, cheerfulness, joyfulness, amusement, merriment, gaiety
Mend	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	sadness, melancholy, depression
<i>Verb:</i>	fix, repair, patch, heal, restore, stitch	Miraculous	Synonym
Menial	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	wondrous, magical, extraordinary, unbelievable, amazing
<i>Adj:</i>	lowly, humble, degrading, servile, base	<i>Antonym:</i>	ordinary, natural, common
<i>Noun:</i>	servant, domestic, underling, helper, subordinate, slave	Miscellaneous	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	elevated, dignified, stately, lord, master, superior	<i>Adj:</i>	varied, various, mixed, assorted, diverse
Mentor	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	uniform, identical, similar
<i>Noun:</i>	teacher, guide, instructor, guru, instructor, adviser	Mischievous	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	student, learner, novice	<i>Adj:</i>	playful, prankish, impish, teasing, exasperating
Merge	Synonym	Misdemeanour	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	converge, combine, fuse, join, unite	<i>Noun:</i>	offence, misdeed, violation, indiscretion, misconduct, wrongdoing
<i>Antonym:</i>	diverge, split, separate	Miserable	Synonym
Merger	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	unhappy, depressed, sad, heartsick, dejected, despondent, forlorn, unpleasant, joyless, troublesome, wretched, pitiful
<i>Noun:</i>	alliance, union, consolidation, incorporation, fusion	<i>Antonym:</i>	happy, joyous, cheerful, comfortable, untroubled
Metamorphosis	Synonym	Mitigate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	transformation, change, transmogrification, rebirth, transmutation, conversion	<i>Verb:</i>	lessen, soften, diminish, lighten, alleviate, moderate
Metaphysical	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	increase, worsen, deepen
<i>Adj:</i>	supernatural, immaterial, spiritual, impalpable, unearthly, mystical	Moan	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	physical, earthly, mundane	<i>Noun:</i>	groan, wail, sob, keen, whimper
Meticulous	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	groan, wail, sob, keen, whimper, cry
<i>Adj:</i>	careful, painstaking, stickling, exact, fastidious, particular	Mob	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	careless, sloppy, slack	<i>Noun:</i>	crowd, gathering, horde, throng, swarm, group, pack, host
Mimic	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	surround, crowd, swarm, deluge, inundate, attack
<i>Verb:</i>	impersonate, copy, echo, reproduce, imitate, mirror		
<i>Noun:</i>	mime, pantomimist, impersonator, imitator, copyist		

Mock
Verb: ridicule, insult, abuse, jeer, taunt, tease, deride
Adj: fake, false, imitation, artificial, sham, pretend
Antonym: praise, compliment, admire, real, authentic, genuine

Mockery
Noun: ridicule, insulting, jeering, taunting, teasing, scorn, sham, joke, laughingstock, absurdity, farce
Antonym: praise, respect, approval

Modest
Adj: shy, humble, unassuming, bashful, blushing, unpretentious, limited, moderate, adequate, small, passable
Antonym: immodest, proud, arrogant, grand, generous, impressive

Modesty
Noun: humbleness, humility, diffidence, bashfulness, shyness, decency, reserve, propriety, decorum, discretion
Antonym: boastfulness, arrogance, vanity, immodesty, showiness

Molest
Verb: abuse, harass, assault, torment, annoy, plague

Mollify
Verb: soothe, appease, soften, calm, mellow, pacify
Antonym: intensify, inflame, aggravate

Momentous
Adj: important, major, significant, memorable, eventful
Antonym: insignificant, unimportant, trivial

Monster
Noun: ogre, brute, fiend, beast, demon, ghoul

Monstrous
Adj: horrible, terrifying, frightful, gruesome, evil, foul, vile, diabolical, huge, enormous, gigantic, immense, mammoth
Antonym: pleasing, kindly, gentle, small, tiny, minute

Monotonous
Adj: unchanging, unvarying, dull, boring, tedious, dreary, routine
Antonym: exciting, invigorating, changing

Morbid
Adj: unwholesome, sickly, unsound, unhealthy, grim, gruesome, macabre
Antonym: wholesome, sound, healthy

Moron
Noun: idiot, imbecile, ignoramus, dope, nitwit, dullard
Antonym: genius, savant, scholar

Morose
Adj: sullen, sulky, grim, gloomy, sombre, depressed
Antonym: cheerful, joyful, happy

Moot
Adj: debatable, unsettled, open for discussion, unresolved, arguable, controversial
Antonym: resolved, determined, indisputable

Morsel
Noun: bite, mouthful, scrap, crumb, shred, pinch, bit

Muddled
Adj: confused, bewildered, befuddled, mixed-up, lost, disoriented
Antonym: clear, lucid, sharp

Mudslinging
Noun: defamation, slander, name-calling, smear campaign, insulting, offending

Muffle
Verb: dampen, mute, quiet, hush, silence, cloak, shroud
Antonym: heighten, intensify, increase, amplify

Multitude
Noun: crowd, gathering, swarm, mass, pack, assembly, throng, horde

Mutilate
Verb: disfigure, mangle, maul, maim, butcher, deform

Myriad
Noun: assortment, array, host, crowd, swarm, abundance, torrent
Adj: countless, numerous, immeasurable, innumerable, incalculable, limitless
Antonym: few, limited

N**Nag**

Verb: pester, harass, annoy, bother, irritate, torment, badger

Noun: nuisance, pest, complainer, whiner, grouch

Antonym: Appease, soothe

Naive

Adj: innocent, simple, unworldly, unsophisticated, unaffected

Antonym: sophisticated, experienced, worldly

Narcissistic

Adj: vain, egotistical, conceited, self-infatuated, egocentric, self-absorbed, in love with oneself, self-loving, self-admiring, self-obsessed, self-centred, self-regarding, egomaniac

Antonym: modest, self-effacing

Nasty

Adj: unpleasant, disagreeable, disgusting, distasteful, terrible, awful, mean, cruel, vicious, hateful, vile, beastly

Antonym: enjoyable, pleasant, nice, sweet, kind

Nemesis

Noun: retribution, vengeance, vindication, punishment

Niche

Noun: corner, nook, recess, hollow, cavity, hole, calling, position, place, trade, purpose, slot

Nimble

Adj: agile, spry, speedy, active, lively, quick, swift

Antonym: slow, awkward, clumsy, plodding

Nitty-gritty

Noun: basics, essentials, essence, essential part, main point, fundamental point, fundamentals, substance, quintessence, crux, salient point, nucleus

Nonchalant

Adj: casually unconcerned or indifferent; uninvolved; calm, cool, easygoing, composed

Antonym: anxious, concerned, disturbed

Nonconformist

Noun: individualist, eccentric, freethinker, dissenter, rebel, original

Antonym: conformist, follower

Nonpareil

Adj: incomparable, matchless, unparalleled, unequalled, without equal, peerless, unmatched, beyond comparison, beyond compare, unsurpassed, unsurpassable, unbeatable, inimitable, unique

Antonym: mediocre

Nonsense

Noun: rubbish, balderdash, claptrap, ridiculousness, stupidity, absurdity, ludicrousness

Antonym: sense, wisdom

Nostalgia

Noun: longing, wistfulness, pining, remembrance

Notoriety

Noun: infamy, scandal, disrepute, disgrace, dishonour, shame

Antonym: honour, esteem, standing

Notorious

Adj: infamous, renowned, celebrated, scandalous

Notwithstanding

Adv: nevertheless, nonetheless, even so, in spite of this/that, despite this/that, after everything, however, still, yet, at all events

Conj: although, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that, even though, though, for all that

Nourish

Verb: nurture, feed, support, supply, sustain, strengthen

Antonym: starve, deprive

Novice

Noun: beginner, starter, learner, apprentice, trainee, newcomer, rookie

Antonym: master, expert, veteran

Noxious

Adj: toxic, harmful, poisonous, injurious, damaging, foul, lethal

Antonym: safe, harmless, healthful

Nurture
Verb: **Synonym**
nourish, feed, nurse, strengthen,
sustain, raise, rear, develop, foster,
support

O

Obdurate
Adj: **Synonym**
hardhearted, stubborn, unyielding

Obliterate
Verb: **Synonym**
destroy, annihilate, raze, level,
ruin, crush, erase, remove, delete,
blot, cancel

Antonym: build, restore, create, add, keep,
preserve

Oblivious
Adj: **Synonym**
unaware, unobservant, unmindful,
heedless, neglectful

Antonym: aware, mindful, conscious,
heedful

Obnoxious
Adj: **Synonym**
annoying, offensive,
objectionable, unpleasant,
disagreeable

Antonym: pleasant, agreeable, congenial

Obsessed
Adj: **Synonym**
fixated, driven, preoccupied,
crazed, possessed, consumed,
gripped

Obsession
Noun: **Synonym**
passion, compulsion, mania,
fixation, preoccupation

Obsolete
Adj: **Synonym**
old-fashioned, outdated,
outmoded, extinct, antiquated
Antonym: current, fashionable, new, modern

Obstinate
Adj: **Synonym**
stubborn, headstrong, inflexible,
unyielding, determined
Antonym: flexible, pliable, yielding

Obstruction
Noun: **Synonym**
obstacle, barrier, block,
impediment, interference,
barricade, bar
Antonym: freeing, clearing, aid, opening

Obtrusive
Adj: **Synonym**
interfering, intruding, pushy,
meddlesome, bold, forward,
prominent, outstanding,
protruding, glaring, conspicuous,
obvious

Antonym: reserved, patient, unassuming,
concealed, inconspicuous

Obvious
Adj: **Synonym**
plain, clear, unmistakable,
evident, visible, apparent, distinct
Antonym: indistinct, obscure, subtle, hidden

Occult
Adj: **Synonym**
supernatural, mystical,
paranormal, secret, obscure,
esoteric, arcane, otherworldly

Oddity
Noun: **Synonym**
abnormality, irregularity,
peculiarity, anomaly, strangeness,
quirk

Offend
Verb: **Synonym**
displease, annoy, irritate, anger,
provoke, upset, disturb
Antonym: please, delight, charm

Offensive
Adj: **Synonym**
insulting, obnoxious, rude,
repugnant, revolting, sickening,
nasty, pleasing, respectful

Onerous
Adj: **Synonym**
burdensome, weighty, arduous,
strenuous, uphill, difficult, severe,
formidable, Herculean, taxing
Antonym: easy, effortless

Opaque
Adj: **Synonym**
impenetrable, impervious,
nontransparent, murky, unclear,
abstruse

Antonym: clear, transparent, lucid

Opprobrium
Synonym
vilification, vituperation,
condemnation, criticism, censure,
castigation, denunciation,
denigration, disparagement,
derogation, slander, disgrace,
shame, dishonour, discredit,
stigma, humiliation, ignominy
Antonym: praise, honour

Oppress
Verb: **Synonym**
subdue, tyrannize, keep down,
crush, subjugate, depress, stifle,
dominate

Antonym: liberate, emancipate, free

Oppression
Noun: **Synonym**
tyranny, subjugation, domination,
control, abuse, subjection, force
Antonym: freedom, liberation, emancipation

Oppressive	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	tyrannical, cruel, brutal, harsh, repressive, burdensome, trying, depressing, overpowering, discouraging, difficult, exacting
<i>Antonym:</i>	liberating, humane, just, heartening, encouraging
Oscillate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	alternate, swing, vibrate, pulsate, flicker, waver, sway
Ostentatious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	vain, flaunting, pretentious, pompous, boastful, flashy, showy, conspicuous
<i>Antonym:</i>	Modest, simple, reserved
Ostracism	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	banishment, exile, expulsions, rejection, shunning, excommunication
<i>Antonym:</i>	inclusion, acceptance, welcoming
Ostracize	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	banish, exile, exclude, reject, shun, excommunicate
<i>Antonym:</i>	include, welcome, accept
Outburst	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	outbreak, explosion, eruption, outpouring, flood, rush, torrent
<i>Antonym:</i>	control, restraint, repression
Outcry	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	cry, uproar, scream, clamour, tumult, shout, outburst
<i>Antonym:</i>	murmur, whispering, calm
Outlandish	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	wild, weird, unusual, odd, offbeat, alien, strange, freakish, bizarre
Outmoded	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	old-fashioned, outdated, antiquated, obsolete, passé, (slang) horse-and-buggy
<i>Antonym:</i>	new, modern, cutting-edge
Outrageous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	atrocious, brutal, vicious, evil, fiendish, monstrous, inhumane, shocking, disgraceful, shameful, offensive, horrible, awful, excessive, unreasonable, enormous, extreme, immense
<i>Antonym:</i>	humane, beneficial, kind, decent, acceptable, proper, reasonable, fair

Outstanding	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	remarkable, exceptional, excellent, prominent, foremost, unpaid, overdue, unsettled, due, owed, uncollected
<i>Antonym:</i>	ordinary, common, average, paid, settled, collected
Overbearing	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	domineering, oppressive, overpowering, overwhelming
<i>Antonym:</i>	casual, subdued, timid
Overthrow	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	conquer, overpower, destroy, vanquish, defeat, overturn, upset
<i>Noun:</i>	toppling, takeover, coup, revolution, rebellion, collapse, fall
<i>Antonym:</i>	restore, support, uphold, preservation, protection
Overwhelm	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	overpower, overcome, devastate, shatter, defeat, beat, crush

P

Painstaking	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	exacting, careful, meticulous, thorough, diligent
<i>Antonym:</i>	careless, haphazard
Palatable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	tasteful, delicious, enjoyable, agreeable, savoury, pleasant, appetizing
<i>Antonym:</i>	distasteful, repugnant, disagreeable
Pale	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	colourless, pallid, sickly, anaemic
<i>Antonym:</i>	bright, vivid
Palpable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	perceptible, touchable, tangible, perceivable, physical, real
Paltry	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	small, insignificant, trivial, trifling, meagre, petty, worthless
<i>Antonym:</i>	important, significant, major, worthy
Pamper	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	spoil, favour, indulge, coddle, cater to
<i>Antonym:</i>	neglect, ignore, mistreat
Panacea	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	cure-all, catholicon, fix-all, remedy, elixir

Pandemonium **Synonym**
Noun: bedlam, chaos, mayhem, uproar, havoc, turmoil, tumult, commotion, confusion, disorder, anarchy, furore, frenzy, hue and cry, hurly-burly

Antonym: silence, peace

Panic **Synonym**
Adj: terrorize, alarm, scare, frighten, stampede, terrify

Noun: terror, fear, alarm, fright, hysteria, dread, frenzy

Antonym: calm, composure

Parable **Synonym**
Noun: fable, allegory, lesson, moral tale

Paradigm **Synonym**
Noun: model, archetype, example, prototype, ideal, standard, a pattern, model or example

Paradox **Synonym**
Noun: inconsistency, contradiction, enigma, mystery

Paramount **Synonym**
Adj: supreme, superior, dominant, principal, foremost, preeminent

Antonym: least, secondary, minor

Paraphernalia **Synonym**
Noun: equipment, effects, gear, things, stuff, accoutrements, rigging

Parochial **Synonym**
Adj: provincial, local, regional, limited, narrow, small-town, insular

Antonym: cosmopolitan, worldly, broad

Partial **Synonym**
Adj: incomplete, part, limited, unfinished, fragmentary, fractional, biased, prejudiced, one-sided, partisan, unfair, unjust, unbalanced, fond, favouring

Antonym: all, whole, complete, fair, impartial, balanced, just

Partisan **Synonym**
Adj: partial, biased, one-sided, sectarian, prejudiced, close-minded

Antonym: unbiased, bipartisan, open-minded

Passable **Synonym**
Adj: acceptable, allowable, adequate, tolerable, fair, satisfactory, clear, navigable, unobstructed

Antonym: unacceptable, inadequate, unsatisfactory, impassable, obstructed, closed

Passive **Synonym**
Adj: inactive, quiet, submissive, apathetic, resigned, nonresistant, unresisting

Antonym: active, assertive, aggressive

Pastime **Synonym**
Noun: entertainment, amusement, recreation, enjoyment, diversion, sport, hobby

Pathetic **Synonym**
Adj: pitiful, sad, touching, pitiable

Antonym: laughable, amusing

Peculiar **Synonym**
Adj: odd, unusual, strange, distinctive, abnormal, queer, unique

Antonym: common, usual, ordinary, general

Peculiarity **Synonym**
Noun: feature, particularity, trait, oddity, uniqueness, characteristic

Pedant **Synonym**
Noun: dogmatist, formalist, doctrinaire, quibbler, hair-splitter, sophist

Peer **Synonym**
Verb: examine, stare, gaze, look, pry

Noun: equal, counterpart, match, colleague

Peerless **Synonym**
Adj: unrivalled, unmatched, superior, incomparable, unequaled, best, greatest, matchless, inimitable, beyond compare, unparalleled, unequalled, without equal, second to none, unsurpassed, unsurpassable, nonparallel, unique

Antonym: second-rate, inferior

Peevish **Synonym**
Adj: irritable, ill-tempered, grouchy, moody, touchy, crabby

Antonym: cheerful, contented, happy

Pejorative **Synonym**
Adj: disparaging, negate, deprecatory, belittling, degrading, uncomplimentary

Antonym: complimentary, reverent, flattering

Pell-mell	Synonym	Permeate	Synonym
<i>Adv:</i>	headlong, in a great hurry, in a disorderly or confused manner, helter-skelter, in disorder, confusion, in disarray, in disorganized manner	<i>Verb:</i>	pervade, fill, spread, penetrate, saturate, suffuse
Pensive	Synonym	Pernicious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	reflective, meditative, absorbed, thoughtful, dreamy, melancholy	<i>Adj:</i>	harmful, damaging, destructive, injurious, detrimental, deleterious, dangerous, adverse, malignant, noxious, poisonous, cancerous, ruinous, deadly, lethal, fatal
<i>Antonym:</i>	happy, carefree, frivolous	<i>Antonym:</i>	beneficial, benign, favourable
Perceptible	Synonym	Perpetrate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	perceivable, palpable, discernible, observable, apparent, conspicuous	<i>Verb:</i>	commit, carry out, perform, execute, bring about, accomplish, inflict, wreak
<i>Antonym:</i>	imperceptible, invisible, impalpable	Perpetual	Synonym
Perennial	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	everlasting, permanent, eternal, continuing, endless, continual, constant, ceaseless
<i>Adj:</i>	returning, perpetual, recurrent, everlasting, enduring, continuous	<i>Antonym:</i>	temporary, inconstant, brief, transitory
<i>Antonym:</i>	short-lived, temporary	Perplex	Synonym
Perfidious	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	confuse, puzzle, bewilder, confound, baffle, mystify
<i>Adj:</i>	disloyal, treacherous, deceitful, disloyal, faithless, unfaithful, traitorous, treasonous	<i>Antonym:</i>	enlighten, assure
<i>Antonym:</i>	faithful, loyal	Persecute	Synonym
Perfidy	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	harass, oppress, torment, abuse, maltreat, hound, victimize, badger, bully
<i>Noun:</i>	treachery, duplicity, deceit, perfidiousness, deceitfulness, disloyalty, infidelity, faithlessness, unfaithfulness, betrayal, treason, falseness, falsity, double-dealing, dishonesty	<i>Antonym:</i>	support, uphold, favour, accommodate
<i>Antonym:</i>	faithfulness, loyalty	Persevere	Synonym
Peril	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	persist, continue, strive, endure, pursue
<i>Noun:</i>	danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy, threat, pitfall	<i>Antonym:</i>	stop, falter, discontinue
<i>Antonym:</i>	safety, security	Perseverance	Synonym
Perilous	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	persistence, diligence, steadfastness, doggedness, dedication, drive, tenacity
<i>Adj:</i>	dangerous, hazardous, threatening, precarious, chancy, risky	Persistent	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	safe, secure, harmless	<i>Adj:</i>	determined, constant, stubborn, relentless, tireless, unceasing
Perish	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	inconstant, wavering, changeable
<i>Verb:</i>	to be destroyed or die, especially in an untimely way, to decay; to lose its natural qualities, come to an end, die (away), cease to exist, disappear, vanish, fade, dissolve, evaporate, wither	Personify	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	live, survive	<i>Verb:</i>	represent, embody, exemplify, symbolize, epitomize, typify
Perjury	Synonym	Perspicacious	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	lying, dishonesty, deception, falsification, false testimony, prevarication	<i>Adj:</i>	discerning, shrewd, perceptive, astute, penetrating, observant, percipient, sharp-witted, sharp, quick, quick-witted, keen-witted,

<i>Antonym:</i>	clear-sighted, sharp-sighted, clear-eyed, far-sighted, far-seeing, canny, intelligent, insightful, judicious, wise, sagacious, intuitive	Petulant	Synonym
Persuade	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	irritable, moody, grouchy, crabby, touchy, peevish, ill-tempered
<i>Verb:</i>	convince, induce, urge, influence, coax, prompt, sway, entice	<i>Antonym:</i>	cheerful, light-hearted, good-humoured
<i>Antonym:</i>	discourage, dissuade	Phenomenal	Synonym
Pertinent	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	extraordinary, miraculous, remarkable, amazing, fantastic
<i>Adj:</i>	relevant, germane, applicable, related, connected, pertaining	<i>Antonym:</i>	ordinary, routine, unexceptional
<i>Antonym:</i>	impertinent, irrelevant, immaterial	Pilfer	Synonym
Perturb	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	steal, rob, plunder, thief, swipe, lift, take, snatch
<i>Verb:</i>	disturb, worry, trouble, upset, disquiet, fluster, unsettle	Pillage	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	calm, quiet, soothe, compose	<i>Verb:</i>	rob, sack, plunder, loot, ransack, ravage, waste
Peruse	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	theft, plundering, destruction, devastation, robbery
<i>Verb:</i>	examine, read, review, scrutinize, study, scan, observe	Pinnacle	Synonym
Pervade	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	top, summit, apex, peak, zenith, crest, climax
<i>Verb:</i>	permeate, saturate, penetrate, suffuse, imbue, spread	<i>Antonym:</i>	bottom, low, nadir
Perverse	Synonym	Pioneer	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	stubborn, obstinate, unreasonable, headstrong	<i>Noun:</i>	settler, explorer, pathfinder, colonist, frontiersman, originator, innovator, founder, developer, forerunner
<i>Antonym:</i>	agreeable, reasonable, proper	<i>Verb:</i>	lead, start, initiate, develop, establish, originate
Perverted	Synonym	<i>Antonym: Noun:</i>	descendant, successor, follower, disciple
<i>Adj:</i>	distorted, corrupt, warped, depraved, sick, immoral, deviant, impaired	<i>Antonym: Verb:</i>	follow, continue, succeed
<i>Antonym:</i>	normal, balanced, sound, healthy	Piteous	Synonym
Pester	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	sad, pitiful, sorrowful, touching, heartbreaking, distressing, pathetic, poignant
<i>Verb:</i>	bother, annoy, harass, irritate, torment, disturb, badger, trouble	<i>Antonym:</i>	heartwarming, cheerful, delightful
Pestilence	Synonym	Placate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	plague, pest, epidemic, scourge, disease, curse	<i>Verb:</i>	calm, soothe, appease, pacify, quiet, satisfy
Petrify	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	anger, displease, dissatisfy
<i>Verb:</i>	stun, paralyse, daze, numb, transfix, immobilize, shock, fossilize, solidify, harden, mineralize, calcify	Placid	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	soften, liquefy	<i>Adj:</i>	calm, serene, tranquil, peaceful, quiet, untroubled
Petty	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	agitated, temperamental, turbulent
<i>Adj:</i>	small, trivial, little, unimportant, insignificant, minor, trifling, paltry, mean, spiteful, miserly, stingy	Plagiarism	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	major, important, vital, generous, tolerant, bighearted	<i>Noun:</i>	copying, imitation, cribbing, stealing, infringement, counterfeiting

Platonic	Synonym	Pragmatic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	nonphysical, emotional, ideal, spiritual, celibate, intellectual	<i>Adj:</i>	practical, real, actual, real-world, workable, utilitarian
<i>Antonym:</i>	physical, sexual, lustful	<i>Antonym:</i>	unrealistic, idealistic, theoretical
Plausible	Synonym	Precarious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	believable, likely, credible, reasonable, feasible, possible	<i>Adj:</i>	hazardous, risky, perilous, treacherous, uncertain, unstable, unreliable, insecure
<i>Antonym:</i>	unbelievable, unlikely, implausible	<i>Antonym:</i>	safe, steady, dependable, certain
Plethora	Synonym	Precedence	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	overabundance, excess, profusion, overflow, surplus, deluge	<i>Noun:</i>	priority, preeminence, supremacy, importance, superiority
<i>Antonym:</i>	scarcity, paucity, dearth	<i>Antonym:</i>	second place, inferiority
Pliable	Synonym	Precedent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	flexible, pliant, elastic, supple, malleable	<i>Noun:</i>	model, example, prior instance, exemplar, classic case, antecedent
<i>Antonym:</i>	hard, rigid, unyielding	Precept	Synonym
Plunder	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	law, rule, principle, guideline, commandment, maxim
<i>Verb:</i>	rob, loot, pillage, ransack, raid, ravage, steal	Precise	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	spoils, loot, booty	<i>Adj:</i>	exact, specific, definite, explicit, correct, accurate, inflexible, rigid, strict, unbending
Plunge	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	approximate, vague, ambiguous, informal, casual
<i>Verb:</i>	immerse, dip, submerge, dunk, sink, douse, dive, jump, splash, fall, plummet, descend	Precision	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	fall, dive, jump, drop, leap, descent	<i>Noun:</i>	accuracy, exactness, correctness
Poignant	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	inaccuracy, vagueness
<i>Noun:</i>	touching, soul-stirring, moving, heartrending, emotional, sad	Precinct	Synonym
Poke	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	an area enclosed by a boundary, especially surrounding a cathedral, college, etc., an area reserved for a specific use, of ten closed to vehicles, the area surrounding a particular place environs
<i>Verb:</i>	prod, jab, push, hit, shove, nudge, stab	Preclude	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	punch, jab, thrust, hit	<i>Verb:</i>	prevent, stop, hinder, forestall, thwart, foil
Polarize	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	help, enable, allow, permit
<i>Verb:</i>	contradict, take sides, oppose, conflict, diverge, differ	Precocious	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	agree, come together, ally	<i>Adj:</i>	advanced, premature, bright, mature, gifted, early-blooming
Pompous	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	late-blooming, immature, behind
<i>Adj:</i>	boastful, pretentious, arrogant, self-important, grandiose, vain, overbearing	Predator	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	humble, modest, unassuming	<i>Noun:</i>	hunter, carnivore, meat-eater, killer, stalker, prowler
Ponder	Synonym	Predicament	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	consider, study, think, examine, reflect, deliberate, contemplate	<i>Noun:</i>	dilemma, fix, mess, crisis, difficulty
Ponderous	Synonym		
<i>Adj:</i>	cumbersome, unwieldy, bulky, massive, heavy, awkward		

Predominant
Adj: dominant, important, prevailing, primary, supreme, major, main
Antonym: secondary, minor, lesser, subordinate

Preeminent
Adj: superior, foremost, dominant, incomparable, peerless, unsurpassed
Antonym: inferior, minor, unimportant

Preempt
Verb: appropriate, usurp, seize, assume, take over, bump

Prejudice
Noun: bias, intolerance, partiality, unfairness, preconception, prejudgment, bigotry
Antonym: objectivity, open-mindedness

Preliminary
Adj: opening, introductory, beginning, preparatory, starting
Antonym: final, concluding, ending

Premonition
Noun: foreboding, intuition, gut feeling, hunch, apprehension, suspicion

Preposterous
Adj: silly, ridiculous, unreasonable, outrageous, absurd, foolish, crazy

Presumptuous
Adj: overconfident, arrogant, forward, nervy, audacious, pompous
Antonym: unassuming, humble, modest

Pretentious
Adj: pompous, self-important, showy, gaudy, affected, smug
Antonym: modest, unassuming, simple

Prevail
Verb: win, overcome, beat, dominate, conquer, succeed
Antonym: lose, fail, flop

Prevailing
Adj: reigning, superior, dominating, dominant, predominant, preponderant
Antonym: failing, outmoded, inferior

Prim
Adj: proper, prudish, upright, correct, straightlaced, stiff
Antonym: wild, casual, unrefined

Pristine
Adj: untouched, clean, uncontaminated, unpolluted, unspoiled, pure
Antonym: spoiled, contaminated, sullied

Probable
Adj: likely, believable, credible, presumable, feasible, reasonable, expected, promising, presumed
Antonym: unlikely, improbable unreasonable

Prodigal
Adj: wasteful, extravagant, spendthrift, lavish, excessive, immoderate
Antonym: thrifty, frugal, cheap

Prodigious
Adj: enormous, stupendous, extraordinary, monumental, Herculean, impressive, phenomenal
Antonym: tiny, insignificant, trivial

Profane
Adj: wicked, sinful, obscene, blasphemous, worldly, secular
Verb: debase, desecrate, abuse, offend, revile, violate, blaspheme
Antonym: reverent, pious, respect

Profound
Adj: deep, penetrating, thoughtful, wise, intellectual, insightful, learned, serious, thorough, severe, deep, total, exhaustive, intense
Antonym: shallow, stupid, meaningless, silly, slight, superficial

Profuse
Adj: free-flowing, abundant, copious, plentiful, excessive, lavish
Antonym: sparse, meagre, limited

Profusion
Noun: outpouring, overflow, abundance, deluge, flood, plethora, excess
Antonym: dearth, scarcity

Proliferate
Verb: grow, mushroom, expand, spread, multiply, increase
Antonym: decrease, die out, recede

Prolific
Adj: productive, fertile, fruitful, creative
Antonym: unproductive, unfruitful

Prolong	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	extend, lengthen, stretch, continue, delay, draw out
<i>Antonym:</i>	abbreviate, shorten, limit, curtail
Prompt	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	quick, immediate, done without delay
<i>Verb:</i>	to persuade, encourage or cause to do something
Promptly	Synonym
<i>Adverb:</i>	immediately, at once, instantly, now, quickly
<i>Antonym:</i>	slowly, eventually
Promulgate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	proclaim, publicize, publish, state, announce, communicate, broadcast
Propensity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	inclination, tendency, penchant, proclivity, bent, predilection
Prophecy	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	prediction, forecast, divination, revelation, foretelling
Prophecy	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	predict, forecast, foretell, divine, forewarn, soothsay
Propitious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	favourable, auspicious, fortunate, opportune, timely, advantageous
<i>Antonym:</i>	unfavourable, unfortunate, untimely
Proponent	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	advocate, supporter, backer, champion, exponent, defender
<i>Antonym:</i>	opponent, foe, detractor
Propriety	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	manners, properness, decorum, etiquette, politeness, appropriateness
<i>Antonym:</i>	impropriety, rudeness, bad manners
Propulsion	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	thrust, force, power, energy, push, drive
Prosaic	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	dull, boring, monotonous, humdrum, unimaginative
<i>Antonym:</i>	interesting, imaginative, exciting

Proscribe	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	ban, prohibit, outlaw, forbid, condemn, boycott
<i>Antonym:</i>	allow, permit, accept
Prospective	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	future, proposed, coming, expected, impending, eventual, anticipated, planned
Prosperous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	profitable, flourishing, successful, thriving, booming, lucrative
<i>Antonym:</i>	unprofitable, failing, bankrupt
Prosperity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	success, wealth, fortune, affluence, riches, abundance
Prostrate	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	prone, recumbent, horizontal, flat, lying down
<i>Antonym:</i>	upright, standing, erect
Protagonist	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	principal, lead, hero, heroine, exponent, central figure
Provoke	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	annoy, irritate, bother, irk, enrage, anger, aggravate, vex, cause, prompt, incite, kindle, arouse, produce, awaken
Provocation	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	incitement, spark, instigation, inducement, stimulus
Provocative	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	provoking, stimulating, aggravating, exciting, arousing, instigating
<i>Antonym:</i>	inane, dull, uninteresting
Prowess	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	strength, skill, courage, bravery, heroism, valour, might, power
<i>Antonym:</i>	weakness, cowardice, fear, incompetence
Prudent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	cautious, discreet, careful, sensible, levelheaded, thoughtful, wise, cool, frugal, thrifty, economical, sparing, saving
<i>Antonym:</i>	reckless, rash, careless, foolish, wasteful, extravagant
Prudish	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	prim, prissy, formal, puritanical, repressed, stuffy
<i>Antonym:</i>	casual, tolerant, natural, free

Pugnacious
Adj: fond of fighting, aggressive, hostile, antagonistic, combative, contentious, belligerent, bellicose
Antonym: peaceful, pacifistic, passive

Pulverize
Verb: grind, demolish, atomize, shatter, crumble, crush

Pungent
Adj: sharp-tasting, spicy, strong, flavourful, peppery, seasoned, zesty, biting, sharp, caustic, piercing, pointed, sarcastic, cutting

Antonym: bland, mild, tasteless, dull, inane, banal flat

Punitive
Adj: punishing, penalizing, penal, disciplinary, corrective, harsh

Purge
Verb: clear, expel, dump, remove, clean, cleanse, eliminate

Putrid
Adj: rotten, spoiled, decayed, decomposed, rancid, bad, foul, rank

Antonym: fresh, healthy, unspoiled

Puzzle
Noun: mystery, problem, dilemma, riddle, enigma, paradox
Verb: confuse, confound, bewilder, perplex, baffle, mystify, bemuse

Puzzling
Adj: perplexing, bewildering, baffling, confounding, mysterious, mystifying

Q

Quagmire
Noun: an area of soft wet ground, bog, marsh, morass, swamp, predicament, quandary, mess, plight, entanglement

Quake
Verb: shake, tremble, quiver, shiver, shudder, sway, rock, wobble, move, heave, convulse

Quail
Verb: cower, cringe, flinch, tremble, shudder, shake

Quandary
Noun: dilemma, plight, predicament, state of uncertainty, state of perplexity, difficult situation, awkward situation, trouble, muddle, mix-up, confusion

Quaver
Verb: tremble, shake, quiver, shiver, shudder

Queer
Adj: strange, uncommon, odd, unusual, peculiar, weird, suspect, dubious
Antonym: normal, conventional, usual

Quell
Verb: to put an end to, suppress, extinguish, silence, subdue, stifle
Antonym: incite, arouse, encourage

Quench
Verb: allay, satiate, satisfy, extinguish, suppress

Quest
Noun: search, hunt, pursuit, pilgrimage, journey

Quirk
Noun: idiosyncrasy, peculiarity, mannerism, trait

Quiver
Verb: shake, tremble, shiver, quake, vibrate

R

Rambunctious
Adj: raucous, wild, unruly, unrestrained, boisterous, noisy
Antonym: quiet, restrained, subdued

Ramification
Noun: result, consequence, fallout, complication, upshot, effect

Rampage
Noun: frenzy, spree
Verb: rage, rant, rave, storm

Rampant
Adj: widespread, epidemic, uncontrolled, unrestrained, raging, unchecked
Antonym: controlled, contained

Ramshackle
Adj: broken-down, rickety, decrepit, crumbling, dilapidated, tumble-down
Antonym: sound, solid, luxurious

Rancid	Synonym	Ravishing	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	rank, stinking, rotten, spoiled, repugnant, reeking, fetid, putrid	<i>Adj:</i>	captivating, enchanting, bewitching, fascinating, beautiful, seductive
<i>Antonym:</i>	fresh, sweet-smelling	<i>Antonym:</i>	repulsive, revolting, disgusting
Rancour	Synonym	Razzle-dazzle/razzmatazz/razzamatazz	
<i>Noun:</i>	ill will, hatred, animosity, malevolence, malice, enmity	<i>Noun:</i>	glamorous entertainment; noisy or showy fuss, etc.
<i>Antonym:</i>	goodwill, friendship, love	Raze	Synonym
Random	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	destroy, demolish, topple, crush, smash, ruin, wreck, annihilate
<i>Adj:</i>	unplanned, undesigned, chance, haphazard, accidental	<i>Antonym:</i>	build, repair, restore
<i>Antonym:</i>	planned, ordered, predetermined	Realm	Synonym
Ransack	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	domain, kingdom, sphere, region, province
<i>Verb:</i>	rummage, comb, plunder, rob, pillage, loot, sack	Reasonable	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	return, repair, restore	<i>Adj:</i>	sensible, practical, logical, wise, intelligent, fair, just, moderate, honest
Rapport	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	unreasonable, impractical, unintelligent, unfair, unjust
<i>Noun:</i>	affinity, compatibility, closeness, friendliness, harmony, understanding	Rebellious	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	alienation, hostility, difference	<i>Adj:</i>	defiant, nonconforming, revolutionary, ungovernable, mutinous, resistant
Rapture	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	conforming, obedient, passive
<i>Noun:</i>	delight, ecstasy, joy, elation, enchantment, devotion	Rebound	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	sorrow, distress, misery	<i>Verb:</i>	bounce back, return, recoil, recover, boomerang
Ratify	Synonym	Rebuke	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	confirm, certify, verify, uphold, authorize, sanction, validate	<i>Verb:</i>	reprimand, scold, reproach, censure, chide
<i>Antonym:</i>	invalidate, veto, oppose	<i>Noun:</i>	reprimand, scolding, reproach, chiding
Rationale	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	praise, approve, praise, encouragement
<i>Noun:</i>	reasoning, argument, grounds, justification, explanation	Rebuttal	Synonym
Raucous	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	refutation, retort, contradiction, argument, opposition, invalidation
<i>Adj:</i>	loud, boisterous, riotous, uproarious, vociferous	<i>Antonym:</i>	support, agreement, validation
<i>Antonym:</i>	still, silent, quiet	Recalcitrant	Synonym
Raunchy	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	disobedient, defiant, rebellious, resistant, contrary, insubordinate
<i>Adj:</i>	obscene, vulgar, lewd, dirty, explicit, X-rated, pornographic	<i>Antonym:</i>	obedient, agreeable, submissive
<i>Antonym:</i>	wholesome, G-rated, clean	Recapitulate	Synonym
Rave	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	recap, recount, repeat, rehash, restate, review
<i>Verb:</i>	roar, rage, vociferate, rant, thunder, fume, explode, praise, enthuse, speak highly of, rhapsodize, gush	Recede	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	criticize, disparage	<i>Verb:</i>	retreat, dwindle, diminish, regress, leave, subside
Ravenous	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	emerge, advance, increase
<i>Adj:</i>	starving, hungry, famished, plundering, predatory, greedy, piratical, insatiable		
<i>Antonym:</i>	satiated, charitable		

Recession
Noun: decline, inflation, slump, slowdown, crisis, indentation, hollow, nook
Antonym: improvement, recovery, upturn

Reciprocate
Verb: interchange, share, trade, swap, repay

Reckless
Adj: wild, rash, thoughtless, careless, unthinking, irresponsible
Antonym: thoughtful, careful, responsible

Reckoning
Noun: computation, counting, calculation, tally, totalling

Recoil
Verb: react, bridle, jump, withdraw, cringe, flinch

Reconnaissance
Noun: survey, scouting, observation, look-see, mission, reconnoiter

Rectify
Verb: correct, fix, mend, right, amend

Rectitude
Noun: moral correctness or uprightness, righteousness, goodness, virtue, moral virtue, morality, honour, integrity, probity, honesty
Antonym: infamy, dishonesty

Recuperate
Verb: recover, get well, heal, mend, convalesce, rally, get better

Recure
Verb: reappear, return, repeat, continue

Redeem
Verb: retrieve, recover, regain, rescue, exchange, cash, deliver, free liberate, absolve, acquit
Antonym: lose, abandon

Redundant
Adj: repetitive, unnecessary, wordy
Antonym: necessary, vital

Reek
Verb: stink, smell, fume, give off a stench, emit odours, pollute

Refinement
Noun: polish, cultivation, perfection, graciousness, gentility, taste
Antonym: coarseness, roughness, crudeness

Refurbish
Verb: restore, fix up, renovate, rejuvenate, renew, recondition

Regress
Verb: revert, reverse, go back, backslide, retreat, degenerate
Antonym: progress, advance, go forward

Rejuvenate
Verb: renew, revive, revitalize, refurbish, restore, refresh, invigorate
Antonym: exhaust, drain, sap

Relentless
Adj: harsh, ruthless, unyielding, unmerciful, hard
Antonym: yielding, gentle, considerate, merciful

Relinquish
Verb: surrender, abandon, renounce, discard, release, forsake
Antonym: keep, maintain, retain

Relish
Verb: enjoy, like, love, adore, savor, appreciate

Reluctant
Adj: unwilling, resistant, opposed, hesitant, slow
Antonym: willing, enthusiastic, eager

Remnant
Noun: remainder, trace, remains, record, residue, leftover

Remote
Adj: faraway, distant, isolated, solitary, secluded, slim, faint, unlikely, improbable, withdrawn, detached, distant, disinterested
Antonym: close, nearby, likely, probable, interested, involved, animated

Renaissance
Noun: rebirth, resurgence, revival, renewal, regeneration, reawakening

Rendezvous
Noun: date, meeting, encounter, appointment, meeting place, haunt
Verb: meet, collect, assemble, gather

Rendition
Noun: interpretation, rendering, presentation, arrangement, performance, depiction

Renegade	Synonym	Rescind	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	fugitive, outlaw, deserter, traitor, rebel	<i>Verb:</i>	repeal, revoke, recall, annul, reverse, cancel
<i>Adj:</i>	traitorous, disloyal, mutinous, treacherous, unfaithful	<i>Antonym:</i>	implement, uphold, confirm
<i>Antonym:</i>	loyalist, follower, loyal, faithful, renounce	Resentment	Synonym
Repercussion	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	bitterness, jealousy, displeasure, soreness, malice, anger, envy
<i>Noun:</i>	consequence, result, fallout, backlash, reaction, impact	<i>Antonym:</i>	pleasure, cheerfulness, friendliness
Replenish	Synonym	Resilient	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	refill, restock, restore, replace	<i>Adj:</i>	flexible, elastic, pliable
<i>Antonym:</i>	empty, drain	<i>Antonym:</i>	inflexible, rigid, repressible
Replete	Synonym	Restitution	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	full, filled, abounding, overflowing, loaded, plentiful, crammed, packed	<i>Noun:</i>	reparation, amends, redress, recompense, remuneration, compensation
<i>Antonym:</i>	empty, bare, scant	Restoration	Synonym
Replica	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	repair, reconstruction, revival, recovery
<i>Noun:</i>	model, reproduction, imitation, duplicate	Restraint	Synonym
Reprehensible	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	bonds, handcuffs, gag, ties, self-control, moderation, reserve, poise
<i>Adj:</i>	reproachable, shameful, heinous, unforgivable, blameworthy	Restriction	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	virtuous, honourable, praiseworthy	<i>Noun:</i>	limitation, curb, regulation, constraint
Reprimand	Synonym	Resume	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	rebuke, censure, admonishment, reproach, scolding, chastisement	<i>Verb:</i>	continue, restart, proceed, reestablish
<i>Antonym:</i>	approval, praise	<i>Antonym:</i>	discontinue, halt, stop
Repudiate	Synonym	Resurgence	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	reject, disavow, spurn, cast off, disapprove	<i>Noun:</i>	rebirth, renaissance, regeneration, revival, resurrection, renewal
<i>Antonym:</i>	accept, approve, support	<i>Antonym:</i>	death, decline, decrease
Repugnant	Synonym	Resurrection	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	disgusting or distasteful, repulsive, repellent, revolting, offensive, sickening	<i>Noun:</i>	rebirth, regeneration, revival, renewal, restoration, rising from the dead
<i>Antonym:</i>	Honourable, praiseworthy, appealing	Resuscitate	Synonym
Repulsive	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	revive, revitalize, breathe life into, bring back from the dead
<i>Adj:</i>	sickening, disgusting, revolting, offensive, disagreeable	Retaliate	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	pleasing, attractive, agreeable	<i>Verb:</i>	avenge, pay back, get even, reciprocate, take revenge, settle
Requisition	Synonym	Retard	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	request, call, summons, command, demand	<i>Verb:</i>	check, curb, block, slow, halt
<i>Verb:</i>	request, demand, command	<i>Antonym:</i>	advance, encourage
<i>Antonym:</i>	refusal, refuse, reject	Reticence	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	quietness, shyness, reserve, restraint
		<i>Antonym:</i>	loudness, sociability

Reticent **Synonym**
Adj: quiet, silent, withdrawn, subdued, unsociable
Antonym: noisy, talkative, sociable

Retort **Synonym**
Noun: answer, reply comeback, rebuttal, counter, riposte

Retribution **Synonym**
Noun: revenge, payback, retaliation, punishment, comeuppance, reprisal

Retrieve **Synonym**
Verb: recover, reclaim, regain, rescue, fetch

Reverberate **Synonym**
Verb: resonate, vibrate, echo, resound, ring, rebound

Reverence **Synonym**
Noun: respect, veneration, idolization, adoration, exaltation, awe
Antonym: disrespect, irreverence, contempt

Reville **Synonym**
Verb: scold, vituperate, vilify, disparage, lambaste
Antonym: praise, compliment, commend

Revival **Synonym**
Noun: rebirth, renaissance, resurgence, return, reawakening, restoration

Rhetoric **Synonym**
Noun: eloquence, discourse, expressiveness, fluency, grandiloquence, oration, oratory

Rhythm **Synonym**
Noun: pulsation, movement, throb, beat, meter

Ridicule **Synonym**
Noun: sarcasm, mockery, teasing, scorn, sneering
Verb: mock, insult, taunt, belittle
Antonym: praise, approval, commend, applaud

Ridiculous **Synonym**
Adj: foolish, idiotic, silly, comical, laughable

Riffraff **Synonym**
Noun: rabble, commoners, lower class, hoi polloi, (slang) scum, dregs
Antonym: upper, class, elite, royalty

Righteous **Synonym**
Adj: virtuous, upright, moral, guiltless, angelic, saintly, good
Antonym: immoral, bad, sinful

Rigorous **Synonym**
Adj: tough, stern, demanding, challenging, severe
Antonym: easy, undemanding

Rivalry **Synonym**
Noun: contest, struggle, opposition, competition
Antonym: cooperation, alliance, teamwork

Roar **Synonym**
Verb: howl, thunder, yell, growl, thunder, blast, boom

Roast **Synonym**
Verb: bake, cook, broil, brown, barbecue, sear, grill

Robust **Synonym**
Adj: strong, healthy, sturdy, brawny, husky
Antonym: scrawny, weak, sickly

Rowdy **Synonym**
Adj: wild, unruly, boisterous, rough, rambunctious, trouble-making
Antonym: behaved, polite, mild-mannered

Rubbish **Synonym**
Noun: trash, garbage, waste, refuse, nonsense, babble, gibberish

Rudimentary **Synonym**
Adj: basic, elementary, elemental, fundamental, incomplete, imperfect, simple, crude
Antonym: advanced, complete, finished, perfect

Ruffle **Synonym**
Verb: disturb, upset, disorder, jumble, stir
Noun: frill, edging, flounce
Antonym: settle, smooth, calm

Rugged **Synonym**
Adj: uneven, rocky, rough, having craggy, lined features, tough, sturdy, robust, harsh, stern, severe, tough, solid
Antonym: soft, frail, cultivated

Rumble **Synonym**
Verb: thunder, roar, boom, resound
Noun: thunder, roar, booming, roll, growl

Ruminate
Verb: think, contemplate, meditate, deliberate, consider, ponder, muse

Rupture
Noun: break, split, crack, fissure, rent
Verb: burst, split, crack, break, divide
Antonym: repair, mend, heal, unite

Ruthless
Adj: unmerciful, heartless, cold, relentless, brutal, unfeeling
Antonym: merciful, compassionate, kind

S

Sabotage
Noun: destruction, undermining, treachery, terrorist act, demolition, wrecking

Sacrilege
Noun: violation, desecration, profanation, disrespect, misuse, irreverence

Sacrilegious
Adj: disrespectful, irreverent, blasphemous, impious, profane, unholy
Antonym: reverent, respectful, pious

Sacrosanct
Adj: sacred, holy, hallowed, consecrated, Godly, divine, venerated
Antonym: unholy, impious, profane

Sag
Verb: droop, drop, sink, slump, flop
Noun: drooping, sinking, slump, dip, hollow
Antonym: rise, soar, upturn

Sagacious
Adj: clever, wise, shrewd, cunning, knowing, smart
Antonym: stupid, dumb, ignorant

Salacious
Adj: indecent, obscene, arousing sexual desire, pornographic, improper, crude, erotic, vulgar, lustful, lewd, sensual

Salubrious
Adj: healthy, healthful, beneficial, wholesome, pleasant, nice, fashionable, luxurious, fancy, a formal word meaning unhealthy, disease-ridden
Antonym: unhealthy, unpleasant, downmarket

Salutary
Adj: having a good effect, beneficial, good, advantageous, helpful, valuable, relevant, healthy, healthful
Antonym: unwelcome, irrelevant, unhealthy, unwholesome

Sarcasm
Noun: snideness, jeering, wisecracking, put-downs, mockery, ridicule
Sarcastic
Adj: insulting, mocking, sneering, scornful, bitter
Antonym: pleasant, flattering, agreeable

Sardonic
Adj: sarcastic, nasty, snide, bitter, mocking, contemptuous, acid-tongued
Antonym: sweet, complimentary, nice

Savage
Adj: fierce, vicious, brutal, merciless, ruthless, cruel
Noun: barbarian, brute, primitive, ruffian
Antonym: gentle, timid, tender
Savagery
Noun: brutality, violence, barbarism, cruelty, viciousness, monstrosity

Scandalous
Adj: disgraceful, shocking, odious, improper, sinful, outrageous

Scanty
Adj: meagre, skimpy, insufficient, sparse, inadequate
Antonym: abundant, sufficient

Scarce
Adj: rare, unusual, uncommon, infrequent

Scarcely
Adv: barely, hardly, slightly, only, just

Scarcity
Noun: rarity, want, need, shortage, insufficiency

Scathing
Adj: searing, acidic, biting, sharp, vitriolic, bitter
Antonym: mild, gentle, soft

Scatter
Verb: spread, disperse, sprinkle, strew, separate
Antonym: collect, group, unite

Scintillating
Adj: sparkling, glittering, glinting, shimmering, shining, gleaming
Antonym: lacklustre, dull

Scoundrel
Noun: rogue, villain, knave, rascal, swindler

Scramble
Verb: race, rush, scurry, hurry, clamber, struggle, mix, disorder, jumble, shuffle
Noun: rush, race, struggle, run, tumble
Antonym: order, arrange

Scrupulous
Adj: principled, upright, moral, ethical, proper, honest
Antonym: unscrupulous, unprincipled, immoral

Scuffle
Noun: struggle, tussle, scrap, fight, fray, commotion

Secession
Noun: withdrawal, defection, disaffiliation, expatriation, separation, breakup
Antonym: merger, joining

Secluded
Adj: hidden, isolated, remote, unvisited, lonely
Antonym: public, open, visited

Seclusion
Noun: isolation, solitude, privacy, retreat, segregation

Sedate
Adj: calm, quiet, still, unexcited, composed, serious
Antonym: agitated, excited, loud

Sedative
Adj: calming, soothing, relaxing, numbing
Noun: drug, tranquilizer, narcotic
Antonym: arousing, stimulating, stimulant

Sedentary
Adj: involving long periods of sitting down, inactive, stationary, idle, unmoving, motionless, vegetative, chair-bound
Antonym: active, busy, on-the-go

Sedition
Noun: insurrection, treason, incitement, rebellion, rabble-rousing, subversion

Seduce
Verb: tempt, snare, lure, trap, attract
Antonym: repel, repulse, disgust

Seduction
Noun: enticement, allurement, temptation, persuasion, attraction

Seductive
Adj: enticing, alluring, tempting, persuasive, tantalizing, beguiling, attractive, flirtatious
Antonym: repulsive, repellent, repugnant

Segregate
Verb: separate, divide, isolate, dissociate, split up, insulate
Antonym: join, combine, desegregate

Segregation
Noun: separation, apartheid, division, isolation, dissociation, split, insulation
Antonym: integration, joining, desegregation

Seminal
Adj: influential, originating, basic, germinal, developmental, pioneering

Senile
Adj: demented, mentally deficient, disoriented, confused, feeble-minded, doddering
Antonym: sharp, lucid, clear-headed

Sensual
Adj: sensory, physical, stimulating, arousing, exciting, lustful
Antonym: cerebral, spiritual, intellectual

Serendipity
Noun: good fortune, happenstance, chance, fluke, fortuity, luck

Serene
Adj: calm, quiet, peaceful, restful, unexcited
Antonym: excited, agitated, stormy

Serenity
Noun: peacefulness, calmness, restfulness, tranquillity
Antonym: excitement, anxiety, agitation

Servile	Synonym	Silly	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	slavish, submissive, subservient, deferential, grovelling, fawning	<i>Adj:</i>	foolish; lacking good sense, stupid, reckless, rash, imprudent, irresponsible, mad, erratic, childish, unwise, mindless, senseless, injudicious
<i>Antonym:</i>	domineering, bossy, rebellious	Simpleton	Synonym
Shabby	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	ignoramus, dunce, moron, imbecile, fool, dolt
<i>Adj:</i>	worn, ragged, tattered, scruffy, low, mean, dishonourable, unfair	<i>Antonym:</i>	genius, intellectual, scholar
<i>Antonym:</i>	fine, new, neat, honourable, nice, kind, considerate	Sinister	Synonym
Shackle	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	evil, dangerous, wicked, frightening
<i>Noun:</i>	chain, manacle, bond, handcuff, cuff	<i>Antonym:</i>	harmless, safe
<i>Verb:</i>	chain, bind, restrain, cramp	Sceptic	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	free, unchain, aid	<i>Noun:</i>	doubter, nonbeliever, questioner, cynic, doubting Thomas, scoffer
Shatter	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	believer, (slang) sucker, dupe
<i>Verb:</i>	break, burst, smash, fragment, splinter, devastate, crush, dumbfound, overwhelm, destroy	Sceptical	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	uplift, reinforce	<i>Adj:</i>	doubting, unbelieving, questioning, cynical, distrusting, unconvinced
Shirk	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	believing, naïve, gullible
<i>Verb:</i>	avoid, dodge, escape, evade, ignore	Scepticism	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	fulfil, accomplish, do	<i>Noun:</i>	doubt, disbelief, questioning, cynicism, distrust, mistrust
Shiver	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	doubt, distrust, disbelief
<i>Verb:</i>	tremble, shake, quiver, shudder, quake	Skirmish	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	quiver, quake, shudder, tremble	<i>Noun:</i>	battle, fight, clash, engagement, conflict
Shrink	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	battle, fight, struggle, clash, collide
<i>Verb:</i>	retreat, retire, withdraw, cringe, cower, reduce, constrict, shrivel, shorten, decrease	Smoulder	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	confront, face, increase, expand, lengthen	<i>Verb:</i>	fume, smoke, simmer, sizzle, fester
Shudder	Synonym	Smug	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	shiver, tremble, shake, quake, convulse	<i>Adj:</i>	complacent, self-satisfied, cocky, pompous, self-righteous, holier-than-thou
<i>Noun:</i>	convulsion, shiver, tremble, quiver	Solicit	Synonym
Shuffle	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	request, seek, plead, beseech, beg
<i>Verb:</i>	drag, hobble, scrape, limp, shamble, mix, intermix, jumble, rearrange, disorder	Sollicitous	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	limp, hobble, dragging, shambling	<i>Adj:</i>	concerned, caring, attentive, worried, motherly, apprehensive
<i>Antonym:</i>	order, arrange	<i>Antonym:</i>	uncaring, indifferent, apathetic
Significant	Synonym	Solidarity	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	important or noteworthy, notable, outstanding, important, serious, crucial, particular, meaningful, indicative, symbolic	<i>Noun:</i>	unity, unification, union, consensus, oneness, alliance, unanimity
<i>Antonym:</i>	insignificant, minor, meaningless	<i>Antonym:</i>	division, dissension, individuality

Solitary	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	isolated, secluded, reclusive, individual, single
Solitude	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	aloneness, seclusion, loneliness, reclusion, isolation, remoteness
Sombre	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	grim, serious, gloomy, solemn, mournful
<i>Antonym:</i>	joyful, happy, gleeful
Soothe	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	relieve, ease, calm, relax, quiet
<i>Antonym:</i>	irritate, upset, agitate
Soothing	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	calming, relaxing, tranquilizing, mollifying, comforting, softening
<i>Antonym:</i>	irritating, intensifying, aggravating
Sophisticated	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	worldly, urbane, experienced, refined, cosmopolitan, complex, complicated, high-tech, intricate, involved, elaborate
<i>Antonym:</i>	naive, unsophisticated, simple, low-tech
Sordid	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	dirty, filthy, squalid, despicable, degraded, selfish, vulgar, corrupt, unclean, foul
<i>Antonym:</i>	clean, upstanding, moral
Sore	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	painful, aching, sensitive, hurt and angry; resentful, aggrieved
Specious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	misleading, fallacious, hollow, deceptive, invalid, unsound
<i>Antonym:</i>	valid, accurate, true
Splendid	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	magnificent, brilliant, remarkable, excellent, beautiful
<i>Antonym:</i>	poor, unremarkable, dreadful, awful
Splendour	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	magnificence, brilliance, beauty, nobility, glory
<i>Antonym:</i>	dullness, drabness, plainness
Spontaneous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	impulsive, unplanned, unhesitating, automatic, natural
<i>Antonym:</i>	planned, deliberate, calculated

Spurious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	false, fake, unauthentic, bogus, fraudulent, sham, apocryphal
<i>Antonym:</i>	real, authentic, genuine
Squabble	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	argue, fight, wrangle, quarrel, disagree, scrap, quibble
<i>Noun:</i>	argument, fight, quarrel, disagreement, scrap, wrangle, disagreement
<i>Antonym:</i>	agreement, accord
Stagger	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	stumble, reel, lurch, sway, totter, stun, shock, startle, jolt, alternate, fluctuate, zigzag, overlap
Stagnant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	motionless, stationary, inactive, stale
<i>Antonym:</i>	moving, running, fresh, unpolluted
Stagnate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	stop, pause, idle, decline, fester, rot
<i>Antonym:</i>	grow, flow, flourish, expand
Stalemate	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	deadlock, draw, standstill, standoff, checkmate
<i>Antonym:</i>	decision, resolution
Stampede	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	rush, flight, rout, scattering
Static	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	changeless, stationary, unvarying, stagnant, fixed
<i>Antonym:</i>	changing, moving, dynamic, silence, quiet
Staunch	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	dedicated, loyal, devoted, firm, steadfast, solid, unfaithful, shaky, hesitant, uncommitted, encourage, aid
Steadfast	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	constant, steady, unwavering, fixed, firm, stalwart, resolute
<i>Antonym:</i>	unsteady, disloyal, wavering
Sterile	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unproductive, impotent, unfruitful, fallow, barren, clean, disinfected, antiseptic, sanitary, germ-free, pure
<i>Antonym:</i>	productive, fruitful, potent, infected, unclean

Stern	Synonym	Subservient	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	severe; strict; uncompromising, serious, grim, authoritarian, etc.	<i>Adj:</i>	submissive, servile, subordinate, compliant
Stifle	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	dominant, rebellious, controlling
<i>Verb:</i>	smother, choke, strangle, suppress, restrain	Substantial	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	encourage, free, release	<i>Adj:</i>	great, large, sizable, considerable, significant
Stigma	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	small, tiny, insignificant
<i>Noun:</i>	disgrace, shame, dishonour, blemish, taint	Subterfuge	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	honour, glory, acclaim	<i>Noun:</i>	deception, trick, machination, device, scheme
Stimulating	Synonym	Subversive	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	arousing, exciting, enlivening, exhilarating	<i>Adj:</i>	rebellious, insurrectionary, undermining, revolutionary, treasonous, destructive
<i>Antonym:</i>	dreary, boring, dull	<i>Antonym:</i>	constructive, patriotic, loyal
Stringent	Synonym	Succinct	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	rigorous, strict, rigid, severe, tight, demanding, exacting	<i>Adj:</i>	concise, to-the-point, pithy, condensed, short, brief
Stupefy	Synonym	Subtle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	stun, daze, dumbfound, astonish, confuse	<i>Adj:</i>	delicate, fine, hardly noticeable, difficult to define or explain, acute, penetrating, ingenious, cunning
Stupendous	Synonym	Sultry	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	surprisingly great, amazing, wonderful, huge, gigantic, gargantuan, astounding	<i>Adj:</i>	hot, humid, torrid, sweltering, steamy, muggy
<i>Antonym:</i>	trivial, insignificant, inconsequential	<i>Antonym:</i>	cold, freezing, frigid
Stunning	Synonym	Sumptuous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	dazzling, electrifying, astonishing, striking, brilliant	<i>Adj:</i>	magnificent, extravagant, splendid
<i>Antonym:</i>	dull, unimpressive, unremarkable, mild	Superficial	Synonym
Subjective	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	shallow, surface, skin-deep, external
<i>Adj:</i>	personal, individual, biased, nonobjective	<i>Antonym:</i>	deep, internal
<i>Antonym:</i>	objective, impersonal, unbiased	Superfluous	Synonym
Subjugate	Synonym	<i>Adj:</i>	extraneous, unnecessary, excess, inessential, expendable, surplus
<i>Verb:</i>	enslave, dominate, control, conquer, subject	<i>Antonym:</i>	necessary, essential, needed
<i>Antonym:</i>	empower, free, liberate	Supersede	Synonym
Sublime	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	replace, succeed, supplant, outmode, take the place of, override
<i>Adj:</i>	majestic, lofty, elevated, transcendent, divine, holy	Superstitious	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	low, pedestrian, ordinary	<i>Adj:</i>	fearful, irrational, delusional, neurotic, apprehensive
Subsequent	Synonym	T	
<i>Adj:</i>	next, following, ensuing, successive, succeeding	Tacit	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	previous, earlier	<i>Adj:</i>	silent and uncommunicative, implied, acknowledged, unspoken, unstated

Taciturn
Adj: quiet, uncommunicative, reticent, withdrawn, reserved, mute, silent

Antonym: loquacious, talkative, voluble

Tactful
Synonym considerate, sensitive, thoughtful, delicate, diplomatic, discrete, polite

Antonym: tactless, un tactful, blunt, indiscrete, indelicate, clumsy, thoughtless, insensitive

Tactic
Noun: plan, strategy, policy, scheme, course, approach, method, system

Tactless
Adj: impolite, inconsiderate, insensitive, thoughtless, rude, un tactful, tasteless, undiplomatic

Antonym: tactful, considerate, thoughtful, diplomatic, polite

Tamper
Verb: interfere, intrude, meddle, change, alter, mess

Tangible
Adj: substantial, solid, obvious, concrete, real, physical, material

Antonym: intangible, vague, imaginary

Tantalize
Verb: entice, lure, seduce, tempt, titillate

Antonym: repel, sicken

Tantamount
Adj: equal, equivalent, like, comparable, as good as, the same

Antonym: unlike, different, opposite

Tarnish
Verb: dim, dull, darken, oxidize, discolour, corrode, stain, taint, besmear, defile, disgrace, darken, blemish, soil

Antonym: brighten, shine, sparkle, gleam, enhance, heighten, improve, strengthen

Tattered
Adj: ragged, frazzled, frayed, torn, shabby, shoddy

Taxing
Adj: tiring, exhausting, draining, strenuous, demanding, sapping

Antonym: invigorating, energizing, refreshing

Tedious
Adj: dreary, irksome, weary, tiresome, boring, monotonous, uninteresting, routine

Antonym: interesting, exciting, challenging, stimulating

Teeming
Adj: overflowing, overrun, swarming, bristling, dense, thick

Antonym: empty, unoccupied, vacant

Teeter
Verb: wobble, sway, stagger, lurch, weave

Temperity
Noun: boldness, foolhardiness, recklessness, audacity, carelessness, gall, indiscretion

Antonym: prudence, caution, cowardice

Temperamental
Adj: moody, irritable, excitable, capricious, volatile, passionate, emotional

Antonym: serene, steady, calm, stable, unexcitable

Tempestuous
Adj: stormy, wild, tumultuous, blustery, raging, violent, feverish

Antonym: calm, tranquil, serene

Tempt
Verb: attract, entice, induce, invite, lure, lead on, seduce, tantalize

Antonym: discourage, dissuade, repel, repulse

Temptation
Noun: attraction, enticement, lure, allurement, pull, draw

Tempting
Adj: attractive, alluring, enticing, inviting, provocative, appetizing, tantalizing

Antonym: unattractive, uninviting, repulsive

Tenacious
Adj: determined, stubborn, obstinate, persistent, strong, firm, clinging, set, unyielding

Antonym: lax, slack, loose, yielding

Tenacity
Noun: perseverance, persistence, resolve, doggedness, endurance

Tentative	Synonym	Thriving	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	conditional, unconfirmed, contingent, provisional, indefinite, temporary	<i>Adj:</i>	flourishing, blooming, prospering, prosperous, successful, succeeding
<i>Antonym:</i>	confirmed, definite, settled, final	<i>Antonym:</i>	failing, dying, withering
Terrible	Synonym	Throng	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	horrible, horrid, horrifying, awful, dreadful, fearful, frightful, alarming	<i>Noun:</i>	horde, host, crowd, multitude, swarm, mass, flock, herd
<i>Antonym:</i>	pleasant, mild, harmless	<i>Verb:</i>	crowd, jam, swarm, teem, press, push, gather, assemble
Terrific	Synonym	Thwart	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	great, superb, magnificent, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, splendid, terrible, horrible, awful, dreadful, severe, intense, huge	<i>Verb:</i>	frustrate, obstruct, oppose, hinder, foil, prevent, bar, stop, defeat
<i>Antonym:</i>	mediocre, poor, bad, unpleasant, minor, moderate, slight	<i>Antonym:</i>	assist, support, help, encourage, abet
Terrify	Synonym	Tickle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	frighten, scare, alarm, terrorize, horrify, petrify, appal, dismay	<i>Verb:</i>	please, delight, amuse, excite, interest, fascinate, cheer, caress, stroke brush, tingle, twitch
<i>Antonym:</i>	reassure, comfort, soothe, calm	<i>Antonym:</i>	irritate, annoy, bother
Terse	Synonym	Ticklish	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	brief, concise, short, curt, succinct, crisp	<i>Adj:</i>	delicate, difficult, intricate, awkward, sensitive, tough, complicated
<i>Antonym:</i>	lengthy, long, wordy, verbose, rambling	<i>Antonym:</i>	easy, simple, uncomplicated
Thrash	Synonym	Tilt	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	flog, whip, beat, trounce, punish, defeat, conquer, vanquish	<i>Noun:</i>	incline, slope, slant, lean
Threshold	Synonym	<i>Verb:</i>	tip, pitch, slope, slant
<i>Noun:</i>	entrance, entranceway, doorsill, doorway, gateway, verge, beginning, outset, start, edge, brink, opening, dawn	Timid	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	end, close, conclusion, finish, twilight	<i>Adj:</i>	shy, bashful, diffident, unassertive, hesitant, cautious, unassuming, afraid, apprehensive, fearful
Thrifty	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	bold, assertive, confident, forward, fearless
<i>Adj:</i>	economical, economizing, saving, frugal, sparing, conserving, careful	Titillate	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	wasteful, extravagant, uneconomical, prodigal	<i>Verb:</i>	arouse, tantalize, excite, stimulate, turn on, tease
Thrive	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	bore, put to sleep
<i>Verb:</i>	prosper, flourish, bloom, advance, progress, succeed, increase, grow	Topple	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	stagnate, thrive, languish, wither, wane, fail, die	<i>Verb:</i>	overturn, overthrow, upset, fall, drop, collapse
		Torment	Synonym
		<i>Verb:</i>	to inflict or cause physical or mental pain, anguish, etc., to tease, annoy, etc., agonize, distress, torture, plague, annoy, provoke
		<i>Noun:</i>	suffering, pain, anguish, agony, misery, torture, distress, despair
		<i>Antonym:</i>	comfort, soothe, ease, relieve

Torrent **Synonym**
Noun: deluge, flood, downpour, inundation, rain, stream, outburst, outpouring

Torrid **Synonym**
Adj: hot, sweltering, blistering, sultry, scorching, blazing, passionate, lustful

Antonym: cold, frigid, icy

Torturous **Synonym**
Adj: excruciating, agonizing, tormenting, torturing, painful, anguished, distressful

Antonym: painless, pleasant, comforting

Totter **Synonym**
Verb: reel, falter, stagger, wobble, sway, falter, shake, flounder

Traitorous **Synonym**
Adj: treacherous, treasonous, two-faced, (slang) double-crossing, backstabbing

Antonym: loyal, devoted, faithful

Tranquillity **Synonym**
Noun: peacefulness, serenity, calmness, stillness, peace, quiet, restfulness, repose

Antonym: commotion, disturbance, disorder

Transcendental **Synonym**
Adj: unsurpassed, extraordinary, supreme, incomparable, unrivalled, topping, supernatural, spiritual, mystical, otherworldly, metaphysical, intangible

Antonym: ordinary, common, inferior, earthly, worldly, mundane

Transgress **Synonym**
Verb: violate, break the law, overstep one's bounds, disobey, infringe

Transgression **Synonym**
Noun: sin, violation, crime, offence, felony, wrong, infraction

Transient **Synonym**
Adj: temporary, brief, passing, fleeting, momentary, short-lived, ephemeral

Antonym: permanent, enduring, lasting, perpetual

Trash **Synonym**
Noun: garbage, junk, waste, rubbish, refuse, litter, debris, nonsense, drivel, inanity, gibberish

Antonym: treasure, valuables, sense, substance

Trauma **Synonym**
Noun: shock, upset, ordeal, jolt, stress, wound, injury

Traumatic **Synonym**
Adj: shocking, upsetting, injurious, hurtful, stressful, wounding, scarring

Antonym: soothing, tranquilizing, comforting

Traumatize **Synonym**
Verb: shock, upset, injure, hurt, stress, wound, scar

Antonym: soothe, comfort, tranquilize

Travesty **Synonym**
Noun: gross imitation, farce, caricature, burlesque, parody, mockery, joke

Treacherous **Synonym**
Adj: dangerous, unsafe, hazardous, precarious, perilous, risky, undependable, traitorous, disloyal, treasonous, unfaithful, deceitful

Antonym: safe, reliable, sound, loyal, faithful, dependable

Treachery **Synonym**
Noun: betrayal, perfidy, treason, disloyalty, backstabbing, (slang) double-cross

Antonym: loyalty, faithfulness, fidelity

Tread **Synonym**
Verb: walk, step, tramp, stamp, stomp, trample

Noun: footstep, step, football, walk, plod

Treason **Synonym**
Noun: disloyalty, betrayal, treachery, subversion, sedition, conspiracy

Antonym: loyalty, allegiance, patriotism

Treasonous **Synonym**
Adj: betraying, disloyal, back-stabbing, duplicitous, (slang) double-crossing, unfaithful

Antonym: loyal, faithful, true

Tremble **Synonym**
Verb: shake, quake, quiver, shiver, shudder, throb, pulsate

Tremendous	Synonym	Troublesome	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	huge, gigantic, enormous, immense, vast, great, mammoth, large, wonderful, marvellous, exceptional, remarkable, extraordinary, fabulous, excellent	<i>Adj:</i>	annoying, irritating, disturbing, upsetting, exasperating, bothersome, worrisome
<i>Antonym:</i>	small, tiny, little, ordinary, average, mediocre	<i>Antonym:</i>	calming, soothing, innocuous
Trepidation	Synonym	Tumbledown	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	fear, apprehension, anxiety, nervousness, fright, uneasiness, misgiving	<i>Adj:</i>	dilapidated, broken-down, ramshackle, rickety, decrepit, unstable
<i>Antonym:</i>	fearlessness, confidence, composure	<i>Antonym:</i>	sturdy, stable, sound
Tribulation	Synonym	Tumult	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	suffering, misery, affliction, distress, hardship, adversity, woe	<i>Noun:</i>	commotion, disturbance, uproar, furore, clamour, ferment, turmoil, confusion
Trickle	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	peace, quiet, serenity, tranquillity
<i>Noun:</i>	dribble, drop, droplet, drip, seepage	Tumultuous	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	seep, leak, ooze, drop, drip, dribble	<i>Adj:</i>	wild, turbulent, stormy, uproarious, tempestuous, clamorous
<i>Antonym:</i>	gush, flood, stream, pour, spurt, stream	<i>Antonym:</i>	calm, tranquil, serene
Trifling	Synonym	Turbulence	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	trivial, petty, unimportant, insignificant, inconsequential, slight, negligible, small	<i>Noun:</i>	agitation, instability, disturbance, turmoil
<i>Antonym:</i>	important, significant, considerable, large	<i>Antonym:</i>	calm, stillness
Trite	Synonym	Turbulent	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	ordinary, routine, common, everyday, stale, dull, banal, overused	<i>Adj:</i>	tumultuous, disturbed, agitated, wild, raging, stormy
<i>Antonym:</i>	fresh, original, new, unique	<i>Antonym:</i>	calm, quiet, placid, orderly
Triumph	Synonym	Turmoil	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	victory, success, conquest, win, mastery	<i>Noun:</i>	tumult, pandemonium, chaos, uproar, commotion, ferment
<i>Verb:</i>	succeed, win, prevail, conquer, vanquish, defeat, outdo	<i>Antonym:</i>	order, peace, quiet, tranquillity
<i>Antonym:</i>	defeat, failure, lose, fail, succumb	Tutelage	Synonym
Triumphant	Synonym	<i>Noun:</i>	instruction, teaching, coaching, guidance, direction, training
<i>Adj:</i>	victorious, winning, conquering, triumphal, joyful, exultant	Tyrannical	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	defeated, unsuccessful, humbled	<i>Adj:</i>	dictatorial, autocratic, despotic, authoritarian, totalitarian, oppressive
Trivial	Synonym	<i>Antonym:</i>	democratic
<i>Adj:</i>	unimportant, insignificant, petty, slight, trifling, meaningless, worthless	Tyranny	Synonym
<i>Antonym:</i>	significant, important, serious, substantial	<i>Noun:</i>	despotism, dictatorship, oppression, repression, severity, cruelty
		<i>Antonym:</i>	benevolence, humanity, kindness
		Tyrant	Synonym
		<i>Noun:</i>	dictator, despot, autocrat, totalitarian, oppressor

U

Unabridged	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	uncut, complete, full, entire
<i>Antonym:</i>	abridged, cut, shortened, condensed
Unanimity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	accord, agreement, unity, conformity, consent
<i>Antonym:</i>	disagreement, discord
Unassuming	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	modest, humble, reserved, retiring, unpretentious, simple, plain
<i>Antonym:</i>	vain, arrogant, pretentious
Undermine	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	weaken, undercut, erode, subvert, impair, debilitate
<i>Antonym:</i>	support, bolster, buttress
Undertaking	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	project, task, job, enterprise, endeavour, venture
Unduly	Synonym
<i>Adv:</i>	excessively, extremely, overly, inordinately, unnecessarily, unusually
<i>Antonym:</i>	properly, appropriately, reasonably
Unequivocal	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unambiguous, concrete, plain, clear, unmistakable, definite
<i>Antonym:</i>	ambiguous, equivocal, unclear
Uneven	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	irregular, rough, jagged, lopsided, unbalance, coarse, unlevel, unequal, disparate, different, unlike, dissimilar
<i>Antonym:</i>	smooth, level, straight, even, equal, balanced
Unkempt	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	slovenly, dishevelled, sloppy, careless, neglected
<i>Antonym:</i>	neat, tidy, well-groomed
Unlike	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	different, dissimilar, unrelated, opposite
<i>Antonym:</i>	like, similar, identical
Unprecedented	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unique, novel, singular, extraordinary, unparalleled, original
<i>Antonym:</i>	precedented, usual, ordinary

Unscrupulous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	without moral principles; dishonest, unprincipled, unethical, immoral, conscienceless, deceitful, devious, ignoble, degenerate, venal ethical, honest
<i>Antonym:</i>	
Untoward	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unfortunate, unexpected, unforeseen, unpredictable, surprising, unusual, untimely expected, timely, appropriate
<i>Antonym:</i>	
Unyielding	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	inflexible, resolute, persistent, obstinate, stubborn, firm, rigid yielding, flexible, adaptable
<i>Antonym:</i>	
Upcoming	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	forthcoming, approaching, coming, nearing, imminent distant, remote
<i>Antonym:</i>	
Upheaval	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	upset, eruption, explosion, blowup, catastrophe, disruption, disturbance
Uppity	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	presumptuous, arrogant, haughty, conceited, snobbish, stuck-up down-to-earth, humble, modest
<i>Antonym:</i>	
Upright	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	vertical, perpendicular, erect, raised, honest, just, virtuous, honourable, moral, trustworthy horizontal, prone, dishonest, corrupt, unethical
<i>Antonym:</i>	
Uprising	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	revolt, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, mutiny, outbreak, upheaval
Uproar	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	commotion, turmoil, tumult, clamour, furore, stir, noise, disturbance
<i>Antonym:</i>	serenity, tranquillity, peace, calm
Urge	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	plead, beg, implore, beseech, entreat, advise, force, drive, push, press, prod, impel
<i>Noun:</i>	impulse, yearning, longing, desire, wish
<i>Antonym:</i>	discourage, dissuade, caution, restrain, prevent, distaste, repugnance, aversion

Usurp	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	seize, steal, grab, preempt, appropriate, assume
<i>Antonym:</i>	surrender, yield, relinquish
Utilize	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	use, employ, exploit, handle, apply
Utter	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	complete, total, entire, absolute, extreme, thorough, unqualified
<i>Verb:</i>	speak, say, articulate, express, pronounce, talk
<i>Antonym:</i>	incomplete, partial, limited
V	
Vacillate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	oscillate, swing, go back and forth, waver, equivocate, (slang) shilly-shally
<i>Antonym:</i>	commit, be decisive
Vacuous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	empty, vacant, blank, stupid, dumb, empty-headed
<i>Antonym:</i>	intelligent, bright, comprehending
Vagabond	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	vagrant, rover, wanderer, tramp, transient, drifter
Valediction	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	A formal word for farewell or goodbye, adieu, leave-taking, parting, send-off
<i>Antonym:</i>	salutation, welcome
Valiant	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	brave and determined, fearless, courageous, valorous, intrepid, heroic, stout-hearted, lionhearted, stalwart, staunch, indomitable, resolute, steadfast, firm
<i>Antonym:</i>	cowardly, irresolute
Validate	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	substantiate, authenticate, certify, prove, verify, corroborate
<i>Antonym:</i>	invalidate, disprove, challenge
Vandalism	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	destruction, defacement, mutilation, sabotage, mischief
Vanity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	Self-admiration, conceit, excessive pride

Vanquish	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	a formal word meaning to conquer, defeat or overcome, trounce, annihilate, triumph, subdue, beat, eliminate, master, overcome, overwhelm, subjugate
<i>Antonym:</i>	lose, surrender, yield, submit
Vanguard	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	front, advance guard, cutting edge, trailblazers, forerunners, pioneers, fore
<i>Antonym:</i>	rear, back, followers
Vapid	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	dull, insipid, uninteresting
Variegated	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	varicoloured, mottled, streaked, polychromatic
<i>Antonym:</i>	monochromatic, uniform
Vehemence	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	passion, fierceness, fervour, ardour, zeal, fire
<i>Antonym:</i>	apathy, indifference
Vehement	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	passionate, enthusiastic, ardent, fervent, zealous, forceful, eager
<i>Antonym:</i>	indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic
Vendetta	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	feud, quarrel, fight, bad blood, vengeance campaign, blood feud, retaliation campaign
Venerable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	honoured, revered, respected, respectable, dignified, worthy
<i>Antonym:</i>	dishonourable, undeserving, unworthy
Vengeance	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	revenge, retaliation, reprisal, retribution, avenging
Veracity	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	truthfulness, accuracy, honesty, credibility, authenticity, reality, integrity
<i>Antonym:</i>	deception, inaccuracy, dishonesty
Verve	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	vitality; vigour; enthusiasm
Vestige	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	trace, hint, suggestion, remnant, remains, evidence

Veteran
Noun: someone with long experience or service, especially in the military, master, expert, professional
Adj: experienced, practiced, seasoned, skilled, proficient, expert
Antonym: novice, beginner, recruit, inexperienced, unpracticed

Viable
Adj: workable, practical, doable, feasible, possible, able to succeed
Antonym: unworkable, impractical, fanciful

Vex
Verb: annoy, bother, irritate, trouble, distress, provoke, worry

Vicarious
Adj: indirect, imagined, second-hand, secondary, surrogate, sympathetic
Antonym: direct, firsthand, personal

Vicious
Adj: savage, dangerous, ferocious, fierce, violent, depraved, wicked, evil, vile, terrible, spiteful, malicious, hateful, hurtful, cruel, mean
Antonym: tamed, gentle, friendly, moral, decent, virtuous, kind, good-natured, complimentary

Vicissitudes
Noun: changes, shifts, ups and downs, reversals, variations, peaks and valleys, fluctuations

Vigil
Noun: watch, monitoring, observation, surveillance

Vigorous
Adj: energetic, active, robust, dynamic, strong, forceful, lively
Antonym: lethargic, unenergetic, feeble, weak

Vigour
Noun: energy, vitality animation, fervour, strength, force, might
Antonym: indifference, apathy, weakness

Vilify
Verb: defame, denounce, slander, smear, criticize, denigrate
Antonym: honour, praise, commend

Vindicate
Verb: clear, exonerate, acquit, absolve, exculpate, prove innocent
Antonym: implicate, damn, convict

Vindictive
Adj: spiteful, revengeful, vengeful, malicious, bitter
Antonym: forgiving, charitable

Vintage
Adj: superior, supreme, best, classic, select, prime
Antonym: inferior, poor, second-rate

Virile
Adj: potent, manly, macho, strong, masculine, powerful
Antonym: weak, impotent, effeminate

Virility
Noun: potency, manliness, strength, masculinity, power, vigor
Antonym: impotence, weakness, femininity

Virtuoso
Noun: master, expert, professional, ace, superstar, savant, artist
Antonym: amateur, bumbler, neophyte

Virtuous
Adj: moral, good, righteous, honourable, ethical, principled
Antonym: immoral, bad, sinful

Virulent
Adj: infectious, contagious, poisonous, toxic, noxious, deadly
Antonym: harmless, benign, mild

Vitriolic
Adj: caustic, scathing, bitter, venomous, acid, biting, nasty
Antonym: sweet, soothing, nice

Vivacious
Adj: lively, animated, bubbly, vital, effervescent, ebullient
Antonym: lifeless, dead, dull

Vivid
Adj: keen, sharp, intense, strong, acute, clear, bright, brilliant, loud, colourful, shiny
Antonym: average, routine, dull, drab, colourless

Vociferous
Adj: loud, vehement, clamorous, uproarious, vocal, thunderous, noisy, making a loud outcry
Antonym: quiet, reserved, mousy

Volatile	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	unstable, changeable, capricious, inconstant, explosive, inflammable, incendiary
<i>Antonym:</i>	stable, steady, predictable
Volition	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	choice, will, desire, willingness, determination
Voracious	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	ravenous, hungry, starved, greedy, insatiable, gluttonous
Vulgar	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	coarse, crude, rude, impolite, unrefined, tasteless, indecent
<i>Antonym:</i>	polite, refined, tasteful
Vulnerable	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	defenceless, susceptible, unguarded, unprotected, exposed
<i>Antonym:</i>	protected, guarded, invincible
Volatile	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	quick to evaporate; likely to explode, of people, changeable, unpredictable, fickle, etc., unstable; short-lived

W

Wail	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	moan, cry, whine, lamentation, howl
<i>Verb:</i>	moan, weep, cry, whine, howl, roar
Waffle	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	equivocate, hedge, sidestep, evade, dodge, hem and haw
Waive	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	relinquish, renounce, drop, forgo, resign, yield
<i>Antonym:</i>	demand, require, clam
Wane	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	decrease, lessen, ebb, reduce, weaken, decline, fade
<i>Antonym:</i>	grow, increase, wax
Wanton	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	done deliberately without motive, provocation, wilful, malicious, vicious, wicked, evil, cruel, promiscuous, immoral, immodest, indecent, unchaste, unvirtuous, lustful, lecherous, lascivious, salacious, lubricious, wild, unrestrained, capricious, playful, frisky, impetuous, rash, reckless

Weary	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	tired, exhausted, fatigued, drained, spent, tiring, tiresome, fatiguing, tedious, boring, dull
<i>Verb:</i>	tire, fatigue, exhaust, wear out
<i>Antonym:</i>	refreshed, revived, energetic, refreshing, interesting, exciting, refresh, revive
Weird	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	frightening because of strangeness, uncanny, eerie, unnatural, strange, abnormal, unusual, bizarre, offbeat, quirky, outlandish, eccentric, unconventional, surreal, crazy, absurd, peculiar, odd, queer, strange, peculiar, etc.
<i>Antonym:</i>	normal, ordinary, conventional
Welter	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	a confused mass, confusion, jumble, tangle, clutter, mess, hotchpotch, mishmash, flurry, rush, mass
Whore	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	an offensive word for a promiscuous woman or prostitute, sex worker, strumpet, harlot, woman of ill repute, lady of pleasure
Whet	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	sharpen, excite, stimulate, arouse, entice
<i>Antonym:</i>	satisfy, stifle, deaden
Whimsical	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	erratic, unpredictable, capricious, uncertain, eccentric, impulsive
<i>Antonym:</i>	planned, predictable, thoughtful
Whirl	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	twist, spin, rotate, reel, revolve, turn
<i>Noun:</i>	turn, spin, revolution, rotation, twirl, bustle, rush, flurry, tumult, uproar
Wholesome	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	healthy, healthful, nutritious, nourishing, moral, virtuous, decent, pure, clean
<i>Antonym:</i>	unwholesome, unhealthy, harmful, immoral, sinful

Wicked
Adj: immoral, bad, sinful, evil, vile, foul
Antonym: moral, good, noble

Wield
Verb: command, exercise, manage, handle, exert

Wilful
Adj: deliberate, on purpose, intentional, planned, premeditated, voluntary
Antonym: involuntary, coerced

Winnow
Verb: to separate chaff from grain by means of a current of air or wind, separate, divide, sort out, get rid of, sift out, filter out, isolate, identify, ferret out, to examine closely to sift the good from the bad

Winsome
Adj: attractive or charming, appealing, engaging, pretty, sweet, endearing, captivating, fetching

Wishy-washy
Adj: indecisive, irresolute, spineless, weak, vacillating, equivocating
Antonym: decisive, resolute, firm

Wistful
Adj: thoughtful and rather sad, often from longing for something with little hope, regretful, nostalgic, yearning, longing, pensive, sad, wishful, heartsick, troubled

Wither
Verb: to wilt, shrivel or dry up, diminish, dwindle, shrink, fade, weaken, languish, evaporate, melt away, disappear
Antonym: grow, thrive, flourish, atrophy, decay

Withhold
Verb: to keep back or refuse to give, hold, keep, retain, repress, suppress
Antonym: give, provide, reveal

Withstand
Verb: oppose, resist, defy, endure, confront, brave
Antonym: yield, capitulate, surrender to

Witty
Adj: humorous, funny, amusing, entertaining
Antonym: dull, witless, humourless

Wizard
Noun: mage, magician, sorcerer, conjuror, expert, genius, prodigy, master
Antonym: duffer, amateur, imbecile

Wobble
Verb: sway, stagger, totter, shake, quake

Worrisome
Adj: troubling, distressing, disquieting, disturbing, bothersome, unnerving
Antonym: reassuring, comforting, encouraging

Wretched
Adj: distressed, miserable, forlorn, depressed, unhappy, despicable, contemptible, dreadful, horrid, terrible
Antonym: happy, cheerful, gay, admirable, wonderful

Wry
Adj: twisted, crooked, slanted, contorted, distorted, dry, ironic, sarcastic, cynical, bitter
Antonym: straight, direct, normal

Wrangle
Noun: an angry or noisy argument or quarrel, dispute, disagreement, quarrel, squabble, difference or opinion, altercation, war of words, tussle, brawl, clash
Antonym: agreement, agree

Wreak
Verb: inflict, unleash, commit, exercise, work

X

Xerox (trademark)
Noun: photocopy, copy, duplicate, reproduction, facsimile
Verb: reproduce, copy, photocopy, duplicate

Y

Yearn
Verb: to long for; to want very much, especially something you can't

	have, long, pine, crave, desire, want, have/feel a longing, covet, lust, thirst, hanker after, dream of, ache, hunger
<i>Antonym:</i>	dread, fear, abhor, hate, loathe, despise
Yearning	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	craving, desire, longing, wish, inclination, hunger, thirst
Yell	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	shout, scream, holler, bellow, howl, shriek, cry
<i>Noun:</i>	call, shout, cry, holler

Z

Zany	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	ludicrous, clownish, foolish, absurd, funny, comical, silly
<i>Noun:</i>	jester, joker, clown, fool, comic, buffoon
Zeal	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	great enthusiasm or eagerness, passion, zealousness, ardour, fervour, enthusiasm, eagerness, keenness, gusto, vigour, verve, zest, an extremist, fanatic, etc., ardour, devotion
<i>Antonym:</i>	indifference, apathy, unconcern, disinterest

Zealot	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	enthusiast, fanatic, fan, devotee, addict, disciple, follower
Zealous	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	enthusiastic, ardent, fervent, eager, obsessed, fanatic, devoted
<i>Antonym:</i>	apathetic, uninterested, unenthusiastic, passionless
Zenith	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	peak, top, high point, crest, climax, culmination, maximum, pinnacle, apex, apogee, summit
<i>Antonym:</i>	low point, bottom, nadir, depths
Zest	Synonym
<i>Noun:</i>	gusto, ardour, fervour, passion, zeal, delight, enthusiasm, eagerness, thrill, pleasure
<i>Antonym:</i>	distaste, dislike, aversion, apathy
Zestful	Synonym
<i>Adj:</i>	exciting, thrilling, delightful, stimulating, enjoyable
<i>Antonym:</i>	boring, dull, unexciting, un-enjoyable
Zoom	Synonym
<i>Verb:</i>	race, flash streak, fly, whiz, zip, speed, climb, soar, rise, ascend, escalate, advance
<i>Antonym:</i>	plummet, drop, fall, decrease

3

WORD SUBSTITUTION

INTRODUCTION

Shakespeare said, 'Brevity is the soul of wit' which emphasize how one must be brief and also at the same time lucid, clear, exact and accurate in one's expression. A verbose style reveals a confused, mind. In *The Merchant of Venice*, Bassanio remarks about Gratiano, 'Gratiano speaks as infinite deal of nothing. ... His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seed all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search'. This remark is equally applicable to those who waste too many words to express a little idea. There is little sense in their nonsense and they fail to impress others. They use a dozen words where only one can serve the purpose. Such persons badly need the study and practice of 'one word substitution.'

The study of this chapter will help the young students to be brief and clear in their expression. It will help them develop a habit of clear thinking and clear expression. Occasionally, they get questions in the university examination which tests their ability in substituting one word for many. The study of this chapter will be useful to students even at a later stage when they have to practice the art of précis-writing.

WORD SUBSTITUTION

A

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. A place where animals are slaughtered for the market | Abattoir |
| 2. To give up the throne or any other office of dignity | Abdicate |
| 3. Washing of the hands or the body as an act of religion | Abolution |
| 4. Giving birth before the right time | Abortion |
| 5. To increase the speed | Accelerate |
| 6. Setting a person free after declaring him innocent | Acquittal |
| 7. Period of life between childhood and maturity | Adolescence |
| 8. Concerned with beauty | Aesthetic |
| 9. A written declaration that has been made an oath in the presence of a magistrate | Affidavit |
| 10. A list of things to be done or discussed at a meeting | Agenda |
| 11. A person who believes that nothing can be known about God | Agnostic |
| 12. A person who wants to turn other metals into gold | Alchemist |
| 13. A person who belongs to another country | Alien |
| 14. To turn somebody into an enemy | Alienate |
| 15. Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation | Alimony |
| 16. A mixture of different metals | Alloy |
| 17. A person who does something only for pleasure and not for money | Amateur |
| 18. That which has more than one meaning | Ambiguous |
| 19. A van for carrying patients | Ambulance |
| 20. Lack of enough blood that causes paleness | Anaemia |
| 21. Lack for government, law and order | Anarchy |
| 22. Parents of the parents | Ancestors |

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|--|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 23. A tank meant for water plants or fish | Aquarium | 49. Too much greed for money | Avarice |
| 24. An animal able to live both on land and in water | Amphibian | 50. A place for keeping birds | Aviary |
| 25. Belonging to times long past | Ancient | 51. Flying in aircraft | Aviation |
| 26. A real incident of private life | Anecdote | B | |
| 27. A day of celebration coming after a year | Anniversary | 52. An unmarried man | Bachelor |
| 28. Happening every year | Annual | 53. One who talks ill of others in their absence | Backbiter |
| 29. Deviation from a rule | Anomaly | 54. A place where bread and cakes are made | Bakery |
| 30. Without the name of the writer or author | Anonymous | 55. Having no hair on the head | Bald |
| 31. A collection of poems, etc. | Anthology | 56. A song or poem that tells an old story | Ballad |
| 32. A medicine used against poison | Antidote | 57. One who cannot pay his debts | Bankrupt |
| 33. That which prevents the growth of germs in a wound | Antiseptic | 58. A women who cannot bear children | Barren |
| 34. Praise expressed by clapping the hands | Applause | 59. A child born of parents not married | Bastard |
| 35. One bound to another to learn a trade or art | Apprentice | 60. One who gives help or benefit to another | Benefactor |
| 36. Of animals living in water | Aquatic | 61. A list of books by one author or on one subject | Bibliography |
| 37. A person appointed by two parties to settle a dispute | Arbitrator | 62. Having two husbands or wives at a time | Bigamy |
| 38. A place where ammunition and weapons are stored | Arsenal | 63. An underground room | Basement |
| 39. To understand completely or absorb food completely | Assimilate | 64. Breaking into the house for stealing | Burglary |
| 40. A government by persons of the highest social rank | Aristocracy | 65. A factory for manufacturing beer | Brewery |
| 41. Money that remains unpaid | Arrears | 66. A building for soldiers to live in | Barracks |
| 42. A traveller through outer space | Astronaut | 67. Life story of a person | Biography |
| 43. One who leads a hard life of self-discipline for religious reasons | Ascetic | 68. A blind follower of a religion or party | Bigot |
| 44. One who believes that there is no God | Atheist | 69. Well versed in two languages | Bilingual |
| 45. A word opposite in meaning to another | Antonym | 70. A bird or animal with two feet | Biped |
| 46. That which can be heard | Audible | 71. Insulting God and sacred things | Blasphemy |
| 47. Life story of a person written by himself | Autobiography | 72. Science of plants and vegetable life | Botany |
| 48. Government by one man having unlimited power | Autocracy | 73. Science of life and living things | Biology |
| | | 74. Which can be easily broken | Brittle |
| | | 75. A bunch of flowers | Bouquet |

76. Place where women sell their body **Brothel**
77. A government by officials **Bureaucracy**
- C**
78. A table of the days, week and months of a year **Calendar**
79. Not caring for the suffering of others **Callous**
80. One who eats human flesh **Cannibal**
81. A vote which decides the matter **Casting-vote**
82. A systematic list of books in a library **Catalogue**
83. Soldiers who fight on horseback **Cavalry**
84. One who has taken an oath not to marry **Celibate**
85. Area of land where the dead are buried **Cemetery**
86. Pertaining to a hundred years **Centenary**
87. One who is hundred years old **Centenarian**
88. A period of hundred years **Century**
89. Union of political parties for a special purpose **Coalition**
90. The policy of 'live and let live' **Co-existence**
91. Two or more things happening together by chance **Coincidence**
92. Persons working together **Colleagues**
93. A play full of fun and laughter **Comedy**
94. A place where two rivers meet **Confluence**
95. A device or drug which prevents pregnancy **Contraceptive**
96. Persons living at the same time **Contemporaries**
97. Persons belonging to the same religion **Co-religionists**
98. That which can be corrected **Corrigible**
99. Recovering from illness **Convalescent**
100. Which can be understood fully **Comprehensible**

101. A disease present from birth **Congenital**
102. Which catches fire and burns easily **Combustible**
103. A person or party opposed to change **Conservative**
104. A person held guilty and punished by court **Convict**
105. One who loves all countries of the world **Cosmopolitan**
106. Which can be believed **Credible**
107. A nursery where babies are looked after while their mothers are at work **Crèche**
108. Place or building where nuns live and work **Convent**
109. A small piece of machinery used for arithmetical calculations **Calculator**
110. The art of beautiful handwriting **Calligraphy**
111. A picture drawn to make people laugh **Caricature**
112. One who believes things very easily **Credulous**
113. Pertaining to cooking or the kitchen **Culinary**
114. Tool, like knives, used for cutting **Cutlery**
115. A person or thing that attracts everyone's attention **Cynosure**

D

116. One who pays too much attention to dress **Dandy**
117. A period of 10 years **Decade**
118. Attack on the good reputation of a person **Defamation**
119. Government of the people, by the people and for the people **Democracy**
120. A person held or detained by law **Detenue**
121. One who is wise, careful and hard-working **Diligent**
122. A note of disapproval **Dissent**
123. To lower the worth or value of a thing **Depreciate**

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|--|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 124. To give one's authority to others | Delegate | 149. A person who talks or thinks too much of himself | Egoist |
| 125. A representative group of persons | Delegation | 150. To describe in detail | Elaborate |
| 126. To make an attack on the good reputation of a person | Defame | 151. Fit to be chosen | Eligible |
| 127. One who drinks too much alcohol | Drunkard | 152. To go out of one's own country | Emigrate |
| 128. Having two aspects or sides | Dual | 153. To throw light on a subject | Elucidate |
| 129. A song sung by two persons | Duet | 154. A book giving information about every branch of knowledge | Encyclopaedia |
| 130. A fight between two persons with swords or pistols | Duel | 155. One who believes in 'eat, drink and be merry' | Epicurean |
| 131. Government by one man | Dictatorship | 156. A disease which spreads among many people | Epidemic |
| 132. Money or gifts given to a girl in her marriage | Dowry | 157. Words written on the grave of a person | Epitaph |
| 133. To challenge authority | Defy | 158. Imaginary line around the earth | Equator |
| 134. To place of permanent residence | Domicile | 159. When day and night are of equal length | Equinox |
| 135. To spoil the holiness of a sacred place or thing | Desecrate | 160. Having a double meaning | Equivocal |
| 136. The art practiced by statesmen | Diplomacy | 161. To pull up by the roots | Eradicate |
| 137. A cruel ruler with unlimited power | Despot | 162. Dealing with sexual desire | Erotic |
| 138. To go from bad to worse | Deteriorate | 163. A man who behaves like a woman | Effeminate |
| 139. To find the nature of a disease | Diagnose | 164. Something confusing and difficult to understand | Enigma |
| 140. A language which is used by a particular region or class | Dialect | 165. To free a person from all blame | Exonerate |
| 141. A notebook in which daily events are recorded | Diary | 166. An intense feeling of happiness and spiritual upliftment | Ecstasy |
| 142. A book containing the words of a language with their meanings in alphabetical order | Dictionary | 167. A medicine that produces the desired effect | Efficacious |
| 143. A book of names and addresses | Directory | 168. That which can be explained | Explicable |
| 144. A match or game in which no party wins | Drawn | 169. A person taking an examination | Examinee |
| 145. Likely to last long | Durable | 170. To turn out a person from society | Ex-communicate |
| 146. A man small in size | Dwarf | 171. To atone for one's sins | Expiate |
| | E | 172. Misappropriation of money | Embezzlement |
| 147. One having strange habits | Eccentric | 173. To run away with a lover in order to get married secretly | Elope |
| 148. Fit to be eaten | Edible | 174. A person who secretly listens to the conversation of others | Eavesdropper |

175. Practice of getting secret information **Espionage**
176. Rules of formal behaviour in society **Etiquette**
177. To make a mountain of a mole hill **Exaggerate**
178. To dig the earth to find something **Excavate**
179. To give one thing and get another in return **Exchange**
180. To send goods to another country for sale **Export**
181. Without previous thought or preparation **Extempore**
182. No longer in existence **Extinct**
183. In the habit of wasting money **Extravagant**
184. A person who takes interest in things around him **Extrovert**
- F**
185. To make something easy **Facilitate**
186. Liable to make mistakes **Fallible**
187. Which results or ends in death **Fatal**
188. One who believes in fate **Fatalist**
189. One who has too much religious enthusiasm **Fanatic**
190. Difficult to please **Fastidious**
191. That can be done **Feasible**
192. One who supports the cause of women **Feminist**
193. A group of sheep **Flock**
194. A man engaged to be married **Fiancé**
195. To woman engaged to be married **Fiancée**
196. A person who is completely disappointed **Frustrated**
197. State of complete disappointment **Frustration**
198. A period of two weeks **Fortnight**
199. Which can be changed or moulded **Flexible**
200. Used in courts of law **Forensic**
201. Copying signature, etc. in order to deceive **Forgery**
202. According to rules and customs **Formal**

203. Killing one's brother **Fratricide**
204. Money charged for the carriage of goods by air, sea or train **Freight**
- G**
205. A person having extraordinary mental powers **Genius**
206. Mass murder of a race or community **Genocide**
207. Medicine which kills germs **Germicide**
208. One who works as a connecting link between two persons or parties **Go-between**
209. A person who eats too much **Glutton**
210. A woman employed to teach young children in a private family **Governess**
211. Gift of money given to an employee on retirement **Gratuity**
212. Animals living on grass **Graminivorous**
213. A storehouse of grain **Granary**
214. Animals living in groups **Gregarious**
215. A place for keeping cars **Garage**
216. A room or hall with apparatus for physical training and exercises **Gymnasium**
217. One who talks too much **Garrulous**
218. Make-up room behind the stage **Green room**
219. Rubbish or left over useless things **Garbage**
220. A list of explanations of rare and technical words **Glossary**
221. One who can be easily cheated or deceived **Gullible**
- H**
222. A shopkeeper who sells small articles of dress like ribbons, pins and laces **Haberdasher**
223. The art of cultivating gardens **Horticulture**
224. Sleep-like state for the whole of winter **Hibernation**
225. A number of cattle driven together **Herd**

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|--|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 226. A collection of dried plants | Herbarium | 252. Likely to happen soon | Imminent |
| 227. A place for the treatment of sick people | Hospitals | 253. Not favouring anyone | Impartial |
| 228. A place for housing aeroplanes | Hanger | 254. Not showing proper respect | Impertinent |
| 229. A house where students are provided board and lodging | Hostel | 255. Through which water cannot pass | Impervious |
| 230. A house where travellers are provided lodging and refreshment | Hotel | 256. Which cannot be put into practice | Impracticable |
| 231. A man who entertains guests | Host | 257. Which cannot be met or approached | Inaccessible |
| 232. A strong (canvas) bag carried on the back of shoulders | Haversack | 258. Which cannot be calculated | Incalculable |
| 233. A person who goes about selling goods from place to place | Hawker | 259. Which cannot be heard | Inaudible |
| 234. Mental state of great tension and worry | Hypertension | 260. Having no life | Inanimate |
| 235. Coming down from parents to children | Hereditary | 261. Which encourages one to do something | Incentive |
| 236. A person living alone | Hermit | 262. In an early stage | Incipient |
| 237. Killing a human being | Homicide | 263. Which cannot be corrected | Incorrigible |
| 238. (A job, etc.) for which no money is paid | Honorary | 264. That which cannot be corrupted | Incorruptible |
| 239. Meeting point of the earth and sky | Horizon | 265. Which cannot be believed | Incredible |
| 240. Entertaining guests kindly | Hospitable | 266. Which cannot be cured | Incurable |
| 241. One who works for the welfare of all human beings | Humanitarian | 267. (One) who does not get tired | Indefatigable |
| 242. Dishonest and deceiving behaviour | Humbug | 268. Which cannot be rubbed off | Indelible |
| 243. One who makes a false show of virtue or goodness | Hypocrite | 269. Which cannot be described | Indescribable |
| | I | 270. Which cannot be destroyed | Indestructible |
| 244. One who knows nothing | Ignorant | 271. Which cannot be digested | Indigestible |
| 245. Against law | Illegal | 272. Without which we cannot do | Indispensable |
| 246. Difficult or impossible to read | Illegible | 273. Working very hard | Industrious |
| 247. Unable to read or write | Illiterate | 274. Not fit to be eaten | Inedible |
| 248. Forbidden by law | Illicit | 275. Not fit to be chosen | Ineligible |
| 249. Existing only in the mind | Imaginary | 276. Without power to move or act | Inert |
| 250. Going back beyond the reach of memory | Immemorial | 277. Which cannot be avoided | Inevitable |
| 251. To come into a country to settle | Immigrate | 278. Which cannot be excused | Inexcusable |
| | | 279. Which cannot be explained | Inexplicable |
| | | 280. Which cannot be expressed in words | Inexpressible |
| | | 281. One who cannot make mistakes | Infallible |
| | | 282. (Disease) which spreads through the air | Infectious |
| | | 283. Which catches fire very easily | Inflammable |

284. Which cannot be copied or imitated **Inimitable**
 285. Too large in number **Innumerable**
 286. Eager to know or learn **Inquisitive**
 287. Which cannot be satisfied **Insatiable**
 288. Which cannot be known **Inscrutable**
 289. Doing harm secretly **Insidious**
 290. One who cannot pay debts **Insolvent**
 291. Which cannot be touched **Intangible**
 292. Which can be easily understood **Intelligible**
 293. Done on purpose **Intentional**
 294. One who immediately translates words spoken in another language **Interpreter**
 295. Which cannot be tolerated **Intolerable**
 296. Which cannot be defeated **Invincible**
 297. Which cannot be seen **Invisible**
 298. Not to the point **Irrelevant**
 299. Which cannot be repaired **Irreparable**
 300. Which cannot be resisted **Irresistible**
 301. (A step or decision) from where there is no going back **Irrevocable**
 302. That is easily annoyed **Irritable**

J

303. One who writes for newspapers **Journalist**
 304. One who is wise **Judicious**
 305. A station where railway lines meet or diverge **Junction**
 306. Concerning a court of justice **Judicial**
 307. A technical language or vocabulary used by a particular group of people **Jargon**
 308. One who rides a horse in a horse race **Jockey**

K

309. The equipment of a soldier, sailor or traveller **Kit**
 310. A young cat **Kitten**
 311. A canvas or leather bag tied to the back and used by soldiers or travellers for carrying things **Knapsack or ruck-sack**

L

312. Medicine which loosens the bowels **Laxative**
 313. A common man without professional knowledge **Layman**
 314. A book in which accounts are kept **Ledger**
 315. Anything that a person gets after the death of another **Legacy**
 316. Connected with law **Legal**
 317. A law-making body **Legislature**
 318. A person who compiles a dictionary **Lexicographer**
 319. A person who leads an immoral life with women **Libertine**
 320. A person skilled in languages **Linguist**
 321. Word for word translation **Literal**
 322. Fighting cases in a court of law **Litigation**
 323. Ability to read and write **Literacy**
 324. One who is able to read and write **Literate**
 325. Way in which one earns money **Livelihood**
 326. A place where books are kept **Library**
 327. A place where scientific experiments are made **Laboratory**
 328. A place where clothes are washed and ironed **Laundry**
 329. A railway engine **Locomotive**
 330. Handwriting which can be read **Legible**
 331. A liquid that is neither hot nor cold **Lukewarm**
 332. Song for sending a baby to sleep **Lullaby**
 333. Of the moon **Lunar**
 334. A mid-day meal **Lunch**
 335. Rich and sweet in taste and smell **Luscious**

M

336. A speech made for the first time **Maiden speech**
 337. Animals that feed their young ones with milk from the breast **Mammals**

338. The god of wealth and greed **Mammon**
339. Order from a superior given with authority **Mandate**
340. Care of the hands and fingernails **Manicure**
341. A declaration of principles and policies by a party **Manifesto**
342. (Labour) done with the hands **Manual**
343. A long distance race **Marathon**
344. Belonging to the sea **Marine**
345. Something written by hand **Manuscript**
346. A person who is strict about discipline **Martinet**
347. A person who lays down his life for a great cause **Martyr**
348. Cruel killing of a large number of defenceless people **Massacre**
349. A show held in the afternoon **Matinee**
350. A woman as head of a family or tribe **Matriarch**
351. Killing of one's own mother **Matricide**
352. Which has no match or equal **Matchless**
353. Neither very good nor very bad **Mediocre**
354. Soft and sweet in taste **Mellow**
355. Fit to be remembered **Memorable**
356. Pertaining to servants **Menial**
357. Pertaining to trade and merchants **Mercantile**
358. Working only for money **Mercenary**
359. Goods bought and sold for gain **Merchandise**
360. Deserving praise, honour or reward **Meritorious**
361. An sea creature having the body of a woman and the tail of a fish **Mermaid**
362. An important city of a country **Metropolis**
363. An instrument which makes small things look bigger **Microscope**
364. (Birds) which come and go with seasons **Migratory**
365. A person who has lakhs of rupees **Millionaire**
366. A small copy or model of anything **Miniature**
367. To reduce the importance of something **Minimize**
368. Place where coins are made **Mint**
369. An act or event which causes wonder **Miracle**
370. The illusion of sand seeming water in a desert **Mirage**
371. One who hates mankind **Misanthrope**
372. Wrong use of a name or word **Misnomer**
373. A hater of women **Misogynist**
374. Of the present or recent times **Modern**
375. Marriage with one person at a time **Monogamy**
376. The sole right to supply something **Monopoly**
377. Dull because of repetition **Monotonous**
378. A building or statue which keeps alive the memory of a person **Monument**
379. A place where dead bodies are kept **Mortuary**
380. A preserved dead body **Mummy**
381. A place where curious things of art, science and history are kept **Museum**
382. Open rebellion of soldiers against lawful authority **Mutiny**
383. An imaginary story or belief **Myth**
- N**
384. A person with the same name as another **Namesake**
385. A piece of cloth used at meals for protecting clothing and wiping the lips **Napkin**
386. A drug that causes sleep **Narcotic**
387. Not fit to be considered **Negligible**
388. To settle by discussion **Negotiate**

389. Giving special favours to one's relatives **Nepotism**
 390. Helping neither side in a war or quarrel **Neutral**
 391. A name given to a person to tease him **Nickname**
 392. Belief in nothing **Nihilism**
 393. Happening or done at night **Nocturnal**
 394. Widely known for something bad **Notorious**
 395. One who believes in nakedness **Nudist**
 396. One who is new in something **Novice**
 397. A person or thing that causes trouble **Nuisance**
 398. Having high food value **Nutritious**

O

399. A printed notice about somebody's death **Obituary**
 400. No longer in use or fashion **Obsolete**
 401. Happening from time to time **Occasional**
 402. Duty levied on goods brought into a town **Octroi**
 403. A figure with eight sides and angles **Octagon**
 404. A person in his eighties **Octogenarian**
 405. An eight-footed animal **Octopede**
 406. Kind to a fault **Officious**
 407. Government by a small group of persons **Oligarchy**
 408. Having all power **Omnipotent**
 409. Present everywhere **Omnipresent**
 410. Knowing everything **Omniscient**
 411. One who eats everything **Omnivorous**
 412. Through which light cannot pass **Opaque**
 413. Of the eyes **Optical**
 414. One who makes or sells glasses, etc. for the eyes **Optician**
 415. One who looks upon the bright side of things **Optimist**
 416. One who is expert in making speeches **Orator**

417. A trial or test which is as hard as passing through fire **Ordeal**
 418. A child whose parents have died **Orphan**
 419. A house for orphans **Orphanage**
 420. Believing in old accepted ideas **Orthodox**
 421. To banish or shut out a person from society **Ostracize**
 422. Borders or outlying parts of a town or city **Outskirts**
 423. A warm and enthusiastic welcome **Ovation**
 424. To examine something inside out **Overhaul**
 425. To hear something without the knowledge of the speaker **Overhear**

P

426. One who loves peace and hates war **Pacifist**
 427. One who tells the future by reading the palm of a person **Palmist**
 428. A remedy for all diseases or troubles **Panacea**
 429. Sudden fear which spreads like wild fire **Panic**
 430. Something like an umbrella used for jumping from an aircraft **Parachute**
 431. A statement which seems false but is really true **Paradox**
 432. One who lives or depends on others **Parasite**
 433. An umbrella used by ladies as a shade from the sun **Parasol**
 434. Murder of one's father **Patricide**
 435. Property inherited from forefathers **Patrimony**
 436. One who gives help or support **Patron**
 437. One who is extremely poor and helpless **Pauper**
 438. One who walks on foot **Pedestrian**
 439. Without money **Penniless**

440. One who looks on the dark side of things **Pessimist**
441. Systematic study of a language or languages **Philology**
442. One who loves and helps mankind **Philanthropist**
443. Interest in collecting stamps **Philately**
444. One interested in collecting stamps **Philatelist**
445. The art of judging character from the face as the face is the index of mind **Physiognomy**
446. Natural constitution of a person **Physique**
447. One who journeys to a holy place **Pilgrim**
448. A person who loves his country and serves it devotedly **Patriot**
449. A writer who takes and used the words and ideas of another **Plagiarist**
450. A wife having many husbands at a time **Polyandry**
451. A husband having many wives at a time **Polygamy**
452. Dealing with many arts or trades **Polytechnic**
453. Loved and liked by the people **Popular**
454. A city full of people **Populous**
455. Which can be carried about easily **Portable**
456. Coming generations **Posterity**
457. A child born after the death of its father **Posthumous**
458. Medical examination after death **Post-mortem**
459. That can be put into practice **Practicable**
460. An incident which serves as an example in future **Precedent**
461. A person having the mind developed at an early age **Precocious**
462. One who has been before another in any office or position **Predecessor**
463. A sign or feeling of what is going to happen **Premonition**
464. Belonging to the earliest times **Primitive**
465. A right enjoyed only by a few **Privilege**
466. Forbidding by law the making or sale of wine **prohibition**
467. One inspired by God to warn and teach mankind **Prophet**
468. A woman who sells her body **Prostitute**
469. A fictitious name used by an author **Pseudonym**
470. The science of the mind **Psychology**
471. A pile of wood for burning the dead **Pyre**
- Q**
472. A doctor who has no knowledge of medicine **Quack**
473. A figure with four sides and angles **Quadrangle**
474. A four-footed animal **Quadruped**
475. Four babies born together at the same time to the same mother **Quadruped**
476. Place from where we get stone or slate **Quarry**
477. Once after every three months **Quarterly**
478. A line of people waiting for their turn **Queue**
479. A cow that has not yet had a calf **Quay**
480. Five babies born together at the same time to the same mother **Quintuplets**
481. A general knowledge test **Quiz**
482. The numbers required at a meeting to start business **Quorum**
- R**
483. Able to reason and think **Rational**
484. To talk like a mad man **Rave**
485. A formula to prepare some dish or medicine **Recipe**
486. Given and received in return **Reciprocal**

487. Official delay because of formality	Red tape	513. A sacred book of religion	Scripture
488. The murder of a king	Regicide	514. An artist who makes statues of stone	Sculptor
489. To make or become young again	Rejuvenate	515. Having nothing to do with any religion	Secular
490. A token of memory preserved after the death of a saint	Relic	516. To put apart from the rest	Segregate
491. Recalling of past experiences	Reminiscence	517. A class of students who study and discuss a problem with the help of teacher	Seminar
492. Payment for work	Remuneration	518. Suffering from bodily or mental weakness because of old age	Senile
493. A place appointed for meeting	Rendezvous	519. Showing disrespect to something holy and sacred	Sacrilege
494. Which can be repaired	Reparable	520. One who watches a game or show	Spectator
495. Sending or bringing back somebody to his own country	Repatriation	521. One who takes over after another in office or employment	Successor
496. An animal that creeps or crawls	Reptile	522. Speaking to oneself when one is alone	Soliloquy
497. A place where water is kept and stored	Reservoir	523. A doctor who performs operations	Surgeon
498. Tit for tat	Retaliation	524. The bony framework of the body	Skeleton
499. Speaking very little	Reticent	525. Medicine which calms the nerves	Sedative
500. With reference to the past	Retrospective	526. The rod of authority of a king	Sceptre
501. Which can be turned inside out	Reversible	527. Appealing to the senses	Sensuous
502. A style which aims at impressing and persuading people	Rhetorical	528. Easily moved by tender feelings	Sentimental
503. Similar sound at the end of two or more lines of poetry	Rhyme	529. Which can be separated	Separable
504. A leader of undesirable persons	Ring leader	530. A person in his sixties	Sexagenarian
505. Persons trying for the same prize	Rivals	531. A woman who scolds her husband	Shrew
506. A string of beads for prayer	Rosary	532. Sleep enjoyed in the afternoon	Siesta
507. A report which is not based on truth	Rumour	533. One who signs a document or agreement	Signatory
S		534. Comparison of one thing to another	Simile
508. Fit for sale	Saleable	535. At the same time	Simultaneous
509. A hospital where patients suffering long from illness are treated	Sanatorium	536. A job with salary but without work	Sinecure
510. Which can be satisfied	Satiable	537. A partner in business who does not work	Sleeping partner
511. A platform for hanging criminals	Scaffold		
512. A device to frighten away birds	Scare-crow		

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|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 538. To burn slowly without flame | Smoulder | 566. One who pays rent for the land, building or house occupied by him | Tenant |
| 539. One who makes a show of superiority | Snob | 567. Made or done as a trial | Tentative |
| 540. Which gets dissolved easily | Soluble | 568. Station beyond which a train or bus does not go | Terminus |
| 541. One who walks in sleep | Somnambulist | 569. One who believes in the existence of God | Theist |
| 542. An old unmarried woman | Spinster | 570. A government by men of religion | Theocracy |
| 543. Sharp or pointed pieces of a bomb, etc. | Splinters | 571. One who flatters others for gain | Toady |
| 544. One who speaks for others | Spokesman | 572. Medicine which gives energy and strength | Tonic |
| 545. One who spends a lot of money | Spendthrift | 573. A play or story with a sad ending | Tragedy |
| 546. Enclosed area meant for games | Stadium | 574. One who betrays one's country | Traitor |
| 547. Not in motion | Stationary | 575. Lasting for a short time | Transient or transitory |
| 548. A mark of shame | Stigma | 576. The should leaving one body and entering another | Transmigration |
| 549. One who accepts pain and pleasure equally | Stoic | 577. Through which light can pass | Transparent |
| 550. To kill by pressing the throat | Strangle | 578. To pass through another's land without permission | Trespass |
| 551. A person or thing that takes the place of another | Substitute | 579. A flag of three colours as of India | Tricolour |
| 552. Killing one's own self | Suicide | 580. A thing of no importance | Trifle |
| 553. More than is needed | Superfluous | 581. Of no importance | Trivial |
| 554. Highest in authority | Supreme | 582. Three children born at a time | Triplets |
| 555. Anything that remains after satisfying the needs | Surplus | 583. A child who runs away from school | Truant |
| 556. A person who remains alive after some event | Survivor | 584. One who changes his party or principles | Turncoat |
| 557. Last work before death | Swan-song | 585. A cruel or unjust ruler | Tyrant |
| 558. One who flatters important people for gain | Sycophant | | |
| 559. A word or a part of a word which can be produced by one chest-pulse | Syllable | | |
| 560. Summary of a course of studies | Syllabus | | |
| 561. Words similar in meaning | Synonyms | | |
| | T | | U |
| 562. Something that is forbidden in society or religion | Taboo | 586. With one voice | Unanimous |
| 563. One who does not drink alcohol | Teetotaler | 587. Which cannot be avoided | Unavoidable |
| 564. Communication between minds | Telepathy | 588. Being the only one of its kind | Unique |
| 565. An instrument which makes distant objects look nearer and larger | Telescope | 589. Found everywhere or concerning all | Universal |
| | | 590. Never done or known before | Unprecedented |

591. Which cannot be understood **Unintelligible**
 592. Who does not mix in society **Unsociable**
 593. One who has suddenly risen from a low position to a high position **Upstart**
 594. Which needs quick or prompt action **Urgent**
 595. Imaginary perfect, social and political system **Utopia**

V

596. One in the habit of wandering **Vagabond**
 597. In the nature of farewell **Valedictory**
 598. One who eats only vegetables and no meat **Vegetarian**
 599. Deserving respect because of age **Venerable**
 600. Using more words than necessary **Verbose**
 601. Expert in many things **Versatile**
 602. One having long experience in a field **Veteran**
 603. A person who offers his services of his own free will **Volunteer**
 604. A person who destroys works of art **Vandal**
 605. To prove the truth or justice of something **Vindicate**
 606. Concerned with the diseases of animals **Veterinary**
 607. The right to reject a decision **Veto**
 608. A wicked man **Villain**
 609. Having a desire for revenge **Vindictive**

610. A person who never had sex **Virgin**
 611. Having manly qualities of strength, etc. **Virile**
 612. Which can be seen **Visible**
 613. An oral test **Viva-voce**
 614. Concerned with the voice **Vocal**
 615. A stretch of land surrounded by hills **Valley**
 616. A sea journey in a ship **Voyage**
 617. Which can be wounded or injured **Vulnerable**

W

618. A place for keeping clothes **Wardrobe**
 619. Hair on the sides of a man's face **Whickers**
 620. A wife whose husband has died **Widow**
 621. A husband whose wife has died **Widower**
 622. A woman with magical powers **Witch**
 623. A man with magical powers **Wizard**

Y

624. The yellow part of an egg **Yolk**

Z

625. The highest point in the sky **Zenith**
 626. A path which turns right and left **Zigzag**
 627. A place where birds and animals are kept **Zoo**
 628. One who studies animals and their behaviors **Zoologist**
 629. The science of animal life **Zoology**

4

SOME CONFUSING WORDS

INTRODUCTION

In the English language, no two words are exactly similar. Even the most similar words have some subtle shade of difference. One particular word may be the most appropriate at one particular place and a similar word used in its place may completely change the sense and meaning and this often leads to error. For instance, the words 'old' and 'ancient' seem to be quite similar. We may say:

'My grandfather is an old man.'

And it shall be quite correct. But it shall be simply absurd and incorrect to say:

'My grandfather is an ancient man.'

Words similar in sound, form and meaning often create confusion. They are often confused and misused. Sometimes we mean one thing, but our words convey a totally different sense. In order to convey the idea that great men never die, it may be said:

'Great men are immortal'.

But if the word immortal is confused with immoral, the sentence will become ridiculous:

'Great men are immoral'.

So in order to be exact and correct in our expression, we must use the right word at the right place. A careful study of the following sets of words, used in illustrative sentences, will help the students in using them correctly.

1. (a) **Abject (miserable, mean):** People live in abject poverty in many parts of India.
 (b) **Object (aim, goal):** You must work hard to achieve your object.
 (c) **Object (to oppose):** No one objected to my proposal.
2. (a) **Aboard (on the ship):** There were five hundred passengers aboard the ship.
 (b) **Abroad (out of the country; to foreign countries):** Jawaharlal Nehru was sent abroad for higher education.
3. (a) **Accept (to take):** An honest man will not accept a bribe.
 (b) **Except (without):** All the students except Ravi were present in the class.
 (c) **Expect (to hope for):** We are expecting a guest today.
4. (a) **Accomplice (helper or companion in wrongdoing):** The murderer and his three accomplices have been arrested.
 (b) **Accomplish (to achieve; to complete):** The task was accomplished well in time.
5. (a) **(Access) (approach):** He has access to every minister.
 (b) **Excess (too much):** excess of everything is bad.
6. (a) **Accede (to agree):** She will certainly accede to your request.
 (b) **Exceed (to be more):** Your expenditure should never exceed your income.
7. (a) **Advice (Noun):** My parents gave me good advice.
 (b) **Advise (Verb):** He advised me to work hard.
8. (a) **Adapt (to adjust):** Old people cannot easily adapt themselves to new ways of life.
 (b) **Adopt (to own; to take up):** Which profession will you like to adopt?
 (c) **Adept (expert):** She is adept in painting and music.
9. (a) **Abstain (to avoid an action):** He abstains from drinks and drugs of all kinds.
 (b) **Refrain (to avoid an action):** It needs a great effort to refrain from anger.
10. (a) **Affect (to produce a result):** Overwork affected his health.
 (b) **Effect (result):** My advice had no effect on him.
 (c) **Effect (to accomplish):** The prisoner effected his escape from the prison.

11. (a) **Ability (capability):** Tagore was a man of great ability as a poet and musician.
(b) **Capacity (power to contain):** This hall has a seating capacity of five hundred persons.
12. (a) **Able (intelligent):** He is a very able administrator.
(b) **Capable (fit to do something):** He is a capable man for this post.
13. (a) **Accident (mishap):** Rash-driving is the main cause of accidents.
(b) **Incident (happening; event):** There are many interesting incidents in the life of every man.
(c) **Event (important happening):** The partition of India was an important event which gave a new turn to history.
14. (a) **Altar (place for worship or sacrifice):** The lover sacrificed his life at the altar of love.
(b) **Alter (to change):** Why do you go on altering your plans?
15. (a) **Affection (love):** Mothers have great affection for their children.
(b) **Affectation (pretence):** Her tears on the death of her third husband were a mere affectation.
16. (a) **Application (a written request):** Write an application to the principal for full fee concession.
(b) **Implication (importance; significance):** The words of the prime minister have very deep implication.
17. (a) **Alternate (of things of two kinds by turns, first the one and then the other):** Many farmers alternate crops.
(b) **Alternative (choice between two things):** We have no other alternative but to go.
18. (a) **Amiable (lovable):** His amiable manners have made him popular.
(b) **Amicable (friendly):** We are ready to settle all disputes with Pakistan in an amicable manner.
19. (a) **Artisan (worker):** Potters, weavers, carpenters and shoemakers are artisans. They make useful things for us.
(b) **Artist (one skilled in painting, poetry, music, etc. which are fine arts):** Artists create things of beauty while artisans make things of use.
(c) **Artiste (a professional singer, actor or dancer):** A troupe of film artistes is in the town for the shooting of a film.
20. (a) **Apposite (suitable, right for the purpose or occasion):** His apposite remark was appreciated by all.
(b) **Opposite (facing; front to front or back to back):** Our house is situated on the opposite side of the bank.
21. (a) **Ascent (going up):** The ascent of the mountain is very difficult.
(b) **Assent (consent, approval):** The president gave his assent to the bill and it became a law.
22. (a) **Auditor (one who checks accounts):** It is the job of the auditors to check the accounts.
(b) **Editor (of a newspaper, etc.):** Khushwant Singh used to be the editor of 'The Illustrated Weekly of India'.
23. (a) **Admit (to accept something):** You must admit your fault.
(b) **Confess (to accept one's fault or crime):** The husband confessed that he had killed his wife in a fit of anger.
24. (a) **Aural (of the ear):** An aural surgeon deals with the troubles of the ear.
(b) **Oral (spoken, not written):** He passed in the written examination, but failed in the oral test.
25. (a) **Allude (refer):** In his speech, he alluded to the nefarious designs of Pakistan.
(b) **Elude (evade; escape):** Philosophy eludes my grasp.
26. (a) **Allusion (reference):** In his speech, there was a direct allusion to the nefarious designs of Pakistan.
(b) **Illusion (deception; false perception):** If you take a rope for a snake, it is an illusion.
27. (a) **Ancient (belonging to old period of history):** Ancient people lived in the forests.
(b) **Old (in age):** He is old in years, but young in spirits.
28. (a) **Angel (heavenly creature):** Angels are made of light. They can fly in the air.
(b) **Angle (space between two lines):** Every triangle has three angles.
29. (a) **Award (to give strictly according to justice):** The judge awarded him death sentence.
(b) **Reward (to give the fruit of):** Your efforts will be rewarded with success.
30. (a) **Answer (respond to a question):** I have answered every question.
(b) **Reply (respond to a letter etc.):** I wrote several letters, but she did not reply.

31. (a) **Artful (clever, cunning):** Beware of the artful ways of women.
 (b) **Artistic (beautiful):** It is really a very artistic picture painted by Sobha Singh.
32. (a) **Aspire (to desire):** She aspires to be a top class film heroine.
 (b) **Expire (to die or end):** The old man expired after a long illness.
33. (a) **Avenge (to take vengeance for):** He decided to avenge his father's death upon the murderer.
 (b) **Revenge (to inflict injury in return for injury):** He revenged himself upon the enemy for the murder of his father.
34. (a) **Bail (surety or security):** The prisoner was released on bail.
 (b) **Bale (bundle):** Ten bales of cotton can be loaded on this truck.
 (c) **Vale (Valley):** Clouds were floating over vales and hills.
35. (a) **Bare (uncovered):** Do not walk barefooted on the grass.
 (b) **Bear (to tolerate):** I cannot bear this insult.
36. (a) **Beside (by the side of):** She is sitting beside her husband.
 (b) **Besides (in addition to):** Besides this scooter he has a car.
37. (a) **Beach (sea-shore):** The poet stood at the beach and looked at the waves of the sea.
 (b) **Beech (a kind of tree):** There is no beech tree in this garden.
38. (a) **Birth (being born):** No woman will like to tell you her correct age and date of birth.
 (b) **Berth (seat):** He was lying on the upper berth in the train.
39. (a) **Brake (device to check speed):** Life without discipline is like a car without brakes.
 (b) **Break (to shatter):** The lock was broken with a hammer.
40. (a) **Bridal (relating to marriage):** This is my bridal ring.
 (b) **Bridle (rein of a horse):** Pull the bridle and the horse will stop.
41. (a) **Blunder (serious mistake):** His marriage with a dancer was the greatest blunder of his life.
 (b) **Mistake (error):** By mistake I knocked at the wrong door.
42. (a) **Bore (to bore):** He bores us with his dull stories.
 (b) **Boar (an animal like a pig):** It is not easy to hunt a wild boar.
43. (a) **Born (given birth):** I was born in the month of January.
 (b) **Borne (carried):** The wounded man was borne to the hospital.
44. (a) **Beneficent (kind):** Only a beneficent man can do good to others.
 (b) **Beneficial (useful):** Morning walk is certainly very beneficial to health.
45. (a) **Beautiful (pretty and charming, used for women):** Every girl looks beautiful in youth.
 (b) **Handsome (attractive, used for men):** Wrestlers are stout and strong, but not very handsome.
46. (a) **Big (large in size):** Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are big cities.
 (b) **Great (high in quality):** Lives of great men inspire us to be great.
47. (a) **Bring (to carry while coming):** Please bring your bedding with you.
 (b) **Fetch (to go and bring something):** They have to fetch water from a long distance.
48. (a) **Cast (to give or throw):** Coming events cast their shadows before. I went to the polling station to cast my vote.
 (b) **Caste (community):** We are Brahmins by caste.
 (c) **Cost (price):** This watch will cost you more than a thousand rupees.
49. (a) **Canvas (strong cloth):** I wear canvas shoes when I go out for a walk in the morning.
 (b) **Canvass (to ask for; to try to gain):** They are canvassing for votes from door to door.
50. (a) **Casual (occasional, from time to time):** We have two spare beds for casual guests.
 (b) **Causal (of cause and effect):** There is causal connection between trees and rain.
51. (a) **Check (control):** She keeps no check on her children.
 (b) **Cheque (order for withdrawing money from the bank):** A cheque for fifty thousand rupees was presented to the prime minister.
52. (a) **Childish (foolish like a child; used in a bad sense):** I do not like your childish ways.
 (b) **Childlike (innocent like a child; used in a good sense):** Mahatma Gandhi had childlike simplicity.

53. (a) **Career (life, course of life):** He had a brilliant career as a student.
(b) **Carrier (that which carries):** Flies are the carriers of germs and germs are the carriers of diseases.
54. (a) **Calendar (a table of days and months):** Death keeps no calendar. Hang this calendar on the wall.
(b) **Calender (to press cloth, paper, etc.):** Calender the cloth and it will shine.
55. (a) **Cannon (a big gun):** Guns and cannons made a loud noise in the battlefield.
(b) **Canon (rule or standard):** We should follow the canons of good conduct.
56. (a) **Cease (to stop):** I am waiting for the rain to cease.
(b) **Seize (to catch):** I seized the pick-pocket by the wrist.
57. (a) **Cemetery (graveyard):** The Christians bury their dead in the cemetery.
(b) **Symmetry (balance or harmony):** A scar on her left cheek has spoilt the symmetry of her face.
58. (a) **Carat (measure of the purity of gold, pure gold being 24 carat):** I gave her a gold ring of 24 carat.
(b) **Carrot (a vegetable):** Timur and Changez Khan used to cut men like carrots.
59. (a) **Cell (a small room in prison, etc.):** Prisoners are kept in cells.
(b) **Sell (to put on sale):** This book is selling like hot cakes.
60. (a) **Cellar (an underground room in house):** In European countries, people store wine in cellars.
(b) **Seller (one who sells):** There were buyers and sellers in the market.
61. (a) **Clean (free from dirt):** She keeps her house neat and clean.
(b) **Clear (easy to see, hear or understand):** The water of the tank is so clear that you can see your reflection in it.
62. (a) **Ceiling (inner side of the roof):** The fan is hanging from the ceiling.
(b) **Sealing (closing):** Send this letter by registered post after sealing it properly.
63. (a) **Capital (seat of the government):** Delhi is the capital of India.
(b) **Capitol (building in which the United States Congress meets):** The meeting of the Congress will be held in the capitol.
64. (a) **Coma (the state of stupor or senselessness):** After the accident he remained in a coma for two days.
(b) **Comma (mark of punctuation):** We cannot use a comma at the end of a sentence.
65. (a) **Complement (to complete; something that completes):** Man and woman complement each other. Man and woman are the complements of each other.
(b) **Compliment (to admire; greetings):** Everybody complimented him on his success. Please pay my compliments to your parents.
66. (a) **Companion (one that goes together):** My dog is my companion when I go out for a walk.
(b) **Comrade (fellow worker; friend):** We can go ahead with the help of our comrades.
67. (a) **Continual (continuing with breaks):** A continual guest loses respect.
(b) **Continuous (at a stretch):** There has been a continuous strike for three weeks.
68. (a) **Conscious (aware):** Women are not conscious of their rights.
(b) **Conscientious (honest):** Everyone respects a conscientious worker.
69. (a) **Council (a group of minister, etc.):** Kings used to have a council of ministers to advise them.
(b) **Counsel (advice):** He gave me good counsel and I was successful.
70. (a) **Confess (to admit crime, etc.):** The husband confessed that he had murdered his wife.
(b) **Admit (to accept or acknowledge one's mistake, etc.):** She will never admit her fault.
71. (a) **Crime (a legal offence punished by law):** Law will punish you for the crime of stealing.
(b) **Sin (a religious offence):** God will punish you for the sin of killing a cow.
(c) **Vice (a moral offence):** He was ruined by the vice of drinking.
72. (a) **Credible (believable):** Your cock and bull story is not at all credible.
(b) **Credulous (believing others easily):** My mother is so credulous that she believes everything told by others.

- (c) **Creditable (worthy of praise and honour):** First position in the university is a creditable achievement.
73. (a) **Cool (pleasant):** Let us sit in the cool shade of the tree.
 (b) **Cold (unpleasant):** It is very cold in winter.
74. (a) **Core (innermost corner):** I love my mother from the core of my heart.
 (b) **Corps (a branch of military):** He is a captain in the National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.).
 (c) **Corpse (dead body):** The criminal was hanged and his corpse was handed over to his relatives.
75. (a) **Considerable (sufficient):** He gets considerable money from his father every month.
 (b) **Considerate (sympathetic):** She is very kind and considerate to her servants.
76. (a) **Cattle (animals like cows and buffaloes):** Cattle are grazing in the fields.
 (b) **Kettle (a utensil):** The water is boiling in the kettle.
77. (a) **Custom (a social practice):** Dowry system has become a very bad custom.
 (b) **Habit (individual practice):** It is my habit to get up early in the morning.
78. (a) **Coarse (rough):** Khaddar is a coarse type of cloth.
 (b) **Course (path; line of action):** This river changes its course every year. We have finished our courses of reading.
79. (a) **Confident (sure):** He is confident of his success in the examination.
 (b) **Confidant (one who is trusted with private affairs and secrets):** Only the confidant of the minister knows all his plans and programmes.
80. (a) **Cue (hint):** He took a cue from his father and spoke very politely to the guests.
 (b) **Queue (a line of persons waiting for their turn):** Please stand in the queue and wait for your turn.
81. (a) **Cloth (unstitched cloth):** My father deals in cloth.
 (b) **Clothe (stitched dress):** I wear clean clothes every morning.
82. (a) **Colonel (a military officer):** His father is a colonel in the army.
 (b) **Kernel (soft seed):** Nuts have sweet kernels inside.
83. (a) **Cite (quote; to give as an example):** He has cited many examples from holy books.
 (b) **Sight (scene; eyesight):** The daffodils presented a beautiful sight. The old man lost his eyesight after the operation.
 (c) **Site (a spot):** This is a good site for a hotel.
84. (a) **Dear (beloved):** My mother is very dear to me.
 (b) **Deer (a wild animal):** The hunter killed a deer with a gun.
85. (a) **Dairy (a milk booth):** You can get milk and butter from this dairy.
 (b) **Diary (a note-book):** She noted my name and address in her diary.
86. (a) **Deny (to declare as false):** Politicians make a statement and then deny it the next day.
 (b) **Refuse (to say 'no'):** The principal refused to admit him.
87. (a) **Die (to pass away):** Mrs Indira Gandhi died in 1984.
 (b) **Dye (to colour):** She looks young when she dyes her hair.
88. (a) **Dying (passing away):** She blamed her husband in her dying statement.
 (b) **Dyeing (the act of colouring):** He is so expert in dyeing the hair that you cannot judge whether it is natural or artificial.
89. (a) **Dew (drops of water on grass, etc.):** Dew drops on the grass look like pearls.
 (b) **Due (right):** Give me my due share.
90. (a) **Desert (a sandy tract):** The camel is the ship of the desert.
 (b) **Deserts (what one deserves):** The dishonest officer got his deserts when he was dismissed.
 (c) **Dessert (a course of fruit, etc.):** After dinner you will get a dessert of dry fruit.
91. (a) **Device (Noun: plan or method):** He has invented a new device for killing rats.
 (b) **Devise (Verb: to plan):** Students devise new ways to use unfair means in the examination.
92. (a) **Defective (faulty):** Our system of examination is very defective.
 (b) **Deficient (weak):** He cannot make progress in studies because he is deficient in intelligence.
93. (a) **Decent (fine):** Decent men have decent habits.

- (b) **Descent (downward movement):** The aeroplane developed some engine trouble and made a fast descent towards the ground.
94. (a) **Discover (to find out):** Columbus discovered America.
- (b) **Invent (to make something new):** Marconi invented the wireless.
95. (a) **Discovery (Noun: finding out):** Columbus made the discovery of America.
- (b) **Invention (Noun: making something new):** Marconi made the invention of the wireless.
96. (a) **Defy (to challenge; oppose):** Good citizens do not defy the law.
- (b) **Deify (to treat or worship as a god):** Great men are deified by the people.
97. (a) **Decidedly (certainly):** A horse is decidedly better than a donkey.
- (b) **Decisively (firmly or finally):** She has decisively refused to marry him.
98. (a) **Disinterested (impartial):** Only a disinterested person is fit to be a judge.
- (b) **Uninterested (taking no interest):** I hate politicians and I am uninterested in politics.
99. (a) **Dearness (high prices):** In these days of dearness, it is difficult to make both ends meet.
- (b) **Dearth (shortage):** There is great dearth of honesty in our country.
100. (a) **Decease (death):** The decease of the beloved leader plunged the nation in grief.
- (b) **Disease (illness):** Cancer is an incurable disease.
101. (a) **Disclose (to tell):** She did not disclose the name of her lover.
- (b) **Expose (to uncover):** We must expose dishonest and corrupt politicians.
102. (a) **Draught (act of drinking):** He drank a glass of milk in one draught.
- (b) **Drought (lack of rain):** The crops failed because there was a drought.
103. (a) **Dose (a part of medicine, etc.):** Three doses of this medicine will cure you.
- (b) **Doze (to feel sleepy):** Students who take a heavy breakfast doze in the class.
104. (a) **Drown (for living beings):** A young boy was drowned in the swimming pool.
- (b) **Sink (for lifeless things):** The ship sank and many people were drowned.
105. (a) **Dual (double; meant for two):** Two students can sit on this dual desk.
- (b) **Duel (a fight between two persons):** In a duel, either of the two fighters loses his life.
106. (a) **Deference (respect):** Deference to the law is the first principle of a good citizen.
- (b) **Difference (distinction):** There is a world of difference between saying and doing.
107. (a) **Dependent (one who depends):** He is a dependent on his parents.
- (b) **Dependence (state of depending):** Too much dependence on parents makes the children weak and helpless.
108. (a) **Deprecate (to disapprove):** Everyone deprecated his rude behaviour.
- (b) **Depreciate (to lower the value of):** Don't depreciate his efforts to help you.
109. (a) **Economic (financial):** The economic condition of farmers is much better now.
- (b) **Economical (frugal):** Only economical people can save some money for a rainy day.
110. (a) **Efficient (capable):** The clerk is very efficient in his work.
- (b) **Efficacious (effective):** The medicine was so efficacious that it cured me in no time.
111. (a) **Eligible (fit to be chosen):** Only graduates are eligible for this post.
- (b) **Illegible (that which cannot be read):** Illegible handwriting creates a poor impression.
112. (a) **Edge (Corner):** I am sitting just on the edge of the bench.
- (b) **Bank (side of a river, etc.):** There were tall trees on the bank of the river.
113. (a) **Error (mistake):** Your essay is full of errors.
- (b) **Fault (defect):** There is some fault in the engine of the car. He is always finding fault with me.
114. (a) **Emigrate (to go out of one's country):** Many Indians have emigrated to England and America.
- (b) **Immigrate (to come into a country):** Many Indians have emigrated to England and America.
115. (a) **Eminent (famous):** Newton was an eminent scientist.
- (b) **Imminent (likely to happen soon):** There are dark clouds in the sky and rain is imminent.

116. (a) **Empty (without things):** Children are playing with empty match boxes.
 (b) **Vacant (without persons):** No seat is vacant in the hall.
117. (a) **Envious (jealous):** My friends are envious of my success.
 (b) **Enviably (admirable; fit to be followed):** Mahatma Gandhi had enviable qualities of character.
118. (a) **Envy (in a good sense):** Your courage arouses my envy.
 (b) **Jealousy (in a bad sense):** His heart is burning with jealousy at my success.
119. (a) **Excuse (for a small thing):** Please excuse me for the delay.
 (b) **Pardon (for serious thing):** Even God will not pardon you for such a heartless murder.
120. (a) **Excite (arouse):** Success excited in us a feeling of joy.
 (b) **Incite (to instigate for evil):** He incited the student to go on strike.
121. (a) **Expenditure (money spent):** Your expenditure should not exceed your income.
 (b) **Expenses (cost):** I shall bear the expenses of your travelling.
122. (a) **Exhausting (tiring):** The work of a farmer is very exhaustive study of this subject.
 (b) **Exhaustive (thorough):** He has made an exhaustive study of this subject.
123. (a) **Expedient (useful; helpful):** A light exercise in the morning is very expedient for health.
 (b) **Expeditious (quick):** You will not get an expeditious reply from a government office.
124. (a) **Elect (to choose by voting):** People elect their representatives.
 (b) **Select (by choice):** She took a long time to select a saree.
125. (a) **Elder (senior relative):** She is my elder sister.
 (b) **Older (only age factor):** The clerk is older than the officer.
126. (a) **Exercise (physical practice):** A little exercise in the morning will keep you fit.
 (b) **Exorcise (to drive out an evil spirit by magic or prayers):** A magician was called to exorcise the evil spirit.
127. (a) **Envelop (to surround):** The baby was enveloped in a shawl.
 (b) **Envelope (cover of a letter, etc.):** He opened the envelope and read the letter.
128. (a) **Elicit (to draw out):** You cannot elicit any information from him.
 (b) **Illicit (unlawful; forbidden):** Her husband killed her because she had illicit relations with some other man.
129. (a) **Ensure (to make sure):** This book will ensure your success in the examination.
 (b) **Insure (to enter into contract for payment of damages):** My car has been insured against theft and accident.
130. (a) **Fain (gladly):** I would fain come to receive you at the railway station.
 (b) **Feign (to pretend):** She closed her eyes and feigned to be asleep.
131. (a) **Fair (just; beautiful; mela):** He is fair and honest in his dealings. A fair face attracts every eye. India is a land of fairs and festivals.
 (b) **Fare (money charged for a journey; to get on; food):** I paid the fare and got the ticket. How did you fare in the examination? Please share our humble fare with us.
132. (a) **Farther (more in distance):** From Chandigarh, Delhi is farther than Ambala.
 (b) **Further (more):** He failed twice and made no further attempt.
133. (a) **Fatal (deadly; causing death):** Many people were killed in that fatal accident.
 (b) **Fatalist (one who believes in fate):** Fatalists curse their fate when they fail.
 (c) **Fateful (important):** Marriage is a fateful event in the life of a person.
134. (a) **Fewer (less in number):** There are fewer girls than boys in this college.
 (b) **Less (in quantity):** She weighs less than her brother.
 (c) **Fever (a kind of illness):** Fever has left him weak and pale.
135. (a) **Facile (easy):** Our team won a facile victory because the other team was very weak.
 (b) **Facial (of the face):** She removes her facial hair with a razor.
136. (a) **Facility (comfort):** You will get every facility in the college hostel.
 (b) **Felicity (happiness):** Our parents wish and pray for our felicity.
 (c) **Faculty (power):** The aim of education is to develop all our faculties.
137. (a) **Feat (trick):** People were amused to see the feats of the magician.

- (b) **Feet (plural of 'foot')**: He touched the feet of his father to get his blessings.
138. (a) **Floor (lower surface of a room, etc.)**: Take this chair; do not sit on the floor.
(b) **Flour (corn powder)**: Bread is made from wheat flour.
(c) **Flower (blossom)**: Spring is the season of flowers and fragrance.
139. (a) **Farmer (peasant)**: Farmers grow food for us.
(b) **Former (first mentioned)**: Ram and Sham are friends. The former (Ram) is a doctor and the latter (Sham) is a teacher.
140. (a) **Forceful (powerful)**: He made a forceful speech.
(b) **Forcible (done by force)**: Robbers made a forcible entry into the house.
141. (a) **Foul (unfair)**: He has made a lot of money by foul means.
(b) **Fowl (a bird)**: Man learnt to kill fowls for his food.
142. (a) **Fore (front)**: The fore part of the car was badly damaged in the accident.
(b) **Four (the number after three)**: Two and two make four.
143. (a) **Forego (to go before)**: It was a foregone conclusion that he would fail.
(b) **Forgo (to go without)**: Late comers will forgo their lunch.
144. (a) **Flee (to run away)**: Cowards flee from the battlefield.
(b) **Fly (to soar)**: Birds fly in the air.
145. (a) **Formally (as a matter of form or ceremony)**: The function was formally declared open by the chief guest.
(b) **Formerly (earlier)**: Formerly people used to travel on horseback.
146. (a) **Forth (forward)**: He has come forth for the interview.
(b) **Fourth (number after third)**: April is the fourth month of the year.
147. (a) **Flair (taste; aptitude)**: She has a flair for dance and music.
(b) **Flare (to burst into a flame or rage)**: She flared up with rage to see her husband in the arms of another woman.
148. (a) **Farm (land; fields)**: We have built a house on our farm.
(b) **Form (paper)**: I handed over my admission form to the clerk.
149. (a) **Ferment (to undergo chemical changes)**: Fruit juices ferment if they are kept for a long time.
(b) **Foment (to increase disorder or discontent)**: The leader of the factory workers is out to foment trouble.
150. (a) **Gait (manner of walking)**: She has got a charming gait.
(b) **Gate (main door)**: This is the main gate of the college.
151. (a) **Gaol (jail; prison)**: There are many prisoners in this gaol.
(b) **Goal (aim or score)**: Our football team scored two goals.
152. (a) **Gamble (to play with stakes)**: People drink and gamble in clubs.
(b) **Gambol (to jump or dance)**: The goat was gambolling in the field.
153. (a) **Gentle (kind)**: Kind and gentle words win every heart.
(b) **Genteel (belonging to upper classes of society)**: Genteel people are fond of fashions.
154. (a) **Graceful (charming)**: She looks very graceful in the new dress.
(b) **Gracious (kind, merciful)**: God is gracious to one and all.
155. (a) **Grate (fire place)**: Fire is burning in the grate.
(b) **Great (big)**: Lives of great men inspire us to be great.
156. (a) **Guess (imagine)**: Can you guess who is coming today?
(b) **Suppose (believe)**: I suppose it will rain today.
157. (a) **Hail (great; welcome)**: People hailed the prime minister with shouts of joy.
(b) **Hale (healthy)**: The mother and the baby are hale and hearty.
158. (a) **Hair**: She has long and curly hair.
(b) **Hare (rabbit)**: A hare and a tortoise ran a race.
(c) **Heir (successor)**: The adopted child will be his heir.
159. (a) **Heal (to cure)**: This wound will heal in a few days.
(b) **Heel (back part of the foot or shoe)**: Short women wear shoes with high heels.
160. (a) **Heard (listened)**: I heard a loud noise in the street.

- (b) **Herd (group of cattle):** We saw a herd of elephants in the forest.
161. (a) **Hanged (killed with a rope round the neck):** He was hanged for murder.
(b) **Hung (suspended):** The new calendar will be hung on the wall.
162. (a) **Hew (to cut):** The woodcutter was hewing wood with his axe.
(b) **Hue (colour; noise):** The rainbow has seven hues. People raised a hue and cry against new taxes.
163. (a) **Honorary (without any salary):** An honorary job carries no salary.
(b) **Honourable (worthy of honour; respectable):** I appeal to the honourable judges of this court.
164. (a) **Hangar (building in which aircraft are housed):** The new aircraft are kept in this hangar.
(b) **Hanger (for holding clothes):** Your shirt is on the hanger.
165. (a) **Historic (important):** The Shimla Agreement was a historic decision.
(b) **Historical (connected with history):** Delhi is a historical city.
(c) **Hysterical (emotionally disturbed):** She burst into hysterical cries on hearing the news of her son's death.
166. (a) **Hoard (to amass):** The misers hoard money.
(b) **Horde (a gang or group):** Hordes of people from Bangladesh came to India.
167. (a) **House (building to live in):** They have built a new house in Model Town.
(b) **Home (place for living):** Even birds return home in the evening.
168. (a) **Human (concerning man):** To err is human, to forgive divine.
(b) **Humane (kind):** Women are humane by nature.
169. (a) **Humiliation (insult; disgrace):** Defeat will bring shame and humiliation.
(b) **Humility (modesty):** Out of humility he touched the feet of his teacher.
170. (a) **Haunt (to trouble or visit like a ghost):** Your sins will haunt your mind.
(b) **Hunt (to go after wild animals):** There was a time when man hunted wild animals for food.
171. (a) **Hear (natural hearing):** The deaf cannot hear.
(b) **Listen (to hear attentively):** Listen to what the teacher says.
172. (a) **Hamlet (a small village):** It is a hamlet of half a dozen houses.
(b) **Helmet (protective head-covering of metal worn by drivers, soldiers and firemen):** In cities like Chandigarh, you are not allowed to drive a scooter or motorcycle without a helmet on your head.
173. (a) **High (in measurement):** This building is seventy feet high.
(b) **Tall (in height):** Amitabh is called 'Lambu' because he is very tall.
174. (a) **Ideal (model; perfect):** Chandigarh is an ideal city.
(b) **Idle (without work):** An idle mind is a devil's workshop.
(c) **Idol (image of God):** Idols are worshipped in India.
175. (a) **Imaginary (unreal):** A mountain of butter is an imaginary idea.
(b) **Imaginative (full of imagination):** The mind of a poet is highly imaginative.
176. (a) **Impassable (which cannot be crossed or passed):** The thick forest is impassable.
(b) **Impossible (not possible):** It is impossible to live without food and air.
177. (a) **Industrial (concerning industries):** There are many factories in the industrial area of the city.
(b) **Industrious (hard-working):** Industrious people never sit idle.
178. (a) **Intolerable (unbearable):** My father's insult is intolerable to me.
(b) **Intolerant (not liberal; not tolerating the views and opinions of others):** Blind followers of religion are often intolerant.
179. (a) **Inflammatory (which sets something on fire; exciting):** He was arrested for making inflammatory speeches.
(b) **Inflammable (that which catches fire easily; excitable):** Petrol is highly inflammable.
180. (a) **Ingenious (skilful):** An ingenious mechanic can earn a lot of money.
(b) **Ingenuous (frank and innocent):** Children are ingenuous by nature.

181. (a) **Implicit (hinted; indirectly expressed):** There is an implicit threat in the speeches of the Pakistani prime minister.
(b) **Explicit (clear):** It is explicit that Pakistan is helping the militants.
182. (a) **Immunity (freedom from disease or taxation):** Vaccination gives us immunity from smallpox. Foreign diplomats are given immunity from taxation.
(b) **Impunity (without the fear of punishment):** Politicians indulge in crimes with impunity.
183. (a) **Ice (frozen water):** Water turns into ice in the freezer.
(b) **Snow (natural frozen water):** Snow was falling when we reached Shimla.
184. (a) **Ill (down with fever):** He has been ill for a week.
(b) **Sick (unwell):** He was feeling sick because he ate too much.
185. (a) **Jealous (having ill will):** We should not be jealous of others.
(b) **Zealous (enthusiastic):** A zealous worker never sits idle.
186. (a) **Judicial (of judge or court of justice):** A village panchayat has some judicial powers.
(b) **Judicious (wise):** One should be judicious in the choice of friends.
187. (a) **Kindle (to burn):** Her beauty kindled the flame of love in every heart.
(b) **Candle (a stick of wax):** You cannot read in the dim light of the candle.
188. (a) **Knotty (difficult):** There are many knotty problems before the country.
(b) **Naughty (mischievous):** The naughty boy is teasing his mother.
189. (a) **Knead (to make flour and water into firm paste):** She was kneading the flour to make chapattis.
(b) **Need (necessity):** A friend in need is a friend indeed.
190. (a) **Knave (rogue):** Only a knave will cheat his own father.
(b) **Naïve (natural and innocent in speech and behaviour):** The naïve girl told me everything about her life.
191. (a) **Lay [(i) to put or place (ii) second form of 'lie']:** Lay by something for a rainy day. The sleeping child lay down on the ground.
(b) **Lie [(i) to rest (ii) untruth]:** After lunch I lie down on bed for half an hour. Why are you telling a lie?
192. (a) **Last (final and no more):** He is the first to come and the last to go.
(b) **Latest (fresh):** Have you heard the latest news?
(c) **Lost (missed):** I have lost my wrist watch.
193. (a) **Lessen (to reduce):** A dose of medicine will lessen the pain.
(b) **Lesson (moral):** What lesson do you learn from this story?
194. (a) **Later (more late):** Mohan came later than Sohan.
(b) **Latter (the second of the two):** Of tea and milk, the latter is better.
(c) **Letter (written message):** The postman brings letters and parcels for us.
195. (a) **Licence (written permission):** I have got my driving licence with me.
(b) **License (to permit):** I have been licensed to drive a car.
196. (a) **Legislation (making laws):** There is no legislation against drinking.
(b) **Legislature (a law-making body):** Legislature is concerned with the making of laws.
197. (a) **Lightening (reducing the weight or burden):** Friends help us in lightening the burden of our heart.
(b) **Lightning (electric discharge in the sky):** It started raining soon after a flash of lightning.
198. (a) **Lion (a big tiger):** The lion is the king of the jungle.
(b) **Loin (lower part of the back):** The wrestler was wearing a loin cloth.
199. (a) **Literal (word for word):** Translation should not be literal.
(b) **Literary (concerning literature):** This poem is of great literary value.
(c) **Literate (educated):** He is literate enough to write a letter.
200. (a) **Live (to have life):** We cannot live without food and air.
(b) **Exist (to be):** Ghosts do not exist anywhere.
201. (a) **Limit (end):** Greed has no limit.
(b) **Limitation (inability):** It is his limitation that he cannot speak in public.

202. (a) **Loath (unwilling):** She was loath to sit beside me in the car.
 (b) **Loathe (to hate):** I loathe the very sight of drunkard.
203. (a) **Lose (to suffer a loss):** The more you gamble, the more you lose.
 (b) **Loose (too big):** My father's coat is too loose for me.
 (c) **Loss (Noun from 'lose'):** He has suffered a loss in business.
204. (a) **Lonely (sad, friendless):** If you feel lonely, get married at once.
 (b) **Solitary (single):** A solitary star is shining in the sky. I love a solitary walk in the morning.
205. (a) **Lovable (fit to be loved):** Honesty is a lovable quality.
 (b) **Lovely (beautiful):** She looks very lovely in a blue saree.
206. (a) **Luxury (costly pleasure):** Only the rich can enjoy the luxury of a car.
 (b) **Comfort (ease):** Fans give us comfort in summer.
207. (a) **Luxuriant (rich in growth):** Bengali women have luxuriant hair.
 (b) **Luxurious (full of luxuries):** The rich lead a luxurious life.
208. (a) **Mail (dock):** The postman has delivered the mail.
 (b) **Male (masculine):** Sweets are distributed when a male child is born.
209. (a) **Main (chief):** This is the main gate of the college.
 (b) **Mane (hair on the neck of a horse):** I have cut off the mane of my horse.
210. (a) **Marry (to wed):** She will not like to marry a clerk.
 (b) **Merry (gay, cheerful):** Let us eat, drink and be merry.
211. (a) **Meat (flesh):** Vegetarians do not eat meat.
 (b) **Meet (to see a person):** I am very glad to meet you.
 (c) **Mete (to give):** Full justice will be meted out to you.
212. (a) **Metal (gold, silver, iron, etc.):** Gold is a precious metal.
 (b) **Mettle (courage):** Hardships test the mettle of man.
213. (a) **Medal (a token of honour):** He has won many prizes and medals in games.
 (b) **Meddle (to interfere):** Men should not meddle with the affairs of women.
214. (a) **Memorable (fit to be remembered):** Marriage is a memorable affair of women.
 (b) **Memorial (a token of memory):** The Taj is a memorial built by Shah Jahan in the memory of Mumtaz Mahal.
 (c) **Monument (an image, statue or building serving as a memorial):** The Taj is a monument of love and beauty.
215. (a) **Miner (a worker in a mine):** Two hundred miners work in this mine.
 (b) **Minor (small; petty):** We can overlook this minor mistake.
216. (a) **Mean (intend):** I mean what I say.
 (b) **Mien (look, appearance):** His pleasing mien made everyone happy.
217. (a) **Mantel (shelf above the fire place):** The picture of the grandfather is on the mantel.
 (b) **Mental (of the mind):** He is suffering from mental trouble.
218. (a) **Mayor (head of a municipal corporation):** He is the mayor of Delhi Municipal Corporation.
 (b) **Mare (female horse):** The horse is running after the mare.
219. (a) **Maize (a kind of corn; makki):** The maize crop has been damaged by rain.
 (b) **Maze (confusing network of lines or paths):** I was lost in the maze of narrow lanes and streets.
220. (a) **Moral (concerning good conduct):** Politicians have no moral principles.
 (b) **Morale (high spirit):** The morale of our players is very high.
221. (a) **Mortal (perishable):** The body is mortal but the soul is immortal.
 (b) **Mortar (mixture of sand and cement, etc.):** We need bricks and mortar to build a house.
222. (a) **Moat (ditch):** The moat round the jail is full of water.
 (b) **Mote (dust particle):** Remove the mote from your eye and you will see clearly.
223. (a) **Momentary (lasting for a moment; short-lived; temporary):** Wine gives a momentary pleasure.

- (b) **Momentous (important):** Prince Siddhartha took a momentous decision and left the pleasures of the palace.
224. (a) **Mysterious (secret, unknown):** Mysterious are the ways of God.
(b) **Mystical (spiritual):** Blake is a mystical poet.
225. (a) **Meter (an instrument for measurement):** Our electric meter is out of order.
(b) **Metre (measure of length):** Cloth is measured by metres.
226. (a) **Magnet (lodestone):** Magnet attracts iron.
(b) **Magnate (wealthy leading man of business or industry):** Big business magnates were present at the meeting.
227. (a) **Naval (of the navy):** Naval officers are in white uniforms.
(b) **Navel (small depression in the middle of the surface of the belly):** We can see her navel a little above her saree.
228. (a) **Negligent (careless):** He is so negligent in his work that he makes several mistakes every day.
(b) **Negligible (of no importance):** A negligible amount of ten rupees can please a beggar.
229. (a) **Necessaries (basic needs):** Food, clothing and shelter are the necessities of life.
(b) **Necessities (urgent needs):** School and colleges are modern necessities.
230. (a) **Notable (important):** Many notable people were present at the function.
(b) **Noticeable (visible; which can be seen):** The movement of the minute hand of the watch is hardly noticeable.
231. (a) **Notorious (infamous; well known in a bad sense):** He is a notorious smuggler.
(b) **Famous (well known in a good sense):** Rabindranath Tagore is a famous poet of India.
232. (a) **Official (concerned with office):** My official duty is over at 5 p.m.
(b) **Officious (too eager to help or offer services):** He was so officious that he went on pressing me to eat fish against my wishes.
233. (a) **Oar (a pole to work the boat):** Work the oars and the boat will move.
(b) **Ore (raw metal):** Ores of metals are found in mines.
234. (a) **Observance (performance of rites, etc.):** She is very careful in the observance of her religious duties.
(b) **Observation (seeing carefully):** Writers are interested in the observation of life.
235. (a) **Ordinance (authoritative order):** The president has the power to issue an ordinance.
(b) **Ordnance (military supplies like guns, shells, bombs):** There is an ordnance factory at Kanpur.
236. (a) **Ostensible (apparent; outward):** Business is his ostensible profession, but actually he is a smuggler.
(b) **Ostentatious (showy):** Rich people make an ostentatious display of wealth at marriages.
237. (a) **Pain (trouble):** Pain and pleasure go hand in hand in life. There is no gain without pain.
(b) **Pane (a window glass):** Angry people broke the window panes.
238. (a) **Pail (a vessel):** The milk maid was carrying a pail of milk on her head.
(b) **Pale (yellow):** Leaves turn pale in autumn. She turned pale with fear.
239. (a) **Pair (a set of two things):** I have bought a new pair of shoes.
(b) **Pare (to cut):** I pare my nails every Sunday.
(c) **Couple (a husband and a wife):** Ram and Sita were an ideal couple.
240. (a) **Patrol (to guard; to go round):** Policemen patrol the streets at night.
(b) **Petrol (motor oil):** The car ran short of petrol and stopped.
241. (a) **Perpetrate (commit):** Many crimes are perpetrated in the name of religion.
(b) **Perpetuate (to make permanent or long lasting):** Noble work perpetuates the memory of a man.
242. (a) **Personal (of a person):** My personal needs are very few.
(b) **Personnel (staff):** This canteen is meant for military personnel.
243. (a) **Persecute (to oppress):** Aurangzeb persecuted the Hindus.
(b) **Prosecute (to take legal action; to continue):** Trespassers will be prosecuted. I cannot prosecute my studies because of poverty.

244. (a) **Peal (loud sound):** I heard a peal of thunder.
 (b) **Peel (to remove the skin):** Peel the banana before eating it.
245. (a) **Personate (to play the part of another person):** The person who personated him in the examination hall was arrested.
 (b) **Personify (to give human qualities to a thing):** Poets personify the objects of nature.
246. (a) **Pray (to worship):** We should pray to God for help.
 (b) **Prey (victim):** The lion is a beast of prey.
247. (a) **Pitiable (deserving pity):** Pitiable was the condition of the dying old man.
 (b) **Pitiful (kind, merciful):** We should be pitiful to the animals.
248. (a) **Persuade (to bring round):** My mother is persuading me to get married.
 (b) **Pursued (chased):** The hunter pursued the deer.
249. (a) **Prescribe (to recommend):** My doctor has prescribed this medicine.
 (b) **Proscribe (to ban):** This book has been proscribed in Pakistan.
250. (a) **Precedent (example for others):** Teachers who smoke set a bad precedent for their students.
 (b) **President (highest man):** The President of India has vast powers, but he never exercises them.
251. (a) **Precede (to go before):** Rajiv Gandhi preceded P.V. Narasimha Rao as prime minister.
 (b) **Proceed (to go ahead):** Let us proceed to the next topic.
252. (a) **Primary (basic):** Food, clothing and shelter are our primary needs.
 (b) **Primitive (ancient):** Primitive people lived in forests and hunted animals for food.
253. (a) **Prophecy (act of foretelling; Noun):** Your prophecy proved true and she got a son.
 (b) **Prophecy (to foretell; verb):** You prophesied that she would get a son.
254. (a) **Popular (loved by all):** A good teacher is very popular with his students.
 (b) **Populous (thickly populated):** Calcutta is the most populous city of India.
255. (a) **Pour (to put):** She poured tea into my cup.
 (b) **Pore (a small hole in the skin):** Sweat comes out of the pores of our body.
256. (a) **Practice (practical work):** Practice makes a man perfect.
 (b) **Practise (to work; Verb):** It is easy to preach but difficult to practise.
257. (a) **Practical (concerning practice):** Practical work is the secret of success and progress.
 (b) **Practicable (workable):** Your plan was rejected because it was not practicable.
258. (a) **Principal (head of a school or college):** The new principal has given a new shape to our college.
 (b) **Principle (rule):** Politicians have no principles.
259. (a) **Physic (medicine):** A dose of physic will cure your headache.
 (b) **Physique (bodily health):** An athlete has a fine physique.
260. (a) **Physician (a doctor of medicine):** If you are ill, consult a physician.
 (b) **Physicist (a scholar of physics):** A physicist studies light, heat and electricity.
261. (a) **Punctual (regular about time):** Only a punctual teacher can make his students punctual.
 (b) **Punctilious (very careful):** He is very punctilious about his dress and manners.
262. (a) **Possible (less likely):** It is not possible for us to fly in the air.
 (b) **Probable (very likely):** It is probable that the train may be late.
263. (a) **Profit (gain):** Every trader works for profit.
 (b) **Prophet (a divine messenger):** The Buddha was a prophet of peace.
264. (a) **Paddle (to walk in water):** Children were paddling in rain water.
 (b) **Peddle (to sell from door to door):** He peddles bread and eggs from door to door.
 (c) **Pedal (part of a cycle, etc., worked by foot):** Work the pedals and the bicycle will run.
265. (a) **Part (piece):** The steering shell is only a part of the car.
 (b) **Portion (share):** He lives in the upper portion of this house.
266. (a) **Pole (a long stick or post; of the North):** The flag is flying on the pole. The pole star shines in the north.
 (b) **Poll (to vote):** Five hundred votes were polled at this polling station.

267. (a) **Plain (level area of the earth; simple):** In summer, it is very hot in the plains. At the meeting, there were many policemen in plain clothes.
 (b) **Plan (scheme):** I am making a plan to go abroad.
 (c) **Plane (a carpenter's tool; level; aero-plane):** The carpenter is working with his plane. Ministers belong to the higher plane of society. Soon the plane will land at the airport.
268. (a) **Peace (a state of calm):** The rich have no peace of mind.
 (b) **Piece (part):** The quarrel is all about a piece of land.
269. (a) **Peak (top):** This is the highest peak of the mountain.
 (b) **Pique (to hurt the pride or self-respect of):** His insulting words piqued me.
 (c) **Pick (to take up):** He picked up the purse lying on the road.
270. (a) **Plaintiff (a person who brings an action at law or files a suit in a court of law):** You will have to answer the charge brought against you by the plaintiff.
 (b) **Plaintive (sounding sad):** The plaintive song brought tears to our eyes.
271. (a) **Perspective (relation between different aspects of a problem):** Try to see things in their right perspective.
 (b) **Prospective (hoped for):** Every girl wishes to see her prospective husband in a dream.
272. (a) **Quiet (silent):** She will not keep quiet for a single minute.
 (b) **Quit (to leave):** At last, the British had to quit India.
 (c) **Quite (completely):** She is quite happy after her marriage.
273. (a) **Rain (water falling from the clouds):** Thunder was followed by rain.
 (b) **Rein (rule):** There was peace during the reign of the queen.
274. (a) **Raise (to lift):** I raised my hand to stop the car.
 (b) **Rays (beams):** The rays of the sun spread light.
 (c) **Raze (to pull down; to demolish):** In the earthquake, many buildings were razed to the ground.
275. (a) **Recollect (to callback to mind):** I could not recollect his name.
 (b) **Remember (to keep in memory):** The world will remember Gandhi and Nehru.
276. (a) **Respectable (worthy of respect):** I belong to a very respectable family.
 (b) **Respectful (showing respect):** Students should be respectful to their teachers.
 (c) **Respective (particular):** Students went to their respective classes.
277. (a) **Regret (feeling sorry):** I regret my inability to come.
 (b) **Remorse (repentance):** The heart of the sinner is full of remorse.
278. (a) **Right (privilege):** Rights and duties go hand in hand.
 (b) **Rite (ceremony):** His eldest son performed his last rites.
 (c) **Write (to put down with pen or pencil):** I write to my parents quite regularly.
279. (a) **Ring (to toll):** The peon will ring the bell.
 (b) **Wring (to squeeze):** Wring the clothes and spread them on the line to dry.
280. (a) **Road (way or street):** Hard work is the royal road to success.
 (b) **Rod (stick):** Spare the rod and spoil the child.
 (c) **Rode (ride, rode, ridden):** He jumped on his horse and rode away.
281. (a) **Role (part):** Money plays an important role in life.
 (b) **Roll (register):** He slipped away when the teacher was calling the roll.
 (c) **Rule (principle):** We must follow the rule of the road.
282. (a) **Rose (a flower):** Nehru used to wear a red rose in his buttonhole.
 (b) **Rouse (to wake up):** I was roused from sleep by a loud noise in the street.
283. (a) **Root (of a tree or plant):** The roots of this tree have gone very deep.
 (b) **Rout (to defeat):** We routed the opponents and won the trophy.
 (c) **Route (way):** We shall go by the shortest route.
284. (a) **Recourse (turning for help):** He failed in love and had recourse to wine.
 (b) **Resource (means):** India is rich in natural resources.

285. (a) **Sail (to move on water):** Boats were sailing on the lake.
 (b) **Sale (act of selling):** This car is for sale.
286. (a) **Scene (sight):** It is a beautiful scene of nature.
 (b) **Seen (see, saw, seen):** Have you ever seen a ghost?
287. (a) **Sensible (having good sense):** Sensible neighbours never quarrel.
 (b) **Sensitive (easily hurt):** Sensitive people are easily upset.
288. (a) **Shade (opposite of light):** Trees provide cool shade in summer.
 (b) **Shadow (dark shape):** The police was following him like a shadow.
289. (a) **Sight (seeing):** He fell in love with her at first sight.
 (b) **Site (place, spot):** It is a good site for hotel.
290. (a) **Sole (only; lower surface of a shoe):** He is the sole owner of his father's property.
My shoes need new soles.
 (b) **Soul (spirit):** Man is mortal, but his soul is immortal.
291. (a) **Soar (to fly):** Birds can soar in the sky.
 (b) **Sore (paining):** Smoking gives a sore throat.
292. (a) **Sour (not sweet):** The fox said, 'Grapes are sour'.
 (b) **Sure (certain):** He is sure to pass.
293. (a) **Social (of society):** Man is a social animal.
 (b) **Sociable (fond of mixing in society):** A sociable person can easily win friends.
294. (a) **Stair (one of the fixed steps):** He ran down the stairs to catch the thief.
 (b) **Stare (to look):** Young boys often stare at young girls.
295. (a) **Stationary (not moving):** The earth moves but the sun is stationary.
 (b) **Stationery (writing material):** Students need books and stationery.
296. (a) **Stay (to put up):** You must stay with us for a week.
 (b) **Stop (to halt):** The train stops here only for two minutes.
297. (a) **Story (a tale):** He told us many funny stories.
 (b) **Storey (floor of a house):** This building has five storeys.
298. (a) **Suit (a set of clothes; a law case; to fit):** A woollen suit will cost two thousand rupees.
 I shall file a suit against you. The climate of this place does not suit me.
- (b) **Suite (as set of rooms with bed room, bath room, etc.):** I want a good suite in a hotel.
299. (a) **Sweet (tasting like sugar):** Honey is very sweet.
 (b) **Sweat (perspiration):** The rickshaw-puller was covered with sweat.
300. (a) **Son (male child):** He was blessed with a son.
 (b) **Sun (ball of light):** The earth moves round the sun.
301. (a) **Sculptor (artist):** A sculptor makes statues out of stone.
 (b) **Sculpture (art of statue making):** This statue is a fine piece of sculpture.
302. (a) **Tail (part of the body of a bird or animal):** The cow has a long tail.
 (b) **Tale (story):** This story looks like a fairy tale.
303. (a) **Team (a set of players etc.):** I am a member of the hockey team of the college.
 (b) **Teem (to be full of):** A dirty place teems with files.
304. (a) **Temporary (for a short time):** He has got a temporary job for six months.
 (b) **Temporal (earthly):** A crown is the symbol of temporal power.
305. (a) **Throne (the seat of a king):** A pure heart is throne of God.
 (b) **Thorn (sharp pointed growth of a plant):** There is no rose without a thorn.
 (c) **Thrown (throw, threw, thrown):** He has thrown dust into my eyes.
306. (a) **Throw (to cast):** Those who lie in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
 (b) **Through (from end to end):** The train to Shimla passes through many tunnels.
307. (a) **Tamper (to interfere):** It is a crime to tamper with the marks in a university certificate.
 (b) **Temper (state of mind):** A teacher should never lose temper in the classroom.
308. (a) **Their (possessive case of the Pronoun 'They'):** Good citizens know their rights and duties.
 (b) **There (that place):** He is in prison. We went there to see him.

309. (a) **Unqualified (not properly trained and educated):** I never go to an unqualified doctor.
(b) **Disqualified (debarred; punished):** If you use unfair means, you will be disqualified by the university.
310. (a) **Vacation (holidays):** We get summer vacation from May to July.
(b) **Vocation (profession):** I like the vocation of a teacher.
311. (a) **Vain (proud):** She is vain of her beauty.
(b) **Vein (blood vessels in the body):** I have noble blood in my veins.
312. (a) **Vale (valley):** For a widow, life is a vale of tears.
(b) **Veil (cover for the face):** Her face is hidden behind the veil.
313. (a) **Virtual (in practice, not in theory):** A woman is a virtual prisoner in the house.
(b) **Virtuous (noble):** The virtuous find virtue everywhere.
314. (a) **Waste (to spend uselessly):** Time is money; do no waste it.
(b) **Waist (part of the body):** I wear a belt round my waist.
315. (a) **Weak (infirm):** He is too weak to walk.
(b) **Week (a period of seven days):** There are seven days in a week.
316. (a) **Weather (atmosphere):** Rain has made the weather pleasant.
(b) **Whether (if):** Tell me whether you are my friend or enemy.
(c) **Season (a particular part of the year):** Spring is the season of flowers and fragrance.
317. (a) **Wander (move about aimlessly):** Loafers wander about in the streets.
(b) **Wonder (to be surprised):** I wonder how he has passed.
318. (a) **Wilful (obstinate):** Women are wilful by nature.
(b) **Willing (ready):** She is not willing to marry a clerk.
319. (a) **Womanish (like a woman, in bad sense):** A man in tears looks womanish.
(b) **Womanly (like a woman, in good sense):** Sita had all the womanly qualities.
320. (a) **Wait (to look forward to; to expect):** We are waiting for the train.
(b) **Weight (burden):** You must reduce your weight.
321. (a) **Wood (hard solid substance obtained from trees):** This table is made of wood.
(b) **Woods (forest):** A lion came out of the woods.
326. (a) **Way (method):** That is not the way to talk of your elders.
(b) **Weigh (to measure weight):** This shopkeeper weighs short measures.
327. (a) **Yarn (thread for weaving):** This sweater is made of pure woollen yarn.
(b) **Yearn (to have a keen desire):** In a foreign land, you will yearn for home.
328. (a) **Yoke (frame for two oxen; slavery):** The oxen were yoked to the plough. We have thrown off the yoke of slavery.
(b) **Yolk (the yellow part of an egg):** The yolk of an egg is full of vitamins.
329. (a) **Zoo (a place where birds and animals are kept for show):** This zoo has many strange birds and animals.
(b) **Museum (a place where objects of history and art are kept for show):** The National Museum has rare pieces of art.

5

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

1. **ABC** (the elementary knowledge, rudiments of a subject): I do not know even the ABC of Sanskrit.
2. **A bed of roses** (a luxurious place; very comfortable situation): Life is not a bed of roses for a soldier.
3. **A bed of roses** (an altogether agreeable position or situation): Life is not a bed of roses.
4. **A bird of passage** (a person who roams from place to place): He is a bird of passage, he would not stay with you for long.
5. **A bird's eye view** (a general view; such as would be enjoyed by a bird flying over a country): This place affords a bird's eye view of the whole valley.
6. **A bit of one's mind** (a good scolding): When the principal gave him a bit of his mind, he promised to behave better.
7. **A black sheep** (a member of society who is not considered respectable): We broke off our relations with him because he betrayed us and proved a black sheep.
8. **A bolt from the blue** (shocking surprise): The news of Mrs Indira Gandhi's death came like a bolt from the blue.
9. **A bone of contention** (something which causes a quarrel): Kashmir is a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.
10. **A bosom friend** (a very intimate friend): I told him everything because he is my bosom friend.
11. **Above board** (without trickery; frank and fair): I have no patience with a man who is not fair and above board.
12. **A broken reed** (a support which will fail you): Do not depend upon Deepak; he is a broken reason.
13. **A burning question** (a subject causing wide-spread interest; a question demanding solution):
Whether India should interfere in Sri Lanka's ethnic problem or not is a burning question.
14. **A cat and dog life** (a life of petty quarrels and bickering): The husband and wife are leading a cat and dog life.
15. **Achilles' heel** (the only vulnerable part): He loves to be flattered and this is his Achilles' heel.
16. **A cock and bull story** (an absurd tale): Your cock and bull story proves nothing.
17. **A drawn game or match** (a game in which neither party wins): No team could score a goal. Thus, it was a drawn game.
18. **A far cry** (a long distance): From poverty to plenty is a far cry.
19. **A fool's paradise** (a state of happiness where everything is unreal and certain to be shattered): Those who think that England will support us in the security council live in a fool's paradise.
20. **A freelancer** (one attached to no party): He writes as a freelancer and is accountable to none for his views.
21. **Against heavy odds** (against difficulties when chances of success are not bright): We had to fight against heavy odds but we acquitted ourselves well.
22. **A gala day** (a day of festivity): The day of his marriage was a gala day for the whole family.
23. **A hard nut to crack** (a difficult problem to solve): To get the Indian cricket team out in a day is a hard nut to crack.
24. **A hard nut to crack** (a difficult task): The problem of indiscipline among the students is indeed a hard nut to crack.
25. **A hen-packed husband** (a man who is dominated by his wife): He cannot help being a hen-pecked husband as he lives on the earnings of his wife.

26. **A Herculean task** (work requiring great effort): The conquest of Everest without oxygen was a Herculean task.
27. **A labour of love** (work undertaken spontaneously and not for pay): The work that he is doing to help her improve her English is a labour of love.
28. **A light handed compliment or left handed compliment** (an insincere compliment): He passed the examination in third division and his friend paid him only a light handed (left handed) compliment.
29. **All agog** (in a state of activity or restless expectation): The crowd was all agog since the match promised an exciting finish.
30. **All and sundry** (everyone without distinction): He invited all and sundry to the feast.
31. **All Greek** (beyond one's comprehension): His lecture was all Greek to the villagers.
32. **All in all** (supreme, all powerful, of first importance): The chief minister is all in all in his state.
33. **All the rage** (extremely popular): The skin-tight shirt is all the rage among girls these days.
34. **Alma mater** (nourishing mother, a name often applied to a university by its graduates): Who does not love his Alma mater?
35. **A love game** (in which the loser has not scored): Our basketball team gave a love game to the Royal Club.
36. **A love match** (marriage made for lover's sake only): A love match sometimes leads to the divorce.
37. **Alpha and omega** (the beginning and at the end): Artificiality is the alpha and omega of the life of a modern young man.
38. **A man of letters** (a literary man; an author): Nehru was not only a statesman but also a man of letters.
39. **A man of parts** (a talented person): A man of parts is bound to succeed sooner or later.
40. **A man of straw** (an unreal person; a product of imagination; a man of poor means): Few years back he was a man of straw but now he is a rich man.
41. **A mare's nest** (a discovery which afterwards turns out to be nothing): His suspicion soon proved a mare's nest, for it was baseless.
42. **A moot point** (a point still open to discussion): The moot point is whether 10+2+3 system of education is suited to conditions prevailing in the country or not.
43. **A narrow escape** (to escape disaster or death miraculously): The car turned turtle but the driver had a narrow escape.
44. **An axe to grind** (a personal financial interest in a matter): He assured the members that he had not axe to grind in the proposed project.
45. **Animal spirits** (the liveliness resulting from health and physical exhilaration): She had high animal spirits even when she was in difficulty.
46. **A nine days' wonder** (something which causes great excitement for a short time and then is heard no more): The phonograph invented by Edison proved to be nine days' wonder.
47. **An itching palm** (a greedy disposition): He had an itching palm and sold offices for gold to the undeserving.
48. **An open question** (a fact or doctrine about which different opinions are permitted): Whether prohibition should continue or not is an open question.
49. **Apple of discord** (something which causes strife): This house is an apple of discord between the brothers.
50. **Apple of one's eye** (a much prized treasure, valuable thing): My little son is the apple of my eye.
51. **Apple pie order** (extremely neat, perfect order): Every educated woman wants to see her house in apple pie order.
52. **A queer fish** (an eccentric person): The old doctor is a queer fish, a very singular person, so unlike anybody else in the world.
53. **A rainy day** (a time of trouble and difficulty): Nikhil sensed that reaching late in office will lead towards a rainy day.
54. **A red letter day** (an auspicious or happy day): The 15th of August is a red letter day for the Indians.
55. **A red rag to a bull** (that especially provokes and irritates): Communism to an American is like a red rag to a bull.
56. **A rope of sand** (a bond which breaks easily): An Indian marriage is not a rope of sand; it binds the two souls.
57. **A slip of the tongue** (a slight mistake in speaking): It was only a slip of the tongue when I pronounced his name wrongly.

58. **A snake in the grass** (a secret foe): Beware of him, he professes friendship with you, but he is a snake in the grass.
59. **A square meal** (a full meal which satisfies): The prices have gone up so high that a poor man cannot get a square meal.
60. **As the crow flies** (directly; without any deviation from the straight line path to one's destination): As the crow flies, Srinagar is only one hundred miles from this place.
61. **A storm in a tea cup** (a disturbance marked by much sound and fury but signifying nothing): The quarrel between the two friends was only a storm in a tea cup for they were soon reconciled with each other.
62. **A sweet tooth** (liking for sweetmeats and dainties): The old woman still has a sweet tooth.
63. **At a stone's throw** (a short distance): My college is at a stone's throw from my house.
64. **At a white heat** (in an intense passion; very excited): Shelley wrote his poems at a white heat.
65. **At an arm's length** (at a good distance; avoiding too great nearness of familiarity): He is not a good boy. Keep him at an arm's length.
66. **At daggers drawn** (bitterly hostile): Pakistan has been at daggers drawn with India ever since its creation.
67. **At home** (familiar; on easy terms): His informality made me feel at home at once.
68. **At large** (free; at liberty): The thief is still at large in spite of the efforts of the police to catch him.
69. **At sea** (in a state of confusion; unable to give any explanation or solution): When I asked her to explain her conduct, she looked at sea.
70. **At sixes and sevens** (in disorder; ill arranged): When I came back I was surprised to see my books at sixes and sevens.
71. **At the eleventh hour** (at a late stage): I am thankful to you for your help although it came to me only at the eleventh hour.
72. **At the end of one's tether** (so far as one is able to proceed): Now he was at the end of his tether and could stand it no more.
73. **A walk over** (an easy victory; a victory gained without any hard competition): The Ambala team did not turn up and our team go a walk over.
74. **A white lie** (a statement which is verbally true, but really and essentially false): Sometimes you can resort to a white lie in order to save a situation.
75. **A wild goose chase** (a foolish and fruitless search): The search for a solution acceptable to both the parties will prove a wild goose chase.
76. **A wolf in sheep's clothing** (a dangerous person who pretends to be quite harmless): Don't be taken in by his smiles, he is a wolf in sheep's clothing.
77. **Back-stairs influence** (influence used secretly): He has got this job not through merit, but through back-stairs influence.
78. **Bad blood** (angry and vindictive feelings): The problem has created bad blood between the two communities.
79. **Bag and baggage** (completely; leaving no property behind): The Britishers left India, bag and baggage, in 1947.
80. **Beside the mark** (inappropriate; out of place): His comments were beside the mark.
81. **Beside the mark** (irrelevant): Almost the entire time was spent in a discussion that was beside the mark.
82. **Between Scylla and Charybdis** (between two menacing dangers; avoiding once, you fall into the other): If you preach old ideas, you will lose the sympathy of the young; and if you propagate new ones, you will displease the old; you are indeed between Scylla and Charybdis.
83. **Between the devil and the deep sea** (between two menacing dangers): I am stuck between the devil and the deep sea as on one hand I have to study for the exam and on the other hand I want to watch the cricket match.
84. **Between two fires** (subject to a double attack, a position of peculiar danger in warfare): Phatik is between two fires. If he keeps his word, his mother will scold him, and if does not, his friends will mock at him.
85. **Birds of a feather** (persons of like taste): Birds of a feather flock together.
86. **Blue blood** (aristocratic descent): Priyanka Gandhi has blue blood in her veins.
87. **Blue stocking** (a woman who prides herself in her leaning): He divorced his wife who was a blue stocking and who regarded herself as a superior being.
88. **Body and soul** (entirely; wholly): I am body and soul indebted to him because of his timely help.

89. **Bread and butter** (material welfare; that sustains life): Ordinary men think more of their daily bread and butter than of higher things.
90. **By and by** (after a time): You will come to know everything by and by.
91. **By fits and starts** (not steadily; without steady application): He works by fits and starts and cannot pass the examination.
92. **By leaps and bounds** (by a series of sudden and rapid advances): The figures, showing the advance of our sales by leaps and bounds, are very encouraging.
93. **Castles in the air** (visionary schemes): One who does nothing more than building castles in the air cannot achieve much.
94. **Cat's paw** (a person used as a tool by another): The bonded labour is the cat's paw of its landlords.
95. **Chicken hearted** (with no courage): Women are normally chicken hearted.
96. **Crocodile tears** (hypocritical tears): He shed crocodile tears at the death of his stepmother.
97. **Eye-wash** (deceit): The sympathy of the political leaders for the poor is a mere eye-wash.
98. **Face to face** (in the presence of each other): I turned a corner and found myself face to face with my long-lost friend.
99. **Fair and square** (honest; just): His conduct has been fair and square throughout.
100. **Few and far between** (rare): He left his village long ago and his visits to the village are now few and far between.
101. **Flesh and blood** (human nature): Flesh and blood cannot see these crimes committed in the name of religion.
102. **French leave** (absence without permission): Though his boss is very strict, he manages to enjoy French leave off and on.
103. **From hand to mouth** (consuming everyday what is earned without making any provision for the morrow): The poor workers always live from hand to mouth.
104. **From time to time** (at interval): I visit them from time to time.
105. **Good offices** (intervention and efforts): This dispute between the two parties was settled through the good offices of the deputy commissioner.
106. **Hair splitting** (over-subtle distinctions): I cannot understand your hair-splitting arguments.
107. **Hammer and tongs** (violently): The pleaders got worked up and went at each other hammer and tongs.
108. **Hand and glove or hand in glove** (on very intimate terms): Last year they were hand and glove but now they have fallen out.
109. **Hand in hand** (with the hands joined; close together; linked in a friendly fashion, in conjunction): Illiteracy and democracy cannot go hand in hand.
110. **Hard and fast** (rigid): There are no hard and fast rules regarding participation in this contest.
111. **Hard up** (in monetary difficulties): I am hard up these days and cannot pay your bill.
112. **Hat-trick**: The bowler performed a hat-trick by taking three wickets with three successive balls.
113. **Heart and soul** (enthusiastically): You cannot succeed unless you put yourself heart and soul in your studies.
114. **Helter-Skelter** (in haste and confusion): When the police opened fire, the mob ran helter-skelter.
115. **High time** (proper time has been reached and it is necessary to delay no more): It is high time to start working hard for the examination.
116. **Hue and cry** (a clamour): There was much hue and cry when the convict escaped.
117. **Ill at ease** (in an unquiet state; restless): I always feel ill at ease in a strange company.
118. **In a jiffy** (without any delay; forthwith): Wait here, please. I shall be back in a jiffy.
119. **In a nutshell** (simply and tersely; briefly): Before putting forth his arguments, he gave the history of the case in a nutshell.
120. **In a trice** (without delay; very quickly): Wait for me; I shall be back in a trice.
121. **In accordance with** (in agreement): In accordance with the instructions of his boss, he left for Delhi.
122. **In cold blood** (without prison; deliberately): Mahatma Gandhi was killed in cold blood.
123. **In deep water** (in difficulties): He did me a good turn when I was in deep waters.
124. **In full cry** (in hot pursuit): The police went after the murderers in full cry and arrested them.
125. **In full swing** (at its busiest; busy and thronged): The market was in full swing.
126. **In good faith** (without treachery, honourably): He acted in good faith; he did not know the consequences.

127. **In hot waters** (in a state of trouble or worry): He disobeyed his superiors and so is in hot waters now.
128. **In lieu of** (in place of): An employee has to surrender one month's salary in lieu of one month's notice.
129. **In one's heart of hearts** (to die of disappointment; to be mortally disappointed; to cause bitter grief or sorrow): Her faithfulness broke his heart.
130. **In one's teens** (between the ages of 12 and 20): He had mastered the works of great mathematicians when he was still in his teens.
131. **Ins and outs** (its whole working; the details of anything): He knows the ins and outs of the trade.
132. **In store** (ready; waiting soon to disclose itself): Man knows little what is in store for him.
133. **In the air** (prevalent, found everywhere): Terrorism is in the air all over the world.
134. **In the bad books of** (in disfavour with): He usually comes late to the office. This has put him in the bad books of his officers.
135. **In the good books of** (in favour with; favourite of): Good boys are generally in the good books of their teachers.
136. **In the long run** (eventually; before all is over): In the long run the government had to give in and withdraw the bill.
137. **In the nick of time** (exactly at the right moment): Luckily, things took a favourable turn in the nick of time.
138. **In the teeth of** (in direction opposition to; in spite of): The bill was passed in the teeth of opposition.
139. **Jail bird** (a rogue who is more often in prison than out of it): The accused is a jail bird, this is his tenth crime.
140. **Kith and kin** (relatives and connections by marriage): He was a source of great trouble to all his kith and kin.
141. **Lame excuse** (unsatisfactory excuse): I am not satisfied with your explanation: It is a lame excuse.
142. **Let loose** (release or unchain dog, fury, etc.): He let loose his dogs at the sheep.
143. **Limb of the law** (a member of the legal profession; policeman, etc.): A limb of the law cannot make his mark at the bar without gift of the gab.
144. **Loaves and fishes** (the actual profits: the material benefits): He is very rich and will not be tempted by loaves and fishes of this office.
145. **Neck and crop** (headlong; bodily): He dived into the river neck and crop.
146. **Neck and neck** (keen and close; close togetherness of competitors in a contest): They reached the last fence, neck and neck, Sultan landing slightly in advance.
147. **Next of kin** (persons nearest of kin to someone): The pilot was killed in an air crash and the next of kin have been informed.
148. **Null and void** (of no effect, useless): The representative of India began by stating that the previous resolution of the Security Council on Kashmir had become null and void.
149. **Odds and ends** (stray articles; things packed up in different places, casual pieces of information picked up from different places): Journalists make sensational stories out of odds and ends.
150. **Off and on** (at intervals): Our principal addresses the students off and on.
151. **Off hand** (Adj. free and easy; Adv. without preparation; immediately): His off hand manner endeared him to all.
I cannot give you any information about the case off hand.
152. **Off one's head** (crazy; excited and not under the guidance of one's reason): The rioters were off their heads and they did much damage.
153. **Oily tongue** (a flattering tongue): He has an oily tongue; do not be taken in by his sweet words of flattery.
154. **One the wane** (decreasing): Monarchy is one the wane everywhere in the world now.
155. **On its last legs** (about to perish: Ready to fall): Imperialism is on its last legs.
156. **On purpose** (deliberately: with full intention): He did it on purpose and he must suffer the consequences.
157. **On the cards** (probable; expected to happen): It is on the cards that India will make a hydrogen bomb.
158. **On the eve of** (time just before anything): On the eve of Babar's invasion, India was divided into a number of small states.
159. **On the rack** (in a state of torture; in a state of restless activity): On the eve of the college function, the principal and members of the staff are on the rack.

160. **On the score of** (on account of): He was released on the score of his health.
161. **On the sly** (secretly): The conspirators used to meet on the sly in the jungle at the dead of night.
162. **On the spur of the moment** (acting under the first impulse without reflection): The orders that he gave on the spur of the moment were not appreciated by the chief engineer.
163. **On the tenter hooks** (in a state of suspense): He was on the tenter hooks till his missing son was found.
164. **On the tip of one's tongue** (ready to be uttered; on the point of utterance): He came out with an angry expression on the tip of his tongue.
165. **Out and out** (thoroughly, completely): He is a out and out rogue.
166. **Out of joint** (in confusion and disorder): Prophets appear when the times are out of joint.
167. **Out of place** (unsuitable, inappropriate): His remarks were quite out of place and so he was ridiculed.
168. **Out of pocket** (to lose; to be a loser): By this deal I am fifty rupees out of pocket.
169. **Out of question** (doubtless, certainly, undoubtedly): His integrity is out of question; money cannot corrupt him.
170. **Out of sorts** (indisposed; in bad humour; ill pleased): I am out of sorts; I cannot attend the meeting.
171. **Out of spirits** (melancholy): He was out of spirits; it seemed as if he had something on his mind.
172. **Out of the frying pan into the fire** (from a bad plight into a worse): He did not know that he was jumping out of the frying pan into the fire when he escaped from his cruel master only to fall into the hands of robbers.
173. **Out of the question** (too impracticable to be worth discussing; not to be thought of): It is quite out of the question to bring the general price level in our country to the level of even five years ago.
174. **Out of the wood** (from out of a difficulty or danger): He brought the Indian team out of the wood by his solid batting.
175. **Over and above** (in addition to; besides; extra): Last year we got a handsome bonus over and above our salary.
176. **Over head and ears** (completely): He has suffered a heavy loss and is over head and ears in debt.
177. **Part and parcel** (an essential part): The Harijans are a part and parcel of our community.
178. **Pell mell** (in confusion): The people ran pell mell when the police opened fire.
179. **Penelope's web** (a work which never seems to come to an end): On account of some dishonest persons at the helm of affairs, the development project seems to become the Penelope's web.
180. **Point blank** (directly, plainly): He refused point blank when I requested him to lend me some money.
181. **Prime of life** (youth): Keats was in the prime of life when he died.
182. **Pros and cons** (arguments for and against): You should weight all the pros and cons before accepting his offer.
183. **Red handed** (in the very act of committing a crime): The murderer was caught red handed.
184. **Red tape** (useless official formalities causing delay): Red tape often retards the flow of work.
185. **Round peg in square hole** (not fitted for the place): Most of the teachers are round pegs in square holes; they are misfits.
186. **Scot free** (quite uninjured): The innocent were fined, while the guilty went scot-free.
187. **Set free** (release): On the occasion of the prince's marriage, the king set free all the prisoners.
188. **Small fry** (insignificant people): Invitation cards were issued to all, even to the small fry.
189. **Small hours** (the morning hours after midnight): They kept dancing and singing up to small hours.
190. **Spick and span** (very neat and clean): She keeps her house spick and span, you will find everything in apple-pie order there.
191. **The fag end** (the closing piece of any work where the interest fags): At the fag end of the day, the batsmen refused to take risk and the game became dull.
192. **The fourth estate** (the press; the newspapers): It is the duty of the fourth estate to uphold the true picture of the society.
193. **The gift of the gab** (readiness of speech; fluency; talent for speaking; loquacity): Debates help students cultivate their gift of the gab.
194. **The irony of fate** (a stroke of misfortune): By a cruel irony of fate, he fell ill on the eve of his examination.
195. **The last straw** (that which finally causes a catastrophe): The birth of a son was in the nature

of the last straw to Gautama and he made up his mind to renounce the world.

196. **The lion's share** (a disproportionately large share): The elder brother got the lion's share of the property.
197. **The man in the street** (the ordinary inexperienced man): Even the man in the street knows of the horrors of the atomic war.
198. **The olive branch** (offer of peace): The Rajputs would rather die than hold out the olive branch.
199. **The rank and file** (the undistinguished mass; the private soldiers of an army): The rank and file were starving and ready to desert.
200. **The rift in the lute** (a small defect which will gradually spoil the whole): The power hungry congressmen have created a rift in the lute of the party.
201. **The sword of Damocles** (a sword suspended by a single thread and ready to descend and hit the person sitting below): They went on dancing unmindful of the danger that hung over their heads like the sword of Damocles.
202. **Through thick and thin** (through every difficulty; daunted by nothing): Like a good friend he stood by me through thick and thin.
203. **Tip-top** (first class): He is one of those tip-top tailors who make you pay through the nose.
204. **Tit for tat** (something equal in return): When the enemy opened fire, we shouted, 'Tit for tat!' and returned the fire.
205. **To back out** (to retreat cautiously from a difficult position; to refuse after consenting): He promised to help me but backed out later on.
206. **To back up** (to support): The bowlers were backed up by good fielding and thus the match was won easily.
207. **To be at a loss** (to be unable to decide): Mr Ram was quite at a loss to decide which of the two sisters he should marry.
208. **To be at loggerheads; to come, fall or go to loggerhead** (to quarrel; to disagree): The mill workers are at loggerheads with the management and have struck work.
209. **To be at odds with** (at strife): We are at odds with fate and we should help one another.
210. **To be on one's guard** (to be watchful and prepared for an attack): The enemy has not yet retired and we should be on our guard.
211. **To be on the horns of the dilemma** (to be in a position of extreme difficulty from which there

seems no way of escape): He was on the horns of the dilemma and did not know which of the two sisters he should marry because both of them were equally attractive.

212. **To be taken aback** (to be astonished): When I heard to his failure I was taken aback because he was a good student.
213. **To bear in mind** (to remember, to recollect): You must bear in mind that hard work is the key to success.
214. **To bear one hard** (to be unfriendly to): Once he was my fast friend but now he bears me hard.
215. **To bear out** (to lend support; to confirm): Everyone will bear me out that Mr Shastri was a man of peace.
216. **To bear the brunt** (endure the greater part of a stress or burden): The First Regiment bore the brunt of the enemy attack.
217. **To bear the palm** (to be pre-eminent): Of all the books on this subject, Hardy's books bear the palm.
218. **To beat a retreat** (to retire): When the Indian Army advanced, the enemy beat a hasty retreat.
219. **To beat about the bush** (to avoid a direct statement of what must be said; to convey one's meaning in a round-about manner): Do not beat about the bush; come to the point.
220. **To beat hollow** (to vanquish completely): Unfortunately the cricket team was beaten hollow in the test.
221. **To blow one's own trumpet** (to advertise oneself; to speak boastfully about oneself): Sham was considered a bore because he was in the habit of blowing his own trumped.
222. **To break one's heart** (to die of disappointment; to be mortally disappointed; to cause bitter grief or sorrow): Her faithlessness broke his heart.
223. **To break the ice** (to commence a conversation where there has been silence; to speak first on a delicate matter): I always find it hard to break the ice in a strange company.
224. **To break the news** (to impart startling information in a gentle manner; preparing the recipient gradually for the shock): I do not know how to break the news of her husband's death to her.
225. **To bring about** (to cause happen; to assist in accomplishing): The people did their best to bring about peace in the state.

226. **To bring into play** (to cause to act; to set in motion; to give scope to): Education should aim at bringing all our faculties into play.
227. **To bring round** (to restore; to cause to recover): He has stood the operation well and good nursing will soon bring him round.
228. **To bring to book** (to call to account; to accuse of fault and punish): All the naughty boys have been brought to book by the principal.
229. **To bring to naught** (to ruin): His evil ways have brought the family to naught.
230. **To burn one's boats** (to leave no means of retreat; to act irrevocably): Pakistan burnt her boats when she attacked India in 1965.
231. **To burn one's fingers** (to suffer loss or hurt by meddling with something out of one's own sphere): He is sure to burn his fingers in speculation because he does not know his ins and outs of the share market.
232. **To burn the candle at both ends** (to expend one's resources in two directions; to consume one's energies in a double way): He is burning his candle at both ends by throwing big parties and buying shares.
233. **To bury the hatchet** (to cease fighting; to make peace): Though fighting has ceased, Pakistan and India have not yet buried the hatchet altogether.
234. **To call a spade a spade** (to use plain language; to be straightforward in the terms one uses): Sardar Patel had the courage of call a spade a spade.
235. **To call in question** (to throw doubt upon; to challenge the truth of): No one can call in question the sincerity of the prime minister.
236. **To carry the day** (to win a victory; to prove superior): In spite of the initial reverses, we will carry the day.
237. **To cast pearls before a swine** (to give what is precious to those who are unable to understand its value): When he was lecturing to the undergraduates on modern art, I felt he was casting pearls before a swine.
238. **To catch a Tartar** (to capture one who proves to be a troublesome prisoner; to seize what one would afterwards willingly to go): The government caught a Tartar in the extremist leader.
239. **To clean the Augean stable** (to perform a great work of purification): The Congress leaders should clean the Augean stables of their party if they want to regain their lost popularity.
240. **To come to a head** (to ripen; to approach completion): The plot was discovered before it came to a head.
241. **To come to grief** (to be unsuccessful; to utterly fail): He is likely to come to grief for he does not plan his actions wisely.
242. **To come to light** (to be disclosed; to become public): During the course of the enquiry, many strange facts came to light.
243. **To come to naught** (to fail): His business came to naught for want of funds.
244. **To come to pass** (to happen): What you foretold me has come to pass.
245. **To come to terms** (yield; give way): The government had to come to terms with the opposition and withdraw the bill.
246. **To cool one's heels** (to be made to wait while paying a visit to some important personage): We had to cool our heels for one hour before we could see the chief minister.
247. **To count upon** (to trust to; look for with confidence): Do not count upon him, he is a broken reed.
248. **To cross (pass) the Rubicon** (to take a decisive step; to venture on great and dangerous undertaking): Germany crossed the Rubicon when it attacked Russia.
249. **To cross one's mind** (to occur to one): It never crossed my mind that today is a holiday.
250. **To cry over spilt milk** (to indulge in useless regrets): It is no use crying over spilt milk.
251. **To curry favour** (to use mean arts to obtain patronage): People go to unspoken length to curry favour with those in power.
252. **To cut the Gordian Knot** (to solve a difficult problem by force or in an unusual fashion): They want to cut the Gordian Knot of the problem while we want to find a peaceful solution.
253. **To dance attendance on** (a phrase used in contempt meaning to pay slavish court to): Those who used to dance attendance on the chief minister are now criticizing him publicly.
254. **To die in harness** (to continue at one's occupation until one's death; to refuse to retire from active life): Nehru died in harness serving his country till his last breath.
255. **To do a good turn** (to be of service): He did me a good turn in my difficulty.
256. **To draw the long bow** (to exaggerate): The minister drew a long bow when he said that he had solved the problem of unemployment.

257. **To eat an humble pie** (to apologize abjectly): Sohan had to eat on humble pie when the manager rebuked him for spreading stories about him.
258. **To eat one's words** (to take back what one has said): I made him eat his words and apologize.
259. **To egg on** (to urge; to incite): He is an innocent lamb and has been egged on by the mischief-mongers.
260. **To end in smoke** (to come to no practical result): All his efforts ended in smoke.
261. **To fall between two stools** (to find that neither of the two plans or friends or methods prove useful): She continued her love affair with the two lovers but she fell between two stools and ended her relations with both of them.
262. **To fall foul of** (to quarrel with; to dash against; to attack unwittingly): He fell foul of his friend over a trifle.
263. **To fall to the ground** (to fail from lack of support; to be abandoned; to have no practical effect): The resolution fell to the ground as it was not well worded.
264. **To find fault with** (to blame; to be displeased with): If anything goes wrong, we should not find fault with our fate.
265. **To flog a dead horse** (to agitate for the revival of a creed that is extinct; to waste energy): To try to revive the ancient system of education is to flog a dead horse.
266. **To fly in the face of** (to oppose directly and recklessly): I do not have the courage to fly in the face of my parents.
267. **To follow suit** (to do as the person before you has done): When the captain left the field his team followed suit.
268. **To foot the bill** (to pay the bill): Please go on with the work unmindful of the expenses; I will foot the bill.
269. **To fret and fume** (to show angry impatience): Don't fret and fume for nothing; have patience.
270. **To gain ground** (to advance; to make progress): Our forces gained ground in spite of resistance from the enemy.
271. **To get into scrape** (to get into a difficulty): Don't take a hasty decision lest you should get into a scrape.
272. **To get the sack** (to be dismissed from employment): He went on long French leave and as a result, got the sack.
273. **To get wind** (to be talked about): Let us bury the dead before the thing gets wind.
274. **To get wind of** (to obtain news regarding; to learn about): I have got wind of his crime.
275. **To gird up one's loins** (to prepare oneself for hard work): The team accepted the challenge and girded up its loins to collect 400 runs in a day.
276. **To give ear** (to listen to): Comrades, give ear to what I say.
277. **To give ear to** (to listen to): He tried to pacify the people but they did not give ear to him.
278. **To give ground to** (retreat): Our troops gave ground to trap the advancing enemy tanks.
279. **To give one the creeps** (to cause one to shudder): The murder on stage gives audience the creeps.
280. **To give oneself away** (to say unwittingly what damages one's own case): While talking, he gave himself away by remarking that he had dealings with that rouge.
281. **To give the clue** (to give a hint): He gave the clue that led to the arrest of the culprits.
282. **To give the slip** (to escape secretly): The prisoner, who gave the slip to the guard, is still at large.
283. **To give wide berth to** (to avoid a person): He is a bad boy, that is why I have given a wide berth to him.
284. **To go the wall** (to have to retire; to be destroyed): In this world the weak go to the wall.
285. **To go to rack and run** (to go to total destruction): But for his able manager, his business would have gone to rack and ruin.
286. **To go to the dogs** (to go to ruin): His business has gone to the dogs and his family is starving.
287. **To go to the wall** (to fail; to be unsuccessful): Quacks prosper as often as they go to the wall.
288. **To grind one's teeth** (to have feeling of disgust, disappointment or rage): The bowler ground his teeth when he missed the catch.
289. **To hang by a thread** (to be an imminent danger, to be ready to fall): It was a serious accident and the life of the driver hangs by a thread.
290. **To hang fire** (to delay the accomplishment; to come to no decisive result): The proposal has been hanging fire since 1981.
291. **To harp on the same string** (to continue speaking on the same subject): He continued harping on the same string to drive home his point.

292. **To have a finger in the pie** (to be mixed up in any affair): It is not good to put one's finger in every pie.
293. **To have at one's fingers' ends** (to be able to repeat or use without any trouble): He had the proverbs at his fingers' ends.
294. **To have many irons in the fire** (to have many projects in hand at one time): Big businessmen usually have many irons in the fire.
295. **To have one's eggs in one basket** (to risk one's all goods in the same venture): A shrewd business man will not have all his eggs in one basket.
296. **To hit below the belt** (to strike unfairly): In his speech, Ram Singh talked of the private life of his opponent and thus hit him below the belt.
297. **To hit the nail on the head** (to touch the exact point in question): He always hits the nail on the head and succeeds in his mission.
298. **To hold one's tongue** (to be silent): The young seldom know when to speak and when to hold their tongue.
299. **To hold or show a candle to anyone** (to be in any way comparable with him): None holds a candle to him so far as cleverness is concerned.
300. **To hush up** (to keep concealed; to suppress): They greased the palm of the police inspector who hushed up the matter.
301. **To jump at** (accept offer; bargain eagerly): He jumped at the bargain.
302. **To keep an eye on** (to watch): Keep an eye on the servant because he seems to be a rouge.
303. **To keep an open house** (to be hospitable to all): Everybody in the town knew him, for he kept an open house.
304. **To keep body and soul together** (to maintain bare existence): Times are so hard that it is difficult even to keep body and soul together.
305. **To keep pace with** (to keep alongside of, to go at the same speed as; to progress equally with): The trouble with India is that agriculture has not kept pace with the birth rate.
306. **To keep the wolf from the door** (to obtain sufficient to sustain life; to avoid dying of hunger): The poor, nowadays, find it difficult to keep the wolf from the door.
307. **To keep up appearances** (to behave in a seemly way before others): Though he suffered a heavy loss in business, yet he tried to keep up appearances among his friends.
308. **To laugh in one's sleeves** (to laugh secretly): When my timid uncle boasted of his exploits, we all laughed in our sleeves.
309. **To laugh in one's sleeves** (to smile inwardly while preserving a serious countenance): When the chicken-hearted officer boasted of his bravery, we laughed in our sleeves.
310. **To laugh to scorn** (to treat with ridicule): Many laughed the doctrine of non-violence to scorn.
311. **To lay hands on** (to seize): We will not allow our enemies to lay hands on even an inch of our motherland.
312. **To lay heads together** (to consult): The ministers laid their heads together to find a solution to the problem.
313. **To lead by the nose** (to influence a person so that he follows you blindly; to be misled): His wife wants that he should follow her blindly but he refuses to be led by the nose.
314. **To leave in the lurch** (to abandon; to leave in helpless condition): Your fair-weather friends will leave you in the lurch.
315. **To leave no stand unturned** (to take every possible means towards gaining an object): They left no stone unturned to find the treasure buried by their father.
316. **To lend a hand** (to help): After school he ends his father a hand in his business.
317. **To lick the dust** (to fall in the battle): Arjuna was a brave warrior; he made his enemies lick the dust.
318. **To live up to anything** (prove oneself worthy of something excellent): I hope you will live up to the best traditions of the institution.
319. **To look or speak daggers** (to glare at; to gaze upon with animosity): He spoke daggers to the speaker and left the House.
320. **To look sharp** (to hurry; to be quick; to act promptly): Look sharp, otherwise you will miss the bus.
321. **To make a clean breast of** (to make a full and free confession of something that has been secret): The accused made a clean breast of the whole affair before the magistrate.
322. **To make a hit** (to make a successful attempt): Raj Kumar's very first picture was a hit and broke all previous records.
323. **To make a virtue of necessity** (to do willingly what cannot be avoided; to submit gracefully to what is inevitable): When his father refused to

buy him a new suit, he made a virtue of necessity by saying that he would not waste his parent's money on it.

324. **To make both ends meet** (to make one's income level with one's expenditure): My father made both ends meet with great difficulty but he never accepted bribes.
325. **To make eyes at** (to gaze upon amorously; to look at in a loving way): I feel puzzled when a young lady makes eyes at me.
326. **To make fun of** (to ridicule): People made fun of Christ when he went to his native village to preach his message.
327. **To make good** (to make compensation for; to pay in full): The government has offered to make good the loss caused by the demonstrators.
328. **To make hay while the sun shines** (to take every advantage of the favourable opportunity): Some ministers amass wealth by foul means while they are in office; they believe in making hay while the sun shines.
329. **To make head or headway against** (to progress; to strive successfully against some obstacle): He failed to make headway against such odds.
330. **To make neither head nor tail of anything** (to be unable to understand or find any meaning in any statement or vent): I could make neither head nor tail of what he said.
331. **To make oneself at home** (to act as if one were in one's own house): Don't stand on ceremony; make yourself at home.
332. **To make one's blood creep** (to be filled with awe or terror): Ghost stories do make my blood creep.
333. **To make one's mark** (to distinguish oneself): He is a promising artist. He will make his mark in life.
334. **To make way** (to step aside so as to leave a passage; to give place): The old politicians should make way for the young ones in the interest of the country.
335. **To mince matters** (to be mealy mouthed; to use mild language; to be afraid to speak out; to represent in too favourable a light): Don't mince matters and be bold enough to say what you feel.
336. **To mind one's p's and q's** (to be careful in one's behaviour): You can get along in this world only if you mind your p's and q's.
337. **To move heaven and earth** (to make every possible effort): Pakistan is moving heaven and earth to defame India.
338. **To nip or check in the bud** (to destroy at an early stage; lose no time in suppressing): All evil tendencies should be nipped or checked in the bud.
339. **Tooth and nail** (violently, fiercely; with great energy): I will fight this injustice tooth and nail.
340. **To palm off** (to pass anything under false pretences; to get another to accept ignorantly a false article): He was caught while trying to palm off a counterfeit note.
341. **To pass for** (be accepted as): He passes for a rich man though he is a man of moderate means.
342. **To pay a man back in his own coin** (to serve him as he has served): A gentleman does not pay any one back in his own coin; he forgives and forgets the wrong done to him.
343. **To pay through the nose** (To pay a very high price): In big hotels they make you pay through the nose.
344. **To pick a quarrel** (to search for occasion to quarrel): She picks quarrels with her brother-in-law on one excuse or the other.
345. **To pick hole** (to find fault; to criticize): He is always trying to pick holes in others.
346. **To play a second fiddle to** (to take a subordinate position): In Indian homes, women still play a second fiddle to men.
347. **To play ducks and drakes** (to spend foolishly): After his father's death he played ducks and drakes with the money he got.
348. **To play fast and loose** (to behave with inconsistency; to act in a way inconsistent with one's promises or engagements): Politicians play fast and loose and make false promises.
349. **To play one's cards** (to carry out a scheme): The chief minister played his cards very well and caused a split in the opposition.
350. **To play the game** (observe the rules, behave honourably): You should play the game and accept the judgement of the empire gracefully.
351. **To play truant** (to absent oneself without leave): I have often seen him playing truant.
352. **To pluck up courage or one's heart or spirits** (to take courage): He hesitated for a moment, then plucked up courage and entered the room.
353. **To plume oneself upon** (to be proud of, to boast): He can plume himself upon his fine performance in the test.
354. **To pocket an insult** (to submit to an insult without showing displeasure): The remarks were a rude one but Prem chose to pocket the insult.

355. **To pour oil on troubled waters** (to pacify matters; to act as a peacemaker): I did my best to pour oil on troubled waters by explaining Usha's conduct.
356. **To pull long face** (to look sad): Don't pull a long face; look cheerful.
357. **To pull one's weight** (take one's full share of work or responsibility): We should all pull our weight to solve the food problem.
358. **To pull the strings** (to be the real, though hidden, promoter of anything): The Pakistan pull the strings and create disturbances in Kashmir.
359. **To pull together** (to work harmoniously, to make a concerted effort): The new headmaster will be able to pull the team together.
360. **To put a smoke in another's wheel** (to arrest one's progress; to hinder one's schemes): It is believed that China attacked India to put a spoke in her wheel.
361. **To put a smoke screen** (to hide one's real intention, to mislead): They have requested for talks in order to put a smoke screen.
362. **To put or lay two and two together** (to reason logically; to draw a logical conclusion): He was so dazed that he could not put two and two together.
363. **To put to the sword** (to kill): During the riots many innocent persons were put to the sword.
364. **To rake up the fire** (to stir fire to last longer during the night): He raked up the fire and sat down to read till the small hours.
365. **To read between the lines** (to see writers concealed meaning): Some poems do not make sense until you read between the lines.
366. **To reckon without one's host** (to calculate blindly; to enter rashly upon any undertaking): The riders reckoned without their host; they had never thought that they would have to face a strong army.
367. **To rub shoulders** (to come into close contact): When I rubbed shoulders with him, I discovered that he was a cheat.
368. **To run amuck** (to rush ahead violently; to go at a headlong pace): The elephant ran amuck and killed the rider.
369. **To run short** (to be insufficient): He has run short of lectures and cannot appear in the examination.
370. **To run the gauntlet** (to pass a severe course of treatment in the way of criticism): The food minister had to run the gauntlet on his inability to bring the prices down.
371. **To save face** (to retain prestige or credit): In the late conflict, the Indian army saved face.
372. **To save one's skin** (to get off without bodily hurt): In such a bloody encounter, it is hard for a man to save his skin.
373. **To see eye to eye** (to have the same opinion on any subject): I cannot see eye to eye with you on this question.
374. **To see red** (to be filled with fury): When they called him a traitor, he saw red and abused them.
375. **To set at naught** (to disregard): Ramesh set at naught the orders of his master and got into trouble.
376. **To set the Thames** (or a river) on fire (to do something remarkable): I do not expect him to set the Thames on fire but I hope he will do well in life.
377. **To shake in one's shoes** (to be in a state of fear): When the superintendent asked the supervisor to search his pockets, Ram shook in his shoes.
378. **To show a clean pair of heels** (to run off): The thief showed a clean pair of heels at the sight of the policeman.
379. **To sit on the rail or fence** (to refuse to support any party; to reserve one's decision as a voter): He preferred to sit on the fence because he did not like to displease either party.
380. **To snail's gallop** (pace very slowly): The unwilling boy goes to the school at a snail's gallop (pace).
381. **To spin a yarn** (to tell a story): Charles Dickens owes his popularity to his ability to spin a yarn.
382. **To split hairs** (to draw over-subtle distinctions): Let us stop splitting hairs and come to the main issue.
383. **To stand at bay** (to turn against pursuers): The hard pressed tiger stood at bay and attacked the hunters.
384. **To stand in good stead** (to be useful; to prove of good service): Take my horse; it will stand you in good stead.
385. **To start from a scratch** (to start without any advantage): Many people, after losing everything during the riots, started from a scratch.
386. **To take a leaf out of another person's book** (to imitate one in certain particulars): Let every Indian youth take a leaf out of Mahatma Gandhi's book.

- 387. To take a stand** (take a position to resist): A wise general does not take a foolish stand; he retreats to attack after re-grouping.
- 388. To take after** (to resemble): He takes after his father.
- 389. To take anything to heart** (to feel deeply pained about anything): I took his remarks to heart and told him so.
- 390. To take by storm** (to secure by one great effort; to overcome by one single blow): Our troops took the fort by storm.
- 391. To take by the forelock** (to act promptly; to make no unnecessary delay): He proposed to take time by the forelock and attack the unprepared enemy.
- 392. To take heart** (to become hopeful; to feel encouraged): How can you take heart after that disappointing experience?
- 393. To take into account** (to make allowance for): The master took his long and faithful services into account and promoted him.
- 394. To take orders** (to become clergyman): After taking orders, he became the Vicar of Wakefield.
- 395. To take stock of** (to observe and estimate; to watch minutely): It is high time for India to take stock of her foreign policy.
- 396. To take the cue** (to understand a hint): He took the cue from his indifference and left the room.
- 397. To take to one's heels** (to run off): The thief took to his heels at the sight of the policeman.
- 398. To take to task** (to reprove; to find fault with): He was taken to task by the director for his negligence.
- 399. To take up the cudgels on behalf of another** (to defend warmly): Russian took up the cudgel on behalf of India when Pakistan took up the Kashmir problem in the U.N.O.
- 400. To take up the gauntlet or glove** (to accept a challenge): Kapil Dev took up the glove and led his team to victory.
- 401. To the backbone** (thoroughly; staunchly; essentially): Subhash Chander Bose was a patriot to the backbone.
- 402. To the tune of** (to the amount of): He suffered a loss to the tune of six thousand rupees.
- 403. To throw cold waters on** (to discourage): Ram threw cold water on the undertaking at the very outset.
- 404. To throw down the gauntlet or glove** (to challenge): He threw down the gauntlet to all present there but none accepted the challenge.
- 405. To throw mud (or dirt) at** (to abuse; to speak ill of): Let us stop throwing mud at each other and be friends.
- 406. To throw out of gear** (to disturb the working of): The riots threw the government machinery out of gear.
- 407. To throw up the sponge** (to yield): The government had to bow to the public opinion and throw up the sponge.
- 408. To tide over** (to overcome a difficulty temporarily): We can tide over the food crisis by importing wheat.
- 409. To toss up** (to decide in a chance way as the throwing up a coin): Let us toss up to decide who should bat first.
- 410. To treat on one's corns** (to annoy or hurt one): He trod on my corns by speaking disrespectfully of our gurus.
- 411. To turn a corner** (to pass a critical point; to change for the better): The patient has turned a corner and is expected to survive the crisis.
- 412. To turn a deaf ear** (to refuse to listen): The officer turned a deaf ear to his appeal for mercy.
- 413. To turn one's back upon** (to desert; forsake): True friends will never turn their back upon you in adversity.
- 414. To turn one's coat** (to change to opposite party): He turned his coat and joined the ruling party.
- 415. To turn one's head** (to make one vain or unreasonable): Riches have turned his head and he now looks down upon his poor relatives.
- 416. To turn over a new leaf** (to being a different mode of life): After the war of Kalinga, Ashoka turned over new leaf.
- 417. To turn tail** (to retreat in an undignified manner): The Rajputs never turned tail and referred to die fighting in the field.
- 418. To turn the tables** (to reverse the position of two rival parties): Our team, one down before the interval, turned the tables and scored thrice to win the match.
- 419. To turn turtle** (to capsize): The truck jumped off the road and turned turtle.
- 420. To turn up one's nose** (to show contempt for): When he became rich, he turned up his nose at his poor relatives.

421. **To wash one's hand of** (to refuse to have anything more to do with): I wash my hand of my foolish brother's doings.
422. **To wind up** (to settle; to bring to a conclusion): With this remark I shall wind up my speech.
423. **To wipe up** (destroy; cancel): The enemy company was wiped out by our platoon.
424. **True to one's salt** (faithful to one's employer): Suresh was true to his salt; his dismissal is not understandable.
425. **Under a cloud** (in disgrace): The dismissed clerk is under a cloud and no one is going to employ him.
426. **Under dog** (person who has the worst of an encounter; inferior or subjected person): Pandit Nehru always sympathized with the under dogs.
427. **Under the thumb of** (quite under the control and direction of): He will not live under the thumb of his rich wife.
428. **Up in arms** (actively engaged in rebellion, etc.): The whole country was up in arms against the British.
429. **Upon the table** (known to all; a matter of public discussion): The facts of the case are upon the table.
430. **Ups and downs** (prosperity and adversity; successive rises and falls): He had seen a many ups and downs in life.
431. **Up to the mark** (in good condition or form of health; not below the average): He is not up to the mark and will not give a good account of himself in the match.
432. **Wear and tear** (damage resulting from constant use and from occasional accidents): The castle walls have stood the wear and tear of centuries.
433. **With a high hand** (arrogantly; imperiously): He was very proud of his office; he turned down my request with a high hand.
434. **With a pinch of salt** (with some reservation): Some of the adventures narrated by the boastful man should be taken with a pinch of salt.
435. **With flying colours** (honourably; triumphantly): The Indian Hockey team came off with flying colours and won the gold medal.
436. **With might and main** (with one's all energy resources): We will fight Pakistan with might and main.
437. **With one's tongue in one's cheek** (mockingly insincerely): He speaks with his tongue in his cheeks, that is why I do not take him at his words.
438. **Without rhyme or reason** (for no cause): He was put behind the bars without rhyme or reason.
439. **Worth one's salt** (efficient; a good workman): Our new head is worth his salt and deserves praise.
440. **Yeoman's service** (help in need): The Sewa Samiti does yeoman's service in the village during floods.

6

SPELLING OF CERTAIN WORDS WITH RULES

WORDS COMMONLY MISPELT

SET 1

Abbreviate	Breathe
Apparently	Conscious
Commission	Address
Accidentally	Brilliant
Appetite	Continually
Committee	Adolescent
Acclaim	Bulletin
Argument	Convenience
Commodity	Affluent
Accommodate	Bureau
Arrangement	Corner
Communism	Affirm
Accompanied	Bureaucracy
Athlete	Correspond
Comparative	Affright
Accompanying	Buried
Athletics	Corrode
Competitive	Aggravate
Accuse	Business
Attitude	Corrupt
Compulsory	Aggression
Achievement	Cafeteria
Auxiliary	Course
Conceive	Allegory
Acknowledge	Campaign
Awkward	Curiosity
Conceivable	Allure
Acquaintance	Casually
Beginning	Courteous
Condemn	Allusive
Acquitted	Career
Believed	Criticism
Conquer	Although
Across	Carrying
Benefited	Criticize
Conscientious	Altogether
Additionally	Category

Curriculum	Characteristic
Amateur	Demurrage
Ceiling	Annals
Decision	Chosen
Amiss	Dependent
Cemetery	Annual
Definitely	Colleague
Amount	Describe
Changeable	Apostle
Definition	Colloquial
Analyze	

SET 2

Despair	Especially
Disappeared	Generally
Dissolute	Eliminate
Destroy	Essence
Disappointment	Genius
Divide	Elocution
Develop	Etiquette
Disastrous	Geography
Division	Eloquence
Diagram	Evolution
Discipline	Government
Eccentric	Embarrass
Dictionary	Excellence
Dissatisfied	Grammar
Ecclesiastic	Emissary
Different	Exceptionally
Dissect	Grievance
Efficiency	Emphasize
Dilapidated	Excitement
Dissertation	Guarantee
Effusion	Encyclopaedia
Dining	Exhausted
Dissipate	Guard
Egotism	Ennoble
Disease	Exhilaration
Dissipation	Guidance
Eight	Enormous
Elsewhere	Existence

Handle	Financial
Enthusiastic	Imagination
Experience	Equipment
Height	Foreign
Environment	Immediately
Explanation	Equipped
Hindrance	Formerly
Epidemic	Impromptu
Extraordinary	Equivalent
Hitherto	Forty
Epitaph	Inaccessible
Familiar	Erosion
Humorous	Fourth
Epitome	Inadequate
Fascinating	Errand
Hurriedly	Friend
Epoch	Inapplicable
February	Erroneous
Imaginary	Gauge
Equalled	Inauspicious

SET 3

Incidentally	Lieutenant
Irrelevant	Nevertheless
Mathematics	Intellectual
Incredible	Lightning
Knack	Niece
Medicine	Intelligence
Indefinitely	Livelihood
Knight	Ninety
Minute	Intentionally
Independent	Loneliness
Knot	Ninth
Mischievous	Interfere
Inexorable	Manoeuvre
Knowledge	Noisily
Morale	Interpreted
Influential	Marriage
Laboratory	Notwithstanding
Mysterious	Interrupted
Inimical	Marvellous
Legitimate	Nowadays
Naive	Obstacle
Inimitable	Outburst
Leisure	Phenomenon
Naturally	Occasion
Innocuous	Outcast
Librarian	Physically
Necessary	Occasionally
Innuendo	Outright

Physician	Operate
Occurred	Perseverance
Pamphlet	Quantity
Pleasant	Opportunity
Occurrence	Personnel
Parallel	Questionnaire
Propelled	Optimistic
Offspring	Persistent
Parliament	Quite
Propeller	Original
Omission	Perspiration
Particularly	Quitting
Psychology	Otherwise
Omitted	Persuade
Partner	Quiz
Pursue	

SET 4

Realize	Vengeance
Soliloquy	Renaissance
Undoubtedly	Successful
Really	View
Source	Resource
Unnecessary	Superintendent
Recognize	Vigorous
Souvenir	Restaurant
Unparalleled	Supersede
Recommend	Village
Specifically	Rhythm
Until	Surgeon
Recurring	Villain
Specimen	Rhythmical
Usual	Susceptible
Referred	Warring
Speech	Ridiculous
Usually	Synonym
Regrettable	Weird
Stopped	Running
Valley	Technique
Reign	Wholly
Strenuously	Sacrifice
Valuable	Temperament
Relieved	Wield
Stretched	Satisfactorily
Varieties	Temperature
Religious	Wolf
Subtle	Scarcely
Vein	Theatre
Remembrance	Woman
Succeed	Schedule

Tomorrow	Yawn
Worrying	Severely
Secretary	Twelfth
Transferred	Yield
Writing	Sincerely
Seize	Tyranny
Transferring	Yonder
Written	Simultaneous
Sergeant	Unanimous
Tremendous	

SET 5**Compound words with hyphens**

Birth-rate	Stumbling-block
Home-made	Ex-president
Self-regard	Printing-house
Boarding-house	Tongue-tied
Kick-off	Fellow-player
Self-respect	Quarter-mile
By-product	Vice-president
Old-fashioned	Football-player
Semi-independent	Re-echo
Copy-book	Well-being
Pre-existence	Half-dozen
Semi-invalid	Self-made
Dog-tired	Working-man
Pocket-knife	

SET 6**Compound words without hyphens**

Afterwards	Into
Gatekeeper	Somehow
Posthumous	Anywhere
Almost	Lifetime
Handwriting	Someone
Postman	Birthday
Already	Lighthouse
Herewith	Something
Riverside	Cannot
Anybody	Meanwhile
Householder	Sometimes
Schoolboy	Childlike
Anyhow	Midnight
However	Somewhat
Shoemaker	Copyright
Anyone	Moonlight
Indoors	Threadbare
Somebody	Downfall
Anything	Moreover

Throughout	Everywhere
Downstairs	Ourselves
Newspaper	Whenever
Together	Extraordinary
Everybody	Outside
Nobody	Wherever
Tomorrow	Fellowship
Everyone	Playwright
Nonessential	Within
Welcome	Football
Everything	Postgraduate
Otherwise	Without
Whatever	

SET 7**Words to be written separately**

All right	At least
Do not	Per cent
Up to	Young man
All round	At once
No one	Some time
Well done!	

SET 8**Words ending with -ate**

Accelerate	Exaggerate
Assimilate	Alleviate
Emancipate	Desperate
Accumulate	Initiate
Associate	Ameliorate
Emulate	Disseminate
Accurate	Inundate
Collaborate	Annihilate
Enunciate	Effeminate
Adulterate	Literate
Collegiate	Appreciate
Eradicate	Elaborate
Affiliate	Meditate
Commemorate	Appropriate
Evaporate	Elucidate
Aggregate	Separate
Corroborate	

SET 9**Words ending with -tion**

Accusation	Description
Conviction	Intention
Institution	Assimilation
Affection	Detection

Perfection	Fascination
Collection	Repetition
Detention	Constitution
Prevention	Frustration
Combination	Reputation
Dilution	Contention
Promotion	Imagination
Commotion	Resurrection
Evaluation	Convention
Proportion	Inclination
Compensation	Situation
Expectation	Conversation
Proposition	Inflation
Conception	Vindication

SET 10

Words ending with -sion

Allusion	Profusion
Decision	Comprehension
Precision	Inclusion
Apprehension	Provision
Dimension	Conversion
Pretension	Inversion
Collision	Tension
Dissension	

SET 11

Words ending with -ous

Anonymous	Credulous
Generous	Miraculous
Monstrous	Synonymous
Boisterous	Disastrous
Heinous	Momentous
Poisonous	Treacherous
Callous	Fabulous
Jealous	Monotonous
Ridiculous	Venomous

SET 12

Words ending with -ious

Ambitious	Copious
Ceremonious	Delirious
Curious	Dubious
Audacious	Injurious
Contagious	Precarious
Delicious	Envious
Auspicious	Illustrious

Pugnacious	Luxurious
Furious	Suspicious
Judicious	Ingenious
Superstitious	Pernicious
Infectious	Victorious

SET 13

Words ending with -uous

Arduous	Superfluous
Impetuous	Contemptuous
Sumptuous	Strenuous
Conspicuous	Tempestuous
Presumptuous	

SET 14

Words ending with -eous

Courageous	Simultaneous
Gorgeous	Erroneous
Outrageous	Miscellaneous
Courteous	Spontaneous
Hideous	

SET 15

Words ending with -ise

Advertise	Merchandise
Demise	Chastise
Exercise	Disguise
Advise	Supervise
Despise	Compromise
Franchise	Enterprise
Apprise	Surprise
Devise	

SET 16

Words ending with -ar

Altar	Singular
Molecular	Circular
Secular	Pedlar
Beggar	Solar
Muscular	Collar
Scholar	Popular
Burglar	Vicar
Particular	Grammar
Similar	Regular
Calendar	Vulgar
Peculiar	

SET 17**Words ending with -er**

Adviser	Defender
Leather	Meter
Premier	Tiger
Alter	Diameter
Lecturer	Miner
Prisoner	Traveller
Barrister	Examiner
Manner	Minister
Robber	Villager
Character	Farmer
Manufacturer	Partner
Soldier	Writer
Debater	Interpreter
Messenger	Plotter
Summer	

SET 18**Words ending with -or**

Actor	Censor
Dictator	Inspector
Orator	Survivor
Ancestor	Chancellor
Director	Inventor
Professor	Tailor
Auditor	Conqueror
Doctor	Investigator
Protector	Traitor
Author	Contributor
Emperor	Liquor
Superior	Tutor
Bachelor	Creditor
Executor	Manipulator
Suitor	Visitor
Benefactor	Debtor
Governor	Minor
Surveyor	

SET 19**Words ending with -ance**

Abundance	Radiance
Brilliance	Acquaintance
Nuisance	Endurance
Acceptance	Relevance
Defiance	Allegiance
Predominance	Exuberance
Accordance	Reliance
Elegance	Alliance

Guidance	Irrelevance
Remittance	Resistance
Allowance	Arrogance
Insurance	Maintenance
Repentance	Resonance
Appearance	

SET 20**Words ending with -ence**

Audience	Inference
Diffidence	Resilience
Patience	Conference
Circumference	Influence
Excellence	Reticence
Preference	Conscience
Coherence	Innocence
Evidence	Reverence
Prudence	Convenience
Coincidence	Insistence
Indolence	Violence
Residence	Correspondence
Concurrence	Obedience

SET 21**Words ending with -able**

Acceptable	Marriageable
Avoidable	Suitable
Fashionable	Inseparable
Admirable	Noticeable
Charitable	Thinkable
Formidable	Interminable
Adorable	Objectionable
Comfortable	Transferable
Implacable	Intolerable
Advisable	Palatable
Commendable	Unconquerable
Improbable	Justifiable
Agreeable	Perishable
Comparable	Unmistakable
Incurable	Laudable
Amendable	Practicable
Dependable	Unthinkable
Indispensable	Liable
Applicable	Profitable
Desirable	Vulnerable
Inevitable	Lovable
Available	Recognizable
Detestable	Manageable
Inflammable	Respectable
Innumerable	

SET 22

Words ending with -ible

Accessible	Sensible
Forcible	Eligible
Perceptible	Incorrigible
Admissible	Tangible
Repressible	Feasible
Permissible	Invincible
Contemptible	Terrible
Responsible	Flexible
Plausible	Irresistible
Divisible	Visible
Horrible	

SET 23

Words ending with -al

Annual	Cannibal
Jackal	Material
Menial	Pedal
Canal	Gradual
Literal	Medal
Metal	Total

SET 24

Words ending with -el

Channel	Rebel
Level	Label
Parcel	Panel
Jewel	Satchel
Nickel	

SET 25

Words ending with -ie

Ankle	Title
Muscle	Mettle
Principle	Paddle
Cycle	Uncle
Noble	Middle
Single	Particle
Fickle	Vehicle
Obstacle	

SET 26

Words ending with -ure

Agriculture	Signature
Literature	Leisure
Nature	Miniature
Enclosure	Venture
Manufacture	

SET 27

Words ending with -ur

Augur	Sulphur
Murmur	

RULES GOVERNING CERTAIN WORDS

RULE I

Words ending in silent *e* usually drops the silent *e* before adding vowel suffix (e.g., -ing, -able, -ary, -ous).

Exceptions

1. The *e* is retained when a suffix beginning with a consonant letter (e.g., -ment, -ful) is added.
2. After *c* or *g*, if the suffix begins with *a* or *o*, the *e* is retained to indicate the soft sound of *c* or *g*. (e.g., -ous, -able).

Examples:

Drop—e

admire + able = admirable
 admire + ation = admiration
 allure + ing = alluring
 arrange + ing = arranging
 arrive + ing = arriving
 become + ing = becoming
 care + ing = caring
 come + ing = coming
 compare + able = comparable
 deplore + able = deplorable
 desire + ous = desirous
 dine + ing = dining
 divide + ing = dividing
 explore + ation = exploration
 fame + ous = famous
 give + ing = giving
 hope + ing = hoping
 imagine + ary = imaginary
 live + ing = living
 lose + ing = losing
 love + able = lovable
 move + able = movable
 name + ing = naming
 note + ed = noted

Retain—e

arrange + ment = arrangement
 care + ful = careful
 extreme + ly = extremely
 force + ful = forceful
 hate + ful = hateful
 like + ness = likeness
 lone + ly = lonely
 move + ment = movement

Retain—e

advantage + ous = advantageous
 change + able = changeable
 courage + ous = courageous
 manage + able = manageable
 notice + able = noticeable
 outrage + ous = outrageous
 peace + able = peaceable
 service + able = serviceable
 trace + able = traceable

RULE 2

Words ending in *ee* or *oo* add suffixes without change.

Examples:

agree + able = agreeable glee + ful = gleeful
 coo + ing = cooing see + ing = seeing
 flee + ing = fleeing woo + ing = wooing

RULE 3

Words ending in a consonant preceded by two vowels do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Examples:

boor + ish = boorish meet + ing = meeting
 cook + ing = cooking repeat + able = repeatable
 cool + ing = cooling shout + ed = shouted
 look + ing = looking teem + ing = teeming

RULE 4

When a suffix that begins with a consonant is added to a word that ends in silent *e*, the *e* is, with few exceptions, retained; as—

1. When the suffix *-ly* is added to an adjective that ends in silent *e*, the *e* is usually retained.
2. Exceptions to the retention of *e* when *-ly* is added:
3. If the adjective ends in *-le*, the *-le* is dropped when the suffix *-ly* is added.
4. The *-le* is also dropped from adjectives ending in *-able* and *-ible* when the suffix *-ly* is added.
5. When the suffix *-tion* is used to form a noun from a verb ending in silent *e* after *t*, the letters *te* are dropped.
6. When the suffix *y* is added to a noun ending in silent *e* to make an adjective, the *e* is dropped.
7. When the suffixes *-ful*, *-hood*, *-less* and *-ment* are added, the *e* is retained.

Examples:

entire + ly = entirely nice + ly = nicely
 false + ly = falsely polite + ly = politely
 fine + ly = finely safe + ly = safely
 late + ly = lately sure + ly = surely

true + ly = truly whole + ly = wholly

gentle + ly = gently noble + ly = nobly
 idle + ly = idly

comfortable + ly = comfortably
 fashionable + ly = fashionably
 forcible + ly = forcibly
 honourable + ly = honourably
 pleasurable + ly = pleausurably
 sensible + ly = sensibly

associate + tion = association
 celebrate + tion = celebration

communicate + ion = communication
complete + ion = completion
create + tion = creation
dictate + tion = dictation
frustrate + tion = frustration
pollute + tion = pollution

bone + y = bony	smoke + y = smoky
ease + y = easy	snake + y = snaky
ice + y = icy	stone + y = stony
noise + y = noisy	taste + y = tasty

advertise + ment = advertisement
amaze + ment = amusement
announce + ment = announcement
care + less = careless
excite + ment = excitement
false + hood = falsehood
home + less = homeless
hope + ful = hopeful
hope + less = hopeless
tire + less = tireless
use + ful = useful
use + less = useless
wire + less = wireless

Note: When -ment is added to judge, acknowledge and abridge, two spellings are generally accepted;

judge + ment = judgment, or judgement
acknowledge + ment = acknowledgment or
acknowledgement
abridge + ment = abridgment or abridgement

RULE 5

Words ending in two or more consonants usually remain unchanged when a suffix is added.

Examples:

call + ed = called	thrill + ing = thrilling
pull + ed = pulled	till + ed = tilled
roll + ing = rolling	toll + ing = tolling
shell + ed = shelled	will + ed = willed

RULE 6

When a word of one syllable ends in a single vowel and a single consonant, the consonant is usually doubled when a suffix with a vowel is added.

1. The suffix -er, means 'person or thing that does something'.
2. The suffix -ing, present participle and gerund.
3. The suffix -ed, past tense and past participle.
4. The suffix -y, change a noun to adjective.

Examples:

big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest

cut + er = cutter	run + er = runner
hit + er = hitter	sin + er = sinner
rub + er = rubber	swim + er = swimmer

bid	bidding	drag	dragging
brag	bragging	get	getting
cram	cramming	plan	planning
cut	cutting	run	running
dig	digging	sin	sinning
din	dinning	sit	sitting

beg	begged	map	mapped
drag	dragged	rag	ragged
drop	dropped	rub	rubbed
fit	fitted	sin	sinned
hop	hopped	strap	strapped

fog	foggy	mud	muddy
fun	funny	sun	sunny

RULE 7

In a word of one syllable, the final consonant is not doubled before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

Examples: Rule 7

fat	fatness	man	manhood
fit	fitful	sad	sadness
glad	gladness	sin	sinful

RULE 8

1. Words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, if accented on the last syllable, usually double the final consonant before adding a vowel suffix.
2. When adding a suffix in words of more than one syllable, the accent is shifted to a preceding syllable, the foregoing rule does not apply.
3. In words of more than one syllable, the final consonant is not doubled before a suffix beginning with a consonant.
4. The final consonant is not doubled if the stress is on the first syllable and if the verb ends in -en or -er.
5. The final consonant is doubled if the stress is on the first syllable of the verb and if it ends in -al, -el or -il.
6. If the stress is on the first syllable, and if the verb ends in -ap or -ip, the final consonant is doubled.

Examples:

admit	admitted	admitting	admittance
control	controlled	controlling	controller
regret	regretting	regretting	regrettable

forbid	forbidden		forbidding
forget	forgotten		forgetting
prefer	preferred		preferring
Infer	-inference	combat	-combative

Exception

excel	excellence	excellent
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equip	-equipment	profit	-profitless
regret	-regretful	unfit	-unfitness

happen	happened	happening
listen	listened	listener

open	opened	opener
offer	offered	offering

cancel	cancelled	cancellation
equal	equalled	equalling
level	levelled	leveller
pedal	pedalled	pedalling
travel	travelled	traveller

Exception

parallel	paralleled	
kidnap	kidnapped	kidnapper
worship	worshipped	worshipper

RULE 9

Words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, if not accented on the last syllable, usually do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Examples:

Bigot	bigoted	despot	despotic
redde	reddened	rivet	riveted

Exceptions: There are words having two syllables almost equally accented.

In such a situation this rule is not applied; as—

Handicap	handicapped	outfit	outfitted
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RULE 10

When a verb ends in *y* with a consonant preceding it, they becomes *i* before the suffixes -es and -ed. The *y* remains unchanged before the suffix -ing.

Examples:

bury	buries	buried	burying
carry	carries	carried	carrying
copy	copies	copied	copying
defy	defies	defied	defying
deny	denies	denied	denying
hurry	hurries	hurried	hurrying
marry	marries	married	marrying
multiply	multiplies	multiplied	multiplying
pity	pities	pitied	pitying
rely	relies	relied	relying

reply	replies	replied	replying
satisfy	satisfies	satisfied	satisfying
study	studies	studied	studying
try	tries	tried	trying

RULE 11

If a verb ends with *y* with a vowel preceding, the *y* generally remains unchanged before the ending -s, -ed and -ing.

Examples:

annoy	annoys	annoyed	annoying
destroy	destroys	destroyed	destroying
enjoy	enjoys	enjoyed	enjoying
obey	obeys	obeyed	obeying
play	plays	played	playing
pray	prays	prayed	praying
stay	stays	stayed	staying

Exceptions

lay	lays	laid	laying
pay	pays	paid	paying
say	says	said	saying

RULE 12

If the suffix -ing is added to verbs ending with *ie*, the *I* becomes *y* and the *e* is omitted.

Examples:

die	dies	died	dying
lie	lies	lied	lying
tie	ties	tied	tying

RULE 13

When a noun or adjective ends in *y* with a consonant preceding, the *y* usually become *I* when a suffix is added.

Examples:

dry, drier, dries, drily;
happy, happier, happiest, happily, happiness;
pity, pitiful, pitiless; plenty, plentiful;
tidy, tidier, tidiest, tidily, tidiness; twenty, twentieth.

RULE 14

Words ending with *y* preceded by a consonant use *I* instead of *y* before additions other than those beginning with *I*.

Examples:

beauty	beautiful	happy	happiness
deny	denial	justify	justifies
fly	flier	study	studious

RULE 15

Words ending in *no* do not drop the *n* before adding the suffix -ness.

Examples:

clean	cleanness	green	greenness
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RULE 16

If the adjective ends in *I*, the adverb formed by adding *ly* will contain two *I*'s immediately before the *y*.

Examples:

cool	coolly	final	finally
formal	formally	hopeful	hopefully
real	really	useful	usefully

RULE 17

If the adjective does not end in *I*, the adverb formed by adding *ly* will contain only one *I* immediately before the *y*.

Examples:

evident	evidently	grim	grimly
fluent	fluently	quick	quickly

RULE 18

Word ending in *ii* usually drop one *I* when compounded.

Examples:

all + most = almost	dis + till = distil
all + ready = already	doubt + full = doubtful
all + though = although	use + full = useful
all + together = altogether	un + till = until
all + ways = always	well + come = welcome

RULE 19

In words with *ie* or *ei* when the sound is long *ee*, use *i* before *e* except after *c*.

Examples:

achieve	chief	niece	shield
belief	cashier	piece	shriek
believe	field	pierce	siege
brief	fierce	priest	thief
besiege	grief	relieve	wield

But: Ceiling, conceive, conceit, deceit, deceive, perceive, receipt, receive.

Exceptions: Either, financier, leisure; neither; seize; species

7

UNIQUE WORDS

HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS AND IDIOSYNCRASIES

Altruistic (adj.): Concerned for the welfare of others; unselfish.

Usage: Altruistic persons are the biggest rarity nowadays.

Biased (adj.): Prejudiced; unduly or unfairly influenced.
Usage: A judge should not be biased.

Captious (adj.): Quick to find fault, especially over petty matters; carping.

Usage: His mother is captious lady always finding fault with others.

Conscientious (adj.): Scrupulous; honest; showing care and precision; painstaking.

Usage: My father was a very conscientious man, he always stood for a just cause.

Contrite (adj.): Sorrowful for a misdeed that one has committed; deeply repentant.

Usage: Ravi at first had no regret for what he had done, but later he became contrite.

Diffident (adj.): Lacking confidence; timid; shy.

Usage: You have no reason to feel diffident keeping well in view your background.

Disdainful (adj.): Scornful, contemptuous, supercilious, dismissive.

Usage: Everyone hates the new boss because of his disdainful attitude towards his subordinates.

Excitable (adj.): Peevish, irritable, edgy, impatient, intolerant, moody or touchy.

Usage: Nobody likes his excitable nature.

Garrulous (adj.): Talkative, loquacious or chattering.

Usage: Ravi is a garrulous talker.

Gregarious (adj.): Sociable.

Usage: Man is a gregarious animal.

Gullible (adj.): Credulous.

Usage: Being gullible she can be easily carried away.

Haughty (adj.): Proud; arrogant; supercilious.

Usage: She is very haughty.

Impassive (adj.): Feeling or revealing no emotion; calm; unmoved.

Usage: Throughout the trial, the accused was impassive, it was difficult to make out anything out of his conduct.

Impetuous (adj.): Rash, impulsive.

Usage: It is not good to be impetuous.

Impulsive (adj.): Impelling.

Usage: Don't be so impulsive, think before you act!

Indolent (adj.): Lazy; idle.

Usage: You know how indolent I am, so you can't rely on me.

Intrepid (adj.): Bold; dauntless.

Usage: Fear of the unknown did not deter our intrepid astronauts from undertaking their daring mission.

Irrational (adj.): Not rational; absurd; senseless.

Usage: Anyone who makes a decision that defies reason is irrational.

Obsequious (adj.): Excessively submissive; servile; fawning.

Usage: If one has to be obsequious to get ahead in this firm, I will quit now. It revolts me to have to be overly subservient.

Obstinate (adj.): Stubborn; dogged; mulish.

Usage: He is very obstinate at times.

Obstreperous (adj.): Excessively noisy; boisterous; unruly.

Usage: The obstreperous claims by Saxena's of their scholarship proved futile and could not earn than a good name.

Opinionated (adj.): Holding obstinately to one's own opinion.

Usage: The entire family of Saxenas is family of opinionated fools and always being surrounded by such people.

Parsimonious (adj.): Extremely frugal; miserly; stingy.

Usage: Majority of rich people are parsimonious.

Sanguine (adj.): Confidently optimistic; hopeful.

Usage: Before the result, he looked sanguine.

Sceptical (adj.): Disbelieving; doubting.

Usage: His wife is sceptical.

Supercilious (adj.): Haughty; disdainful; full of pride and scorn.

Usage: Nikhil's supercilious behaviour is cause of his unpopularity.

Taciturn (adj.): Uncommunicative; reserved.

Usage: I thought he was rather taciturn when I first met him. He hardly spoke.

Unscrupulous (adj.): Unprincipled.

Usage: He is quite an unscrupulous character; I need to be very careful when in his company.

Vindictive (adj.): Inclined to seek vengeance; unforgiving; spiteful.

Usage: One shouldn't nurture vindictive feelings.

WORDS OF NEGATIVITY

Abyss (noun) (literally, 'without bottom'): Seemingly bottomless pit or gulf; chasm; anything immeasurably deep.

Usage: The death of his beloved wife really left abyss in life.

Agnostic (noun) (literally, one who does 'not know'): Person who is not committed to believing in neither the existence nor existence of God.

Usage: Khuswant Singh is agnostic.

Amnesty (noun): General pardon for an offence, including a political offence against a government.

Usage: Amnesty is a principle of international law.

Amorphous (adj.): Without definite form; shapeless; vague.

Usage: Before finally inscribing in black and white, I just had an amorphous idea about writing a book.

Apolitical (adj.): Not connected with political matters; of no political significance; uninterested in politics.

Usage: The office of President of India is apolitical.

Asphyxiation (noun): Suffocation.

Usage: Do not run an automobile engine in a closed garage; the fumes can cause asphyxiation.

Asylum (noun): Shelter.

Usage: The hijackers took asylum in Pakistan.

Atrophy (noun): Wasting away or decrease in size of a body organ or tissue.

Usage: Politicians are responsible for systemic atrophy in India.

HITCHES AND GLITCHES

Abstruse (adj.): Hard to understand; deep; recondite.

Usage: The book of Mirdad by Mikhail Niami is really an abstruse book.

Adversity (noun): A state of wretchedness or misfortune, poverty and trouble.

Usage: Adversity is the biggest teacher.

Affliction (noun): Anything causing pain or distress; calamity; or something that makes one suffer.

Usage: Malnutrition is one of the common afflictions of the underprivileged in India.

Arduous (adj.): Difficult to do; laborious; onerous; using much energy; strenuous steep; hard to climb.

Usage: This is too arduous a work to be completed in the stipulated period of time.

Complex (adj.): Not simple; involved or complicated.

Usage: It's a very complex issue to which there is no straightforward answer.

Convolutd (adj.): Extremely involved; intricate; complicated.

Usage: Mr. Saxena writes in convoluted style.

Dilemma (noun): A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two different things.

Usage: She faces the dilemma of disobeying her father or losing the man she loves.

Glitch (noun): A mishap, error, malfunctioning, a small problem or fault that prevents something from being successful or working as well as it should.

Usage: His life was full of hitches and glitches but he didn't give up.

Gruelling (adj.): Exhausting; demanding.

Usage: Junior doctors often have to work a gruelling 100-hour a week.

Hardship (noun): Hard circumstances of life; a thing hard to bear; specific cause of discomfort or suffering, as poverty, pain, etc.

Usage: In spite of all hardships in his life, he became successful.

Hassle (noun): Any situation causing difficulty or trouble.

Usage: Hassles of life should be faced boldly.

Hitch (noun): A hindrance; obstacle; entanglement.

Usage: Due to some technical hitch the concert started approximately half an hour late.

Impediment (noun): Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, barrier, block.

Usage: In a number of developing countries, war has been an additional impediment to progress.

Insufferable (adj.): Not sufferable; intolerable; unbearable; very annoying; unpleasant or uncomfortable.

Usage: The insufferable circumstances could not break his spirits.

Obstacle (noun): Anything that gets in the way, or hinders; impediment; obstruction; hindrance.

Usage: All the obstacles were crossed by Suman boldly.

Obstructive (adj.): Obstructing or tending to obstruct; impeding; meddlesome, opposing, unfavourable.

Usage: The obstructive tactics of boss couldn't stifle the promotion of Neetu.

Ordeal (noun): Any difficult, painful, or trying experience.

Usage: The hostages' ordeal came to an end when the army security officers stormed the building.

Pitfall (noun): An unsuspected difficulty, danger.

Usage: He faced all the pitfalls valiantly.

Setback (noun): A reversal, check, or interruption in progress.

Usage: His failure in IAS was a great setback for him.

Stiff (adj.): Difficult to do or deal with.

Usage: There is very stiff competition nowadays.

Stumbling block (noun): An obstacle, hindrance, or difficulty.

Usage: His flickering attitude is the main stumbling block for his success.

Tough (adj.): Very difficult; toilsome; vigorous.

Usage: The company is going through tough times at the moment.

Traumatic (adj.): Causing severe emotional shock.

Usage: Some of the most disturbed children had witnessed really traumatic things, such as rape and murder.

Tribulation (noun): Great misery or distress, as from oppression; deep sorrow; something that causes suffering or distress; affliction; trial.

Usage: He has survived several trials and tribulations in his life.

Wayward (adj.): Person's behaviour that is changeable, selfish and difficult to control.

Usage: His parents are very worried about his wayward style of living.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

Accessory (noun): Accomplice.

Usage: All the accessories in an offence are triable.

Capital (adj.) (literally, having to do with the head): Involving or punishable by the death penalty.

Usage: For plotting against the throne, a capital offence, the convicted traitors paid with their heads.

Charlatan (noun): Fake; quack; impostor.

Usage: Majority of politician in India are charlatans.

Contraband (noun): Good illegally imported or exported; smuggled merchandise.

Usage: Smuggling of contraband goods is heinous crime.

Culpability (noun): Blameworthiness.

Usage: The injured passenger is suing the bus company for criminal negligence, but it has denied culpability.

Embezzlement (noun): Stealing of money, securities, etc., entrusted to one's care.

Usage: If the treasurer has diverted pension funds to his own use, he has committed embezzlement.

Exculpate (verb): Free from blame or fault; prove guiltless; exonerate.

Usage: The accused was exculpated for want of evidences.

Extradition (noun): Surrender of an alleged criminal by one state or country to the jurisdiction of another for trial.

Usage: Extradition is policy of international relations.

Felony (noun): Major crime.

Usage: The person accused of the stabbing will be charged with a felony.

Incarceration (noun): Imprisonment; jailing; confinement.

Usage: Incarceration fails to rehabilitate the criminal.

Inculpate (verb): Incriminate; make appear guilty.

Usage: The guilty was inculpated.

Larceny (noun): Unlawful taking away of another's property, with intent to defraud the owner; theft.

Usage: The shoplifter was arrested and is being prosecuted for larceny.

Penal (adj.): Involving punishment; having to do with penalties or correctional institutions.

Usage: Some of the industrial pollution tolerated in the past is now a penal offence.

Plagiarism (noun): Act of plagiarizing (stealing the writing of another and passing it off as one's own).

Usage: Plagiarism is very common nowadays.

Poachers (noun): One who poaches (hunts or fishes illegally).

Usage: The authorities are looking for the poacher.

Recidivist (noun): Offender; habitual.

Usage: The recidivists are incorrigible offenders.

Vandal (noun): Person who maliciously effaces, spoils or destroys public or private property.

Usage: The vandals were apprehended by the police.

HUMBUGS AND SHAMS

Abscond (verb): Depart secretly and hide, especially to avoid prosecution.

Usage: The offender absconded after committing offence.

Anonymous (adj.): Supplied or written by one whose name is not known or is withheld.

Usage: Anonymous complaints are dismissed as frivolous.

Cache (noun): Safe place for hiding and storing treasure, supplies, etc.

Usage: The police raided the terrorist's cache.

Canard (noun): False, deliberately made-up report or story.

Usage: Eventually the magazine article was exposed as a canard, the events it described had never occurred.

Collusion (noun): Conspiracy.

Usage: Agents from both sides were in collusion.

Con (verb): Swindle; trick; coax.

Usage: She easily conned her lover.

Connive (verb): Cooperate secretly with someone for a deceitful purpose; conspire.

Usage: Badals suspect some of their lukewarm supporters may connive with their opponents to defeat them in the Assembly Elections.

Covert (adj.): Covered over; secret; surreptitious.

Usage: All of our dealings are in the open; we do not engage in covert activities.

Cryptic (adj.): Having or appearing to have a hidden meaning; baffling; mysterious.

Usage: The cryptic message, written in code, had no meaning for the ordinary person.

Duplicity (noun): Double-dealing; hypocritical deception.

Usage: Posing as a friend, Ravi kept ridiculing me behind my back, until I discovered his duplicity.

Façade (noun): False front; artificial or superficial appearance.

Usage: Be careful, he presents a façade of honesty, but he is very crooked.

Feign (verb): Make a false show of; pretend; simulate; counterfeit.

Usage: It is useless for me to feign interest in the subject. I am no good at pretending.

Impersonate (verb): Pretend to be some other person; assume the character of.

Usage: The unemployed was impersonating an officer but fell in police net.

Insidious (adj.): Lying in wait to entrap; crafty; treacherous.

Usage: Ravi has very insidious nature, beware of him.

Latent (adj.): Present through invisible and inactive; potential.

Usage: The teacher recognized Eva's latent musical talent and encouraged her to develop it.

Malingering (verb): Pretend to be ill or incapacitated so as to avoid work or duty.

Usage: The cook must have been really ill when he asked to go home; he is not one to malingering.

Seclusion (noun): Solitude.

Usage: After the tragedy, she retired from society and went into seclusion.

Subterfuge (noun): Trick or plan to conceal one's true objective; stratagem; deception.

Usage: Govt's subterfuge of fake recruitments was unearthed by CBI.

8

WORDS FROM MYTHOLOGY AND HISTORY

Achilles' heel (noun): Vulnerable, weak or susceptible spot.

Usage: Tarun had been an excellent manager in his initial years but his Achilles' heel turned out to be his addiction to increasingly damaging drugs.

Aegis (noun): A protection, sponsorship; auspices.

Usage: The movement for Lok Pal was launched under aegis of Anna Hazare.

Apollonian (adj.): Harmonious, ordered, rational, calm.

Usage: Salman Rushdie has followed apollonian style of writing in his latest novel.

Arcadia (noun): A region or setting of rural pleasure and peacefulness.

Usage: The Queen of Hills, Mussoorie in Uttaranchal is a vacationer's Arcadia.

Armageddon (noun): Vast, decisive battle.

Usage: Most people believe Indo-Pak war can be averted, but some are sure Armageddon is at hand.

Augean stable (noun): A condition or place marked by great accumulation of filth or corruption.

Usage: The Indian system has become Augean stable which needs to be cleansed.

Bacchanalian (adj.): Frenzied, orgiastic, a wild or drunken party, orgy.

Usage: Valentine day event has become bacchanalian event in India.

Cassandra (noun): A person who predicts misfortune or disaster or a person whose warnings of misfortune are disregarded.

Usage: On many aspects of policy, particularly in the finance, the present government has falsified the Cassandras.

Chimera (noun): Any fabulous monster; an impossible or foolish fancy.

Usage: Following her chimeras she didn't even realize when she entered the squalid world of pornographic movies.

Cynosure (noun): A centre of attention.

Usage: Suman become cynosure of the family once she was shortlisted for SSB.

Draconian (adj.): Extremely severe or cruel.

Usage: We need draconian laws to reduce the frequency of rapes in India.

Dragon's teeth (noun): Seeds of conflict.

Usage: Kashmir is the Dragon's teeth between India and Pakistan.

Herculean (adj.): Extremely strong; extremely extensive; intense, or difficult.

Usage: Clearing IAS exam is a Herculean task.

Jovial (adj.): Jolly, expansively good-natured; full of hearty, playful, good humour; genial and gay.

Usage: We all like our grandfather's company because of his jovial nature.

Laconic (adj.): Brief or terse.

Usage: He always prefers to deliver laconic speech.

Lethargic (adj.): Lazily sluggish; indifferent or feeling stuffed.

Usage: Once again the sumptuous Sunday lunch had left most of us feeling stuffed and lethargic unable to go for any sort of routine work.

Martial (adj.): Having to do with war showing a readiness or eagerness to fight; warlike; military life.

Usage: He possesses all the martial qualities.

Mercurial (adj.): Witted, volatile, changeable, fickle, etc.

Usage: His mercurial temper is not liked by anyone.

Midas touch (noun): The talent for making money in every venture.

Usage: Dhiru Bhai Ambani seemed to have possessed the Midas touch.

Narcissism (noun): Extreme self-centeredness or fascination with oneself; love or desire for one's own body.

Usage: Pankaj Srivasta suffers from narcissism.

Olympian (adj.): Lofty, superior, like an Olympian god; exalted; celestial; majestic.

Usage: The mafia don's manner grew increasingly Olympian as he aged, but his old-time associates could still remember his being hotheaded young thug.

Platonic (adj.): Involving a close relationship from which romance and sex are absent.

Usage: They had only platonic relationship but were mistakenly defamed.

Pandora's Box (noun): A source of many troubles.

Usage: Raising the issue of a new tax opened a real Pandora's Box of related economic problems.

Promethean (adj.): Life-bringing, creative or courageously original, new or creative in a daring way.

Usage: It is necessary today to educate the nonscientific public to the promethean nature of atomic energy and the true character of science.

Socratic (adj.): A method of teaching or discussion, like that used by Socrates, in which by means of a series of questions and answers the logical soundness of a definition is tested, the meaning of a concept examined, etc.; having to do with the philosophers or with their teaching method, in which they systematically question the student in conversation in order to draw forth truths.

Usage: The professor fascinated some students but annoyed others with her Socratic method of teaching, which required them to listen, think and participate in class.

Scylla and Charybdis (noun): Two equally dangerous alternatives.

Usage: As always, they feel caught between Scylla and Charybdis as they try to hold down costs while still investing for the future.

Siren (noun and adj.): A woman who uses her sexual attractiveness to entice or allure men; a woman who is considered seductive; a woman who tempts men with bewitching sweetness.

Usage: Media treated the Bollywood newcomer like a sex symbol, but she lacked the grace and air of mystery of a real siren.

Spartan (adj.): Like or characteristic of the Spartans; war-like, brave, hardy, stoical, severe, frugal, and highly disciplined; marked by simplicity and often strict self-disciplined or self-denial.

Usage: His Spartan life bore no relation to the lush language of his poetry.

Stoic (noun and adj.): Seemingly indifferent to pleasure or pain, unmoved, impassive.

Usage: She bore the pain of losing her husband in the road accident with stoic patience.

Tantalize (verb): To tease or torment by offering something desirable but keeping it out of reach.

Usage: The sight of a warm fire through the window tantalized us in the cold chilly night almost unbearably.

Thespian (adj.): An actor; having to do with the drama; dramatic.

Usage: Raj Kapoor is considered greatest thespian of Bollywood.

Titanic (adj.): Having great size, strength, or power, colossal.

Usage: The titanic earthquake of 2001 turned most of the towns of Gujarat into debris.

Trojan horse (noun): Someone or something that works from within to defeat or undermine.

Usage: Like a Trojan horse, she came back to her in-laws house to avenge upon all the misdeeds that they had done to her.

SOME MORE MYTHOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL WORDS

Word	Meaning	Origin of the Word
Antaeon (adj.):	Having power to renew one's strength	Antaeus , a wrestler and son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Earth, was invincible as long as he was in contact with Mother Earth.
Argonauts (noun):	Gold-seekers; daring adventures	The Argonauts were heroes who sailed with Jason on the Argo in quest of the Golden Fleece. However, the Argonauts sailed (naut) the seas on the Argo, their swift ship; the Astronauts are being propelled in a capsule toward the astra, start or outer space. On April 12, 1961, the word cosmonaut (cosmos, universe + nautes, sailor) became equated with astronaut.

Word	Meaning	Origin of the Word
Argus-eyed (adj.):	Very watchful, keen sighted, all observant	Argus was a mythological monster who had a hundred eyes, some of which always remained awake.
Bacchanalian (adj.):	Characterized by drunken revels, or by ecstatic frenzy	Bacchus was a god of wine, and Bacchanalia were feasts or orgies in his honour.
Calliope (noun):	A series of steam whistles played from a keyboard; steam organ	Calliope was the Muse of eloquence. Her name, meaning 'beautiful voice,' is humorously applied to this modern shrill, harsh-sounding instrument.
Cornucopia (noun):	'Horn of plenty'; inexhaustible reserves; symbol of abundance	The infant Zeus was nursed by a goat named Amalthea, one of whose horns had the power of being filled with whatever the owner of its desired.
Cyclopean (adj.):	Huge, massive (applied especially to a type of early architecture)	The Cyclopes were giants who erected structures by piling up huge stones without cementing them.
Erotic (adj.):	Pertaining to sexual desire	Eros, Greek name of Cupid, god of love or desire.
Gorgon (noun):	An ugly person; a petrifying force	The Gorgons were three sisters who were so ugly that anyone looking at their faces turned to stone. Medusa, the most famous of these sisters, was killed by the hero Perseus, who looked at her reflection in a mirror and so avoided her direct gaze.
Harpy (adj.):	A grasping, ravenous person	The Harpies were flying female monsters that snatched the food of their victims and the souls of the dead.
Hymeneal (adj.):	Pertaining to marriage	Hymen was the god of marriage.
Janus-Faced (adj.):	Two-faced	Janus , was the god of beginning and doors. His statues show him with two heads facing in opposite directions.
Jovial (adj.):	Joyous; merry; inspiring mirth; a teacher or wise counsellor; invariably applied to athletic coaches	Jovialis pertains to Jupiter. Persons born under the planet Jupiter are supposed to be joyful. Ancient sculptors and poets often represented Jupiter and Zeus as smiling upon men.
Mentor (noun):	Swift, active; having the qualities of mercury or quicksilver	Mentor was the friend of Ulysses to whom he latter entrusted the education of his son.
Mercurial (adj.):	Influenced by being born under the planet Mercury	Mercury was the messenger of the gods, who flew with the aid of his winged sandals.
Myrmidons (noun):	Loyal followers; attendants who executive orders without questions, pity or mercy	The Myrmidons were a tribe of Thessalian warriors who followed Achilles, their king, in the Trojan War.
Narcissism (noun):	Self-love and admiration	Narcissus was a handsome youth who fell in love with his own reflection and was changed into the flower of the same name.
Nemesis (noun):	An agent of retribution or punishment; relentless pursuer of evildoers; 'jinx'	Nemesis was the goddess of retribution and punishment and the upholder of the moral code.
Odyssey (noun):	Long voyage; dangerous journey	Odysseus (Ulysses), hero of Homer's Odyssey , took 10 years to get home from the Trojan War. During the journey he came across many strange adventures and perils.
Olympian (adj.):	Majestic, awe-inspiring; detached and aloof	Mt. Olympus was the home of the gods.

(continued)

Word	Meaning	Origin of the Word
Oread (noun):	Nymph of the hills and mountains	Nymphs were beautiful maidens who typified the spirit of nature. Oreads lived in mountains, dryads in trees, naiads in streams and nereids in the sea.
Paeon (noun):	A song of praise, triumph or thanks giving	From paeon , the song of deliverance sung by Apollo after his victory over the Python.
Palladium (noun):	Any person or thing that protects or guards against loss or injury, safeguard	In ancient Greece and Rome, any statue of the Greek goddess Pallas Athene (Minerva) the legendary statue in Troy on the preservation of which the safety of the city was supposed to depend. Her image of palladium guarded Troy and Troy could not be taken until after Ulysses had stolen the image.
Phoenix (noun):	A person or thing supposed to have died or to have passed into oblivion and then to have risen again; a symbol of immortality	In Egyptian Mythology, Phonix was a fabulous bird living in the Arabian desert for 500 or 600 years. After being consumed in fire, it rose fresh and youthful from its own ashes to start another long life; a symbol of immortality.
Protean (adj.):	Inconstant, unstable, fickle, irresolute, flighty, irresponsible, unreliable, purposeless, readily changing different in shape and forms	Proteus was 'the old man of the sea' who could change his form and appearance at will.
Saturnine (adj.):	Heavy, gloomy, serious; in Astrology, born under the supposed influence of the planet Saturn; sluggish, morose, or taciturn	Saturn (Cronus in Greek) was the father of Jupiter. Saturn himself was jovial and his period of rule was supposed to be a golden age. The feasts celebrating his worship were gay and wild, like our New Year's Eve, from which fact we get Saturnalia to mean a wild time; however, astrology has given Saturnine its gloomy aspect, for persons born under the influence of the planet Saturn are supposed to be morose and sad.
Stentorian (adj.):	Very loud voiced; bellowing	Stentor , herald of the Greeks in the Trojan War. He was their human loud speaker before microphones and public address systems.
Stygian (adj.):	Inky, gloomy, dark; infernal or hellish; dark or gloomy; inviolable; completely binding, as an oath sworn by the river Styx	The River Styx flowed down into the Lower World. Spirits Entering Hades had to cross it on a ferry piloted by Charon.
Terpsichorean (adj and noun):	Pertaining to dancing a dancer; now only in facetious use	The nine Muses presided over the arts. Terpsichore was the Muse of the dance.

STORIES BEHIND WORDS AND PHRASES FROM MYTHOLOGY AND HISTORY

Between Scylla and Charybdis: To be between two perils or evils, neither of which can be evaded without risking the other.

Usage: Post shipwreck, the sailor suddenly found himself between Scylla and Charybdis.

Origin of the Phrase: In classical mythology both Scylla and Charybdis were personified as female monsters guarding the strait between Italy and Sicily. They preyed upon vessels which tried to pass through. If the sailors gave one a wide berth, they were almost certain to come too close to the other. In fact, this

phrase is similar to 'out of the frying pan into the fire', or 'between the devil and the deep blue sea'.

Beware the Greeks bearing gifts: Something that symbolizes hidden agenda or treachery.

Usage: His proposal of working unconditionally alarms me of (being) aware of the Greeks bearing gifts.

Origin of the Phrase: The Greeks, unable to capture Troy by storm, resorted to trickery. They left a huge wooden horse filled with armed men outside the walls and pretended to sail away. The Trojans wanted to drag the horse into the town and celebrate but their priest Laocöon warned them that the horse was an artifice, with these famous words: 'I fear the Greeks even when they bear gifts.' The Trojans went right on with their plans, made an opening in the walls and wheeled in the wooden horse, which, though a Greek gift, has even since been known as the Trojan Horse—, a symbol of treacherous infiltration.

Caesar's wife: Applied to public officials whose conduct must be free not only from actual misdeed but also from any suspicion of wrongdoing.

Usage: I would better be a guilty of crime than be accused of being 'Caesar's wife'.

Origin of the Phrase: Plutarch tells us how the expression arose. A young nobleman Publius Clodius was accused of a religious crime in which Pompeia, the wife of Caesar, was implicated. Caesar divorced Pompeia, but being summoned as a witness against Clodius, said he had nothing to charge him with. This looked like a paradox and the accuser asked him why he parted with his wife. Caesar replied, 'I wish my wife to be not so much as suspected.'

Cleaning the Augean stables: To clear up a mess; the phrase can sometimes also be applied to the efforts of a reform government to undo the corruption left by its predecessors.

Usage: Indian quagmire is no less than cleaning the Augean stables.

Origin of the Phrase: In Greek mythology the legendary King Augeas owned 12 white bulls sacred to Apollo. Their stables had not been cleaned in 30 years! Hercules was called upon to do the work in one day. He diverted the course of a river, made it run through the stables and reported his mission completed.

Crossing the rubicon: To take a final, irrevocable step which may have dangerous consequences.

Usage: Having crossed the rubicon, there is no point his retreating.

Origin of the Phrase: The Rubicon is a small stream in northern Italy which separated the province of which Caesar was the governor from Italy proper. His political rivals at Rome had passed a law ordering him to disband his army. Caesar marched to the river and stood at the bank undecided whether to cross it and thereby precipitate civil war. Finally, according to Plutarch, 'casting aside calculation, and abandoning himself to what might come, and using the proverb frequently in their mouths who enter upon dangerous and bold attempts. 'The die is cast,' he dashed across the river.' Some related expressions could be: 'to take the plunge', 'to burn his bridges behind him'.

Cutting the Gordian knot: To attack a problem directly and solve it boldly.

Usage: The prime minister has taken to cut the Gordian knot by deciding to dissolve the cabinet.

Origin of the Phrase: The Greek mythology Gordius, a legendary king of Phrygia in Asia Minor, dedicated his chariot to Zeus. The pole of the chariot was fastened to the yoke by a thong tied in an inextricable knot. The oracle declared that whoever untied the knot would rule all Asia. When Alexander passed through Gordium, he did not try to untie the knot by ordinary means but cut it through with his sword. Alexander the Great was always the man for a simple direct solution.

Cynical: A cynical person is one who constantly finds fault, distrusts the motives of others and has little faith in the noble aspirations of humanity.

Usage: Don't give any heed to his cynical statements.

Origin of the Phrase: The Cynics were a school of philosophers in Greece who taught the value of self-control and independence. Some of their disciples showed their independence to such an extent that they expressed contempt for ease and wealth and disbelieved any decent motives in man's action. Diogenes, one of the most famous Cynics, is said to have despised the ordinary comforts of life to such a degree that he lived in a tub in the market place. In the same market place, he went about with a lantern in broad daylight looking for a man or, as some say, for an honest man. Diogenes had so little faith in the honesty of mankind that once when he saw officials of a temple leading away a thief who had stolen a sacred bowl, he commented, 'The big thieves have caught a little thief.' Cynic is related to the word for a dog. The people of Athens called the philosophers of this sect Cynics because of their snarling manner.

Draconian: Laws, government actions, etc. which are unreasonably severe; going beyond what is right of necessary.

Usage: He criticized the draconian measure taken by the police in controlling the demonstrators.

Origin of the Phrase: In 7th cent. B.C. Draco was an Athenian lawgiver whose code of laws established in 621 B.C. called for the most severe penalties for the smallest offence. His laws were said to be written not in ink, but in blood. Synonymous words to draconian could be severe, stern, rigid, stringent, cruel, rigorous, harsh, immitigable and drastic.

Fabian: The cautious, waiting and dilatory policy which eventually results in a victory.

Usage: Beware of his Fabian ways of taking revenge.

Origin of the Phrase: Quintus Fabius Maximus was appointed dictator in 217 B.C. to lead the Romans in the war against Hannibal. Fabius, also known as Cunctator or the Delayer, harassed Hannibal's army by a cautious strategy of delay and avoidance of direct encounter such as cutting off its supplies at the same time avoided open conflict and eventually turned the situation in his favour.

Hedonism: Living and behaving in ways that give much pleasure out of one's life; lifestyle based on the belief that the most important thing in life is to enjoy oneself.

Usage: Their hedonism will soon lead them to bankruptcy.

Origin of the Phrase: Hedonism, from a Greek word meaning sweetness or pleasure, is the name of a philosophical doctrine that pleasure is the chief aim of life. The pursuit of pleasure is associated also with the followers of Epicurus. Although the philosophy of the Epicureans embraced many other tenets, it is identified chiefly with the love of pleasure so that Epicureanism has become a synonym for luxurious living. An epicure is a person who is fond of choice food and drink or has delicate tastes. In the same class are the sybarites—after the inhabitants of Sybaris in Southern Italy, who were noted for their love of luxury.

Labours of Hercules: Extremely hard work that calls for superhumanly efforts.

Usage: I know the labours of Hercules that you have put in will bear fruit some day or the other.

Origin of the Phrase: In Greek mythology Hercules, the son of Zeus and Alcmena, renowned for his strength and courage, was sentenced by Apollo to perform 12 labours of extraordinary difficulty. These are superhu-

man labours and Herculean is a word used to describe superhuman strength.

Lucullan: Ones luxurious lifestyle.

Usage: Everybody envies his lucullan way of living

Origin of the Phrase: Lucius Licinius Lucullus, a celebrated Roman general of the first century B.C., was fond of the good things of life. After he retired from the wars, he devoted himself to a carefree life of luxury. Plutarch tells us that 'his daily entertainments were ostentatiously extravagant, not only with purple coverlets, and plates set with precious stones, and dancers, and dramatic recitations, but with the greatest diversity of dishes and the most elaborate cookery'.

Satrap: A person with some power or influence; a big short.

Usage: Don't try to show as if you were a satrap.

Origin of the Phrase: The viceroys or governors of the provinces of ancient Persia were called satraps. The ancient Greeks humorously referred to a subordinate official with power and wealth as a satrap. A really humorous title is panjandrum, coined by Samuel Foote. A serious word for a governor of a province or of conquered land is proconsul, from the Roman title for that official.

Sowing the Dragon's teeth: Doing something that may lead to disastrous result or even to war in the future.

Usage: This biased treaty between the two countries is nothing but sowing the Dragon's teeth.

Origin of the Phrase: In Greek mythology Cadmus went in search of his sister, Europa, who had been abducted by Zeus. In the course of his wanderings, he killed a dragon and at the advice of Athene planted the teeth. A fierce band of warriors arose from the teeth, and again at the advice of Athene, Cadmus hurled a stone among them. Each blamed his neighbour with the result that a free-for-all took place until almost all of them were killed. (The same episode occurs in the story of Jason.)

Sword of Damocles: A sense of insecurity and danger; the sword of Damocles has a double meaning today: it symbolizes the vanity of human wishes—'uneasy lies the head that wears a crown'. More concretely, it suggests a terrible doom impending

Usage: The ministerial position in the present time of turmoil is a sword of Damocles for him.

Origin of the Phrase: Damocles, a resident of Syracuse in Sicily, was a companion and flattered of Dionysius, the ruler of that city. Growing weary of his constant

remarks about a king's happiness, wealth and power. Dionysius therefore decided to teach him an object lesson. He invited Damocles to a magnificent banquet. As Damocles prepared to enjoy the first course, Dionysius asked him to look up. Directly above his head, Damocles notice with horror that an unsheathed sword was hanging suspended by a single horse-hair. Needless to say, he lost all interest in the meal.

WORDS THAT COME FROM PEOPLE'S NAMES

Adonis (noun): Very handsome man.

Usage: Pankaj considers himself no less than an Adonis.

Boycott (verb): Join with others to refuse to use, buy, or deal with.

Usage: If the fare goes up any more, many riders will boycott the transit system.

Chauvinist (noun): Fanatical patriot; jingoist.

Usage: We must guard against being dragged into conflicts by chauvinists; their patriotism is blind.

Gargantuan (adj.): Enormous; gigantic; prodigious.

Usage: Book writing is a gargantuan task.

Hobson's choice (noun): Choice of taking what is offered or nothing at all; lack of an alternative.

Usage: I was given Hobson's choice; I could accept the job offered, or quit.

Machiavellian (adj.): Crafty; deceitful; cunning.

Usage: Mahima is very unpopular for her Machiavellian tactics.

Malapropism (noun): Humorous misuse of words by a person unaware of the error.

Usage: Her confusion of 'pineapple' with 'pinnacle' is, of course, a ridiculous malapropism.

Mentor (noun): Wise, trusted adviser or teacher.

Usage: The father began teaching his daughter the piano when she was only three; he was an excellent mentor.

Mesmerize (verb): Hypnotize; spellbind; enthrall.

Usage: His knowledge virtually mesmerized everyone.

Murphy's Law (noun): A facetious or satirical proposition stating that if there is a possibility for something to go wrong, it will go wrong.

Usage: We have to do something concrete to bring the country out of present quagmire, Murphy's law will not suffice.

Odyssey (noun): Long, wandering journey full of trials and adventures; a spiritual journey or quest.

Usage: Meeting Osho was no less than an odyssey.

Parkinson's Law (noun): Any of several satirical statements expressed as economic laws, as one to the effect that work expands to fill the time allotted to it.

Usage: Despite Parkinson's Law, the clerical staff completed its work by 3:30 pm, though they easily could have stretched it out to 5:00 pm.

Quixotic (adj.): Impractically idealistic; visionary.

Usage: Any plan for the instant rehabilitation of habitual criminals is quixotic; it will not work.

Sadistic (adj.): Deriving pleasure by inflicting pain on others; deliberately cruel.

Usage: He has started enjoying his sadistic state of mind.

9

WORDS FOR ONE AND MANY, OVER AND ABOVE, ETC.

WORDS FOR ONE AND MANY, OVER AND ABOVE, BEFORE AND AFTER, BEGINNING AND ENDING

Biennial (adj.): Occurring every two years.

Usage: The great biennial World Book Fair has become annual affair.

Bipolar (adj.): Having two opposed forces or views, having two poles or opposed points of attraction.

Usage: There was bipolar world order during cold war years.

Centenary (adj.): A 100th anniversary or the celebration of it; a centennial.

Usage: There was great celebration on Gandhian centenary.

Decimate (verb): To kill/destroy a lot.

Usage: Before the invention of modern medicine, diphtheria and typhoid could decimate the populations of entire towns and cities.

Dichotomy (noun): A division into two often contradictory groups.

Usage: There has been great dichotomy in his theory and practice.

Duplex (adj.): Having two, double.

Usage: A duplex generally is either a two-family house; a two-storey apartment.

Monogamous (adj.): Being married to one person or having one mate at a time.

Usage: Hindu marriage is by law monogamous.

Monologue or monolog (noun): Lengthy talk by one person.

Usage: The next scene in this play is a monologue.

Monotheism (noun): The worship of a single God.

Usage: All great saints and sages stressed upon monotheism.

Monotonous (adj.): Tiresome because of lack of variety.
Usage: One gets fed up with monotonous lifestyle.

Multifaceted (adj.): Having many facets or aspects.

Usage: Labour disputes are usually multifaceted; they involve wages, health benefits, working conditions and many related matters.

Multilateral (adj.): Having many sides; participated in by more than two participants (one-sided).

Usage: In 1911, a multilateral agreement was signed by Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the US.

Multimedia (adj.): Involving a combination of media, such as TV, radio and newspapers.

Usage: Companies that use TV and radio ads are multimedia advertisers.

Polygamist (noun): Person married to two or more mates at the same time (*ant:* monogamist, person with only one spouse at a time).

Usage: It was his third marriage, and not having been divorced from his first two wives, he was in fact a polygamist.

Polyglot (noun): Person who speaks or writes several languages.

Usage: Our guide was a polyglot who spoke English, Hindi, Spanish, French and Chinese.

Polymath (noun): Person of great and diversified learning.

Usage: Mr Saxena speaks himself as a polymath.

Quadrennial (adj.): Happening every four years.

Usage: The Olympic Games is a quadrennial event.

Quincentennial (noun): A 500th anniversary, or the celebration of such an event.

Usage: In 1992, the whole world celebrated the quincentennial of Christopher Columbus' first voyage to America.

Quintessential (adj.): Representing the essence or the perfect or typical example of something.

Usage: Rahul Dravid's century captures the quintessence of a elegant and flawless inning.

Unanimous (adj.): Being of one and the same opinion, showing complete agreement.

Usage: There was unanimous consent of all.

Unicameral (adj.): Consisting of or having one legislative chamber.

Usage: China has a unicameral system of government.

Uniform (adj.): Always the same; not varying in form, degree, or manner.

Usage: The construction has not been of uniform quality; most of its good, but some of it is poor.

Unique (adj.): Being the only one of its kind; highly unusually.

Usage: Buddha is one of the most unique spiritualists.

WORDS FOR OVER AND UNDER

Hyperactive (adj.): Excessively active.

Usage: She has a hyperactive imagination.

Hypercritical (adj.): Excessively fault-finding; captious.

Usage: Why are you so hypercritical?

Hyperinflation (noun): A conditions where the price of everything in a national economy goes out of control and increases very quickly.

Usage: The economists will soon find out some way to check this state of hyperinflation in the country.

Hypersensitive (adj.): Abnormally sensitive.

Usage: Savita is hypersensitive, she needs to be handled carefully.

Hypertension (noun): Abnormally high blood pressure.

Usage: Hypertension is quite common among modern man.

Subcontinent (noun): A large area of land which is part of a continent.

Usage: India was a great subcontinent before partition.

Sub judice (adj.): Under judicial consideration.

Usage: Cases which are sub judice cannot be publicly discussed in the media.

Subjugate (verb): To treat oneself, one's wishes or one's beliefs as being less important than those of other people.

Usage: Journalists must subjugate personal political convictions to their professional commitment to fairness and balance.

Sublet (verb): To allow someone to rent all or part of a house or other building which is already taken on rent from someone.

Usage: Our rental contract states that we are not allowed to sublet the house.

Sublethal (adj.): Not quite lethal (death causing); insufficient to cause death.

Usage: The boy had taken a sublethal dose of the medicine and was therefore able to recover.

Sublimate (verb): To express strong emotions or use energy by doing an activity which is usually taken to be socially unacceptable.

Usage: Hostile feelings and violent responses often seem to be sublimated into sporting activities.

Subordinate (noun): And verb having a lower or less important position.

Usage: He often misbehaves with his subordinate. (as N)

Or, Her personal life has been subordinated to her career. (as V)

Subservient (adj.): Useful in an 'under' or subordinate capacity; excessively submissive.

Usage: The minister who differed with the monarch's views are ousted and replaced by someone more subservient.

Subside (verb): To become less strong.

Usage: The police hope the violence to subside soon.

Subsidiary (adj.): Something less important to the other thing with which it is connected.

Usage: I am not satisfied with this subsidiary position.

Superabundant (adj.): Existing in very large number/ amount.

Usage: Grapes and olives are superabundant in some parts of France.

Supercharged (adj.): Very fast or energetic.

Usage: The Indian economy has expanded at a supercharged pace since 1991.

Superficial (adj.): Over or on the surface only; not profound or thorough.

Usage: He has superficial knowledge of his subject.

Superfluous (adj.): More than what is needed or wanted.

Usage: His writings are always superfluous full of redundancy and verbosity.

Supernatural (adj.): Beyond what is natural or observable; not explainable by the laws of nature.

Usage: Bloodless and fleshless being, like ghosts and spirits, belong to the supernatural world, not the real world.

Supersede (verb): To replace something, especially something older or more old-fashioned.

Usage: Ten senior officers were superseded to promote Mr Singh as DGP, Punjab.

WORDS FOR BEGINNING AND ENDING

Debut (noun): First appearance.

Usage: He won great écart for his debut novel.

Demise (noun): Cessation of existence; death.

Usage: The ultimately demise of his wife was a great shock.

Finale (noun): Last scene or act; conclusion; end.

Usage: After the finale, the artists reappeared on stage to play thanks to audience.

Genesis (noun): The origin of something.

Usage: The genesis of problem of corruption lies in politicization of bureaucracy.

Inchoate (adj.): Just begun; only partly in existence; incomplete.

Usage: The house is still in an inchoate state; only the frame has been erected.

Infinite (adj.): Endless; without boundaries or limits; exceedingly great.

Usage: The session was postponed for indefinite period.

Initiative (verb): Ability to begin and follow through without being urged; enterprise.

Usage: If you lack aptitude for getting things started, you are poor in initiative.

Lapse (verb): Come to an end; become void.

Usage: The policy would lapse.

Maiden (adj.): First; earliest.

Usage: His maiden speech enthralled the audience.

Penultimate (adj.): Next to the last; just before the last (second last).

Usage: December 30 is the penultimate day of the year.

Premiere (noun): First public performance.

Usage: The premiere of Deepa Mehta's *Midnight Children* will be screened shortly.

Rudiments (noun): The simplest and most basic facts about a subject or activity; first principle that must be learned; fundamental (usually plural).

Usage: You must learn the rudiments to have complete control over the subject.

Terminal (adj.): Coming to the end; ending in death.

Usage: The patient was afraid he had a terminal illness, but his physician assured him he would recover.

Ultimate (adj.): Last in a progression; final; highest possible.

Usage: Bit by bit she has reduced her addiction; her ultimate goal is to stop smoking.

Ultimatum (noun): Final, uncompromising demand or offer, leading to serious consequences if rejected.

Usage: The director sent Ashok this ultimatum. 'If you miss another rehearsal, you will be dropped from the cast'.

WORDS FOR BEFORE AND AFTER

Antecedent (noun): Previous character

Usage: Once you will be selected for the IAS, there will be a vigilance inquiry to check your antecedents.

Anterior (adj.): Situated before or toward the front.

Usage: Our incisors are anterior teeth; they are at the front of the mouth.

Posterity (noun): Those born after a person; descendants; future generations.

Usage: Let us solve the problem of pollution now, instead of leaving it to our posterity.

Posthumous (adj.): Born after the death of one's father; published or occurring after one's death.

Usage: David Copperfield was a posthumous child, his father having died six months before David was born.

Prescient (*adj.*): Seeming to have knowledge of events before they occur; gifted with foresight.

Usage: I have no foreknowledge of future events. I am not prescient.

Presentiment (*noun*): Feeling that something unfortunate is about to happen before that event occurs; foreboding.

Usage: Before the game, I had a presentiment of defeat, and the final score showed I was right.

Prognosis (*noun*): Forecast; prediction of the probable course of an illness; prognostication.

Usage: The prognosis is favourable; the patient should recover.

Prophecy (*verb*): Foretell.

Usage: It was prophesied by exit poll experts that Congress would not return to power.

10

WORDS FOR UP AND DOWN, TO AND FROM

MOTIONS AND EMOTIONS

Amble (verb): To walk in a slow and relaxed manner.

Usage: They were ambling on the Mall Road, Shimla.

Chase (verb): To walk/run hurriedly after someone/something in order to catch up with them.

Usage: Modern man's life has become a wild goose chase after material pursuits.

Hobble (verb): To walk in an awkward manner, usually because the feet or legs are hurt/injured.

Usage: Some of the runners could only manage to hobble over the finishing line.

Limp (verb): To walk unevenly and slowly because of having an injured or painful leg or foot.

Usage: He limps while walking since he met with an accident.

Lurch (verb): To move in an irregular manner, specially making sudden movements backwards or forwards or from side to side.

Usage: He kept in lurching throughout life and couldn't do anything meaningful in life.

Meander (verb): To walk slowly without any clear direction.

Usage: We spent the afternoon meandering around the streets of the old town.

Pour (verb): To continue to arrive in great numbers.

Usage: Ideas keep on pouring in your mind once you make up your mind to write something.

Spilled (verb): Large number or amount of people/things coming out of any place (or container).

Usage: After the blast, people spilled out of the Taj Hotel during Mumbai attacks.

Stagger (verb): To move or walk with a lack of balance as if one is going to fall.

Usage: The staggering Indian economy can prove suicidal for government in next elections.

Stream (verb): (used with prepositions like in/out/through) To move continuously in one direction.

Usage: We were all very excited as we streamed out of examination hall.

Strut (verb): To walk in a proud way in an attempt to look important.

Usage: The boys strutted around the disco trying to get the attention of a bevy of girls who were nearby.

Stumble (verb): To step awkwardly while walking or running; fall or almost fall.

Usage: Running along the beach, she stumbled on a log and fell on the sand.

Tiptoe (verb): To walk on the tips of one's toes in order to prevent any kind of sound made out of the movement.

Usage: He waited until his daughter was asleep, and then tiptoed quietly out of the room.

Trample (verb): To step heavily on something or someone, causing damage or injury.

Usage: Twenty people were trampled to death when the theatre collapsed and the crowd rushed to the exit gate.

Trickle (verb and noun): To move slowly and gradually in small numbers; a rather slow flow (of liquid) or movement (of people); a very small amount or number.

Usage: Gradually people trickled back into the stadium for the second half of the match.

Or, We usually only get a trickle of customers in the shop in the mornings.

Trudge (verb): To walk slowly with a lot of effort, especially over a difficult surface or while carrying something heavy.

Usage: The tourists had to trudge through the snow to get on the hilltop.

FLUCTUATIONS AND VICISSITUDES

Accelerate (verb): To increase the speed of; to cause to develop or progress more quickly.

Usage: The driver accelerated the car to overtake the bus.

Bolt (verb): To move very fast.

Usage: Frightened by the horn, the horse bolted.

Crawl (verb and noun): To move slowly or with difficulty (of a person) with the body stretched out along the ground or on hands and knees.

Usage: The lorry crawled noisily up the hill.

Or, Traffic moved forward at a crawl (as N.)

Creeep (verb): To move slowly, quietly and carefully, usually in order to avoid being noticed.

Usage: The Indian economy is creeeping at a snail's pace.

Dawdle (verb): To do something or go somewhere very slowly, taking more time than is necessary.

Usage: 'Stop dawdling! You'll be late for school', mother said.

Nip (verb): To go somewhere quickly or be somewhere for only a short time.

Usage: You should keep your child under strict vigil to nip in the bud before it is too late.

Plummet (verb): To fall very quickly and suddenly.

Usage: Share market has plummeted in recent months.

Plunge (verb): To cause someone or something to move or fall suddenly and often a long way forward, down or into something.

Usage: Our income has plunged dramatically.

Soar (verb): To rise very quickly to a high level.

Usage: House prices have soared a further 20 per cent in tricity of Chandigarh–Panchkula–Mohali.

Scamper (verb): To run or go hurriedly or quickly.

Usage: The children scampered off into the park.

Scuttle (verb): To move quickly, with small short steps, especially in order to escape.

Usage: The students scuttled off the college canteen as soon as the dean appeared.

Slump (verb): To sit or fall heavily and suddenly.

Usage: Scooter sales have slumped dramatically over the past few years.

Speed up (verb): To move faster, or to make something move faster.

Usage: The economy shows signs of speeding up.

Or, I think you need to speed up a bit, we are going to be late.

Tear (verb): To move very quickly.

Usage: He went tearing along the road after the bus.

Totter (verb): To walk in a shaky way that looks as if one is about to fall.

Usage: She tottered unsteadily down the stairs in her high-heeled shoes.

Tumble (verb): To fall quickly and without control.

Usage: I lost my footing and tumbled down the stairs.

Or, At any moment the whole building could tumble down.

Whiz (verb): To move or to something very fast.

Usage: Good time just whizzes past.

Zip (verb): To move or go somewhere very quickly.

Usage: We were about to cross the road when a car suddenly zipped past.

RISE AND FALL, INCOMING AND OUTGOING, MOVING AND WAVERING

Concomitant (adj.): Accompanying; concurrent.

Usage: The death and destruction are the natural concomitants of war.

Congregate (verb): Gather into a crowd; assemble.

Usage: All the literary figures congregate at Jaipur Literary Festival.

Exodus (noun): Going out; mass departure.

Usage: There was large-scale exodus of Brahmins from Jammu and Kashmir.

Flounder (verb): Proceed clumsily.

Usage: If you want to make a mark in life, don't flounder often.

Founder (verb): Come to grief; go to the bottom; sink; collapse.

Usage: Business after business has gone into bankruptcy and this one may founder, too.

Gait (noun): Way of walking or running.

Usage: He walked with a slow stiff gait.

Incursion (verb): Sudden, brief invasion; inroad; raid.

Usage: The incursion was repelled, and the raiders fled without achieving their objective.

Labyrinth (noun): Anything extremely intricate and perplexing.

Usage: State is a labyrinth and it is not easy to raise revolt against it.

Retrogress (verb): Backward to an earlier or worse condition; degenerate.

Usage: Many improve. Some make no progress. A few even retrogress.

Transition (noun): Process or period of passing from one condition, place, or action to another; change.

Usage: Problems are sure to arise during the transition from the old administration to the new.

Wanderlust (noun): Strong, restless longing to travel.

Usage: Just back from Egypt, they are already planning a trip to Japan. Their wanderlust urges them on.

Yaw (verb): Deviate abruptly from a straight course; swerve; veer.

Usage: Whoever steers must hold the ship to a straight course without letting it yaw.

HYPHENATED WORDS

Ad-libbed (verb): To speak in public without having planned what to say.

Usage: Her **ad-libbed** statement landed her in hot waters.

All-out (noun): Complete and with as much effort as possible.

Usage: We made an **all-out** effort to get the project finished on time.

Blue-chip (adj.): Excellent, valuable.

Usage: Having completed his MBA from one of the topmost business schools of the country, he got his first placement in the high paying **blue-chip** company.

Blue-stocking (noun): A learned, bookish, or pedantic woman.

Usage: It was surprising to most of her fans that Sushmita Sen was a **blue-stocking** in her college days.

Booby-trap (noun and verb): Scheme or device for tricking a person unawares.

Usage: The police discovered that the car was booby-trapped.

Bric-a-brac (noun): Knick-knacks.

Usage: It's one of those shops that sell antiques and **bric-a-brac**.

Card-carrying (noun): Owing a membership card in a specified organization; an active and involved member of any organization.

Usage: He is a **card-carrying** member of Golf club.

Cast-off (adj.): Overused, discarded, worthless.

Usage: They gave him a **cast-off** coat which was too large for him.

Cul-de-sac (noun): A situation which leads nowhere; dead end; a short road which is blocked off at one end.

Usage: This plan reflects nothing but his intellectual **cul-de-sac**.

Derring-do (noun): Daring action taken without considering the consequences; reckless courage.

Usage: It's high time you gave up your **derring-do** attitude and took up your family responsibilities judiciously.

Drop-dead (verb): To die suddenly and unexpectedly.

Usage: He **dropped dead** on the squash court at the age of 35.

Double-cross (verb): To deceive someone by working only for one's advantage; treachery.

Usage: Don't try to double cross me otherwise you will be ruined.

Five-and-ten-cent-store (noun): A store that sells a wide variety of inexpensive merchandize, original with many articles priced at five or ten cents (also five-and-ten or five-and-dime).

Usage: They made a lot of purchase from the weekly **five-and-ten-cent-stores** put up by the sides of the lane.

Fly-leaf (noun): An empty page at the beginning or end of a book next to the cover.

Usage: The author gave me her recently published book and wrote her favourite texts on the **fly-leaf**.

Forward-looking (adj.): Anticipating or making provision for the future; progressive.

Usage: I do appreciate the government's **forward-looking** policies.

Free-for-all (noun and adj.): A contest, race, etc. that anyone may enter.

Usage: The political scenario in India nowadays is a **free-for-all** race for Prime Ministership.

Fuddy-duddy (adj.): A fussy, critical person; an old-fashioned person.

Usage: Just avoid **fuddy-duddy** ideas, discussions and people.

Grass-roots (noun): The common people.

Usage: The Congress is related to **grass-roots** whereas BJP is not.

Gross-out (slang): To offend, disgust, shock, etc.

Usage: Crowds went wild for the **gross-out** humour and wacky romance in riotous comedy of the film.

Hard-liner (noun): A person who takes a hard-line.

Usage: We need few hard-liners like Patel and Bose nowadays.

Half-mast (noun and verb): The position of a flag lowered about halfway down a mast, staff, etc., esp. as a sign of mourning.

Usage: The national flags were all tying at **half-mast** on the death of former President of India.

Hanger-on (noun): A follower or dependent.

Usage: There are always **hangers-on** around politicians.

Have-nots (noun): A person or nation with little wealth, or poor resources.

Usage: **Have-nots** Are marginalized sections of the society.

Heavy-handed (adj.): Using too much force in dealing with someone; clumsy or tactless; cruel, oppressive, or tyrannical.

Usage: The protestors accused the police of using **heavy-handed** tactics.

Helter-skelter (noun, adj. and adv.): In haste and confusion; in a disorderly, hurried manner; hurried and confused; disorderly.

Usage: People were found screaming and running **helter-skelter** during Mumbai attacks.

High-minded (adj.): Having very high moral standards of behaviour.

Usage: Sometimes his family members feel suffocated because of his **high-minded** ideology.

Hocus-pocus (noun and verb): Trickery; deception.

Usage: So much of what politicians say is just **hocus-pocus**.

Hugger-mugger (noun, adj., adv. and verb): A confusion; muddle; jumble (Archaic) secrecy; confused; muddled.

Usage: He explained the entire plan in a **hugger-mugger** way.

Hurly-burly (noun): Noisy activity.

Usage: We were tired of the **hurly-burly** city life, so we decided to go to our farmhouse for holidaying.

Jekyll-and-Hyde (noun): A person with two very different sides one good and the other evil.

Usage: Our professor was a real **Jekyll-and-Hyde**, sometimes kind and charming, and at other times rude and obnoxious.

Last-ditch (adj.): Made, done, used, etc. in a final, often desperate act of resistance or opposition.

Usage: In a **last-ditch** attempt to save his party from electoral defeat, he resigned from the leadership.

Lock-step (noun): A way of marching in such close file that the corresponding legs of the marchers must keep step precisely.

Usage: Soldiers marched in **lock-step**.

Namby-pamby (adj.): Weak, foolish or silly.

Usage: The professor probably regarded us as a bunch of **namby-pamby** students.

Off-the-cuff (adv.): To speak without having prepared or thought about one's words first.

Usage: I hadn't prepared a speech for the valedictory function so I just said a few words **off-the-cuff**.

Pent-up (adj.): Held in check; curbed; confined.

Usage: Screaming at the top of your voice is a good way of venting **pent-up** frustration.

Pell-mell (adv.): A very fast and disorganized movement or action.

Usage: At the sound of the burglar alarm bell, the customers of the shopping mall ran **pell-mell** for the doors.

Point-blank (adj.): At close range.

Usage: Two bullets were fired into the car at **point-blank** range.

Pre-empt (verb): To do or say something before anyone else can, excluding others; appropriate before hand.

Usage: The minister held a press conference in order to **pre-empt** criticism in the newspapers.

Put-up (verb): To show or express a particular type of opposition to something.

Usage: The villagers were unable to **put-up** any resistance to government's policy of land acquisition.

Rank-and-file group (noun): The ordinary workers in a company or the ordinary members of an organization.

Usage: The **rank-and-file** in the Punjab Congress are not satisfied with Captain Amrinder's style of functioning.

Run-ins (noun): A quarrel, fight, etc.

Usage: I had a **run-in** with my boss yesterday.

Run-of-the-mill (adj.): Ordinary, not exclusive or exciting.

Usage: He gave a fairly **run-of-the-mill** speech.

Scot-free (adv.): Without receiving the deserved or expected punishment; without being harmed.

Usage: The court let her off **scot-free**.

Self-effacing (adj.): Not making oneself noticeable, modest.

Usage: The captain was typically **self-effacing** when questioned about the team's success, giving the whole credit to the other players.

Silver-tongued (adj.): Eloquent; persuasive way of expressing oneself.

Usage: Beware of her **silver-tongued** proposals!

Skinny-dip (noun and verb): A swim in the nude.

Usage: She enjoys her **skinny-dip** on weekends.

Tongue-in-cheek (adj.): Amusing, humorous.

Usage: Her latest novel is a firmly **tongue-in-cheek** look at the world of advertising.

Topsy-turvy (adj. and adv.): Upside down; in a reversed condition; in confusion or disorder; a topsy-turvy condition; inverted state; a state of confusion.

Usage: After resignation of CEO, the entire company stood **topsy-turvy**.

Tug-of-war (noun): A contest in which two teams pull at opposite ends of a rope, each trying to drag the other across a central line; any power struggle between two parties.

Usage: There is **tug of war** between Amrinder Singh and Rajinder Kaur Bhattal in Punjab politics.

Up-and-coming (adj.): Likely to achieve success soon or in the near future.

Usage: She is one of the **up-and-coming** actresses of the present times.

Washed-up (adj.): Cleaned up; tired; exhausted; (slang) finished; done for; having failed.

Usage: The tragedy of being a model in the glam world is that one is all **washed-up** by the time one is 35.

Word-of-mouth (adj.): Communicated orally.

Usage: Word of mouth is the most effective way of advertisement.

12

WORDS FOR EXPLAINING WORDS

Abstract (adj.): Existing as a concept; not concrete.

Usage: Abstract words, like 'honesty' and 'wisdom', denote things that do not exist physically.

Acronym (noun): Word formed from the first letter or letters of other words.

Usage: UNO is an acronym for United Nations Organisation.

Articulate (adj.): Capable of speech; able to express oneself effectively.

Usage: Pardeep is articulate par excellence.

Cliché (noun): Overused expression; trite phrase; platitude.

Usage: Avoid the cliché 'last but not least'. Just say 'finally'.

Concrete (adj.): Tangible; visible; feasible.

Usage: Just give concrete reply don't try to bamboozle with vague answers.

Diatribes (noun): Angry criticism; denunciation.

Usage: The piece of article was just a diatribe not a healthy and balanced criticism.

Epithet (noun): Word or phrase used to characterize a person or thing, often disparagingly.

Usage: Would you like being called a 'bookworm' or an 'egghead'? I am sure you would not enjoy those epithets.

Euphemism (noun): Mild expression substituted for one that may be harsh or unpleasant.

Usage: 'Passed away' is often used as a euphemism for 'died'.

Fifth column: Any group of people who aid the enemy from within their own country.

Usage: A number of secessionist movements survive with support of fifth column.

Fourth estate (idiom): Media (print and electronic).

Usage: Media is called fourth estate in a democracy.

Glib (adj.): Having a ready flow of words but lacking accuracy or understanding; superficial; shallow.

Usage: We must not let a glib talker mislead us.

Irony (noun): Humorous or sarcastic use of language, in which the intended meaning is the opposite of the words used.

Usage: It is the irony of country that law breakers are law makers.

Juggernaut (noun): Anything that exacts blind devotion or terrible sacrifice.

Usage: Everyone was highly impressed by his juggernaut.

Logorrhoea (noun): Excessive flow of words; talkativeness.

Usage: It is hard to get a word in when you talk with anyone afflicted with logorrhoea.

Maxim (noun): Concisely expressed statement of a general truth or rule of conduct; proverbial saying; adage.

Usage: Honesty is the best policy is centuries old maxim.

Open sesame (idiom): A very successful way of achieving something.

Usage: A degree in IT nowadays can be an open sesame for a job in almost any field.

Pejorative (adj.): Having a derogatory meaning or effect; disparaging; downgrading.

Usage: Anil made pejorative remarks about the lack-luster role of police in solving his case.

Redundant (adj.): Superfluous; surplus.

Usage: Redundant laws need to be repealed.

Satire (noun): Use of ridicule to expose folly or abuse.

Usage: George Orwell's Animal Farm is apparently a satire on totalitarianism in the time of Stalin.

The last/final straw (idiom): The last of a sequence of annoyances or troubles that results in a breakdown/loss of patience.

Usage: He had been unhappy at work for a long time but the last straw came when he was refused promotion.

Understatement (noun): Restrained statement in mocking contrast to what is warranted by the facts.

Usage: The statement issued by the police department was mocked at as understatement.

SECTION B

DRILL YOUR VOCABULARY SKILL

- 13** Synonyms
- 14** Antonyms
- 15** Idioms and Phrases
- 16** One Word Substitution

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Language is the dress of thought.

—Samuel Johnson

Language is the archives of history.

—Emerson

Language is the immediate gift of God.

—Noah Webster

Language is the armour of the human mind.

—Coleridge

Language! The blood of the soul!

—Oliver Wendell Holme

As it is evident from the above quotes of great people, language is the greatest accomplishment of human kind. Without language the beauty of life will be lost. The essence and meaning of human life will be relegated in the absence of language and savagery will prevail instead.

We think with words. We can't think without them. They are indispensable. The great American educator, Dr John Dewey said, 'Thought is impossible without words.' Thomas Sheridan, a British actor over 200 years ago said, 'There is such an intimate connection between ideas and words that whatever deficiency or fault there may be in the one necessarily affects the other.'

It follows then almost like a law of mathematics that the more words you know, the more clearly and powerfully you will think and the more ideas you will invite into your mind. The world has suddenly discovered these truths and has become word-conscious as never before. It has awakened to the overwhelming power of words. Without words, the wheels of business would stop spinning. The accumulated knowledge of medicine, philosophy, sciences, and the life work of the great dead could not have been passed on except by the magic of words. Without them we would be like the animals whose pattern of living has remained unchanged for millions of years.

The use of the right word is more important than the right argument.

—Joseph Conrad

Our words have wings.

—Eliot

Every word was once a poem.

—Emerson

Words are the body of thought.

—Carlyle

We rule men with words.

—Napoleon

Good words are worth much and cost little.

—Herbert

Words are the only things that last forever.

—Hazlitt

There is probably nothing more difficult to attain, and there is certainly nothing more important to acquire, than the ability to transfer an idea from your mind to the mind of another with complete clarity and without loss of power. This skill is necessary to salesmanship, teaching, conversation and each and every walk and aspect of life.

You may have a million-dollar idea, but it will be worthless to you if can't convince others of its values in words; the right words and the power of words are the only instruments you have to accomplish this. There are no other means.

Great leaders have all developed the power of expression to the highest degree. *By the magic of words they make millions think as they think, feel as they feel.* Unless you have this skill you will be bitterly handicapped all your life. *But with it you can come near to getting almost anything you want.*

The main purpose of this book is to trigger the interest of the readers to learn English language and to make them feel its significance. Truly the way to learn words is to get excited about them and develop a prying curiosity concerning them. Financial poverty often can't be helped. But there is no excuse for poverty of language. *A shabby vocabulary is an inexcusable disgrace.*

The power of words is a power that is known to every dictator. The first act of the tyrant is to take over the empire of words. He confiscates the press and radio. He dictates the 'right' books to read. He burns the 'wrong' ones and with freedom of speech gone, you are his slave.

As we all know, people can be unpleasant and so can their words. There are fighting words like *liar* and *cheat*. There are poison-label words such as *kike*, *wop*, *chink* and others without end. *A right word can make a friend. A wrong word can earn an enemy.*

Of course it goes without saying that you are well acquainted with most of the words that you have come across till now in this book. But you will be the first to admit that you will not have the courage to use them as long as they remain mere acquaintances. You need to be comfortable with them. You must know how they can be properly set in sentences. It is time to make them your good friends.

There is a price tag to everything. Even a vocabulary is not given to us for free. It must be bought with time and work—but with so little work and so infinitely little time, when we compare our small efforts with those of masters it sums far less.

Thomas A. Edison, for instance, got stuck at one job for five consecutive days and he went on experimenting without any proper sleep or diversion for 48 hours. Victor Hugo locked his clothes in his chest to finish his novel, *Notre-Dame de Paris*. Noah Webster took 30 years to complete his dictionary. Alexander Dumas wrote 18 hours a day for 40 years. Sir Harry Lauder, the Scottish comedian, rehearsed his famous song, *Roamin' in the Gloamin* 10,000 times in order to sing it perfectly on the stage. Maurice Ravel worked 12 hours a day for two years composing a piano concert, and Paderewski practiced for eight hours a day as a matter of routine.

So let's not give lack of time as an excuse if anything important is at stake and a better knowledge of words is important. As John Ruskin once said:

'If I had a son or daughter possessed of one accomplishment it should be that of speech.'

We all are born with a burning wish to learn. That, of course, is why children ask their innumerable questions. The very young have a voracious appetite for knowledge, an insatiable intellectual curiosity. But sadly, with maturity, much of his eagerness dies, and when it dies all mental growth stops. If, however, a person will sincerely and earnestly apply himself to building his vocabulary he will find that he is recapturing the powerful urge to learn.

There is more to language than this, however, if you really want to become skilled in its use and in catching its fine meanings. Read Churchill's *Blood, Sweat and Tears*. Read Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address*. These great masters will use words as simple as *The Sermon on the Mount*. But they hold great words in reserve, and once in a while, when they have a truly great idea that they want to force into your mind, they will draw upon some magnificent verb or adjective or noun that will hit you with a physical impact. Words such as these are a necessary part of a cultured vocabulary.

Also, words are much like people: the more you know about them the better you can understand them.

With words we govern men.

—Disraeli

Thought is impossible without Words.

—John Bewey

If you are able to have a word for every situation, and for every expression that you wish to convey to others, it will give you a type of courage that you may never have had before.

Bear this in mind. Power in words will, of course, be of untold value to the young. But age itself can become an asset if you acquire a good vocabulary. If you are old, you are rich in life. If you are also rich in language, you can make yourself fascinating to others. An older man or woman, who is a virtuoso in conversation, can command any group.

Words are the signs of ideas.

—Samuel Johnson

The average articulate person, who socialize and lead a normal, active life, will say 30,000 or more words a day. You would be surprised to know your own word output if you ever count the same. These words you speak are revealing *you* to *us*, your listeners. We are judging your personality, your character, your ability, your level of intelligence. As soon as you speak, we begin to pigeon-hole you.

Remember, the word *dumb* was once used only to mean someone who couldn't talk. But people gradually formed their own opinion about people who couldn't talk, and as a result the word 'dumb' evolved to mean 'stupid'. Those who have gained a command over language usually have a command over men.

Whose words all ears took captive

—Shakespeare

Words are the pegs to hang ideas on.

—Beecher

How strong an influence in well-placed words!

—Chapman

There is an English word for almost every occasion of life. There is beauty and there are riches in the English language that almost transcend the imagination. So why not become a millionaire in the field of words?

Many people wish to succeed, but they have never thought out precisely what they want to succeed in. They haven't picked out a definite goal. So why not make up your mind that words are now your goal?

No words are as 'common' as they seem. We often use familiar words with a certain surety and confidence. Yet if we were asked to delineate their boundaries we might be puzzled. As someone has said, 'What incorrect, imperfect, inaccurate, primitive, fuzzy, and woolly ideas we have about the meaning of the simplest words.'

If your grammar is well groomed and if you are rich in words, you will have an entry into the dry arena of the society that cannot be easily won in any other way. So please consider the time spent with this book more than worthwhile.

Once you make these words your very own you will be surprised how often you will meet them in your daily reading. And don't think that those who use them—the ones who can always pick the right word for the right occasion—were born with this ability. Probably they had no natural vocabulary which is handicap and they found that it was quite easy to overcome it.

Words are the very stuff and process of thought.

—British Proverb

Each word was at first a stroke of genius.

—Emerson

Syllables govern the world.

—Selden

Words are the instruments that make thought possible.

—Judd

Words are warmed and alive with fingerprints. We humans invent them, so they inherit all our traits, all our oddities and quirks, all the good and evil that we have in us.

You can see that this language of ours is almost inexhaustible. And it is truly full of excitement and beauty.

Words can connote good and evil. There are words that express ill-will, evil and danger; words that threaten and words that repel.

Words that may become alive and walk up and down in the hearts of men.

—British Proverb

Clearness is the most important matter in the use of words.

—Quintilian

Words are wise men counters.

—Hobbes

A word travels faster than a man.

—German

Here is a statement that may seem rather startling. And yet it is true.

The words that deal with hate, crime, anger, vilification, invective, and such seem to have more power than the kindlier terms. It is, perhaps, because they are surcharged with emotion and dynamic with passion. And they are often emphasized when spoken. As a matter of fact, the sound of your choice can influence the meaning of the words you speak. You can say 'goodnight' in a tone of surprise or disgust. The tone will decide the outcome of the meaning implied.

You will be surprised what confidence you will gain from these repeated drills. You don't need to be told that leaders of men have confidence in themselves and a command of words is one of the quickest ways to get self-confidence that they have. *It is really true that those who both speak and write well have an almost unfair advantage over those who are poor in language.*

Words are the dress of our thoughts which should no more be presented in rags, tatters and dirt than your person should.

—Chesterfield

Words are the soul's ambassadors.

—Howell

Words are the voice of the heart.

—Confucius

Words are the most powerful drug used by mankind.

—Kipling

An increase of your knowledge of words means mental growth. Every term that you add to your word supply opens a new door in your mind for ideas to enter.

There are those who still think that words are largely literary tools for professional writers. As a matter of fact, word study is a very practical, hard-headed business, since a wide vocabulary and worldly success go hand in hand. *New words bring new friends, new interests and new power. These are so intimately tied up with success that we often speak of the two (i.e. knowledge of words and success) as though they were one and the same thing.*

You may have a brilliant idea one that could revolutionize the entire society. You probably need financial backing for it. But unless you can explain this idea in

a way that can convince the potential of its value, your idea will be a failure. At the least others will know the word to apply to you.

Most of us use minimum words throughout our life. The greater part of the English language remains a foreign language to us. This is an unnecessary handicap as ignorance is such a nuisance.

There are few of us who have learned to speak and write well. So why not become one of the millionaires of the language? You will find that your competition will be slight.

You have two main word reservoirs: one you use in understanding people and the other with which you make others understand you. Keep filling these two and your power will grow apace, for both invaluable aid any success you may wish to have.

Words about words are always interesting. We are so used to words that we take them for granted. We forget that each word is alive and filled with magic. Try and observe all the words with fresh eyes, as if you have never seen them before.

13

SYNONYMS

Directions: Given below are the alphabetically arranged words. Every word is followed by four options. You have to find out the word which is nearest in meaning to the given word.

A

1. Absolute

(a) reasonable	(b) narrow
(c) limitless	(d) reliable
2. Abandon

(a) neglect	(b) condense
(c) discontinue	(d) abscond
3. Affable

(a) helpful	(b) neutral
(c) friendly	(d) cheerful
4. Abash

(a) acquit	(b) confuse
(c) blush	(d) condemn
5. Accomplice

(a) friend	(b) abettor
(c) criminal	(d) thief
6. Allegiance

(a) disaffection	(b) satisfactory
(c) loyalty	(d) Enmity
7. Amicable

(a) poisonous	(b) friendly
(c) satisfying	(d) heartening
8. Apogee

(a) middle	(b) bottom
(c) climax	(d) beginning
9. Adversity

(a) failure	(b) helplessness
(c) crisis	(d) misfortune
10. Acumen

(a) beauty	(b) appearance
(c) insight	(d) skill
11. Abstain

(a) influence	(b) refrain
(c) retain	(d) retard
12. Abase

(a) low	(b) peaceful
(c) humble	(d) cruel
13. Abet

(a) force	(b) discourage
(c) assist	(d) neglect
14. Abridge

(a) desire	(b) to condense
(c) graceful	(d) disconnect
15. Admonish

(a) appeal	(b) support
(c) threaten	(d) praise
16. Accolade

(a) applause	(b) award
(c) affection	(d) arrival
17. Antique

(a) old fashioned	(b) rare
(c) modern	(d) unique
18. Ascend

(a) leap	(b) mount
(c) deviate	(d) grow
19. Adept

(a) professional	(b) proficient
(c) sufficient	(d) intelligent
20. Admonition

(a) award	(b) amazement
(c) pardon	(d) warning
21. Applaud

(a) pray	(b) flatter
(c) request	(d) praise
22. Appraisal

(a) investigation	(b) estimation
(c) praise	(d) approval
23. Anxiety

(a) worry	(b) comfort
(c) faith	(d) reassurance
24. Accord

(a) agreement	(b) disagreement
(c) dispute	(d) disparity

25. Aromatic
(a) stinking (b) sentimental
(c) fragrant (d) crippled
26. Ambit
(a) eviction (b) scope
(c) restriction (d) barrier
27. Adjoin
(a) postpone (b) avoid
(c) complain (d) suppress
28. Accentuated
(a) mitigated (b) projected
(c) exhibited (d) sharpened
29. Acute
(a) rice (b) accidental
(c) severe (d) curious
30. Abscond
(a) flee (b) manage
(c) avoid (d) turn
31. Albeit
(a) although (b) further more
(c) because (d) not only
32. Amalgamate
(a) try (b) collect
(c) mix (d) hate
33. Assay
(a) attack (b) accept
(c) case (d) evaluate
34. Acrid
(a) unripe (b) pungent
(c) bitter (d) dirty
35. Adage
(a) order (b) request
(c) proverb (d) mystery
36. Abominable
(a) odd (b) weird
(c) fine (d) awful
37. Abstemious
(a) moderate (b) proud
(c) excessive (d) rustic
38. Abomination
(a) revulsion (b) disgust
(c) criticism (d) attack
39. Alacrity
(a) eagerly (b) suspicion
(c) unhesitatingly (d) unwillingly
40. Augur
(a) heal (b) hurt
(c) signify (d) reform
41. Assuage
(a) rub (b) prohibit
(c) ease (d) enlarge

42. Addle
(a) soar (b) strike
(c) stop (d) confuse
43. Animosity
(a) vanity (b) empathy
(c) indifference (d) treason
44. Abrupt
(a) pure (b) alert
(c) sudden (d) quick
45. Abstruse
(a) abstract (b) profound
(c) perfect (d) ignorant
46. Altercation
(a) drastic change (b) angry dispute
(c) noisy dialogue (d) loud explosion
47. Anomaly
(a) abnormality (b) ignorance
(c) accident (d) rarity
48. Aphorism
(a) wise saying (b) digression
(c) casual remark (d) repetition
49. Abrade
(a) twist (b) wear off
(c) attach (d) scold
50. Abstruse
(a) missing (b) sprawling
(c) obscure (d) stupid
51. Abnegation
(a) association (b) renunciation
(c) affirmation (d) indignation

B

52. Barbarian
(a) unkind (b) impolite
(c) partiality (d) distortion
53. Biased
(a) careful (b) partial
(c) expert (d) unskilled
54. Brutal
(a) humane (b) adamant
(c) ruthless (d) criminal
55. Boisterous
(a) boiling (b) hot
(c) noisy (d) dangerous
56. Berserk
(a) clever (b) morose
(c) cheerful (d) wild
57. Benefactor
(a) guardian (b) saint
(c) do-gooder (d) friend

58. Baffle
(a) puzzle (b) tease
(c) hoodwink (d) trick
59. Belligerent
(a) pacifist (b) generous
(c) aggressive (d) reasonable
60. Bifurcated
(a) reduced (b) stabbed
(c) ploughed (d) segregated
61. Bewail
(a) tear apart (b) envy
(c) lament (d) accuse
62. Balmy
(a) soothing (b) fruitful
(c) modest (d) tempestuous
63. Blithe
(a) other worldly (b) giddy
(c) graceful (d) joyous
64. Befuddled
(a) wounded (b) crowded
(c) enlightened (d) stupid
65. Besiege
(a) acquire (b) attack
(c) seize (d) surround
66. Bandit
(a) convict (b) robber
(c) thief (d) cut-throat
67. Bankrupt
(a) insolvent (b) debtor
(c) creditor (d) solvent
68. Bane
(a) accuse (b) curse
(c) reject (d) abolish
69. Barter
(a) return (b) exchange
(c) borrow (d) buy
70. Bucolic
(a) angry (b) revengeful
(c) rustic (d) imaginative
71. Bizarre
(a) joyful (b) colourful
(c) grotesque (d) hearty
72. Brutal
(a) humane (b) adamant
(c) ruthless (d) criminal
73. Burlesque
(a) irritate (b) insult
(c) annoy (d) mock
74. Bumptious
(a) ill-tempered (b) colliding
(c) illiterate
(d) brashly self-assertive

75. Baleful
(a) overflowing (b) pernicious
(c) unethical (d) envious
76. Bemused
(a) enchanted (b) entertained
(c) lost in thought (d) ridiculous

C

77. Connoisseur
(a) delinquent (b) interpreter
(c) lover of art (d) ignorant
78. Callous
(a) large (b) hardened in feeling
(c) thick (d) dangerous
79. Colossal
(a) dangerous (b) gigantic
(c) fatal (d) honourable
80. Conciseness
(a) correctness (b) frankness
(c) brevity (d) refines
81. Candid
(a) sweet (b) pleasing
(c) frank (d) dishonest
82. Cowardice
(a) timidity (b) gallantry
(c) criminal (d) humanity
83. Compendium
(a) glossary (b) reference
(c) index (d) summary
84. Concise
(a) small (b) strong
(c) solid (d) brief
85. Coterie
(a) institution (b) group
(c) mob (d) family
86. Corroborate
(a) verify (b) refute
(c) disprove (d) disapprove
87. Chimerical
(a) imaginary (b) uncertain
(c) short-lived (d) erratic
88. Conundrum
(a) discussion (b) expansion
(c) solution (d) imbroglio
89. Castigate
(a) delegate (b) evaluate
(c) criticize (d) enforce

90. Concealed
(a) disclosed (b) opened
(c) camouflaged (d) released
91. Caveat
(a) dispute (b) challenge
(c) advice (d) warning
92. Condemn
(a) blame (b) underrate
(c) hate (d) avoid
93. Congregation
(a) combination (b) meeting
(c) assembly (d) collection
94. Colossus
(a) huge (b) towering
(c) lofty (d) tall
95. Cantankerous
(a) rash (b) disrespectful
(c) noisy (d) quarrelsome
96. Consequence
(a) manner (b) result
(c) cause (d) order
97. Clairvoyance
(a) foretelling (b) recklessness
(c) astrology (d) none of these
98. Culpable
(a) correct (b) guilty
(c) right (d) innocent
99. Chivalry
(a) bravery (b) cowardice
(c) joviality (d) gleefulness
100. Crass
(a) spiritless (b) wicked
(c) insensitive (d) rustic
101. Catapult
(a) restrain (b) control
(c) contain (d) shoot
102. Console
(a) solace (b) sympathize
(c) pacify (d) courage
103. Convivial
(a) aloof (b) shy
(c) jovial (d) lively
104. Construe
(a) meaning (b) interpret
(c) narration (d) confuse
105. Callous
(a) hard (b) cruel
(c) big (d) mighty
106. Censure
(a) condemn (b) blame
(c) pin point (d) charge
107. Careen
(a) secure (b) sway
(c) decay (d) fondle
108. Cherubic
(a) mischievous (b) expensive
(c) rustic (d) angelic
109. Consternation
(a) group of star (b) humble service
(c) large display (d) great amazement/
terror
110. Cumbersome
(a) heavy (b) sorrowful
(c) unwieldy (d) laborious
111. Complicity
(a) deceit (b) variety
(c) partnership in crime (d) relief from debt
112. Categorically
(a) purposefully (b) introductorily
(c) without (d) relatively
qualification
113. Confabulate
(a) embroider on (b) chat
(c) muddle (d) put an end to
- D**
114. Deride
(a) mock (b) confuse
(c) shout (d) snarl
115. Deify
(a) challenge (b) face
(c) worship (d) flatter
116. Delusion
(a) actuality (b) illusion
(c) clarity (d) emulating
117. Decry
(a) deviate (b) despoil
(c) demure (d) disparage
118. Doleful
(a) bright (b) mournful
(c) colourful (d) jovial
119. Delegate
(a) officer (b) participant
(c) member (d) representative
120. Deplete
(a) exhaust (b) vanish
(c) finish (d) destroy

121. Docile
(a) gentle (b) vague
(c) stubborn (d) stupid
122. Denounce
(a) support (b) sustain
(c) maintain (d) condemn
123. Disrupt
(a) join (b) disturb
(c) refuse (d) deny
124. Dodge
(a) avoid (b) thwart
(c) frustrate (d) confuse
125. Domain
(a) area (b) main
(c) marketing (d) fielding
126. Dynamic
(a) active (b) robust
(c) forceful (d) vigorous
127. Delirious
(a) happy (b) content
(c) amused (d) insane
128. Dilettante
(a) expert (b) adventure
(c) specialist (d) amateur
129. Delectable
(a) desirable (b) attractive
(c) delicate (d) delightful
130. Dominion
(a) recreation (b) separation
(c) issue (d) realm
131. Desultory
(a) regular (b) obedient
(c) abandoned (d) punctual
132. Drowsy
(a) soothing (b) lazy
(c) exhausted (d) sleepy
133. Disparage
(a) discourage (b) compare
(c) separate (d) belittle
134. Diligent
(a) modest (b) spare
(c) intelligent (d) industrious
135. Deference
(a) obligation (b) respect
(c) postponement (d) pride
136. Dilemma
(a) hard (b) severe
(c) difficult choice (d) scarcity
137. Derisive
(a) mocking (b) copied
(c) limited (d) borrowed
138. Derogatory
(a) questionable (b) inquisitive
(c) humble (d) depreciating
139. Diurnal
(a) news account (b) solar
(c) daily (d) everlasting
140. Dolorous
(a) sorrowful (b) financial
(c) sacred (d) parsimonious
141. Debauch
(a) corrupt (b) open a bottle
(c) branch off (d) cheapen
142. Debilitate
(a) attack (b) weaken
(c) overwhelm (d) become accustomed
143. Decadent
(a) aristocratic (b) occurring every
ten years
(c) subtle (d) deteriorating
144. Demise
(a) false statement (b) death
(c) message (d) stage set
145. Depredation
(a) disapproval (b) decrease in value
(c) warding off (d) plundering
146. Denigrate
(a) deny (b) defame
(c) ridicule (d) irritate
- E**
147. Ephemeral
(a) short-living (b) mythical
(c) unreal (d) artificial
148. Extempore
(a) praise worthy (b) without preparation
(c) extraordinary (d) essential
149. Ecstatic
(a) animated (b) enraptured
(c) bewildered (d) fitful
150. Equivocal
(a) ambiguous (b) quarrelsome
(c) reasonable (d) feasible
151. Estrange
(a) endanger (b) alienate
(c) miscalculate (d) puzzling

152. Excruciate
(a) torture (b) extract
(c) imprison (d) refine
153. Enthusiastic
(a) angry (b) excited
(c) noisy (d) violent
154. Echelon
(a) rank (b) opponent
(c) follower (d) identity
155. Exude
(a) ooze (b) wither
(c) overflow (d) evaporate
156. Enigmatic
(a) pithy (b) puzzling
(c) complicated (d) illusive
157. Erotic
(a) attractive (b) beautiful
(c) sensuous (d) sexual
158. Exceedingly
(a) politely (b) extremely
(c) freely (d) outwardly
159. Effete
(a) affected (b) injured
(c) feeble (d) sick
160. Enigma
(a) puzzle (b) elusive
(c) praise (d) clear
161. Extravaganza
(a) profligacy (b) spectacular show
(c) over reaching (d) falsification
162. Enthuse
(a) pester (b) provoke
(c) excite (d) annoy
163. Ebullient
(a) exorbitant (b) exuberant
(c) obscure (d) still
164. Edify
(a) consume (b) satisfy
(c) instruct (d) amuse
165. Entice
(a) cheat (b) lure
(c) flight (d) love
166. Emancipate
(a) set free (b) exist
(c) correct morally (d) restrain
167. Elan
(a) flair (b) spiritual
(c) inspiration (d) boredom
168. Empirical
(a) spiritual (b) practical
(c) theoretical (d) royal
169. Erudite
(a) learned (b) strong
(c) courteous (d) precious
170. Encumbrance
(a) disturbance (b) burden
(c) distraction (d) hindrance
171. Enthral
(a) annoy (b) glorify
(c) charm (d) persuade
172. Explicit
(a) clear (b) exciting
(c) precise (d) refined
173. Epoch
(a) turning point (b) time point
(c) neutral (d) ancient
174. Equivocal
(a) thought (b) uncertain
(c) hard (d) mistrust
175. Enigma
(a) riddle (b) dilemma
(c) puzzle (d) mystery
176. Eradicate
(a) remove (b) finish
(c) eliminate (d) annihilate
177. Enervate
(a) calm down (b) weaken
(c) pep up (d) lure on
178. Exorcize
(a) expel an evil spirit (b) impress
(c) train thoroughly (d) torture
179. Escheat
(a) confiscate (b) swindle
(c) avoid (d) chew thoroughly
180. Exordium
(a) beginning of a speech
(b) plea
(c) essence
(d) final appeal
181. Empirical
(a) relating to a market
(b) based upon experience
(c) ruling despotically
(d) expansionist
- F**
182. Fraternalize
(a) associate (b) organize
(c) expel (d) cheat

- 183.** Forsake
(a) forgive (b) punish
(c) abandon (d) benefit
- 184.** Fatigue
(a) tension (b) drowsiness
(c) weariness (d) sweating
- 185.** Forlorn
(a) uncared (b) funny
(c) fearful (d) fortunate
- 186.** Fickle
(a) nervous (b) changeable
(c) poor (d) constant
- 187.** Fiddle
(a) frown (b) discard
(c) examine (d) trifle
- 188.** Foreigner
(a) alien (b) native
(c) local (d) national
- 189.** Feign
(a) hesitate (b) pretend
(c) deserve (d) attend
- 190.** Fragment
(a) scrap (b) crumble
(c) dissection (d) cut
- 191.** Foment
(a) pacify (b) incite
(c) rectify (d) restrict
- 192.** Foster
(a) encourage (b) fabricate
(c) foment (d) nurture
- 193.** Filthy
(a) healthy (b) ugly
(c) dirty (d) angry
- 194.** Flak
(a) adventure (b) advice
(c) criticism (d) praise
- 195.** Forthright
(a) straight forward (b) open
(c) frank (d) typical
- 196.** Fiasco
(a) failure (b) hope
(c) strength (d) success
- 197.** Flippancy
(a) levity (b) dexterity
(c) evenness (d) clumsiness
- 198.** Fecundity
(a) validity (b) poverty
(c) fertility (d) depth

G

- 199.** Gratify
(a) pacify (b) indulge
(c) frank (d) appreciate
- 200.** Genesis
(a) relevant (b) beginning
(c) style (d) movement
- 201.** Gist
(a) contribution (b) substance
(c) prestige (d) accessory
- 202.** Glorious
(a) delightful (b) painful
(c) cowardly (d) humiliating
- 203.** Gainsay
(a) advantage (b) proposal
(c) contradict (d) suggestion
- 204.** Gregarious
(a) pugnacious (b) turbulent
(c) sociable (d) sociable
- 205.** Glib
(a) tough (b) smooth
(c) rough (d) rouge
- 206.** Grandiloquent
(a) generous (b) domineering
(c) pompous (d) genuine

H

- 207.** Haggle
(a) bargain (b) reject
(c) postpone (d) accept
- 208.** Hinder
(a) obstruct (b) challenge
(c) damage (d) ruin
- 209.** Humbug
(a) desire (b) craving
(c) illusion (d) deceit
- 210.** Handsome
(a) polite (b) noble
(c) gentle (d) good looking
- 211.** Hassle
(a) greed (b) jealousy
(c) gossip (d) wrangle
- 212.** Hoodlum
(a) devotee (b) criminal
(c) pioneer (d) scholar
- 213.** Hanker
(a) renounce (b) denounce
(c) desire (d) run after
- 214.** Hood-wink
(a) collide (b) deceive
(c) prefer (d) stab

215. Helm
(a) corner (b) handle
(c) head (d) edge
216. Hegemony
(a) domination (b) materialism
(c) subordination (d) booty
217. Hiatus
(a) contempt (b) narrow
(c) tight (d) gap
218. Hallowed
(a) holy (b) reverend
(c) sacred (d) respected
219. Harass
(a) grieve (b) injure
(c) excite (d) annoy
220. Harbinger
(a) pilot (b) forerunner
(c) steward (d) messenger
221. Heterogeneous
(a) similar parts (b) unlike elements
(c) smooth surfaces (d) complex problems
222. Hybrid
(a) of mixed origin (b) spirited
(c) well-mannered (d) poor
223. Histrionic
(a) theatrical (b) informed
(c) famous (d) microscopic
- I**
224. Icon
(a) monument (b) memorial
(c) painting (d) statue
225. Indict
(a) accuse (b) condemn
(c) allege (d) reprimand
226. Imposter
(a) imposer (b) lazy
(c) cheat (d) painful
227. Innate
(a) unique (b) important
(c) inborn (d) essential
228. Indigence
(a) poverty (b) prosperity
(c) suffering (d) scarcity
229. Incite
(a) discourage (b) encourage
(c) internal (d) crime
230. Impertinent
(a) impudent (b) sceptical
(c) thoughtless (d) irritable
231. Impediment
(a) passage (b) obstruction
(c) fateful (d) destruction
232. Indomitable
(a) inactive (b) authoritative
(c) rebellious (d) unconquerable
233. Indolence
(a) leniency (b) relaxation
(c) laziness (d) stagnation
234. Innocent
(a) guilty (b) clean
(c) deadly (d) sinful
235. Ingenuous
(a) active (b) skilful
(c) smart (d) none of these
236. Insidious
(a) slow (b) pessimistic
(c) treacherous (d) patriotic
237. Improvident
(a) thriftiness (b) incautious
(c) unhappy (d) shabby
238. Incensed
(a) inspired (b) encouraged
(c) incited (d) affected
239. Inconsistent
(a) unrestrained (b) restless
(c) inconstant (d) uncertain
240. Infirm
(a) dull (b) sickly
(c) slim (d) unyielding
241. Inexplicable
(a) unconnected (b) chaotic
(c) unaccountable (d) confusing
242. Irk
(a) bore (b) insult
(c) urge (d) annoy
243. Industrious
(a) intelligent (b) hard-working
(c) clever (d) reserved
244. Insolvent
(a) penniless (b) bankrupt
(c) rake (d) poor
245. Ironic
(a) inflexible (b) disguisedly sarcastic
(c) bitter (d) good natured
246. Impeccable
(a) fussy (b) precise
(c) having integrity (d) faultless

247. Intimidate
(a) hint (b) harass
(c) bluff (d) frighten
248. Inspid
(a) flat (b) lucid
(c) wily (d) witty
249. Immanent
(a) impending (b) inherent
(c) urgent (d) soon
250. Internecine
(a) deadly (b) foolhardy
(c) stealthy (d) international
251. Imbroglio
(a) difficulty (b) impossibility
(c) confrontation (d) stalemate
252. Impasse
(a) confrontation (b) stalemate
(c) difficulty (d) impossibility
253. Immaculate
(a) shining (b) dirty
(c) clean (d) spotless
254. Interim
(a) temporary (b) internal
(c) interval (d) timely
255. Imprecation
(a) oath (b) blessing
(c) bliss (d) abuse
256. Inordinate
(a) subordinate (b) inanimate
(c) excessive (d) extraordinary
257. Inevitable
(a) fixed (b) unavoidable
(c) expected (d) probable
258. Insidious
(a) slow (b) treacherous
(c) pessimistic (d) unfortunate
259. Iota
(a) little (b) small amount
(c) uncountable (d) dole
260. Intrinsic
(a) shy (b) inherent
(c) talkative (d) aloof
261. Intrepid
(a) hopeless (b) fearless
(c) bold (d) strong
262. Insolent
(a) arrogant (b) lethargic
(c) rude (d) helpful
263. Infrequent
(a) never (b) usual
(c) rare (d) sometimes
264. Infernal
(a) hateful (b) exciting
(c) devilish (d) damaging
265. Indict
(a) accuse (b) condemn
(c) allege (d) reprimand
266. Idiosyncrasy
(a) personality (b) lack of intelligence
(c) absolute rule (d) distinctive characteristic
267. Impinge
(a) paint (b) constrict
(c) steal (d) encroach
268. Incisive
(a) penetrating (b) short
(c) compendious (d) assured
269. Insinuate
(a) spy upon (b) suggest slyly
(c) set free (d) cause injury
270. Immutable
(a) debatable (b) unalterable
(c) impractical (d) not susceptible
271. Inscrutable
(a) mad (b) malicious
(c) misleading (d) unfathomable
272. Imponderable
(a) very small (b) incapable of being weighed
(c) unthinkable (d) of tremendous importance
273. Ineffable
(a) speechless (b) feminine
(c) rude (d) unspeakable
274. Innuendo
(a) investigation (b) foul language
(c) injustice (d) hinting
275. Immanent
(a) inherent (b) decisive
(c) impending (d) prominent
- J**
276. Juvenile
(a) hidden (b) young
(c) humorous (d) tedious
277. Jovial
(a) smart (b) funny
(c) triumphant (d) merry
278. Jeer
(a) clean (b) deride
(c) pulsate (d) hear

279. Jocular
 (a) merry (b) jolting
 (c) craving (d) imperial
280. Jubilant
 (a) disturbed (b) scared
 (c) gloomy (d) exultant
281. Jingoistic
 (a) dashing (b) victorious
 (c) compromise (d) patriotic
282. Jocose
 (a) trite (b) playful
 (c) useless (d) illusory

K

283. Knavery
 (a) stupidity (b) heroism
 (c) cowardice (d) dishonesty
284. Kindle
 (a) set on fire (b) light
 (c) conserve (d) preserve
285. Knack
 (a) own (b) skill
 (c) job (d) quality
286. Kowtow
 (a) blockhead (b) illuminate
 (c) practise (d) respect/flatter

L

287. Lethal
 (a) deadly (b) sluggish
 (c) uncivilized (d) smooth
288. Ludicrous
 (a) simple (b) dismal
 (c) clear (d) absurd
289. Loquacious
 (a) quiet (b) talkative
 (c) secretive (d) sad
290. Levitate
 (a) evaporate (b) to rape
 (c) to rise (d) subsidized
291. Lurid
 (a) sensational (b) old
 (c) obscene (d) pale
292. Latent
 (a) hard (b) concealed
 (c) visible (d) display
293. Lenient
 (a) cruel (b) rough
 (c) kind (d) harsh

294. Lethargy
 (a) dynamism (b) laziness
 (c) cool headed (d) lavish
295. Loquacious
 (a) verbose (b) taciturn
 (c) rational (d) alluring
296. Loath
 (a) tired (b) unwilling
 (c) sickly (d) latest
297. Licentious
 (a) gay (b) immoral
 (c) generous (d) hungry
298. Lamentable
 (a) remorseful (b) deplorable
 (c) scornful (d) contemptible
299. Lugubrious
 (a) sleek (b) consolatory
 (c) mournful (d) deceitful
300. Lascivious
 (a) fragrant (b) foul
 (c) naughty (d) lustful
301. Languish
 (a) destroy (b) decay
 (c) lack vigour (d) imprisonment
302. Livid
 (a) discoloured (b) sensational
 (c) bilious (d) smarting
303. Libidinous
 (a) lustful (b) disagreeable
 (c) discoloured (d) headstrong

M

304. Moribund
 (a) stagnant (b) superfluous
 (c) dying (d) gloomy
305. Massacre
 (a) murder (b) assassinate
 (c) stab (d) slaughter
306. Mollify
 (a) chastise (b) testify
 (c) rebuke (d) appease
307. Morose
 (a) cam (b) disappointed
 (c) gloomy (d) diseased
308. Machination
 (a) labour saving (b) evil plot
 (c) factory work (d) engine part
309. Malaise
 (a) stagnation (b) spite
 (c) curse (d) sickness

- 310. Mystical**
 (a) imaginary
 (b) vague
 (c) prophetic
 (d) spiritually symbolic
- 311. Muffle**
 (a) soften (b) soften
 (c) wrap (d) hasten
- 312. Masticate**
 (a) swallow (b) organize
 (c) meander (d) reduce
- 313. Macabre**
 (a) innocent (b) tarried
 (c) gruesome (d) pleasing
- 314. Marvellous**
 (a) pleasing (b) wonderful
 (c) charming (d) attractive
- 315. Morbid**
 (a) angry (b) diseased
 (c) irritated (d) dying
- 316. Mellifluous**
 (a) sweet (b) stale
 (c) tasteful (d) stupid
- 317. Malign**
 (a) depreciate (b) deviate
 (c) perforate (d) assign
- 318. Moot**
 (a) unexpected (b) obsequious
 (c) controversial (d) invisible
- 319. Moronic**
 (a) imbecile (b) invective
 (c) abusive (d) sharp
- 320. Magnanimous**
 (a) kind (b) generous
 (c) loyal (d) loving
- 321. Myopic**
 (a) astigmatic (b) short-sighted
 (c) cross-eyed (d) blind
- 322. Magnifying**
 (a) enlarging (b) discriminating
 (c) reducing (d) denying
- 323. Modish**
 (a) adorned (b) sentimental
 (c) stylish (d) vacillating
- 324. Maverick**
 (a) novice (b) reformer
 (c) wonderful (d) unorthodox
- 325. Malady**
 (a) ill will (b) ill luck
 (c) ill feeling (d) illness
- 326. Mundane**
 (a) luxurious (b) worldly
 (c) spiritual (d) global
- 327. Magniloquent**
 (a) tactful (b) amusing
 (c) humorous (d) boastful
- 328. Mutation**
 (a) variation (b) display
 (c) severance (d) silence
- 329. Mordant**
 (a) festering (b) sarcastic
 (c) depressed (d) mild
- 330. Monotonous**
 (a) uniform (b) equal
 (c) same (d) dull
- 331. Maim**
 (a) copy (b) imitate
 (c) disfigure (d) severe
- 332. Manifesto**
 (a) cargo list (b) secret treaty
 (c) revolutionary plot (d) public declaration
- 333. Motley**
 (a) of various colours (b) undistinguished
 (c) dirty (d) abundant
- 334. Mayhem**
 (a) deep sigh (b) act of chance
 (c) criminal mutilation (d) murder
- 335. Meticulous**
 (a) lying (b) extremely painstaking
 (c) irascible (d) tawdry
- 336. Mollification**
 (a) washing with soap
 (b) softening ruffled feelings
 (c) dressing expensively
 (d) slight change
- 337. Malleable**
 (a) permeable (b) pliant
 (c) stringy (d) punctureproof
- 338. Miasma**
 (a) deep swamp (b) potent drug
 (c) dizzy spell (d) poisonous exhalation
- 339. Mordant**
 (a) depressed (b) festering
 (c) sarcastic (d) mild

N

340. Nepotism
(a) favouritism (b) carelessness
(c) inefficiency (d) corruption
341. Nostalgic
(a) soothing (b) homesick
(c) diseased (d) indolent
342. Naive
(a) natural (b) novice
(c) credulous (d) primitives
343. Niggard
(a) cunning (b) miser
(c) shrewd (d) clover

O

344. Obfuscate
(a) push (b) compete
(c) confuse (d) remove
345. Onerous
(a) awesome (b) dutiful
(c) difficult (d) burdensome
346. Omnipotent
(a) all knowing (b) all powerful
(c) everlasting (d) all merciful
347. Ostensibly
(a) actually (b) conspicuously
(c) apparently (d) quietly
348. Ostentation
(a) protruding (b) wealthy
(c) decorative (d) showy
349. Ostracize
(a) fearful (b) fortunate
(c) uncared (d) cut off
350. Ostensible
(a) apparent (b) elaborate
(c) traditional (d) showy
351. Optimistic
(a) optician (b) favourable
(c) wishful (d) hopeful
352. Obdurate
(a) adamant (b) helpful
(c) simple (d) flexible
353. Ostentatious
(a) showy (b) noisy
(c) wealthy (d) talkative
354. Ogle
(a) look (b) stare
(c) peep (d) see

355. Overtures
(a) glimpses (b) promises
(c) rewards (d) offers
356. Overweening
(a) crushing (b) arrogant
(c) pampering (d) massive

P

357. Placid
(a) calm (b) dull
(c) enjoyable (d) clear
358. Prolific
(a) fertile (b) destroy
(c) modest (d) pretty
359. Placate
(a) appease (b) amuse
(c) pity (d) embroil
360. Prohibit
(a) banish (b) punish
(c) forbid (d) exhibit
361. Penchant
(a) disability (b) dislike
(c) like (d) eagerness
362. Pertinacious
(a) determined (b) delicate
(c) defensive (d) humble
363. Pilferage
(a) steal (b) snatch
(c) destroy (d) damage
364. Prudent
(a) skilled (b) experienced
(c) cautious (d) wise
365. Parochial
(a) gloomy (b) reluctant
(c) troublesome (d) narrow-minded
366. Prevaricate
(a) anticipate (b) lie
(c) delay (d) authenticate
367. Penitence
(a) retribution (b) submission
(c) confinement (d) repentance
368. Profound
(a) fathomless (b) profuse
(c) boundless (d) deep
369. Prerogative
(a) command (b) privilege
(c) request (d) desire
370. Paramour
(a) trivial (b) lover
(c) companion (d) friend

371. Precarious
(a) critical (b) cautious
(c) perilous (d) brittle
372. Paramount
(a) urgent (b) supreme
(c) valuable (d) prestigious
373. Perilous
(a) tempting (b) obsolete
(c) dangerous (d) concrete
374. Preposterous
(a) formal (b) judicious
(c) ridiculous (d) ceremonious
375. Pristine
(a) traditional (b) expensive
(c) original (d) meritorious
376. Prowess
(a) eagerness (b) keenness
(c) understanding (d) bravery
377. Prattle
(a) chatter (b) construct
(c) meditate (d) loiter
378. Proliferate
(a) generate (b) proclaim
(c) support (d) assist
379. Pettifogging
(a) stable (b) unimportant
(c) strong (d) lenient
380. Paradigm
(a) theme (b) example
(c) proof (d) paragon
381. Prune
(a) lend (b) reduce
(c) expand (d) prolong
382. Promulgate
(a) proclaim (b) inform
(c) promote (d) enforce
383. Paparazzo
(a) actor (b) director
(c) dancer (d) photographer
384. Proscribe
(a) banish (b) prohibit
(c) allow (d) accept
385. Palpable
(a) subtle (b) persuasive
(c) excited (d) obvious
386. Parsimonious
(a) stingy (b) hypocritical
(c) stiff (d) poverty-stricken
387. Pragmatic
(a) perplexing (b) ideal
(c) practical (d) experienced
388. Perfidy
(a) confidence (b) treachery
(c) obstinacy (d) insolence
389. Peruse
(a) exhaust (b) change
(c) read through (d) condense
390. Platitudinous
(a) trite (b) level
(c) boastful (d) oratorical
391. Pertinacious
(a) related (b) stubbornly persistent
(c) bold (d) unabashed
392. Polemic
(a) eloquent (b) awkward
(c) controversial (d) disparaging
393. Predatory
(a) plundering (b) anticipating
(c) powerful (d) carnivorous
394. Predilection
(a) forecast (b) preference
(c) gratification (d) earliest remembrance
395. Preempt
(a) vacate (b) substitute
(c) establish prior claim (d) place a bet
396. Protagonist
(a) opponent (b) chief participant
(c) rebel (d) wrestler
397. Paucity
(a) costliness (b) short rest
(c) scantiness (d) misuse
398. Prodigality
(a) lavishness (b) stimulus
(c) sinfulness (d) negligence
- Q**
399. Quack
(a) pyromaniac (b) charlatan
(c) dilemma (d) victim
400. Quell
(a) kill (b) destroy
(c) overwhelm (d) overthrow

401. Quibble
 (a) discuss (b) deliberate
 (c) argue (d) haggle
402. Quizzical
 (a) puzzling (b) queer
 (c) ill-tempered (d) antiquated
403. Quagmire
 (a) large clam (b) bog
 (c) underbrush (d) gradual rise

R

404. Ribald
 (a) refined (b) indifferent
 (c) vulgar (d) attractive
405. Reiterate
 (a) reassess (b) rewrite
 (c) repeat (d) stutter
406. Replenish
 (a) fill (b) supply
 (c) provide (d) restore
407. Reverberate
 (a) reflect (b) accelerate
 (c) revitalize (d) gibberish
408. Reticence
 (a) generosity (b) frankness
 (c) sincerity (d) reserve
409. Robust
 (a) wear (b) useless
 (c) forceful (d) stupid
410. Reluctant
 (a) inclined (b) ready
 (c) hesitating (d) willing
411. Reckless
 (a) courageous (b) daring
 (c) bold (d) rash
412. Repercussion
 (a) remuneration (b) consequence
 (c) reaction (d) recollection
413. Retrograde
 (a) pushback (b) backward
 (c) go back (d) draw
414. Reverberations
 (a) repetition (b) reverse
 (c) echo (d) imitate
415. Resilient
 (a) rigid (b) flexible
 (c) convenient (d) hard
416. Rakish
 (a) illegitimate (b) illegal
 (c) immoral (d) heinous

417. Retribution
 (a) contempt (b) revenge
 (c) punishment (d) discount
418. Replica
 (a) mythical creature (b) answer
 (c) copy (d) public building
419. Recluse
 (a) miser (b) aged person
 (c) woman-hater (d) hermit
420. Recrudescence
 (a) rawness (b) revival
 (c) refinement (d) lack of manners

S

421. Savvy
 (a) deform (b) understand
 (c) destroy (d) taste
422. Serene
 (a) calm (b) meek
 (c) solemn (d) delicate
423. Sanguine
 (a) hopeful (b) modest
 (c) clever (d) proud
424. Stamina
 (a) endurance (b) intensity
 (c) eagerness (d) energy
425. Stubborn
 (a) willing (b) pliable
 (c) easy (d) obstinate
426. Stalemate
 (a) deadly (b) dead-end
 (c) diffusion (d) dead-drunk
427. Slander
 (a) circular (b) spherical
 (c) fragile (d) defame
428. Stringent
 (a) causing to shrink (b) strict
 (c) stringy (d) tense
429. Shrewd
 (a) naive (b) clever
 (c) raw (d) youthful
430. Serenity
 (a) agitation (b) protest
 (c) stir (d) calmness
431. Sustain
 (a) support (b) review
 (c) believe (d) survive
432. Succour
 (a) search (b) flow
 (c) raise (d) support

433. Severe
(a) rigid (b) aggressive
(c) offensive (d) acute
434. Stridency
(a) flippancy (b) stress
(c) consistency (d) harshness
435. Simon-pure
(a) false (b) genuine
(c) holy (d) artificial
436. Surreptitious
(a) mysterious (b) abstract
(c) secretive (d) secret
437. Scintillating
(a) touching (b) warming
(c) gutter burg (d) smouldering
438. Sycophant
(a) flatterer (b) follower
(c) admirer (d) suppliant
439. Salacity
(a) depression (b) recession
(c) bliss (d) indecency
440. Surreal
(a) dream (b) reality
(c) bizarre (d) precise
441. Stringent
(a) tough (b) principled
(c) strict (d) harmful
442. Sultry
(a) foul (b) bad
(c) hot (d) oppressive
443. Spasmodic
(a) intestinal (b) internal
(c) intermittent (d) gradual
444. Solicit
(a) request for (b) beseech
(c) demand (d) expectation
445. Stalemate
(a) deadlock (b) stoppage
(c) blockade (d) postpone
446. Sagacity
(a) morality (b) knowledge
(c) wisdom (d) sanctity
447. Salacious
(a) briny (b) purchasable
(c) obscene (d) flavoured
448. Savant
(a) cleansing agent (b) learned person
(c) young student (d) French courtier
449. Sanguinary
(a) hopeful (b) unlimited
(c) unnecessary (d) bloody

450. Salubrious
(a) flavoured (b) healthful
(c) lewd (d) pathetic

T

451. Terrific
(a) tragic (b) terrible
(c) big (d) excellent
452. Tete-a-tete
(a) delightful (b) penetrating
(c) piercing (d) conversation
453. Triumph
(a) gain (b) victory
(c) excitement (d) joy
454. Tedious
(a) lengthy (b) tiresome
(c) saint (d) widower
455. Temperate
(a) cool (b) moderate
(c) favourable (d) dangerous
456. Twain
(a) discarded (b) worthless
(c) couple (d) strong
457. Trivial
(a) economical (b) uneconomical
(c) frivolous (d) commonplace
458. Testify
(a) witness (b) describe
(c) recognize (d) appreciate
459. Tentative
(a) final (b) provisional
(c) current (d) unreliable
460. Tenacious
(a) bold (b) poisonous
(c) uncomfortable (d) piercing
461. Taciturnity
(a) silence (b) violence
(c) insolence (d) prudence
462. Truncate
(a) cut off (b) end swiftly
(c) act cruelly (d) cancel
463. Tutelage
(a) rejection (b) perfection
(c) protection (d) dejection
464. Teeter
(a) hesitate (b) descend
(c) pretend (d) toddle
465. Tranquil
(a) sedate (b) calm
(c) quite (d) dull

466. Tycoon
 (a) labour leader (b) autocratic ruler
 (c) mystic prophet (d) industrial magnate
467. Tantamount
 (a) equivalent (b) gigantic
 (c) superior (d) far-removed
468. Talisman
 (a) charm/formula (b) juror
 (c) informer (d) lecturer
469. Transcend
 (a) move about freely (b) degrade
 (c) go beyond (d) delay
470. Tonsure
 (a) ecclesiastical (b) musical passage
 robe
 (c) shaving of the (d) vibration
 head
471. Transmogrify
 (a) change (b) haunt
 completely
 (c) pierce (d) terrify
472. Traumatic
 (a) dreamy (b) magic
 (c) caused by wound (d) turbulent

U

473. Undaunted
 (a) careless (b) not discouraged
 (c) worthless (d) prudent
474. Unanimously
 (a) friendly (b) forcefully
 (c) unquestionably (d) democratically
475. Ulterior
 (a) revealed (b) implied
 (c) extreme (d) decisive
476. Upbraid
 (a) plait (b) reproach
 (c) elevate (d) foster
477. Unconscionable
 (a) unmindful (b) excessive
 (c) unmangeable (d) distasteful

V

478. Venality
 (a) hope (b) sacrifice
 (c) respect (d) corruption
479. Votary
 (a) devotee (b) conscious
 (c) religious (d) amiable

480. Virginity
 (a) decency (b) maidenhood
 (c) beauty (d) attractiveness
481. Venture
 (a) entrust (b) risk
 (c) travel (d) adventure
482. Venerate
 (a) defame (b) abuse
 (c) respect (d) accuse
483. Vendetta
 (a) revenge (b) proposal
 (c) compromise (d) feud
484. Vituperate
 (a) encourage (b) pretend
 (c) appraise (d) vilify
485. Vilify
 (a) deceive (b) desert
 (c) deprive (d) defame
486. Vindicate
 (a) approve (b) justify
 (c) express (d) exonerate
487. Virile
 (a) childish (b) womanly
 (c) manly (d) brave
488. Voracious
 (a) voluptuous (b) victorious
 (c) hungry (d) valid

W

489. Wary
 (a) cautious (b) accurate
 (c) quick (d) practical
490. Waive
 (a) restrict (b) relax
 (c) permit (d) admit
491. Wry
 (a) sad (b) twisted
 (c) smiling (d) undeserved
492. Worthless
 (a) cheap (b) valuable
 (c) invalid (d) variable
493. Wither
 (a) dry up (b) shrivel
 (c) destroy (d) die
494. Whim
 (a) thought (b) dream
 (c) fit (d) fantasy

495. Wallow
 (a) fantasy (b) suffer
 (c) luxuriate (d) comfort
496. Wrath
 (a) jealousy (b) hatred
 (c) anger (d) violence

Z

497. Zenith
 (a) sharp (b) bright
 (c) bravery (d) climax
498. Zany
 (a) thief (b) magician
 (c) clown (d) pet

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 31. (a) | 61. (c) | 91. (d) | 121. (a) | 151. (b) | 181. (b) | 211. (d) | 241. (c) | 271. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 32. (c) | 62. (a) | 92. (a) | 122. (d) | 152. (a) | 182. (a) | 212. (b) | 242. (b) | 272. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 33. (a) | 63. (d) | 93. (c) | 123. (b) | 153. (b) | 183. (c) | 213. (d) | 243. (b) | 273. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 34. (b) | 64. (a) | 94. (a) | 124. (b) | 154. (a) | 184. (c) | 214. (b) | 244. (b) | 274. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 35. (c) | 65. (c) | 95. (d) | 125. (a) | 155. (a) | 185. (a) | 215. (c) | 245. (b) | 275. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 36. (d) | 66. (b) | 96. (b) | 126. (d) | 156. (b) | 186. (b) | 216. (a) | 246. (d) | 276. (b) |
| 7. (b) | 37. (a) | 67. (a) | 97. (a) | 127. (d) | 157. (d) | 187. (d) | 217. (d) | 247. (d) | 277. (d) |
| 8. (c) | 38. (a) | 68. (b) | 98. (b) | 128. (d) | 158. (b) | 188. (a) | 218. (a) | 248. (c) | 278. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 39. (a) | 69. (b) | 99. (a) | 129. (d) | 159. (c) | 189. (b) | 219. (d) | 249. (a) | 279. (a) |
| 10. (d) | 40. (a) | 70. (c) | 100. (d) | 130. (d) | 160. (a) | 190. (a) | 220. (b) | 250. (a) | 280. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 41. (c) | 71. (c) | 101. (d) | 131. (c) | 161. (b) | 191. (b) | 221. (b) | 251. (a) | 281. (d) |
| 12. (c) | 42. (d) | 72. (c) | 102. (b) | 132. (b) | 162. (c) | 192. (d) | 222. (a) | 252. (b) | 282. (b) |
| 13. (c) | 43. (b) | 73. (d) | 103. (c) | 133. (d) | 163. (b) | 193. (b) | 223. (a) | 253. (d) | 283. (d) |
| 14. (b) | 44. (c) | 74. (d) | 104. (b) | 134. (d) | 164. (c) | 194. (c) | 224. (d) | 254. (a) | 284. (a) |
| 15. (c) | 45. (a) | 75. (d) | 105. (a) | 135. (b) | 165. (b) | 195. (a) | 225. (a) | 255. (d) | 285. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 46. (c) | 76. (c) | 106. (a) | 136. (c) | 166. (a) | 196. (a) | 226. (c) | 256. (c) | 286. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 47. (a) | 77. (c) | 107. (d) | 137. (a) | 167. (a) | 197. (a) | 227. (c) | 257. (b) | 287. (a) |
| 18. (b) | 48. (a) | 78. (b) | 108. (d) | 138. (d) | 168. (b) | 198. (c) | 228. (a) | 258. (b) | 288. (d) |
| 19. (b) | 49. (b) | 79. (b) | 109. (d) | 139. (c) | 169. (a) | 199. (a) | 229. (b) | 259. (b) | 289. (b) |
| 20. (d) | 50. (c) | 80. (c) | 110. (a) | 140. (a) | 170. (b) | 200. (b) | 230. (a) | 260. (b) | 290. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 51. (b) | 81. (c) | 111. (c) | 141. (a) | 171. (c) | 201. (b) | 231. (b) | 261. (c) | 291. (c) |
| 22. (b) | 52. (a) | 82. (a) | 112. (c) | 142. (b) | 172. (a) | 202. (a) | 232. (d) | 262. (b) | 292. (b) |
| 23. (a) | 53. (b) | 83. (d) | 113. (b) | 143. (d) | 173. (b) | 203. (c) | 233. (c) | 263. (c) | 293. (c) |
| 24. (a) | 54. (c) | 84. (d) | 114. (a) | 144. (b) | 174. (b) | 204. (c) | 234. (b) | 264. (c) | 294. (b) |
| 25. (c) | 55. (c) | 85. (b) | 115. (c) | 145. (d) | 175. (c) | 205. (b) | 235. (b) | 265. (a) | 295. (a) |
| 26. (b) | 56. (d) | 86. (a) | 116. (b) | 146. (c) | 176. (c) | 206. (c) | 236. (d) | 266. (d) | 296. (c) |
| 27. (a) | 57. (c) | 87. (a) | 117. (d) | 147. (a) | 177. (b) | 207. (a) | 237. (a) | 267. (d) | 297. (b) |
| 28. (d) | 58. (a) | 88. (d) | 118. (b) | 148. (b) | 178. (a) | 208. (a) | 238. (c) | 268. (a) | 298. (a) |
| 29. (c) | 59. (c) | 89. (c) | 119. (b) | 149. (b) | 179. (a) | 209. (d) | 239. (c) | 269. (d) | 299. (c) |
| 30. (a) | 60. (d) | 90. (c) | 120. (a) | 150. (a) | 180. (a) | 210. (d) | 240. (b) | 270. (b) | 300. (d) |

301. (d)	321. (b)	341. (b)	361. (c)	381. (b)	401. (c)	421. (d)	441. (c)	461. (a)	481. (d)
302. (b)	322. (a)	342. (b)	362. (a)	382. (a)	402. (a)	422. (a)	442. (c)	462. (a)	482. (c)
303. (a)	323. (c)	343. (b)	363. (a)	383. (d)	403. (b)	423. (a)	443. (c)	463. (c)	483. (d)
304. (d)	324. (d)	344. (c)	364. (d)	384. (b)	404. (c)	424. (a)	444. (a)	464. (d)	484. (d)
305. (a)	325. (d)	345. (d)	365. (d)	385. (b)	405. (c)	425. (d)	445. (a)	465. (b)	485. (d)
306. (d)	326. (b)	346. (b)	366. (c)	386. (d)	406. (a)	426. (b)	446. (c)	466. (d)	486. (b)
307. (c)	327. (d)	347. (c)	367. (a)	387. (c)	407. (a)	427. (d)	447. (c)	467. (a)	487. (a)
308. (b)	328. (a)	348. (d)	368. (a)	388. (b)	408. (d)	428. (b)	448. (b)	468. (a)	488. (c)
309. (d)	329. (c)	349. (d)	369. (b)	389. (c)	409. (c)	429. (b)	449. (a)	469. (c)	489. (a)
310. (d)	330. (a)	350. (d)	370. (b)	390. (a)	410. (c)	430. (d)	450. (b)	470. (c)	490. (b)
311. (b)	331. (c)	351. (d)	371. (a)	391. (b)	411. (d)	431. (d)	451. (b)	471. (a)	491. (b)
312. (a)	332. (d)	352. (a)	372. (b)	392. (c)	412. (b)	432. (d)	452. (d)	472. (d)	492. (a)
313. (c)	333. (a)	353. (a)	373. (c)	393. (a)	413. (c)	433. (d)	453. (b)	473. (b)	493. (a)
314. (b)	334. (c)	354. (b)	374. (c)	394. (b)	414. (c)	434. (d)	454. (b)	474. (d)	494. (d)
315. (b)	335. (b)	355. (d)	375. (c)	395. (c)	415. (b)	435. (c)	455. (b)	475. (b)	495. (d)
316. (a)	336. (b)	356. (b)	376. (d)	396. (b)	416. (c)	436. (a)	456. (c)	476. (b)	496. (c)
317. (a)	337. (a)	357. (a)	377. (a)	397. (c)	417. (b)	437. (d)	457. (c)	477. (a)	497. (d)
318. (c)	338. (a)	358. (a)	378. (a)	398. (a)	418. (c)	438. (a)	458. (a)	478. (d)	498. (c)
319. (a)	339. (a)	359. (a)	379. (b)	399. (b)	419. (d)	439. (d)	459. (b)	479. (a)	
320. (b)	340. (a)	360. (c)	380. (b)	400. (b)	420. (b)	440. (a)	460. (a)	480. (b)	

14

ANTONYMS

Directions: Give below are the words alphabetically. Each word is followed by four different options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

A

1. Autonomy
 - (a) submissiveness
 - (b) dependence
 - (c) subordination
 - (d) slavery
2. Abhorrence
 - (a) aversion
 - (a) liking
 - (c) appreciation
 - (d) fear
3. Audacious
 - (a) timid
 - (b) vulgar
 - (c) low
 - (d) unpractised
4. Absolute
 - (a) scarce
 - (b) limited
 - (c) faulty
 - (d) efficient
5. Acute
 - (a) sharp
 - (b) critical
 - (c) dull
 - (d) sensitive
6. Antipathy
 - (a) obedience
 - (b) admiration
 - (c) agreement
 - (d) fondness
7. Apposite
 - (a) inappropriate
 - (b) intemperate
 - (c) inconsistent
 - (d) irregular
8. Amplify
 - (a) mummify
 - (b) shock
 - (c) curtail
 - (d) embalm
9. Acumen
 - (a) intelligence
 - (b) imbecility
 - (c) potentiality
 - (d) unfamiliarity
10. Adversity
 - (a) enmity
 - (b) severity
 - (c) prosperity
 - (d) calamity
11. Auspicious
 - (a) spicy
 - (b) unfavourable
 - (c) clever
 - (d) cunning
12. Adherent
 - (a) rival
 - (b) alien
 - (c) detractor
 - (d) enemy
13. Amicable
 - (a) cunning
 - (b) shy
 - (c) hostile
 - (d) crazy
14. Applaud
 - (a) request
 - (b) criticize
 - (c) pray
 - (d) flatter
15. Abundant
 - (a) long
 - (b) heavy
 - (c) minute
 - (d) excessive
16. Adroit
 - (a) deterred
 - (b) skilful
 - (c) foolish
 - (d) awkward
17. Appease
 - (a) sympathize
 - (b) irritate
 - (c) peaceful
 - (d) apart
18. Absurd
 - (a) awkward
 - (b) unreasonable
 - (c) reasonable
 - (d) worthless
19. Ancient
 - (a) latent
 - (b) raw
 - (c) recent
 - (d) historical
20. Acquittal
 - (a) warrant
 - (b) condemnation
 - (c) punishment
 - (d) castigation
21. Affluent
 - (a) talkative
 - (b) poor
 - (c) prosperous
 - (d) close
22. Agony
 - (a) pleasure
 - (b) bliss
 - (c) ecstasy
 - (d) fear
23. Aberration
 - (a) typical behaviour
 - (b) correct manners
 - (c) straight aim
 - (d) full truthfulness
24. Ameliorate
 - (a) increase
 - (b) worsen
 - (c) clasp
 - (d) dissemble

25. Artificial
(a) solid (b) truthful
(c) authentic (d) natural
26. Abominate
(a) praise (b) attract
(c) adore (d) adorn
27. Adamant
(a) reluctant (b) yielding
(c) burly (d) unwanted
28. Abusive
(a) wretched (b) decent
(c) complimentary (d) respectful
29. Averse
(a) willing (b) unwilling
(c) refusal (d) rejection
30. Agile
(a) deft (b) lazy
(c) clumsy (d) lethargic
31. Arduous
(a) ordinary (b) easy
(c) expected (d) mild
32. Abridge
(a) expand (b) increase
(c) lengthen (d) continue

B

33. Bliss
(a) anguish (b) sorrow
(c) agony (d) suffering
34. Blatant
(a) noisy (b) quiet
(c) barren (d) slow
35. Boost
(a) hinder (b) obstruct
(c) discourage (d) rebuke
36. Base
(a) roof (b) height
(c) top (d) climax
37. Bridge
(a) divide (b) bind
(c) release (d) open
38. Beautiful
(a) ugly (b) dark
(c) rough (d) dirty
39. Bashful
(a) daring (b) boastful
(c) upright (d) confident
40. Beseech
(a) bully (b) solicit
(c) demand (d) dismiss

41. Boorish
(a) handsome (b) happy
(c) quite (d) genteel
42. Benign
(a) gracious (b) sinister
(c) novel (d) humane
43. Blemish
(a) preserve (b) purify
(c) defect (d) tarnish
44. Bizarre
(a) soft (b) usual
(c) gentle (d) same
45. Brazen
(a) respectful (b) innocent
(c) delicious (d) helpful
46. Benevolence
(a) contempt (b) malevolence
(c) hatred (d) derision
47. Balmy
(a) inclement (b) genuine
(c) mild (d) fragrant
48. Brutality
(a) criminal (b) humanity
(c) adamant (d) without fear
49. Boisterous
(a) calm (b) comfortable
(c) good (d) happy
50. Blithe
(a) sad (b) aloof
(c) cheerless (d) gloomy
51. Brief
(a) long (b) expanded
(c) elaborate (d) detailed
52. Baffle
(a) elaborate (b) clarify
(c) explain (d) in order

C

53. Condense
(a) lengthen (b) expand
(c) distribute (d) interpret
54. Comply
(a) refuse (b) agree
(c) disagree (d) deny
55. Commodious
(a) limited (b) expensive
(c) numerous (d) leisurely
56. Cajole
(a) dissuade (b) detract
(c) disclose (d) confide

57. Carnal
(a) sensuous (b) spiritual
(c) visionary (d) imaginary
58. Conspicuous
(a) indifferent (b) harmless
(c) insignificant (d) unknown
59. Criticize
(a) judge (b) appreciate
(c) flatter (d) analyse
60. Catholic
(a) rigid (b) orthodox
(c) strict (d) narrow-minded
61. Chide
(a) praise (b) fear
(c) criticize (d) flatter
62. Crass
(a) gross (b) refined
(c) coarse (d) dense
63. Culpable
(a) irresponsible (b) careless
(c) blameless (d) defensible
64. Covert
(a) clandestine (b) open
(c) virtuous (d) wide
65. Considerate
(a) harsh (b) infuriated
(c) opposed (d) indifferent
66. Coarse
(a) bawdy (b) soft
(c) rough (d) attractive
67. Callous
(a) confident (b) sentimental
(c) sensitive (d) capable
68. Concealment
(a) identification (b) broadness
(c) evidence (d) indication
69. Consistency
(a) stability (b) harmony
(c) defective (d) inconsistency
70. Capacious
(a) changeable (b) foolish
(c) caring (d) limited
71. Culminate
(a) frustrate (b) fail
(c) abort (d) defeat
72. Chaos
(a) symmetry (b) inexperience
(c) disturb (d) mould
73. Clandestine
(a) above ground (b) public
(c) outside (d) burnt out

74. Cognisance
(a) idiom (b) ignorance
(c) abeyance (d) anecdote
75. Clumsy
(a) mercy (b) dull
(c) bright (d) dexterous
76. Cohesion
(a) disintegration (b) anomaly
(c) disunity (d) internal
77. Cosy
(a) honestly (b) uncomfortable
(c) treachery (d) falsehood
78. Circumscribed
(a) unrestricted (b) limited
(c) restrained (d) confined
79. Crafty
(a) simple (b) artless
(c) ingenuous (d) improper
80. Confiscate
(a) release (b) allow
(c) use (d) confer
81. Competent
(a) dull (b) diligent
(c) inefficient (d) deficit

D

82. Dissent
(a) agreement (b) dispute
(c) disunity (d) controversy
83. Dissuade
(a) incite (b) persuade
(c) advise (d) instigate
84. Delete
(a) impound (b) insert
(c) inspire (d) injure
85. Despondency
(a) humility (b) pleasure
(c) cheerfulness (d) excitement
86. Degenerate
(a) create (b) progress
(c) restore (d) reproduce
87. Deliberate
(a) premeditated (b) sparking
(c) methodical (d) impulsive
88. Debauchee
(a) moralist (b) thinker
(c) schemer (d) dreamer
89. Dreary
(a) plenty (b) monotonous
(c) unhappy (d) cheerful

90. Depraved
(a) great (b) enhanced
(c) moral (d) prosperous
91. Dauntless
(a) cautious (b) thoughtful
(c) weak (d) adventurous
92. Deplete
(a) refund (b) replenish
(c) fulfil (d) recover
93. Deviate
(a) follow (b) locate
(c) break (d) concentrate
94. Deficit
(a) superfluous (b) surplus
(c) explicit (d) implicit
95. Debilitating
(a) strengthening (b) enfeebling
(c) occupying (d) inhabiting
96. Dainty
(a) splendid (b) aggressive
(c) vigorous (d) towering
97. Disdain
(a) depreciate (b) admiration
(c) penitence (d) contempt
98. Debacle
(a) regain (b) progress
(c) rise (d) movement
99. Doleful
(a) poor (b) happy
(c) rich (d) steady
100. Diabolic
(a) patient (b) generous
(c) kind (d) simple
101. Discrepancy
(a) variance (b) inappropriate
(c) consistency (d) inconsistency
102. Denounce
(a) defend (b) gather
(c) fight (d) rally
103. Debonair
(a) worried (b) pensive
(c) grim (d) serious
104. Disperse
(a) collect (b) considerate
(c) clever (d) cunning
105. Dissipate
(a) sustain (b) conserve
(c) preserve (d) maintain
106. Dormant
(a) active (b) modern
(c) permanent (d) transient
107. Defection
(a) resignation (b) invitation
(c) joining (d) co-operation
108. Dusky
(a) visible (b) fair
(c) obscure (d) shadowy
109. Dither
(a) cry (b) refer
(c) decide (d) defer
110. Derogatory
(a) immediate (b) praising
(c) opinionated (d) roguish
111. Disastrous
(a) constructive (b) demolishing
(c) positive (d) none
112. Deleterious
(a) impulsive (b) salubrious
(c) pathetic (d) inclusive
113. Disdain
(a) depreciate (b) admiration
(c) penitence (d) contempt
114. Diverge
(a) repulse (b) converge
(c) resurge (d) constrict
115. Disperse
(a) collect (b) assemble
(c) hoard (d) save
116. Defiance
(a) dismay (b) suspicion
(c) obedience (d) anxiety
117. Discrete
(a) loud (b) combined
(c) loose (d) circle
118. Diminish
(a) decrease (b) increase
(c) lower (d) rise
119. Desecrate
(a) manage (b) build
(c) consecrate (d) concentrate
- E**
120. Endow
(a) borrow (b) steal
(c) snatch (d) extort
121. Exhibit
(a) conceal (b) prevent
(c) withdraw (d) concede
122. Enough
(a) inadequate (b) scarce
(c) deficit (d) less

123. Erudite
(a) professional (b) immature
(c) unimaginative (d) ignorant
124. Escalate
(a) lessen (b) subside
(c) reduce (d) fashionable
125. Evacuate
(a) admit (b) emerge
(c) abandon (d) invade
126. Eclipse
(a) shine (b) enlarge
(c) goggle (d) gleam
127. Embrace
(a) suspect (b) harm
(c) reject (d) hurt
128. Exonerate
(a) compel (b) accuse
(c) imprison (d) boldness
129. Extension
(a) condensation (b) subtraction
(c) deletion (d) weakening
(e) diminution
130. Execrable
(a) importable (b) acceptable
(c) desirable (d) irritable
131. Euphonious
(a) strident (b) lethargic
(c) literary (d) musical
132. Exterior
(a) internal (b) inner
(c) interior (d) inward
133. Exodus
(a) restoration (b) return
(c) home-coming (d) influx
134. Edification
(a) lamentation (b) annotation
(c) corruption (d) segregation
135. Exasperate
(a) belittle (b) annoy
(c) please (d) tarnish
136. Exotic
(a) poor (b) inexpensive
(c) ugly (d) conventional
137. Explicit
(a) inspiring (b) plain
(c) invigorating (d) implied
138. Exalt
(a) depreciate (b) ennoble
(c) glorify (d) simplify
139. Encourage
(a) warn (b) discourage
(c) dampen (d) disapprove

140. Erratic
(a) reliable (b) right
(c) punctual (d) free
141. Engulfed
(a) encircled (b) groped
(c) disfigured (d) detached
142. Epilogue
(a) conversation (b) dialogue
(c) dramatic (d) prologue
143. Execrate
(a) care (b) praise
(c) love (d) bless
144. Extravagant
(a) miserly (b) uneconomical
(c) mean (d) narrow-minded
145. Equanimity
(a) excitement (b) duplicity
(c) dubiousness (d) resentment
146. Extirpate
(a) preserve (b) inseminate
(c) ingratiate (d) enter
147. Exaggerate
(a) minimize (b) maximize
(c) cessation (d) difficult
148. Eloquent
(a) inarticulate (b) clear
(c) lucid (d) coherent
149. Enervate
(a) debilitate (b) fortify
(c) introduce (d) conclude
150. Eschew
(a) traduce (b) invite
(c) use (d) emanate
151. Effulgence
(a) murky (b) harshness
(c) mercenary (d) quiet
152. Ensemble
(a) complement (b) cacophony
(c) coordination (d) solo
153. Ethereal
(a) heavenly (b) earthly
(c) lifelike (d) affectionate

F

154. Fecund
(a) barren (b) solid
(c) unploughed (d) hard
155. Facsimile
(a) reproduction (b) sincere
(c) original (d) engineered

156. Frailty
 (a) emaciation (b) strength
 (c) health (d) boldness
157. Furtive
 (a) straight (b) obvious
 (c) unambiguous (d) open
158. Frantic
 (a) calm (b) hopeful
 (c) active (d) bitter
159. Fickle
 (a) diseased (b) fast
 (c) constant (d) quick
160. Frugal
 (a) gaudy (b) miser
 (c) extravagant (d) churl
161. Edacious
 (a) smart (b) gluttonous
 (c) fasting (d) even
162. Factitious
 (a) ridiculous (d) genuine
 (c) engineered (d) magnificent
163. Forbidden
 (a) allowed (b) prohibited
 (c) agreed (d) forsaken
164. Frail
 (a) vigorous (b) sturdy
 (c) hardy (d) strong
165. Forbid
 (a) provoke (b) appreciate
 (c) celebrate (d) permit
166. Fluctuate
 (a) work for (b) flow over
 (c) follow from (d) remain steady
167. Furious
 (a) mild (b) restrained
 (c) ticklish (d) disjointed
168. Fallacious
 (a) true (b) faulty
 (c) wrong (d) dirty
169. Forlorn
 (a) happy (b) gloomy
 (c) joyous (d) credible
170. Frugality
 (a) showy (b) exhibition
 (c) extravagance (d) visage
171. Fierce
 (a) wild (b) docile
 (c) calm (d) timid
172. Fabricate
 (a) futile (b) destroy
 (c) disintegrate (d) implicate

173. Filthy
 (a) stainless (b) shining
 (c) sterilized (d) clean

G

174. Gorgeous
 (a) desperate (b) plain
 (c) fashionable (d) sumptuous
175. Glut
 (a) dearth (b) limit
 (c) drain (d) supply
176. Gruesome
 (a) pleasant (b) rude
 (c) fresh (d) clear
177. Gigantic
 (a) huge (b) small
 (c) dangerous (d) fantastic
178. Glamour
 (a) dull (b) incubate
 (c) murmur (d) whisper
179. Gusto
 (a) sadness (b) distaste
 (c) discolour (d) gloom
180. Gratitude
 (a) wretched (b) ingratitude
 (c) unfaithfulness (d) wickedness

H

181. Hoard
 (a) deposit (b) supply
 (c) satisfy (d) accumulate
182. Humble
 (a) dominant (b) proud
 (c) despotic (d) pompous
183. Hide
 (a) search (b) show
 (c) seek (d) find
184. Haughty
 (a) pitiable (b) scared
 (c) humble (d) cowardly
185. Hawk
 (a) peaceful (b) pigeon
 (c) fighter (d) dove
186. Homely
 (a) rough (b) outgoing
 (c) smooth (d) beautiful
187. Hostile
 (a) friendly (b) sudden
 (c) costly (d) unfair

188. Homogeneous
(a) heterogeneous (b) consciousness
(c) variegated (d) loquacious
189. Hesitate
(a) proud (b) confident
(c) certain (d) reluctant
(e) tacit
190. Hapless
(a) lucky (b) kind
(c) helpful (d) futile
191. Hamper
(a) open (b) release
(c) hold (d) hasten

I

192. Insipid
(a) nervous (b) pungent
(c) saucy (d) sour
193. Infallible
(a) dubious (b) mistaking
(c) erring (d) unreliable
194. Impeccable
(a) good (b) sound
(c) faulty (d) candid
195. Impervious
(a) penetrable (b) hidden
(c) tolerable (d) gentle
196. Impropriety
(a) decorum (b) purity
(c) ideal (d) conformity
197. Intrude
(a) withhold (b) withdraw
(c) accept (d) surrender
198. Indulge
(a) avoid (b) abstain
(c) forego (d) neglect
199. Impound
(a) generate (b) strengthen
(c) stimulate (d) release
200. Ignore
(a) support (b) favour
(c) redress (d) accept
201. Innocent
(a) funny (b) guilty
(c) deadly (d) corrupted
202. Illegible
(a) clear (b) imitable
(c) clean (d) readable

203. Inimical
(a) related (b) friendly
(c) neutral (d) cheerful
204. Immediate
(a) delayed (b) gradual
(c) leisurely (d) slow
205. Illustrious
(a) uneducated (b) uncivilized
(c) unintelligent (d) unknown
206. Innocence
(a) crime (b) mischief
(c) guilt (d) sin
207. Intransigent
(a) ever-ready (b) faithful
(c) flexible (d) obedient
208. Insolent
(a) sullen (b) rich
(c) determined (d) affable
209. Illusory
(a) nimble (b) realistic
(c) powerful (d) underrated
210. Inadequate
(a) glossy (b) rapid
(c) aspiring (d) sufficient
211. Intrude
(a) to tear away (b) keep away
(c) force (d) compelled
212. Implicate
(a) involve (b) exonerate
(c) corrupt (d) accuse
213. Implode
(a) extract (b) explode
(c) burst (d) erupt
214. Impede
(a) demote (b) promote
(c) exalt (d) soar
215. Illicit
(a) legal (b) lawful
(c) delusive (d) legitimate
216. Inclement
(a) pleasant (b) serene
(c) beautiful (d) attractive
217. Impudent
(a) discourteous (b) courteous
(c) kind (d) helpful
218. Inveterate
(a) stupid (b) uneducated
(c) ignorant (d) inexperienced
219. Indolent
(a) desirable (b) adequate
(c) energetic (d) consistent

J

220. Judicious
 (a) unequal (b) unlawful
 (c) impure (d) indiscreet
221. Jeer
 (a) mourn (b) praise
 (c) mock (d) sneer
222. Jettison
 (a) rejoice (b) surrender
 (c) accept (d) defend
223. Jittery
 (a) relax (b) tense
 (c) bold (d) shaky
224. Jocose
 (a) serious (b) humorous
 (c) playful (d) diseased
225. Justify
 (a) accuse (b) infuriate
 (c) absolve (d) vindicate
226. Jubilant
 (a) scared (b) disturbed
 (c) gloomy (d) quiet
227. Juxtapositions
 (a) unity (b) opposition
 (c) separation (d) difference

K

228. Knowledge
 (a) ignorance (b) illiteracy
 (c) foolishness (d) backwardness
229. Knack
 (a) dullness (b) rested
 (c) talent (d) dexterity
230. Keen
 (a) dull (b) prorogue
 (c) ardent (d) shrewd
231. Kindle
 (a) ignite (b) encourage
 (c) ignore (d) merciless

L

232. Luscious
 (a) dry (b) sour
 (c) ugly (d) stale
233. Laconic
 (a) prolix (b) profligate
 (c) prolific (d) bucolic
234. Languid
 (a) smart (b) energetic
 (c) fast (d) ferocious

235. Lethal
 (a) safe (b) playful
 (c) virulent (d) forgiving
236. Lofty
 (a) assessed (b) debased
 (c) general (d) intrusive
237. Livid
 (a) faded (b) shining
 (c) undiscoloured (d) polished

M

238. Magnify
 (a) induce (b) diminish
 (c) destroy (d) shrink
239. Malicious
 (a) benevolent (b) indifferent
 (c) kind (d) generous
240. Meticulous
 (a) slovenly (b) meretricious
 (c) shaggy (d) mutual
241. Mundane
 (a) extraordinary (b) superb
 (c) heavenly (d) excellent
242. Musty
 (a) fresh (b) expensive
 (c) clean (d) fine
243. Marvellous
 (a) pleasing (b) charming
 (c) attractive (d) shabby
244. Mendacious
 (a) broken (b) efficacious
 (c) truthful (d) destructive
245. Morbid
 (a) healthy (b) clever
 (c) upright (d) sickly
246. Magnanimous
 (a) selfish (b) naïve
 (c) generous (d) small
247. Mammoth
 (a) dull (b) weak
 (c) tiny (d) bright
248. Mawkish
 (a) sentimental (b) intelligent
 (c) certain (d) carefree

N

249. Naive
 (a) cunning (b) wealthy
 (c) sophisticated (d) complicated

250. Nadir
(a) progress (b) liberty
(c) zenith (d) modernity

O

251. Obsolete
(a) conductive (b) rare
(c) useless (d) recent
252. Obstinate
(a) agreeing (b) accepting
(c) yielding (d) accommodating
253. Overweening
(a) humble (b) sedate
(c) miserly (d) clever
254. Onerous
(a) plain (b) ordinary
(c) easy (d) tough
255. Obfuscate
(a) simplify (b) explain
(c) describe (d) clarify
256. Ostentatious
(a) awkward (b) bankrupt
(c) ignorant (d) unpretentious
257. Outmoded
(a) polished (b) practicable
(c) stylish (d) fashionable

P

258. Precarious
(a) dangerous (b) safe
(c) cautious (d) easy
259. Profane
(a) arrogant (b) benign
(c) respectful (d) pious
260. Paucity
(a) surplus (b) scarcity
(c) presence (d) richness
(e) want
261. Pretentious
(a) deranged (b) small
(c) depressing (d) humble
262. Parsimonious
(a) generous (b) frugal
(c) crude (d) stingy
263. Prim
(a) rash (b) extravagant
(c) foul (d) shameful
264. Pertinent
(a) indifferent (b) detached
(c) determined (d) irrelevant

265. Prevent
(a) excite (b) support
(c) invite (d) incite
266. Predilection
(a) denial (b) concealment
(c) aversion (d) attraction
267. Persistent
(a) wavering (b) obstinate
(c) enduring (d) steady
268. Provocation
(a) destruction (b) peace
(c) pacification (d) vocation
269. Pompous
(a) feeble (b) normal
(c) humble (d) mild
270. Persuasive
(a) demoralizing (b) false
(c) discouraging (d) unconvincing
271. Paltry
(a) strong (b) worthwhile
(c) mean (d) bitter
272. Putrid
(a) fresh (b) fragrant
(c) sweet (d) agreeable
273. Passionate
(a) calm (b) arrogant
(c) sure (d) fervent
274. Preposterous
(a) complaisant (b) conceited
(c) apologetic (d) credible
275. Pungent
(a) clear (b) turbid
(c) sharp (d) harmless
276. Piquant
(a) factitious (b) vain
(c) insipid (d) colourful
277. Partisan
(a) partial (b) subjective
(c) disinterested (d) biased
278. Perpetual
(a) just (b) discontinue
(c) momentary (d) ordinary

R

279. Recede
(a) rush (b) advance
(c) approach forward (d) none of these
280. Retrieve
(a) respond (b) dismiss
(c) foil (d) abandon

281. Ruthless
(a) mindful (b) compassionate
(c) majestic (d) merciful
282. Respite
(a) tension (b) exertion
(c) regularity (d) delay
283. Reject
(a) agree (b) accept
(c) embrace (d) adopt
284. Robust
(a) thin (b) emaciated
(c) light (d) strong
285. Relinquish
(a) withdraw (b) attack
(c) assume (d) conquer
286. Requisite
(a) dispensable (b) random
(c) inappropriate (d) chaotic
287. Reluctant
(a) inclined (b) worried
(c) willing (d) ready
288. Remorseful
(a) ungrateful (b) unrepentant
(c) wretched (d) arrogant
289. Repugnant
(a) inoffensive (b) loving
(c) caring (d) pleasing
290. Ramshackle
(a) continual (b) hard
(c) sturdy (d) durable
291. Ruthless
(a) mindful (b) compassionate
(c) majestic (d) savage

S

292. Superficial
(a) artificial (b) deep
(c) shallow (d) real
293. Seldom
(a) rarely (b) daily
(c) often (d) never
294. Smooth
(a) ugly (b) awkward
(c) hard (d) rough
295. Synthetic
(a) cosmetic (b) plastic
(c) affable (d) natural
296. Shallow
(a) high (b) hidden
(c) deep (d) hallow

297. Sordid
(a) miserly (b) generous
(c) helpful (d) open
298. Shrewd
(a) turbid (b) naive
(c) muffled (d) mundane
299. Sluggish
(a) quick (b) sharp
(c) alert (d) vigilant
300. Strenuous
(a) unfaltering (b) irresolute
(c) unwavering (d) lazy
(e) unenterprising
301. Setback
(a) bonus (b) misfortune
(c) shock (d) upset
302. Scold
(a) enamour (b) rebuke
(c) criticize (d) praise
303. Segregation
(a) appreciation (b) cohesion
(c) integration (d) union
304. Succumb
(a) curb (b) resist
(c) injure (d) shoot
305. Significant
(a) distinct (b) extreme
(c) alive (d) unimportant
306. Subjugate
(a) enrich (b) liberate
(c) enslave (d) free
307. Sanctity
(a) sacred (b) sophisticacy
(c) unlawfulness (d) eagerness
308. Serene
(a) jovial (b) moving
(c) agitated (d) nervous
309. Sagacious
(a) casual (b) cunning
(c) foolish (d) false
310. Strident
(a) stable (b) pleasant
(c) musical (d) melodious

T

311. Tragedy
(a) humorous (b) comedy
(c) romance (d) calamity
312. Transparent
(a) coloured (b) childlike
(c) opaque (d) imminent

313. Terrible
(a) horrible (b) awesome
(c) delightful (d) hideous
314. Tragic
(a) funny (b) comic
(c) light (d) humorous
315. Terse
(a) concise (b) detailed
(c) expressive (d) descriptive
316. Timid
(a) fearful (b) tasteless
(c) bold (d) busy
317. Tranquil
(a) peaceful (b) disturbed
(c) painful (d) punishing
318. Timidity
(a) gallantry (b) fearing
(c) weakness (d) guilty
319. Taciturn
(a) dubious (b) garrulous
(c) strategic (d) pleasant

U

320. Unsullied
(a) visible (b) foul
(c) stainless (d) strong

V

321. Validate
(a) legalize (b) spurious
(c) authenticate (d) disprove
322. Violent
(a) tame (b) humble
(c) gentle (d) harmless
323. Virtue
(a) vice (b) fraud
(c) wickedness (d) crime
324. Vulgar
(a) refined (b) cheerful
(c) jolly (d) relevant
325. Vanquish
(a) surrender (b) debase
(c) destroy (d) ruin
326. Voluntary
(a) ordered (b) alternative
(c) compulsory (d) essential
327. Vigour
(a) failure (b) negligence
(c) frailty (d) healthy

328. Virtuous
(a) scandalous (b) vicious
(c) wicked (d) corrupt
329. Virulent
(a) harmless (b) malignant
(c) hostile (d) vicious
330. Vanity
(a) modesty (b) kindness
(c) compassion (d) moderation
331. Vivacious
(a) quarrelsome (b) sober
(c) notorious (d) sluggish
332. Vital
(a) peripheral (b) dead
(c) outer (d) unimportant
333. Vilify
(a) flattery (b) pray
(c) admonish (d) worship
334. Vindictive
(a) praise (b) forgiving
(c) useless (d) piercing
335. Vociferous
(a) laudable (b) quiet
(c) dangerous (d) powerful
336. Vague
(a) foggy (b) cloudy
(c) clear (d) rare
337. Vomit
(a) swallow (b) ingest
(c) deplore (d) endure
338. Vie
(a) guard (b) maintain
(c) discover (d) yield
339. Validate
(a) legalize (b) avoid
(c) disprove (d) disallow
340. Verbose
(a) compact (b) brief
(c) concise
341. Voluminous
(a) long (b) sleek
(c) belittle (d) loud
342. Valuable
(a) inferior (b) invaluable
(c) lowly (d) worthless

W

343. Wrath
(a) angry (b) peace
(c) delight (d) cholera

344. Wane
 (a) swell (b) prosper
 (c) wax (d) widen
345. Wonder
 (a) expectation (b) surprise
 (c) possibility (d) probability
346. Wicked
 (a) sober (b) helpful
 (c) conscientious (d) faithful
347. Within
 (a) without (b) past
 (c) over (d) beyond
348. Woeful
 (a) smiling (b) cheerful
 (c) demanding (d) lively

349. Wreck
 (a) work (b) build
 (c) restore (d) relieve

Z

350. Zany
 (a) cautious (b) calculating
 (c) cunning (d) sane
351. Zest
 (a) restive (b) callous
 (c) indifference (d) distaste
352. Zeal
 (a) lithe (b) apathy
 (c) verbatim (d) apathy

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 21. (b) | 41. (d) | 61. (a) | 81. (c) | 101. (c) | 121. (a) | 141. (d) | 161. (d) | 181. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 22. (b) | 42. (b) | 62. (b) | 82. (a) | 102. (a) | 122. (a) | 142. (d) | 162. (d) | 182. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 23. (b) | 43. (b) | 63. (c) | 83. (b) | 103. (d) | 123. (d) | 143. (b) | 163. (a) | 183. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 24. (b) | 44. (b) | 64. (b) | 84. (b) | 104. (a) | 124. (b) | 144. (a) | 164. (d) | 184. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 25. (d) | 45. (a) | 65. (d) | 85. (c) | 105. (b) | 125. (d) | 145. (c) | 165. (d) | 185. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 26. (c) | 46. (b) | 66. (b) | 86. (b) | 106. (a) | 126. (b) | 146. (a) | 166. (d) | 186. (b) |
| 7. (a) | 27. (b) | 47. (a) | 67. (c) | 87. (d) | 107. (c) | 127. (c) | 147. (a) | 167. (a) | 187. (a) |
| 8. (c) | 28. (d) | 48. (b) | 68. (a) | 88. (a) | 108. (b) | 128. (b) | 148. (a) | 168. (a) | 188. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 29. (a) | 49. (a) | 69. (d) | 89. (d) | 109. (c) | 129. (a) | 149. (a) | 169. (a) | 189. (b) |
| 10. (c) | 30. (b) | 50. (d) | 70. (c) | 90. (c) | 110. (b) | 130. (b) | 150. (b) | 170. (c) | 190. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 31. (d) | 51. (d) | 71. (a) | 91. (a) | 111. (a) | 131. (b) | 151. (a) | 171. (c) | 191. (b) |
| 12. (c) | 32. (a) | 52. (b) | 72. (a) | 92. (b) | 112. (b) | 132. (c) | 152. (d) | 172. (b) | 192. (c) |
| 13. (c) | 33. (c) | 53. (b) | 73. (b) | 93. (d) | 113. (b) | 133. (c) | 153. (b) | 173. (d) | 193. (c) |
| 14. (b) | 34. (b) | 54. (c) | 74. (b) | 94. (b) | 114. (b) | 134. (a) | 154. (a) | 174. (b) | 194. (c) |
| 15. (c) | 35. (c) | 55. (a) | 75. (c) | 95. (a) | 115. (b) | 135. (c) | 155. (b) | 175. (b) | 195. (a) |
| 16. (d) | 36. (c) | 56. (b) | 76. (a) | 96. (c) | 116. (c) | 136. (d) | 156. (b) | 176. (a) | 196. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 37. (a) | 57. (b) | 77. (b) | 97. (b) | 117. (c) | 137. (d) | 157. (d) | 177. (b) | 197. (d) |
| 18. (c) | 38. (a) | 58. (d) | 78. (a) | 98. (b) | 118. (b) | 138. (a) | 158. (a) | 178. (a) | 198. (b) |
| 19. (c) | 39. (c) | 59. (b) | 79. (b) | 99. (b) | 119. (c) | 139. (b) | 159. (c) | 179. (d) | 199. (d) |
| 20. (c) | 40. (a) | 60. (d) | 80. (a) | 100. (c) | 120. (c) | 140. (c) | 160. (c) | 180. (b) | 200. (a) |

201. (b)	217. (b)	233. (c)	249. (c)	265. (b)	281. (b)	297. (b)	313. (c)	329. (a)	345. (d)
202. (d)	218. (b)	234. (b)	250. (c)	266. (c)	282. (d)	298. (b)	314. (b)	330. (a)	346. (d)
203. (b)	219. (c)	235. (a)	251. (d)	267. (b)	283. (b)	299. (c)	315. (b)	331. (d)	347. (a)
204. (a)	220. (d)	236. (b)	252. (c)	268. (c)	284. (a)	300. (d)	316. (c)	332. (d)	348. (b)
205. (d)	221. (b)	237. (a)	253. (a)	269. (c)	285. (d)	301. (a)	317. (b)	333. (d)	349. (b)
206. (c)	222. (b)	238. (b)	254. (c)	270. (d)	286. (c)	302. (d)	318. (a)	334. (b)	350. (d)
207. (b)	223. (a)	239. (a)	255. (a)	271. (b)	287. (c)	303. (b)	319. (b)	335. (b)	351. (c)
208. (d)	224. (a)	240. (a)	256. (d)	272. (a)	288. (b)	304. (b)	320. (b)	336. (c)	352. (b)
209. (b)	225. (a)	241. (c)	257. (d)	273. (a)	289. (d)	305. (d)	321. (d)	337. (a)	
210. (d)	226. (c)	242. (a)	258. (b)	274. (a)	290. (a)	306. (b)	322. (c)	338. (d)	
211. (b)	227. (c)	243. (d)	259. (d)	275. (a)	291. (b)	307. (c)	323. (a)	339. (d)	
212. (b)	228. (a)	244. (c)	260. (a)	276. (d)	292. (b)	308. (c)	324. (a)	340. (b)	
213. (b)	229. (a)	245. (a)	261. (d)	277. (c)	293. (c)	309. (c)	325. (a)	341. (b)	
214. (b)	230. (a)	246. (a)	262. (b)	278. (b)	294. (d)	310. (d)	326. (c)	342. (b)	
215. (b)	231. (c)	247. (c)	263. (b)	279. (b)	295. (d)	311. (b)	327. (c)	343. (c)	
216. (a)	232. (d)	248. (a)	264. (d)	280. (a)	296. (c)	312. (c)	328. (b)	344. (c)	

15

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Directions: Every idiom/phrase is followed by four options. You have to find out the exact option from the given options.

1. All agog
 - (a) restless
 - (b) everybody
 - (c) almighty
 - (d) all ready
2. A snake in the grass
 - (a) unreliable person
 - (b) secret or hidden enemy
 - (c) unforeseen happening
 - (d) unrecognisable danger
3. A tall order
 - (a) a big problem
 - (b) a task difficult to perform
 - (c) a big demand
 - (d) untenable claim
4. All and sundry
 - (a) all of a sudden
 - (b) greater share
 - (c) everyone without distinction
 - (d) completion of work
5. A storm in a teacup
 - (a) a danger signal
 - (b) a great noise
 - (c) much excitement over something trivial
 - (d) unexpected event
6. Adam's ale
 - (a) water
 - (b) grace
 - (c) wine
 - (d) pleasure
7. A jaundiced eye
 - (a) angry
 - (b) jealousy
 - (c) prejudice
 - (d) a generous view
8. A bull in a china shop
 - (a) a person who becomes too excited where no excitement is warranted
 - (b) a person who is very ugly but loves the beautiful things of life
 - (c) a person who is rough and clumsy where skill and care are required
 - (d) a person who takes a sadistic delight in harming innocent people
9. At one's back and call
 - (a) to be in an advantageous position
 - (b) enjoying oneself without caring for others
 - (c) to be always at one's service
 - (d) to be under one's subjugation
10. At a party, he is always in high spirits
 - (a) drunk
 - (b) talkative
 - (c) uncontrollable
 - (d) cheerful
11. A movement for the world unity is in the offing
 - (a) at the end
 - (b) about to start
 - (c) one decline
 - (d) in the air
12. At Christmas, even the elderly fathers paint the town red
 - (a) have a lovely time
 - (b) indulge in rioting
 - (c) paint the houses red
 - (d) spill red wine
13. Akshay can turn his hand to anything
 - (a) take advantage of
 - (b) refuse to do
 - (c) find fault with
 - (d) adapt himself to
14. As our army attack, the enemy retreated pell-mell
 - (a) in a disorderly manner
 - (b) hurriedly
 - (c) without the least thought
 - (d) in a heap
15. A hen pecked husband plays second fiddle to his wife
 - (a) humours
 - (b) pleases
 - (c) plays a subordinate role to
 - (d) fondles with

16. All his schemes to murder the king ended in smoke
 (a) were discarded
 (b) fructified gradually
 (c) were partially carried out
 (d) came to nothing
17. At the eleventh hour, Mridul arrived and saved him from the crisis
 (a) at the last minute
 (b) one hour before twelve
 (c) when in trouble
 (d) right at the end
18. By fair means or foul
 (a) in any way, honest or dishonest
 (b) without difficulty
 (c) having been instigated
 (d) without using common sense
19. By the rule of thumb
 (a) by cheating and deception
 (b) by the use of force
 (c) by practical experience which is rather rough
 (d) by the use of trickery
20. Being an introvert, he will only eat his heart out
 (a) suffer silently (b) eat too much
 (c) keep brooding (d) invite trouble
21. By putting on the mime act, Deepak stole some of the thunder of Peter's speech
 (a) filched something
 (b) made unimpressive
 (c) detracted the listeners from
 (d) made a lot of noise
22. By doing these errands he is merely trying to curry favour with his boss
 (a) gain favour (b) earn goodwill
 (c) gain influence (d) expect promotion
23. Castles in the air
 (a) perfect plans (b) visionary projects
 (c) fanciful schemes (d) romantic designs
 (e) ideal projects
24. Chandu used very ugly words against his kind uncle; he threw down the gauntlet before him
 (a) he showed his readiness to leave the place
 (b) he abuse and insulted him
 (c) he put several conditions for negotiation
 (d) he behaved as if he was very great and important person
 (e) he threw the challenge
25. Caesar was done to death by the conspirators
 (a) eliminated (b) murdered
 (c) removed (d) attacked
26. Don't stick your neck out
 (a) move
 (b) invite trouble unnecessarily
 (c) interfere
 (d) look outside
27. Dowry is a burning question of the day
 (a) an irrelevant problem
 (b) a relevant problem
 (c) a widely debated issue
 (d) a dying issue
28. Do not add fuel to the fire
 (a) aggravate trouble (b) create problem
 (c) calm down (d) harass
29. Discipline is on the wane in schools and colleges these days
 (a) spreading (b) increasing
 (c) spiralling (d) declining
30. Don't thrust your nose in to my affairs
 (a) advise me about
 (b) be in opposition to
 (c) meddle officiously in
 (d) deal with
31. Dishonesty is at a premium in almost all spheres of public life
 (a) encouraged (b) prevalent
 (c) valued highly (d) practised openly
32. Do you know why I avoid this man? He has a bee in bonnet
 (a) is over confident (b) is crazy
 (c) is suspicious (d) is ambitious
 (e) is frustrated
33. Eloquent lamentations regarding the fate of the flora and fauna are certain to be rendered a cry in the wilderness
 (a) a cry with a laughter
 (b) a cry in vain
 (c) a laughter having no end
 (d) an unpleasant situation
34. Hush money
 (a) easy money
 (b) money overdue
 (c) bribe paid to secure silence
 (d) money earned by wrong means
35. His voice gets on my nerves
 (a) makes me sad
 (b) irritates me
 (c) makes me ill
 (d) pierces my eardrums
36. He works by fits and starts
 (a) irregularly (b) consistently
 (c) enthusiastically (d) in high spirits

37. He threw cold water over the project that the secretary had prepared
 (a) discouraged (b) encouraged
 (c) rejected (d) cleared
38. He is a plain, simple and sincere man. He will always call a spade a spade
 (a) be outspoken in language
 (b) say something to be taken seriously
 (c) avoid controversial situations
 (d) find meaning or purpose in your action
 (e) desist from making controversial statement
39. He is at loggerheads with his assistants about the management of the concern
 (a) undecided (b) differing strongly
 (c) in agreement (d) in confusion
40. He is in the habit of fishing in troubled waters
 (a) aggravating the situation
 (b) putting others in trouble
 (c) taking advantage of troubled conditions for personal profit
 (d) indulging in evil conspiracies
41. Harassed by repeated acts of injustice, he decided to put his foot down
 (a) accept the proposal unconditionally
 (b) withdraw
 (c) not to yield
 (d) resign
42. His father advised him to be fair and square in his dealings lest he should fall into trouble
 (a) careful (b) considerate
 (c) polite (d) upright
43. He has made his mark in politics
 (a) distinguish himself
 (b) attained notoriety
 (c) ruined his wealth
 (d) acquired wealth
44. He rides the high horse because of his high connection
 (a) talks flatteringly (b) is famous
 (c) is prosperous (d) puts on airs
45. He is a person after my own heart
 (a) a happy-go-lucky fellow
 (b) an object of mockery
 (c) exactly to one's own liking
 (d) an emotional man
46. He felt ill at ease after receiving the letter from his son
 (a) embarrassed (b) disturbed
 (c) sick (d) relieved
47. His hard-earned money has gone down the drain
 (a) has been collected (b) has been wasted
 (c) has been looted (d) has been spent
48. His best jokes fell flat
 (a) became completely unnerved
 (b) were not paid attention to
 (c) faced total failure
 (d) had no effect
49. Having sold off his factory, Mr Roy is now a gentleman at large
 (a) respected by everybody
 (b) living comfortably
 (c) held in high esteem
 (d) has no serious occupation
50. He always says that he will help. But when it comes to the crunch, he does nothing
 (a) confused situation
 (b) decisive moment
 (c) troublesome moment
 (d) difficult time
51. He will win this election hands down
 (a) win with narrow margin
 (b) win easily
 (c) scrape through
 (d) win with a big margin
52. He has been working on and off for several years on this research project
 (a) rarely (b) at intervals
 (c) painstakingly (d) continuously
53. He was a king who ruled his subjects with a high hand
 (a) democratically (b) oppressively
 (c) sympathetically (d) conveniently
 (e) kindly
54. He got hold of the wrong end of the stick
 (a) fixed wrong priorities
 (b) committed a blunder
 (c) felt uneasy
 (d) misjudged a situation
55. He was cool as a cucumber
 (a) dead
 (b) nervous
 (c) calm and composed
 (d) fainted
56. He took to heart the death of his wife as he was very much attached to her
 (a) was deeply affected by
 (b) was shocked by

- (c) was condoled
(d) was ruined by
57. He always cuts both ends
(a) behaves dishonestly
(b) works for both sides
(c) creates discord among friends
(d) argues in support of both sides of the issue
(e) inflicts injuries on others
58. He is temporarily in charge of the company and is trying to feather his nest
(a) act for his own future benefits
(b) raise the image of the company
(c) practice his own brand of management philosophy
(d) bring order and discipline in the company
59. He left his friend in lurch
(a) left temporarily
(b) left forever
(c) left when he was needing help
(d) left to his fate
60. He has accomplished a herculean task
(a) impossible job
(b) allotted work
(c) incomplete work
(d) work requiring great effort
61. His phenomenal success shows that he has got the Midas touch
(a) super human qualities
(b) fabulous wealth
(c) ability to succeed in all projects
(d) tremendous acquaintances and resources
62. He is on the wrong side of fifty
(a) a sinner (b) not yet fifty
(c) old and haggard (d) over 50 years old
63. He was undecided. He let the grass grow under his feet
(a) stayed out (b) moved away
(c) sat unmoving (d) loitered around
64. He cannot make both ends meet.
(a) earn enough
(b) manage the business
(c) control affairs
(d) work hard
65. He made light of his father's advice
(a) rejected (b) followed readily
(c) disregarded (d) treated lightly
66. He believes in the policy of making hay while the sun shines
(a) helping those who help him
(b) giving bribes to get his work done
(c) seeking advice from one and all
(d) making the best use of a favourable situation
67. He gave his erring son a piece of his mind
(a) encouraged him (b) advised him
(c) suggested anew (d) scolded him
68. His boss was always breathing down his neck
(a) shouting loudly at him
(b) abusing and ill-treating him
(c) giving him strenuous work
(d) watching all his actions closely
69. His oily tongue has won him promotion
(a) word power (b) fluency in speech
(c) soft speech (d) flattery
70. He had to eat a humble pie owing to his misdeeds
(a) be humiliated (b) feel downtrodden
(c) accept abuses (d) apologise humbly
71. He managed to secure the job through back stair influence
(a) strong recommendation
(b) sheer merit
(c) underhand means
(d) hard effort
72. He is really worth his salt
(a) of value (b) loyal
(c) untrustworthy (d) affectionate
73. He blew out all the candles at one go
(a) simultaneously (b) suddenly
(c) at one attempt (d) at once
74. He finds no difficulty in keeping the wolf away from the door
(a) keeping off starvation
(b) guarding against wild animals
(c) guarding himself against enemies
(d) keeping aloof from disputed matters
75. He knows what side his bread is buttered
(a) knows how to flatter
(b) knows the art of cooking
(c) knows where his advantage lies
(d) knows how to accomplish a task
76. His promotion is on the cards
(a) certain (b) due
(c) probable (d) evident
77. He resigned the post of his own accord
(a) voluntarily and willingly
(b) according to his judgement
(c) according to his convenience
(d) which he liked
78. He faced the music for reaching home late
(a) faced reprimand
(b) faced punishment

- (c) faced pleasure
(d) faced entertainment
79. He has too many irons in the fire
(a) is very selfish and greedy
(b) wants to grab everything
(c) is engaged in too many enterprises simultaneously
(d) pokes his nose in every affair
80. He is disliked because of his habit of making a mountain of a mole hill
(a) taking undue advantage of a favourable opportunity
(b) giving great importance to trifles
(c) boasting
(d) exaggerating
81. His prodigal son was a constant source of trouble to him
(a) extravagant
(b) given into bad habits
(c) step-son
(d) poor and miserly
82. He was carried off his feet when he was declared to have won the prize
(a) was dizzy
(b) became delirious
(c) was wild with excitement
(d) danced on his toes
83. He has turned the tables on his enemy
(a) hit
(b) behaved hospitably towards
(c) changed possible defeat into victory
(d) created obstacle for
84. In a jiffy
(a) in a hurry (b) in a moment
(c) in a funny mood (d) immediately
85. I won't mind even if he goes to dogs
(a) is insulted (b) goes mad
(c) becomes brutal (d) is ruined
86. In parliament, every member can have the floor with the permission of the speaker
(a) speak against his own party
(b) leave the house
(c) make a speech
(d) raise an issue
87. I did not mind what he was saying, he was only talking through his hat
(a) talking ignorantly
(b) talking insultingly
(c) talking nonsense
(d) talking irresponsibly
88. If you pass this difficult examination. It will be a feather in your cap
(a) you will get a scholarship for higher studies
(b) you will get a very good job
(c) you will feel proud of it
(d) your parents will be very happy
89. In the Armed Forces, it is considered a great privilege to die in harness
(a) die with honour
(b) die on a horse back
(c) die while still working
(d) die in the battle field
90. If you rub him the wrong way, he is bound to react
(a) annoy (b) abuse
(c) flatter (d) encourage
91. I am afraid the two brothers are at cross purposes
(a) are working against each other
(b) quarrel with each other
(c) are misunderstanding each other
(d) dislike each other
92. It will be wise on your part to let the by-gones be by-gones
(a) recollect the past (b) resist the past
(c) revive the past (d) ignore the past
93. I am afraid he is burning the candle at both ends
(a) working hard
(b) putting in sustained effort
(c) overtaxing his energies
(d) working at night also
94. In the organised society of today individual or nation can not plough a lonely furrow
(a) survive in isolation
(b) remain unaffected
(c) remain non-aligned
(d) do without the help of others
95. It has been raining cats and dogs
(a) endlessly (b) incessantly
(c) continuously (d) heavily
96. It requires unparalleled courage to set the Thames on fire
(a) do something extraordinary or brilliant
(b) do a heroic deed
(c) wreak evil on something
(d) destroy with fire
97. It is Rashmi who wears the trousers in their house and he timidly allows it
(a) is dominant
(b) dresses glamorously
(c) makes all the decisions
(d) earns a living

98. In modern democratic societies lynch law seems to have become a common feature in almost all the spheres of life
(a) law of the underworld
(b) law of the parliament
(c) law of the constitution
(d) law of the mob
99. It is difficult for me to believe you, so please put down everything in black and white
(a) sequentially, as it happened
(b) in detail
(c) what you saw
(d) in written form
100. If we give them this concession it will be the thin end of the wedge
(a) the beginning of further concessions
(b) a compromise on principles
(c) inadequate for their needs
(d) the least we could do for them
101. It was such a strange affair that i could not make head or tail of it
(a) remember it (b) face it
(c) believe it (d) tolerate it
(e) understand it
102. I saw him make a wry face
(a) abuse
(b) feel sick
(c) show disappointment
(d) cry with pain
103. I have been betrayed by my own flesh and blood
(a) children (b) relatives
(c) acquaintances (d) friends
104. It has been the first time in this office that a clerk wiped the nose of the boss
(a) cheated
(b) abused
(c) complained against
(d) slapped
105. In life, we have to take the rough with the smooth
(a) accept unpleasant as well as pleasant things
(b) make unpleasant things better
(c) use pleasant words to make things smooth
(d) be tough in order to be successful
106. It was discovered that the young man was over head and ears in love with her
(a) completely (b) secretly
(c) sufficiently (d) openly
107. It is high time that India did something about the population problem
(a) appropriate time
(b) auspicious moment
(c) already late
(d) desired occasion
108. I berated my assistant soundly for his slackness
(a) dismissed (b) suspended
(c) criticised (d) censured strongly
109. If you give Ashish all your money, you are likely to burn your fingers
(a) suffer (b) be happy
(c) be unhappy (d) be unhappy
110. I did not know that he was pulling my leg all the time
(a) defaming me (b) befooling me
(c) complimenting me (d) degrading me
111. Kunika was cocksure that she was able to do the job as desired
(a) least worried (b) doubtful
(c) perfectly confident (d) not able to imagine
112. Kishan is a chicken-hearted fellow
(a) hold (b) weak
(c) cowardly (d) kind hearted
113. Leave one to sink or swim
(a) to put one in difficulty
(b) to be in a dilemma
(c) not to help one
(d) to leave to one's fate
114. Let us admit that we could not heap coals of fire on his head
(a) put him to shame
(b) agitate him
(c) make him feel sorry
(d) incite him to a fight
115. Lord Clive won his laurels in the battle of Plassey
(a) overpowered his enemies
(b) fought bravely
(c) defeated his enemies
(d) acquired distinction
116. Mrs Khanna has been in the blues for the last several weeks
(a) depressed (b) unwell
(c) lonely (d) penniless
117. Manoj always keeps himself to himself
(a) is unsociable (b) is selfish
(c) is too busy (d) does not take sides

118. My father strained every nerve to enable me to get settled in life
 (a) tried all tricks
 (b) worked very hard
 (c) bribed several persons
 (d) spent a huge amount
119. My aunt was in a flutter last night
 (a) in a jovial mood
 (b) frightened
 (c) in a state of nervous excitement
 (d) very angry
120. None of this hanky-panky; please talk straight
 (a) diversification (b) indifference
 (c) obsession (d) jugglery
121. Our school is within a stone's throw of the railway station
 (a) within a definite circumference
 (b) within a certain radius
 (c) very far off
 (d) at a short distance
122. One should be prepared to get a bolt from the blue in life, but should not get unnerved by them
 (a) unexpected loss (b) sad experience
 (c) depreciation (d) sudden shock
123. One should not indulge in tall talks
 (a) ideal talk (b) flattering
 (c) irrelevant talk (d) boasting
124. Pin-money
 (a) money paid for compensation
 (b) bribery
 (c) allowance made to a lady for her expenses
 (d) alimony
125. Please do not indulge in double dealing
 (a) two standards
 (b) dealing improperly
 (c) two jobs
 (d) deception
126. Rahul fought tooth and nail to save his company
 (a) with strength and fury
 (b) with weapons
 (c) as best as he could
 (d) using unfair means
127. Rajeev achieved success by resorting to a hole and corner method
 (a) underhand (b) obscure
 (c) clever (d) usual
128. Rajesh and Vikas have remained friends through thick and thin
 (a) through days of struggle
 (b) in spite of all difficulties
 (c) through happy days
 (d) always
129. Spick and span
 (a) a ready-made thing
 (b) neat and clean
 (c) garrulous
 (d) outspoken
130. Sumit had to look high and low before he could find his scooter key
 (a) always (b) nowhere
 (c) somewhere (d) everywhere
131. She rejected his proposal of marriage point-blank
 (a) pointedly (b) directly
 (c) briefly (d) abruptly
132. Some people have a habit of wearing their heart on their sleeve
 (a) wasting their time on unnecessary details
 (b) avoiding being friendly with others
 (c) saying something which is not to be taken
 (d) exposing their innermost feelings to others
133. She was received by her friends with open arms
 (a) warmly (b) casually
 (c) coldly (d) indifferently
134. Some of us are really in a catch-22 situation
 (a) hopeful (b) absurd
 (c) depressive (d) dangerous
135. She exhibited remarkable sangfroid during the crisis
 (a) composure (b) temper
 (c) anger (d) irritation
136. Some people now wonder whether we just pay lip service or genuinely subscribe to democracy
 (a) remain indifferent
 (b) pay oral tribute
 (c) show only outward respect
 (d) attach no value
137. Seema is a little hard of hearing
 (a) deaf (b) inaudible
 (c) insensitive (d) disinterested
138. To turn over a new leaf
 (a) to change the old habits and adopt new ones
 (b) to cover up one's faults by wearing new marks
 (c) to change completely one's course of action
 (d) to shift attention to new problems after having studied the old ones thoroughly
139. To frame a person
 (a) to make one appear guilty
 (b) a narrow escape
 (c) to befool someone
 (d) to praise someone

140. To cross swords
(a) to defend (b) to fight
(c) to rob (d) to kill
141. To give up the ghost
(a) to become rational (b) to suffer
(c) to fight evil forces (d) to die
142. Hobson's choice
(a) feeling of strength
(b) feeling of insecurity
(c) excellent choice
(d) accept or leave the offer
143. To be at loggerheads
(a) to face stiff opposition
(b) to have tough encounter
(c) to tax one's mind and body
(d) to be at enmity or strife
144. To talk through one's hat
(a) to talk wisdom
(b) to speak fluently
(c) to speak at random
(d) to talk nonsense
145. To snap one's fingers
(a) to accept immediately
(b) to be anxious
(c) to become contemptuous of
(d) to speak abruptly
146. To lose one's head
(a) to become nervous
(b) to become confused and over excited
(c) to lose the balance
(d) to go mad
147. To smell a rat
(a) to misunderstand
(b) to suspect a trick or deceit
(c) to see hidden meaning
(d) none of these
148. To hit below the belt
(a) to harm unfairly
(b) to work confidentially
(c) to hit the correct mark
(d) to harm unfairly
149. To get cold feet
(a) to fall sick
(b) to run for life
(c) to become discourteous
(d) to be afraid
150. To take a leap in the dark
(a) to do a task secretly
(b) to run for life
(c) to do a hazardous thing without any idea of the result
(d) to be afraid
151. To be at daggers drawn
(a) to threaten one
(b) to be frightened
(c) to be bitter enemy
(d) to be ready to face danger
152. To turn up one's nose at a thing
(a) to treat it with contemptuous dislike or disgust
(b) to show eagerness to have something
(c) to start to grapple with it
(d) to show indifference
153. To save one's face
(a) to oppose
(b) to hide oneself
(c) to say plainly
(d) to evade disgrace
154. To throw dust in one's eyes
(a) to harm someone
(b) to show false things
(c) to deceive
(d) to make blind
155. To be rolling in money
(a) borrowing money liberally
(b) wasting a lot of money
(c) spending more than his income
(d) very rich
156. To get into hot waters
(a) to get into trouble
(b) to be impatient
(c) to be in a confused state of mind
(d) to suffer a huge financial loss
157. To read between the lines
(a) to suspect
(b) to concentrate
(c) to grasp the hidden meaning
(d) to read carefully
158. To be lost in the cloud
(a) to be concealed from view
(b) to be perplexed
(c) to find oneself in a very uncomfortable position
(d) to meet with one's death
159. To turn the tables
(a) to change completely the position of disadvantage
(b) to create chaos
(c) to change the sorry scheme
(d) to oppose
(e) to defeat
160. To keep the ball rolling
(a) to work constantly
(b) to make the best use of

- (c) to earn more and more
(d) to keep the conversation going
- 161.** To play fast and loose
(a) to be winning sometimes and losing at other times
(b) to play with someone's feelings
(c) to play tricks
(d) to beguile others
- 162.** To give currency
(a) to misinterpret
(b) to bestow importance
(c) to originate
(d) to make publicly known
- 163.** To lose face
(a) to be helpless (b) to look angry
(c) to look vacant (d) to be humiliated
- 164.** To bite one's lips
(a) to have double
(b) to be angry
(c) to laugh at others
(d) to feel sorry
- 165.** To blow hot and cold
(a) to be untrustworthy
(b) changing weather
(c) to be rich and poor frequently
(d) to be inconsistent
- 166.** To set the people by ears
(a) to insult and disgrace the people
(b) to box the people
(c) to excite people to a quarrel
(d) to punish heavily
- 167.** To hit the jackpot
(a) to inherit money
(b) to gamble
(c) to become bankrupt
(d) to make money unexpectedly
- 168.** To fight to the bitter end
(a) to die fighting
(b) to drink little
(c) to carry on a contest regardless of consequences
(d) to fight to the last point of enemy position
- 169.** To give a false colouring
(a) to be dishonest
(b) to misrepresent
(c) to conceal the facts
(d) to submit the false report
- 170.** To see eye to eye with
(a) to stare fixedly (b) to agree
(c) to take revenge (d) to be angry
- 171.** To be in two minds
(a) to work on somebody else's advice
(b) to be dominated by someone else
(c) to be in a critical state
(d) to be uncertain
- 172.** To show the white feather
(a) to show arrogance
(b) to show signs of cowardice
(c) to become polite
(d) to seek peace
- 173.** To take the wind out of another's sails
(a) to defeat the motives of another
(b) to manoeuvre to mislead another on the high seas
(c) to anticipate another and to gain advantage over him
(d) to cause harm to another
- 174.** To carry the coal to Newcastle
(a) to do unnecessary things
(b) to work hard
(c) to do menial jobs
(d) to finish a job
- 175.** To turn the cover
(a) to pass the crises
(b) to take a new way of life
(c) to hide the reality
(d) to work hard
- 176.** The pros and cons
(a) good and evil
(b) for and against a thing
(c) former and latter
(d) foul and fair
- 177.** To hit the nail on the head
(a) to guess right
(b) to hit the target
(c) to settle the old score
(d) to catch someone napping
- 178.** To run amuck
(a) to feel exhausted
(b) to run a race
(c) to run to somebody's help
(d) to run about in frenzy
- 179.** To be at one's finger's end
(a) to be highly perplexed
(b) to be completely conversant with
(c) to count things
(d) to be hopeless
- 180.** To be as old as the hills
(a) to be wise and learned
(b) not being worth the age
(c) to be very ancient
(d) to be old but foolish

- 181.** To show one's teeth
(a) to adopt a threatening attitude
(b) to ridicule
(c) to be humble
(d) to face difficulties
- 182.** To pour oil in troubled water
(a) to instigate
(b) to foment trouble
(c) to calm a quarrel with soothing words
(d) to add to the trouble
- 183.** To play on a fiddle
(a) to be busy over trifles
(b) to play upon a musical instrument
(c) to be busy over important matter
(d) to play an important role
- 184.** To mind one's P's and Q's
(a) to be careful of one's accounts
(b) to be cautious
(c) to be careful of one's personality
(d) to be accurate and precise
- 185.** To break the ice
(a) to end the hostility
(b) to start a conversation
(c) to end up partnership
(d) to start quarrelling
- 186.** There was opposition to the new policy by the rank and file of the government
(a) the majority
(b) the ordinary members
(c) the cabinet members
(d) the official machinery
- 187.** To pull one's socks up
(a) to depart (b) to prepare
(c) to get ready (d) to try hard
- 188.** To rule the roost
(a) to advance in harmony
(b) to preserve oneself from harm
(c) to move forward on the same path
(d) to domineer over others with whom one is associated
- 189.** To keep somebody at bay
(a) to make someone a close friend
(b) to keep at distance
(c) to keep someone in bad condition
(d) to face the challenge
- 190.** To cock a snook at somebody
(a) to make a rude gesture
(b) to ridicule someone
(c) to help somebody secretly
(d) to deceive somebody
- 191.** The parliamentary inquiry into the Bofors deal has not brought to light any startling facts
(a) probed (b) proved
(c) highlighted (d) disclosed
- 192.** To all intents and purposes he is a good man
(a) above all
(b) practically
(c) to censure someone in strong terms
(d) in practice
(e) finally
- 193.** I am ambitious too and never want to rest on my laurels
(a) be satisfied (b) be good
(c) be dissatisfied (d) be complacent
- 194.** The casting vote of the chairman clinched the issue
(a) finished (b) closed
(c) started (d) decided
- 195.** The aroma from the kitchen makes my mouth water
(a) stimulates my appetite
(b) makes me sick
(c) makes me giddy
(d) makes me vomit
- 196.** This place affords a bird's eye view of the green valley below
(a) narrow view (b) beautiful view
(c) ugly view (d) general view
- 197.** The doctor says the patient has turned the corner
(a) died
(b) completely recovered
(c) become worse
(d) passed the crisis
- 198.** The robbery was committed in the wee hours of the day
(a) in the evening (b) at noontime
(c) after midnight (d) at dawn
- 199.** The popularity of the yester years superstar is on the wane
(a) growing less (b) at rock-bottom
(c) at its peak (d) growing more
- 200.** The young heir to his father's huge estate made ducks and drakes of his patrimony
(a) invested wisely
(b) squandered lavishly
(c) made best use of
(d) took stock of
- 201.** There is no love lost between the two neighbours
(a) cool indifference
(b) close friendship

- (c) intense dislike
(d) a love-hate relationship
202. Their company has been handed over to new masters lock, stock and barrel
(a) completely (b) financially
(c) administratively (d) partially
203. The sailor found himself between the devil and the deep sea
(a) confronting two opportunities
(b) lost in the deep ocean
(c) facing two challenges
(d) facing two equally bad alternatives
204. The sight of the accident made my flesh creep
(a) confused me
(b) worried me
(c) drew my attention
(d) frightened me
205. The sworn enemies have decided to bury the hatchet
(a) to make peace
(b) to help each other
(c) to become partners
(d) to avoid each other
206. The politician was able to sway the mob with his gift of the gab
(a) abundance of promises
(b) fluency of speech
(c) political foresight
(d) flattering words
207. The detective left no stone unturned to trace the culprit
(a) took no pains
(b) did very irrelevant things
(c) resorted to illegitimate practices
(d) used all available means
208. They sold their house because it was a real white elephant
(a) a useless one
(b) an expensive one
(c) a rare find
(d) a big one
209. The captors of the kidnapped kept his family on tenterhooks
(a) on constant move
(b) in excited wait
(c) in anxious suspense
(d) in seething anger
210. There is no hard and fast rule regarding this subject
(a) rule that cannot be broken or modified
(b) rule that is difficult
(c) rule that can be broken or modified
(d) rule that is fast-changing
211. The question of abolition of private property is still a moot point
(a) not clear (b) unknown
(c) uncertain (d) undecided

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. (a) | 13. (d) | 25. (d) | 37. (c) | 49. (d) | 61. (c) | 73. (d) | 85. (d) | 97. (c) | 109. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 14. (a) | 26. (c) | 38. (a) | 50. (c) | 62. (d) | 74. (c) | 86. (d) | 98. (c) | 110. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 15. (c) | 27. (c) | 39. (b) | 51. (b) | 63. (c) | 75. (c) | 87. (c) | 99. (d) | 111. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 16. (d) | 28. (a) | 40. (c) | 52. (a) | 64. (a) | 76. (b) | 88. (c) | 100. (d) | 112. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 17. (a) | 29. (d) | 41. (d) | 53. (b) | 65. (d) | 77. (a) | 89. (d) | 101. (e) | 113. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 18. (a) | 30. (c) | 42. (d) | 54. (d) | 66. (d) | 78. (a) | 90. (a) | 102. (c) | 114. (d) |
| 7. (c) | 19. (b) | 31. (b) | 43. (a) | 55. (c) | 67. (b) | 79. (c) | 91. (a) | 103. (b) | 115. (d) |
| 8. (c) | 20. (a) | 32. (c) | 44. (d) | 56. (a) | 68. (b) | 80. (b) | 92. (d) | 104. (c) | 116. (a) |
| 9. (c) | 21. (c) | 33. (d) | 45. (c) | 57. (a) | 69. (d) | 81. (a) | 93. (a) | 105. (a) | 117. (a) |
| 10. (d) | 22. (a) | 34. (c) | 46. (b) | 58. (b) | 70. (a) | 82. (c) | 94. (a) | 106. (a) | 118. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 23. (c) | 35. (b) | 47. (b) | 59. (c) | 71. (c) | 83. (c) | 95. (d) | 107. (a) | 119. (c) |
| 12. (a) | 24. (d) | 36. (a) | 48. (b) | 60. (d) | 72. (b) | 84. (a) | 96. (a) | 108. (d) | 120. (d) |

121. (d)	131. (b)	141. (b)	151. (c)	161. (d)	171. (d)	181. (b)	191. (d)	201. (a)	207. (d)
122. (d)	132. (d)	142. (d)	152. (a)	162. (d)	172. (b)	182. (b)	192. (b)	202. (a)	208. (b)
123. (d)	133. (a)	143. (a)	153. (d)	163. (d)	173. (c)	183. (a)	193. (a)	203. (d)	209. (a)
124. (d)	134. (d)	144. (d)	154. (c)	164. (d)	174. (a)	184. (d)	194. (d)	204. (d)	210. (a)
125. (d)	135. (b)	145. (b)	155. (d)	165. (d)	175. (b)	185. (b)	195. (a)	205. (a)	211. (d)
126. (c)	136. (b)	146. (e)	156. (a)	166. (a)	176. (a)	186. (a)	196. (d)	206. (b)	
127. (a)	137. (a)	147. (c)	157. (c)	167. (d)	177. (a)	187. (c)	197. (b)		
128. (b)	138. (c)	148. (a)	158. (c)	168. (d)	178. (a)	188. (d)	198. (c)		
129. (b)	139. (a)	149. (d)	159. (a)	169. (b)	179. (b)	189. (b)	199. (a)		
130. (d)	140. (b)	150. (c)	160. (d)	170. (c)	180. (c)	190. (b)	200. (b)		

16

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions: Every sentence is followed by four options. You have to find out the one word substitution for given sentences.

1. A man who operates on sick people
(a) operator (b) surgeon
(c) physician (d) physiotherapist
2. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
(a) dictionary (b) microscope
(c) periscope (d) encyclopaedia
3. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
(a) telescope (b) microscope
(c) periscope (d) kaleidoscope
4. A hater of learning and knowledge
(a) illiterate (b) bibliophile
(c) misologist (d) misogynist
5. A person who does not believe in any religion
(a) atheist (b) philatelist
(c) pagan (d) rationalist
6. A person who looks at the dark side of everything
(a) sadist (b) blind
(c) pessimist (d) optimist
7. A man of lax moral
(a) pirate (b) ruffian
(c) vagabond (d) licentious
8. Animals who eat flesh of another animal
(a) man eater (b) beast
(c) carnivorous (d) cannibal
9. A government by the nobles
(a) aristocracy (b) democracy
(c) bureaucracy (d) autocracy
10. Animals that can live on both land and water
(a) aquatic (b) amphibians
(c) reptiles (d) gregarious
11. Anything written in a letter after it is signed
(a) postdiction (b) posterity
(c) corrigendum (d) postscript
12. A woman having several husbands at the same time
(a) polygamy (b) polyandry
(c) polysexual (d) polyglot
13. A person who has no money to pay off his debts
(a) insolvent (b) debtor
(c) pauper (d) beggar
14. A person who hates women
(a) intolerant (b) misogynist
(c) bigamist (d) gullible
15. A sleeping room for many persons
(a) boarding (b) hostel
(c) dormitory (d) dwelling
16. A process involving too much official formality
(a) red-tapism (b) bureaucracy
(c) diplomacy (d) nepotism
17. A large-scale departure of people from a territory
(a) migration (b) immigration
(c) exodus (d) aberration
18. A post without remuneration
(a) involuntary (b) voluntary
(c) sinecure (d) honorary
19. A disease that spreads by means of germs carried in atmosphere
(a) infectious (b) epidemic
(c) contagious (d) endemic
20. A government run by a dictator
(a) autocracy (b) democracy
(c) theocracy (d) oligarchy
21. A speech delivered without preparation
(a) straightforward (b) extempore
(c) verbose (d) maiden
22. A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good
(a) sensual (b) stoic
(c) hedonist (d) epicure
23. A speech made by someone for the first time
(a) spontaneous (b) extempore
(c) maiden speech (d) sermon

24. A physician who specializes in skin diseases
(a) obstetrician (b) dermatologist
(c) cardiologist (d) none of these
25. A person who is fond of sensuous enjoyment
(a) epicure (b) witty
(c) hedonist (d) humorous
26. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
(a) endemic (b) epidemic
(c) infectious (d) contagious
27. A religious discourse
(a) preach (b) stanza
(c) sanctorum (d) sermon
28. A place that provides refuge
(a) asylum (b) sanatorium
(c) shelter (d) orphanage
29. A large dark grey cloud that brings rain or snow
(a) nimbus (b) blizzard
(c) hail (d) fog
30. A person who makes love without being serious
(a) Romeo (b) consort
(c) goon (d) philanderer
31. A child of unusual or remarkable talent
(a) prodigy (b) scholar
(c) diligent (d) freak
32. A disease which ends in death
(a) fatal (b) contagious
(c) deadly (d) lethal
33. A person who does not believe in the existence of God
(a) theist (b) heretic
(c) atheist (d) fanatic
34. A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things
(a) trickster (b) impostor
(c) magician (d) mountebank
35. A place for sick people who need long periods for recovery
(a) clinic (b) hospital
(c) sanatorium (d) asylum
36. A sudden rush of wind
(a) gust (b) gale
(c) storm (d) typhoon
37. A person who eats too much
(a) glutton (b) reveller
(c) sensualist (d) omnivore
38. A person who is reserved in talks
(a) silent (b) reticent
(c) garrulous (d) mendicant
39. A short stay at a place
(a) interlude (b) halt
(c) sojourn (d) intermission
40. A general pardon granted by the government to political offenders
(a) pardon (b) excuse
(c) honesty (d) amnesty
41. A person who is out to destroy government
(a) anarchist (b) destroyer
(c) atheist (d) theist
42. A person who always looks on the bright side of things
(a) atheist (b) optimist
(c) cynic (d) agnostic
43. A government that is carried on through officers
(a) bureaucracy (b) officiousness
(c) class-one (d) dictatorship
44. A woman whose husband is dead
(a) widow (b) virgin
(c) spinster (d) wedlock
45. A man of odd habits
(a) cynical (b) eccentric
(c) moody (d) introvert
46. A statement that is absolutely clear
(a) clean (b) confused
(c) ambiguous (d) unequivocal
47. Animals living on land and in water
(a) ambivalent (b) ambiguous
(c) amphibian (d) amorphous
48. A political leader who tries to stir people
(a) martinet (b) statesman
(c) demagogue (d) dictator
49. A man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance
(a) duffer (b) snob
(c) licentious (d) dandy
50. A person who is very hard to please
(a) obstinate (b) unconquerable
(c) fastidious (d) invincible
51. A funny imitation of a poem
(a) dialogue (b) sonnet
(c) caricature (d) parody
52. A person without manners or polish
(a) boorish (b) rustic
(c) barbarian (d) naive
53. A speech by an actor at the end of a play
(a) prologue (b) epilogue
(c) monologue (d) duologue
54. The act of taking one's life
(a) homicide (b) suicide
(c) immolation (d) slaughter

55. A person who brings goods illegally into the country
(a) importer (b) exporter
(c) imposter (d) smuggler
56. A man who dances to the tunes of his wife
(a) chum (b) effeminate
(c) slave (d) henpecked
57. A person who has just started learning
(a) accomplice (b) foreman
(c) apprentice (d) novice
58. A woman of lax moral
(a) concubine (b) prostitute
(c) hostess (d) harlot
59. A slow-witted and incompetent person
(a) duffer (b) nigger
(c) dud (d) snotty
60. A person's first speech
(a) opener (b) maiden
(c) extempore (d) preface
61. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyments
(a) stoic (b) epicure
(c) hedonist (d) lusty
62. An old unmarried woman
(a) bachelor (b) virgin
(c) matron (d) spinster
63. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate
(a) dossier (b) voucher
(c) document (d) affidavit
64. A physician who delivers babies
(a) psychiatrist (b) paediatrician
(c) obstetrician (d) gynaecologist
65. A man who is having the qualities of woman
(a) epicurean (b) loquacious
(c) celibate (d) effeminate
66. A word no longer in use
(a) primitive (b) exotic
(c) ancient (d) obsolete
67. A 70–79 years old person
(a) centenarian (b) septuagenarian
(c) nonagenarian (d) octogenarian
68. A person who sneaks into a country
(a) invader (b) infiltrator
(c) aggressor (d) sniper
69. A person who readily believes others
(a) sensible (b) credible
(c) sensitive (d) credulous
70. A paper written in one's own handwriting
(a) parchment (b) manuscript
(c) transcript (d) scroll
71. A small cluster of fixed stars
(a) constellation (b) cluster
(c) custer (d) galaxy
72. A person who lives alone and avoids other people
(a) agnostic (b) ascetic
(c) unsocial (d) recluse
73. A person who wishes to throw over all establishments
(a) terrorist (b) hooligan
(c) anarchist (d) rebel
74. A person interested in reading books
(a) scholar (b) student
(c) book-keeper (d) book worm
75. A man who hates women
(a) masochist (b) misanthropist
(c) misogynist (d) misogynist
76. A person who collects coins
(a) numismatist (b) narcissist
(c) fatalist (d) philatelist
77. A school for infants and young children
(a) infantile (b) school
(c) kindergarten (d) nursery
78. A ride on someone else's back or shoulders
(a) kickback (b) piggyback
(c) cuddle (d) hunchback
79. A cure for all diseases
(a) panacea (b) exorcism
(c) antibiotic (d) incantation
80. A short walk for pleasure or exercise
(a) gallop (b) jog
(c) promenade (d) stroll
81. A person who is more interested in himself rather than anything that is going on around him
(a) introvert (b) egoist
(c) eccentric (d) extrovert
82. A sea abounding in islands
(a) ocean (b) strait
(c) gulf (d) archipelago
83. A song sung at a burial
(a) dirge (b) elegy
(c) ballad (d) ode
84. A soldier who fights for the sake of money and cannot be branded as courageous and patriotic
(a) mercenary (b) sinecure
(c) equestrian (d) honorary
85. A careful preservation and protection of wildlife
(a) conservation (b) embankment
(c) enhancement (d) management
(e) promotion

86. Both Buddha and Mahavira lived at the same time
(a) coincident (b) simultaneous
(c) synchronized (d) contemporary
87. Custom of having many wives
(a) matrimony (b) monogamy
(c) bigamy (d) polygamy
88. Cessation of arms before a formal treaty is signed during war
(a) truce (b) armistice
(c) accord (d) retreat
89. Child bereaved of one or both the parents
(a) lout (b) desolate
(c) orphan (d) destitute
90. Contempt of God
(a) agnosticism (b) blasphemy
(c) nihilism (d) atheism
91. Changing one's mind too quickly
(a) vacillation (b) adaptability
(c) instability (d) versatility
92. Clumsy or ill-bred fellow
(a) oaf (b) boor
(c) yokel (d) lout
93. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
(a) hierarchy (b) formalism
(c) statesmanship (d) protocol
94. Destruction of unborn baby in mother's womb
(a) foeticide (b) infanticide
(c) abortion (d) regicide
95. Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain on others
(a) masochism (b) sadism
(c) malevolence (d) bigotry
96. Elimination of a racial group by killing
(a) homicide (b) regicide
(c) genocide (d) patricide
97. Government by a single person
(a) autocracy (b) plutocracy
(c) aristocracy (d) monarchy
98. Government by the representatives of the people
(a) socialism (b) autocracy
(c) democracy (d) diplomacy
99. Habit of secretly listening to private conversation
(a) spying (b) spelling
(c) condign (d) murmuring
100. Handwriting that cannot be read
(a) illegible (b) unreadable
(c) dim (d) dull
101. A doctor who treats children and infants
(a) podiatrist (b) dermatologist
(c) paediatrician (d) gynaecologist
102. Incapable of being explained
(a) nondescript (b) untold
(c) unexplained (d) inexplicable
103. Indifference to pleasure or pain
(a) patience (b) docility
(c) reticence (d) stoicism
104. Incapable of being explained or accounted for
(a) inexplicit (b) incredible
(c) inexpressible (d) inexplicable
105. Incapable of being wounded
(a) infallible (b) invulnerable
(c) impregnable (d) invincible
106. Joint sovereignty exercised over a country by two or more countries
(a) pandemonium (b) condominium
(c) entente (d) colonialism
107. The act of killing human beings
(a) murder (b) suicide
(c) homicide (d) assassination
108. The act of killing one's own brother
(a) murder (b) matricide
(c) fratricide (d) genocide
109. Life history of a person written by another
(a) biography (b) autobiography
(c) memoir (d) bibliography
110. Likely to break apart easily
(a) breakable (b) thin
(c) brittle (d) harsh
111. Lack of enough blood
(a) allergy (b) amnesia
(c) insomnia (d) anaemia
112. Land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island
(a) lagoon (b) archipelago
(c) isthmus (d) peninsula
113. Mania for stealing articles
(a) hypomania (b) logomania
(c) nymphomania (d) kleptomania
114. Man whose wife has been unfaithful to him
(a) cuckold (b) dandy
(c) bastard (d) concubine
115. Murder of a new-born child
(a) infanticide (b) homicide
(c) regicide (d) fratricide
116. Murder of a king
(a) homicide (b) matricide
(c) regicide (d) genocide

117. Not many people were impressed by a speech delivered without previous preparation
(a) soliloquy (b) epilogue
(c) extempore (d) prologue
118. One who eats everything
(a) carnivorous (b) gourmet
(c) omnivorous (d) omnipotent
119. One who murder one's mother
(a) genocide (b) gamicide
(c) matricide (d) patricide
120. One who loves all and sundry
(a) altruist (b) optimist
(c) philanthropist (d) humanist
121. Official misconduct
(a) malefactor (b) malfeasance
(c) maltreatment (d) maladministration
122. One who is interested in the welfare of women
(a) feminist (b) feminine
(c) flamboyant (d) effeminate
123. One who takes delight in excessive cruelty
(a) sadist (b) anarchist
(c) nihilist (d) sophist
124. One who deserts his religion
(a) turn-coat (b) deserter
(c) apostate (d) fanatic
125. One who feels at home in every country
(a) metropolitan (b) cosmopolitan
(c) citizen (d) denizen
126. One who totally abstains from alcoholic drinks
(a) pedant (b) teetotaler
(c) Samaritan (d) puritan
127. One who is honourably discharged from service
(a) sinecure (b) emeritus
(c) retired (d) honorary
128. One who talks very little
(a) stoic (b) reserved
(c) mute (d) phlegmatic
129. One who loves books
(a) bibliophagist (b) bibliophobe
(c) bibliographer (d) bibliophile
130. One who knows everything
(a) omniscient (b) learned
(c) omnipresent (d) omnipotent
131. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
(a) commoner (b) tolerable
(c) diligent (d) mediocre
132. One who eats human flesh
(a) cannibal (b) beast
(c) carnivorous (d) savage
133. One who sacrifices his life for a cause
(a) martyr (b) soldier
(c) patriot (d) revolutionary
134. One who cannot be corrected
(a) hardened (b) incurable
(c) invulnerable (d) incorrigible
135. One who does not know how to save money
(a) lavish (b) reckless
(c) spendthrift (d) careless
136. One who talks continuously
(a) loquacious (b) impecunious
(c) avaricious (d) voracious
137. One who can use either of his hands with ease
(a) ambidextrous (b) gluttonous
(c) expert (d) amateur
138. One who speaks or understands many languages
(a) grammarian (b) scholar
(c) polyglot (d) linguist
139. One who possesses many talents
(a) exceptional (b) versatile
(c) nubile (d) gifted
140. One who believes that everything is pre-destined
(a) fatalist (b) pessimist
(c) astrologer (d) palmist
141. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen
(a) foreigner (b) alien
(c) prodigal (d) native
142. Practice of a married woman having extra marital relationship
(a) adultery (b) polygamy
(c) puberty (d) lechery
143. A person who brings an action at law
(a) deponent (b) defendant
(c) litigant (d) plaintiff
144. Paying back injury with injury
(a) subjugation (b) vendetta
(c) reprisal (d) repression
145. A person who believes that god is everything and everything is god.
(a) pantheist (b) agnostic
(c) atheist (d) theist
146. Perceptible to the ear
(a) audible (b) laudable
(c) praiseable (d) adorable
147. People working in the same department or office
(a) fellows (b) colleagues
(c) mates (d) companions
148. A place where birds are kept
(a) apiary (b) zoo
(c) aviary (d) armoury

149. A person who has long experience
(a) veteran (b) stalwart
(c) vedantic (d) itinerant
150. Plain or self-evident truth
(a) truism (b) proverb
(c) formula (d) percept
151. A group of people in riot
(a) mob (b) crowd
(c) congregation (d) rabble
152. The policy of a political party
(a) report (b) manifesto
(c) circular (d) agenda
153. Rainfall at irregular intervals or occasionally
(a) irregular (b) sporadic
(c) accidental (d) temporary
154. A relationship by blood or birth
(a) consanguinity (b) parentage
(c) nepotism (d) affiliation
155. Run away from home with lover
(a) vanquish (b) abscond
(c) elope (d) asylum
156. Impressive, persuasive and fluent speech
(a) eloquence (b) discourse
(c) lecture (d) expression
157. Strong and settled dislike between two
(a) animosity (b) antipathy
(c) hatred (d) apathy
158. Something that becomes outdated
(a) old (b) ancient
(c) obsolete (d) useless
159. Study of mankind
(a) philology (b) pathology
(c) anthropology (d) physiology
160. Study of statistics of births, deaths, diseases to show the state of community
(a) anthropology (b) geography
(c) demography (d) topography
161. Shining brilliant and magnificent
(a) resplendent (b) luminous
(c) polished (d) gleaming
162. Something which is not thorough or profound
(a) superstitious (b) superficial
(c) supernatural (d) superfluous
163. Story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth
(a) paragon (b) paradigm
(c) parable (d) didactic
164. The state of complete continence
(a) celibacy (b) virginity
(c) unmarried (d) spinster
165. The policy of extending a country's empire and influence
(a) internationalism (b) communism
(c) capitalism (d) imperialism
166. The study of ancient societies
(a) anthropology (b) archaeology
(c) history (d) ethnology
167. To send an unwanted person out of the country
(a) deport (b) exclude
(c) expatriate (d) ostracize
168. To kill someone for political reasons
(a) homicide (b) murder
(c) assassination (d) genocide
169. The cessation of warfare before a treaty is signed
(a) amnesty (b) affidavit
(c) agreement (d) armistice
170. Teetotaler
(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
171. Through which light cannot pass
(a) dark (b) dull
(c) opaque (d) obscure
172. To talk much without coming to the point
(a) circumlocution (b) loquacity
(c) garrulousness (d) verbosity
173. The state of being unmarried
(a) single (b) celibacy
(c) lonely (d) aloofness
174. That which can be interpreted in any way
(a) amphibious (b) ambient
(c) ambiguous (d) ambivalent
175. To do away with a rule
(a) abrogate (b) cancel
(c) repeal (d) obliterate
176. The list of courses or dishes that are served in a restaurant
(a) menu (b) agenda
(c) catalogue (d) biodata
177. The place where bricks are baked
(a) cemetery (b) mint
(c) mint (d) foundry
178. The act of violating the sanctity of church
(a) blasphemy (b) heresy
(c) sacrilege (d) desecration
179. To atone for one's sins
(a) expiate (b) apologize
(c) propitiate (d) ingratiate

180. That which can be carried
(a) portable (b) handy
(c) bearable (d) potable
181. To remove the skin of a potato or an orange
(a) Slice (b) rinse
(c) peel (d) scrub
182. To surround with armed forces
(a) attack (b) seize
(c) besiege (d) cease
183. To move along with quick, short twistings
(a) wriggle (b) swagger
(c) crawl (d) stumble
184. That which cannot be done without
(a) indispensable (b) irrevocable
(c) impossible (d) impracticable
185. That which cannot be rectified or made good
(a) irreconcilable (b) irreparable
(c) irreplaceable (d) irrevocable
186. The form of madness which gives a person the idea that his importance is very great
(a) insanity (b) paroxysm
(c) braggart (d) megalomania
187. That which is perceptible by touch
(a) contagious (b) tangible
(c) contingent (d) tenacious
188. That which cannot be understood
(a) unknown (b) illegible
(c) undecipherable (d) unintelligible
189. A disease which spreads by contact.
(a) fatal (b) infectious
(c) contagious (d) contiguous
190. The one who heads a revolution
(a) renegade (b) harbinger
(c) apostle (d) apostate
191. Usage of new words
(a) malapropism (b) coinage
(c) vocabulary (d) neologism
192. Unreasoning enthusiasm for the glorification of one's country
(a) chauvinism (b) communism
(c) patriotism (d) imperialism
193. Voluntarily giving up throne by king in favour of his son
(a) accession (b) abdication
(c) renunciation (d) resurrection
194. A virus which lives and survives on another organism.
(a) symbiotic (b) dependant
(c) plebiscite (d) parasite

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 15. (c) | 29. (a) | 43. (a) | 57. (d) | 71. (a) | 85. (a) | 99. (a) | 113. (d) | 127. (c) |
| 2. (d) | 16. (a) | 30. (d) | 44. (a) | 58. (b) | 72. (c) | 86. (d) | 100. (a) | 114. (a) | 128. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 17. (c) | 31. (d) | 45. (b) | 59. (a) | 73. (c) | 87. (d) | 101. (c) | 115. (a) | 129. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 18. (d) | 32. (d) | 46. (d) | 60. (b) | 74. (d) | 88. (a) | 102. (d) | 116. (c) | 130. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 19. (a) | 33. (c) | 47. (c) | 61. (c) | 75. (c) | 89. (c) | 103. (d) | 117. (c) | 131. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 20. (a) | 34. (c) | 48. (c) | 62. (d) | 76. (d) | 90. (b) | 104. (d) | 118. (c) | 132. (a) |
| 7. (d) | 21. (b) | 35. (d) | 49. (d) | 63. (d) | 77. (c) | 91. (a) | 105. (b) | 119. (c) | 133. (a) |
| 8. (d) | 22. (c) | 36. (a) | 50. (a) | 64. (b) | 78. (b) | 92. (b) | 106. (b) | 120. (d) | 134. (d) |
| 9. (a) | 23. (c) | 37. (a) | 51. (c) | 65. (d) | 79. (a) | 93. (d) | 107. (c) | 121. (d) | 135. (c) |
| 10. (b) | 24. (b) | 38. (b) | 52. (a) | 66. (d) | 80. (d) | 94. (a) | 108. (c) | 122. (a) | 136. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 25. (c) | 39. (c) | 53. (b) | 67. (b) | 81. (b) | 95. (b) | 109. (a) | 123. (c) | 137. (a) |
| 12. (b) | 26. (b) | 40. (d) | 54. (b) | 68. (b) | 82. (d) | 96. (c) | 110. (c) | 124. (c) | 138. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 27. (d) | 41. (a) | 55. (d) | 69. (d) | 83. (b) | 97. (d) | 111. (d) | 125. (b) | 139. (b) |
| 14. (b) | 28. (a) | 42. (b) | 56. (d) | 70. (b) | 84. (a) | 98. (c) | 112. (d) | 126. (b) | 140. (a) |

141. (b)	147. (b)	153. (b)	159. (c)	165. (d)	171. (c)	177. (d)	183. (d)	189. (c)
142. (a)	148. (c)	154. (a)	160. (c)	166. (a)	172. (a)	178. (c)	184. (a)	190. (b)
143. (d)	149. (a)	155. (c)	161. (a)	167. (c)	173. (a)	179. (a)	185. (b)	191. (d)
144. (b)	150. (a)	156. (a)	162. (b)	168. (c)	174. (c)	180. (a)	186. (d)	192. (a)
145. (a)	151. (a)	157. (a)	163. (c)	169. (d)	175. (c)	181. (c)	187. (b)	193. (b)
146. (a)	152. (b)	158. (c)	164. (a)	170. (c)	176. (a)	182. (c)	188. (d)	194. (d)

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SECTION C

PROFICIENCY TESTS

- 17 Proficiency Tests—Synonyms
- 18 Proficiency Tests—Antonyms
- 19 Proficiency Tests—Idioms and Phrases
- 20 Proficiency Tests—One Word Substitution

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INTRODUCTION

Proficiency tests have been designed to determine your understanding, grasping and retention of words which you have learnt through two sections—Section A and Section B. These proficiency tests have been prepared on the basis of the words already outlined and explained with their meanings and usage in Section A and also words provided in the form of MCQs in Section B.

This book, first of all, has introduced you to about 5,000 essential words—a must read for all the learners and practitioners of English language.

Furthermore to broaden the base of your word power, it provided you with 25,000 indispensable synonyms and antonyms. A large number of words under various headings are also provided.

In Section B, words are presented in the form of MCQs in an alphabetical order. It is perhaps the first book to do so to drill your vocabulary skill most easily and comfortably. You can check your level of word power alphabetically and make corresponding amendments. Special efforts have been made to make this

book and its content self-explanatory, thus enabling you to be a self-learner.

The proficiency tests will indicate you about your actual learning of words. You will be able to check whether the words learnt from Section A and Section B have become part and parcel of your word power.

Your fairness and accuracy in these tests will depict the true picture. It will infuse a sense of confidence in you, embellish your language and decorate your personality and will enable you to conduct in a better, appealing and captivating manner. Mere cramming or learning of MCQs does not suffice.

Proficiency Test in English language, in Section C, is a stoppage to stop, reflect, attempt, evaluate and go ahead with improving your strong points and removing your weak points.

The main purpose of the proficiency tests is to facilitate you to put yourself in a process self-test and self-evaluation.

All endeavours have been made to make this book a perfect blend of theory and practice.

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17

PROFICIENCY TESTS—SYNONYMS

Directions: In every proficiency test, each word is followed by four options. Out of the four options, you have to find out the nearest word/words in meaning to the given word.

TEST 1

1. Detrimental

(a) depressing	(b) increasing
(c) injurious	(d) complaining
2. Subjugate

(a) to substitute	(b) to subdue
(c) to yield	(d) to battle
3. Chastise

(a) to purify	(b) to punish
(c) to reward	(d) to pursue
4. Tantalize

(a) to flatter	(b) to tease or torment
(c) to experiment	(d) to hesitate
5. Staunch

(a) standing on end	(b) a bad odour
(c) firm and steady	(d) tight shut
6. Indict

(a) to write down	(b) to charge with crime
(c) to command	(d) to point out
7. Inflexible

(a) complicated	(b) bending
(c) tightly woven	(d) firm
8. Audacious

(a) brilliant	(b) bold
(c) powerful	(d) frightening
9. Erosion

(a) an outburst	(b) wearing away
(c) a heavy stain	(d) a slope
10. Incessant

(a) uncertain	(b) unceasing
(c) occasional	(d) irritating

TEST 2

1. Infraction

(a) an interruption	(b) a fracture
(c) a delay	(d) a violation
2. Torrid

(a) coarse	(b) extremely hot
(c) hurried	(d) angry
3. Exude

(a) discharge slowly	(b) dry out
(c) boast	(d) natter
4. Immune

(a) silent	(b) protected against disease
(c) stubborn	(d) imprisoned
5. Terse

(a) provoked	(b) tense
(c) brief	(d) serious
6. Nettle

(a) to catch	(b) to vex
(c) to prick	(d) to deceive
7. Laggard

(a) careless	(b) slow
(c) untidy	(d) lazy
8. Alienate

(a) to make friendly	(b) to travel widely
(c) to make hostile	(d) to ban
9. Feign

(a) to pretend	(b) to disdain
(c) to be favourably disposed	(d) to flatter
10. Ravage

(a) to enrage	(b) to plunder
(c) to be devious	(d) to tempt

TEST 3

1. Prevarication

(a) confusion	(b) wandering around
(c) a deviation from the truth	(d) an act of delay

2. Berserk
 - (a) hairy
 - (b) in a frenzy
 - (c) foreign
 - (d) dishevelled
3. Punitive
 - (a) punishing
 - (b) incidental
 - (c) strong
 - (d) deceptive
4. Vaunted
 - (a) greatly desired
 - (b) boasted
 - (c) powerful
 - (d) empty
5. Altercate
 - (a) to occur in turns
 - (b) to dispute angrily
 - (c) to agree
 - (d) to change
6. Inveigle
 - (a) to provoke
 - (b) to corrupt with money
 - (c) to bulldoze
 - (d) to entice
7. Impetuosity
 - (a) peevishness
 - (b) rash and sudden haste
 - (c) great anger
 - (d) persistence
8. Arrogant
 - (a) claiming without right
 - (b) uninterested in others
 - (c) proud and disdainful
 - (d) towering
9. Eulogy
 - (a) high praise
 - (b) criticism
 - (c) hope
 - (d) a lament for the dead
10. Evocation
 - (a) a cancellation
 - (b) a creation
 - (c) a calling birth
 - (d) a hobby

TEST 4

1. Contravene
 - (a) to obstruct or prevent
 - (b) to bring about an agreement
 - (c) to disown
 - (d) to hold of less importance
2. Imperturbable
 - (a) incapable of being agitated
 - (b) worthy of trust
 - (c) greatly disturbed
 - (d) mysterious
3. Peremptory
 - (a) uncertain
 - (b) angry
 - (c) decisive
 - (d) noisy

4. Recant
 - (a) to remember
 - (b) to describe an event
 - (c) to apologize
 - (d) to disavow and retract
5. Expedite
 - (a) to be cautious
 - (b) to delay
 - (c) to speed up
 - (d) to experiment
6. Benign
 - (a) to consider worthy
 - (b) to condescend
 - (c) to despise
 - (d) to refuse
7. Exculpate
 - (a) to behead
 - (b) to absolve from blame
 - (c) to accuse
 - (d) to torture
8. Ineffable
 - (a) unutterable
 - (b) sinful
 - (c) heavenly
 - (d) breathless
9. Immolate
 - (a) to try to excel
 - (b) to sacrifice
 - (c) to persecute
 - (d) to calm
10. Libidinous
 - (a) involving damaging statements
 - (b) wild
 - (c) lustful
 - (d) impulsive

TEST 5

1. Turgid
 - (a) rough
 - (b) roiled and muddy
 - (c) swollen
 - (d) thick
2. Rodomontade
 - (a) overornate writing
 - (b) lofty bragging
 - (c) deafening clamour
 - (d) burlesque
3. Supererogation
 - (a) triumph
 - (b) something superfluous
 - (c) conceit
 - (d) a cross-examination
4. Euphoria
 - (a) feeling of well-being
 - (b) state of unconsciousness
 - (c) loss of memory
 - (d) exhaustion
5. Exiguous
 - (a) hard to understand
 - (b) winding

- (c) shrewd
- (d) slender or scanty
- 6. Predilection
 - (a) a definite order
 - (b) a prophecy
 - (c) an advancement in position
 - (d) a preference
- 7. Artefacts
 - (a) fiction
 - (b) conspiracies
 - (c) things made by primitive peoples
 - (d) frank statements
- 8. Polity
 - (a) methods of government
 - (b) courtesy
 - (c) freedom
 - (d) trickery
- 9. Plethora
 - (a) epidemic
 - (b) confusion
 - (c) excess
 - (d) punishment
- 10. Glabrous
 - (a) romantic
 - (b) shining
 - (c) sticky
 - (d) without hair

TEST 6

- 1. Chicanery
 - (a) foolishness
 - (b) trickery
 - (c) hatred
- 2. Avarice
 - (a) envy
 - (b) generosity
 - (c) greed
- 3. Bigotry
 - (a) pride
 - (b) dislike
 - (c) unreasoning attachment to one's opinions
- 4. Bravado
 - (a) a servile attitude
 - (b) state of well-founded happiness
 - (c) pretence of bravery
- 5. Tenacity
 - (a) persistence in holding fast
 - (b) prejudice
 - (c) sympathy
- 6. Ascetic
 - (a) an artist
 - (b) a self-denying person
 - (c) an ambitious person
- 7. Opulence
 - (a) maudlin praise
 - (b) generosity
 - (c) wealth

- 8. Munificence
 - (a) luxuriance
 - (b) liberality in giving
 - (c) flattery
- 9. Compunction
 - (a) stubborn adherence to ideas
 - (b) ambition
 - (c) sense of guilt
- 10. Surfeit
 - (a) intense dislike
 - (b) oppressive fullness
 - (c) fraud
- 11. Felicity
 - (a) affection
 - (b) blissful happiness
 - (c) gratification beyond desire
- 12. Adulation
 - (a) hatred
 - (b) boasting
 - (c) excessive praise
- 13. Mendacity
 - (a) threat of danger
 - (b) lying
 - (c) joy
- 14. Antipathy
 - (a) aversion or dislike
 - (b) forgiveness
 - (c) toughness
- 15. Avidity
 - (a) overbearing pride
 - (b) eager desire
 - (c) laziness

TEST 7

- 1. Torpor
 - (a) sadness
 - (b) stupor
 - (c) an insulating manner
- 2. Effrontery
 - (a) pride
 - (b) awkwardness
 - (c) shameless boldness
- 3. Lackey
 - (a) a servile attendant
 - (b) a lazy person
 - (c) a fool
- 4. Lout
 - (a) a greedy person
 - (b) a vain person
 - (c) an ill-mannered person
- 5. Maelstrom
 - (a) restlessness
 - (b) tumultuous whirlpool
 - (c) widespreading
- 6. Stricture
 - (a) a severe criticism
 - (b) self-structure

- (c) strong but strange structure
(d) to attuned to completely
7. Pilfer
(a) to steal things of little value
(b) to steal precious things
(c) to be emotional
(d) to surprise
8. Half-wit
(a) stupid (b) witty
(c) fearless (d) penniless
9. Bunion
(a) painful swelling (b) relief
(c) secretly attacked (d) reunion
10. Famished
(a) very thirsty (b) very hungry
(c) ugly (d) restricted
11. Recumbent
(a) lying down (b) bringing back
(c) standing back (d) slow moving
12. Gnarled
(a) twisted and rough (b) bent
(c) calm and relaxed (d) none
13. Gratis
(a) with payment (b) without payment
(c) greetings (d) tightly bound
14. Constrict
(a) to loosen up (b) to tighten up
(c) to interrupt (d) to restrict
15. Hag
(a) an ugly woman (b) a young woman
(c) a pretty woman (d) a married woman
16. Fluvial
(a) found in river (b) found in pound
(c) found in lakes (d) found in oceans
17. Impute
(a) to respond (b) to cause harm
(c) to annoy (d) to pledge
18. Melange
(a) mixture or variety of things
(b) a weapon
(c) an improved taste
(d) a valuable stone
19. Crank
(a) a person with fixed ideas
(b) flexible
(c) elastic
(d) a person
20. Umbrage
(a) to feel offended (b) to feel happy
(c) to feel cheated (d) to praise

TEST 8

1. Turbid
(a) provoked (b) muddy
(c) worried
2. Rampant
(a) unchecked (b) bored
(c) sharp
3. Auspicious
(a) favourable (b) beautiful
(c) trustful
4. Stringent
(a) long drawn out (b) strict
(c) burdensome
5. Ominous
(a) sad (b) threatening
(c) all-inclusive
6. Indefeasible
(a) incapable of being carried out
(b) unbelievable
(c) incapable of being made void
7. Lucrative
(a) happy (b) highly profitable
(c) amusing
8. Furtive
(a) intense (b) absurd
(c) stealthy
9. Arduous
(a) strong (b) proud
(c) requiring effort
10. Arrant
(a) roving (b) out-and-out
(c) foolish
11. Paltry
(a) showy (b) almost worthless
(c) boring
12. Gratuitous
(a) resentful (b) freely given
(c) thankful
13. Unwonted
(a) unusual (b) unwished for
(c) unpopular
14. Onerous
(a) dishonest (b) mean
(c) burdensome
15. Spurious
(a) scornful (b) false
(c) widespread
16. Fractions
(a) perverse (b) clownish
(c) broken

17. Inordinate
(a) selfish (b) in confusion
(c) excessive
18. Ecstatic
(a) foolish (b) enraptured
(c) unhappy
19. Livid
(a) enraged (b) red
(c) ashy-pale
20. Irreparable
(a) disreputable
(b) that cannot be controlled
(c) that cannot be repaired
21. Flaccid
(a) calm (b) flabby
(c) strong
22. Transcendent
(a) shining (b) surpassing
(c) hopeful
23. Inexorable
(a) relentless (b) angry
(c) puzzling
24. Turbulent
(a) quiet (b) tempestuous
(c) muddy
25. Cataclysmic
(a) extremely sudden and violent
(b) enthusiastic
(c) depressing

TEST 9

1. Denunciatory
(a) vainglorious (b) accusing
(c) sly
2. Heretical
(a) absurd (b) bombastic
(c) revolutionary
3. Culpable
(a) blameworthy (b) uninteresting
(c) easily fooled
4. Surreptitious
(a) stealthy (b) proud
(c) talkative
5. Banal
(a) guilty (b) absurd
(c) commonplace
6. Bombastic
(a) trite (b) loudmouthed
(c) criminal
7. Didactic
(a) proud (b) instructive
(c) wild-eyed

8. Berserk
(a) complaining (b) banning
(c) half-crazy
9. Abjure
(a) to loathe
(b) to irritate
(c) to renounce and forswear
(d) to curse
10. Ostracize
(a) to criticize bitterly
(b) to destroy
(c) to struggle against
(d) to exclude socially
11. Repudiate
(a) to be ashamed
(b) to refuse to acknowledge
(c) to challenge
(d) to fight against
12. Proscribe
(a) to prohibit (b) to dismiss
(c) to arrest (d) to damage
13. Nullify
(a) to confuse (b) to make useless
(c) to make numb (d) to conquer
14. Confute
(a) to embarrass
(b) to prove wrong
(c) to face with a crime
(d) to destroy one's reputation
15. Rescind
(a) to retreat (b) to banish
(c) to repeal lawfully (d) to give up

TEST 10

1. Languish
(a) cry
(b) flirt
(c) linger behind others
(d) become weak
2. Commiserate
(a) suffer (b) sympathize
(c) complain (d) weep
3. Abhor
(a) afraid (b) run away
(c) detest (d) tremble
4. Gormandize
(a) brag (b) exaggerate
(c) torture (d) eat voraciously
5. Condone
(a) showing sympathy (b) sorrowful
(c) complain (d) forgive

6. Importune
 - (a) carelessly
 - (b) flatter
 - (c) are overhumble
 - (d) forbid
7. Grovel
 - (a) grumble
 - (b) crawl at someone's feet
 - (c) twist and turn
 - (d) burrow in the ground
8. Covet
 - (a) fear
 - (b) flirt
 - (c) hide
 - (d) desire intensely
9. Malinger
 - (a) tardy
 - (b) angry
 - (c) feign sickness
 - (d) injure others
10. Expiate
 - (a) explain carefully
 - (b) long for
 - (c) atone for
 - (d) talk too much

TEST 11

1. Arrogating
 - (a) questioning
 - (b) bragging
 - (c) claiming unreasonably
2. Vitiate
 - (a) spoil
 - (b) wipe out
 - (c) encourage
3. Stultified
 - (a) stopped entirely
 - (b) made to appear foolish
 - (c) made angry
4. Alienate
 - (a) to make stronger
 - (b) to hold on to
 - (c) to estrange
5. Aggrieved
 - (a) enraged
 - (b) ruined
 - (c) unjustly injure
6. Confound
 - (a) overwhelm
 - (b) irritate
 - (c) encourage
7. Blighted
 - (a) impaired
 - (b) sharpened
 - (c) made strong
8. Denude
 - (a) fulfill
 - (b) strip
 - (c) deceive
9. Countervail
 - (a) thwart
 - (b) help
 - (c) announce
10. Disdain
 - (a) try
 - (b) hope
 - (c) scorn

TEST 12

1. Flaunt
 - (a) to scoff at
 - (b) to beat with a rod
 - (c) to praise unduly
 - (d) to make a gaudy display
2. Flout
 - (a) to whip or flog
 - (b) to treat with contempt
 - (c) to cry out
 - (d) to show off
3. Flay
 - (a) to spread out
 - (b) to ravel at the edge
 - (c) to make tired
 - (d) to criticize severely
4. Flail
 - (a) to thrash about
 - (b) to beat
 - (c) to strip the skin off
 - (d) to be scared
5. Prate
 - (a) to talk foolishly
 - (b) to parade up and down
 - (c) to spread out thin
 - (d) to flatter
6. Bail
 - (a) to laugh uproariously
 - (b) to tear down
 - (c) to utter loud complaints
 - (d) to send to prison
7. Wreak
 - (a) wringing wet
 - (b) emit foul smells
 - (c) split wide open
 - (d) vengeance
8. Haze
 - (a) to destroy
 - (b) to build up
 - (c) to make fun of
 - (d) to harvest
9. Cloy
 - (a) making fun of something
 - (b) excess of anything
 - (c) flirt
 - (d) stick together
10. Foist
 - (a) to lift up
 - (b) to drench
 - (c) to palm off slyly
 - (d) to scorn

TEST 13

1. Aver
 - (a) to deny
 - (b) to assert
 - (c) to lie
 - (d) to delay

2. Pander
 - (a) to beg
 - (b) to minister to the passions of others for profit
 - (c) to mumble incoherently
 - (d) to hate and loathe
 3. Beset
 - (a) to be stubborn
 - (b) to conquer
 - (c) to be bothered and harassed
 - (d) to guarantee
 4. Abjure
 - (a) to swear to
 - (b) to detest
 - (c) to bring to an end
 - (d) to entreat earnestly
 5. Inure
 - (a) to harden
 - (b) to flatter
 - (c) to grow fat
 - (d) to demand
 6. Inveigle
 - (a) to act the fool
 - (b) to entice
 - (c) to tell an untruth
 - (d) to surrender
 7. Belie
 - (a) to recline
 - (b) to wheedle
 - (c) to trust
 - (d) to prove false
 8. Accost
 - (a) to speak first
 - (b) to pay for
 - (c) to insult
 - (d) to strike
 9. Siate
 - (a) to be gracious
 - (b) to gratify beyond the natural desire
 - (c) to waver or be uncertain
 - (d) to be hungry
 10. Incriminate
 - (a) to overcome
 - (b) to treat unfairly
 - (c) to injure purposely
 - (d) to involve criminally
-
- TEST 14**
1. Fulminate
 - (a) to fuss
 - (b) to thunder
 - (c) to fumble
 - (d) to bubble
 2. Enthral
 - (a) to tremble
 - (b) to grow strong
 - (c) to become great
 - (d) to fascinate
 3. Harangue
 - (a) to exhaust
 - (b) to praise
 - (c) to make a long, pompous speech
 - (d) to find fault with
 4. Acclaim
 - (a) to speak to first
 - (b) to demand one's own right
 - (c) to criticize
 - (d) to shout applause
 5. Abominate
 - (a) to damage
 - (b) to loathe
 - (c) to launch an attack against
 - (d) to overwhelm
 6. Adulate
 - (a) to mix up
 - (b) to excite
 - (c) to straighten out
 - (d) to flatter in a servile way
 7. Expostulate
 - (a) to shout
 - (b) to exclude
 - (c) to protest earnestly
 - (d) to strike
 8. Obsessed
 - (a) harassed by a fixed idea
 - (b) enraged
 - (c) made stubborn
 - (d) beaten
 9. Engender
 - (a) to confuse
 - (b) to produce or bring into existence
 - (c) to frighten
 10. Harry
 - (a) to pester
 - (b) to delay
 - (c) to strike with the fist
 11. Catapult
 - (a) to make an orderly list
 - (b) to build
 - (c) to hurtle through the air
 12. Obtrude
 - (a) to insult
 - (b) to thrust forward or force upon
 - (c) to be stupid
 13. Transfix
 - (a) to make and hold motionless
 - (b) to repair
 - (c) to change in form and appearance
 14. Efface
 - (a) to stand before
 - (b) to turn about
 - (c) to wipe out

15. Appropriate
 (a) to be polite and thoughtful
 (b) to take for one's own use
 (c) to commend or approve

TEST 15

1. Accentuate
 (a) to emphasize (b) to hurt
 (c) to hasten
2. Imbue
 (a) to warn (b) to fill
 (c) to force
3. Galvanize
 (a) to stimulate (b) to deceive
 (c) to weaken
4. Mitigate
 (a) to increase (b) to soften
 (c) to explain
5. Excise
 (a) to excite (b) to apologize
 (c) to cut out
6. Asperse
 (a) to scatter (b) to dander
 (c) to be profane
7. Effectuate
 (a) to assume an unnatural manner
 (b) to bring about or cause
 (c) to exchange
8. Coerce
 (a) to persuade by soft words
 (b) to grow angry
 (c) to force
9. Subvert
 (a) to overthrow (b) to deceive
 (c) to support
10. Expostulate
 (a) to remonstrate (b) to explode in rage
 (c) to put off or delay

TEST 16

1. Divvy
 (a) gloomy (b) immoral
 (c) slang (d) miser
2. Whim
 (a) appear (b) fancy
 (c) aggressive (d) desire
3. Ephemeral
 (a) transitory (b) long-lived
 (c) prosperous (d) hoped for

4. Umpteen
 (a) a small no. of (b) a large no. of
 (c) empty (d) none
5. Denounce
 (a) to leave (b) rap publicly
 (c) interfere (d) sullen
6. Yammer
 (a) honest (b) disparage
 (c) moderate (d) lament
7. Inanition
 (a) emptiness (b) fullness
 (c) quickness (d) dullness
8. Abstemious
 (a) harsh (b) moderate
 (c) precious (d) obscure
9. Inexplicable
 (a) unaccountable (b) unaffordable
 (c) unlike (d) untouchable
10. Jest
 (a) criticism (b) joke
 (c) deadly (d) faulty
11. Wan
 (a) tired (b) slept
 (c) dead (d) needy
12. Latent
 (a) open (b) concealed
 (c) protected (d) produced
13. Sumptuous
 (a) lavish (b) imaginary
 (c) over-eater (d) miser
14. Lissom
 (a) harsh (b) angry
 (c) cell (d) nimble
15. Debilitate
 (a) enfeeble (b) to make strong
 (c) verify (d) persuade

TEST 17

1. Wary
 (a) cautious (b) lazy
 (c) tired (d) joyous
2. Amicable
 (a) negligible (b) moderate
 (c) friendly (d) instructing
3. Ominous
 (a) inauspicious (b) auspicious
 (c) stealthy (d) worthless
4. Levitate
 (a) sunk (b) drunken
 (c) dead (d) float

5. Gainsay

(a) support	(b) leading to gain
(c) contradict	(d) none
6. Sporadic

(a) soothing	(b) infectious
(c) harmful	(d) healthy
7. Purge

(a) dive	(b) wander
(c) purify	(d) worship
8. Deride

(a) limitless	(b) repay
(c) silent	(d) mock
9. Goody

(a) happy	(b) sentimental
(c) friendly	(d) instructing
10. Nepotism

(a) favouritism	(b) opposition
(c) criticism	(d) association
11. Maunder

(a) sleep	(b) wander
(c) study	(d) sing
12. Reluctant

(a) annoy	(b) hesitating
(c) cheerful	(d) moderate
13. Commiserate

(a) scold	(b) sympathize
(c) rap	(d) warn
14. Foster

(a) nurture	(b) hesitate
(c) force to do	(d) speedy
15. Morbid

(a) healthy	(b) sick
(c) tired	(d) slept

TEST 18

1. Adipose

(a) thin	(b) thick
(c) fatty	(d) round
2. Miasma

(a) obnoxious fame	(b) hot fire
(c) water	(d) lava
3. Disdain

(a) love	(b) hate
(c) praise	(d) to talk low of
4. Outset

(a) end	(b) middle
(c) beginning	(d) none
5. Abortive

(a) successful	(b) not successful
(c) interrupted	(d) not started

6. Puerile

(a) elderly	(b) childish
(c) manly	(d) of woman
7. Genial

(a) friendly	(b) generous
(c) faulty	(d) healthy
8. Expostulate

(a) accept	(b) support
(c) protest	(d) praise
9. Quirk

(a) strange talk	(b) strange walk
(c) strange habit	(d) quick
10. Ransacked

(a) loot	(b) destroyed
(c) built	(d) searched
11. Lampoon

(a) serious	(b) ridicule
(c) lazy	(d) drunken
12. Eye

(a) fame	(b) name
(c) aim	(d) claim
13. Homilies

(a) sermons	(b) songs of holy
(c) sad songs	(d) songs of sympathy
14. Implicate

(a) indicate	(b) involve oneself
(c) order	(d) protest
15. Discreet

(a) prudent	(b) greedy
(c) shameless	(d) precious

TEST 19

1. Recompense

(a) rebuke	(b) reward
(c) decompensate	(d) reconcile
2. Infallible

(a) never successful	(b) never failing
(c) never tired	(d) faulty
3. Lair

(a) ordinary	(b) hiding place
(c) pleasing	(d) strong
4. Conscientious

(a) sincere	(b) revolutionary
(c) miserly	(d) hateful
5. Apoplexy

(a) loss of money	(b) loss of fame
(c) loss of business	(d) loss of feeling
6. Verdant

(a) stale	(b) fresh
(c) prosperous	(d) important

7. Veritable
 (a) imaginary (b) strong
 (c) of variety (d) pinching
8. Stint
 (a) tenure (b) strong
 (c) amusing (d) pinching
9. Trice
 (a) lately (b) very quickly
 (c) time consuming (d) minute
10. Charisma
 (a) magnetic appeal (b) not appealing
 (c) cheerful (d) playful
11. Superannuated
 (a) too big (b) too bulky
 (c) too expensive (d) too old
12. Revere
 (a) respect (b) rebuke
 (c) scold (d) refer to
13. Erroneous
 (a) wrong (b) imaginary
 (c) extraordinary (d) none of these
14. Precipitous
 (a) imaginary (b) hard work
 (c) dramatic (d) well thought
15. Reprieve
 (a) delay (b) relax
 (c) improve (d) out play

TEST 20

1. Culminate
 (a) to reach the conclusion
 (b) to squeeze the juicy substance
 (c) destroy the harmful substance
 (d) to bring to an end
2. Glint
 (a) shineless (b) sparkle
 (c) sharp (d) blunt
3. Lampoon
 (a) praise publicly (b) criticize publicly
 (c) a brook (d) long grass
4. Obstreperous
 (a) silent (b) controlled
 (c) noisy (d) transparent
5. Bilious
 (a) ill tempered (b) good natured
 (c) praiseworthy (d) of billions
6. Precocious
 (a) precautionary (b) advanced
 (c) difficult (d) credulous

7. Bequeath
 (a) mind power (b) will
 (c) dumb (d) silent
8. Cataclysm
 (a) miracle (b) disaster
 (c) catalogue (d) heavenly
9. Estrangement
 (a) hostility (b) creativity
 (c) astonishing (d) credibility
10. Iconoclast
 (a) image-maker (b) image-destroyer
 (c) noisy (d) none
11. Felicitous
 (a) inappropriate (b) full
 (c) remarkable (d) appropriate
12. Decadent
 (a) health decay (b) moral decay
 (c) wealth decay (d) dead
13. Emollient
 (a) hindering (b) soothing
 (c) directional (d) practical
14. Pecuniary
 (a) monetary (b) extremely
 (c) peculiar (d) imaginary
15. Congruity
 (a) consistency (b) permanence
 (c) integrity (d) none

TEST 21

1. Disservice
 (a) harmful action (b) beneficial
 (c) fruitful (d) out of service
2. Amour propre
 (a) self-confidence (b) self-respect
 (c) self-criticism (d) none
3. Penitent
 (a) praise worthy (b) regretful
 (c) penniless (d) worthless
4. Motif
 (a) motive (b) thick layer
 (c) wrapped (d) theme
5. Obnoxious
 (a) unpleasant (b) pleasant
 (c) unnatural (d) unhealthy
6. Apogee
 (a) beginning (b) middle
 (c) climax (d) without end
7. Arcane
 (a) disclosed (b) sharp
 (c) original (d) secret

8. Innocuous
(a) harmful (b) harmless
(c) imaginary (d) intelligent
9. Agog
(a) excited (b) favourable
(c) accumulated (d) perplexed
10. Propitious
(a) unfavourable (b) favourable
(c) prosperous (d) perplexed
11. Craven
(a) dim (b) cowardly
(c) carved (d) dark
12. Galore
(a) in plenty (b) in rays
(c) glory (d) shiny
13. Archetype
(a) fake (b) imaginary
(c) original (d) noisy
14. Perennial
(a) constantly occurring
(b) intercepted
(c) unending
(d) seasonal
15. Lax
(a) severe (b) not strict
(c) cowardly (d) gloomy

TEST 22

1. Adulatory
(a) disapprove (b) appreciate
(c) neglect (d) contaminating
2. Blatant
(a) too obvious (b) hidden
(c) blunt (d) coward
3. Prodigious
(a) minute (b) vast
(c) saintly (d) smooth
4. Impending
(a) about to end (b) about to cancel
(c) about to happen (d) none
5. Sundry
(a) of one type (b) charming
(c) various (d) multipurpose
6. Elated
(a) raised (b) gloomy
(c) morose (d) very excited
7. Overt
(a) reverse (b) front
(c) hidden (d) openly
8. Profane
(a) sacred (b) not sacred
(c) precious (d) hostile

9. Stifle
(a) suppress (b) persuade
(c) meagre (d) unnecessary
10. Ferment
(a) unmoved (b) explored
(c) unrest (d) hidden
11. Blandishment
(a) banned (b) depend on
(c) deserving (d) coax
12. Leverage
(a) power (b) uninfluencing
(c) lethargic (d) dull
13. Buckle
(a) to tie (b) to build
(c) collapse (d) outlive
14. Fathom
(a) to give ears to (b) to understand
(c) to imagine (d) practical
15. Inimical
(a) hostile (b) fearing
(c) critical (d) obvious

TEST 23

1. Relentless
(a) never ending
(b) restive juicy substance
(c) unnecessary
(d) none
2. Exiguous
(a) fat (b) harmful
(c) untidy (d) meagre
3. Intractable
(a) stubborn (b) naughty
(c) interchangeable (d) dependable
4. Flabbergasted
(a) shabby (b) annoy
(c) astonish (d) persuasive
5. Definitive
(a) definite (b) explicit
(c) long-lasting (d) careful
6. Gratuitous
(a) pretentious (b) necessary
(c) unnecessary (d) great
7. Modicum
(a) small amount (b) medium
(c) modern (d) monetary
8. Bustle
(a) flurry (b) weary
(c) needy (d) creative

9. Mollify
 (a) nullify (b) multiple
 (c) appease (d) annoy
10. Prognosis
 (a) forecast (b) forerun
 (c) foretell (d) forever
11. Humbug
 (a) a type of bug (b) deceit
 (c) honest (d) progressive
12. Appraisal
 (a) approval (b) applaud
 (c) famous (d) nuisance
13. Outré
 (a) genius (b) intelligent
 (c) clever (d) eccentric
14. Exotic
 (a) usual (b) unusual
 (c) practical (d) poisonous
15. Whimper
 (a) cry (b) softy
 (c) jealous (d) frightful

TEST 24

1. Impudent
 (a) impatient (b) impossible
 (c) imposter (d) prudent
2. Tyranny
 (a) cruelty (b) honesty
 (c) nimble (d) humble
3. Refectory
 (a) retiring room (b) dining room
 (c) factory (d) bathroom
4. Prune
 (a) punctual (b) loud
 (c) increase (d) reduce
5. Nebulous
 (a) vague (b) important
 (c) precious (d) shy
6. Demit
 (a) damn (b) vague
 (c) resign (d) rejoice
7. Berate
 (a) bold (b) hold
 (c) scold (d) fold
8. Ostentatious
 (a) narrow-minded (b) showy
 (c) obsolete (d) optimist
9. Convened
 (a) summoned (b) conveyed
 (c) convincing (d) clot

10. Feign
 (a) faint (b) pretend
 (c) agree (d) angry
11. Addle
 (a) profuse (b) confuse
 (c) abuse (d) approve
12. Aver
 (a) assert (b) provoke
 (c) secret (d) hesitate
13. Delightful
 (a) joyful (b) delectable
 (c) protectable (d) actable
14. Vogue
 (a) useless (b) fashion
 (c) attraction (d) widespread
15. Exigency
 (a) an emergency (b) irritation
 (c) mystery (d) miracle

TEST 25

1. Interim
 (a) temporary (b) permanent
 (c) internal (d) external
2. Leeway
 (a) outspoken (b) clever
 (c) permissiveness (d) cheerful
3. Demise
 (a) beginning (b) prevail
 (c) end (d) revise
4. Obdurate
 (a) still (b) stubborn
 (c) clever (d) miser
5. Colossus
 (a) shivering (b) towering
 (c) shower (d) increasing
6. Offal
 (a) presume (b) refuse
 (c) remit (d) offense
7. Fiasco
 (a) success (b) fascinating
 (c) failure (d) delightful
8. Capitulate
 (a) to make captive (b) to keep secret
 (c) surrender (d) on the run
9. Incontinent
 (a) restrained (b) unrestrained
 (c) competent (d) resonant
10. Occult
 (a) mysterious (b) natural
 (c) practical (d) free-flowing

11. Hallowed

(a) secret	(b) sacred
(c) caution	(d) ideal
12. Chary

(a) caution	(b) cheerful
(c) sullen	(d) angry
13. Pugilist

(a) wrestler	(b) magician
(c) musician	(d) boxer
14. Reprobrate

(a) wicked person	(b) reprimand
(c) innocent	(d) intelligent
15. Empirical

(a) theoretical	(b) practical
(c) royal	(d) unpractical

TEST 26

1. Damn

(a) to condemn	(b) praise
(c) pretty	(d) dull
2. Derelict

(a) not cared for	(b) cared for
(c) difficult	(d) noisy
3. Myriad

(a) many	(b) single
(c) all	(d) couplet
4. Brusque

(a) soft	(b) calm
(c) rough	(d) brutal
5. Utopian

(a) realistic	(b) idealistic
(c) unpractical	(d) practical
6. Mien

(a) appearance	(b) sound of insect
(c) restlessness	(d) boring
7. Churlish

(a) ill-tempered	(b) very old
(c) in rags	(d) oily
8. Infraction

(a) violet	(b) violation
(c) separation	(d) unattractive
9. Incontinent

(a) agree	(b) to make reputation
(c) approve	(d) refuse
10. Abjure

(a) retry	(b) refuse
(c) renounce	(d) recreate
11. Chink

(a) bold	(b) crack
(c) wicked	(d) idle

12. Allusion

(a) direct reference	(b) indirect reference
(c) disappearing	(d) appearance
13. Pre-eminent

(a) outstanding	(b) familiar
(c) unknown	(d) careful
14. Jingoism

(a) extreme belief that one's own country is best	(b) extreme belief that other country is best
(c) nation that nothing is everlasting	(d) notion that nothing can be destroyed
15. Pre-empt

(a) prevent	(b) collapse
(c) to empty	(d) none of these

TEST 27

1. Iniquitous

(a) unfair and wicked	(b) unmoved
(c) unequal	(d) unknown
2. Discreet

(a) prudent	(b) not sacred
(c) obsolete	(d) cheerful
3. Defiance

(a) openly refused	(b) openly accepted
(c) nullity	(d) neglect
4. Grubby

(a) clean	(b) dirty
(c) thin	(d) trick
5. Tempt

(a) persuade	(b) feeling
(c) begin	(d) try
6. Corroborate

(a) concern	(b) confirm
(c) care of	(d) remove
7. Assiduous

(a) careless	(b) careful
(c) delay	(d) negligent
8. Loath

(a) willing	(b) unwilling
(c) delay	(d) postpone
9. Artifice

(a) trick	(b) sacrifice
(c) prevent	(d) refuse
10. Arrogate

(a) unskilled	(b) usurp
(c) penniless	(d) enthusiastic
11. Inebriate

(a) in sense	(b) often drunk
(c) old people	(d) familiar

12. Brat
 (a) rude child (b) happy child
 (c) senseless (d) none
13. Indigent
 (a) wealthy (b) reputed
 (c) penniless (d) miser
14. Scabrous
 (a) shocking (b) serene
 (c) noisy (d) clean
15. Defer
 (a) at the earliest (b) delay
 (c) deny (d) attack

TEST 28

1. Reciprocate
 (a) opposite (b) to give and receive
 (c) adverse (d) reverse
2. Aught
 (a) nothing (b) all
 (c) many (d) anything
3. Potentate
 (a) beggar (b) monarch
 (c) rich (d) miser
4. Avow
 (a) humiliate publicly (b) admit openly
 (c) refuse (d) none
5. Brusque
 (a) blunt/rude (b) soft/clean
 (c) remove/wipe out (d) censor/purity
6. Industrious
 (a) helpful (b) laborious
 (c) slothful (d) absurd
7. Indolent
 (a) lazy (b) clever
 (c) calamity (d) clam
8. Inclement
 (a) several (b) severe
 (c) calamity (d) claim
9. Replete
 (a) well stocked (b) empty
 (c) open (d) closed
10. Charlatan
 (a) fake (b) lamp
 (c) rub and clean (d) to purify
11. Discern
 (a) to judge (b) to detect
 (c) to polish (d) to control
12. Cohere
 (a) collect (b) remove
 (c) adhere (d) wipe out

13. Consecrate
 (a) sacred (b) not sacred
 (c) contrasting (d) tear apart
14. Chide
 (a) scold (b) little child
 (c) pretty child (d) stormy
15. Incongruous
 (a) improper (b) proper
 (c) not to be concealed (d) unsuitable

TEST 29

1. Remiss
 (a) careful (b) careless
 (c) negligent (d) obstinate
2. Galling
 (a) making happy (b) making upset
 (c) criticizing (d) peculiar
3. Sobering
 (a) serious (b) woofing
 (c) illusive (d) annoying
4. Dupe
 (a) to make friend (b) to deceive
 (c) to complain (d) to exchange
5. Nag
 (a) to criticize (b) to deceives
 (c) to deceive (d) to boast
6. Phantasm
 (a) originality (b) an illusion
 (c) challenge (d) devise plot
7. Perennial
 (a) irregular (b) continues
 (c) protective (d) quick
8. Muse
 (a) ponder (b) wander
 (c) amuse (d) charm
9. Toil
 (a) difficulty (b) outward
 (c) failure (d) deceit
10. Sphinx-like
 (a) fairy-like (b) mysterious
 (c) kingly (d) animals
11. Senescent
 (a) becoming old (b) becoming young
 (c) becoming fresh (d) none
12. Adduce
 (a) quite (b) nullify
 (c) revert (d) agree
13. Remonstrate
 (a) receive (b) protest
 (c) fascinate (d) accept

14. Crotchety
(a) whimsical (b) on crutches
(c) canning (d) stupid
15. Cryptic
(a) mysterious (b) hidden
(c) clever (d) wicked

TEST 30

1. Incise
(a) to scribe (b) to supersede
(c) to protect (d) to produce
2. Hung
(a) praise (b) pray
(c) request (d) attack
3. Pudgy
(a) short and fat (b) thin and short
(c) thin and fat (d) obese
4. Shamolic
(a) organized (b) unorganized
(c) damaged (d) rotten
5. Infer
(a) reduce (b) idea
(c) deduced (d) notify
6. Ravage
(a) to damage (b) to rebuild
(c) to organize (d) none
7. Panorama
(a) a view of wide area
(b) a view of a small area
(c) a view of a book
(d) a view of a movie
8. Rakish
(a) wanton (b) wanted
(c) unpleasant (d) disgusting
9. Embarrass
(a) perplex (b) to cheer up
(c) to please (d) to complain
10. Shaggy
(a) coarse (b) fine
(c) pure (d) curved
11. Spurn
(a) reject (b) spell
(c) arrange (d) convey
12. Pusillanimous
(a) cowardly (b) bravely
(c) tame (d) sensitive
13. Abut
(a) adjoining (b) next
(c) previous (d) related

14. Odious
(a) disgusting (b) pleasant
(c) odourless (d) none of these
15. Efficacious
(a) effective
(b) not producing desired result
(c) dull
(d) morse

ANSWERS

TEST 1

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

TEST 2

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

TEST 3

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

TEST 4

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

TEST 5

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

TEST 6

1. (b) 4. (c) 7. (c) 10. (b) 13. (b)
2. (c) 5. (a) 8. (b) 11. (b) 14. (a)
3. (c) 6. (b) 9. (c) 12. (c) 15. (b)

TEST 7

1. (b) 5. (b) 9. (a) 13. (b) 17. (a)
2. (c) 6. (a) 10. (b) 14. (b) 18. (a)
3. (a) 7. (a) 11. (a) 15. (a) 19. (a)
4. (c) 8. (a) 12. (a) 16. (a) 20. (a)

TEST 8

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (b) | 16. (c) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (b) | 12. (b) | 17. (c) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (a) | 18. (b) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (c) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (b) | 15. (b) | 20. (c) | 25. (a) |

TEST 9

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (a) | 7. (b) | 10. (d) | 13. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 5. (c) | 8. (c) | 11. (b) | 14. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (b) | 9. (c) | 12. (a) | 15. (c) |

TEST 10

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

TEST 11

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 3. (b) | 5. (c) | 7. (a) | 9. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 4. (c) | 6. (a) | 8. (b) | 10. (c) |

TEST 12

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

TEST 13

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

TEST 14

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (d) | 7. (c) | 10. (a) | 13. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 5. (b) | 8. (a) | 11. (c) | 14. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 6. (d) | 9. (b) | 12. (b) | 15. (b) |

TEST 15

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 3. (a) | 5. (c) | 7. (b) | 9. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 4. (b) | 6. (b) | 8. (c) | 10. (a) |

TEST 16

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 4. (b) | 7. (a) | 10. (b) | 13. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (b) | 8. (b) | 11. (a) | 14. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (d) | 9. (a) | 12. (b) | 15. (a) |

TEST 17

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (d) | 7. (c) | 10. (a) | 13. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 5. (c) | 8. (d) | 11. (b) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (a) | 9. (b) | 12. (b) | 15. (b) |

TEST 18

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 4. (d) | 7. (a) | 10. (b) | 13. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 5. (b) | 8. (c) | 11. (c) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (b) | 9. (d) | 12. (a) | 15. (c) |

TEST 19

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (a) | 7. (b) | 10. (a) | 13. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (d) | 8. (a) | 11. (d) | 14. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (b) | 9. (b) | 12. (a) | 15. (a) |

TEST 20

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (c) | 7. (b) | 10. (b) | 13. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (a) | 8. (b) | 11. (d) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (b) | 9. (a) | 12. (b) | 15. (a) |

TEST 21

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (d) | 7. (d) | 10. (b) | 13. (c) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (a) | 8. (b) | 11. (b) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (c) | 9. (a) | 12. (a) | 15. (b) |

TEST 22

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (c) | 7. (d) | 10. (c) | 13. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 5. (c) | 8. (b) | 11. (d) | 14. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (d) | 9. (a) | 12. (a) | 15. (a) |

TEST 23

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (c) | 7. (a) | 10. (a) | 13. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 5. (b) | 8. (a) | 11. (b) | 14. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (c) | 9. (c) | 12. (a) | 15. (a) |

TEST 24

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (d) | 7. (c) | 10. (b) | 13. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 5. (a) | 8. (b) | 11. (b) | 14. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (c) | 9. (a) | 12. (a) | 15. (a) |

TEST 25

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (b) | 7. (c) | 10. (a) | 13. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 5. (b) | 8. (c) | 11. (b) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (c) | 6. (b) | 9. (b) | 12. (a) | 15. (b) |

TEST 26

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (c) | 7. (a) | 10. (c) | 13. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 5. (b) | 8. (b) | 11. (b) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (a) | 9. (d) | 12. (b) | 15. (a) |

TEST 27

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (b) | 7. (b) | 10. (b) | 13. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 5. (a) | 8. (b) | 11. (b) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (b) | 9. (a) | 12. (a) | 15. (b) |

TEST 28

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (b) | 7. (a) | 10. (a) | 13. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 5. (a) | 8. (b) | 11. (a) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 6. (b) | 9. (a) | 12. (c) | 15. (a) |

TEST 29

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 4. (b) | 7. (b) | 10. (b) | 13. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (a) | 8. (a) | 11. (a) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (b) | 9. (a) | 12. (a) | 15. (a) |

TEST 30

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (b) | 7. (a) | 10. (a) | 13. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 5. (c) | 8. (a) | 11. (a) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (a) | 9. (a) | 12. (a) | 15. (a) |

18

PROFICIENCY TESTS—ANTONYMS

Directions: Every word in all the proficiency tests has four options. You have to find out the word exactly opposite in meaning to the given word.

SET 1

1. Abominable
(a) horrible (b) wonderful
(c) awful (d) loathsome
2. Aggravate
(a) alleviate (b) inflame
(c) magnify (d) intensify
3. Benign
(a) healthful (b) merciful
(c) malignant (d) favourable
4. Blunt
(a) excite (b) deaden
(c) stifle (d) unpointed
5. Candid
(a) forthright (b) rehearsed
(c) unbiased (d) outspoken
6. Celestial
(a) astronomical (b) heavenly
(c) terrestrial (d) galactic
7. Vociferous
(a) thunderous (b) uproarious
(c) reserved (d) clamorous
8. Unscrupulous
(a) ethical (b) unethical
(c) conscienceless (d) devious
9. Spurious
(a) authentic (b) unauthentic
(c) bogus (d) apocryphal
10. Queer
(a) uncommon (b) conventional
(c) unusual (d) weird
11. Confront
(a) encounter (b) flee
(c) oppose (d) resist
12. Escalate
(a) soar (b) shoot up
(c) surge (d) plunge
13. Nimble
(a) awkward (b) spry
(c) active (d) quick
14. Overthrow
(a) upset (b) vanquish
(c) preservation (d) rebellion
15. Peerless
(a) unparalleled (b) unsurpassable
(c) incomparable (d) inferior
16. Peevish
(a) cheerful (b) crabby
(c) ill-tempered (d) grouchy
17. Perpetual
(a) everlasting (b) continuing
(c) ceaseless (d) temporary
18. Rampant
(a) widespread (b) controlled
(c) unrestrained (d) unchecked
19. Scepticism
(a) mistrust (b) questioning
(c) disbelief (d) cynicism
20. Sceptical
(a) distrusting (b) cynical
(c) naïve (d) unconvinced
21. Ticklish
(a) awkward (b) difficult
(c) complicated (d) uncomplicated
22. Timid
(a) bashful (b) hesitant
(c) apprehensive (d) assertive
23. Titillate
(a) tantalize (b) stimulate
(c) bore (d) tease
24. Undermine
(a) undercut (b) buttress
(c) debilitate (d) subvert

25. Unassuming
(a) humble (b) pretentious
(c) unpretentious (d) retiring

SET 2

1. Torment
(a) suffering (b) provoke
(c) soothe (d) agonize
2. Torrid
(a) sweltering (b) scorching
(c) frigid (d) passionate
3. Zoom
(a) plummet (b) escalate
(c) whiz (d) soar
4. Absolute
(a) conclusive (b) partial
(c) total (d) unlimited
5. Chauvinism
(a) bigotry (b) prejudice
(c) tolerance (d) jingoism
6. Egregious
(a) appalling (b) blatant
(c) marvellous (d) abominable
7. Gullible
(a) unsuspecting (b) sceptical
(c) easy (d) credulous
8. Haughty
(a) arrogant (b) conceited
(c) pompous (d) humble
9. Onerous
(a) effortless (b) arduous
(c) uphill (d) formidable
10. Placid
(a) turbulent (b) tranquil
(c) peaceful (d) untroubled
11. Stagnant
(a) motionless (b) fresh
(c) inactive (d) polluted
12. Treacherous
(a) precarious (b) traitorous
(c) reliable (d) treasonous
13. Valediction
(a) salutation (b) send-off
(c) adieu (d) parting
14. Whimsical
(a) unpredictable (b) predictable
(c) capricious (d) impulsive
15. Yearn
(a) long (b) loathe
(c) covet (d) crave

16. Vanguard
(a) trailblazers (b) fore
(c) followers (d) pioneers
17. Thrive
(a) flourish (b) languish
(c) progress (d) grow
18. Sterile
(a) impotent (b) barren
(c) antiseptic (d) infected
19. Recession
(a) inflation (b) recovery
(c) hollow (d) slowdown
20. Perverse
(a) reasonable (b) headstrong
(c) contrary (d) obstinate
21. Nasty
(a) pleasant (b) vicious
(c) disagreeable (d) terrible
22. Moot
(a) unresolved (b) indisputable
(c) controversial (d) debatable
23. Muddled
(a) bewildered (b) befuddled
(c) disoriented (d) lucid
24. Notoriety
(a) esteem (b) disrepute
(c) infamy (d) disgrace
25. Judgmental
(a) critical (b) accepting
(c) censorious (d) faultfinding

SET 3

1. Abstract
(a) hypothetical (b) conceptual
(c) specific (d) abridgment
2. Apex
(a) peak (b) summit
(c) pinnacle (d) nadir
3. Cautious
(a) careful (b) careless
(c) vigilant (d) attentive
4. Coarse
(a) bristly (b) scraggly
(c) refined (d) uncivilized
5. Coax
(a) persuade (b) steer
(c) intimidate (d) entice
6. Debilitate
(a) enfeeble (b) enervate
(c) invigorate (d) incapacitate

7. Delicacy
(a) frailness (b) titbit
(c) coarseness (d) sensitivity
8. Engaging
(a) captivating (b) unpleasant
(c) pleasing (d) enchanting
9. Ennui
(a) contentment (b) boredom
(c) listlessness (d) languor
10. Hamper
(a) promote (b) obstruct
(c) prevent thwart (d)
11. Hysterical
(a) frenzied (b) comical
(c) somber (d) raving
12. Impasse
(a) roadblock (b) stalemate
(c) clearance (d) bottleneck
13. Incomprehensible
(a) knowable (b) unknowable
(c) baffling (d) mysterious
14. Jitters
(a) anxiety (b) serenity
(c) tension (d) fretfulness
15. Latch
(a) bolt (b) unlatch
(c) secure (d) clamp
16. Marvellous
(a) fabulous (b) awful
(c) wondrous (d) fantastic
17. Meek
(a) assertive (b) passive
(c) unassertive (d) docile
18. Nonconformist
(a) follower (b) individualist
(c) dissenter (d) original
19. Obnoxious
(a) annoying (b) objectionable
(c) disagreeable (d) congenial
20. Pathetic
(a) pitiful (b) amusing
(c) touching (d) pitiable
21. Phenomenal
(a) miraculous (b) remarkable
(c) unexceptional (d) fantastic
22. Rectitude
(a) dishonesty (b) righteousness
(c) morality (d) integrity
23. Scramble
(a) clamber (b) tumble
(c) scurry (d) arrange

24. Sultry
(a) torrid (b) steamy
(c) muggy (d) frigid
25. Tangible
(a) substantial (b) imaginary
(c) obvious (d) material

SET 4

1. Zestful
(a) exciting (b) delightful
(c) enjoyable (d) unexciting
2. Uproar
(a) tranquillity (b) commotion
(c) clamour (d) turmoil
3. Temerity
(a) foolhardiness (b) prudence
(c) audacity (d) indiscretion
4. Prevail
(a) flop (b) overcome
(c) dominate (d) succeed
5. Pernicious
(a) destructive (b) detrimental
(c) benign (d) noxious
6. Miserable
(a) heartsick (b) comfortable
(c) despondent (d) wretched
7. Acme
(a) pinnacle (b) nadir
(c) crest (d) apogee
8. Blasphemy
(a) reverence (b) profanity
(c) sacrilege (d) irreverence
9. Cascade
(a) rapids (b) trickle
(c) cataract (d) avalanche
10. Emasculate
(a) strengthen (b) debilitate
(c) enervate (d) sterilize
11. Expedite
(a) hasten (b) facilitate
(c) accelerate (d) bog down
12. Frugal
(a) meagre (b) economical
(c) profligate (d) scrimping
13. Grandiose
(a) magnificent (b) theatrical
(c) subdued (d) pompous
14. Helter-Skelter
(a) chaotic (b) orderly
(c) shambles (d) haphazard

15. Indignant
(a) serene (b) irate
(c) offended (d) incensed
16. Laborious
(a) strenuous (b) effortless
(c) tiresome (d) arduous
17. Morbid
(a) sickly (b) wholesome
(c) gruesome (d) macabre
18. Painstaking
(a) slipshod (b) exacting
(c) diligent (d) meticulous
19. Petrify
(a) stun (b) liquefy
(c) calcify (d) numb
20. Propitious
(a) opportune (b) advantageous
(c) unfortunate (d) auspicious
21. Ravishing
(a) captivating (b) repulsive
(c) bewitching (d) seductive
22. Sagacious
(a) shrewd (b) ignorant
(c) cunning (d) smart
23. Senile
(a) demented (b) disoriented
(c) lucid (d) doddering
24. Sensual
(a) spiritual (b) physical
(c) stimulating (d) arousing
25. Serene
(a) calm (b) unexcited
(c) peaceful (d) agitated

SET 5

1. Sublime
(a) majestic (b) humble
(c) elevated (d) transcendent
2. Tentative
(a) conditional (b) contingent
(c) definite (d) indefinite
3. Vanquish
(a) yield (b) trounce
(c) subjugate (d) triumph
4. Whet
(a) sharpen (b) stifle
(c) entice (d) sharpen
5. Zest
(a) gusto (b) passion
(c) aversion (d) eagerness

6. Reasonable
(a) practical (b) unintelligent
(c) logical (d) moderate
7. Platonic
(a) emotional (b) spiritual
(c) intellectual (d) lustful
8. Momentous
(a) important (b) significant
(c) trivial (d) memorable
9. Jeopardy
(a) risk (b) peril
(c) security (d) vulnerability
10. Intensify
(a) diminish (b) strengthen
(c) concentrate (d) reinforce
11. Horrible
(a) terrible (b) gruesome
(c) frightful (d) wonderful
12. Illusion
(a) mirage (b) apparition
(c) fallacy (d) probability
13. Grace
(a) charm (b) pardon
(c) leniency (d) coarseness
14. Freak
(a) unusual (b) normal
(c) unexpected (d) oddity
15. Extinguish
(a) quench (b) smother
(c) foster (d) erase
16. Elegant
(a) refined (b) crudeness
(c) simple (d) dignity
17. Dismal
(a) bleak (b) cheerless
(c) sunny (d) sombre
18. Demur
(a) unassuming (b) brazen
(c) mild (d) timid
19. Curtail
(a) reduce (b) expand
(c) lessen (d) restrict
20. Credulous
(a) gullible (b) impressionable
(c) ingenuous (d) suspicious
21. Corrupt
(a) immoral (b) crooked
(c) redeem (d) taint
22. Contaminate
(a) purify (b) poison
(c) taint (d) corrupt

23. Belligerent
 (a) hostile (b) argumentative
 (c) quarrelsome (d) peaceable
24. Bawdy
 (a) ribald (b) innocent
 (c) titillating (d) salacious
25. Befuddled
 (a) confused (b) bewildered
 (c) clear (d) fuddled

SET 6

1. Apprehend
 (a) capture (b) free
 (c) seize (d) collar
2. Auspicious
 (a) propitious (b) rosy
 (c) inauspicious (d) felicitous
3. Brevity
 (a) quickness (b) briefness
 (c) terseness (d) verbosity
4. Cease
 (a) discontinue (b) desist
 (c) start (d) terminate
5. Contempt
 (a) scorn (b) revulsion
 (c) detestation (d) admiration
6. Cryptic
 (a) mysterious (b) perplexing
 (c) apparent (d) obscure
7. Deference
 (a) respect (b) esteem
 (c) veneration (d) disrespect
8. Grievous
 (a) horrible (b) painful
 (c) tragic (d) joyous
9. Melodious
 (a) melodic (b) cacophonous
 (c) symphonic (d) tuneful
10. Raze
 (a) repair (b) destroy
 (c) topple (d) annihilate
11. Zeal
 (a) passion (b) enthusiasm
 (c) apathy (d) devotion
12. Sombre
 (a) gleeful (b) grim
 (c) gloomy (d) mournful
13. Pamper
 (a) spoil (b) indulge
 (c) mistreat (d) cater to

14. Incisive
 (a) penetrating (b) shallow
 (c) cutting (d) trenchant
15. Furtive
 (a) secret (b) clandestine
 (c) unconcealed (d) concealed
16. Dysfunctional
 (a) troubled (b) impaired
 (c) healthy (d) unhealthy
17. Deadly
 (a) lethal (b) harmful
 (c) innocuous (d) hazardous
18. Contagious
 (a) catching (b) noncontagious
 (c) spreadable (d) infectious
19. Complicate
 (a) confuse (b) muddle
 (c) entangle (d) disentangle
20. Chivalrous
 (a) gallant (b) courteous
 (c) cowardly (d) knightly
21. Bully
 (a) tormentor (b) persecutor
 (c) persuade (d) scare
22. Audacity
 (a) bravery (b) courtesy
 (c) cheekiness (d) shamelessness
23. Amiable
 (a) agreeable (b) unpleasant
 (c) cordial (d) congenial
24. Adulterate
 (a) degrade (b) taint
 (c) corrupt (d) refine
25. Adverse
 (a) unfavourable (b) misfortune
 (c) detrimental (d) beneficial

SET 7

1. Affluence
 (a) wealth (b) prosperity
 (c) plenty (d) prosperous
2. Charismatic
 (a) powerful (b) magnetic
 (c) dominant (d) unappealing
3. Crass
 (a) insensitive (b) crude
 (c) uncouth (d) courteous
4. Deft
 (a) adroit (b) skilled
 (c) efficient (d) bumbling

5. Disperse
(a) disband (b) separate
(c) spread (d) gather
6. Everlasting
(a) eternal (b) immutable
(c) transient (d) perpetual
7. Finicky
(a) fussy (b) indiscriminating
(c) discriminating (d) fastidious
8. Gigantic
(a) enormous (b) little
(c) monstrous (d) colossal
9. Horror
(a) dread (b) atrocity
(c) happiness (d) fright
10. Irk
(a) irritate (b) vex
(c) satisfy (d) bother
11. Mitigate
(a) lessen (b) diminish
(c) alleviate (d) worsen
12. Partisan
(a) partial (b) bipartisan
(c) prejudiced (d) sectarian
13. Prodigious
(a) trivial (b) enormous
(c) monumental (d) phenomenal
14. Rapture
(a) ecstasy (b) enchantment
(c) misery (d) devotion
15. Retard
(a) check (b) curb
(c) slow (d) encourage
16. Sedative
(a) calming (b) relaxing
(c) narcotic (d) arousing
17. Temperamental
(a) moody (b) serene
(c) volatile (d) excitable
18. Trepidation
(a) apprehension (b) composure
(c) nervousness (d) misgiving
19. Vulgar
(a) coarse (b) impolite
(c) refined (d) tasteless
20. Worrisome
(a) troubling (b) encouraging
(c) disquieting (d) unnerving
21. Zenith
(a) nadir (b) peak
(c) crest (d) culmination

22. Vilify
(a) defame (b) slander
(c) criticize (d) commend
23. Vindicate
(a) exculpate (b) exonerate
(c) damn (d) absolve
24. Vindictive
(a) spiteful (b) charitable
(c) revengeful (d) vengeful
25. Vintage
(a) inferior (b) superior
(c) best (d) select

SET 8

1. Transient
(a) temporary (b) perpetual
(c) fleeting (d) ephemeral
2. Unkempt
(a) slovenly (b) dishevelled
(c) tidy (d) careless
3. Shabby
(a) ragged (b) tattered
(c) honourable (d) mean
4. Replenish
(a) empty (b) refill
(c) restore (d) restock
5. Putrid
(a) spoiled (b) decomposed
(c) unspoiled (d) rancid
6. Proscribe
(a) ban (b) outlaw
(c) condemn (d) allow
7. Plethora
(a) overabundance (b) dearth
(c) profusion (d) deluge
8. Nag
(a) pester (b) soothe
(c) annoy (d) torment
9. Metaphysical
(a) supernatural (b) impalpable
(c) mystical (d) mundane
10. Lackadaisical
(a) disinterested (b) languid
(c) enthusiastic (d) spiritless
11. Intermittent
(a) steady (b) recurrent
(c) occasional (d) alternating
12. Machismo
(a) maleness (b) weakness
(c) strength (d) dominance

- 13. Miscellaneous**
 (a) varied (b) mixed
 (c) diverse (d) identical
- 14. Oppress**
 (a) subdue (b) crush
 (c) subjugate (d) emancipate
- 15. Passable**
 (a) acceptable (b) unsatisfactory
 (c) adequate (d) unobstructed
- 16. Pragmatic**
 (a) theoretical (b) practical
 (c) workable (d) utilitarian
- 17. Relentless**
 (a) harsh (b) considerate
 (c) unyielding (d) unmerciful
- 18. Relinquish**
 (a) surrender (b) discard
 (c) forsake (d) abandon
- 19. Salutory**
 (a) beneficial (b) irrelevant
 (c) advantageous (d) relevant
- 20. Sarcastic**
 (a) mocking (b) sneering
 (c) scornful (d) flattering
- 21. Thwart**
 (a) frustrate (b) abet
 (c) oppose (d) prevent
- 22. Urge**
 (a) plead (b) beseech
 (c) drive (d) repugnance
- 23. Vivid**
 (a) keen (b) intense
 (c) bright (d) drab
- 24. Witty**
 (a) funny (b) clever
 (c) entertaining (d) humourless
- 25. Wizard**
 (a) magician (b) genius
 (c) imbecile (d) conjuror
- SET 9**
- 1. Wretched**
 (a) miserable (b) despicable
 (c) admirable (d) dreadful
- 2. Veteran**
 (a) master (b) expert
 (c) novice (d) professional
- 3. Unlike**
 (a) different (b) dissimilar
 (c) unrelated (d) similar
- 4. Tempting**
 (a) attractive (b) enticing
 (c) provocative (d) repulsive
- 5. Seductive**
 (a) enticing (b) repugnant
 (c) tempting (d) tantalizing
- 6. Reprehensible**
 (a) reproachable (b) sinful
 (c) honourable (d) unforgivable
- 7. Provocative**
 (a) provoking (b) inane
 (c) arousing (d) aggravating
- 8. Precarious**
 (a) hazardous (b) perilous
 (c) certain (d) uncertain
- 9. Peculiar**
 (a) unusual (b) usual
 (c) distinctive (d) queer
- 10. Naive**
 (a) sophisticated (b) innocent
 (c) unworldly (d) unaffected
- 11. Majestic**
 (a) awesome (b) grand
 (c) puny (d) stately
- 12. Judicious**
 (a) prudent (b) injudicious
 (c) thoughtful (d) mindful
- 13. Kindle**
 (a) light (b) arouse
 (c) stimulate (d) extinguish
- 14. Kudos**
 (a) honour (b) credit
 (c) applause (d) boos
- 15. Humiliate**
 (a) embarrass (b) degrade
 (c) humble (d) exalt
- 16. Hackneyed**
 (a) fresh (b) trite
 (c) clichéd (d) banal
- 17. Gloomy**
 (a) unhappy (b) brilliant
 (c) dreary (d) miserable
- 18. Frenetic**
 (a) frantic (b) intense
 (c) calm (d) frenzied
- 19. Fascinate**
 (a) enrapture (b) enchant
 (c) captivate (d) disenchant
- 20. Ethereal**
 (a) delicate (b) elegant
 (c) celestial (d) substantial

21. Embrace
(a) hold (b) enfold
(c) involve (d) ignore
22. Divulge
(a) cloak (b) reveal
(c) bare (d) disclose
23. Detest
(a) hate (b) despise
(c) abhor (d) adore
24. Detrimental
(a) harmful (b) destructive
(c) deleterious (d) beneficial
25. Deviant
(a) anomalous (b) weird
(c) unorthodox (d) regular

SET 10

1. Deleterious
(a) beneficial (b) damaging
(c) destructive (d) pernicious
2. Cross
(a) hybrid (b) amiable
(c) interbreed (d) sullen
3. Controversy
(a) debate (b) dispute
(c) accord (d) contention
4. Conserve
(a) preserve (b) maintain
(c) exhaust (d) protect
5. Delinquent
(a) lawbreaker (b) hoodlum
(c) slack (d) conscientious
6. Dismantle
(a) tear down (b) remove
(c) strip (d) assemble
7. Enamoured
(a) indifferent to (b) infatuated
(c) besotted with (d) entranced by
8. Exorbitant
(a) excessive (b) extreme
(c) modest (d) overpriced
9. Feeble
(a) unconvincing (b) debilitated
(c) insubstantial (d) effective
10. Fragrance
(a) aroma (b) smell
(c) perfume (d) stench
11. Genteel
(a) refined (b) uncultured
(c) polite (d) gentlemanly

12. Grief
(a) sorrow (b) distress
(c) bliss (d) anguish
13. Havoc
(a) ruin (b) serenity
(c) disorder (d) destruction
14. Imitation
(a) authentic (b) simulation
(c) duplication (d) counterfeit
15. Incite
(a) arouse (b) provoke
(c) dissuade (d) encourage
16. Instil
(a) implant (b) expunge
(c) infuse (d) inject
17. Ludicrous
(a) ridiculous (b) solemn
(c) laughable (d) preposterous
18. Mock
(a) ridicule (b) imitation
(c) admire (d) jeer
19. Opaque
(a) impenetrable (b) murky
(c) lucid (d) unclear
20. Opprobrium
(a) vilification (b) condemnation
(c) castigation (d) praise
21. Oppression
(a) tyranny (b) domination
(c) subjection (d) liberation
22. Peril
(a) danger (b) hazard
(c) jeopardy (d) security
23. Persuade
(a) dissuade (b) convince
(c) influence (d) prompt
24. Pertinent
(a) relevant (b) applicable
(c) irrelevant (d) pertaining
25. Perturb
(a) disturb (b) soothe
(c) trouble (d) fluster

SET 11

1. Sacrilegious
(a) disrespectful (b) blasphemous
(c) pious (d) profane
2. Superficial
(a) shallow (b) surface
(c) external (d) internal

3. Trickle

(a) dribble	(b) spurt
(c) ooze	(d) droplet
4. Vacillate

(a) commit	(b) oscillate
(c) waver	(d) equivocate
5. Wither

(a) diminish	(b) flourish
(c) dwindle	(d) languish
6. Zealous

(a) apathetic	(b) enthusiastic
(c) fervent	(d) fanatic
7. Abandon

(a) desert	(b) forsake
(c) animation	(d) continue
8. Abysmal

(a) unfathomable	(b) deep
(c) lousy	(d) excellent
9. Adamant

(a) unshakeable	(b) unwavering
(c) uncompromising	(d) unsure
10. Allure

(a) fascinate	(b) captivate
(c) fascination	(d) estrange
11. Arduous

(a) difficult	(b) exhausting
(c) rigorous	(d) effortless
12. Beautify

(a) adorn	(b) enhance
(c) uglify	(d) ornament
13. Captivating

(a) repellent	(b) fascinating
(c) alluring	(d) dazzling
14. Cheerful

(a) joyous	(b) bright
(c) cheerless	(d) delighted
15. Consequence

(a) aftermath	(b) source
(c) result	(d) significance
16. Controversial

(a) sensitive	(b) questionable
(c) noncontroversial	(d) debatable
17. Crucial

(a) critical	(b) unimportant
(c) important	(d) grave
18. Demeaning

(a) degrading	(b) shaming
(c) ennobling	(d) undignified
19. Detention

(a) internment	(b) delaying
(c) retention	(d) liberation

20. Disdain

(a) despise	(b) admire
(c) abhor	(d) spurn
21. Dubious

(a) debatable	(b) uncertain
(c) unclear	(d) definite
22. Engross

(a) immerse	(b) occupy
(c) weary	(d) preoccupy
23. Evince

(a) clearly	(b) conceal
(c) show	(d) manifest
24. Farfetched

(a) unbelievable	(b) improbable
(c) unlikely	(d) credible
25. Finesse

(a) skill	(b) artfulness
(c) knack	(d) clumsiness

SET 12

1. Fragile

(a) weak	(b) sturdy
(c) brittle	(d) feeble
2. Gaudy

(a) loud	(b) garish
(c) subtle	(d) tawdry
3. Gradual

(a) abrupt	(b) slow
(c) moderate	(d) measured
4. Hazy

(a) foggy	(b) murky
(c) unconfused	(d) muddled
5. Idiotic

(a) stupid	(b) foolish
(c) sensible	(d) senseless
6. Incense

(a) anger	(b) soothe
(c) enrage	(d) inflame
7. Industrious

(a) hardworking	(b) diligent
(c) slothful	(d) active
8. Insanity

(a) craziness	(b) derangement
(c) stability	(d) dementia
9. Lofty

(a) proud	(b) stunted
(c) lordly	(d) elevated
10. Lopsided

(a) uneven	(b) unbalanced
(c) distorted	(d) even

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 11. Merge | (a) converge | (b) split | (c) unite | (d) fuse |
| 12. Myriad | (a) limited | (b) incalculable | (c) assortment | (d) numerous |
| 13. Narcissistic | (a) egomaniac | (b) egocentric | (c) self-effacing | (d) egotistical |
| 14. Outrageous | (a) beneficial | (b) monstrous | (c) atrocious | (d) vicious |
| 15. Perilous | (a) dangerous | (b) harmless | (c) threatening | (d) chancy |
| 16. Polarize | (a) contradict | (b) oppose | (c) diverge | (d) ally |
| 17. Pompous | (a) pretentious | (b) grandiose | (c) unassuming | (d) vain |
| 18. Precedence | (a) priority | (b) supremacy | (c) inferiority | (d) superiority |
| 19. Ravenous | (a) starving | (b) famished | (c) predatory | (d) satiated |
| 20. Renegade | (a) fugitive | (b) deserter | (c) mutinous | (d) loyalist |
| 21. Rigorous | (a) stern | (b) undemanding | (c) demanding | (d) challenging |
| 22. Rivalry | (a) contest | (b) alliance | (c) opposition | (d) competition |
| 23. Shrink | (a) retreat | (b) withdraw | (c) confront | (d) shrivel |
| 24. Stifle | (a) smother | (b) choke | (c) suppress | (d) encourage |
| 25. Tempestuous | (a) stormy | (b) tumultuous | (c) raging | (d) serene |
| 2. Vicarious | (a) personal | (b) indirect | (c) secondary | (d) surrogate |
| 3. Wholesome | (a) healthy | (b) nutritious | (c) virtuous | (d) sinful |
| 4. Wicked | (a) immoral | (b) noble | (c) sinful | (d) vile |
| 5. Wry | (a) straight | (b) ironic | (c) sarcastic | (d) cynical |
| 6. Wrangle | (a) dispute | (b) quarrel | (c) agreement | (d) squabble |
| 7. Splendour | (a) drabness | (b) magnificence | (c) beauty | (d) glory |
| 8. Reticence | (a) quietness | (b) reserve | (c) restraint | (d) sociability |
| 9. Quell | (a) suppress | (b) incite | (c) extinguish | (d) subdue |
| 10. Prejudice | (a) intolerance | (b) objectivity | (c) unfairness | (d) preconception |
| 11. Persecute | (a) favour | (b) harass | (c) torment | (d) maltreat |
| 12. Presumptuous | (a) overconfident | (b) forward | (c) unassuming | (d) audacious |
| 13. Prevailing | (a) reigning | (b) dominating | (c) predominant | (d) outmoded |
| 14. Prim | (a) prudish | (b) straight-laced | (c) Victorian | (d) casual |
| 15. Raunchy | (a) wholesome | (b) vulgar | (c) explicit | (d) pornographic |
| 16. Ridicule | (a) sarcasm | (b) scorn | (c) taunt | (d) praise |
| 17. Shirk | (a) avoid | (b) accomplish | (c) ignore | (d) escape |
| 18. Transcendental | (a) unsurpassed | (b) incomparable | (c) inferior | (d) mystical |

SET 13

1. Unequivocal
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) unambiguous | (b) concrete |
| (c) clear | (d) ambiguous |

19. Unabridged
(a) uncut (b) full
(c) entire (d) condensed
20. Unanimity
(a) agreement (b) discord
(c) conformity (d) consent
21. Waive
(a) relinquish (b) renounce
(c) forgo (d) require
22. Wishy-washy
(a) indecisive (b) irresolute
(c) vacillating (d) decisive
23. Withhold
(a) hold (b) keep
(c) retain (d) provide
24. Withstand
(a) oppose (b) defy
(c) confront (d) capitulate
25. Vacuous
(a) empty (b) blank
(c) dumb (d) comprehending

SET 14

1. Tactless
(a) impolite (b) insensitive
(c) untactful (d) diplomatic
2. Tantalize
(a) disgust (b) entice
(c) seduce (d) titillate
3. Tantamount
(a) equivalent (b) unlike
(c) comparable (d) like
4. Soothing
(a) calming (b) relaxing
(c) mollifying (d) intensifying
5. Repulsive
(a) sickening (b) attractive
(c) revolting (d) disagreeable
6. Profuse
(a) meagre (b) plentiful
(c) abundant (d) copious
7. Perennial
(a) returning (b) recurrent
(c) temporary (d) everlasting
8. Non pareil
(a) incomparable (b) unrivalled
(c) peerless (d) mediocre
9. Manifest
(a) evident (b) apparent
(c) indicate (d) concealed
10. Intimacy
(a) closeness (b) fondness
(c) friendship (d) aloofness
11. Indigent
(a) impoverished (b) destitute
(c) affluent (d) needy
12. Imposing
(a) unimpressive (b) striking
(c) grand (d) majestic
13. Hapless
(a) unfortunate (b) jinxed
(c) fortunate (d) cursed
14. Harass
(a) pester (b) torment
(c) exasperate (d) leave in peace
15. Glib
(a) facile (b) shallow
(c) superficial (d) stagger
16. Fickle
(a) changeable (b) unpredictable
(c) reliable (d) capricious
17. Esoteric
(a) arcane (b) abstruse
(c) comprehensible (d) obscure
18. Dwindle
(a) diminish (b) disappear
(c) flourish (d) ebb
19. Dilly-Dally
(a) linger (b) procrastinate
(c) falter (d) hurry
20. Despair
(a) hope (b) hopelessness
(c) dejection (d) desperation
21. Defy
(a) disobey (b) elude
(c) surrender (d) escape
22. Cursed
(a) jinxed (b) fortunate
(c) bedevilled (d) doomed
23. Covert
(a) hidden (b) disguised
(c) stealthy (d) apparent
24. Contemptible
(a) low (b) revolting
(c) praiseworthy (d) offensive
25. Congregate
(a) gather (b) mass
(c) disband (d) collect

SET 15

1. Conscientious
(a) responsible (b) trustworthy
(c) dependable (d) irresponsible
2. Contort
(a) twist (b) distort
(c) knot (d) smooth
3. Deferential
(a) obsequious (b) respectful
(c) reverential (d) arrogant
4. Dependable
(a) trusty (b) unreliable
(c) conscientious (d) responsible
5. Disastrous
(a) ruinous (b) catastrophic
(c) beneficial (d) devastating
6. Elevate
(a) promote (b) improve
(c) exalt (d) demote
7. Epidemic
(a) outbreak (b) eruption
(c) local (d) predominant
8. Expedient
(a) helpful (b) useless
(c) beneficial (d) practical
9. Flippan't
(a) reverent (b) disrespectful
(c) insolent (d) fresh
10. Glamorous
(a) attractive (b) alluring
(c) tedious (d) enchanting
11. Hazardous
(a) dangerous (b) risky
(c) chancy (d) secure
12. Immunity
(a) resistance (b) defence
(c) exemption (d) vulnerability
13. Impunity
(a) liability (b) immunity
(c) exemption (d) license
14. Inevitable
(a) certain (b) unavoidable
(c) fated (d) doubtful
15. Insurgent
(a) anarchist (b) patriot
(c) rebellious (d) revolutionary
16. Macho
(a) masculine (b) tough
(c) dominant (d) effeminate
17. Noxious
(a) toxic (b) harmful
(c) injurious (d) harmless

18. Pandemonium
(a) bedlam (b) mayhem
(c) havoc (d) peace
19. Precise
(a) specific (b) vague
(c) explicit (d) unbending
20. Ramshackle
(a) rickety (b) decrepit
(c) luxurious (d) dilapidated
21. Resilient
(a) flexible (b) supple
(c) irrepressible (d) repressible
22. Sardonic
(a) sarcastic (b) complimentary
(c) snide (d) mocking
23. Savage
(a) tender (b) fierce
(c) brutal (d) primitive
24. Sinister
(a) dangerous (b) frightening
(c) safe (d) wicked
25. Tenacious
(a) yielding (b) determined
(c) obstinate (d) clinging

SET 16

1. Tickle
(a) please (b) amuse
(c) interest (d) bother
2. Uppity
(a) presumptuous (b) haughty
(c) snobbish (d) modest
3. Wane
(a) decrease (b) wax
(c) weaken (d) ebb
4. Wilful
(a) deliberate (b) intentional
(c) premeditated (d) coerced
5. Tempt
(a) attract (b) induce
(c) discourage (d) invite
6. Sedentary
(a) inactive (b) busy
(c) idle (d) unmoving
7. Reprimand
(a) praise (b) rebuke
(c) admonishment (d) scolding
8. Pejorative
(a) disparaging (b) deprecatory
(c) reverent (d) degrading

9. Menial
(a) master (b) slave
(c) humble (d) servant
10. Languish
(a) sicken (b) flourish
(c) weaken (d) fade
11. Improbable
(a) unlikely (b) questionable
(c) dubious (d) plausible
12. Illegible
(a) readable (b) unintelligible
(c) unreadable (d) obscure
13. Haggard
(a) worn (b) drawn
(c) energetic (d) pale
14. Frigid
(a) freezing (b) chilly
(c) piercing (d) temperate
15. Feasible
(a) possible (b) achievable
(c) attainable (d) impossible
16. Exonerate
(a) obligation (b) excuse
(c) convict (d) exempt
17. Entity
(a) nonentity (b) being
(c) individual (d) quantity
18. Drastic
(a) extreme (b) forceful
(c) moderate (d) severe
19. Discreet
(a) careful (b) cautious
(c) obtrusive (d) wary
20. Deplorable
(a) wretched (b) pathetic
(c) good (d) regrettable
21. Debilitating
(a) weakening (b) restorative
(c) enfeebling (d) devitalizing
22. Covet
(a) desire (b) wish
(c) hunger for (d) spurn
23. Consolidate
(a) combine (b) separate
(c) unite (d) merge
24. Constant
(a) unchanging (b) even
(c) erratic (d) uniform
25. Courtesy
(a) politeness (b) graciousness
(c) discourtesy (d) affability

SET 17

1. Debunk
(a) expose (b) refute
(c) deflate (d) substantiate
2. Demote
(a) lower (b) raise
(c) reduce (d) downgrade
3. Disguise
(a) mask (b) reveal
(c) veil (d) camouflage
4. Eclectic
(a) selective (b) discriminating
(c) dogmatic (d) discerning
5. Flamboyant
(a) showy (b) garish
(c) ostentatious (d) reserved
6. Glee
(a) dejection (b) joyfulness
(c) merriment (d) ecstasy
7. Impeccable
(a) faultless (b) perfect
(c) spotless (d) faulty
8. Infamy
(a) reputation (b) disrepute
(c) honour (d) ignominy
9. Malevolent
(a) malicious (b) hateful
(c) vindictive (d) compassionate
10. Parochial
(a) provincial (b) regional
(c) cosmopolitan (d) narrow
11. Profound
(a) deep (b) thoughtful
(c) shallow (d) intellectual
12. Redeem
(a) retrieve (b) regain
(c) abandon (d) absolve
13. Righteous
(a) virtuous (b) guiltless
(c) angelic (d) immoral
14. Soothe
(a) relieve (b) calm
(c) upset (d) relax
15. Torturous
(a) comforting (b) agonizing
(c) excruciating (d) tormenting
16. Vehement
(a) passionate (b) ardent
(c) unconcerned (d) zealous
17. Virile
(a) potent (b) effeminate
(c) macho (d) masculine

18. Trash
(a) garbage (b) drivel
(c) valuables (d) inanity
19. Specious
(a) sophistic (b) fallacious
(c) accurate (d) deceptive
20. Ruthless
(a) unmerciful (b) compassionate
(c) relentless (d) cold
21. Regress
(a) revert (b) reverse
(c) retreat (d) progress
22. Prosaic
(a) dull (b) blah
(c) monotonous (d) exciting
23. Perish
(a) disappear (b) survive
(c) dissolve (d) vanish
24. Novice
(a) beginner (b) veteran
(c) starter (d) learner
25. Loquacious
(a) talkative (b) gabby
(c) garrulous (d) taciturn

SET 18

1. Lucid
(a) clear (b) transparent
(c) confused (d) clear
2. Miraculous
(a) wondrous (b) extraordinary
(c) common (d) amazing
3. Abandoned
(a) shameless (b) loose
(c) moral (d) immoral
4. Beauty
(a) homeliness (b) appeal
(c) prettiness (d) loveliness
5. Cardinal
(a) fundamental (b) main
(c) primary (d) unimportant
6. Chronic
(a) continual (b) occasional
(c) persistent (d) recurrent
7. Concrete
(a) theoretical (b) physical
(c) pavement (d) mortar
8. Concur
(a) agree (b) consent
(c) ratify (d) disapprove

9. Deception
(a) dishonesty (b) credibility
(c) trickery (d) subterfuge
10. Devoid
(a) lacking (b) vacant of
(c) bereft of (d) centralization
11. Diversify
(a) concentrate (b) mix
(c) broaden (d) expand
12. Efficacious
(a) effective (b) inefficacious
(c) potent (d) constructive
13. Entangle
(a) snare (b) catch
(c) involve (d) free
14. Explicit
(a) clear (b) frank
(c) ambiguous (d) specific
15. Fiasco
(a) mess (b) disaster
(c) triumph (d) ruin
16. Frustrate
(a) facilitate (b) thwart
(c) disappoint (d) spoil
17. Glimpse
(a) observe (b) view
(c) squint (d) scrutinize
18. Harness
(a) control (b) underuse
(c) utilize (d) mobilize
19. Hustle
(a) dawdle (b) movement
(c) hasten (d) fuss
20. Inadvertent
(a) accidental (b) unintentional
(c) unplanned (d) intentional
21. Infatuated
(a) smitten (b) repelled
(c) enamoured (d) enchanted
22. Magnify
(a) enlarge (b) increase
(c) dramatize (d) diminish
23. Malaise
(a) unease (b) depression
(c) lassitude (d) vitality
24. Morose
(a) sullen (b) sulky
(c) joyful (d) grim
25. Outstanding
(a) remarkable (b) excellent
(c) ordinary (d) unsettled

SET 19

1. Perspicacious
(a) discerning (b) shrewd
(c) astute (d) inattentive
2. Pungent
(a) spicy (b) flavourful
(c) peppery (d) inane
3. Resume
(a) continue (b) halt
(c) restart (d) proceed
4. Secession
(a) withdrawal (b) disaffiliation
(c) merger (d) expatriation
5. Splendid
(a) magnificent (b) remarkable
(c) beautiful (d) awful
6. Threshold
(a) entrance (b) entranceway
(c) twilight (d) beginning
7. Unduly
(a) excessively (b) extremely
(c) appropriately (d) inordinately
8. Weary
(a) tired (b) fatigued
(c) energetic (d) spent
9. Weird
(a) uncanny (b) conventional
(c) outlandish (d) absurd
10. Turbulent
(a) placid (b) tumultuous
(c) agitated (d) raging
11. Stunning
(a) dazzling (b) unimpressive
(c) striking (d) astonishing
12. Scathing
(a) searing (b) biting
(c) gentle (d) vitriolic
13. Revile
(a) scold (b) vituperate
(c) disparage (d) compliment
14. Rambunctious
(a) raucous (b) restrained
(c) unruly (d) boisterous
15. Persistent
(a) determined (b) stubborn
(c) wavering (d) tireless
16. Ostentatious
(a) reserved (b) vain
(c) flaunting (d) pompous

17. Mentor
(a) teacher (b) neophyte
(c) instructor (d) adviser
18. Jumble
(a) disorder (b) disorganize
(c) muddle (d) arrangement
19. Inflate
(a) expand (b) deflate
(c) swell (d) distend
20. Incompatible
(a) mismatched (b) contradictory
(c) suited (d) antagonistic
21. Imperil
(a) endanger (b) jeopardize
(c) expose (d) preserve
22. Humiliation
(a) shame (b) embarrassment
(c) honour (d) dishonour
23. Grisly
(a) gruesome (b) grim
(c) hideous (d) handsome
24. Gloom
(a) sadness (b) misery
(c) dejection (d) happiness
25. Glorify
(a) celebrate (b) honour
(c) venerate (d) disparage

SET 20

1. Glaring
(a) flagrant (b) inconspicuous
(c) blatant (d) conspicuous
2. Formidable
(a) insignificant (b) forbidding
(c) awesome (d) impressive
3. Fecund
(a) fertile (b) prolific
(c) barren (d) productive
4. Expel
(a) discharge (b) oust
(c) invite (d) exile
5. Eulogy
(a) accolade (b) testimonial
(c) attack (d) commendations
6. Abstain
(a) avoid (b) refrain
(c) revel (d) spurn
7. Adaptable
(a) rigid (b) adjustable
(c) versatile (d) flexible

8. Alacrity
(a) eagerness (b) apathy
(c) readiness (d) promptness
9. Ashamed
(a) embarrassed (b) humiliated
(c) chagrined (d) proud
10. Beautiful
(a) attractive (b) handsome
(c) ugly (d) charming
11. Belated
(a) overdue (b) delayed
(c) early (d) behindhand
12. Cede
(a) retain (b) yield
(c) give (d) surrender
13. Civilized
(a) refined (b) urbane
(c) untamed (d) educated
14. Confer
(a) discuss (b) consult
(c) award (d) deny
15. Constrain
(a) restrain (b) restrict
(c) release (d) bind
16. Courage
(a) cowardice (b) spirit
(c) bravery (d) daring
17. Deceit
(a) dishonesty (b) truthfulness
(c) cheating (d) trickery
18. Depraved
(a) virtuous (b) evil
(c) wicked (d) corrupt
19. Dingy
(a) shiny (b) dirty
(c) seedy (d) grimy
20. Dowdy
(a) unfashionable (b) outmoded
(c) inelegant (d) fashionable
21. Emancipation
(a) freeing (b) slavery
(c) untying (d) release
22. Equanimity
(a) composure (b) calmness
(c) imperturbability (d) anxiety
23. Exasperation
(a) irritation (b) vexation
(c) rage (d) delight
24. Fallacious
(a) untrue (b) erroneous
(c) incorrect (d) correct

25. Forfeit
(a) lose (b) renounce
(c) sacrifice (d) retain

SET 21

1. Genesis
(a) birth (b) close
(c) origin (d) creation
2. Hanker
(a) be averse (b) yearn
(c) crave (d) desire
3. Imminent
(a) approaching (b) immediate
(c) impending (d) unlikely
4. Immoral
(a) wrongful (b) sinful
(c) ethical (d) corrupt
5. Implausible
(a) unlikely (b) doubtful
(c) convincing (d) incredible
6. Implicate
(a) connect (b) include
(c) eliminate (d) associate
7. Infuriate
(a) enrage (b) inflame
(c) satisfy (d) anger
8. Linger
(a) disappear (b) stay
(c) idle (d) loiter
9. Modesty
(a) humbleness (b) diffidence
(c) arrogance (d) shyness
10. Mollify
(a) soothe (b) aggravate
(c) mellow (d) appease
11. Passive
(a) inactive (b) submissive
(c) aggressive (d) resigned
12. Precision
(a) vagueness (b) accuracy
(c) exactness (d) attention
13. Promptly
(a) immediately (b) eventually
(c) quickly (d) instantly
14. Raucous
(a) quiet (b) boisterous
(c) uproarious (d) blaring
15. Reticent
(a) quiet (b) withdrawn
(c) subdued (d) talkative

16. Scanty
(a) meagre (b) skimpy
(c) sparse (d) abundant
17. Sophisticated
(a) worldly (b) simple
(c) urbane (d) intricate
18. Sordid
(a) filthy (b) vulgar
(c) moral (d) squalid
19. Terrible
(a) horrible (b) awful
(c) dreadful (d) harmless
20. Traumatize
(a) shock (b) injure
(c) stress (d) tranquilize
21. Upcoming
(a) forthcoming (b) approaching
(c) remote (d) imminent
22. Volatile
(a) unstable (b) capricious
(c) explosive (d) predictable
23. Vulnerable
(a) invincible (b) exposed
(c) defenceless (d) unguarded
24. Vitriolic
(a) caustic (b) venomous
(c) soothing (d) bitter
25. Virulent
(a) harmless (b) infectious
(c) poisonous (d) contagious

SET 22

1. Vigour
(a) energy (b) fervour
(c) weakness (d) force
2. Tumbledown
(a) sturdy (b) decrepit
(c) dilapidated (d) ramshackle
3. Subservient
(a) submissive (b) servile
(c) subordinate (d) rebellious
4. Scatter
(a) spread (b) sprinkle
(c) unite (d) separate
5. Rancid
(a) rank (b) rotten
(c) repugnant (d) fresh
6. Preliminary
(a) opening (b) beginning
(c) preparatory (d) concluding
7. Partial
(a) incomplete (b) limited
(c) unbalanced (d) complete
8. Monstrous
(a) pleasing (b) horrible
(c) frightful (d) mammoth
9. Loathe
(a) hate (b) relish
(c) despise (d) scorn
10. Instigate
(a) start (b) foment
(c) prompt (d) quell
11. Incredulous
(a) disbelieving (b) distrusting
(c) unconvinced (d) trusting
12. Immense
(a) large (b) enormous
(c) little (d) colossal
13. Heretic
(a) disbeliever (b) loyalist
(c) renegade (d) nonconformist
14. Grim
(a) severe (b) forbidding
(c) merciful (d) stern
15. Fussy
(a) picky (b) discriminating
(c) fastidious (d) unparticular
16. Felonious
(a) criminal (b) angelic
(c) violation (d) illegal
17. Exotic
(a) foreign (b) unfamiliar
(c) familiar (d) unique
18. Enthral
(a) repel (b) captivate
(c) enchant (d) fascinate
19. Earnest
(a) serious (b) intense
(c) frivolous (d) ardent
20. Diminutive
(a) tiny (b) little
(c) minuscule (d) enormous
21. Desperate
(a) frantic (b) wild
(c) careful (d) reckless
22. Dejected
(a) cheerful (b) unhappy
(c) despondent (d) sorrowful
23. Cripple
(a) disable (b) weaken
(c) paralyse (d) encourage

24. Coy
(a) modest (b) shy
(c) shrinking (d) boisterous
25. Conspicuous
(a) obvious (b) visible
(c) apparent (d) concealed

SET 23

1. Counterfeit
(a) pretended (b) fake
(c) imitate (d) authentic
2. Curt
(a) brusque (b) courteous
(c) abrupt (d) brief
3. Delete
(a) erase (b) cancel
(c) include (d) cut
4. Detach
(a) secure (b) disconnect
(c) unfasten (d) free
5. Dismay
(a) distress (b) hearten
(c) alarm (d) concern
6. Ebullient
(a) depressed (b) exuberant
(c) cheerful (d) effervescent
7. Endurance
(a) durability (b) weariness
(c) persistence (d) fortitude
8. Euphoric
(a) elated (b) delighted
(c) excited (d) miserable
9. Fascinating
(a) enthralling (b) captivating
(c) absorbing (d) uninteresting
10. Frustration
(a) exasperation (b) promotion
(c) annoyance (d) resentment
11. Grubby
(a) dirty (b) filthy
(c) grungy (d) immaculate
12. Huddle
(a) bunch (b) cluster
(c) mess (d) disperse
13. Imprudent
(a) unwise (b) careful
(c) unadvisable (d) thoughtless
14. Inefficient
(a) successful (b) ineffective
(c) unsuccessful (d) inadequate

15. Intolerable
(a) unbearable (b) insufferable
(c) tolerable (d) excessive
16. Mellow
(a) gentle (b) delicate
(c) harden (d) moderate
17. Obsolete
(a) outdated (b) fashionable
(c) extinct (d) outmoded
18. Paramount
(a) supreme (b) dominant
(c) foremost (d) minor
19. Petulant
(a) irritable (b) grouchy
(c) crabby (d) light-hearted
20. Prolong
(a) extend (b) continue
(c) shorten (d) stretch
21. Rancour
(a) friendship (b) hatred
(c) animosity (d) malice
22. Random
(a) unplanned (b) planned
(c) undesigned (d) haphazard
23. Resentment
(a) bitterness (b) displeasure
(c) malice (d) envy
24. Scintillating
(a) sparkling (b) glinting
(c) shining (d) lacklustre
25. Spontaneous
(a) impulsive (b) unhesitating
(c) automatic (d) deliberate

SET 24

1. Teeming
(a) overflowing (b) swarming
(c) bristling (d) vacant
2. Triumph
(a) victory (b) conquest
(c) succumb (d) win
3. Validate
(a) substantiate (b) disprove
(c) authenticate (d) prove
4. Vigorous
(a) lethargic (b) energetic
(c) robust (d) forceful
5. Virility
(a) potency (b) manliness
(c) femininity (d) power

6. Abhorrent
(a) revolting (b) abominable
(c) commendable (d) repugnant
7. Accurate
(a) correct (b) exact
(c) faultless (d) inexact
8. Adroit
(a) clumsy (b) skilful
(c) dexterous (d) nimble
9. Amplify
(a) expand (b) enlarge
(c) increase (d) lower
10. Avert
(a) prevent (b) stop
(c) invite (d) shunt
11. Blasphemous
(a) sacrilegious (b) irreligious
(c) reverent (d) impious
12. Caustic
(a) kind (b) corrosive
(c) sarcastic (d) acerbic
13. Chilly
(a) balmy (b) cold
(c) icy (d) cool
14. Compatible
(a) agreeable (b) incompatible
(c) harmonious (d) cooperative
15. Confiscate
(a) take (b) seize
(c) claim (d) deliver
16. Cosmopolitan
(a) worldly (b) sophisticated
(c) cultivated (d) provincial
17. Curiosity
(a) unconcern (b) inquisitiveness
(c) questioning (d) interest
18. Demoralize
(a) deflate (b) depress
(c) dispirit (d) charge
19. Deter
(a) reassure (b) prevent
(c) thwart (d) stop
20. Disseminate
(a) disperse (b) scatter
(c) broadcast (d) collect
21. Efface
(a) erase (b) preserve
(c) expunge (d) wipe
22. Erudition
(a) learning (b) understanding
(c) ignorance (d) enlightenment

23. Estrange
(a) alienate (b) remote
(c) intimate (d) distance
24. Fatigue
(a) weariness (b) exhaustion
(c) vigour (d) tire
25. Futuristic
(a) antiquated (b) visionary
(c) innovative (d) modern

SET 25

1. Gainsay
(a) deny (b) contradict
(c) repudiate (d) confirm
2. Goofy
(a) uptight (b) silly
(c) childish (d) sophomoric
3. Grieve
(a) mourn (b) please
(c) sadden (d) weep
4. Immaculate
(a) pure (b) unstained
(c) pertinent (d) unblemished
5. Inanimate
(a) animate (b) lifeless
(c) inert (d) inorganic
6. Insatiable
(a) limitless (b) controlled
(c) unquenchable (d) uncontrolled
7. Jealous
(a) envious (b) desirous
(c) proud (d) grudging
8. Menace
(a) danger (b) boon
(c) hazard (d) endanger
9. Nourish
(a) nurture (b) supply
(c) deprive (d) sustain
10. Palatable
(a) delicious (b) repugnant
(c) appetizing (d) enjoyable
11. Pinnacle
(a) top (b) apex
(c) peak (d) nadir
12. Proponent
(a) advocate (b) backer
(c) exponent (d) detractor
13. Rebuke
(a) reprimand (b) reproach
(c) approve (d) censure

14. Riffraff
(a) rabble (b) elite
(c) commoners (d) hoi polloi
15. Sedate
(a) calm (b) unexcited
(c) excited (d) composed
16. Serenity
(a) peacefulness (b) restfulness
(c) tranquillity (d) anxiety
17. Stalemate
(a) deadlock (b) standoff
(c) draw (d) resolution
18. Tiring
(a) tiring (b) draining
(c) refreshing (d) demanding
19. Traitorous
(a) treacherous (b) turncoat
(c) treasonous (d) devoted
20. Tranquillity
(a) peacefulness (b) serenity
(c) disturbance (d) stillness
21. Treachery
(a) betrayal (b) faithfulness
(c) treason (d) disloyalty
22. Tremendous
(a) gigantic (b) immense
(c) ordinary (d) marvellous
23. Unprecedented
(a) unique (b) novel
(c) extraordinary (d) usual
24. Untoward
(a) unfortunate (b) unexpected
(c) timely (d) unpredictable
25. Utter
(a) complete (b) partial
(c) entire (d) articulate

SET 26

1. Abandonment
(a) discontinuance (b) halt
(c) stoppage (d) prolongation
2. Abuse
(a) malign (b) scold
(c) compliment (d) berating
3. Antagonist
(a) opponent (b) partner
(c) rival (d) foe
4. Bellicose
(a) belligerent (b) peaceable
(c) antagonistic (d) irascible

5. Charming
(a) enchanting (b) delightful
(c) disagreeable (d) pleasing
6. Concealment
(a) covering (b) disguising
(c) disclosure (d) concealing
7. Conventional
(a) orthodox (b) radical
(c) conservative (d) prosaic
8. Demand
(a) cheapen (b) abase
(c) humiliate (d) dignify
9. Emphasize
(a) accent (b) underplay
(c) spotlight (d) press
10. Exaggerate
(a) overstate (b) aggrandize
(c) understate (d) dramatize
11. Figurative
(a) exact (b) metaphorical
(c) illustrative (d) emblematic
12. Filthy
(a) cleansed (b) foul
(c) muddy (d) grimy
13. Hectic
(a) rushed (b) peaceful
(c) mad (d) feverish
14. Impoverish
(a) weaken (b) exhaust
(c) diminish (d) strengthen
15. Intense
(a) extreme (b) great
(c) moderate (d) strong
16. Lenient
(a) merciful (b) lax
(c) severe (d) sparing
17. Obvious
(a) plain (b) evident
(c) subtle (d) apparent
18. Perceptible
(a) perceivable (b) discernible
(c) observable (d) imperceptible
19. Pliable
(a) flexible (b) supple
(c) malleable (d) unyielding
20. Prosperous
(a) profitable (b) failing
(c) thriving (d) successful
21. Rebuttal
(a) refutation (b) contradiction
(c) opposition (d) validation

22. Seduce
 (a) repulse (b) lure
 (c) tempt (d) attract
23. Taciturn
 (a) uncommunicative (b) reticent
 (c) loquacious (d) reserved
24. Trite
 (a) ordinary (b) unique
 (c) everyday (d) common
25. Virtuoso
 (a) neophyte (b) expert
 (c) savant (d) ace

SET 27

1. Virtuous
 (a) good (b) righteous
 (c) immoral (d) honourable
2. Tedious
 (a) stimulating (b) irksome
 (c) monotonous (d) tiresome
3. Rugged
 (a) rocky (b) tough
 (c) frail (d) robust
4. Prostrate
 (a) upright (b) supine
 (c) prone (d) horizontal
5. Pugnacious
 (a) aggressive (b) hostile
 (c) pacifistic (d) bellicose
6. Lament
 (a) regrettable (b) delight
 (c) moaning (d) wailing
7. Immune
 (a) susceptible (b) invulnerable
 (c) unaffected (d) spared
8. Grudge
 (a) resentment (b) malice
 (c) celebrate (d) begrudge
9. Flimsy
 (a) frail (b) feeble
 (c) unsubstantial (d) substantial
10. Exaggerate
 (a) overstate (b) underrate
 (c) inflate (d) embellish
11. Dizzy
 (a) reeling (b) unsteady
 (c) balanced (d) wobbly
12. Docile
 (a) passive (b) obedient
 (c) rebellious (d) agreeable
13. Desirable
 (a) attractive (b) repulsive
 (c) valuable (d) agreeable
14. Contrition
 (a) regret (b) remorse
 (c) indifference (d) repentance
15. Copious
 (a) abundant (b) plentiful
 (c) sparse (d) lavish
16. Endearing
 (a) lovable (b) sweet
 (c) winning (d) sickening
17. Euphoria
 (a) happiness (b) elation
 (c) bliss (d) despondency
18. Flagrant
 (a) blatant (b) obvious
 (c) unobtrusive (d) conspicuous
19. Gloat
 (a) bask (b) revel
 (c) envy (d) wallow
20. Hilarious
 (a) funny (b) hysterical
 (c) solemn (d) uproarious
21. Hoax
 (a) trick (b) deception
 (c) actuality (d) swindle
22. Impatient
 (a) anxious (b) jumpy
 (c) composed (d) hurried
23. Impede
 (a) delay (b) inhibit
 (c) further (d) thwart
24. Latent
 (a) dormant (b) inactive
 (c) developed (d) sleeping
25. Mockery
 (a) ridicule (b) jeering
 (c) teasing (d) respect

SET 28

1. Persevere
 (a) persist (b) strive
 (c) endure (d) falter
2. Ransack
 (a) rummage (b) pillage
 (c) repair (d) plunder
3. Secluded
 (a) hidden (b) remote
 (c) visited (d) lonely

4. Tactful
 - (a) sensitive
 - (b) indiscrete
 - (c) delicate
 - (d) diplomatic
5. Valiant
 - (a) fearless
 - (b) irresolute
 - (c) staunch
 - (d) indomitable
6. Variegated
 - (a) varicoloured
 - (b) mottled
 - (c) monochromatic
 - (d) polychromatic
7. Servile
 - (a) slavish
 - (b) subservient
 - (c) grovelling
 - (d) rebellious
8. Refinement
 - (a) polish
 - (b) perfection
 - (c) gentility
 - (d) coarseness
9. Propriety
 - (a) properness
 - (b) impropriety
 - (c) decorum
 - (d) politeness
10. Pensive
 - (a) reflective
 - (b) frivolous
 - (c) melancholy
 - (d) absorbed
11. Meticulous
 - (a) painstaking
 - (b) stickling
 - (c) fastidious
 - (d) slack
12. Invincible
 - (a) invulnerable
 - (b) vulnerable
 - (c) unconquerable
 - (d) untouchable
13. Impressive
 - (a) imposing
 - (b) awesome
 - (c) routine
 - (d) stirring
14. Hostility
 - (a) warmth
 - (b) unfriendliness
 - (c) enmity
 - (d) meanness
15. Glorious
 - (a) wonderful
 - (b) horrible
 - (c) marvellous
 - (d) gorgeous
16. Fritter
 - (a) wisely
 - (b) squander
 - (c) misuse
 - (d) dissipate
17. Fictitious
 - (a) imaginary
 - (b) factual
 - (c) untrue
 - (d) fabricated
18. Exterminate
 - (a) conserve
 - (b) destroy
 - (c) murder
 - (d) slaughter
19. Enormous
 - (a) giant
 - (b) slight
 - (c) immense
 - (d) mammoth
20. Eccentric
 - (a) bizarre
 - (b) crank
 - (c) crackpot
 - (d) nonconformist

21. Disgust
 - (a) revolt
 - (b) appal
 - (c) satisfaction
 - (d) nauseate
22. Derogatory
 - (a) disparaging
 - (b) belittling
 - (c) demeaning
 - (d) flattering
23. Dearth
 - (a) lack
 - (b) scarceness
 - (c) scantiness
 - (d) surfeit
24. Cowardly
 - (a) uncourageous
 - (b) fearful
 - (c) scared
 - (d) brave
25. Congenial
 - (a) pleasant
 - (b) sociable
 - (c) standoffish
 - (d) cordial

SET 29

1. Abundance
 - (a) profusion
 - (b) scarcity
 - (c) excess
 - (d) ampleness
2. Alter
 - (a) continue
 - (b) modify
 - (c) transform
 - (d) remake
3. Benevolent
 - (a) compassionate
 - (b) considerate
 - (c) altruistic
 - (d) unkind
4. Cheerless
 - (a) bleak
 - (b) dismal
 - (c) joyless
 - (d) bright
5. Condescending
 - (a) unpretentious
 - (b) arrogant
 - (c) imperious
 - (d) patronizing
6. Cultivation
 - (a) planting
 - (b) gardening
 - (c) fosterage
 - (d) obstruction
7. Desecrate
 - (a) violate
 - (b) worship
 - (c) disrespect
 - (d) dishonour
8. Distorted
 - (a) twisted
 - (b) buckled
 - (c) straight
 - (d) misshapen
9. Elude
 - (a) dodge
 - (b) chase
 - (c) evade
 - (d) duck
10. Exhaustion
 - (a) weariness
 - (b) replenishment
 - (c) depletion
 - (d) draining
11. Fierce
 - (a) gentle
 - (b) violent
 - (c) ferocious
 - (d) furious

12. Gauche
(a) tactless (b) boorish
(c) sophisticated (d) graceless
13. Hefty
(a) vigorous (b) weighty
(c) large (d) insignificant
14. Immortal
(a) deathless (b) temporary
(c) endless (d) undying
15. Impartial
(a) biased (b) fair
(c) objective (d) evenhanded
16. Inertia
(a) inactivity (b) movement
(c) immobility (d) paralysis
17. Lethal
(a) deadly (b) destructive
(c) killing (d) beneficial
18. Monotonous
(a) unvarying (b) tedious
(c) changing (d) routine
19. Pale
(a) colourless (b) ashen
(c) vivid (d) sickly
20. Profane
(a) wicked (b) obscene
(c) pious (d) blasphemous
21. Recalcitrant
(a) disobedient (b) submissive
(c) rebellious (d) insubordinate
22. Segregation
(a) separation (b) isolation
(c) desegregation (d) dissociation
23. Stimulating
(a) arousing (b) exciting
(c) exhilarating (d) boring
24. Thriving
(a) flourishing (b) prospering
(c) successful (d) withering
25. Unyielding
(a) inflexible (b) persistent
(c) stubborn (d) rigid
- SET 30**
1. Vehemence
(a) passion (b) apathy
(c) ardour (d) fierceness
2. Venerable
(a) undeserving (b) revered
(c) respectable (d) worthy
3. Veracity
(a) truthfulness (b) honesty
(c) deception (d) authenticity
4. Viable
(a) workable (b) doable
(c) possible (d) unworkable
5. Vicious
(a) savage (b) ferocious
(c) depraved (d) virtuous
6. Upright
(a) vertical (b) virtuous
(c) prone (d) raised
7. Usurp
(a) steal (b) preempt
(c) assume (d) relinquish
8. Shackle
(a) manacle (b) unchain
(c) handcuff (d) bind
9. Rejuvenate
(a) sap (b) refurbish
(c) renew (d) revitalize
10. Paltry
(a) insignificant (b) trifling
(c) significant (d) meagre
11. Muffle
(a) increase (b) dampen
(c) hush (d) cloak
12. Loathsome
(a) atrocious (b) repulsive
(c) adorable (d) foul
13. Infinite
(a) limitless (b) restricted
(c) immense (d) unlimited
14. Inappropriate
(a) unfit (b) unsuitable
(c) unseemly (d) appropriate
15. Hideous
(a) repulsive (b) horrible
(c) gruesome (d) pleasing
16. Grind
(a) whet (b) polish
(c) drudgery (d) pleasure
17. Frightening
(a) terrifying (b) intimidating
(c) encouraging (d) fearful
18. Fastidious
(a) scrupulous (b) meticulous
(c) sloppy (d) assiduous
19. Exacting
(a) imprecise (b) demanding
(c) particular (d) painstaking

20. Efficient
(a) effective (b) productive
(c) inefficient (d) capable
21. Disparage
(a) praise (b) ridicule
(c) put down (d) malign
22. Discard
(a) throw away (b) throw out
(c) reject (d) acquire
23. Despise
(a) detest (b) scorn
(c) abhor (d) respect
24. Deify
(a) denigrate (b) worship
(c) venerate (d) revere
25. Deliberate
(a) consider (b) hasty
(c) ponder (d) planned

SET 31

1. Abate
(a) subside (b) lessen
(c) moderate (d) intensify
2. Abatement
(a) subsiding (b) decrease
(c) dwindling (d) intensification
3. Banal
(a) dull (b) trite
(c) original (d) hackneyed
4. Belittle
(a) disparage (b) magnify
(c) deprecate (d) deride
5. Calamity
(a) blessing (b) disaster
(c) mishap (d) tribulation
6. Cluster
(a) clump (b) band
(c) disperse (d) group
7. Conceal
(a) expose (b) hide
(c) cover (d) bury
8. Credibility
(a) reliability (b) character
(c) believability (d) dishonesty
9. Crude
(a) courteous (b) unfinished
(c) unpolished (d) coarse
10. Delicious
(a) rich (b) terrible
(c) tasty (d) savoury

11. Despicable
(a) commendable (b) detestable
(c) loathsome (d) contemptible
12. Dishevelled
(a) messy (b) ruffled
(c) unkempt (d) trim
13. Effervescence
(a) fizziness (b) vivacity
(c) exuberance (d) depression
14. Emphatic
(a) strong (b) powerful
(c) decisive (d) indecisive
15. Exhaustive
(a) thorough (b) extensive
(c) superficial (d) profound
16. Extol
(a) praise (b) vilify
(c) honour (d) glorify
17. Fortuitous
(a) unanticipated (b) unforeseen
(c) predictable (d) unplanned
18. Ghastly
(a) horrible (b) hideous
(c) beautiful (d) terrible
19. Gratuitous
(a) unjustified (b) inessential
(c) superfluous (d) justified
20. Holistic
(a) partial (b) whole
(c) complete (d) comprehensive
21. Impolite
(a) rude (b) discourteous
(c) uncivil (d) polite
22. Indispensable
(a) essential (b) disposable
(c) vital (d) necessary
23. Interrupt
(a) disturb (b) intercept
(c) break (d) continue
24. Intolerant
(a) biased (b) bigoted
(c) hostile (d) accepting
25. Lucrative
(a) profitable (b) rewarding
(c) remunerative (d) unprofitable

SET 32

1. Abbreviate
(a) condense (b) contract
(c) abridgment (d) protract

2. Admire

(a) respect	(b) scorn
(c) venerate	(d) honour
3. Amelioration

(a) improvement	(b) enhancement
(c) worsening	(d) boost
4. Arraign

(a) accuse	(b) indict
(c) exonerate	(d) incriminate
5. Charity

(a) aid	(b) stinginess
(c) benevolence	(d) endowment
6. Confusing

(a) simple	(b) puzzling
(c) perplexing	(d) disconcerting
7. Crafty

(a) shifty	(b) scheming
(c) honest	(d) cunning
8. Degenerate

(a) debase	(b) decadent
(c) improve	(d) corrupt
9. Dormant

(a) inactive	(b) lethargic
(c) passive	(d) wakeful
10. Exalted

(a) glorified	(b) dignified
(c) humble	(d) lordly
11. Fluster

(a) calm	(b) unnerve
(c) disturb	(d) agitate
12. Furious

(a) angry	(b) incensed
(c) tame	(d) wrathful
13. Gruesome

(a) handsome	(b) frightful
(c) grisly	(d) hideous
14. Impregnable

(a) invulnerable	(b) vulnerable
(c) unassailable	(d) unshakeable
15. Infallible

(a) imperfect	(b) perfect
(c) flawless	(d) unerring
16. Invigorating

(a) refreshing	(b) bracing
(c) enervating	(d) vitalizing
17. Nonchalant

(a) uninvolved	(b) cool
(c) easygoing	(d) anxious
18. Pioneer

(a) settler	(b) pathfinder
(c) frontiersman	(d) successor

19. Replete

(a) abounding	(b) overflowing
(c) bare	(d) plentiful
20. Sacrosanct

(a) sacred	(b) profane
(c) divine	(d) consecrated
21. Substantial

(a) great	(b) sizable
(c) significant	(d) tiny
22. Treasonous

(a) betraying	(b) disloyal
(c) duplicitous	(d) faithful
23. Turmoil

(a) tumult	(b) pandemonium
(c) uproar	(d) tranquillity
24. Tyrannical

(a) dictatorial	(b) despotic
(c) authoritarian	(d) democratic
25. Tyranny

(a) despotism	(b) oppression
(c) severity	(d) benevolence

SET 33

1. Uneven

(a) rough	(b) lopsided
(c) coarse	(d) straight
2. Turbulence

(a) agitation	(b) instability
(c) turmoil	(d) stillness
3. Predominant

(a) subordinate	(b) dominant
(c) supreme	(d) prevailing
4. Reluctant

(a) unwilling	(b) enthusiastic
(c) opposed	(d) hesitant
5. Preclude

(a) prevent	(b) hinder
(c) allow	(d) forestall
6. Nonsense

(a) rubbish	(b) balderdash
(c) wisdom	(d) ridiculousness
7. Lukewarm

(a) tepid	(b) concerned
(c) temperate	(d) aloof
8. Inert

(a) unmoving	(b) motionless
(c) moving	(d) inactive
9. Illogical

(a) absurd	(b) unreasonable
(c) reasonable	(d) preposterous

SET 34

10. Hanky-Panky
(a) mischief (b) fidelity
(c) chicanery (d) subterfuge
11. Galore
(a) aplenty (b) in great quantity
(c) in short supply (d) in profusion
12. Flourish
(a) succeed (b) wither
(c) thrive (d) flaunt
13. Enigma
(a) riddle (b) secret
(c) bore (d) problem
14. Domineering
(a) meek (b) overbearing
(c) autocratic (d) imperious
15. Desolate
(a) barren (b) sterile
(c) populous (d) uninhabited
16. Cumbersome
(a) awkward (b) burdensome
(c) clumsy (d) manageable
17. Contentious
(a) antagonistic (b) combative
(c) harmonious (d) belligerent
18. Consent
(a) disagree (b) allow
(c) permit (d) endorsement
19. Complimentary
(a) praising (b) flattering
(c) unflattering (d) admiring
20. Comprehend
(a) understand (b) perceive
(c) discern (d) misunderstand
21. Contrite
(a) remorseful (b) repentant
(c) regretful (d) unremorseful
22. Culminate
(a) climax (b) conclude
(c) terminate (d) commence
23. Deliberately
(a) purposefully (b) purposefully
(c) wilfully (d) unwittingly
24. Destitute
(a) impoverished (b) wealthy
(c) needy (d) penniless
25. Distress
(a) disturb (b) trouble
(c) misery (d) console

1. Erratic
(a) irregular (b) unsteady
(c) odd (d) constant
2. Extinct
(a) vanished (b) lost
(c) thriving (d) departed
3. Fortitude
(a) courage (b) weakness
(c) valour (d) resolution
4. Goody-goody
(a) devilish (b) prudish
(c) uptight (d) puritan
5. Hostile
(a) unfriendly (b) allied
(c) opposing (d) aggressive
6. Impudent
(a) insolent (b) rude
(c) impertinent (d) reverent
7. Luscious
(a) delicious (b) delightful
(c) nauseating (d) delectable
8. Magnificent
(a) fantastic (b) superb
(c) ordinary (d) extraordinary
9. Offend
(a) displease (b) irritate
(c) provoke (d) delight
10. Panic
(a) terrorize (b) soothe
(c) frighten (d) hysteria
11. Precocious
(a) advanced (b) bright
(c) immature (d) gifted
12. Pretentious
(a) pompous (b) showy
(c) unassuming (d) affected
13. Rave
(a) disparage (b) roar
(c) rhapsodize (d) vociferate
14. Scrupulous
(a) proper (b) principled
(c) immoral (d) moral
15. Steadfast
(a) constant (b) wavering
(c) stalwart (d) unwavering
16. Treason
(a) disloyalty (b) treachery
(c) allegiance (d) sedition

17. Trifling
(a) trivial (b) important
(c) negligible (d) petty
18. Remote
(a) faraway (b) animated
(c) isolated (d) detached
19. Plausible
(a) believable (b) implausible
(c) credible (d) feasible
20. Mammoth
(a) huge (b) gigantic
(c) monstrous (d) undersized
21. Ingenious
(a) clever (b) unimaginative
(c) inventive (d) resourceful
22. Impulsive
(a) impromptu (b) deliberate
(c) abrupt (d) spontaneous
23. Haphazard
(a) random (b) unsystematic
(c) systematic (d) disorganized
24. Frail
(a) fragile (b) weak
(c) sturdy (d) brittle
25. Ferocious
(a) fierce (b) cruel
(c) violent (d) mild

SET 35

1. Elephantine
(a) enormous (b) massive
(c) tremendous (d) small
2. Destruction
(a) preservation (b) demolition
(c) ruination (d) wrecking
3. Dawdle
(a) idle (b) fiddle
(c) hustle (d) dally
4. Cordial
(a) friendly (b) reserved
(c) gracious (d) pleasant
5. Compliment
(a) acclaim (b) condemn
(c) commendation (d) commend
6. Chastise
(a) punish (b) scold
(c) upbraid (d) compliment
7. Capture
(a) catch (b) seize
(c) escape (d) detain
8. Audacious
(a) intrepid (b) valorous
(c) timid (d) impertinent
9. Allegiance
(a) treachery (b) loyalty
(c) steadfastness (d) fidelity
10. Abhor
(a) cherish (b) loathe
(c) hate (d) detest
11. Bemoan
(a) lament (b) deplore
(c) mourn (d) applaud
12. Berate
(a) praise (b) rebuke
(c) chastise (d) reprimand
13. Cataclysm
(a) disaster (b) calamity
(c) salvation (d) devastation
14. Circumstantial
(a) inconsequential (b) insignificant
(c) significant (d) inconclusive
15. Comprehensive
(a) complete (b) inclusive
(c) extensive (d) specialized
16. Convene
(a) assemble (b) disband
(c) congregate (d) collect
17. Cultivate
(a) farm (b) hinder
(c) foster (d) garden
18. Denigrate
(a) compliment (b) put down
(c) vilify (d) belittle
19. Disown
(a) spurn (b) claim
(c) repudiate (d) disclaim
20. Endure
(a) succumb (b) continue
(c) sustain (d) persist
21. Excruciating
(a) agonizing (b) terrible
(c) unendurable (d) anaesthetizing
22. Ferocity
(a) savagery (b) fierceness
(c) ruthlessness (d) brutality
23. Frivolous
(a) silly (b) senseless
(c) petty (d) sensible

24. Gorgeous
(a) drab (b) beautiful
(c) stunning (d) lovely
25. Hubbub
(a) commotion (b) hullabaloo
(c) uproar (d) inactivity

SET 36

1. Confusion
(a) bewilderment (b) mystification
(c) clarification (d) disorientation
2. Coherent
(a) intelligible (b) lucid
(c) unintelligible (d) rational
3. Contradictory
(a) contrary (b) disagreeing
(c) comparable (d) conflicting
4. Congested
(a) plugged (b) empty
(c) choked (d) jammed
5. Consternation
(a) dismay (b) anxiety
(c) satisfaction (d) stupefaction
6. Constrict
(a) pinch (b) squeeze
(c) unclog (d) obstruct
7. Clumsy
(a) bungling (b) ungainly
(c) agile (d) bumbling
8. Carnal
(a) sensual (b) spiritual
(c) lustful (d) lecherous
9. Augment
(a) increase (b) enlarge
(c) decrease (d) raise
10. Ambiguity
(a) obscure (b) equivocation
(c) unambiguousness (d) obscurity
11. Addict
(a) dependent (b) obsessional
(c) indifferent (d) devoted to
12. Abridged
(a) concise (b) expanded
(c) reduced (d) curtailed
13. Acrid
(a) sharp (b) pungent
(c) mild (d) stinking
14. Abject
(a) wretched (b) miserable
(c) dignified (d) piteous

15. Accomplishment
(a) achievement (b) victory
(c) deficiency (d) proficiency
16. Agnostic
(a) sceptic (b) questioner
(c) cynic (d) theist
17. Amalgamate
(a) combine (b) integrate
(c) separate (d) merge
18. Amateur
(a) novice (b) apprentice
(c) experienced (d) nonprofessional
19. Amaze
(a) surprise (b) impress
(c) expect (d) stun
20. Appreciate
(a) realize (b) comprehend
(c) misjudge (d) perceive
21. Callous
(a) unsympathetic (b) uncaring
(c) tender (d) insensitive
22. Camaraderie
(a) fellowship (b) fraternization
(c) hostility (d) sociability
23. Camouflage
(a) conceal (b) disguise
(c) reveal (d) mask
24. Charm
(a) allure (b) chant
(c) mesmerize (d) revulsion
25. Chaste
(a) pure (b) simple
(c) wanton (d) celibate

SET 37

1. Comply
(a) follow (b) observe
(c) evade (d) satisfy
2. Consolation
(a) sympathy (b) condolence
(c) dismay (d) support
3. Constantly
(a) regularly (b) continuously
(c) seldom (d) frequently
4. Debauchery
(a) dissipation (b) turpitude
(c) morality (d) depravity
5. Deprivation
(a) poverty (b) destitution
(c) impoverishment (d) possession

6. Deprived
(a) disadvantaged (b) impoverished
(c) destitute (d) fortunate
7. Diminish
(a) lessen (b) decrease
(c) subside (d) magnify
8. Ecstasy
(a) pleasure (b) rapture
(c) suffering (d) bliss
9. Equivocal
(a) ambiguous (b) indeterminate
(c) inexact (d) definite
10. Extremist
(a) centrist (b) radical
(c) revolutionist (d) zealot
11. Extrovert
(a) socializer (b) lone
(c) backslapper (d) partyer
12. Forbidden
(a) prohibited (b) illegal
(c) allowed (d) taboo
13. Implicit
(a) spoken (b) implied
(c) understood (d) unexpressed
14. Influential
(a) effective (b) persuasive
(c) forceful (d) ineffective
15. Irreverent
(a) disrespectful (b) impious
(c) uncivil (d) pious
16. Moron
(a) idiot (b) ignoramus
(c) nitwit (d) savant
17. Perverted
(a) distorted (b) warped
(c) immoral (d) balanced
18. Prudent
(a) cautious (b) extravagant
(c) sensible (d) frugal
19. Requisition
(a) request (b) command
(c) reject (d) summons
20. Segregate
(a) separate (b) isolate
(c) desegregate (d) dissociate
21. Subversive
(a) rebellious (b) undermining
(c) treasonous (d) patriotic
22. Terse
(a) brief (b) succinct
(c) short (d) rambling

23. Solicitous
(a) concerned (b) worried
(c) apathetic (d) apprehensive
24. Solidarity
(a) unification (b) dissension
(c) consensus (d) alliance
25. Redundant
(a) repetitive (b) unnecessary
(c) wordy (d) necessary

SET 38

1. Abhorrence
(a) loathing (b) aversion
(c) disgust (d) admiration
2. Abolition
(a) ending (b) eradication
(c) establishment (d) elimination
3. Abridge
(a) curtail (b) truncate
(c) expand (d) trim
4. Berserk
(a) wild (b) frenzied
(c) crazed (d) sane
5. Boisterous
(a) noisy (b) uproarious
(c) unruly (d) tranquil
6. Characteristic
(a) typical (b) marked
(c) atypical (d) representative
7. Colossal
(a) massive (b) gigantic
(c) tiny (d) giant
8. Combat
(a) fight (b) truce
(c) confrontation (d) oppose
9. Confident
(a) assured (b) optimistic
(c) anxious (d) fearless
10. Corroborate
(a) verify (b) substantiate
(c) disprove (d) confirm
11. Debonair
(a) tacky (b) suave
(c) genteel (d) cultured
12. Desist
(a) abstain (b) forbear
(c) continue (d) stop
13. Diligence
(a) persistence (b) earnestness
(c) assiduous (d) exertion

14. Elated
(a) delighted (b) happy
(c) joyful (d) gloomy
15. Effusive
(a) gushing (b) unreserved
(c) demonstrative (d) restrained
16. Euphonious
(a) cacophonous (b) mellow
(c) mellifluous (d) soothing
17. Felicity
(a) joyfulness (b) delight
(c) eloquence (d) inappropriateness
18. Fervent
(a) ardent (b) passionate
(c) intense (d) apathetic
19. Fringe
(a) border (b) edge
(c) core (d) periphery
20. Graceful
(a) elegant (b) lovely
(c) cordial (d) clumsy
21. Grand
(a) royal (b) impressive
(c) comprehensive (d) mediocre
22. Grandeur
(a) majesty (b) resplendence
(c) squalor (d) magnificence
23. Gruelling
(a) demanding (b) hard
(c) effortless (d) strenuous
24. Heinous
(a) evil (b) wicked
(c) saintly (d) despicable
25. Illustrious
(a) distinguished (b) renowned
(c) obscure (d) prominent

SET 39

1. Indelible
(a) lasting (b) fixed
(c) erasable (d) unforgettable
2. Indigenous
(a) native (b) natural
(c) aboriginal (d) alien
3. Intoxicated
(a) drunk (b) inebriated
(c) straight (d) tipsy
4. Oblivious
(a) unaware (b) unobservant
(c) mindful (d) heedless

5. Perfidy
(a) faithfulness (b) treachery
(c) duplicity (d) perfidiousness
6. Prolific
(a) productive (b) fertile
(c) creative (d) unproductive
7. Repudiate
(a) reject (b) spurn
(c) disapprove (d) support
8. Squabble
(a) argue (b) wrangle
(c) agree (d) argument
9. Subsequent
(a) next (b) following
(c) successive (d) previous
10. Superfluous
(a) extraneous (b) unnecessary
(c) expendable (d) essential
11. Tumultuous
(a) wild (b) uproarious
(c) tranquil (d) stormy
12. Tumult
(a) commotion (b) uproar
(c) serenity (d) furore
13. Troublesome
(a) soothing (b) irritating
(c) annoying (d) upsetting
14. Trivial
(a) insignificant (b) meaningless
(c) important (d) slight
15. Traumatic
(a) tranquilizing (b) shocking
(c) stressful (d) injurious
16. Abridgement
(a) summary (b) abstract
(c) expansion (d) synopsis
17. Abrupt
(a) sudden (b) immediate
(c) gradual (d) swift
18. Absolutely
(a) definitely (b) entirely
(c) thorough (d) probably
19. Absolve
(a) exonerate (b) free
(c) condemn (d) pardon
20. Abstruse
(a) obvious (b) obscure
(c) esoteric (d) enigmatic
21. Absurd
(a) foolish (b) preposterous
(c) sensible (d) laughable

22. Absurdity
 (a) foolishness (b) nonsense
 (c) silliness (d) wisdom
23. Abundant
 (a) plentiful (b) copious
 (c) bountiful (d) meagre
24. Abusive
 (a) insulting (b) offending
 (c) contemptuous (d) courteous
25. Accelerate
 (a) hasten (b) quicken
 (c) retard (d) expedite

SET 40

1. Terrify
 (a) frighten (b) alarm
 (c) soothe (d) terrorize
2. Terrific
 (a) great (b) magnificent
 (c) mediocre (d) wonderful
3. Subjugate
 (a) enslave (b) liberate
 (c) subject (d) control
4. Subjective
 (a) personal (b) individual
 (c) nonobjective (d) impersonal
5. Stupendous
 (a) huge (b) inconsequential
 (c) gargantuan (d) astounding
6. Stigma
 (a) disgrace (b) dishonour
 (c) glory (d) blemish
7. Rapport
 (a) affinity (b) compatibility
 (c) alienation (d) friendliness
8. Ratify
 (a) confirm (b) verify
 (c) oppose (d) sanction
9. Rebellious
 (a) defiant (b) nonconforming
 (c) ungovernable (d) conforming
10. Recede
 (a) retreat (b) diminish
 (c) leave (d) advance
11. Repugnant
 (a) repulsive (b) repellent
 (c) revolting (d) praiseworthy
12. Proliferate
 (a) grow (b) mushroom
 (c) decrease (d) spread
13. Prodigious
 (a) wasteful (b) spendthrift
 (c) frugal (d) excessive
14. Perplex
 (a) confuse (b) bewilder
 (c) enlighten (d) confound
15. Obtrusive
 (a) interfering (b) pushy
 (c) meddlesome (d) inconspicuous
16. Lull
 (a) calmness (b) stillness
 (c) quiet (d) continuation
17. Lurid
 (a) shocking (b) sensational
 (c) tame (d) gruesome
18. Indecent
 (a) immodest (b) immoral
 (c) offensive (d) decent
19. Impromptu
 (a) impulsive (b) unprepared
 (c) improvised (d) rehearsed
20. Hoarse
 (a) harsh (b) raspy
 (c) scratchy (d) smooth
21. Gratify
 (a) please (b) delight
 (c) dissatisfy (d) charm
22. Frisky
 (a) playful (b) coltish
 (c) lively (d) slothful
23. Exquisite
 (a) delicate (b) beautiful
 (c) precious (d) ugly
24. Doleful
 (a) mournful (b) gloomy
 (c) cheerful (d) morose
25. Devilish
 (a) diabolical (b) satanic
 (c) problematic (d) saintly

ANSWERS

SET 1

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (b) | 16. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (c) | 12. (d) | 17. (d) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (a) | 13. (a) | 18. (b) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (a) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (b) | 15. (d) | 20. (c) | 25. (b) |

SET 2

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c) | 11. (b) | 16. (c) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (b) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (d) | 13. (a) | 18. (d) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (a) | 14. (b) | 19. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (a) | 15. (b) | 20. (a) | 25. (b) |

SET 3

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (b) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (c) | 12. (c) | 17. (a) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (b) | 13. (a) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (a) | 14. (b) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (a) | 15. (b) | 20. (b) | 25. (b) |

SET 4

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (b) | 11. (d) | 16. (b) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (b) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (a) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (b) | 14. (b) | 19. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (a) | 15. (a) | 20. (c) | 25. (d) |

SET 5

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (b) | 11. (d) | 16. (b) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) | 12. (d) | 17. (c) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (b) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (c) | 14. (b) | 19. (b) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (a) | 15. (c) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

SET 6

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (c) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) | 12. (a) | 17. (c) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (d) | 13. (c) | 18. (b) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (b) | 14. (b) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (a) | 15. (c) | 20. (c) | 25. (d) |

SET 7

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (d) | 16. (d) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (b) | 12. (b) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (b) | 13. (a) | 18. (b) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (c) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (c) | 15. (d) | 20. (b) | 25. (a) |

SET 8

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (d) | 11. (a) | 16. (a) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (b) | 12. (b) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (b) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) | 14. (d) | 19. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (c) | 15. (b) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

SET 9

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (b) | 12. (b) | 17. (b) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (b) | 14. (d) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (a) | 15. (d) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

SET 10

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (d) | 11. (b) | 16. (b) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (a) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (c) | 13. (b) | 18. (c) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (a) | 19. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) | 15. (c) | 20. (d) | 25. (b) |

SET 11

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (a) | 11. (d) | 16. (c) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (d) | 13. (a) | 18. (c) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) | 14. (c) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (d) | 15. (b) | 20. (b) | 25. (d) |

SET 12

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (b) | 11. (b) | 16. (d) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (a) | 17. (c) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (c) | 18. (c) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (b) | 14. (a) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (d) | 15. (b) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

SET 13

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (a) | 16. (d) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (a) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (d) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (b) | 14. (d) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (b) | 15. (a) | 20. (b) | 25. (d) |

SET 14

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (a) | 11. (c) | 16. (c) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (c) | 12. (a) | 17. (c) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (d) | 13. (c) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (d) | 14. (d) | 19. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (d) | 15. (d) | 20. (a) | 25. (c) |

SET 15

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (d) | 11. (d) | 16. (d) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (c) | 12. (d) | 17. (d) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (b) | 13. (a) | 18. (d) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (a) | 14. (d) | 19. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (c) | 15. (b) | 20. (c) | 25. (a) |

SET 16

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (b) | 11. (d) | 16. (c) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (a) | 12. (a) | 17. (a) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c) | 13. (c) | 18. (c) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (a) | 14. (d) | 19. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (b) | 15. (d) | 20. (c) | 25. (c) |

SET 17

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (a) | 11. (c) | 16. (c) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (c) | 15. (a) | 20. (b) | 25. (d) |

SET 18

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (b) | 11. (a) | 16. (a) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (a) | 12. (b) | 17. (d) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (d) | 13. (d) | 18. (b) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (b) | 14. (c) | 19. (a) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) | 15. (c) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

SET 19

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (b) | 16. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (c) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (d) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (b) | 14. (b) | 19. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (a) | 15. (c) | 20. (c) | 25. (d) |

SET 20

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (a) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (a) | 12. (a) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (b) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (d) | 19. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (c) | 15. (c) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

SET 21

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (d) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (c) | 12. (a) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (a) | 13. (b) | 18. (c) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (c) | 14. (a) | 19. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (b) | 15. (d) | 20. (d) | 25. (a) |

SET 22

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (d) | 11. (d) | 16. (b) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (c) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (a) | 13. (b) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (b) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) | 15. (d) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

SET 23

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (a) | 11. (d) | 16. (c) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (b) | 12. (d) | 17. (b) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (d) | 13. (b) | 18. (d) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) | 14. (a) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (b) | 15. (c) | 20. (c) | 25. (d) |

SET 24

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (d) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) | 12. (a) | 17. (a) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (a) | 13. (a) | 18. (d) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) | 14. (b) | 19. (a) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (c) | 15. (d) | 20. (d) | 25. (a) |

SET 25

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (b) | 11. (d) | 16. (d) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (c) | 12. (d) | 17. (d) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (b) | 13. (c) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (c) | 14. (b) | 19. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (b) | 15. (c) | 20. (c) | 25. (b) |

SET 26

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (a) | 16. (c) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (b) | 12. (a) | 17. (c) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (d) | 13. (b) | 18. (d) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (b) | 14. (d) | 19. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (c) | 15. (c) | 20. (b) | 25. (a) |

SET 27

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (b) | 11. (c) | 16. (d) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (a) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (c) | 13. (b) | 18. (c) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (b) | 15. (c) | 20. (c) | 25. (d) |

SET 28

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (d) | 16. (a) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) | 12. (b) | 17. (b) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (d) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (b) | 14. (a) | 19. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (b) | 15. (b) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

SET 29

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (d) | 11. (a) | 16. (b) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (b) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (b) | 14. (b) | 19. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (b) | 15. (a) | 20. (c) | 25. (b) |

SET 30

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (a) | 16. (d) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (c) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (b) | 13. (b) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (a) | 14. (d) | 19. (a) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (c) | 15. (d) | 20. (c) | 25. (b) |

SET 31

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (a) | 16. (b) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (a) | 12. (d) | 17. (c) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (d) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (a) | 14. (d) | 19. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (b) | 15. (c) | 20. (a) | 25. (d) |

SET 32

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (a) | 11. (a) | 16. (c) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (c) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (c) | 13. (a) | 18. (d) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (b) | 19. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (c) | 15. (a) | 20. (b) | 25. (d) |

SET 33

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (d) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (b) | 12. (b) | 17. (c) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (c) | 14. (a) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (b) | 15. (c) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

SET 34

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (d) | 11. (c) | 16. (c) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c) | 13. (a) | 18. (b) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) | 14. (c) | 19. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (b) | 15. (b) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

SET 35

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (d) | 11. (d) | 16. (b) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (c) | 12. (a) | 17. (b) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (c) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (a) | 14. (c) | 19. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (a) | 15. (d) | 20. (a) | 25. (d) |

SET 36

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c) | 11. (c) | 16. (d) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (b) | 17. (c) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (b) | 13. (c) | 18. (c) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (c) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (c) | 15. (c) | 20. (c) | 25. (c) |

SET 37

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (d) | 11. (b) | 16. (d) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (c) | 13. (a) | 18. (b) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (d) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (a) | 15. (d) | 20. (c) | 25. (d) |

SET 38

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (a) | 11. (a) | 16. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (b) | 13. (c) | 18. (d) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (c) | 14. (d) | 19. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (c) | 15. (d) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

SET 39

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (d) | 11. (c) | 16. (c) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (c) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (c) | 13. (a) | 18. (d) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (d) | 15. (a) | 20. (a) | 25. (c) |

SET 40

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c) | 11. (d) | 16. (d) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (c) | 17. (c) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c) | 13. (c) | 18. (d) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (d) | 14. (c) | 19. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (d) | 15. (d) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

19

PROFICIENCY TESTS—IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Directions: In all the proficiency tests, every MCQ has four options. You have to find out the correct option.

TEST 1

1. The popularity of the yesteryear superstar is on the wane
 - (a) growing less
 - (b) at rock-bottom
 - (c) at its peak
 - (d) growing more
2. The young heir to his father's huge estate made ducks and drakes of his patrimony
 - (a) invested wisely
 - (b) squandered lavishly
 - (c) made best use of
 - (d) took stock of
3. There is no love lost between the two neighbours
 - (a) cool indifference
 - (b) close friendship
 - (c) intense dislike
 - (d) a love-hate relationship
4. There company has been handed over to new masters lock, stock and barrel
 - (a) completely
 - (b) financially
 - (c) administratively
 - (d) partially
5. The sailor found himself between the devil and the deep sea
 - (a) confronting two opportunities
 - (b) lost in the deep ocean
 - (c) facing two challenges
 - (d) facing two equally bad alternatives
6. The sight of the accident made my flesh creep
 - (a) confused me
 - (b) worried me
 - (c) drew my attention
 - (d) frightened me
7. The sworn enemies have decided to bury the hatchet
 - (a) to make peace
 - (b) to help each other
 - (c) to become partners
 - (d) to avoid each other
8. The politician was able to sway the mob with his gift of the gab
 - (a) abundance of promises
 - (b) fluency of speech
 - (c) political foresight
 - (d) flattering words
9. The speaker gave a bird's eye view of the political conditions in the country
 - (a) a general view
 - (b) a detailed presentation
 - (c) a personal view
 - (d) a biased view
10. The detective left no stone unturned to trace the culprit
 - (a) took no pains
 - (b) did very irrelevant things
 - (c) resorted to illegitimate practices
 - (d) used all available means
11. They sold their house because it was a real white elephant
 - (a) a useless one
 - (b) an expensive one
 - (c) a rare find
 - (d) a big one
12. The captors of the kidnapped kept his family on tenterhooks
 - (a) on constant move
 - (b) in excited wait
 - (c) in anxious suspense
 - (d) in seething anger
13. There is no hard and fast rule regarding this subject
 - (a) rule that cannot be broken or modified
 - (b) rule that is difficult
 - (c) rule that can be broken or modified
 - (d) rule that is fast-changing
14. The question of abolition of private property is still a moot point
 - (a) unclear
 - (b) unknown
 - (c) uncertain
 - (d) undecided

15. The M.P. from our constituency is fond of blowing his own trumpet whenever he gets a chance
 (a) looking after his own interest
 (b) praising his own good deeds
 (c) making long speeches
 (d) speaking too loudly
16. The social worker rendered yeoman service to the victims
 (a) free, generous help
 (b) excellent service
 (c) needed aid
 (d) paid service
17. The soldiers laid down their arms
 (a) refused to obey orders
 (b) put their arms on the ground
 (c) put the arms in their place
 (d) surrendered
18. The lady was shedding crocodile tears
 (a) tears of happiness (b) silent tears
 (c) profuse tears (d) false tears
19. The best policy is to let sleeping dogs lie
 (a) to be neutral
 (b) to be liberal
 (c) to avoid discussing troublesome
 (d) to be tolerant
20. Those persons who are ready to sail close to the wind can be successful in life
 (a) to work hard
 (b) to take risk
 (c) to be regular
 (d) to manage the situation
21. The lady was murdered in cold blood
 (a) unfeelingly (b) coolly
 (c) thoughtlessly (d) deliberately
22. The meeting ended in fiasco
 (a) in complete failure
 (b) succeeded
 (c) in acrimonious debate
 (d) in confusion
23. The cricket match proved to be a big draw
 (a) a lovely spectacle
 (b) a game without any result
 (c) a huge attraction
 (d) a keen contest
24. The poor women do manual labour even when they are in the family way
 (a) doing household jobs
 (b) pregnant
 (c) in domestic routine
 (d) unwell
25. Though they knew that the defeat was inevitable. They fought to the finish
 (a) till peace was declared (b) till the end
 (c) till they got good results (d) till they died

TEST 2

1. To carry the coal to Newcastle
 (a) to do unnecessary things
 (b) to work hard
 (c) to do menial jobs
 (d) to finish a job
2. To turn the cover
 (a) to pass the crises
 (b) to take a new way of life
 (c) to hide the reality
 (d) to work hard
3. The pros and cons
 (a) good and evil
 (b) for and against a thing
 (c) former and latter
 (d) foul and fair
4. To hit the nail on the head
 (a) to guess right
 (b) to hit the target
 (c) to settle the old score
 (d) to catch someone napping
5. To run amuck
 (a) to feel exhausted
 (b) to run a race
 (c) to run to somebody's help
 (d) to run about in frenzy
6. To be at one's finger's end
 (a) to be highly perplexed
 (b) to be completely conversant with
 (c) to count things
 (d) to be hopeless
7. To be as old as the hills
 (a) to be wise and learned
 (b) not being worth the age
 (c) to be very ancient
 (d) to be old but foolish
8. To show one's teeth
 (a) to adopt a threatening attitude
 (b) to ridicule
 (c) to be humble
 (d) to face difficulties
9. To pour oil in troubled water
 (a) to instigate
 (b) to foment trouble
 (c) to calm a quarrel with soothing words
 (d) to add to the trouble

10. To play on a fiddle
 (a) to be busy over trifles
 (b) to play upon a musical instrument
 (c) to be busy over important matter
 (d) to play an important role
11. To mind one's P's and Q's
 (a) to be careful of one's accounts
 (b) to be cautious
 (c) to be careful of one's personality
 (d) to be accurate and precise
12. To break the ice
 (a) to end the hostility
 (b) to start a conversation
 (c) to end up partnership
 (d) to start quarrelling
13. There was opposition to the new policy by the rank and file of the government
 (a) the majority
 (b) the ordinary members
 (c) the cabinet members
 (d) the official machinery
14. To pull one's socks up
 (a) to depart (b) to be prepared
 (c) to get ready (d) to try hard
15. To rule the roost
 (a) to advance in harmony
 (b) to preserve oneself from harm
 (c) to move forward on the same path
 (d) to domineer over others with whom one is associated
16. To keep somebody at bay
 (a) to make someone a close friend
 (b) to keep at distance
 (c) to keep someone in bad condition
 (d) to face the challenge
17. To cock a snook at somebody
 (a) to make a rude gesture
 (b) to ridicule someone
 (c) to help somebody secretly
 (d) to deceive somebody
18. The parliamentary inquiry into the Bofors deal has not brought to light any startling facts
 (a) probed (b) proved
 (c) highlighted (d) disclosed
19. To all intents and purposes, he is a good man
 (a) above all
 (b) practically
 (c) to censure someone in strong terms
 (d) in practice
 (e) finally
20. I am ambitious and never want to rest on my laurels
 (a) be satisfied (b) be good
 (c) be dissatisfied (d) be complacent
21. The casting vote of the chairman clinched the issue
 (a) finished (b) closed
 (c) started (d) decided
22. The aroma from the kitchen makes my mouth water
 (a) stimulates my appetite
 (b) makes me sick
 (c) makes me giddy
 (d) makes me vomit
23. This place affords a bird's eye view of the green valley below
 (a) narrow view (b) beautiful view
 (c) ugly view (d) general view
24. The doctor says the patient has turned the corner
 (a) died
 (b) completely recovered
 (c) become worse
 (d) passed the crisis
25. The robbery was committed in the wee hours of the day
 (a) in the evening (b) at noontime
 (c) after midnight (d) at dawn

TEST 3

1. To get cold feet
 (a) to fall sick
 (b) to run for life
 (c) to become discourteous
 (d) to be afraid
2. To take a leap in the dark
 (a) to do a task secretly
 (b) to run for life
 (c) to do a hazardous thing without any idea of the result
 (d) to be afraid
3. To be at daggers drawn
 (a) to threaten one (b) to be frightened
 (c) to be bitter enemy (d) to be ready to face danger
4. To turn up one's nose at a thing
 (a) to treat it with contemptuous dislike or disgust
 (b) to show eagerness to have something
 (c) to start to grapple with it
 (d) to show indifference

5. To save one's face
 (a) to oppose (b) to hide oneself
 (c) to say plainly (d) to evade disgrace
6. To throw dust in one's eyes
 (a) to harm someone
 (b) to show false things
 (c) to deceive
 (d) to make blind
7. To be rolling in money
 (a) borrowing money liberally
 (b) wasting a lot of money
 (c) spending more than his income
 (d) very rich
8. To get into hot waters
 (a) to get into trouble
 (b) to be impatient
 (c) to be in a confused state of mind
 (d) to suffer a huge financial loss
9. To read between the lines
 (a) to suspect
 (b) to concentrate
 (c) to grasp the hidden meaning
 (d) to read carefully
10. To be lost in the cloud
 (a) to be concealed from view
 (b) to be perplexed
 (c) to find oneself in a very uncomfortable position
 (d) to meet with one's death
11. To turn the tables
 (a) to change completely the position of disadvantage
 (b) to create chaos
 (c) to change the sorry scheme
 (d) to oppose
 (e) to defeat
12. To keep the ball rolling
 (a) to work constantly
 (b) to make the best use of
 (c) to earn more and more
 (d) to keep the conversation going
13. To play fast and loose
 (a) to win sometimes and lose at other times
 (b) to play with someone's feelings
 (c) to play tricks
 (d) to beguile others
14. To give currency
 (a) to misinterpret
 (b) to bestow importance
 (c) to originate
 (d) to make something publicly
15. To lose face
 (a) to be helpless (b) to look angry
 (c) to look vacant (d) to be humiliated
16. To bite one's lips
 (a) to have double (b) to be angry
 (c) to laugh at others (d) to feel sorry
17. To blow hot and cold
 (a) to be untrustworthy
 (b) changing weather
 (c) to be rich and poor frequently
 (d) to be inconsistent
18. To set the people by ears
 (a) to insult and disgrace the people
 (b) to box the people
 (c) to excite people to a quarrel
 (d) to punish heavily
19. To hit the jackpot
 (a) to inherit money
 (b) to gamble
 (c) to become bankrupt
 (d) to earn money unexpectedly
20. To fight to the bitter end
 (a) to die fighting
 (b) to drink little
 (c) to carry on a contest regardless of consequences
 (d) to fight to the last point of enemy position
21. To give a false colouring
 (a) to be dishonest
 (b) to misrepresent
 (c) to conceal the facts
 (d) to submit the false report
22. To see eye to eye with
 (a) to stare fixedly (b) to agree
 (c) to take revenge (d) to be angry
23. To be in two minds
 (a) to work on somebody else's advice
 (b) to be dominated by someone else
 (c) to be in a critical state
 (d) to be uncertain
24. To show the white feather
 (a) to show arrogance
 (b) to show signs of cowardice
 (c) to become polite
 (d) to seek peace
25. To take the wind out of another's sails
 (a) to defeat the motives of another
 (b) to manoeuvre to mislead another on the high seas
 (c) to anticipate another and to gain advantage over him
 (d) to cause harm to another

TEST 4

1. Pin-money
 - (a) money paid for compensation
 - (b) bribery
 - (c) allowance made to a lady for her expenses
 - (d) alimony
2. Please do not indulge in double dealing
 - (a) two standards
 - (b) dealing improperly
 - (c) two jobs
 - (d) deception
3. Rahul fought tooth and nail to save his company
 - (a) with strength and fury
 - (b) with weapons
 - (c) as best as he could
 - (d) using unfair means
4. Rajeev achieved success by resorting to a hole and corner method
 - (a) underhand
 - (b) obscure
 - (c) clever
 - (d) usual
5. Rajesh and Vikas have remained friends through thick and thin
 - (a) through days of struggle
 - (b) in spite of all difficulties
 - (c) through happy days
 - (d) always
6. Spick and span
 - (a) a ready-made thing
 - (b) neat and clean
 - (c) garrulous
 - (d) outspoken
7. Sumit had to look high and low before he could find his scooter key
 - (a) always
 - (b) nowhere
 - (c) somewhere
 - (d) everywhere
8. She rejected his proposal of marriage point-blank
 - (a) pointedly
 - (b) directly
 - (c) briefly
 - (d) abruptly
9. Some people have a habit of wearing their heart on their sleeve
 - (a) wasting their time on unnecessary details
 - (b) avoiding being friendly with others
 - (c) saying something which is not to be taken
 - (d) exposing their innermost feelings to others
10. She was received by her friends with open arms
 - (a) warmly
 - (b) casually
 - (c) coldly
 - (d) indifferently
11. Some of us are really in a catch-22 situation
 - (a) hopeful
 - (b) absurd
 - (c) depressive
 - (d) dangerous
12. She exhibited remarkable sangfroid during the crisis
 - (a) composure
 - (b) temper
 - (c) anger
 - (d) irritation
13. Some people now wonder whether we just pay lip service or genuinely subscribe to democracy
 - (a) remain indifferent
 - (b) pay oral tribute
 - (c) show only outward respect
 - (d) attach no value
14. Seema is a little hard of hearing
 - (a) deaf
 - (b) inaudible
 - (c) insensitive
 - (d) disinterested
15. To turn over a new leaf
 - (a) to change the old habits and adopt new ones
 - (b) to cover up one's faults by wearing new marks
 - (c) to change completely one's course of action
 - (d) to shift attention to new problems after having studied the old ones thoroughly
16. To frame a person
 - (a) to make one appear guilty
 - (b) a narrow escape
 - (c) to befool someone
 - (d) to praise someone
17. To cross swords
 - (a) to defend
 - (b) to fight
 - (c) to rob
 - (d) to kill
18. To give up the ghost
 - (a) to become rational
 - (b) to suffer
 - (c) to fight evil forces
 - (d) to die
19. Hobson's choice
 - (a) feeling of strength
 - (b) feeling of insecurity
 - (c) excellent choice
 - (d) accept or leave the offer
20. To be at loggerheads
 - (a) to face stiff opposition
 - (b) to have tough encounter
 - (c) to tax one's mind and body
 - (d) to be at enmity or strife
21. To talk through one's hat
 - (a) to talk wisdom
 - (b) to speak fluently
 - (c) to speak at random
 - (d) to talk nonsense
22. To snap one's fingers
 - (a) to accept immediately
 - (b) to be anxious
 - (c) to become contemptuous of
 - (d) to speak abruptly

23. To lose one's head
 (a) to become nervous
 (b) to become confused and overexcited
 (c) to lose the balance
 (d) to go mad
24. To smell a rat
 (a) to misunderstand
 (b) to suspect a trick or deceit
 (c) to see hidden meaning
 (d) none of these
25. To hit below the belt
 (a) to harm unfairly
 (b) to work confidentially
 (c) to hit the correct mark
 (d) to harm unfairly

TEST 5

1. It is difficult for me to believe you, so please put down everything in black and white
 (a) sequentially, as it happened
 (b) in detail
 (c) what you saw
 (d) in written form
2. If we give them this concession it will be the thin end of the wedge
 (a) the beginning of further concessions
 (b) a compromise on principles
 (c) inadequate for their needs
 (d) the least we could do for them
3. It was such a strange affair that I could not make head or tail of it
 (a) remember it (b) face it
 (c) believe it (d) tolerate it
 (e) understand it
4. I saw him make a wry face
 (a) abuse
 (b) feel sick
 (c) show disappointment
 (d) cry with pain
5. I have been betrayed by my own flesh and blood
 (a) children (b) relatives
 (c) acquaintances (d) friends
6. It has been the first time in this office that a clerk wiped the nose of the boss
 (a) cheated
 (b) abused
 (c) complained against
 (d) slapped
7. In life, we have to take the rough with the smooth
 (a) accept unpleasant as well as pleasant things
 (b) make unpleasant things better
 (c) use pleasant words to make things smooth
 (d) be tough in order to be successful
8. It was discovered that the young man was over head and ears in love with her
 (a) completely (b) secretly
 (c) sufficiently (d) openly
9. It is high time that India did something about the population problem
 (a) appropriate time
 (b) auspicious moment
 (c) already late
 (d) desired occasion
10. I berated my assistant soundly for his slackness
 (a) dismissed (b) suspended
 (c) criticized (d) censured strongly
11. If you give Ashish all your money, you are likely to burn your fingers
 (a) suffer (b) be happy
 (c) be unhappy (d) be unhappy
12. I did not know that he was pulling my leg all the time
 (a) defaming me
 (b) befooling me
 (c) complimenting me
 (d) degrading me
13. Kunika was cocksure that she was able to do the job as desired
 (a) least worried
 (b) doubtful
 (c) perfectly confident
 (d) not able to imagine
14. Kishan is a chicken-hearted fellow
 (a) hold (b) weak
 (c) cowardly (d) kind hearted
15. Leave one to sink or swim
 (a) to put one in difficulty
 (b) to be in a dilemma
 (c) not to help one
 (d) to leave to one's fate
16. Let us admit that we could not heap coals of fire on his head
 (a) put him to shame
 (b) agitate him
 (c) make him feel sorry
 (d) incite him to a fight

17. Lord Clive won his laurels in the battle of Plassey
 (a) overpowered his enemies
 (b) fought bravely
 (c) defeated his enemies
 (d) acquired distinction
18. Mrs Khanna has been in the blues for the last several weeks
 (a) depressed (b) unwell
 (c) lonely (d) penniless
19. Manoj always keeps himself to himself
 (a) is unsociable (b) is selfish
 (c) is too busy (d) does not take sides
20. My father strained every nerve to enable me to get settled in life
 (a) tried all tricks
 (b) worked very hard
 (c) bribed several persons
 (d) spent a huge amount
21. My aunt was in a flutter last night
 (a) in a jovial mood
 (b) frightened
 (c) in a state of nervous excitement
 (d) very angry
22. None of this hanky-panky; please talk straight
 (a) diversification (b) indifference
 (c) obsession (d) jugglery
23. Our school is within a stone's throw of the railway station
 (a) within a definite circumference
 (b) within a certain radius
 (c) very far off
 (d) at a short distance
24. One should be prepared to get a bolt from the blue in life, but should not get unnerved by them
 (a) unexpected loss (b) sad experience
 (c) depreciation (d) sudden shock
25. One should not indulge in tall talks
 (a) ideal talk (b) flattering
 (c) irrelevant talk (d) boasting
3. He resigned the post of his own accord
 (a) voluntarily and willingly
 (b) according to his judgement
 (c) according to his convenience
 (d) which he liked
4. He faced the music for reaching home late
 (a) faced reprimand (b) faced punishment
 (c) faced pleasure (d) faced entertainment
5. He has too many irons in the fire
 (a) is very selfish and greedy
 (b) wants to grab everything
 (c) is engaged in too many enterprises simultaneously
 (d) pokes his nose in every affair
6. He is disliked because of his habit of making a mountain of a mole hill
 (a) taking undue advantage of a favourable opportunity
 (b) giving great importance to trifles
 (c) boasting
 (d) exaggerating
7. His prodigal son was a constant source of trouble to him
 (a) extravagant
 (b) given into bad habits
 (c) step-son
 (d) poor and miserly
8. He was carried off his feet when he was declared to have won the prize
 (a) was dizzy
 (b) became delirious
 (c) was wild with excitement
 (d) danced on his toes
9. He has turned the tables on his enemy
 (a) hit
 (b) behaved hospitably towards
 (c) changed possible defeat into victory
 (d) created obstacle for
10. In a jiffy
 (a) in a hurry (b) in a moment
 (c) in a funny mood (d) immediately
11. I won't mind even if he goes to dogs
 (a) is insulted (b) goes mad
 (c) becomes brutal (d) is ruined
12. In parliament, every member can have the floor with the permission of the speaker
 (a) speak against his own party
 (b) leave the house
 (c) make a speech
 (d) raise an issue

TEST 6

1. He knows what side his bread is buttered
 (a) knows how to flatter
 (b) knows the art of cooking
 (c) knows where his advantage lies
 (d) knows how to accomplish a task
2. His promotion is on the cards
 (a) certain (b) due
 (c) probable (d) evident

13. I did not mind what he was saying, he was only talking through his hat
 (a) talking ignorantly
 (b) talking insultingly
 (c) talking nonsense
 (d) talking irresponsibly
14. If you pass this difficult examination, it will be a feather in your cap
 (a) you will get a scholarship for higher studies
 (b) you will get a very good job
 (c) you will feel proud of it
 (d) your parents will be very happy
15. In the Armed Forces, it is considered a great privilege to die in harness
 (a) die with honour
 (b) die on a horse back
 (c) die while still working
 (d) die in the battle field
16. If you rub him the wrong way, he is bound to react
 (a) annoy (b) abuse
 (c) flatter (d) encourage
17. I am afraid the two brothers are at cross purposes
 (a) are working against each other
 (b) quarrel with each other
 (c) are misunderstanding each other
 (d) dislike each other
18. It was a herculean task for me
 (a) easy work
 (b) work requiring great effort
 (c) an entirely new task
 (d) impossible task
19. It will be wise on your part to let the bygones be bygones
 (a) recollect the past (b) resist the past
 (c) revive the past (d) ignore the past
20. I am afraid he is burning the candle at both ends
 (a) working hard
 (b) putting in sustained effort
 (c) overtaxing his energies
 (d) working at night also
21. In today's organized society, individual or nation cannot plough a lonely furrow
 (a) survive in isolation
 (b) remain unaffected
 (c) remain non-aligned
 (d) do without the help of others
22. It has been raining cats and dogs
 (a) endlessly (b) incessantly
 (c) continuously (d) heavily
23. It requires unparalleled courage to set the Thames on fire
 (a) do something extraordinary or brilliant
 (b) do a heroic deed
 (c) wreak evil on something
 (d) destroy with fire
24. It is Rashmi who wears the trousers in their house and he timidly allows it
 (a) is dominant
 (b) dresses glamorously
 (c) makes all the decisions
 (d) earns a living
25. In modern democratic societies lynch law seems to have become a common feature in almost all the spheres of life
 (a) law of the underworld
 (b) law of the parliament
 (c) law of the constitution
 (d) law of the mob

TEST 7

1. He always says that he will help. But when it comes to the crunch, he does nothing
 (a) confused situation
 (b) decisive moment
 (c) troublesome moment
 (d) difficult time
2. He will win this election hands down
 (a) win with narrow margin
 (b) win easily
 (c) scrape through
 (d) win with a big margin
3. He has been working on and off for several years on this research project
 (a) rarely (b) at intervals
 (c) painstakingly (d) continuously
4. He was a king who ruled his subjects with a high hand
 (a) democratically (b) oppressively
 (c) sympathetically (d) conveniently
 (e) kindly
5. He got hold of the wrong end of the stick
 (a) fixed wrong priorities
 (b) committed a blunder
 (c) felt uneasy
 (d) misjudged a situation
6. He was cool as a cucumber
 (a) dead
 (b) nervous
 (c) calm and composed
 (d) fainted

7. He took to heart the death of his wife as he was very much attached to her
 (a) was deeply affected by
 (b) was shocked by
 (c) was consoled
 (d) was ruined by
8. He always cuts both ends
 (a) behaves dishonestly
 (b) works for both sides
 (c) creates discord among friends
 (d) argues in support of both sides of the issue
 (e) inflicts injuries on others
9. He is temporarily in charge of the company and is trying to feather his nest
 (a) act for his own future benefits
 (b) raise the image of the company
 (c) practice his own brand of management philosophy
 (d) bring order and discipline in the company
10. He left his friend in lurch
 (a) left temporarily
 (b) left forever
 (c) left when he was needing help
 (d) left to his fate
11. He has accomplished a Herculean task
 (a) impossible job
 (b) allotted work
 (c) incomplete work
 (d) work requiring great effort
12. His phenomenal success shows that he has got the Midas touch
 (a) super human qualities
 (b) fabulous wealth
 (c) ability to succeed in all projects
 (d) tremendous acquaintances and resources
13. He is on the wrong side of fifty
 (a) a sinner (b) not yet fifty
 (c) old and haggard (d) over 50 years old
14. He was undecided. He let the grass grow under his feet
 (a) stayed out (b) moved away
 (c) sat unmoving (d) loitered around
15. He cannot make both ends meet.
 (a) earn enough
 (b) manage the business
 (c) control affairs
 (d) work hard
16. He made light of his father's advice
 (a) rejected (b) followed readily
 (c) disregarded (d) treated lightly
17. He believes in the policy of making hay while the sun shines
 (a) helping those who help him
 (b) giving bribes to get his work done
 (c) seeking advice from one and all
 (d) making the best use of a favourable situation
18. He gave his erring son a piece of his mind
 (a) encouraged him (b) advised him
 (c) suggested anew (d) scolded him
19. His boss was always breathing down his neck
 (a) shouting loudly at him
 (b) abusing and ill-treating him
 (c) giving him strenuous work
 (d) watching all his actions closely
20. His oily tongue has won him promotion
 (a) word power (b) fluency in speech
 (c) soft speech (d) flattery
21. He had to eat a humble pie owing to his misdeeds
 (a) be humiliated (b) feel downtrodden
 (c) accept abuses (d) apologize humbly
22. He managed to secure the job through back stair influence
 (a) strong recommendation
 (b) sheer merit
 (c) underhand means
 (d) hard effort
23. He is really worth his salt
 (a) of value (b) loyal
 (c) untrustworthy (d) affectionate
24. He blew out all the candles at one go
 (a) simultaneously (b) suddenly
 (c) at one attempt (d) at once
25. He finds no difficulty in keeping the wolf away from the door
 (a) keeping off starvation
 (b) guarding against wild animals
 (c) guarding himself against enemies
 (d) keeping aloof from disputed matters

TEST 8

1. Don't stick your neck out
 (a) move
 (b) invite trouble unnecessarily
 (c) interfere
 (d) look outside
2. Dowry is a burning question of the day
 (a) an irrelevant problem
 (b) a relevant problem
 (c) a widely debated issue
 (d) a dying issue

3. Do not add fuel to the fire
 (a) aggravate trouble (b) create problem
 (c) calm down (d) harass
4. Discipline is on the wane in schools and colleges these days
 (a) spreading (b) increasing
 (c) spiralling (d) declining
5. Don't thrust your nose in to my affairs
 (a) advise me about
 (b) be in opposition to
 (c) meddle officiously in
 (d) deal with
6. Dishonesty is at a premium in almost all spheres of public life
 (a) encouraged (b) prevalent
 (c) valued highly (d) practised openly
7. Do you know why I avoid this man? He has a bee in bonnet
 (a) is over confident (b) is crazy
 (c) is suspicious (d) is ambitious
 (e) is frustrated
8. Eloquent lamentations regarding the fate of the flora and fauna are certain to be rendered a cry in the wilderness
 (a) a cry with a laughter
 (b) a cry in vain
 (c) a laughter having no end
 (d) an unpleasant situation
9. Hush money
 (a) easy money
 (b) money overdue
 (c) bribe paid to secure silence
 (d) money earned by wrong means
10. His voice gets on my nerves
 (a) makes me sad
 (b) irritates me
 (c) makes me ill
 (d) pierces my eardrums
11. He works by fits and starts
 (a) irregularly (b) consistently
 (c) enthusiastically (d) in high spirits
12. He threw cold water over the project that the secretary had prepared
 (a) discouraged (b) encouraged
 (c) rejected (d) cleared
13. He is a plain, simple and sincere man. He will always call a spade a spade
 (a) be outspoken in language
 (b) say something to be taken seriously
 (c) avoid controversial situations
 (d) find meaning or purpose in your action
 (e) desist from making controversial statement
14. He is at loggerheads with his assistants about the management of the concern
 (a) undecided (b) differing strongly
 (c) in agreement (d) in confusion
15. He is in the habit of fishing in troubled waters
 (a) aggravating the situation
 (b) putting others in trouble
 (c) taking advantage of troubled conditions for personal profit
 (d) indulging in evil conspiracies
16. Harassed by repeated acts of injustice, he decided to put his foot down
 (a) accept the proposal unconditionally
 (b) withdraw
 (c) not to yield
 (d) resign
17. His father advised him to be fair and square in his dealings lest he should fall into trouble
 (a) careful (b) considerate
 (c) polite (d) upright
18. He has made his mark in politics
 (a) distinguish himself
 (b) attained notoriety
 (c) ruined his wealth
 (d) acquired wealth
19. He rides the high horse because of his high connection
 (a) talks flatteringly (b) is famous
 (c) is prosperous (d) puts on airs
20. He is a person after my own heart
 (a) a happy-go-lucky fellow
 (b) an object of mockery
 (c) exactly to one's own liking
 (d) an emotional man
21. He felt ill at ease after receiving the letter from his son
 (a) embarrassed (b) disturbed
 (c) sick (d) relieved
22. His hard-earned money has gone down the drain
 (a) has been collected (b) has been wasted
 (c) has been looted (d) has been spent
23. He is a strange fellow. It is very difficult to deal with him; it seems that he has a bee in his bonnet
 (a) unreliable and inconsistent way of behaving
 (b) an achievement to be proud of
 (c) peculiar habit of confusing others
 (d) to face problems as a result of his senseless actions
 (e) an obsession about something

24. His best jokes fell flat
 (a) became completely unnerved
 (b) were not paid attention to
 (c) faced total failure
 (d) had no effect
25. Having sold off his factory, Mr Roy is now a gentleman at large
 (a) respected by everybody
 (b) living comfortably
 (c) held in high esteem
 (d) has no serious occupation

TEST 9

1. All agog
 (a) restless (b) everybody
 (c) almighty (d) all ready
2. A snake in the grass
 (a) unreliable person
 (b) secret or hidden enemy
 (c) unforeseen happening
 (d) unrecognizable danger
3. A tall order
 (a) a big problem
 (b) a task difficult to perform
 (c) a big demand
 (d) untenable claim
4. All and sundry
 (a) all of a sudden
 (b) greater share
 (c) everyone without distinction
 (d) completion of work
5. A storm in a teacup
 (a) a danger signal
 (b) a great noise
 (c) much excitement over something trivial
 (d) unexpected event
6. Adam's ale
 (a) water (b) grace
 (c) wine (d) pleasure
7. A jaundiced eye
 (a) angry (b) jealousy
 (c) prejudice (d) a generous view
8. A bull in a china shop
 (a) a person who becomes too excited where no excitement is warranted
 (b) a person who is very ugly but loves the beautiful things of life
 (c) a person who is rough and clumsy where skill and care are required
 (d) a person who takes a sadistic delight in harming innocent people
9. At one's back and call
 (a) to be in an advantageous position
 (b) enjoying oneself without caring for others
 (c) to be always at one's service
 (d) to be under one's subjugation
10. At a party, he is always in high spirits
 (a) drunk (b) talkative
 (c) uncontrollable (d) cheerful
11. A movement for the world unity is in the offing
 (a) at the end (b) about to start
 (c) one decline (d) in the air
12. At Christmas, even the elderly fathers paint the town red
 (a) have a lovely time
 (b) indulge in rioting
 (c) paint the houses red
 (d) spill red wine
13. Akshay can turn his hand to anything
 (a) take advantage of (b) refuse to do
 (c) find fault with (d) adapt himself to
14. As our army attack, the enemy retreated pell-mell
 (a) in a disorderly manner
 (b) hurriedly
 (c) without the least thought
 (d) in a heap
15. A hen pecked husband plays second fiddle to his wife
 (a) humours
 (b) pleases
 (c) plays a subordinate role to
 (d) fondles with
16. All his schemes to murder the king ended in smoke
 (a) were discarded
 (b) fructified gradually
 (c) were partially carried out
 (d) came to nothing
17. At the eleventh hour, Mridul arrived and saved him from the crisis
 (a) at the last minute
 (b) one hour before twelve
 (c) when in trouble
 (d) right at the end
18. By fair means or foul
 (a) in any way, honest or dishonest
 (b) without difficulty
 (c) having been instigated
 (d) without using common sense

19. By the rule of thumb
 (a) by cheating and deception
 (b) by the use of force
 (c) by practical experience which is rather rough
 (d) by the use of trickery
20. Being an introvert, he will only eat his heart out
 (a) suffer silently (b) eat too much
 (c) keep brooding (d) invite trouble
21. By putting on the mime act, Deepak stole some of the thunder of Peter's speech
 (a) filched something
 (b) made unimpressive
 (c) detracted the listeners from
 (d) made a lot of noise
22. By doing these errands, he is merely trying to curry favour with his boss
 (a) gain favour (b) earn goodwill
 (c) gain influence (d) expect promotion
23. Castles in the air
 (a) perfect plans (b) visionary projects
 (c) fanciful schemes (d) romantic designs
 (e) ideal projects
24. Chandu used very ugly words against his kind uncle; he threw down the gauntlet before him
 (a) he showed his readiness to leave the place
 (b) he abuse and insulted him
 (c) he put several conditions for negotiation
 (d) he behaved as if he was very great and important person
 (e) he threw the challenge
25. Caesar was done to death by the conspirators
 (a) eliminated (b) murdered
 (c) removed (d) attacked

ANSWERS**TEST 1**

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (d) | 11. (b) | 16. (a) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (a) | 12. (a) | 17. (d) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (b) | 13. (a) | 18. (d) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (a) | 14. (d) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) | 15. (b) | 20. (b) | 25. (b) |

TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 4. (a) | 7. (c) | 10. (a) | 13. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 5. (a) | 8. (b) | 11. (d) | 14. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 6. (b) | 9. (b) | 12. (b) | 15. (d) |

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 16. (b) | 18. (d) | 20. (a) | 22. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 19. (b) | 21. (d) | 23. (d) | 25. (c) |

TEST 3

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (a) | 16. (d) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (d) | 12. (d) | 17. (d) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (a) | 13. (d) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (c) | 14. (d) | 19. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (c) | 15. (d) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

TEST 4

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (b) | 11. (d) | 16. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (d) | 12. (b) | 17. (b) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (b) | 13. (b) | 18. (b) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (d) | 14. (a) | 19. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (a) | 15. (c) | 20. (a)d | 25. (a) |

TEST 5

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (c) | 11. (a) | 16. (d) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (a) | 12. (a) | 17. (d) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (e) | 8. (a) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (a) | 14. (b) | 19. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (d) | 15. (d) | 20. (b) | 25. (d) |

TEST 6

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (b) | 11. (d) | 16. (a) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (a) | 12. (d) | 17. (a) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (c) | 18. (b) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (c) | 14. (c) | 19. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (a) | 15. (d) | 20. (a) | 25. (c) |

TEST 7

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (d) | 16. (d) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (a) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (a) | 13. (d) | 18. (b) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (a) | 14. (c) | 19. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (c) | 15. (a) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

TEST 8

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (b) | 11. (a) | 16. (d) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (d) | 13. (a) | 18. (a) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (c) | 14. (b) | 19. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (b) | 15. (c) | 20. (c) | 25. (d) |

TEST 9

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (a) | 11. (b) | 16. (d) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (c) | 12. (a) | 17. (a) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (a) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (c) | 14. (a) | 19. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (d) | 15. (c) | 20. (a) | 25. (b) |

20

PROFICIENCY TESTS—ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

Directions: Choose the correct word as a substitution to the given sentences in all the proficiency tests.

TEST 1

1. Through which light cannot pass
(a) dark (b) dull
(c) opaque (d) obscure
2. To talk much without coming to the point
(a) circumlocution (b) loquacity
(c) garrulousness (d) verbosity
3. The state of being unmarried
(a) single (b) celibacy
(c) lonely (d) aloofness
4. That which can be interpreted in any way
(a) amphibious (b) ambient
(c) ambiguous (d) ambivalent
5. To do away with a rule
(a) abrogate (b) cancel
(c) repeal (d) obliterate
6. The list of courses at a meal or of dishes that can be served in a restaurant
(a) menu (b) agenda
(c) catalogue (d) biodata
7. The place where bricks are baked
(a) cemetery (b) mint
(c) mint (d) foundry
8. The act of violating the sanctity of church
(a) blasphemy (b) heresy
(c) sacrilege (d) desecration
9. To atone for one's sins
(a) expiate (b) apologize
(c) propitiate (d) ingratiate
10. That which can be carried
(a) portable (b) handy
(c) bearable (d) potable
11. To remove the skin of a potato or an orange
(a) remove (b) rinse
(c) peel (d) scrub
12. To surround with armed forces
(a) attack (b) seize
(c) besiege (d) cease
13. To move along with quick, short twistings
(a) wriggle (b) swagger
(c) crawl (d) stumble
14. That which cannot be done without
(a) indispensable (b) irrevocable
(c) impossible (d) impracticable
15. That which cannot be rectified
(a) irreconcilable (b) irreparable
(c) irreplaceable (d) irrevocable
16. The form of madness which gives a person the idea that his importance is very great
(a) insanity (b) paroxysm
(c) braggart (d) megalomania
17. That which is perceptible by touch
(a) contagious (b) tangible
(c) contingent (d) tenacious
18. That which cannot be understood
(a) unknown (b) illegible
(c) undecipherable (d) unintelligible
19. Tuberculosis is a disease which spreads by contact
(a) fatal (b) infectious
(c) contagious (d) contiguous
20. The committee insisted on a total check on all social evils and he was the one who heralded the revolution.
(a) renegade (b) harbinger
(c) apostle (d) apostate
21. Using of new words
(a) malapropism (b) coinage
(c) vocabulary (d) neologism
22. Unreasoning enthusiasm for the glorification of one's country
(a) chauvinism (b) communism
(c) patriotism (d) imperialism

23. Voluntarily giving up throne by king in favour of his son
 (a) accession (b) abdication
 (c) renunciation (d) resurrection
24. Virus is a biological entity which lives on another organism.
 (a) symbiotic (b) dependant
 (c) plebiscite (d) parasite

TEST 2

1. Perceptible to the ear
 (a) audible (b) laudable
 (c) praise able (d) adorable
2. People working in the same department or office
 (a) fellows (b) colleagues
 (c) mates (d) companions
3. Place where birds are kept
 (a) apiary (b) zoo
 (c) aviary (d) armoury
4. Person who has long experience
 (a) veteran (b) stalwart
 (c) vedantic (d) itinerant
5. Plain or self-evident truth
 (a) truism (b) proverb
 (c) formula (d) percept
6. People in a riot
 (a) mob (b) crowd
 (c) congregation (d) rabble
7. Policy of a political party
 (a) report (b) manifesto
 (c) circular (d) agenda
8. Rainfall at irregular intervals or occasionally
 (a) irregular (b) sporadic
 (c) accidental (d) temporary
9. Relationship by blood or birth
 (a) consanguinity (b) parentage
 (c) nepotism (d) affiliation
10. Run away from home with lover
 (a) vanquish (b) abscond
 (c) elope (d) asylum
11. Ravi impressed everyone with his persuasive and fluent speech
 (a) eloquence (b) discourse
 (c) lecture (d) expression
12. Strong and settled dislike between two
 (a) animosity (b) antipathy
 (c) hatred (d) apathy
13. Something that becomes outdated
 (a) old (b) ancient
 (c) obsolete (d) useless
14. Study of mankind
 (a) philology (b) pathology
 (c) anthropology (d) physiology
15. Study of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases to show the state of community
 (a) anthropology (b) geography
 (c) demography (d) topography
16. Shining brilliant and magnificent
 (a) resplendent (b) luminous
 (c) polished (d) gleaming
17. Something which is not thorough or profound
 (a) superstitious (b) superficial
 (c) supernatural (d) superfluous
18. Story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth
 (a) paragon (b) paradigm
 (c) parable (d) didactic
19. The state of complete continence on the part of a woman
 (a) celibacy (b) virginity
 (c) unmarried (d) spinster
20. The policy of extending a country's empire and influence
 (a) internationalism (b) communism
 (c) capitalism (d) imperialism
21. The study of ancient societies
 (a) anthropology (b) archaeology
 (c) history (d) ethnology
22. To send an unwanted person out of the country
 (a) deport (b) exclude
 (c) expatriate (d) ostracize
23. To kill someone for political reasons
 (a) homicide (b) murder
 (c) assassination (d) genocide
24. The cessation of warfare before a treaty is signed
 (a) amnesty (b) affidavit
 (c) agreement (d) armistice
25. 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

TEST 3

1. One who deserts his religion
 (a) turn-coat (b) deserter
 (c) apostate (d) fanatic
2. One who feels at home in every country
 (a) metropolitan (b) cosmopolitan
 (c) citizen (d) denizen

3. One who totally abstains from alcoholic drinks
(a) pedant (b) teetotaler
(c) Samaritan (d) puritan
4. One who stirs people for personal politics or profit
(a) hypocrite (b) pedagogue
(c) demagogue (d) dictator
5. One who is honourably discharged from service
(a) sinecure (b) emeritus
(c) retired (d) honorary
6. One who talks very little
(a) stoic (b) reserved
(c) mute (d) phlegmatic
7. One who loves books
(a) bibliophagist (b) bibliophobe
(c) bibliographer (d) bibliophile
8. One knowing everything
(a) omniscient (b) learned
(c) omnipresent (d) omnipotent
9. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
(a) commoner (b) tolerable
(c) diligent (d) mediocre
10. One who eats human flesh
(a) cannibal (b) beast
(c) carnivorous (d) savage
11. One who sacrifices his life for a cause
(a) martyr (b) soldier
(c) patriot (d) revolutionary
12. One who cannot be corrected
(a) hardened (b) incurable
(c) invulnerable (d) incorrigible
13. One who does not know how to save money
(a) lavish (b) reckless
(c) spendthrift (d) careless
14. One who talks continuously
(a) loquacious (b) impecunious
(c) avaricious (d) voracious
15. One who can use either of his hands with ease
(a) ambidextrous (b) gluttonous
(c) expert (d) amateur
16. One who speaks or understands many languages
(a) grammarian (b) scholar
(c) polyglot (d) linguist
17. One who possesses many talents
(a) exceptional (b) versatile
(c) nubile (d) gifted
18. One who believes that everything is pre-destined
(a) fatalist (b) pessimist
(c) astrologer (d) palmist
19. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen
(a) foreigner (b) alien
(c) prodigal (d) native
20. If a married woman has extramarital relationship, it is known as
(a) adultery (b) polygamy
(c) puberty (d) lechery
21. A person who brings an action at law
(a) deponent (b) defendant
(c) litigant (d) plaintiff
22. A person who is indifferent to both pleasure and pain
(a) stoic (b) saint
(c) hermit (d) ascetic
23. Paying back injury with injury
(a) subjugation (b) vendetta
(c) reprisal (d) repression
24. A person who believes that god is everything and everything is god.
(a) pantheist (b) agnostic
(c) pantehnicon (d) theist
25. Policemen riding on motorcycles as guards of VIP
(a) outriders (b) servants
(c) commandos (d) attendants

TEST 4

1. Handwriting that cannot be read
(a) illegible (b) unreadable
(c) dim (d) dull
2. His father is a doctor who treats children and infants
(a) podiatrist (b) dermatologist
(c) paediatrician (d) gynaecologist
3. Incapable of being explained
(a) nondescript (b) untold
(c) unexplained (d) inexplicable
4. Indifference to pleasure or pain
(a) patience (b) docility
(c) reticence (d) stoicism
5. Incapable of being wounded
(a) infallible (b) invulnerable
(c) impregnable (d) invincible
6. Joint sovereignty exercised over a country by two or more countries
(a) pandemonium (b) condominium
(c) entente (d) colonialism
7. Killing of human beings
(a) murder (b) suicide
(c) homicide (d) assassination

8. Killing of one's own brother
 (a) murder (b) matricide
 (c) fratricide (d) genocide
9. Life history of a person written by another
 (a) biography (b) autobiography
 (c) memoir (d) bibliography
10. Large scale departure of people
 (a) emigration (b) migration
 (c) exodus (d) immigration
11. Likely to break apart easily
 (a) breakable (b) thin
 (c) brittle (d) harsh
12. Lack of enough blood
 (a) allergy (b) amnesia
 (c) insomnia (d) anaemia
13. Land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island
 (a) lagoon (b) archipelago
 (c) isthmus (d) peninsula
14. Mania for stealing articles
 (a) hypomania (b) logomania
 (c) nymphomania (d) kleptomania
15. A man whose wife has been unfaithful to him
 (a) cuckold (b) dandy
 (c) bastard (d) concubine
16. Murder of a new-born child
 (a) infanticide (b) homicide
 (c) regicide (d) fratricide
17. Murder of a king
 (a) homicide (b) matricide
 (c) regicide (d) genocide
18. An unimpressive speech delivered without any preparation
 (a) soliloquy (b) epilogue
 (c) extempore (d) prologue
19. One who eats everything
 (a) carnivorous (b) gourmet
 (c) omnivorous (d) omnipotent
20. One who murder one's mother
 (a) genocide (b) homicide
 (c) matricide (d) patricide
21. One who loves all and sundry
 (a) altruist (b) optimist
 (c) philanthropist (d) humanist
22. Official misconduct
 (a) malefactor (b) malfeasance
 (c) maltreatment (d) maladministration
23. One who is interested in the welfare of women
 (a) feminist (b) feminine
 (c) flamboyant (d) effeminate

24. One who takes delight in excessive cruelty
 (a) sadist (b) anarchist
 (c) nihilist (d) sophist

TEST 5

1. A person who hates women
 (a) masochist (b) misanthropist
 (c) misogynist (d) misogynist
2. A person who collects coins
 (a) numismatist (b) narcissist
 (c) fatalist (d) philatelist
3. A school for infants and young children
 (a) infantile (b) school
 (c) kindergarten (d) nursery
4. A ride on someone else's back or shoulders
 (a) kickback (b) piggyback
 (c) cuddle (d) hunchback
5. A cure for all diseases
 (a) panacea (b) exorcism
 (c) antibiotic (d) incantation
6. A short walk for pleasure or exercise
 (a) gallop (b) jog
 (c) promenade (d) stroll
7. A person who is more interested in himself rather than anything that is going on around him
 (a) introvert (b) egoist
 (c) eccentric (d) extrovert
8. A sea abounding in islands
 (a) ocean (b) strait
 (c) gulf (d) archipelago
9. A song sung at a burial
 (a) dirge (b) elegy
 (c) ballad (d) ode
10. A soldier who fights for sake of money cannot be branded as courageous and patriotic
 (a) mercenary (b) sinecure
 (c) equestrian (d) honorary
11. A careful preservation and protection of wildlife is the need of the hour
 (a) conservation (b) embankment
 (c) enhancement (d) management
 (e) promotion
12. Both Buddha and Mahavira lived at the same time
 (a) coincident (b) simultaneous
 (c) synchronized (d) contemporary
13. The custom of having many wives
 (a) matrimony (b) monogamy
 (c) bigamy (d) polygamy

14. Cessation of arms before a formal treaty is signed during war
(a) truce (b) armistice
(c) accord (d) retreat
15. Child bereaved of one or both the parents
(a) lout (b) desolate
(c) orphan (d) destitute
16. Contempt of god
(a) agnosticism (b) blasphemy
(c) nihilism (d) atheism
17. Changing one's mind too quickly
(a) vacillation (b) adaptability
(c) instability (d) versatility
18. Clumsy or ill-bred fellow
(a) oaf (b) boor
(c) yokel (d) lout
19. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
(a) hierarchy (b) formalism
(c) statesmanship (d) protocol
20. Destruction of unborn baby in mother's womb
(a) foeticide (b) infanticide
(c) abortion (d) regicide
21. Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain on others
(a) masochism (b) sadism
(c) malevolence (d) bigotry
22. Elimination of a racial group by killing
(a) homicide (b) regicide
(c) genocide (d) patricide
23. A government comprising a single person
(a) autocracy (b) plutocracy
(c) aristocracy (d) monarchy
24. A government comprising the representatives of the people
(a) socialism (b) autocracy
(c) democracy (d) diplomacy
25. Habit of secretly listening to private conversation
(a) spying (b) spelling
(c) condign (d) murmuring
4. Act of taking one's life
(a) homicide (b) suicide
(c) immolation (d) slaughter
5. A person who brings goods illegally into the country
(a) importer (b) exporter
(c) imposter (d) smuggler
6. A man who dances to the tunes of his wife
(a) chum (b) effeminate
(c) slave (d) henpecked
7. A person who has just started learning
(a) accomplice (b) foreman
(c) apprentice (d) novice
8. A woman of lax moral
(a) concubine (b) prostitute
(c) hostess (d) harlot
9. A slow-witted and incompetent person
(a) duffer (b) nigger
(c) dud (d) snotty
10. A thing liable to be easily broken
(a) ductile (b) breakable
(c) delicate (d) brittle
11. A person's first speech
(a) opener (b) maiden
(c) extempore (d) preface
12. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyments
(a) stoic (b) epicure
(c) hedonist (d) lusty
13. An old unmarried woman
(a) bachelor (b) virgin
(c) matron (d) spinster
14. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate
(a) dossier (b) voucher
(c) document (d) affidavit
15. A physician who delivers babies
(a) psychiatrist (b) paediatrician
(c) obstetrician (d) gynaecologist
16. A man who is having the qualities of woman
(a) epicurean (b) loquacious
(c) celibate (d) effeminate
17. A word no longer in use
(a) primitive (b) exotic
(c) ancient (d) obsolete
18. A 70–79 years old person
(a) centenarian (b) septuagenarian
(c) nonagenarian (d) octogenarian
19. A person who sneaks illegally into a country
(a) invader (b) infiltrator
(c) aggressor (d) sniper

TEST 6

1. A funny imitation of a poem
(a) dialogue (b) sonnet
(c) caricature (d) parody
2. A person without manners or polish
(a) boorish (b) rustic
(c) barbarian (d) naive
3. A speech by an actor at the end of a play
(a) prologue (b) epilogue
(c) monologue (d) duologue

20. A person who readily believes others
(a) sensible (b) credible
(c) sensitive (d) credulous
21. A paper written in one's own handwriting
(a) parchment (b) manuscript
(c) transcript (d) scroll
22. A small group of fixed stars
(a) constellation (b) cluster
(c) custer (d) galaxy
23. A person who lives alone and avoids other people
(a) agnostic (b) ascetic
(c) unsocial (d) recluse
24. A person who wishes to throw over all establishments
(a) terrorist (b) hooligan
(c) anarchist (d) rebel
25. A person interested in reading books
(a) scholar (b) student
(c) book-keeper (d) book worm
9. A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things
(a) trickster (b) impostor
(c) magician (d) mountebank
10. A place for sick people who need long periods for recovery
(a) clinic (b) hospital
(c) sanatorium (d) asylum
11. A sudden rush of wind
(a) gust (b) gale
(c) storm (d) typho
12. A person who eats too much
(a) glutton (b) reveller
(c) sensualist (d) omnivore
13. A person who is reserved in talks
(a) silent (b) reticent
(c) garrulous (d) mendicant
14. A short stay at a place
(a) interlude (b) halt
(c) sojourn (d) intermission
15. A general pardon granted by the government to political offenders
(a) pardon (b) excuse
(c) honesty (d) amnesty
16. A person who is out to destroy government
(a) anarchist (b) destroyer
(c) atheist (d) theist
17. A person who looks on the bright side of things
(a) atheist (b) optimist
(c) cynic (d) agnostic
18. A government that is carried on through officers
(a) bureaucracy (b) officiousness
(c) class-one (d) dictatorship
19. A woman whose husband is dead
(a) widow (b) virgin
(c) spinster (d) wedlock
20. A man of odd habits
(a) cynical (b) eccentric
(c) moody (d) introvert
21. A statement that is absolutely clear
(a) clean (b) confused
(c) ambiguous (d) unequivocal
22. Animals living on land and in water
(a) ambivalent (b) ambiguous
(c) amphibian (d) amorphous
23. A political leader who tries to stir people
(a) martinet (b) statesman
(c) demagogue (d) dictator

TEST 7

1. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
(a) endemic (b) epidemic
(c) infectious (d) contagious
2. A religious discourse
(a) preach (b) stanza
(c) sanctorum (d) sermon
3. A place that provides refuge
(a) asylum (b) sanatorium
(c) shelter (d) orphanage
4. A large dark grey cloud that brings rain or snow
(a) nimbus (b) blizzard
(c) hail (d) fog
5. A person who makes love without being serious
(a) Romeo (b) consort
(c) goon (d) philanderer
6. A child of unusual or remarkable talent
(a) prodigy (b) scholar
(c) diligent (d) heir
7. A disease which ends in death
(a) fatal (b) contagious
(c) deadly (d) lethal
8. A person who does not believe in the existence of God
(a) theist (b) heretic
(c) atheist (d) fanatic

24. A man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance
 (a) duffer (b) snob
 (c) licentious (d) dandy
25. A person very hard to please
 (a) obstinate (b) unconquerable
 (c) fastidious (d) invincible

TEST 8

1. A man who operates on sick people
 (a) operator (b) surgeon
 (c) physician (d) physiotherapist
2. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
 (a) dictionary (b) microscope
 (c) periscope (d) encyclopaedia
3. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
 (a) telescope (b) microscope
 (c) periscope (d) kaleidoscope
4. A hater of learning and knowledge
 (a) illiterate (b) bibliophile
 (c) misologist (d) misogynist
5. A person who does not believe in any religion
 (a) atheist (b) philatelist
 (c) pagan (d) rationalist
6. A person who looks at the dark side of everything
 (a) sadist (b) blind
 (c) pessimist (d) optimist
7. A man of lax moral
 (a) pirate (b) ruffian
 (c) vagabond (d) licentious
8. Animals who eat flesh of another animal
 (a) man eater (b) beast
 (c) carnivorous (d) cannibal
9. A government by the nobles
 (a) aristocracy (b) democracy
 (c) bureaucracy (d) autocracy
10. Animals that can live on land and water
 (a) aquatic (b) amphibians
 (c) reptiles (d) gregarious
11. Anything written in a letter after it is signed
 (a) postdiction (b) posterity
 (c) corrigendum (d) postscript
12. A woman having several husbands at the same time
 (a) polygamy (b) polyandry
 (c) polysexual (d) polyglot
13. A person who has no money to pay off his debts
 (a) insolvent (b) debtor
 (c) pauper (d) beggar
14. A person who hates women
 (a) intolerant (b) misogynist
 (c) bigamist (d) gullible
15. A sleeping room for many persons
 (a) boarding (b) hostel
 (c) dormitory (d) dwelling
16. A process involving too much official formality
 (a) red-tapism (b) bureaucracy
 (c) diplomacy (d) nepotism
17. A large scale departure of people from a territory
 (a) migration (b) immigration
 (c) exodus (d) aberration
18. A post without remuneration
 (a) involuntary (b) voluntary
 (c) sinecure (d) honorary
19. A disease that spreads by means of germs carried in atmosphere
 (a) infectious (b) epidemic
 (c) contagious (d) endemic
20. A government run by a dictator
 (a) autocracy (b) democracy
 (c) theocracy (d) oligarchy
21. A speech delivered without preparation
 (a) straightforward (b) extempore
 (c) verbose (d) maiden
22. A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good
 (a) sensual (b) stoic
 (c) hedonist (d) epicure
23. A speech made by someone for the first time
 (a) spontaneous (b) extempore
 (c) maiden speech (d) sermon
24. A physician who specializes in diseases of skin
 (a) obstetrician (b) dermatologist
 (c) cardiologist (d) none of these
25. A person who is fond of sensuous enjoyment
 (a) epicure (b) witty
 (c) hedonist (d) humorous

ANSWERS**TEST 1**

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (a) | 11. (c) | 16. (d) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (b) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (d) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (c) | 14. (a) | 19. (c) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (a) | 15. (b) | 20. (b) | |

TEST 2

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (a) | 11. (a) | 16. (a) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (b) | 12. (a) | 17. (b) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (b) | 13. (c) | 18. (c) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (a) | 14. (c) | 19. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (c) | 15. (c) | 20. (d) | 25. (c) |

TEST 3

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (b) | 11. (a) | 16. (c) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (d) | 12. (d) | 17. (b) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (a) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (b) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (a) | 19. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (a) | 15. (a) | 20. (a) | 25. (c) |

TEST 4

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (b) | 11. (c) | 16. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (d) | 17. (c) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (a) | 14. (d) | 19. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (c) | 15. (a) | 20. (c) | |

TEST 5

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 4. (b) | 7. (b) | 10. (a) | 13. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 5. (a) | 8. (d) | 11. (a) | 14. (a) |
| 3. (c) | 6. (d) | 9. (b) | 12. (d) | 15. (c) |

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 16. (b) | 18. (b) | 20. (a) | 22. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 19. (d) | 21. (b) | 23. (d) | 25. (a) |

TEST 6

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (d) | 11. (b) | 16. (d) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 7. (d) | 12. (c) | 17. (d) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (b) | 13. (d) | 18. (b) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (a) | 14. (d) | 19. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) | 15. (b) | 20. (d) | 25. (d) |

TEST 7

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (d) | 11. (a) | 16. (a) | 21. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (d) | 12. (a) | 17. (b) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (b) | 18. (a) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (c) | 14. (c) | 19. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) | 15. (d) | 20. (b) | 25. (a) |

TEST 8

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (c) | 11. (d) | 16. (a) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (d) | 12. (b) | 17. (c) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (d) | 13. (a) | 18. (d) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (a) | 14. (b) | 19. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (b) | 15. (c) | 20. (a) | 25. (a) |

21

PRACTICE TESTS—SPELLING OF WORDS

Directions: Given below are the words. Every MCQ has four variants in terms of its spelling. You have to find the word with correct spellings.

SET 1

1. (a) Abbreviate (b) Abbriveate
(c) Abbrivaite (d) Abbriveitea
2. (a) Apperantly (b) Appartley
(c) Apparently (d) Apparently
3. (a) Affarm (b) Afform
(c) Affirm (d) Affrom
4. (a) Commission (b) Comission
(c) Commision (d) Comission
5. (a) Acidentally (b) Accidentally
(c) Accidentaly (d) Accidentley
6. (a) Apetite (b) Apeetite
(c) Appetete (d) Appetite
7. (a) Committee (b) Comittee
(c) Committee (d) Committe
8. (a) Aclaim (b) Aklaim
(c) Acclaim (d) Aclame
9. (a) Arguoment (b) Argoument
(c) Argument (d) Argumeant
10. (a) Commodity (b) Comodity
(c) Coommodity (d) Comoodity
11. (a) Accomodate (b) Acommodate
(c) Accomodate (d) Acomodate
12. (a) Arangement (b) Arrangement
(c) Arrangment (d) Arrangemant
13. (a) Comunism (b) Communism
(c) Communnism (d) Commuonism
14. (a) Acompained (b) Acoompanied
(c) Accompanied (d) Acompenied
15. (a) Athlete (b) Athlate
(c) Athlete (d) Athelete
16. (a) Comparitive (b) Comparative
(c) Compartive (d) Comperative
17. (a) Accompanying (b) Acompanying
(c) Acoompanying (d) Accompnaying
18. (a) Bureacracy (b) Buraucracy
(c) Bureaucracy (d) Bureaucrasy

19. (a) Athlitics (b) Athletics
(c) Athletics (d) Atheletecs
20. (a) Compititive (b) Competitive
(c) Competitive (d) Competiveve
21. (a) Accuse (b) Acuse
(c) Accuce (d) Acusue
22. (a) Atitude (b) Attitude
(c) Attitude (d) Attitude
23. (a) Compulsery (b) Compelsory
(c) Compulsory (d) Compulsory
24. (a) Acheivement (b) Achievement
(c) Achievament (d) Achievemant
25. (a) Auxeliary (b) Auxiliary
(c) Auxilery (d) Auxiliary

SET 2

1. (a) Concieve (b) Conceeve
(c) Conceive (d) Conceive
2. (a) Acknowledge (b) Acknowledge
(c) Acknowldege (d) Acknowaledge
3. (a) Awkard (b) Awkward
(c) Awkoward (d) Awokward
4. (a) Conceivable (b) Concievable
(c) Conceivable (d) Conciveable
5. (a) Acquaintence (b) Acquiantance
(c) Acqaintuance (d) Acquaintance
6. (a) Beginning (b) Begining
(c) Beggining (d) Beginning
7. (a) Condmen (b) Conduumn
(c) Condemn (d) Cundemn
8. (a) Acquited (b) Acquitted
(c) Acquitted (d) Acquitted
9. (a) Beleived (b) Bilieved
(c) Believed (d) Believid
10. (a) Conquer (b) Concuer
(c) Concuuer (d) Conquer
11. (a) Acrose (b) Across
(c) Acros (d) Across
12. (a) Benefited (b) Benifitted
(c) Bennefited (d) Benefitted

13. (a) Conscintious (b) Conscientious
(c) Conscientious (d) Conscentious
14. (a) Aditionally (b) Additionaly
(c) Additionaley (d) Additionally
15. (a) Breethe (b) Breathe
(c) Breathe (d) Brathe
16. (a) Conscious (b) Concsious
(c) Cunsconscious (d) Consicous
17. (a) Address (b) Address
(c) Address (d) Addrees
18. (a) Brilliant (b) Briliant
(c) Brillient (d) Brelliant
19. (a) Continually (b) Continualey
(c) Continually (d) Contenually
20. (a) Adolescent (b) Adolecsent
(c) Adolescant (d) Adolascent
21. (a) Buletin (b) Bulletin
(c) Bullettin (d) Bulliten
22. (a) Conveniance (b) Convenience
(c) Convinience (d) Conveniense
23. (a) Afluent (b) Affluent
(c) Affluant (d) Affluent
24. (a) Buraeu (b) Bureau
(c) Burreau (d) Burriau
25. (a) Cornar (b) Corner
(c) Corner (d) Cornor

SET 3

1. (a) Bureaucracy (b) Buraeucracy
(c) Bureuacracy (d) Bureaucrasy
2. (a) Corespond (b) Coresspond
(c) Correspond (d) Coreespond
3. (a) Afright (b) Affright
(c) Affrihtg (d) Affriht
4. (a) Buried (b) Bureed
(c) Bureid (d) Burried
5. (a) Corrode (b) Corode
(c) Coorode (d) Corrodde
6. (a) Aggravate (b) Agravate
(c) Agrrvate (d) Aggrevate
7. (a) Busines (b) Bussiness
(c) Businuss (d) Business
8. (a) Corupt (b) Corrupt
(c) Coorupt (d) Corrupt
9. (a) Agression (b) Aggresion
(c) Aggression (d) Aggretion
10. (a) Cafetiria (b) Cafateria
(c) Cafeteria (d) Cafeterea
11. (a) Cource (b) Course
(c) Cuorse (d) Corsee

12. (a) Alegory (b) Allegory
(c) Alegorry (d) Alleggory
13. (a) Campaing (b) Campeign
(c) Campein (d) Campaign
14. (a) Curioicity (b) Curoisity
(c) Curioesity (d) Curiosity
15. (a) Alure (b) Allurre
(c) Allure (d) Allorre
16. (a) Casually (b) Casually
(c) Casullay (d) Causally
17. (a) Courteous (b) Courtious
(c) Courtous (d) Courceous
18. (a) Alusive (b) Allusive
(c) Allucive (d) Alluseve
19. (a) Career (b) Carreer
(c) Carier (d) Carrer
20. (a) Critizism (b) Criticism
(c) Criticizm (d) Creticism
21. (a) Although (b) Althugh
(c) Althuogh (d) Alhtough
22. (a) Carying (b) Carring
(c) Carrying (d) Carryeng
23. (a) Criticise (b) Critisize
(c) Criticize (d) Critecize
24. (a) Altogether (b) Altogether
(c) Altogather (d) Altogeter
25. (a) Category (b) Category
(c) Catogory (d) Category

SET 4

1. (a) Curriculum (b) Curricullum
(c) Curriculum (d) Curricullum
2. (a) Amateur (b) Amatuer
(c) Amatur (d) Ameteur
3. (a) Ceiling (b) Cieling
(c) Ceileng (d) Celing
4. (a) Decicion (b) Decision
(c) Desision (d) Decition
5. (a) Amiss (b) Amis
(c) Ammis (d) Amess
6. (a) Cemetry (b) Cemetary
(c) Cemetary (d) Cemetary
7. (a) Definatly (b) Definitley
(c) Defenitely (d) Definitely
8. (a) Amout (b) Amunt
(c) Amount (d) Amuont
9. (a) Changable (b) Changeable
(c) Changeabel (d) Chanegable
10. (a) Definition (b) Defination
(c) Definicion (d) Defenition

11. (a) Analyse (b) Analyze
(c) Analyzaze (d) Analize
12. (a) Characteristic (b) Characterestic
(c) Characteristec (d) Characterisetec
13. (a) Demurrage (b) Demurage
(c) Demmurrage (d) Demurragge
14. (a) Anals (b) Annlas
(c) Annals (d) Annalls
15. (a) Chocen (b) Chossen
(c) Chosen (d) Choosen
16. (a) Dependant (b) Dependent
(c) Dependnt (d) Depandant
17. (a) Anual (b) Annual
(c) Annual (d) Anuall
18. (a) Colleague (b) Colligue
(c) Colloge (d) Colleague
19. (a) Describe (b) Describe
(c) Desceribe (d) Describe
20. (a) Apostel (b) Apostle
(c) Aposotle (d) Appostle
21. (a) Colloquial (b) Colliquial
(c) Colloquail (d) Coloquial
22. (a) Despair (b) Dispair
(c) Despare (d) Desepair
23. (a) Disappered (b) Disapeared
(c) Disappeared (d) Disappared
24. (a) Disolute (b) Dissolute
(c) Dissolte (d) Dessolute
25. (a) Destroy (b) Distroy
(c) Destrey (d) Desteroy

SET 5

1. (a) Disappointment (b) Disapointment
(c) Desappointment (d) Disappointmant
2. (a) Devide (b) Diveede
(c) Divide (d) Dividee
3. (a) Devolop (b) Develop
(c) Develope (d) Divoelope
4. (a) Disastruos (b) Disestrous
(c) Disasterous (d) Disastrous
5. (a) Divicion (b) Division
(c) Devision (d) Divesion
6. (a) Diagram (b) Diagram
(c) Diageram (d) Daigram
7. (a) Discipline (b) Dicsipline
(c) Disciplene (d) Discepline
8. (a) Eccentric (b) Ecentric
(c) Eccentris (d) Ecenteric
9. (a) Dictionary (b) Dictionary
(c) Dictionare (d) Dictionari

10. (a) Disatisfied (b) Dissatisfied
(c) Dessatisfied (d) Dissatisfied
11. (a) Ecclesiastic (b) Eclesiastic
(c) Eccleisaistic (d) Ecclisiastic
12. (a) Diferent (b) Differnt
(c) Differant (d) Differnt
13. (a) Disect (b) Dissect
(c) Dessect (d) Dissact
14. (a) Efficiency (b) Eficiency
(c) Efficeincy (d) Efficiency
15. (a) Dilapdated (b) Delapidated
(c) Dilapidated (d) Dilapideated
16. (a) Dissertation (b) Disertation
(c) Discertation (d) Dissertasion
17. (a) Efusion (b) Effusion
(c) Effution (d) Effussion
18. (a) Dineng (b) Dening
(c) Dinining (d) Dining
19. (a) Disipate (b) Dissepate
(c) Dissipate (d) Discipate
20. (a) Egoetism (b) Egoitism
(c) Egotism (d) Egoiteism
21. (a) Disese (b) Disease
(c) Disase (d) Discease
22. (a) Dissipation (b) Disipation
(c) Discipation (d) Dissepation
23. (a) Eigth (b) Eight
(c) Eight (d) Eieght
24. (a) Elsewehre (b) Eleswhere
(c) Elsewhere (d) Elsewhere
25. (a) Especialy (b) Especillay
(c) Espacialy (d) Especially

SET 6

1. (a) Generaly (b) Generally
(c) Generalay (d) Genirally
2. (a) Eliminate (b) Eleminate
(c) Elemenate (d) Eliminate
3. (a) Esence (b) Essence
(c) Escence (d) Essence
4. (a) Genius (b) Geneius
(c) Genieus (d) Gineius
5. (a) Elocusion (b) Eloclusion
(c) Elocotion (d) Elecution
6. (a) Etiquete (b) Etiquette
(c) Ettiquette (d) Etiquate
7. (a) Geography (b) Goography
(c) Geographe (d) Geografy
8. (a) Eloquense (b) Elequence
(c) Eloquence (d) Eloquance

9. (a) Evolusion (b) Evolotion
(c) Evolution (d) Evolucion
10. (a) Government (b) Governement
(c) Governmant (d) Gobernment
11. (a) Embarass (b) Embarrass
(c) Embarras (d) Embarress
12. (a) Excellance (b) Excellense
(c) Excellence (d) Excillence
13. (a) Grammar (b) Gramar
(c) Grammer (d) Gremmar
14. (a) Emissary (b) Emisary
(c) Emiscary (d) Emiccary
15. (a) Exceptionaly (b) Exceptionally
(c) Excepsionally (d) Excepcionally
16. (a) Grievance (b) Grievence
(c) Griavence (d) Grievanse
17. (a) Emphasice (b) Emphasize
(c) Emphesize (d) Amphsimize
18. (a) Excitement (b) Excitemant
(c) Execitement (d) Excitemenet
19. (a) Guarante (b) Guarrantee
(c) Guarantee (d) Guarantey
20. (a) Encyclopeadia (b) Encyclopaedia
(c) Encyclopaedeia (d) Encyclepaedia
21. (a) Exhaustid (b) Exhaustad
(c) Exhausted (d) Exhauzted
22. (a) Guard (b) Guaard
(c) Guared (d) Guerd
23. (a) Ennoble (b) Enoble
(c) Ennobale (d) Ennobal
24. (a) Exhilaracion (b) Exhilaration
(c) Exhilarasion (d) Exhileration
25. (a) Guidancee (b) Guidance
(c) Guidance (d) Guidance

SET 7

1. (a) Enormuos (b) Enormous
(c) Enormeus (d) Enorrnous
2. (a) Existance (b) Existence
(c) Exestence (d) Existense
3. (a) Handel (b) Handal
(c) Handlee (d) Handle
4. (a) Enthusiastis (b) Enthuseastic
(c) Enthuziastic (d) Enthusiastic
5. (a) Experience (b) Experance
(c) Exparience (d) Experiense
6. (a) Hieght (b) Heighth
(c) Height (d) Heght
7. (a) Enviroment (b) Environmant
(c) Environment (d) Envirenment

8. (a) Explanation (b) Explanasion
(c) Explanacion (d) Explenation
9. (a) Hindrance (b) Hindrence
(c) Hindranse (d) Hendrance
10. (a) Epidemec (b) Epedemic
(c) Epidemic (d) Epidimic
11. (a) Extraordinary (b) Extrordinary
(c) Extraordinary (d) Extraordenary
12. (a) Hithrto (b) Hetherto
(c) Hitherrto (d) Hitherto
13. (a) Epitah (b) Epitaph
(c) Epetaph (d) Epitaf
14. (a) Familiar (b) Familair
(c) Fameliar (d) Familiar
15. (a) Humorous (b) Humoruos
(c) Humorus (d) Humuoros
16. (a) Epitom (b) Epetome
(c) Epitome (d) Epitoma
17. (a) Fascinating (b) Fasinating
(c) Facinating (d) Fascenating
18. (a) Huriedly (b) Hurriedlay
(c) Hurriedly (d) Hurridely
19. (a) Epoh (b) Epoch
(c) Eposh (d) Epech
20. (a) Febraury (b) February
(c) Feberuary (d) Februery
21. (a) Imaginary (b) Imaginery
(c) Imagenary (d) Imaginery
22. (a) Equaled (b) Equalled
(c) Equalad (d) Equeled
23. (a) Financial (b) Finansial
(c) Financeal (d) Finanzial
24. (a) Imaginasion (b) Imagination
(c) Imaginacion (d) Imajination
25. (a) Equipmant (b) Equipment
(c) Equipment (d) Equipement

SET 8

1. (a) Forein (b) Foreing
(c) Foriegn (d) Foreign
2. (a) Immediately (b) Immidiately
(c) Immediatly (d) Immediatelay
3. (a) Equiped (b) Equipped
(c) Equipped (d) Ecuipped
4. (a) Formarly (b) Formerly
(c) Formurly (d) Formeraly
5. (a) Imprompt (b) Impromptu
(c) Imprompto (d) Impromptetu
6. (a) Equivalent (b) Equivalant
(c) Equivaelent (d) Equivalent

7. (a) Forti (b) Forty
(c) Fourty (d) Fortey
8. (a) Inaccessible (b) Inaccessibile
(c) Inaccésible (d) Inaccissible
9. (a) Erotion (b) Erocion
(c) Erosion (d) Eroscion
10. (a) Forth (b) Furth
(c) Fourth (d) Foureth
11. (a) Inadiquate (b) Inadequate
(c) Inadequete (d) Inadecuate
12. (a) Erand (b) Errand
(c) Eraand (d) Erraned
13. (a) Freind (b) Fraend
(c) Friend (d) Friend
14. (a) Inapplicabile (b) Inaplicable
(c) Inapplikable (d) Inaplicabel
15. (a) Eroneous (b) Errouneous
(c) Erroneous (d) Erronious
16. (a) Guage (b) Gauge
(c) Gauji (d) Gauje
17. (a) Inauspicious (b) Inauspecious
(c) Inauspicuous (d) Inauspeceous
18. (a) Incidentally (b) Incidentaly
(c) Incidantelly (d) Incidentaley
19. (a) Irelevant (b) Irrelivant
(c) Irrelevant (d) Irrelevant
20. (a) Mathematics (b) Mathematices
(c) Mathimatics (d) Mathematecs
21. (a) Incredibile (b) Incredibile
(c) Incredibel (d) Incredible
22. (a) Knac (b) Knack
(c) Knak (d) Knacek
23. (a) Medicine (b) Midicine
(c) Medecine (d) Medicene
24. (a) Indefinitaly (b) Indefinately
(c) Indefinitely (d) Indefenately
25. (a) Knight (b) Knigh
(c) Knigth (d) Knighth

SET 9

1. (a) Minute (b) Mineute
(c) Minuute (d) Minutee
2. (a) Indipendent (b) Independant
(c) Independent (d) Independnt
3. (a) Knnot (b) Knot
(c) Knoot (d) Knott
4. (a) Meschievous (b) Mischievous
(c) Mischeivous (d) Mischevious
5. (a) Indexorable (b) Indexorblae
(c) Indexorabele (d) Indexorabale

6. (a) Knowlodge (b) Knowlege
(c) Knowledge (d) Knowldage
7. (a) Influencial (b) Infleuntial
(c) Influential (d) Influential
8. (a) Laboratery (b) Laboratory
(c) Laboratoray (d) Laboratori
9. (a) Mysteriuos (b) Myesterious
(c) Mysterious (d) Misterious
10. (a) Inimiccal (b) Inemical
(c) Inimical (d) Inimecal
11. (a) Legitemate (b) Legetimate
(c) Ligitimate (d) Legitimate
12. (a) Naiv (b) Niave
(c) Naivve (d) Naive
13. (a) Inimitable (b) Inemitable
(c) Inimetable (d) Inimitabel
14. (a) Leisure (b) Liesure
(c) Leicure (d) Leiscure
15. (a) Naturally (b) Naturaly
(c) Naturallay (d) Nachurally
16. (a) Innocous (b) Innocuous
(c) Innocuos (d) Inocuous
17. (a) Librarain (b) Librarian
(c) Librarean (d) Librerian
18. (a) Necessary (b) Necessry
(c) Necessary (d) Necessare
19. (a) Inuendo (b) Innuendo
(c) Innuendu (d) Innuendo
20. (a) Lieutenant (b) Lieutenant
(c) Leiutenant (d) Lieutenant
21. (a) Nevertheless (b) Neverthaless
(c) Nevertheless (d) Nevertheless
22. (a) Intellectaul (b) Intelcectual
(c) Intellectual (d) Intellektual
23. (a) Lightnig (b) Lightning
(c) Lightning (d) Lighthning
24. (a) Neice (b) Niece
(c) Niecie (d) Neece
25. (a) Inteligence (b) Intelligence
(c) Intellegence (d) Intelligance

SET 10

1. (a) Livehood (b) Levelihood
(c) Livelihood (d) Livelihud
2. (a) Ninety (b) Nineti
(c) Ninety (d) Ninaty
3. (a) Intentionaly (b) Intentionelly
(c) Intensionally (d) Intentionally
4. (a) Loneliness (b) Loneliness
(c) Lonelines (d) Loniliness

5. (a) Nineth (b) Ninth
(c) Nienth (d) Neinth
6. (a) Interfere (b) Interefero
(c) Interfare (d) Interefare
7. (a) Maneuver (b) Manuever
(c) Maneuvere (d) Manouver
8. (a) Noisily (b) Noisly
(c) Noisiley (d) Noisely
9. (a) Interpretted (b) Interpreted
(c) Interpreted (d) Interppreted
10. (a) Mariage (b) Marriage
(c) Marraige (d) Marrige
11. (a) Notwitstanding (b) Notwithstanding
(c) Notwithstading (d) Notwistanding
12. (a) Interrupted (b) Interupted
(c) Interrupated (d) Interruptad
13. (a) Marvelous (b) Marevelous
(c) Marveluos (d) Marvilous
14. (a) Nowdays (b) Nowadays
(c) Nowadays (d) Noadays
15. (a) Obstakle (b) Obstacle
(c) Obsetacle (d) Obstecele
16. (a) Outburt (b) Outburst
(c) Outsurt (d) Outtburst
17. (a) Phenomanon (b) Phenomena
(c) Phenomenon (d) Phenemenon
18. (a) Ocasion (b) Occassion
(c) Occasion (d) Occation
19. (a) Outcast (b) Outcas
(c) Oucast (d) Outacast
20. (a) Physicaly (b) Physically
(c) Physicalley (d) Physically
21. (a) Ocasionally (b) Occasionaly
(c) Ocasionaly (d) Occasionally
22. (a) Ouright (b) Outright
(c) Outrighth (d) Outreight
23. (a) Physician (b) Physisian
(c) Physecian (d) Physicean
24. (a) Occurred (b) Ocurrred
(c) Occured (d) Ocured
25. (a) Pamphlat (b) Pamphlet
(c) Pamphlete (d) Pamphlate

SET 11

1. (a) Pleasent (b) Plesant
(c) Pleasant (d) Plaesant
2. (a) Ocurrrence (b) Occurrence
(c) Occurence (d) Occurence
3. (a) Paralel (b) Parallal
(c) Parellel (d) Parallel

4. (a) Propelled (b) Propeled
(c) Propellad (d) Propalled
5. (a) Offspring (b) Ofspring
(c) Offspreng (d) Offsepring
6. (a) Parlaiment (b) Parliament
(c) Parliamant (d) Perliament
7. (a) Propeler (b) Propellar
(c) Propaller (d) Propeller
8. (a) Omision (b) Omition
(c) Omission (d) Ommission
9. (a) Particularly (b) Particulerly
(c) Particularley (d) Partecularly
10. (a) Ppsychology (b) Psychology
(c) Psychologe (d) Psykology
11. (a) Omitted (b) Oमितed
(c) Ommitted (d) Ometted
12. (a) Partener (b) Partner
(c) Pertner (d) Partnar
13. (a) Purseu (b) Pursue
(c) Purseue (d) Pursue
14. (a) Operate (b) Operete
(c) Oparate (d) Oparata
15. (a) Perseverence (b) Perseveranse
(c) Persaverance (d) Perseverance
16. (a) Quantety (b) Quantitey
(c) Quantity (d) Quantiti
17. (a) Opportunity (b) Oportunity
(c) Opporttunity (d) Opportunnitty
18. (a) Personel (b) Personnel
(c) Personnal (d) Parsonnel
19. (a) Questionaire (b) Questionniare
(c) Questionnaire (d) Questionnair
20. (a) Optimistic (b) Optemistic
(c) Optimystic (d) Optimistec
21. (a) Persistant (b) Persistent
(c) Persestent (d) Parsistent
22. (a) Quit (b) Qiute
(c) Quiti (d) Quite
23. (a) Originel (b) Origenal
(c) Original (d) Oreginal
24. (a) Perspiration (b) Perspirasion
(c) Persperation (d) Parspiration
25. (a) Quitting (b) Quitteng
(c) Quitting (d) Quetting

SET 12

1. (a) Otherwis (b) Otherwise
(c) Otherwise (d) Otherwise
2. (a) Persude (b) Persuade
(c) Persaude (d) Parsuade

3. (a) Quez (b) Quizz
(c) Quuiz (d) Quiz
4. (a) Realise (b) Realize
(c) Realeze (d) Raelize
5. (a) Soliloqy (b) Soliloquy
(c) Solilouquy (d) Soleloquy
6. (a) Undoubtedly (b) Undoubtedley
(c) Undoubtedely (d) Undoubetedly
7. (a) Realy (b) Reallay
(c) Really (d) Raelly
8. (a) Sourse (b) Source
(c) Suorce (d) Sourece
9. (a) Unnecessary (b) Unecessary
(c) Unnecesary (d) Unecesary
10. (a) Recognize (b) Recognise
(c) Recognice (d) Recoganize
11. (a) Souvenir (b) Suovenir
(c) Souveneir (d) Souvaneir
12. (a) Unparalleled (b) Unparaleled
(c) Unparelleled (d) Unpparalleled
13. (a) Recomend (b) Reccommend
(c) Recommend (d) Reccomend
14. (a) Specificaly (b) Specifically
(c) Specifecally (d) Spefecically
15. (a) Untill (b) Untel
(c) Unitil (d) Until
16. (a) Recurring (b) Recuring
(c) Recurring (d) Recuurring
17. (a) Speciman (b) Specimane
(c) Specimen (d) Specemen
18. (a) Usaul (b) Usual
(c) Usuall (d) Uzual
19. (a) Refered (b) Refarred
(c) Referred (d) Referaed
20. (a) Spech (b) Speec
(c) Speech (d) Spich
21. (a) Usualy (b) Usually
(c) Usually (d) Usualley
22. (a) Regrettable (b) Regrettable
(c) Regrattable (d) Rigrettable
23. (a) Stoped (b) Stopped
(c) Stoppad (d) Stoppod
24. (a) Valley (b) Valliy
(c) Valey (d) Velley
25. (a) Reing (b) Reign
(c) Rein (d) Riegn

SET 13

1. (a) Streneuously (b) Strenously
(c) Strenuously (d) Strenuosley
2. (a) Valuabal (b) Valuabale

- (c) Valuable (d) Valuble
3. (a) Relievede (b) Relieved
(c) Releived (d) Releved
4. (a) Streched (b) Stretched
(c) Stretchad (d) Stratched
5. (a) Varieties (b) Varietis
(c) Varietes (d) Varietis
6. (a) Religious (b) Religioius
(c) Religeous (d) Relegious
7. (a) Subtle (b) Subtel
(c) Subtale (d) Subtele
8. (a) Vein (b) Vien
(c) Vaine (d) Veine
9. (a) Remembrece (b) Remambrance
(c) Remembrance (d) Remembranse
10. (a) Succeed (b) Suced
(c) Suceed (d) Suced
11. (a) Vengaence (b) Vengeance
(c) Vengeanse (d) Vengeansce
12. (a) Sucessful (b) Succesful
(c) Successfull (d) Successful
13. (a) Resuorce (b) Resource
(c) Recource (d) Recuorce
14. (a) Superintandant (b) Superintendent
(c) Superentendent (d) Superintandent
15. (a) Vigorous (b) Vigoruos
(c) Vigoros (d) Vigorous
16. (a) Restaurant (b) Restaurent
(c) Restuarant (d) Rastaurant
17. (a) Supercede (b) Superscede
(c) Supersede (d) Superseede
18. (a) Rhyhm (b) Rhythm
(c) Rhethm (d) Rhythem
19. (a) Surgoen (b) Surgon
(c) Surgen (d) Surgeon
20. (a) Villian (b) Villin
(c) Villan (d) Villain
21. (a) Rhythmical (b) Rhythmikal
(c) Rhythemical (d) Rhythmechal
22. (a) Susceptible (b) Sucseptible
(c) Suceptible (d) Susceptible
23. (a) Waring (b) Warring
(c) Warring (d) Werring
24. (a) Ridiculuos (b) Rideculous
(c) Ridiculous (d) Rediculous
25. (a) Synonm (b) Synonym
(c) Sinonym (d) Synonim

SET 14

1. (a) Wierd (b) Weired
(c) Weirid (d) Weird

2. (a) Technique (b) Technicue
(c) Techneque (d) Techenique
3. (a) Sacrifise (b) Sacrefice
(c) Sacrifice (d) Sacrifyce
4. (a) Temperamant (b) Tamperament
(c) Temparament (d) Temperament
5. (a) Weild (b) Wield
(c) Weiled (d) Wield
6. (a) Satisfactorily (b) Satisfactorili
(c) Satisfactorily (d) Satesfactorily
7. (a) Scarceley (b) Scarcily
(c) Scarcely (d) Scarecely
8. (a) Theatar (b) Theater
(c) Theatere (d) Thaeter
9. (a) Scheduele (b) Schedule
(c) Scedhule (d) Scedule
10. (a) Tomorow (b) Tomorrow
(c) Tommorrow (d) Tomorroww
11. (a) Worrying (b) Worying
(c) Worryeng (d) Worreying
12. (a) Secretary (b) Sactetary
(c) Secretary (d) Sacretery
13. (a) Transferred (b) Transffered
(c) Transferred (d) Transfarrred
14. (a) Sieze (b) Seize
(c) Seise (d) Seeze
15. (a) Transferring (b) Transfferring
(c) Transferang (d) Transferring
16. (a) Sergant (b) Sargeant
(c) Surgeant (d) Sergeant
17. (a) Tremendous (b) Tremenduos
(c) Tremandous (d) Tramendous
18. (a) Severely (b) Saverely
(c) Sevarely (d) Severaly
19. (a) Twelefth (b) Twelfth
(c) Tewelfth (d) Twelfeth
20. (a) Sinceraly (b) Sincerely
(c) Sincereley (d) Sincarely
21. (a) Tyranny (b) Tyrany
(c) Tyrenny (d) Tiranny
22. (a) Yonder (b) Yondar
(c) Yonnder (d) Yoonder
23. (a) Simultaneuos (b) Simultaneous
(c) Simultaneous (d) Simeltaneous
24. (a) Unanimuos (b) Unanimous
(c) Unenimous (d) Unnanimous
25. (a) Gatekeper (b) Gatekeeper
(c) Gatekeeper (d) Getekeeper

SET 15

1. (a) Posthumuos (b) Poshumous
(c) Posthumous (d) Posthoumous
2. (a) Threadbare (b) Threadbere
(c) Thraedbare (d) Threadebare
3. (a) Nonesential (b) Nonessential
(c) Nonessentail (d) Nonessencial
4. (a) Extrordnary (b) Extraordinary
(c) Extrardinary (d) Extraordenary
5. (a) Acelerate (b) Accelerate
(c) Accelerete (d) Accelerate
6. (a) Assimilate (b) Asimilate
(c) Asimmilate (d) Assimillate
7. (a) Emancepate (b) Emancipate
(c) Emancipete (d) Emencipate
8. (a) Acumulate (b) Accumulate
(c) Accumulete (d) Accumulate
9. (a) Associate (b) Associate
(c) Associate (d) Associete
10. (a) Emulate (b) Emulate
(c) Emmulate (d) Emuelate
11. (a) Acurate (b) Accuratee
(c) Accurate (d) Accurrate
12. (a) Colaborate (b) Collaborate
(c) Collaboreate (d) Collaborate
13. (a) Enunsiate (b) Enunciate
(c) Enunceate (d) Ennunciate
14. (a) Adulterate (b) Aduleterate
(c) Adulterete (d) Adultarate
15. (a) Collegiate (b) Collegiate
(c) Colligiate (d) Collegiate
16. (a) Eradicete (b) Eradicate
(c) Eradecate (d) Eradikate
17. (a) Afiliate (b) Affiliate
(c) Affiliate (d) Affileate
18. (a) Comemorare (b) Commemorate
(c) Commemorate (d) Commamorate
19. (a) Agregate (b) Aggrigate
(c) Agreggate (d) Aggregate
20. (a) Coroborate (b) Corroborate
(c) Corrobarate (d) Corroborate
21. (a) Exagerate (b) Excaggerate
(c) Exaggerate (d) Excagerate
22. (a) Aleviante (b) Alleviate
(c) Alleviate (d) Alliviate
23. (a) Desperete (b) Desparate
(c) Desperate (d) Dasperate
24. (a) Initiete (b) Inichiate
(c) Initeate (d) Initiate

25. (a) Ameliorete (b) Ameliorate
(c) Ameleorate (d) Amiliorate

SET 16

1. (a) Diseminate (b) Disseminete
(c) Disseminate (d) Disceminate
2. (a) Inundete (b) Inondate
(c) Inundate (d) Innundate
3. (a) Anihilate (b) Annihilate
(c) Annihhilate (d) Annihelate
4. (a) Efeminate (b) Effeminate
(c) Effemenate (d) Effiminate
5. (a) Appreciate (b) Apreciate
(c) Appriciate (d) Appreccate
6. (a) Meditate (b) Meditete
(c) Maditate (d) Miditate
7. (a) Apropriate (b) Appropriate
(c) Appropriate (d) Aproppriate
8. (a) Elucedate (b) Elucidete
(c) Elocidate (d) Elucidate
9. (a) Seperate (b) Separete
(c) Separate (d) Saporate
10. (a) Accusation (b) Accusation
(c) Accusation (d) Accusation
11. (a) Convicsion (b) Conviccion
(c) Conviktion (d) Conviction
12. (a) Institusion (b) Institutio
(c) Institucion (d) Instetution
13. (a) Affection (b) Afeccion
(c) Affeccsion (d) Affecion
14. (a) Discription (b) Descreption
(c) Description (d) Descripsion
15. (a) Intension (b) Intencion
(c) Intention (d) Intantion
16. (a) Asimilation (b) Assimilation
(c) Assimmilation (d) Assimelation
17. (a) Detection (b) Detaction
(c) Detecsion (d) Detektion
18. (a) Perfection (b) Perfaction
(c) Prefection (d) Perfektion
19. (a) Colecion (b) Collection
(c) Colecccion (d) Collecscion
20. (a) Detantion (b) Detension
(c) Detention (d) Detencion
21. (a) Prevantion (b) Prevenccion
(c) Prevencion (d) Prevention
22. (a) Combenation (b) Combination
(c) Combinacion (d) Combinasion

23. (a) Dilusion (b) Dilution
(c) Dilucion (d) Delution
24. (a) Promotion (b) Promocion
(c) Promoshion (d) Promosion
25. (a) Comotion (b) Commotion
(c) Comootion (d) Commosion

SET 17

1. (a) Evaluasion (b) Evaluation
(c) Evaluacion (d) Evaluation
2. (a) Proprotion (b) Proporsion
(c) Proportion (d) Proporcion
3. (a) Compencation (b) Compansation
(c) Compensation (d) Compensation
4. (a) Expectasion (b) Expectation
(c) Expectacion (d) Expectation
5. (a) Proposetion (b) Proposision
(c) Proposition (d) Proposicion
6. (a) Concepsion (b) Concepcion
(c) Conception (d) Concaption
7. (a) Fascenation (b) Fascination
(c) Fascinacion (d) Fascinasion
8. (a) Repeticion (b) Repetition
(c) Repetision (d) Repetition
9. (a) Constetution (b) Constitution
(c) Constitusion (d) Constitucion
10. (a) Frustrasion (b) Frustration
(c) Frustracion (d) Frustration
11. (a) Reputacion (b) Reputasion
(c) Reputeation (d) Reputacion
12. (a) Contention (b) Contension
(c) Contencion (d) Contenscion
13. (a) Resurrection (b) Ressurrection
(c) Resurreccion (d) Resurreaction
14. (a) Convension (b) Convention
(c) Convencion (d) Conventean
15. (a) Inclenation (b) Inclination
(c) Inclineation (d) Inclinasion
16. (a) Convercacion (b) Conversation
(c) Converseation (d) Conveersation
17. (a) Inflation (b) Inflation
(c) Inflation (d) Inflation
18. (a) Vindicacion (b) Vindicasion
(c) Vindication (d) Vindecation
19. (a) Alusion (b) Allusion
(c) Allucion (d) Allution
20. (a) Decicion (b) Decision
(c) Decition (d) Decesion

21. (a) Precesion (b) Precition
(c) Precision (d) Precicion
22. (a) Aprehension (b) Apprihension
(c) Apprehension (d) Apprehention
23. (a) Dimention (b) Dimension
(c) Dimencion (d) Demension
24. (a) Pretantion (b) Pretension
(c) Pretencion (d) Pretenscion
25. (a) Colision (b) Collission
(c) Colission (d) Collision

SET 18

1. (a) Disension (b) Dissension
(c) Dissencion (d) Dissantion
2. (a) Profusion (b) Profucion
(c) Profution (d) Profesion
3. (a) Comprehansion (b) Comprehension
(c) Comprihension (d) Comprehension
4. (a) Inclution (b) Inclusion
(c) Inclucion (d) Inclusean
5. (a) Provesion (b) Provicion
(c) Provisean (d) Provision
6. (a) Conversion (b) Convercion
(c) Convearsion (d) Converseon
7. (a) Invercion (b) Inversion
(c) Invertion (d) Inversean
8. (a) Tencion (b) Tansion
(c) Tention (d) Tension
9. (a) Anonymos (b) Anonymuos
(c) Anonimous (d) Anonymous
10. (a) Generous (b) Genarous
(c) Generuos (d) Generus
11. (a) Monstrus (b) Monstruous
(c) Monstrous (d) Monsterous
12. (a) Boistrous (b) Boisterus
(c) Boisteruos (d) Boisteruos
13. (a) Heinus (b) Heinuos
(c) Heineus (d) Heinous
14. (a) Poisonus (b) Poisonuos
(c) Poisenous (d) Poisonous
15. (a) Calous (b) Callous
(c) Callus (d) Cellous
16. (a) Jealous (b) Jelous
(c) Jealus (d) Jealuos
17. (a) Ridiculous (b) Ridiculus
(c) Ridiculuos (d) Rideculous
18. (a) Credulous (b) Credulus
(c) Creduluos (d) Credelous
19. (a) Miraculus (b) Miraculous
(c) Miraculuos (d) Meraculous

20. (a) Synonymos (b) Synonymous
(c) Synonymuos (d) Synonimous
21. (a) Disasterous (b) Disastrus
(c) Disastruos (d) Disastrous
22. (a) Momentus (b) Momentuos
(c) Momentous (d) Momantous
23. (a) Treacharous (b) Treacherus
(c) Treacherous (d) Treachereus
24. (a) Fabuluos (b) Fabulous
(c) Fabulus (d) Fabulas
25. (a) Monotonous (b) Monotonuos
(c) Monotonos (d) Monotenous

SET 19

1. (a) Venomous (b) Venemous
(c) Venomuos (d) Venomus
2. (a) Ambicious (b) Ambitious
(c) Ambitsous (d) Ambetious
3. (a) Ceremoneous (b) Ceremonious
(c) Ceremoniuos (d) Cerimonious
4. (a) Curiuos (b) Cureous
(c) Curious (d) Curriuos
5. (a) Audasious (b) Audecious
(c) Audacious (d) Audaciuos
6. (a) Contageous (b) Contagiuous
(c) Contegious (d) Contagious
7. (a) Delisious (b) Delicious
(c) Delecious (d) Delicious
8. (a) Auspecious (b) Auspicious
(c) Auspiceous (d) Auspeceous
9. (a) Copious (b) Copous
(c) Copiuos (d) Copeous
10. (a) Delireous (b) Deliriuos
(c) Delirious (d) Delerious
11. (a) Dubiuos (b) Dubeous
(c) Dubious (d) Dubaous
12. (a) Injureous (b) Injurious
(c) Injuriuos (d) Injuriuos
13. (a) Precarcious (b) Precareous
(c) Precariuos (d) Precarious
14. (a) Enviuos (b) Envious
(c) Enveous (d) Envaous
15. (a) Illustriuos (b) Illustrious
(c) Illustreous (d) Illustariuos
16. (a) Pugnaciuos (b) Pugnacious
(c) Pugnasciuos (d) Pugnaceous
17. (a) Furiuos (b) Furious
(c) Fureous (d) Furicous
18. (a) Judiciuos (b) Judicious
(c) Judecious (d) Judiceous

19. (a) Superstitious (b) Superstitiuos
(c) Superstetious (d) Superstiteuous
20. (a) Infectious (b) Infectiuos
(c) Infectius (d) Infecsius
21. (a) Luxuriuos (b) Luxurious
(c) Luxureuos (d) Luxaruous
22. (a) Suspiciuos (b) Suspicious
(c) Suspeciuos (d) Suspiceuos
23. (a) Ingeneuos (b) Ingenious
(c) Ingenauos (d) Ingeniuos
24. (a) Perniceuos (b) Pernicious
(c) Perniciuos (d) Perneciuos
25. (a) Victoriuos (b) Victoreuos
(c) Victoriuos (d) Victorious

SET 20

1. (a) Arduuos (b) Arduuos
(c) Ardous (d) Ardus
2. (a) Impetuous (b) Impetuuos
(c) Impetuos (d) Impechuuos
3. (a) Sumptuous (b) Sumptuos
(c) Sumptus (d) Sumpteous
4. (a) Conspicuous (b) Conspecuuos
(c) Conspicuous (d) Conspiceuos
5. (a) Presumptuous (b) Presumptus
(c) Presumptuuos (d) Presumpteous
6. (a) Superfluos (b) Superfluous
(c) Superfleus (d) Superfluuos
7. (a) Contemptuos (b) Contemptuous
(c) Contemptuos (d) Contempteuos
8. (a) Strenuous (b) Strenuos
(c) Strenus (d) Strenuos
9. (a) Tempestuos (b) Tempestuuos
(c) Tempestuos (d) Tempestus
10. (a) Courageos (b) Courageous
(c) Courageus (d) Couragiuos
11. (a) Gorgeos (b) Gorgeus
(c) Gorgeous (d) Gorgiuos
12. (a) Outrageous (b) Outraguus
(c) Outrageus (d) Outragiuos
13. (a) Courteus (b) Courtieus
(c) Courteos (d) Courteos
14. (a) Hideus (b) Hideuos
(c) Hideos (d) Hedeuos
15. (a) Simultaneous (b) Simultaneuos
(c) Simultaneos (d) Simulteneuos
16. (a) Erroneos (b) Erroneus
(c) Erroneuos (d) Erroniuos
17. (a) Miscellaneuos (b) Miscellaneuos
(c) Miscellaneuos (d) Miscelaneuos

18. (a) Spontaneos (b) Spontaneus
(c) Spontaneuos (d) Spontanauos
19. (a) Advertize (b) Advertise
(c) Advertese (d) Advartise
20. (a) Demize (b) Demise
(c) Dimize (d) Demisee
21. (a) Exercize (b) Exercise
(c) Exercese (d) Exercisee
22. (a) Advisee (b) Advise
(c) Advize (d) Edvise
23. (a) Despize (b) Despisee
(c) Despise (d) Despiese
24. (a) Franchize (b) Franchisse
(c) Franchise (d) Franchiese
25. (a) Apprise (b) Apprize
(c) Apprice (d) Apprisee

SET 21

1. (a) Devisce (b) Devise
(c) Devicse (d) Devize
2. (a) Merchandizse (b) Merchandise
(c) Merchandice (d) Merchandisee
3. (a) Chastise (b) Chastize
(c) Chastice (d) Chastiese
4. (a) Disguise (b) Disgiuse
(c) Disguase (d) Disguice
5. (a) Supervise (b) Supervize
(c) Supervice (d) Superviese
6. (a) Compromiese (b) Compromise
(c) Compromize (d) Compromice
7. (a) Enterprize (b) Enterprice
(c) Enterpriese (d) Enterprise
8. (a) Altra (b) Altar
(c) Aletar (d) Altaar
9. (a) Molecular (b) Molicular
(c) Molecular (d) Molecular
10. (a) Secular (b) Seculear
(c) Seculaar (d) Secolar
11. (a) Beggar (b) Begar
(c) Beggaar (d) Begger
12. (a) Muscular (b) Muscular
(c) Mucsular (d) Muscular
13. (a) Scholer (b) Scholar
(c) Sccholar (d) Skolar
14. (a) Burgler (b) Burglar
(c) Buraglar (d) Bureglar
15. (a) Particuler (b) Particular
(c) Particular (d) Partecular
16. (a) Calender (b) Calendar
(c) Calendar (d) Celandar

- 17. (a) Peculiar (b) Peculiar
(c) Pecular (d) Pekuliar
- 18. (a) Circuler (b) Circular
(c) Circullar (d) Circular
- 19. (a) Peddlar (b) Pedular
(c) Pedlar (d) Pedllar
- 20. (a) Colar (b) Collar
(c) Collear (d) Colaar
- 21. (a) Populer (b) Popullar
(c) Popular (d) Popullarr
- 22. (a) Visar (b) Vicsar
(c) Vicar (d) Vizar
- 23. (a) Grammer (b) Grammar
(c) Gramar (d) Gerammar
- 24. (a) Regulare (b) Regular
(c) Rigular (d) Regualar
- 25. (a) Vulger (b) Vulgar
(c) Vulgare (d) Voulgar

SET 22

- 1. (a) Advizer (b) Advicer
(c) Adviser (d) Advissor
- 2. (a) Laether (b) Leadher
(c) Leather (d) Leathear
- 3. (a) Premeir (b) Premier
(c) Primier (d) Primeir
- 4. (a) Altre (b) Alteer
(c) Altere (d) Alter
- 5. (a) Lecturear (b) Lecturaer
(c) Lecturer (d) Lekchurer
- 6. (a) Prisoneer (b) Prissoner
(c) Prisonar (d) Prisoner
- 7. (a) Barrister (b) Barister
(c) Barrisster (d) Barristor
- 8. (a) Manufactureer (b) Manufacturear
(c) Manufacturer (d) Manufacturaer
- 9. (a) Soldire (b) Soldiar
(c) Soldiere (d) Soldier
- 10. (a) Debater (b) Debator
(c) Debeter (d) Dabater
- 11. (a) Messengere (b) Messenger
(c) Messengar (d) Messanger
- 12. (a) Defendere (b) Defendar
(c) Defender (d) Defander
- 13. (a) Diametere (b) Diameter
(c) Diameeter (d) Diameteer
- 14. (a) Minere (b) Miner
(c) Mener (d) Mineer
- 15. (a) Traveller (b) Travelor
(c) Traveler (d) Traviler

- 16. (a) Examinor (b) Examiner
(c) Examinery (d) Examenear
- 17. (a) Ministre (b) Minister
(c) Ministor (d) Minester
- 18. (a) Ancestre (b) Ancestor
(c) Ancestor (d) Ansestor
- 19. (a) Executor (b) Executer
(c) Executore (d) Exekutor
- 20. (a) Suiter (b) Suitor
(c) Suitore (d) Suetor
- 21. (a) Benefactor (b) Banefactor
(c) Benifactor (d) Banifactor
- 22. (a) Surveyor (b) Surveyur
(c) Surveor (d) Survayor
- 23. (a) Censor (b) Censor
(c) Censore (d) Cencor
- 24. (a) Survibor (b) Survivore
(c) Survivor (d) Survivor
- 25. (a) Chancellor (b) Chancoller
(c) Chancellor (d) Chancelor

SET 23

- 1. (a) Conquerer (b) Conquoror
(c) Conqeror (d) Conqueror
- 2. (a) Investigetor (b) Investigator
(c) Investigater (d) Investegator
- 3. (a) Liquor (b) Liqor
(c) Liqour (d) Liqeor
- 4. (a) Creditor (b) Crediter
(c) Creditur (d) Credetor
- 5. (a) Manipulator (b) Manipulater
(c) Manipulotor (d) Manipolator
- 6. (a) Abundancee (b) Abundance
(c) Abundonce (d) Abandunce
- 7. (a) Brilliance (b) Brillianse
(c) Brilleance (d) Brelliance
- 8. (a) Nuisanse (b) Nuisance
(c) Nuisance (d) Nuesance
- 9. (a) Acceptence (b) Acceptanse
(c) Aceptance (d) Acceptance
- 10. (a) Defeance (b) Defiance
(c) Defiance (d) Defance
- 11. (a) Predominanse (b) Predomance
(c) Predominance (d) Predominace
- 12. (a) Accordance (b) Acordance
(c) Accordanse (d) Accordence
- 13. (a) Radianse (b) Radiance
(c) Radeance (d) Rediance
- 14. (a) Acquaintanse (b) Acquaintance
(c) Acquainteance (d) Acquaintance

15. (a) Endurance (b) Endurence
(c) Enduransce (d) Endureance
16. (a) Relevace (b) Relevace
(c) Relevence (d) Relivance
17. (a) Allegiance (b) Allegiansce
(c) Allegeance (d) Allegance
18. (a) Exuberanse (b) Exuberence
(c) Exubirance (d) Exuberance
19. (a) Reliansce (b) Reliance
(c) Relevance (d) Relince
20. (a) Aliance (b) Alliance
(c) Alleance (d) Alliansce
21. (a) Guidance (b) Guidansce
(c) Guidence (d) Guideance
22. (a) Remittance (b) Remitance
(c) Remittance (d) Remettance
23. (a) Allowance (b) Allowence
(c) Allowance (d) Alowance
24. (a) Insuranse (b) Insurance
(c) Insurence (d) Insuerance
25. (a) Repentanse (b) Repentance
(c) Repantance (d) Repentence

SET 24

1. (a) Appearanse (b) Appearence
(c) Appearance (d) Apearance
2. (a) Irelevance (b) Irrelevace
(c) Irrelevence (d) Irrelivance
3. (a) Resistanse (b) Resistance
(c) Resestance (d) Resistance
4. (a) Arrogance (b) Arogance
(c) Arrogence (d) Arrogance
5. (a) Maintenance (b) Maintinence
(c) Maintinace (d) Maintenansce
6. (a) Resonance (b) Resonansce
(c) Resonace (d) Risonance
7. (a) Audiense (b) Audience
(c) Audiance (d) Audeance
8. (a) Difidence (b) Diffidence
(c) Diffidense (d) Diffedence
9. (a) Patience (b) Patiense
(c) Patiance (d) Pateance
10. (a) Circumferense (b) Circumfrance
(c) Circumference (d) Circumfarence
11. (a) Excelence (b) Excellence
(c) Excellense (d) Excillence
12. (a) Preferense (b) Preference
(c) Preferance (d) Prefarence
13. (a) Coherense (b) Coherance
(c) Coharence (d) Coherence

14. (a) Evidense (b) Evidance
(c) Evidence (d) Evedence
15. (a) Prudence (b) Prudense
(c) Prudance (d) Prudeance
16. (a) Coincidense (b) Coincidence
(c) Coincidence (d) Coincoidence
17. (a) Indolense (b) Indolence
(c) Indolance (d) Indulence
18. (a) Residense (b) Residence
(c) Resedence (d) Residance
19. (a) Concurrence (b) Concurence
(c) Concurrence (d) Concurrance
20. (a) Inference (b) Inferance
(c) Inferense (d) Infrence
21. (a) Resiliense (b) Resilience
(c) Resilince (d) Resilence
22. (a) Conferece (b) Conference
(c) Conferance (d) Confearance
23. (a) Influanse (b) Influence
(c) Inflence (d) Influnce
24. (a) Reticence (b) Reticense
(c) Retecence (d) Retisence
25. (a) Conscience (b) Consciense
(c) Conciense (d) Consience

SET 25

1. (a) Inocence (b) Innocence
(c) Innocense (d) Innocance
2. (a) Reverense (b) Reverence
(c) Reverance (d) Revarence
3. (a) Convenience (b) Conveniense
(c) Conveniance (d) Convinience
4. (a) Insistence (b) Insistance
(c) Insistense (d) Insestance
5. (a) Correspondense (b) Correspondence
(c) Corespondence (d) Correspondance
6. (a) Obediense (b) Obedience
(c) Obedince (d) Obidience
7. (a) Acceptable (b) Acceptable
(c) Acceptabel (d) Aceptabel
8. (a) Avoidabel (b) Avoidable
(c) Avoidible (d) Aviodable
9. (a) Fashionabel (b) Fashionable
(c) Feshionable (d) Fashionbale
10. (a) Admirabel (b) Admireble
(c) Admerable (d) Admirable
11. (a) Charitable (b) Charitabel
(c) Charetable (d) Cheritable
12. (a) Formidabel (b) Formedable
(c) Formidable (d) Formidabel

13. (a) Adorabel (b) Adoreble
(c) Adorable (d) Adurable
14. (a) Comfortabel (b) Comfortable
(c) Comforteble (d) Comfertable
15. (a) Implacabel (b) Implacable
(c) Implecabel (d) Implasable
16. (a) Advisabel (b) Advisable
(c) Advizabel (d) Advisabale
17. (a) Commendabel (b) Comendable
(c) Commendabel (d) Commendible
18. (a) Improbable (b) Improbabal
(c) Imprivable (d) Improbible
19. (a) Agreeable (b) Agreeable
(c) Agreeabel (d) Agreeabele
20. (a) Comparabel (b) Comparabele
(c) Comparible (d) Comparable
21. (a) Incurrabel (b) Incurrable
(c) Incurable (d) Incurabal
22. (a) Amendible (b) Amendabel
(c) Amendebel (d) Amendable
23. (a) Dependebel (b) Dependabel
(c) Dipendabel (d) Dependable
24. (a) Indispensabel (b) Indispensable
(c) Indespensable (d) Indispensible
25. (a) Applicabel (b) Aplicable
(c) Applicabel (d) Applicable

SET 26

1. (a) Desirable (b) Desireble
(c) Desirabal (d) Deserabel
2. (a) Inevetabel (b) Inevitable
(c) Inevitabel (d) Inevetable
3. (a) Available (b) Availabel
(c) Avelabel (d) Availabel
4. (a) Detestabel (b) Detestabel
(c) Detesteble (d) Ditestabel
5. (a) Inflamabel (b) Inflammabel
(c) Inflammeble (d) Inflammable
6. (a) Inumerabel (b) Innumerabel
(c) Innumereble (d) Innumerable
7. (a) Mariageabel (b) Marreageabel
(c) Marriageabel (d) Marriagabel
8. (a) Suitabel (b) Suetabel
(c) Suitabel (d) Suiteble
9. (a) Inseparabel (b) Insepareble
(c) Inseparable (d) Inseperabel
10. (a) Noticeabel (b) Noticable
(c) Notiseabel (d) Noticeable
11. (a) Thinkabel (b) Thinkeble
(c) Thinkabel (d) Thinkable

12. (a) Interminabel (b) Intermenabel
(c) Interminable (d) Interminable
13. (a) Objectionabal (b) Objectioshnable
(c) Objectionable (d) Objecionable
14. (a) Transferabel (b) Transfereble
(c) Transferabel (d) Transfearable
15. (a) Intoleral (b) Intolirabel
(c) Intolerabel (d) Intoeleral
16. (a) Palatabel (b) Palatable
(c) Palateble (d) Paletabel
17. (a) Unconquerabel (b) Unconquerabel
(c) Unconquereble (d) Unconquarabel
18. (a) Justifabel (b) Justifiabel
(c) Justifeabel (d) Justifiable
19. (a) Perishabel (b) Perishable
(c) Perisheble (d) Parishable
20. (a) Unmistakabel (b) Unmistakable
(c) Unmistekabel (d) Unmistakeble
21. (a) Laudabel (b) Laudabel
(c) Laudible (d) Laudbele
22. (a) Practicabel (b) Practisable
(c) Practicabel (d) Practecabel
23. (a) Unthinkabal (b) Unthinkeble
(c) Unthinkable (d) Unthenkabel
24. (a) Liabel (b) Liabel
(c) Liabile (d) Leabale
25. (a) Profitabel (b) Profitable
(c) Profitabile (d) Profetabel

SET 27

1. (a) Vulnerabel (b) Vulnerabel
(c) Vulnereble (d) Vulnarabel
2. (a) Recognizabel (b) Recognizable
(c) Recognizable (d) Recognisable
3. (a) Manageabel (b) Manageabel
(c) Manageble (d) Managabel
4. (a) Respectabel (b) Respectabel
(c) Respectible (d) Respackabel
5. (a) Accessible (b) Accessible
(c) Accesible (d) Accesible
6. (a) Forcible (b) Forcible
(c) Forcibal (d) Forceble
7. (a) Perceptible (b) Perceptible
(c) Perceptible (d) Perseptible
8. (a) Admissibel (b) Admisible
(c) Admissibel (d) Admissable
9. (a) Represible (b) Repressible
(c) Repressibal (d) Repressable
10. (a) Permissibel (b) Permissibile
(c) Permissibel (d) Permissable

11. (a) Contemptibel (b) Contemptible
(c) Contemptable (d) Contemptible
12. (a) Responsible (b) Responsibel
(c) Responsable (d) Responceble
13. (a) Plauseble (b) Plausible
(c) Plausibel (d) Plausable
14. (a) Divisibel (b) Divisible
(c) Divisibal (d) Diviseble
15. (a) Horrible (b) Horible
(c) Horribal (d) Horribel
16. (a) Sensible (b) Sensibal
(c) Sensibel (d) Sensibele
17. (a) Eligible (b) Eligibal
(c) Eligeble (d) Elegible
18. (a) Incorigible (b) Incorrigible
(c) Incorrigibal (d) Incorrigible
19. (a) Tangibal (b) Tangeble
(c) Tangibel (d) Tangible
20. (a) Feasibel (b) Feasibal
(c) Feaseble (d) Feasible
21. (a) Invincible (b) Invincibal
(c) Invinceble (d) Invincibel
22. (a) Terible (b) Terribal
(c) Terrible (d) Terribel
23. (a) Flexibel (b) Flexibal
(c) Flexible (d) Flexeble
24. (a) Irresistible (b) Iresistible
(c) Irresestible (d) Irresisteble
25. (a) Menail (b) Menial
(c) Meenial (d) Meneal

SET 28

1. (a) Metle (b) Metal
(c) Metel (d) Matal
2. (a) Canibal (b) Cannibal
(c) Cannibel (d) Cannebal
3. (a) Pedal (b) Padal
(c) Pedel (d) Pedle
4. (a) Gradaul (b) Gradual
(c) Gragual (d) Gredual
5. (a) Nickle (b) Nickel
(c) Nickal (d) Neckel
6. (a) Reble (b) Rebal
(c) Rebel (d) Rabel
7. (a) Satchal (b) Setchel
(c) Satchel (d) Saschel
8. (a) Ankel (b) Ankal
(c) Ankle (d) Anekle
9. (a) Principel (b) Principle
(c) Principale (d) Princepte

10. (a) Fickle (b) Fickel
(c) Fickal (d) Feckle
11. (a) Obstacel (b) Obstacle
(c) Obstacele (d) Obastacle
12. (a) Metle (b) Mettle
(c) Mettel (d) Mettele
13. (a) Paddle (b) Padle
(c) Paddel (d) Peddle
14. (a) Particle (b) Particel
(c) Partical (d) Partecle
15. (a) Agriculture (b) Agricultuer
(c) Agricultare (d) Agreculture
16. (a) Literaturee (b) Literature
(c) Litterrature (d) Literachure
17. (a) Enclosur (b) Enclosure
(c) Enclesure (d) Enclosere
18. (a) Manufacture (b) Manufactuar
(c) Manufacture (d) Manufacsure
19. (a) Signatura (b) Signature
(c) Signatur (d) Signeture
20. (a) Leisur (b) Leisure
(c) Leisuer (d) Liesure
21. (a) Miniature (b) Miniatur
(c) Miniaturre (d) Mineature
22. (a) Venture (b) Venturre
(c) Venchure (d) Vanture
23. (a) Augur (b) Agur
(c) Augr (d) Augor
24. (a) Murrmur (b) Murmur
(c) Murrmur (d) Murmer
25. (a) Sulphar (b) Sulphur
(c) Sulphor (d) Selphur

ANSWERS**SET 1**

1. (a) 6. (d) 11. (a) 16. (b) 21. (a)
2. (c) 7. (a) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (c)
3. (c) 8. (c) 13. (b) 18. (c) 23. (c)
4. (a) 9. (c) 14. (c) 19. (c) 24. (b)
5. (b) 10. (a) 15. (c) 20. (c) 25. (d)

SET 2

1. (d) 4. (a) 7. (c) 10. (a) 13. (b)
2. (b) 5. (d) 8. (b) 11. (b) 14. (d)
3. (b) 6. (a) 9. (c) 12. (a) 15. (b)

16. (a) 18. (a) 20. (a) 22. (b) 24. (b)
17. (b) 19. (c) 21. (b) 23. (d) 25. (c)

SET 3

1. (a) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (a)
2. (c) 7. (d) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (c)
3. (b) 8. (d) 13. (d) 18. (b) 23. (c)
4. (a) 9. (c) 14. (d) 19. (a) 24. (b)
5. (a) 10. (c) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (b)

SET 4

1. (c) 6. (b) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (a)
2. (a) 7. (d) 12. (a) 17. (b) 22. (a)
3. (a) 8. (c) 13. (a) 18. (d) 23. (c)
4. (b) 9. (b) 14. (c) 19. (d) 24. (b)
5. (a) 10. (a) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (a)

SET 5

1. (a) 6. (b) 11. (a) 16. (a) 21. (b)
2. (c) 7. (a) 12. (b) 17. (b) 22. (a)
3. (b) 8. (a) 13. (b) 18. (d) 23. (c)
4. (d) 9. (b) 14. (a) 19. (c) 24. (c)
5. (b) 10. (d) 15. (c) 20. (c) 25. (d)

SET 6

1. (b) 6. (b) 11. (b) 16. (a) 21. (c)
2. (d) 7. (a) 12. (c) 17. (b) 22. (a)
3. (b) 8. (c) 13. (a) 18. (a) 23. (a)
4. (a) 9. (c) 14. (a) 19. (c) 24. (b)
5. (b) 10. (b) 15. (b) 20. (b) 25. (b)

SET 7

1. (b) 6. (c) 11. (a) 16. (c) 21. (b)
2. (b) 7. (c) 12. (d) 17. (a) 22. (a)
3. (b) 8. (a) 13. (b) 18. (c) 23. (a)
4. (d) 9. (a) 14. (d) 19. (b) 24. (b)
5. (a) 10. (c) 15. (a) 20. (b) 25. (b)

SET 8

1. (d) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (d)
2. (a) 7. (b) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (b)
3. (c) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (a) 23. (a)
4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (a) 19. (c) 24. (c)
5. (b) 10. (c) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (a)

SET 9

1. (a) 6. (c) 11. (d) 16. (b) 21. (c)
2. (c) 7. (c) 12. (d) 17. (b) 22. (c)
3. (b) 8. (b) 13. (a) 18. (c) 23. (c)
4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (a) 19. (d) 24. (b)
5. (a) 10. (c) 15. (a) 20. (b) 25. (b)

SET 10

1. (c) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (d)
2. (c) 7. (a) 12. (a) 17. (c) 22. (b)
3. (d) 8. (a) 13. (a) 18. (c) 23. (a)
4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (c) 19. (a) 24. (a)
5. (b) 10. (b) 15. (b) 20. (b) 25. (b)

SET 11

1. (c) 6. (b) 11. (a) 16. (c) 21. (b)
2. (b) 7. (d) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (d)
3. (d) 8. (c) 13. (b) 18. (b) 23. (c)
4. (a) 9. (a) 14. (a) 19. (c) 24. (a)
5. (a) 10. (b) 15. (d) 20. (a) 25. (c)

SET 12

1. (b) 6. (a) 11. (a) 16. (c) 21. (b)
2. (b) 7. (c) 12. (a) 17. (c) 22. (b)
3. (d) 8. (b) 13. (c) 18. (b) 23. (b)
4. (b) 9. (a) 14. (b) 19. (c) 24. (a)
5. (b) 10. (a) 15. (d) 20. (c) 25. (b)

SET 13

1. (c) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (a) 21. (a)
 2. (d) 7. (a) 12. (d) 17. (c) 22. (a)
 3. (b) 8. (a) 13. (b) 18. (b) 23. (c)
 4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (b) 19. (d) 24. (c)
 5. (a) 10. (a) 15. (a) 20. (d) 25. (b)

SET 14

1. (d) 6. (a) 11. (a) 16. (d) 21. (a)
 2. (a) 7. (c) 12. (c) 17. (a) 22. (a)
 3. (c) 8. (b) 13. (c) 18. (a) 23. (b)
 4. (d) 9. (b) 14. (b) 19. (b) 24. (b)
 5. (d) 10. (b) 15. (d) 20. (b) 25. (c)

SET 15

1. (c) 6. (a) 11. (c) 16. (b) 21. (c)
 2. (a) 7. (b) 12. (d) 17. (c) 22. (c)
 3. (b) 8. (d) 13. (b) 18. (c) 23. (c)
 4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (a) 19. (d) 24. (d)
 5. (b) 10. (b) 15. (b) 20. (d) 25. (b)

SET 16

1. (c) 6. (a) 11. (d) 16. (b) 21. (d)
 2. (c) 7. (b) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (b)
 3. (b) 8. (d) 13. (a) 18. (a) 23. (b)
 4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (c) 19. (b) 24. (a)
 5. (a) 10. (c) 15. (c) 20. (c) 25. (b)

SET 17

1. (d) 6. (c) 11. (a) 16. (b) 21. (c)
 2. (c) 7. (b) 12. (a) 17. (c) 22. (c)
 3. (d) 8. (b) 13. (c) 18. (c) 23. (b)
 4. (d) 9. (b) 14. (b) 19. (b) 24. (b)
 5. (c) 10. (b) 15. (b) 20. (b) 25. (d)

SET 18

1. (b) 6. (a) 11. (c) 16. (a) 21. (d)
 2. (a) 7. (b) 12. (c) 17. (a) 22. (c)
 3. (b) 8. (d) 13. (d) 18. (a) 23. (c)
 4. (b) 9. (d) 14. (d) 19. (b) 24. (b)
 5. (d) 10. (a) 15. (b) 20. (b) 25. (a)

SET 19

1. (a) 6. (d) 11. (c) 16. (a) 21. (b)
 2. (b) 7. (d) 12. (b) 17. (b) 22. (b)
 3. (b) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (b) 23. (b)
 4. (c) 9. (a) 14. (b) 19. (a) 24. (b)
 5. (c) 10. (c) 15. (b) 20. (a) 25. (d)

SET 20

1. (b) 6. (d) 11. (c) 16. (c) 21. (b)
 2. (a) 7. (b) 12. (a) 17. (c) 22. (b)
 3. (a) 8. (a) 13. (c) 18. (c) 23. (c)
 4. (c) 9. (b) 14. (b) 19. (b) 24. (c)
 5. (c) 10. (b) 15. (b) 20. (b) 25. (a)

SET 21

1. (b) 6. (b) 11. (a) 16. (c) 21. (c)
 2. (b) 7. (d) 12. (b) 17. (b) 22. (c)
 3. (a) 8. (b) 13. (b) 18. (d) 23. (b)
 4. (a) 9. (d) 14. (b) 19. (c) 24. (b)
 5. (a) 10. (a) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (b)

SET 22

1. (c) 6. (d) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (a)
 2. (c) 7. (a) 12. (c) 17. (b) 22. (a)
 3. (b) 8. (c) 13. (b) 18. (c) 23. (b)
 4. (d) 9. (d) 14. (b) 19. (a) 24. (d)
 5. (c) 10. (a) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (c)

SET 23

1. (d) 6. (b) 11. (c) 16. (a) 21. (a)
 2. (b) 7. (a) 12. (a) 17. (a) 22. (a)
 3. (a) 8. (c) 13. (b) 18. (d) 23. (c)
 4. (a) 9. (d) 14. (b) 19. (b) 24. (b)
 5. (a) 10. (c) 15. (a) 20. (b) 25. (b)

SET 24

1. (c) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (b)
 2. (b) 7. (b) 12. (b) 17. (b) 22. (b)
 3. (d) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (b) 23. (b)
 4. (d) 9. (a) 14. (c) 19. (a) 24. (a)
 5. (a) 10. (c) 15. (a) 20. (a) 25. (a)

SET 25

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (b) | 11. (a) | 16. (b) | 21. (c) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (a) | 12. (c) | 17. (a) | 22. (d) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (b) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (d) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (b) | 14. (b) | 19. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (d) | 15. (b) | 20. (d) | 25. (a) |

SET 26

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (d) | 11. (c) | 16. (b) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (c) | 12. (d) | 17. (a) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (c) | 18. (a) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (c) | 14. (c) | 19. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (d) | 10. (d) | 15. (c) | 20. (b) | 25. (b) |

SET 27

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (a) | 11. (b) | 16. (a) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (b) | 12. (a) | 17. (a) | 22. (c) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (a) | 13. (b) | 18. (b) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (b) | 14. (b) | 19. (d) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (b) | 15. (a) | 20. (d) | 25. (b) |

SET 28

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|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (c) | 11. (b) | 16. (b) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (c) | 12. (b) | 17. (b) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (c) | 13. (a) | 18. (a) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (b) | 9. (b) | 14. (a) | 19. (b) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (a) | 15. (a) | 20. (b) | 25. (b) |

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SECTION D

FRAMING AND USAGE OF WORDS

- 22 Framing the Form of Words
- 23 Usage of Words—Synonyms
- 24 Usage of Words—Antonyms

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22

FRAMING THE FORM OF WORDS

INTRODUCING THE VARIOUS FORMS OF WORDS

When we talk, we use sentences. These sentences are made up of words. Words are divided into eight parts of speech according to their use in a sentence.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Noun | (ii) Pronoun |
| (iii) Adjective | (iv) Verb |
| (v) Adverb | (vi) Preposition |
| (vii) Conjunction | (viii) Interjection |

DO YOU KNOW THE VARIOUS FORMS OF WORDS?

1. A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.
2. Words used in the place of 'nouns' are called 'pronouns'; for e.g. I, we, you, he, she, it, they, etc.
3. Words used to qualify nouns are called 'adjectives'. An 'adjective' is a word that adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun.
4. Words used for indicating 'action' or 'speech' are called 'verbs'. They indicate something done or said about a subject.
5. Words which add to the meaning of some verb, adjective or another adverb are called 'adverb'.
6. A preposition is a word which is placed before a noun or pronoun. It show its relation with something else.
7. Words which are used to join words or groups of words are called conjunctions.
8. An interjection is an exclamatory word which expresses a sudden feeling or emotion; for e.g. Alas! Lo! Hurrah!

A Noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

- (i) **Delhi** is the capital of **India**.
- (ii) **Calcutta** is the biggest city in **India**.
- (iii) The boy plays **hockey**.
- (iv) **People** worship Lord **Ram** as a **god**.
- (v) **Kalidas** was a great **poet** of **India**.
- (vi) My brother lives in **Bombay**.
- (vii) **Sham** has many **books**.

In these sentences all words in bold are nouns: Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, and India are names of places (or country) and Kalidas and Sham are names of persons. Similarly, other bold words are also 'names'. They are all 'nouns'.

Words used in the place of 'nouns' are called 'pronouns' for e.g. I, we, you, he, she, it, they, etc.

'Ram went to his village with his friend. He carried some gifts with him'.

'He', 'his' and 'him' have been used here in place of 'nouns'. Such words are called **pronouns**.

Without the use of pronouns, the sentences given here would have been as given below:

Ram went to Ram's village with Ram's friend. Ram carried some gifts with Ram. Other examples are:

- (i) Sukhwant said to Balbir, 'I shall lend **you my books**'.
- (ii) The teacher liked Balvinder because he was very hard working and intelligent.
- (iii) **We** should obey **our** parents.

An 'adjective' is a word that adds something to the meaning of a noun or a pronoun.

Words used to qualify nouns are called 'adjectives'.

- (i) He is an able teacher.
- (ii) The dog is a faithful animal.
- (iii) That shopkeeper sells delicious sweets.
- (iv) Mohan is an intelligent student.

In the above sentences, 'able', 'faithful', 'delicious', and 'intelligent' are all 'adjectives'. They add something to the meanings of the nouns that come after them.

Words used for indicating 'doing' or 'saying' are called 'verbs'.

They indicate something done or said about a subject.

- (i) I go to the market. (what do I do?—I go to the market)
- (ii) They helped the flood victims. (something done)

Words which add to the meaning of some verb, adjective or another adverb are called 'adverb'.

An adverb is a word which adds to or modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

- (i) He walked **slowly**.
- (ii) She behaves **kindly** to all.
- (iii) She is **extremely** beautiful.
- (iv) He is **incredibly** lucky.

In these sentences 'slowly', 'gently', 'extremely', 'very', 'softly' are all adverbs.

Words which express the relation between things denoted by 'nouns' are called prepositions. A preposition is a word which is placed before a noun or pronoun. It shows its relation with something else.

- (i) The book is lying **on** the table.
- (ii) Hari writes **with** a pen.
- (iii) The boys sat **in** the garden.
- (iv) My father returns home **at** 5 o'clock.

In these sentences 'on', 'with', 'in', and 'at' are all prepositions.

Words used to join words or groups of words are called conjunctions.

- (i) Mohan **and** Sohan were quarrelling.
- (ii) **Either** Mohan **or** Sohan is at fault.
- (iii) You can pass **if** you work hard.
- (iv) **Although** he is poor, **yet** he is honest.

In these sentences 'and', 'either', 'or', 'if', 'although', and 'yet', are all conjunctions.

A conjunction is a word which joins together words.

Words which are used to express some sudden feeling or emotion are called 'interjection'. An interjection is an exclamatory word which expresses a sudden feeling or emotion; for e.g. Alas! Lo! Hurrah!

- (i) **Alas** ! the old man is no more (sorrow)
- (ii) **Hurrah** ! we have won the match. (joy)
- (iii) **Lo** ! he has arrived. (wonder)

KEEP REGURGITATING TO LEARN THE FRAMING OF WORDS

1. A noun is used for naming a thing.
2. A pronoun is used as a substitute for a noun.
3. An adjective is used for qualifying a noun or pronoun.
4. A verb is a word that expresses action or speech of someone or something.
5. A preposition is used for showing relation.
6. A conjunction is used for joining words or sentences.
7. An adverb adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
8. An interjection expresses joy, sorrow, surprise, etc.

Form Nouns of the Following Verbs

A

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Abet | 12. Acquaint |
| 2. Abhor | 13. Appoint |
| 3. Abide | 14. Arrive |
| 4. Abound | 15. Approve |
| 5. Achieve | 16. Ascend |
| 6. Accomplish | 17. Assure |
| 7. Acknowledge | 18. Aspire |
| 8. Admit | 19. Apply |
| 9. Allot | 20. Attend |
| 10. Amuse | 21. Advise |
| 11. Arrange | |

B

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Bathe | 8. Bear |
| 2. Believe | 9. Bless |
| 3. Behave | 10. Break |
| 4. Belong | 11. Bury |
| 5. Beautify | 12. Breathe |
| 6. Betray | 13. Bleed |
| 7. Bind | |

C

-
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Carry | 12. Consider |
| 2. Civilize | 13. Create |
| 3. Close | 14. Criticize |
| 4. Compare | 15. Collect |
| 5. Choose | 16. Confine |
| 6. Compel | 17. Consider |
| 7. Complete | 18. Commence |
| 8. Convert | 19. Commit |
| 9. Conceal | 20. Complain |
| 10. Contain | 21. Comply |
| 11. Consume | |
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D

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- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Deceive | 11. Direct |
| 2. Decide | 12. Discover |
| 3. Define | 13. Disturb |
| 4. Destroy | 14. Drink |
| 5. Deny | 15. Digest |
| 6. Determine | 16. Dig |
| 7. Defend | 17. Descend |
| 8. Deliver | 18. Depend |
| 9. Die | 19. Do |
| 10. Differ | 20. Defy |
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E

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- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Earn | 13. Extend |
| 2. Educate | 14. Express |
| 3. Eject | 15. Expel |
| 4. Enjoy | 16. Exceed |
| 5. Endure | 17. Expire |
| 6. Enter | 18. Expect |
| 7. Erect | 19. Expand |
| 8. Enclose | 20. Exist |
| 9. Envelop | 21. Except |
| 10. Examine | 22. Entreat |
| 11. Explain | 23. Err |
| 12. Exempt | |
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F

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- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Fall | 5. Float |
| 2. Fly | 6. Feed |
| 3. Forgive | 7. Furnish |
| 4. Flow | 8. Free |
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G

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- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Give | 4. Govern |
| 2. Go | 5. Grow |
| 3. Grieve | 6. Guide |
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H

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|---------|---------|
| 1. Hate | 2. Heal |
|---------|---------|
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I

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|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Imagine | 11. Imitate |
| 2. Inquire | 12. Infer |
| 3. Inherit | 13. Inform |
| 4. Inscribe | 14. Injure |
| 5. Inspect | 15. Inspire |
| 6. Investigate | 16. Insure |
| 7. Increase | 17. Intend |
| 8. Irrigate | 18. Interfere |
| 9. Introduce | 19. Invite |
| 10. Illustrate | |
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J

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- | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. Judge | 2. Join | 3. Justify |
|----------|---------|------------|
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K

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|---------|
| 1. Know |
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L

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|----------|---------|
| 1. Laugh | 4. Live |
| 2. Learn | 5. Lose |
| 3. Lend | |
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M

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|-------------|---------|
| 1. Marry | 4. Mix |
| 2. Master | 5. Move |
| 3. Meditate | 6. Mean |

N

1. Narrate

O

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Obey | 5. Omit |
| 2. Object | 6. Oppose |
| 3. Oblige | 7. Organize |
| 4. Offend | |

P

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Pay | 11. Pretend |
| 2. Pass | 12. Proceed |
| 3. Perform | 13. Proclaim |
| 4. Pursue | 14. Prohibit |
| 5. Please | 15. Propose |
| 6. Pray | 16. Prosper |
| 7. Prefer | 17. Prove |
| 8. Prepare | 18. Provide |
| 9. Preserve | 19. Permit |
| 10. Press | 20. Produce |

Q

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|------------|----------|
| 1. Qualify | 2. Quote |
|------------|----------|

R

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|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Rebel | 7. Refresh |
| 2. Receive | 8. Reform |
| 3. Recollect | 9. Relieve |
| 4. Recommend | 10. Rely |
| 5. Reflect | 11. Respond |
| 6. Refuse | 12. Recover |

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|-------------|-------------|
| 13. Resist | 18. Revolt |
| 14. Resolve | 19. Recite |
| 15. Remain | 20. Refer |
| 16. Remove | 21. Repent |
| 17. Revive | 22. Revolve |

S

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Salute | 11. Sit |
| 2. Satisfy | 12. Slay |
| 3. See | 13. Solve |
| 4. Secure | 14. Sow |
| 5. Seize | 15. Speak |
| 6. Sell | 16. Steal |
| 7. Separate | 17. Stick |
| 8. Serve | 18. Strive |
| 9. Shake | 19. Subtract |
| 10. Sing | 20. Succeed |

T

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Tell | 5. Treat |
| 2. Think | 6. Try |
| 3. Trace | 7. Thieve |
| 4. Translate | |

U

1. Unite

V

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|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Verify | 2. Vary | 3. Vacate |
|-----------|---------|-----------|

W

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|-------------|----------|
| 1. Wed | 5. Weigh |
| 2. Withdraw | 6. Waste |
| 3. Write | 7. Weave |
| 4. Wake | |

ANSWERS

A

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Abetment | 12. Acquaintance |
| 2. Abhorrence | 13. Appointment |
| 3. Abode | 14. Arrival |
| 4. Abundance | 15. Approval |
| 5. Achievement | 16. Ascent |
| 6. Acknowledgement | 17. Assurance |
| 7. Accomplishment | 18. Aspiration |
| 8. Admission | 19. Application |
| 9. Allotment | 20. Attendance |
| 10. Amusement | 21. Advice |
| 11. Arrangement | |

B

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|--------------|------------|
| 1. Bath | 8. Birth |
| 2. Belief | 9. Bliss |
| 3. Behaviour | 10. Breach |
| 4. Belonging | 11. Burial |
| 5. Beauty | 12. Breath |
| 6. Betrayal | 13. Blood |
| 7. Bound | |

C

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|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Carriage or Carrier | 12. Consideration |
| 2. Civilization | 13. Creation |
| 3. Closure | 14. Criticism |
| 4. Comparison | 15. Collection |
| 5. Choice | 16. Confinement |
| 6. Compulsion | 17. Consideration |
| 7. Completion | 18. Commencement |
| 8. Conversion | 19. Commitment |
| 9. Concealment | 20. Complaint |
| 10. Contents | 21. Compliance |
| 11. Consumption | |

D

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|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Deceit or
Deception | 10. Difference |
| 2. Decision | 11. Direction |
| 3. Definition | 12. Discovery |
| 4. Destruction | 13. Disturbance |
| 5. Denial | 14. Draught |
| 6. Determination | 15. Digestion |
| 7. Defence | 16. Ditch |
| 8. Delivery or
Deliverance | 17. Descent |
| 9. Death | 18. Dependence |
| | 19. Deed |
| | 20. Defiance |

E

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Earning | 13. Extension |
| 2. Education | 14. Expression |
| 3. Ejectment | 15. Expulsion |
| 4. Enjoyment | 16. Excess |
| 5. Endurance | 17. Expiry |
| 6. Entry | 18. Expectation |
| 7. Erection | 19. Expansion |
| 8. Enclosure | 20. Existence |
| 9. Envelope | 21. Exception |
| 10. Examination | 22. Entreaty |
| 11. Explanation | 23. Error |
| 12. Exemption | |

F

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|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Failure | 5. Fleet |
| 2. Flight | 6. Food |
| 3. Forgiveness | 7. Furniture |
| 4. Flood | 8. Freedom |

G

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|----------|---------------|
| 1. Gift | 4. Government |
| 2. Gait | 5. Growth |
| 3. Grief | 6. Guidance |

H

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|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Hatred | 2. Health |
|-----------|-----------|

I

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|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Imagination | 11. Imitation |
| 2. Inquiry | 12. Inference |
| 3. Inheritance | 13. Information |
| 4. Inscription | 14. Injury |
| 5. Inspection | 15. Inspiration |
| 6. Investigation | 16. Insurance |
| 7. Increment | 17. Intention |
| 8. Irrigation | 18. Interference |
| 9. Introduction | 19. Invitation |
| 10. Illustration | |

J

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|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Judgement | 3. Justification |
| 2. Joint | |

K

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|--------------|--|
| 1. Knowledge | |
|--------------|--|

L

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Laughter | 5. Living |
| 2. Learning | 6. Loss |
| 3. Loan | 7. Loser |
| 4. Life | |

M

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Marriage | 5. Motion |
| 2. Mastery | 6. Movement |
| 3. Meditation | 7. Meaning |
| 4. Mixture | |

N

1. Narration

O

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Obedience | 5. Omission |
| 2. Objection | 6. Opposition |
| 3. Obligation | 7. Organization |
| 4. Offence | |

P

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Payment | 12. Pretension |
| 2. Passage | 13. Procedure |
| 3. Performance | 14. Proclamation |
| 4. Pursuit | 15. Prohibition |
| 5. Pleasure | 16. Proposal |
| 6. Prayer | 17. Prosperity |
| 7. Preference | 18. Proof |
| 8. Preparation | 19. Provision |
| 9. Preservation | 20. Permission |
| 10. Pressure | 21. Production |
| 11. Pretence | |

Q

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Qualification | 2. Quotation |
|------------------|--------------|

R

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rebellion | 9. Relief |
| 2. Reception or Receipt | 10. Reliance |
| 3. Recollection | 11. Response |
| 4. Recommendation | 12. Recovery |
| 5. Reflection | 13. Resistance |
| 6. Refusal | 14. Resolution |
| 7. Refreshment | 15. Remainder |
| 8. Reformation | 16. Removal |
| | 17. Revival |

18. Revolution

19. Recitation

20. Reference

21. Repentance

22. Revolution

S

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Salutation | 12. Seat |
| 2. Satisfaction | 13. Slaughter |
| 3. Sight | 14. Solution |
| 4. Security | 15. Seed |
| 5. Seizure | 16. Speech |
| 6. Sale | 17. Stealth |
| 7. Separation | 18. Stroke |
| 8. Service | 19. Strife |
| 9. Shock | 20. Subtraction |
| 10. Song | 21. Success |
| 11. Singer | |

T

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Tale | 5. Treatment |
| 2. Thought | 6. Trial |
| 3. Track | 7. Theft |
| 4. Translation | |

U

1. Unity or Union

V

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Verification | 3. Vacation |
| 2. Variety | 4. Vacancy |

W

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Wedding | 4. Watch |
| 2. Withdrawal | 5. Weight |
| 3. Writer or Writ or Writing | 6. Wastage |
| | 7. Web |

Form Nouns of the Following Adjectives**A**

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Able | 5. Abundant |
| 2. Active | 6. Adequate |
| 3. Absent | 7. Attractive |
| 4. Accurate | 8. Anxious |

B

-
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Brave | 6. Bitter |
| 2. Brilliant | 7. Bankrupt |
| 3. Busy | 8. Bold |
| 4. Broad | 9. Bright |
| 5. Brief | |
-

C

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- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Calm | 5. Clean |
| 2. Certain | 6. Clear |
| 3. Chaste | 7. Complete |
| 4. Civil | 8. Constant |
-

D

-
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Dear | 7. Delicate |
| 2. Decent | 8. Different |
| 3. Deaf | 9. Difficult |
| 4. Dark | 10. Diligent |
| 5. Deep | 11. Dry |
| 6. Dense | |
-

E

-
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Exemplary | 4. Efficient |
| 2. Energetic | 5. Equal |
| 3. Empty | 6. Excellent |
-

F

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- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Fertile | 8. Furious |
| 2. Frail | 9. Favourable |
| 3. Fragrant | 10. Fast |
| 4. Free | 11. Foolish |
| 5. Faithful | 12. Faulty |
| 6. Frugal | 13. Floral |
| 7. Funny | |
-

G

-
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Gallant | 6. Great |
| 2. Gay | 7. Gloomy |
| 3. Generous | 8. Greedy |
| 4. Grand | 9. Guilty |
| 5. Grave | |
-

H

-
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Happy | 8. Human |
| 2. Holy | 9. Humble |
| 3. Hard | 10. Healthy |
| 4. High | 11. Hilly |
| 5. Honest | 12. Hungry |
| 6. Hospitable | 13. Hopeful |
| 7. Hot | |
-

I

-
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Ill | 6. Immense |
| 2. Idle | 7. Insane |
| 3. Innocent | 8. Intelligent |
| 4. Inferior | 9. Intense |
| 5. Important | 10. Infant |
-

J

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- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. Jealous | 2. Junior | 3. Just |
|------------|-----------|---------|
-

K

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- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. Kind | 2. Knotty |
|---------|-----------|
-

L

-
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. Lazy | 5. Loyal |
| 2. Leal | 6. Local |
| 3. Laborious | 7. Lousy |
| 4. Literary | 8. Lucky |
-

M

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. Merry | 4. Mean |
| 2. Moist | 5. Magnificent |
| 3. Moral | 6. Miserable |

N

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. Necessary | 2. Nobel |
|--------------|----------|

O

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Obedient | 4. Original |
| 2. Obscure | 5. One |
| 3. Obstinate | |

P

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Popular | 6. Private |
| 2. Perfect | 7. Prudent |
| 3. Pious | 8. Patient |
| 4. Poor | 9. Prior |
| 5. Pure | 10. Proud |

Q

- | |
|----------|
| 1. Quick |
|----------|

R

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Real | 5. Round |
| 2. Rich | 6. Red |
| 3. Rigid | 7. Rapid |
| 4. Rival | 8. Royal |

S

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Safe | 9. Stable |
| 2. Scarce | 10. Stupid |
| 3. Secret | 11. Sure |
| 4. Severe | 12. Satisfactory |
| 5. Silent | 13. Short |
| 6. Simple | 14. Sick |
| 7. Splendid | 15. Social |
| 8. Special | 16. Soft |

T

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Timid | 4. Thoughtful |
| 2. True | 5. Trustworthy |
| 3. Terrific | 6. Thirsty |

U

- | |
|-----------|
| 1. Urgent |
|-----------|

V

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Vacant | 3. Various |
| 2. Vain | 4. Vaporous |

W

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. Warm | 4. Worthy |
| 2. Weak | 5. Wide |
| 3. Wise | |

Y

- | |
|----------|
| 1. Young |
|----------|

ANSWERS**A**

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Ability | 5. Abundance |
| 2. Activity | 6. Adequacy |
| 3. Absence | 7. Attraction |
| 4. Accuracy | 8. Anxiety |

B

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Bravery | 6. Bitterness |
| 2. Brilliance | 7. Bankruptcy |
| 3. Business | 8. Boldness |
| 4. Breadth | 9. Brightness |
| 5. Brevity | |

C

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Calmness | 5. Cleanliness |
| 2. Certainty | 6. Clarity |
| 3. Chastity | 7. Completion |
| 4. Civility | 8. Constancy |

D

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dearness | 7. Delicacy |
| 2. Decency | 8. Difference |
| 3. Deafness | 9. Difficulty |
| 4. Darkness | 10. Diligence |
| 5. Depth | 11. Dryness or
Drought |
| 6. Density | |

E

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Example | 4. Efficiency |
| 2. Energy | 5. Equality |
| 3. Emptiness | 6. Excellence |

F

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Fertility | 8. Fury |
| 2. Frailty | 9. Favour |
| 3. Fragrance | 10. Fastness |
| 4. Freedom | 11. Folly |
| 5. Faith | 12. Fault |
| 6. Frugality | 13. Flower |
| 7. Fun | |

G

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Gallantry | 6. Greatness |
| 2. Gaiety | 7. Gloom |
| 3. Generosity | 8. Greed |
| 4. Grandeur | 9. Guilt |
| 5. Gravity | |

H

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Happiness | 8. Humanity or
Humane |
| 2. Holiness | 9. Humility |
| 3. Hardship or
Hardness | 10. Health |
| 4. Height | 11. Hill |
| 5. Honesty | 12. Hunger |
| 6. Hospitality | 13. Hope |
| 7. Heat | |

I

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Illness | 6. Immensity |
| 2. Idleness | 7. Insanity |
| 3. Innocence | 8. Intelligence |
| 4. Inferiority | 9. Intensity |
| 5. Importance | 10. Infancy |

J

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Jealousy | 3. Justice |
| 2. Juniority | |

K

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. Kindness | 2. Knot |
|-------------|---------|

L

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Laziness | 6. Locality |
| 2. Law | 7. Locale |
| 3. Labour | 8. Louse |
| 4. Literature | 9. Luck |
| 5. Loyalty | |

M

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Merriment | 4. Meanness |
| 2. Moisture | 5. Magnificence |
| 3. Morality | 7. Misery |

N

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Necessity | 2. Nobility |
|--------------|-------------|

O

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Obedience | 4. Originality |
| 2. Obscurity | 5. Oneness |
| 3. Obstinacy | |

P

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Popularity | 6. Privacy |
| 2. Perfection | 7. Prudence |
| 3. Piety | 8. Patience |
| 4. Poverty | 9. Priority |
| 5. Purity | 10. Pride |

Q

- | |
|--------------|
| 1. Quickness |
|--------------|

R

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Reality | 5. Roundness |
| 2. Richness | 6. Redness |
| 3. Rigidity | 7. Rapidity |
| 4. Rivalry | 8. Royalty |

S

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Safety | 9. Stability |
| 2. Scarcity | 10. Stupidity |
| 3. Secrecy | 11. Surety |
| 4. Severity | 12. Satisfaction |
| 5. Silence | 13. Shortage |
| 6. Simplicity | 14. Sickness |
| 7. Splendour | 15. Society |
| 8. Speciality | 16. Softness |

T

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Timidity | 5. Trust |
| 2. Truth | 6. Thirst |
| 3. Terror | |
| 4. Thought or
Thoughtless | |

U

1. Urgency

V

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Vacancy | 3. Variety |
| 2. Vanity | 4. Vapour |

W

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Warmth | 4. Worth |
| 2. Weakness | 5. Width |
| 3. Wisdom | |

Y

1. Youth

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 41. Relate | 46. Superintendent |
| 42. Scholar | 47. Thief |
| 43. Serve | 48. Widow |
| 44. Stationer | 49. Woman |
| 45. Speaker | |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Action | 26. Kingship |
| 2. Authorship | 27. Lordship |
| 3. Agency | 28. Motherhood |
| 4. Beggary | 29. Monarchy |
| 5. Boyhood | 30. Manhood |
| 6. Brotherhood | 31. Membership |
| 7. Bondage | 32. Neighbourhood |
| 8. Bravery | 33. Ownership |
| 9. Cookery | 34. Orphanage |
| 10. Chemistry | 35. Patronage |
| 11. Childhood | 36. Patriotism |
| 12. Christianity | 37. Painting |
| 13. Coinage | 38. Partnership |
| 14. Creation | 39. Personality |
| 15. Examination | 40. Poetry |
| 16. Earldom | 41. Relation |
| 17. Enmity | 42. Scholarship |
| 18. Fatherhood | 43. Service |
| 19. Friendship | 44. Stationery |
| 20. Gentleness | 45. Speech |
| 21. Heroism | 46. Superintendence |
| 22. Hermitage | 47. Theft |
| 23. Hinduism | 48. Widowhood |
| 24. Infancy | |
| 25. Inspection | |

Form Abstract Nouns of the Following

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Act | 21. Hero |
| 2. Author | 22. Hermit |
| 3. Agent | 23. Hindu |
| 4. Beggar | 24. Infant |
| 5. Boy | 25. Inspect |
| 6. Brother | 26. King |
| 7. Bond | 27. Lord |
| 8. Brave | 28. Mother |
| 9. Cook | 29. Monarch |
| 10. Chemist | 30. Man |
| 11. Child | 31. Member |
| 12. Christ | 32. Neighbour |
| 13. Coin | 33. Owner |
| 14. Creator | 34. Orphan |
| 15. Examine | 35. Patron |
| 16. Earl | 36. Patriot |
| 17. Enemy | 37. Painter |
| 18. Father | 38. Partner |
| 19. Friend | 39. Person |
| 20. Gentle | 40. Poet |

Form Adjectives of the Following Nouns**A**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Ability | 9. Absence |
| 2. Activity | 10. Anger |
| 3. Attention | 11. Air |
| 4. Accident | 12. Anxiety |
| 5. Art | 13. Angel |
| 6. Adventure | 14. Awe |
| 7. Atmosphere | 15. Attraction |
| 8. Abuse | 16. Age |

B

-
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Black | 7. Bush |
| 2. Blindness | 8. Brother |
| 3. Book | 9. Brass |
| 4. Blood | 10. Business |
| 5. Boy | 11. Brilliance |
| 6. Bravery | 12. Brevity |
-

C

-
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Calmness | 8. Comfort |
| 2. Coolness | 9. Child |
| 3. Care | 10. Cleanliness |
| 4. Crime | 11. Circle |
| 5. College | 12. Clerk |
| 6. Class | 13. Condition |
| 7. Capability | 14. Character |
-

D

-
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Danger | 9. Decency |
| 2. Dew | 10. Destruction |
| 3. Dearth | 11. Depth |
| 4. Darkness | 12. Discipline |
| 5. Drama | 13. Delicacy |
| 6. Democracy | 14. Duty |
| 7. Deafness | 15. Death |
| 8. Difference | |
-

E

-
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Ease | 7. Expense |
| 2. Editor | 8. Empire |
| 3. Economy | 9. Example |
| 4. Excellence | 10. Energy |
| 5. Efficiency | 11. Emptiness |
| 6. East | |
-

F

-
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Fault | 5. Fastness |
| 2. Favour | 6. Freedom |
| 3. Father | 7. Fashion |
| 4. Flower | 8. Fish |
-

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 9. Face | 13. Falsehood |
| 10. Fun | 14. Faith |
| 11. Fool | 15. Fragrance |
| 12. Friend | |
-

G

-
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Gaiety | 8. Gold |
| 2. Grass | 9. Geography |
| 3. Grammar | 10. Girl |
| 4. Gloom | 11. Glory |
| 5. Geometry | 12. Greatness |
| 6. Greed | 13. Goodness |
| 7. Guilt | |
-

H

-
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Happiness | 11. Heat |
| 2. Health | 12. Habit |
| 3. Humility | 13. Heart |
| 4. Honesty | 14. Hair |
| 5. Hand | 15. Hunger |
| 6. Harm | 16. Heaven |
| 7. Home | 17. Hero |
| 8. Hill | 18. Horror |
| 9. Humanity | 19. Hope |
| 10. Height | |
-

I

-
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Influence | 7. Intelligence |
| 2. India | 8. Ignorance |
| 3. Ice | 9. Innocence |
| 4. Illness | 10. Idiom |
| 5. Inferiority | 11. Idleness |
| 6. Industry | 12. Italy |
-

J

-
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Justice | 3. Jealousy |
| 2. Joy | 4. Judge |
-

K

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- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. Kindness | 2. Knot |
|-------------|---------|
-

L

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- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Labour | 7. Love |
| 2. Luck | 8. Law |
| 3. Logic | 9. Luxury |
| 4. Leather | 10. Loyalty |
| 5. Length | 11. Life |
| 6. Locality | |
-

M

-
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Man | 8. Mud |
| 2. Marriage | 9. Month |
| 3. Milk | 10. Machine |
| 4. Memory | 11. Might |
| 5. Morality | 12. Metal |
| 6. Master | 13. Miracle |
| 7. Mother | |
-

N

-
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Nature | 7. Nearness |
| 2. Newness | 8. Noise |
| 3. Notice | 9. Nobility |
| 4. Name | 10. Navy |
| 5. Number | 11. Nation |
| 6. Need | |
-

O

-
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Opening | 5. Occasion |
| 2. Objection | 6. Obedience |
| 3. Office | 7. Oil |
| 4. Order | 8. Origin |
-

P

-
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Popularity | 5. Poetry |
| 2. Propriety | 6. President |
| 3. Play | 7. Price |
| 4. Peace | 8. Passion |
-

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 9. Population | 16. Patriot |
| 10. Poverty | 17. Prince |
| 11. Possibility | 18. Progress |
| 12. Publicity | 19. Pride |
| 13. Person | 20. Power |
| 14. Pain | 21. Privacy |
| 15. Profit | |
-

Q

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- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Quickness | 3. Question |
| 2. Queen | 4. Quarrel |
-

R

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- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Reason | 9. Rain |
| 2. Religion | 10. Risk |
| 3. Residence | 11. Ruin |
| 4. Redness | 12. Rose |
| 5. Rust | 13. Right |
| 6. Reality | 14. Richness |
| 7. Royalty | 15. Room |
| 8. Roundness | |
-

S

-
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Seed | 6. Season |
| 2. Slave | 7. Silver |
| 3. Section | 8. Service |
| 4. Silk | 9. Sentiment |
| 5. Stone | 10. Soap |
| 11. Sport | 15. Strength |
| 12. Surgeon | 16. Speciality |
| 13. Station | 17. Selfishness |
| 14. Sleep | |
-

T

-
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Truth | 7. Time |
| 2. Table | 8. Talk |
| 3. Terror | 9. Telegraph |
| 4. Type | 10. Tutor |
| 5. Thirst | 11. Telephone |
| 6. Trouble | 12. Taste |
-

U

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. Universe | 2. Use |
|-------------|--------|

V

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. Value | 4. Virtue |
| 2. Vice | 5. Victory |
| 3. Voice | 6. Verb |

W

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. Water | 4. Week |
| 2. Wool | 5. Wood |
| 3. World | 6. Wind |

Y

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Year | 2. Youth |
|---------|----------|

Z

- | |
|---------|
| 1. Zeal |
|---------|

ANSWERS

A

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Able | 10. Angry |
| 2. Active | 11. Airy |
| 3. Attentive | 12. Aerial |
| 4. Accidental | 13. Anxious |
| 5. Artistic | 14. Angelic |
| 6. Adventurous | 15. Awful |
| 7. Atmospheric | 16. Attractive |
| 8. Abusive | 17. Aged |
| 9. Absent | |

B

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Blackish | 7. Bushy |
| 2. Blind | 8. Brotherly |
| 3. Bookish | 9. Brassy |
| 4. Bloody | 10. Busy |
| 5. Boyish | 11. Brilliant |
| 6. Brave | 12. Brief |

C

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Calm | 9. Comfortable |
| 2. Cool | 10. Childish |
| 3. Careful | 11. Clean |
| 4. Criminal | 12. Circular |
| 5. Collegiate | 13. Clerical |
| 6. Classic | 14. Conditional |
| 7. Classical | 15. Characteristic |
| 8. Capable | |

D

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Dangerous | 9. Decent |
| 2. Dewy | 10. Destructive |
| 3. Dear | 11. Deep |
| 4. Dark | 12. Disciplinary |
| 5. Dramatic | 13. Delicate |
| 6. Democratic | 14. Dutiful |
| 7. Deaf | 15. Dead |
| 8. Different | |

E

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Easy | 7. Expensive |
| 2. Editorial | 8. Imperial |
| 3. Economical | 9. Exemplary |
| 4. Excellent | 10. Energetic |
| 5. Efficient | 11. Empty |
| 6. Eastern | |

F

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Faulty | 9. Fishy |
| 2. Favourable | 10. Facial |
| 3. Fatherly | 11. Funny |
| 4. Floral | 12. Foolish |
| 5. Flowery | 13. Friendly |
| 6. Fast | 14. False |
| 7. Free | 15. Faithful |
| 8. Fashionable | 16. Fragrant |

G

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Gay | 8. Golden |
| 2. Grassy | 9. Geographical |
| 3. Grammatical | 10. Girlish |
| 4. Gloomy | 11. Glorious |
| 5. Geometrical | 12. Great |
| 6. Greedy | 13. Good |
| 7. Guilty | |

H

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Happy | 11. Hot |
| 2. Healthy | 12. Habitual |
| 3. Humble | 13. Hearty |
| 4. Honest | 14. Hairy |
| 5. Handy | 15. Hungry |
| 6. Harmful | 16. Heavenly |
| 7. Homely | 17. Heroic |
| 8. Hilly | 18. Horrible |
| 9. Human | 19. Hopeful |
| 10. High | |

I

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Influential | 7. Intelligent |
| 2. Indian | 8. Ignorant |
| 3. Icy | 9. Innocent |
| 4. Ill | 10. Idiomatic |
| 5. Inferior | 11. Idle |
| 6. Industrious or industrial | 12. Italian |

J

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Just | 3. Jealous |
| 2. Joyful | 4. Judicial |

K

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. Kind | 2. Knotty |
|---------|-----------|

L

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Laborious | 7. Lovely |
| 2. Lucky | 8. Legal |
| 3. Logical | 9. Luxurious |
| 4. Leathery | 10. Loyal |
| 5. Long | 11. Life-like |
| 6. Local | 12. Lively |

M

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Manly | 8. Muddy |
| 2. Marriageable | 9. Monthly |
| 3. Milky | 10. Mechanical |
| 4. Memorable | 11. Mighty |
| 5. Moral | 12. Metallic |
| 6. Masterly | 13. Miraculous |
| 7. Motherly | |

N

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Natural | 3. Noticeable |
| 2. New | 4. Nominal |

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 5. Numeral | 9. Noisy |
| 6. Needful | 10. Noble |
| 7. Needy | 11. Naval |
| 8. Near | 12. National |

O

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Open | 6. Occasional |
| 2. Objectionable | 7. Obedient |
| 3. Official | 8. Oily |
| 4. Officious | 9. Original |
| 5. Orderly | |

P

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Popular | 12. Public |
| 2. Proper | 13. Personal |
| 3. Playful | 14. Painful |
| 4. Peaceful | 15. Profitable |
| 5. Poetical | 16. Patriotic |
| 6. Presidential | 17. Princely |
| 7. Precious | 18. Progressive |
| 8. Passionate | 19. Proud |
| 9. Populous | 20. Powerful |
| 10. Poor | 21. Private |
| 11. Possible | |

Q

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Quick | 3. Questionable |
| 2. Queenly | 4. Quarrelsome |

R

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Reasonable | 9. Rainy |
| 2. Religious | 10. Risky |
| 3. Residential | 11. Ruinous |
| 4. Reddish | 12. Rosy |
| 5. Rusty | 13. Righteous |
| 6. Real | 14. Rich |
| 7. Royal | 15. Roomy |
| 8. Round | |

S

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Seedy | 8. Serviceable |
| 2. Slavish | 9. Sentimental |
| 3. Sectional | 10. Soapy |
| 4. Silky | 11. Sporting |
| 5. Stony | 12. Surgical |
| 6. Seasonal | 13. Stationary |
| 7. Silvery | 14. Sleepy |

15. Strong
16. Special

17. Selfish

T

1. Truthful
2. True
3. Tabular
4. Terrible
5. Typical
6. Thirsty
7. Troublesome

8. Timely
9. Talkative
10. Telegraphic
11. Tutorial
12. Telephonic
13. Tasty

U

1. Universal
2. Useful

3. Useless

V

1. Valuable
2. Vicious
3. Vocal

4. Virtuous
5. Victorious
6. Verbal

W

1. Watery
2. Woollen
3. Worldly

4. Weekly
5. Wooden
6. Windy

Y

1. Yearly
2. Youthful

3. Young

Z

1. Zealous

Form Adjectives of the Following Verbs

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Advise | 11. Differ |
| 2. Agree | 12. Eat |
| 3. Avail | 13. Glorify |
| 4. Boast | 14. Laugh |
| 5. Cease | 15. Lower |
| 6. Collect | 16. Move |
| 7. Change | 17. Save |
| 8. Doubt | 18. Talk |
| 9. Drink | 19. Tire |
| 10. Divide | |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Advisable | 11. Difference |
| 2. Agreeable | 12. Eatable |
| 3. Available | 13. Glorious |
| 4. Boastful | 14. Laughable |
| 5. Ceaseless | 15. Low |
| 6. Collective | 16. Movable |
| 7. Changeable | 17. Safe |
| 8. Doubtful | 18. Talkative |
| 9. Drinkable | 19. Tiresome or Tiring |
| 10. Divisible | |

Form Verbs of the Following Nouns

A

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Abolition | 12. Absorption |
| 2. Abundance | 13. Action |
| 3. Acceptance | 14. Achievement |
| 4. Accommodation | 15. Advice |
| 5. Admiration | 16. Addition |
| 6. Admission | 17. Apology |
| 7. Arrival | 18. Assistance |
| 8. Application | 19. Approval |
| 9. Agreement | 20. Appointment |
| 10. Attendance | 21. Association |
| 11. Authority | 22. Appearance |

B

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Bath | 9. Bribery |
| 2. Brood | 10. Building |
| 3. Breath | 11. Black |
| 4. Bond | 12. Blood |
| 5. Burial | 13. Brass |
| 6. Beginning | 14. Beggar |
| 7. Body | 15. Beauty |
| 8. Belief | 16. Birth |

C

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Calculation | 5. Completion |
| 2. Centre | 6. Camp |
| 3. Class | 7. Cancellation |
| 4. Collection | 8. Custom |

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 9. Choice | 16. Civilization |
| 10. Carriage | 17. Cultivation |
| 11. Creation | 18. Cloth |
| 12. Critic | 19. Character |
| 13. Colony | 20. Chain |
| 14. Encourage | 21. Crime |
| 15. Company | 22. Conclusion |

D

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Danger | 7. Drama |
| 2. Drop | 8. Departure |
| 3. Deed | 9. Description |
| 4. Drawing | 10. Dinner |
| 5. Dictation | 11. Death |
| 6. Delivery | 12. Discovery |

E

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Election | 6. Example |
| 2. Electricity | 7. Entry |
| 3. Enjoyment | 8. Edition, Editor |
| 4. Extension | 9. Economy |
| 5. Error | |

F

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Fright | 7. Flower |
| 2. Friend | 8. Force |
| 3. Fruit | 9. Fort |
| 4. Flight | 10. Fool |
| 5. Furniture | 11. Fleet |
| 6. Food | |

G

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. Game | 6. Gold |
| 2. Glass | 7. Grass |
| 3. Glory | 8. Guardian |
| 4. Grief | 9. Growth |
| 5. Gait | |

H

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Hatred | 6. Health |
| 2. Horror | 7. Height |
| 3. Harmony | 8. Hand |
| 4. Heart | 9. Habit |
| 5. Half | |

I

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Instruction | 4. Interference |
| 2. Idol | 5. Introduction |
| 3. Intoxication | |

J

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Judgement | 3. Junction |
| 2. Joy | 4. Justice |

K

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1. Knee | 2. Knot | 3. Knowledge |
|---------|---------|--------------|

L

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Laughter | 5. Life |
| 2. Loan | 6. Light |
| 3. Learning | 7. List |
| 4. Loss | 8. Lustre |

M

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Monopoly | 4. Memory |
| 2. Meeting | 5. Movement |
| 3. Multiplication | 6. Mixture |

N

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Name | 4. Notice |
| 2. Nature | 5. Number |
| 3. Nation | |

O

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Office | 3. Organization |
| 2. Origin | 4. Occupation |

P

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Painting | 9. Power |
| 2. Permission | 10. Pleasure |
| 3. Prosperity | 11. Product |
| 4. Provision | 12. Population |
| 5. President | 13. Payment |
| 6. Preference | 14. Pressure |
| 7. Performance | 15. Practice |
| 8. Publication | 16. Prison |

Q

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Quotation | 3. Quickness |
| 2. Qualification | |

R

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Removal | 6. Revision |
| 2. Right | 7. Remembrance |
| 3. Relation | 8. Resolution |
| 4. Race | 9. Residence |
| 5. Requirement | |

S

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sale | 4. Submission |
| 2. Spark | 5. Success |
| 3. Stroke | 6. Satisfaction |
| 7. Spelling | 10. Service |
| 8. Settlement | 11. Speech |
| 9. System | 12. Sympathy |

T

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Table | 5. Tale |
| 2. Term | 6. Thought |
| 3. Terror | 7. Thief |
| 4. Translation | |

V

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Voice | 5. Vacancy |
| 2. Vacation | 6. Victim |
| 3. Verse | 7. Vibration |
| 4. Vice | |

W

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Web | 4. Weakness |
| 2. Witch | 5. West |
| 3. Writing | |

ANSWERS

A

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Abolish | 12. Absorb |
| 2. Abound | 13. Act |
| 3. Accept | 14. Achieve |
| 4. Accommodate | 15. Advise |
| 5. Admire | 16. Add |
| 6. Admit | 17. Apologize |
| 7. Arrive | 18. Assist |
| 8. Apply | 19. Approve |
| 9. Agree | 20. Appoint |
| 10. Attend | 21. Associate |
| 11. Authorize | 22. Appear |

B

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Bathe | 9. Bribe |
| 2. Breed | 10. Build |
| 3. Breathe | 11. Blacken |
| 4. Bind | 12. Bleed |
| 5. Bury | 13. Braze |
| 6. Begin | 14. Beg |
| 7. Embody | 15. Beautify |
| 8. Believe | 16. Bear |

C

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Calculate | 12. Criticize |
| 2. Centralize | 13. Colonize |
| 3. Classify | 14. Encourage |
| 4. Collect | 15. Accompany |
| 5. Complete | 16. Civilize |
| 6. Encamp | 17. Cultivate |
| 7. Cancel | 18. Clothe |
| 8. Accustom | 19. Characterize |
| 9. Choose | 20. Enchain |
| 10. Carry | 21. Incriminate |
| 11. Create | 22. Conclude |

D

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Endanger | 4. Draw |
| 2. Drip | 5. Dictate |
| 3. Do | 6. Deliver |

7. Dramatize
8. Depart
9. Describe

E

1. Elect
2. Electrify
3. Enjoy
4. Extend
5. Err

F

1. Frighten
2. Befriend
3. Fructify
4. Fly
5. Furnish
6. Feed

G

1. Gamble
2. Glaze
3. Glorify
4. Grieve
5. Go

H

1. Hate
2. Horrify
3. Harmonize
4. Hearten
5. Halve

I

1. Instruct
2. Idolize
3. Intoxicate

J

1. Judge
2. Enjoy

K

1. Kneel
2. Knit

10. Dine
11. Die
12. Discover

6. Exemplify
7. Enter
8. Edit
9. Economize

7. Flourish
8. Enforce
9. Fortify
10. Befool
11. Float

6. Gild
7. Graze
8. Guard
9. Grow

6. Heal
7. Heighten
8. Handle
9. Habituate

4. Interfere
5. Introduce

3. Join
4. Justify

3. Know

L

1. Laugh
2. Lend
3. Learn
4. Lose

5. Live
6. Lighten
7. Enlist
8. Illustrate

M

1. Monopolize
2. Meet
3. Multiply

4. Memorize
5. Move
6. Mix

N

1. Nominate
2. Naturalize
3. Nationalize

4. Notify
5. Enumerate

O

1. Officiate
2. Originate

3. Organize
4. Occupy

P

1. Paint
2. Permit
3. Prosper
4. Provide
5. Preside
6. Prefer
7. Perform
8. Publish

9. Empower
10. Please
11. Produce
12. Populate
13. Pay
14. Press
15. Practise
16. Imprison

Q

1. Quote
2. Qualify

3. Quicken

R

1. Remove
2. Rectify
3. Relate
4. Run
5. Require

6. Revise
7. Remember
8. Resolve
9. Reside

S

1. Sell
2. Sparkle
3. Strike

4. Submit
5. Succeed
6. Satisfy

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 7. Spell | 10. Serve |
| 8. Settle | 11. Speak |
| 9. Systematize | 12. Sympathize |

T

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Tabulate | 5. Tell |
| 2. Terminate | 6. Think |
| 3. Terrify | 7. Thieve |
| 4. Translate | |

V

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Vociferate | 5. Vacate |
| 2. Vacate | 6. Victimize |
| 3. Versify | 7. Vibrate |
| 4. Vitiate | |

W

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Weave | 4. Weaken |
| 2. Bewitch | 5. Westernize |
| 3. Write | |

D

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Divisible | 5. Double |
| 2. Doubtful | 6. Dreadful |
| 3. Dark | 7. Dear |
| 4. Different | 8. Deep |

E

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Equal | 3. Eatable |
| 2. Extensive | 4. Exchangeable |

F

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Fine | 5. Fresh |
| 2. False | 6. Fate |
| 3. Full | 7. Flat |
| 4. Fond | |

G

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. Glad | 3. Glorious |
| 2. Grave | 4. General |

H

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. Heedful | 4. Hard |
| 2. Humble | 5. Hale |
| 3. Helpless | |

J

- | |
|---------|
| 1. Just |
|---------|

L

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Little | 3. Light |
| 2. Low | 4. Long |

M

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. Mean | 2. Mad |
|---------|--------|

N

- | | | |
|----------|------------|--------|
| 1. Noble | 2. Natural | 3. New |
|----------|------------|--------|

Form Verbs of the Following Adjectives

A

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Able | 4. Admirable |
| 2. Abundant | 5. Available |
| 3. Agreeable | 6. Answerable |

B

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. Broad | 4. Bitter |
| 2. Black | 5. Boastful |
| 3. Bold | 6. Base |

C

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Calm | 7. Cheap |
| 2. Civil | 8. Clean |
| 3. Clear | 9. Chargeable |
| 4. Certain | 10. Complete |
| 5. Comfortable | 11. Conclusive |
| 6. Collective | |

P

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Pure | 2. Poor | 3. Public |
|---------|---------|-----------|

R

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Red | 3. Rich |
| 2. Real | 4. Right |

S

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Short | 7. Soft |
| 2. Safe | 8. Sweet |
| 3. Sick | 9. Special |
| 4. Solid | 10. Simple |
| 5. Sympathetic | 11. Suitable |
| 6. Sharp | |

T

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Thick | 2. Tight |
|----------|----------|

V

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Vacant | 2. Various |
|-----------|------------|

W

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. White | 3. Wide |
| 2. Worshipful | 4. Workable |

ANSWERS**A**

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Enable | 4. Admire |
| 2. Abound | 5. Avail |
| 3. Agree | 6. Answer |

B

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Broaden | 4. Embitter |
| 2. Blacken | 5. Boast |
| 3. Embolden | 6. Debase |

C

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Becalm | 3. Clarify |
| 2. Civilize | 4. Certify |

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 5. Comfort | 9. Charge |
| 6. Collect | 10. Accomplish |
| 7. Cheapen | 11. Conclude |
| 8. Cleanse | |

D

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Divide | 5. Duplicate |
| 2. Doubt | 6. Dread |
| 3. Darken | 7. Endear |
| 4. Differ | 8. Deepen |

E

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Equalize | 3. Eat |
| 2. Extend | 4. Exchange |

F

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Refine | 5. Refresh |
| 2. Falsify | 6. Fatten |
| 3. Fill | 7. Flatten |
| 4. Fondle | |

G

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Gladden | 3. Glorify |
| 2. Engrave | 4. Generalize |

H

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Heed | 4. Harden |
| 2. Humiliate | 5. Heal |
| 3. Help | |

J

- | |
|------------|
| 1. Justify |
|------------|

L

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Belittle | 3. Lighten |
| 2. Lower | 4. Lengthen |

M

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Demean | 2. Madden |
|-----------|-----------|

N

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. Ennoble | 3. Renew |
| 2. Naturalize | |

P

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Purify | 3. Publish |
| 2. Impoverish | |

R

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Redden | 3. Enrich |
| 2. Realize | 4. Rectify |

S

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Shorten | 7. Sharpen |
| 2. Save | 8. Soften |
| 3. Sicken | 9. Sweeten |
| 4. Consolidate | 10. Specialize |
| 5. Solidify | 11. Simplify |
| 6. Sympathize | 12. Suit |

T

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Thicken | 2. Tighten |
|------------|------------|

V

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. Vacate | 2. Vary |
|-----------|---------|

W

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Whiten | 3. Widen |
| 2. Worship | 4. Work |

Adverbs from Adjectives

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Able | 15. Dense |
| 2. Active | 16. Double |
| 3. Brave | 17. Easy |
| 4. Bitter | 18. Patient |
| 5. Bold | 19. Proud |
| 6. Broad | 20. Perfect |
| 7. Brief | 21. Possible |
| 8. Capable | 22. Painful |
| 9. Careful | 23. Popular |
| 10. Careless | 24. Practical |
| 11. Certain | 25. Punctual |
| 12. Cruel | 26. Real |
| 13. Close | 27. Right |
| 14. Curious | 28. Safe |

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 29. False | 43. Necessary |
| 30. Gay | 44. Noble |
| 31. Generous | 45. Obedient |
| 32. Greedy | 46. Short |
| 33. High | 47. Strong |
| 34. Honest | 48. Stupid |
| 35. Intense | 49. Successful |
| 36. Just | 50. Timid |
| 37. Kind | 51. Urgent |
| 38. Loyal | 52. Useful |
| 39. Mean | 53. Vague |
| 40. Merry | 54. Vain |
| 41. Moral | 55. Wide |
| 42. Near | 56. Wise |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Aably | 29. Falsely |
| 2. Actively | 30. Gaily |
| 3. Bravely | 31. Generously |
| 4. Bitterly | 32. Greedily |
| 5. Boldly | 33. Highly |
| 6. Broadly | 34. Honestly |
| 7. Briefly | 35. Intensely |
| 8. Capably | 36. Justly |
| 9. Carefully | 37. Kindly |
| 10. Carelessly | 38. Loyally |
| 11. Certainly | 39. Meanly |
| 12. Cruelly | 40. Merrily |
| 13. Closely | 41. Morally |
| 14. Curiously | 42. Nearly |
| 15. Densely | 43. Necessarily |
| 16. Doubly | 44. Nobly |
| 17. Easily | 45. Obediently |
| 18. Patiently | 46. Shortly |
| 19. Proudly | 47. Strongly |
| 20. Perfectly | 48. Stupidly |
| 21. Possibly | 49. Successfully |
| 22. Painfully | 50. Timidly |
| 23. Popularly | 51. Urgently |
| 24. Practically | 52. Usefully |
| 25. Punctually | 53. Vaguely |
| 26. Really | 54. Vainly |
| 27. Rightly | 55. Widely |
| 28. Safely | 56. Wisely |

PRACTICE EXERCISES**I. Form Nouns of the Following Verbs****SET 1**

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Abandon | 11. Realize |
| 2. Abdicate | 12. Receive |
| 3. Very | 13. Break |
| 4. Vindicate | 14. Bleed |
| 5. Destroy | 15. Embezzle |
| 6. Disturb | 16. Embroider |
| 7. Impede | 17. Exorcize |
| 8. Impress | 18. Explode |
| 9. Improvise | 19. Extradite |
| 10. Quote | 20. Modify |

SET 2

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Survive | 11. Deceive |
| 2. Testify | 12. Delude |
| 3. Confront | 13. Fluctuate |
| 4. Consecrate | 14. Forfeit |
| 5. Abduct | 15. Guide |
| 6. Insist | 16. Hang |
| 7. Interfere | 17. Happen |
| 8. Invent | 18. Shoot |
| 9. Absorb | 19. Signify |
| 10. Accelerate | 20. Speak |

SET 3

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Bribe | 11. Serve |
| 2. Challenge | 12. Settle |
| 3. Deliver | 13. Adapt |
| 4. Eager | 14. Overdraw |
| 5. Accept | 15. Paralyse |
| 6. Hypnotize | 16. Adequate |
| 7. Ignite | 17. Culminate |
| 8. Accuse | 18. Consult |
| 9. Acquaint | 19. Adopt |
| 10. Separate | 20. Adulterate |

SET 4

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Resolve | 4. Qualify |
| 2. Propose | 5. Respond |
| 3. Provoke | 6. Advance |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 7. Depreciate | 14. Allocate |
| 8. Deliberate | 15. Anticipate |
| 9. Advise | 16. Think |
| 10. Affirm | 17. Tolerate |
| 11. Aggravate | 18. Eradicate |
| 12. Align | 19. Erupt |
| 13. Allege | 20. Escalate |

SET 5

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Applaud | 11. Seclude |
| 2. Maintain | 12. Secure |
| 3. Mean | 13. Beautify |
| 4. Appreciate | 14. Revive |
| 5. Argue | 15. Satisfy |
| 6. Mean | 16. Scandalize |
| 7. Attend | 17. Press |
| 8. Avoid | 18. Prevent |
| 9. Bitter | 19. Proceed |
| 10. Believe | 20. Limit |

SET 6

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Notify | 11. Permit |
| 2. Observe | 12. Bathe |
| 3. Obstruct | 13. Behave |
| 4. Busy | 14. Banish |
| 5. Bewilder | 15. Begin |
| 6. Persuade | 16. Bless |
| 7. Plant | 17. Chasten |
| 8. Possess | 18. Cogitate |
| 9. Brave | 19. Carry |
| 10. Perform | 20. Indicate |

SET 7

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Indulge | 11. Laugh |
| 2. Collide | 12. Counsel |
| 3. Commend | 13. Conceive |
| 4. Grieve | 14. Clear |
| 5. Hate | 15. Determine |
| 6. Hinder | 16. Decide |
| 7. Commit | 17. Recover |
| 8. Converse | 18. Reflect |
| 9. Justify | 19. Depart |
| 10. Know | 20. Demarcate |

SET 8

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Define | 11. Excavate |
| 2. Divine | 12. Exult |
| 3. Declare | 13. Fabricate |
| 4. Earn | 14. Correct |
| 5. Edify | 15. Confuse |
| 6. Elaborate | 16. Fascinate |
| 7. Emigrate | 17. Feel |
| 8. Encroach | 18. Find |
| 9. Enlighten | 19. Frequent |
| 10. Eulogize | 20. Frustrate |

SET 9

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Glide | 11. Illuminate |
| 2. Defend | 12. Incite |
| 3. Develop | 13. Inhibit |
| 4. Dissipate | 14. Investigate |
| 5. Devote | 15. Involve |
| 6. Govern | 16. Like |
| 7. Grade | 17. Lose |
| 8. Greet | 18. Magnify |
| 9. Humiliate | 19. Meditate |
| 10. Ignore | 20. Migrate |

SET 10

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Move | 11. Organize |
| 2. Narrate | 12. Pay |
| 3. Ascend | 13. Peddle |
| 4. Assert | 14. Penetrate |
| 5. Assure | 15. Practise |
| 6. Neglect | 16. Predict |
| 7. Nominate | 17. Prepare |
| 8. Occupy | 18. Reform |
| 9. Operate | 19. Elevate |
| 10. Oppose | 20. Eliminate |

SET 11

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Remove | 6. Scrutinize |
| 2. Require | 7. Seize |
| 3. Reside | 8. Select |
| 4. Retire | 9. Sell |
| 5. Revert | 10. Elect |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 11. Embellish | 16. Treat |
| 12. Stabilize | 17. Unify |
| 13. Substitute | 18. Unite |
| 14. Succeed | 19. Waste |
| 15. Suggest | 20. Guard |

II. Form Verbs of the Following Nouns

SET 1

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Isolation | 9. Pure |
| 2. Judgement | 10. Poor |
| 3. Joy | 11. Peace |
| 4. Knee | 12. Inspiration |
| 5. Leader | 13. Institution |
| 6. Occupation | 14. Invasion |
| 7. Organization | 15. Liberty |
| 8. Peril | |

SET 2

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Composition | 9. Confession |
| 2. Concentration | 10. Confidence |
| 3. Product | 11. Habit |
| 4. Pleasure | 12. Hard |
| 5. Pursuit | 13. Hatred |
| 6. Race | 14. Equation |
| 7. Reaction | 15. Excitement |
| 8. Alliance | |

SET 3

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Exemption | 9. Compulsion |
| 2. Horror | 10. Notice |
| 3. Humble | 11. Nation |
| 4. Head | 12. Narrative |
| 5. High | 13. Negligence |
| 6. Coincidence | 14. Reduction |
| 7. Colony | 15. Reference |
| 8. Combination | |

SET 4

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Resolution | 4. Glad |
| 2. Rich | 5. Gait |
| 3. Glory | 6. Disruption |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 7. Division | 12. Admission |
| 8. Education | 13. Sympathy |
| 9. Emphasis | 14. Song |
| 10. Abstinence | 15. Speech |
| 11. Adherence | |

SET 5

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Emancipation | 9. Success |
| 2. Roll | 10. Conspiracy |
| 3. Trust | 11. Contribution |
| 4. Complication | 12. Teacher |
| 5. Conquest | 13. Theory |
| 6. Induction | 14. Relation |
| 7. Solution | 15. Residence |
| 8. Suspicion | |

SET 6

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Television | 9. Simple |
| 2. Termination | 10. Analysis |
| 3. Retention | 11. Apology |
| 4. Revision | 12. Bequest |
| 5. Strong | 13. Breath |
| 6. Migrant | 14. Calculation |
| 7. Mixture | 15. Carriage |
| 8. Modern | |

SET 7

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Cessation | 9. Closure |
| 2. Light | 10. Cloth |
| 3. Large | 11. Gathering |
| 4. Channel | 12. Generation |
| 5. Choice | 13. Conviction |
| 6. Citation | 14. Creation |
| 7. Civilization | 15. Death |
| 8. Solemn | |

SET 8

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dedication | 9. Thought |
| 2. Defence | 10. Threat |
| 3. Dependence | 11. Extension |
| 4. Endurance | 12. Familiarity |
| 5. Enthusiasm | 13. Food |
| 6. Entry | 14. Finality |
| 7. Exhibition | 15. Flattery |
| 8. Terror | |

SET 9

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Motive | 9. Slaughter |
| 2. Memory | 10. Tale |
| 3. Following | 11. Training |
| 4. Unit | 12. Trifle |
| 5. Urgency | 13. Greeting |
| 6. Furniture | 14. Growth |
| 7. Gold | 15. Health |
| 8. Graduation | |

SET 10

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Incarnation | 9. Sweet |
| 2. Infiltration | 10. Sight |
| 3. Loose | 11. Strife |
| 4. Low | 12. Safe |
| 5. Location | 13. Sale |
| 6. Long | 14. Tuition |
| 7. Maturity | 15. Utilization |
| 8. Meeting | |

III. Form Adjectives of the Following Words**SET 1**

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Type | 9. Respect |
| 2. Wood | 10. Race |
| 3. Wool | 11. Rain |
| 4. Attract | 12. Reason |
| 5. Fool | 13. Study |
| 6. Force | 14. Social |
| 7. Father | 15. Space |
| 8. Quality | |

SET 2

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Spirit | 9. Accident |
| 2. Storm | 10. Athlete |
| 3. Talk | 11. Pity |
| 4. Angel | 12. Prosper |
| 5. Autumn | 13. Poet |
| 6. Education | 14. Man |
| 7. Emphasis | 15. Mean |
| 8. Exclude | |

SET 3

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Moment | 9. Comfort |
| 2. Music | 10. Comic |
| 3. Nation | 11. Answer |
| 4. Adventure | 12. Anxiety |
| 5. Art | 13. Assert |
| 6. Ambition | 14. Awe |
| 7. Ancestor | 15. Base |
| 8. Crime | |

SET 4

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Tide | 9. Book |
| 2. Tire | 10. Child |
| 3. Joke | 11. Continue |
| 4. Kind | 12. Courage |
| 5. Land | 13. Season |
| 6. Learn | 14. Sever |
| 7. Benefit | 15. Sleep |
| 8. Blood | |

SET 5

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Caution | 9. Office |
| 2. Custom | 10. Parish |
| 3. Chaos | 11. Humility |
| 4. Horror | 12. Imagine |
| 5. Magic | 13. Instant |
| 6. Nature | 14. Clerk |
| 7. Notice | 15. Collect |
| 8. Occasion | |

SET 6

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Corrupt | 9. Refine |
| 2. Disaster | 10. Religion |
| 3. Decide | 11. Rest |
| 4. Ideal | 12. Reward |
| 5. Introduce | 13. Scene |
| 6. Legend | 14. Danger |
| 7. Length | 15. Oppress |
| 8. Defend | |

SET 7

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Palace | 4. Energy |
| 2. Plenty | 5. Thunder |
| 3. Extend | 6. Time |

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 7. Wit | 12. Grieve |
| 8. Enthusiasm | 13. Hazard |
| 9. Essence | 14. Fortune |
| 10. Favour | 15. Fury |
| 11. Greed | |

SET 8

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Fallacy | 11. Providence |
| 2. Festival | 12. People |
| 3. Abyss | 13. Prime |
| 4. Allure | 14. Punish |
| 5. Alternate | 15. Parents |
| 6. Glory | 16. Quarrel |
| 7. Gold | 17. Science |
| 8. Heart | 18. Tempt |
| 9. Honour | 19. Winter |
| 10. Luxury | 20. War |

IV. Form Adverbs of the Following Words

SET 1

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Annual | 11. Easy |
| 2. Able | 12. Effect |
| 3. Abrupt | 13. Affection |
| 4. Deep | 14. Awe |
| 5. Dim | 15. Bad |
| 6. Accident | 16. Blunt |
| 7. Accord | 17. Bold |
| 8. Adverse | 18. Brute |
| 9. Dead | 19. Clear |
| 10. Divined | 20. Comfortable |

SET 2

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Critic | 11. Gentle |
| 2. Equal | 12. Glad |
| 3. Free | 13. Happy |
| 4. Form | 14. History |
| 5. Force | 15. Part |
| 6. Gallant | 16. Patience |
| 7. Physical | 17. Person |
| 8. Poor | 18. Radical |
| 9. Quarter | 19. Rare |
| 10. Quiet | 20. Rash |

SET 3

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Ready | 11. Know |
| 2. Honour | 12. Lavish |
| 3. Hope | 13. Amicable |
| 4. Ideal | 14. Ample |
| 5. Incredible | 15. Anxious |
| 6. Individual | 16. Legal |
| 7. Infinite | 17. Calm |
| 8. Rude | 18. Casual |
| 9. Separate | 19. Certain |
| 10. Joint | 20. Leisure |

SET 4

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Light | 11. Narrow |
| 2. Loose | 12. Near |
| 3. Physical | 13. New |
| 4. Poor | 14. Faith |
| 5. Quarter | 15. Firm |
| 6. Quiet | 16. Open |
| 7. Logic | 17. Office |
| 8. Menace | 18. Order |
| 9. Mad | 19. Repeat |
| 10. Main | 20. Sharp |

ANSWERS**I. Verbs from Nouns****SET 1**

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Abandonment | 11. (Realization) |
| 2. Abdication | 12. (Receipt) |
| 3. Variation | 13. (Breakage) |
| 4. Vindication | 14. (Blood) |
| 5. Destruction | 15. (Embezzlement) |
| 6. (Disturbance) | 16. (Embroidery) |
| 7. (Impediment) | 17. (Exorcism) |
| 8. (Impression) | 18. (Explosion) |
| 9. (Improvisation) | 19. (Extradition) |
| 10. (Quotation) | 20. (Modification) |

SET 2

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (Survival) | 6. (Insistence) |
| 2. (Testimonial) | 7. (Interference) |
| 3. (Confrontation) | 8. (Invention) |
| 4. (Consecration) | 9. (Absorption) |
| 5. (Abduction) | 10. (Acceleration) |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 11. (Deceit) | 16. (Hanger) |
| 12. (Delusion) | 17. (Happening) |
| 13. (Fluctuation) | 18. (Shot) |
| 14. (Forfeiture) | 19. (Significance) |
| 15. (Guidance) | 20. (Speech) |

SET 3

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (Bribery) | 11. (Service) |
| 2. (Challenger) | 12. (Settlement) |
| 3. (Deliverance) | 13. (Adaptation) |
| 4. (Eagerness) | 14. (Overdraft) |
| 5. (Acceptance) | 15. (Paralysis) |
| 6. (Hypnotism) | 16. (Adequacy) |
| 7. (Ignition) | 17. (Culmination) |
| 8. (Accusation) | 18. (Consultation) |
| 9. (Acquaintance) | 19. (Adoption) |
| 10. (Separation) | 20. (Adulteration) |

SET 4

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. (Resolution) | 11. Aggravation |
| 2. (Proposal) | 12. Alignment |
| 3. (Provocation) | 13. Allegation |
| 4. Qualification | 14. Allocation |
| 5. Response | 15. Anticipation |
| 6. Advancement | 16. Thought |
| 7. Depreciation | 17. Toleration |
| 8. Deliberation | 18. Eradication |
| 9. Advice/Advise | 19. Eruption |
| 10. Affirmation | 20. Escalation |

SET 5

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Applause | 11. Seclusion |
| 2. Maintenance | 12. Security |
| 3. Meanness | 13. Beauty |
| 4. Appreciation | 14. Revival |
| 5. Argument | 15. Satisfaction |
| 6. Meaning | 16. Scandal |
| 7. Attendance/
Attention | 17. Pressure |
| 8. Avoidance | 18. Prevention |
| 9. Bitterness | 19. Procedure |
| 10. Belief | 20. Limitation |

SET 6

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Notification | 5. Bewilderment |
| 2. Observation | 6. Persuasion |
| 3. Obstruction | 7. Plantation |
| 4. Business | 8. Possession |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 9. Bravery | 15. Beginning |
| 10. Performance | 16. Blessing |
| 11. Permission | 17. Chastity |
| 12. Bath | 18. Cogitation |
| 13. Behaviour | 19. Carriage |
| 14. Banishment | 20. Indication |

SET 7

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Indulgence | 11. Laughter |
| 2. Collision | 12. Counsellor |
| 3. Commendation | 13. Conception |
| 4. Grievance | 14. Clarity |
| 5. Hatred | 15. Determination |
| 6. Hindrance | 16. Decision |
| 7. Commitment | 17. Recovery |
| 8. Conversion | 18. Reflection |
| 9. Justification | 19. Departure |
| 10. Knowledge | 20. Demarcation |

SET 8

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Definition | 11. Excavation |
| 2. Divinity | 12. Exultation |
| 3. Declaration | 13. Fabrication |
| 4. Earnings | 14. Correction |
| 5. Edification | 15. Confusion |
| 6. Elaboration | 16. Fascination |
| 7. Emigration | 17. Feeling |
| 8. Encroachment | 18. Finding |
| 9. Enlightenment | 19. Frequency |
| 10. Eulogy | 20. Frustration |

SET 9

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Glider | 11. Illumination |
| 2. Defence | 12. Incitement |
| 3. Development | 13. Inhibition |
| 4. Dissipation | 14. Investigation |
| 5. Devotion | 15. Involvement |
| 6. Government | 16. Likelihood |
| 7. Gradation | 17. Loss |
| 8. Greeting | 18. Magnification |
| 9. Humiliation | 19. Meditation |
| 10. Ignorance | 20. Migration |

SET 10

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Movement | 4. Assertion |
| 2. Narration | 5. Assurance |
| 3. Ascent | 6. Negligence |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 7. Nomination | 14. Penetration |
| 8. Occupancy/
Occupation | 15. Practice |
| 9. Operation | 16. Prediction |
| 10. Opposition | 17. Preparation |
| 11. Organization | 18. Reformation |
| 12. Payment | 19. Elevation |
| 13. Pedlar | 20. Elimination |

SET 11

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Removal | 11. Embellishment |
| 2. Requirement | 12. Stability |
| 3. Residence | 13. Substitution |
| 4. Retirement | 14. Success |
| 5. Reversion | 15. Suggestion |
| 6. Scrutiny | 16. Treatment |
| 7. Seizure | 17. Unification |
| 8. Selection | 18. Union |
| 9. Sale | 19. Wastage |
| 10. Election | 20. Guardian |

II. Verbs from Nouns

SET 1

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Isolate | 9. Purify |
| 2. Judge | 10. Impoverish |
| 3. Enjoy | 11. Pacify |
| 4. Kneel | 12. Inspire |
| 5. Lead | 13. Institute |
| 6. Occupy | 14. Invade |
| 7. Organize | 15. Liberate |
| 8. Imperil | |

SET 2

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Compose | 9. Confess |
| 2. Concentrate | 10. Confide |
| 3. Produce | 11. Habituate |
| 4. Please | 12. Harden |
| 5. Pursue | 13. Hate |
| 6. Run | 14. Equate |
| 7. React | 15. Excite |
| 8. Ally | |

SET 3

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Exempt | 4. Behold |
| 2. Horrify | 5. Heighten |
| 3. Humiliate | 6. Coincide |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 7. Colonize | 12. Narrate |
| 8. Combine | 13. Neglect |
| 9. Compel | 14. Reduce |
| 10. Notify | 15. Refer |
| 11. Nationalize | |

SET 4

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Resolve | 9. Emphasize |
| 2. Enrich | 10. Abstain |
| 3. Glorify | 11. Adhere |
| 4. Gladden | 12. Admit |
| 5. Go | 13. Sympathize |
| 6. Disrupt | 14. Sing |
| 7. Divide | 15. Speak |
| 8. Educate | |

SET 5

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Emancipate | 9. Succeed |
| 2. Enrol | 10. Conspire |
| 3. Entrust | 11. Contribute |
| 4. Complicate | 12. Teach |
| 5. Conquer | 13. Theorize |
| 6. Induct | 14. Relate |
| 7. Solve | 15. Reside |
| 8. Suspect | |

SET 6

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Televisе | 9. Simplify |
| 2. Terminate | 10. Analyse |
| 3. Retain | 11. Apologize |
| 4. Revise | 12. Bequeath |
| 5. Strengthen | 13. Breathe |
| 6. Migrate | 14. Calculate |
| 7. Mix | 15. Carry |
| 8. Modernize | |

SET 7

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Cease | 9. Close |
| 2. Lighten | 10. Clothe |
| 3. Enlarge | 11. Gather |
| 4. Channelize | 12. Generate |
| 5. Choose | 13. Convict |
| 6. Cite | 14. Create |
| 7. Civilize | 15. Die |
| 8. Solemnize | |

SET 8

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dedicate | 9. Think |
| 2. Defend | 10. Threaten |
| 3. Depend | 11. Extend |
| 4. Endure | 12. Familiarize |
| 5. Enthuse | 13. Feed |
| 6. Enter | 14. Finalize |
| 7. Exhibit | 15. Flatter |
| 8. Terrify | |

SET 9

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Motivate | 9. Slay |
| 2. Memorize | 10. Tell |
| 3. Follow | 11. Train |
| 4. Unite | 12. Trivialize |
| 5. Urge | 13. Greet |
| 6. Furnish | 14. Grow |
| 7. Gild | 15. Heal |
| 8. Graduate | |

SET 10

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Incarnate | 9. Sweeten |
| 2. Infiltrate | 10. See |
| 3. Loosen | 11. Strive |
| 4. Lower | 12. Save |
| 5. Locate | 13. Sell |
| 6. Lengthen | 14. Tutor |
| 7. Mature | 15. Utilize |
| 8. Meet | |

III. Adjectives**SET 1**

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Typical | 9. Respectable |
| 2. Wooden | 10. Racial |
| 3. Woollen | 11. Rainy |
| 4. Attractive | 12. Reasonable |
| 5. Foolish | 13. Studious |
| 6. Forceful | 14. Sociable |
| 7. Fatherly | 15. Spacious |
| 8. Qualitative | |

SET 2

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Spirited | 5. Autumnal |
| 2. Stormy | 6. Educational |
| 3. Talkative | 7. Emphatic |
| 4. Angelic | 8. Exclusive |

- 9. Accidental
- 10. Athletic
- 11. Pitiabile
- 12. Prosperous

SET 3

- 1. Momentary
- 2. Musical
- 3. National
- 4. Adventurous
- 5. Artful
- 6. Ambitious
- 7. Ancestral
- 8. Criminal
- 9. Comfortable
- 10. Comical
- 11. Answerable
- 12. Anxious
- 13. Assertive
- 14. Awesome
- 15. Basic

SET 4

- 1. Tidal
- 2. Tiresome
- 3. Jolly
- 4. Kingly
- 5. Landed
- 6. Learned
- 7. Beneficial
- 8. Bloody
- 9. Bookish
- 10. Childish
- 11. Continuous
- 12. Courageous
- 13. Seasonal
- 14. Several
- 15. Sleepy

SET 5

- 1. Cautious
- 2. Customary
- 3. Chaotic
- 4. Horrible
- 5. Magical
- 6. Natural
- 7. Noticeable
- 8. Occasional
- 9. Official
- 10. Parochial
- 11. Humble
- 12. Imaginary
- 13. Instantaneous
- 14. Clerical
- 15. Collective

SET 6

- 1. Corruptible
- 2. Disastrous
- 3. Decisive
- 4. Idealistic
- 5. Introductory
- 6. Legendary
- 7. Long
- 8. Defensive
- 9. Refined
- 10. Religious
- 11. Restive
- 12. Rewarding
- 13. Scenic
- 14. Dangerous
- 15. Oppressive

- 13. Poetical
- 14. Manly
- 15. Meaningful

SET 7

- 1. Palatial
- 2. Plentiful
- 3. Extensive
- 4. Energetic
- 5. Thunderous
- 6. Timely
- 7. Witty
- 8. Enthusiastic
- 9. Essential
- 10. Favourable
- 11. Greedy
- 12. Grievous
- 13. Hazardous
- 14. Fortunate
- 15. Furious

SET 8

- 1. Fallacious
- 2. Festive
- 3. Abysmal
- 4. Alluring
- 5. Alternative
- 6. Glorious
- 7. Golden
- 8. Hearty
- 9. Honourable
- 10. Luxurious
- 11. Providential
- 12. Populous
- 13. Primitive
- 14. Punitive
- 15. Parental
- 16. Quarrelsome
- 17. Scientific
- 18. Tempting
- 19. Wintry
- 20. Warlike

IV. Adverbs

SET 1

- 1. Annually
- 2. Ably
- 3. Abruptly
- 4. Deeply
- 5. Dimly
- 6. Accidentally
- 7. Accordingly
- 8. Adversely
- 9. Deadly
- 10. Divinely
- 11. Easily
- 12. Effectively
- 13. Affectionately
- 14. Awfully
- 15. Badly
- 16. Bluntly
- 17. Boldly
- 18. Brutally
- 19. Clearly
- 20. Comfortably

SET 2

- 1. Critically
- 2. Equally
- 3. Freely
- 4. Formally
- 5. Forcibly
- 6. Gallantly
- 7. Physically
- 8. Poorly
- 9. Quarterly
- 10. Quietly
- 11. Gently
- 12. Gladly
- 13. Happily
- 14. Historically
- 15. Partly
- 16. Patiently
- 17. Personally
- 18. Radically
- 19. Rarely
- 20. Rashly

SET 3

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Readily | 13. Amicably |
| 2. Honourably | 14. Amply |
| 3. Hopefully | 15. Anxiously |
| 4. Ideally | 16. Legally |
| 5. Incredibly | 17. Calmly |
| 6. Individually | 18. Casually |
| 7. Infinitely | 19. Certainly |
| 8. Rudely | 20. Leisurely |
| 9. Separately | |
| 10. Jointly | |
| 11. Knowingly | |
| 12. Lavishly | |

SET 4

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Lightly | 13. Newly |
| 2. Loosely | 14. Faithfully |
| 3. Physically | 15. Firmly |
| 4. Poorly | 16. Openly |
| 5. Quarterly | 17. Officially |
| 6. Quietly | 18. Orderly |
| 7. Logically | 19. Repeatedly |
| 8. Menacingly | 20. Sharply |
| 9. Madly | 21. Smoothly |
| 10. Mainly | 22. Stealthily |
| 11. Narrowly | 23. Tenderly |
| 12. Nearly | 24. Thinly |

23

USAGE OF WORDS—SYNONYMS

Directions: In the following sentences, a word or phrase has been italicized. For each italicized part, four words/phrases are listed below each sentence. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the italicized part.

TEST 1

- He had a *penchant* for fine phrases.
 - biasness
 - liking
 - training
 - desire
- The parade route was down the main *boulevard*.
 - alley
 - high way
 - avenue
 - drive way
- Your master will like you if you are *diligent*.
 - conscientious
 - obedient
 - meticulous
 - hard working
- Incensed* by his rude behaviour the manager suspended the work.
 - enthused
 - enraged
 - inflamed
 - excited
- In the existing circumstances, her success is *out of the question*.
 - impossible
 - possible
 - unquestionable
 - certain
- The five experiments gave *disparate* results.
 - similar
 - encouraging
 - strange
 - different
- Though he is a teacher, his speed lacks *distinctness*.
 - clarity
 - precision
 - distinction
 - fluency
- On account of the *paucity* of the funds, the plan remained incomplete.
 - lack
 - scarcity
 - abundance
 - excess
- We walked down a *precipitous* slope.
 - precarious
 - steep
 - precise
 - gradual
- The *indiscriminate* demand for mass consumption goods is deplorable.
 - desperate
 - undifferentiated
 - discreet
 - insensitive
- Malice* is a feeling that we should always avoid.
 - ill-will
 - spite
 - cruelty
 - every
- It is discouraging to find educated people being *taken in easily* by the lies of religious charlatans.
 - creditable
 - credulous
 - credible
 - creative
- Outside I am nothing but a *frolicsome* little goat who has broken loose.
 - happy
 - playful
 - gay
 - delightful
- Due to the long *lapse* of time, I could not recognize my old friend.
 - delay
 - passage
 - duration
 - movement
- How I *envy* the man who always produce his reading glasses at a moment's notice.
 - begrudge
 - desire
 - crave
 - covet
- The communal politics has done *imponderable* loss to the unity of India.
 - incalculable
 - invaluable
 - irreparable
 - invulnerable
- Wealth acquired through *dishonourable* means lead to moral downfall.
 - incredulous
 - discreditable
 - incredible
 - disgraceful
- Some satirists are known of their *trenchant* style.
 - sharp
 - critical
 - aggressive
 - incisive
- I am filled with *remorse* for my failure to help the young man.
 - despair
 - regret
 - anger
 - hatred
- Sanguine* as he is in his attitude to life and its problems, he cannot but be noticed wherever he goes.
 - optimistic
 - enthusiastic
 - realistic
 - dispassionate
- Our prime minister is young and *dynamic*.
 - belligerent
 - explosive
 - energetic
 - intelligent

22. Quite *unabashed*, he began his scholarly lecture on what was obvious to every one.
 (a) unashamed (b) unimpressed
 (c) unnerved (d) unchecked
23. He *hardly* works.
 (a) arduously (b) mostly
 (c) scarcely (d) strenuously
24. The maid servant left the police station *contrite*.
 (a) penitent (b) sore
 (c) angry (d) remorseless
25. Would you please *rectify* the mistake?
 (a) correct (b) clarify
 (c) condone (d) regularize

TEST 2

1. He had *insidiously* wormed his way into her affections.
 (a) politely (b) secretly
 (c) hardly (d) forcefully
2. His close friends, who was senior to him in the office, did not hesitate to *reprimand* him when he misplaced one important file.
 (a) demote (b) rebuke
 (c) suspend (d) penalize
3. One must not be *callous* to womenfolk.
 (a) kind (b) hard hearted
 (c) arrogant (d) proud
4. Last fortnight the rains came to the parched soils of India after the merciless drought had already *sapped* the vitality and livelihood of millions of peasants.
 (a) decreased (b) demolished
 (c) destroyed (d) drained away
5. That young man is quite *sanguine* about the result of his competitive examination.
 (a) optimistic (b) anxious
 (c) depressed (d) pessimistic
6. He tried to *cajole* her, but it was in vain.
 (a) rejoice (b) inspire
 (c) enjoin (d) coax
7. The new government decided to *rescind* most of the decisions of its predecessor.
 (a) re-consider (b) impose
 (c) modify (d) repeal
8. He had the *nerve* to suggest that I was cheating.
 (a) strength (b) capacity
 (c) audacity (d) courage
9. Even today many people are guided by *abstruse* moral values.
 (a) dangerous (b) impracticable
 (c) obscure (d) irrational
10. Millionaires become *eccentric* in their old age.
 (a) miserly (b) dull
 (c) peculiar (d) irritable
11. The performance of the candidates was *deplorable*.
 (a) horrible (b) contentious
 (c) laughable (d) lamentable
12. Indian economy has always shown enough *resilience* in crisis.
 (a) diversity (b) strength
 (c) elasticity (d) adjustment
13. Whatever the *verdict* of history may be, Chaplin will occupy a unique place in its pages.
 (a) prediction (b) outcome
 (c) judgement (d) voice
14. Poonam is ever ready to *lend a hand*.
 (a) assist (b) obstruct
 (c) praise (d) hand over
15. She is very *discreet*.
 (a) mannered (b) mild
 (c) proud (d) prudent
16. The judge asked the contending parties to state their position *unequivocally*.
 (a) adequately (b) completely
 (c) effectively (d) plainly
17. If a leader wants to be popular, he should master the art of being *civil* to everyone.
 (a) polite (b) civilized
 (c) friendly (d) obedient
18. We have witnessed an *inexorable* march of progress by the organization.
 (a) inexhaustible (b) relentless
 (c) comprehensive (d) sluggish
19. Indian cricketers were *brimming* with confidence after their English tour.
 (a) overflow (b) blow over
 (c) flow over (d) overspill
20. His *adulatory* remarks surprised us.
 (a) discreet (b) insulting
 (c) flattering (d) funny
21. The great dancer impressed the appreciative crowd by her *nimble* movements.
 (a) subtle (b) clear
 (c) quickening (d) arrhythmic
22. He whirled round in a *trice* with a revolver in his hand.
 (a) a trifle (b) a triangle
 (c) an instant (d) a circle
23. He used to *regale* us with anecdotes.
 (a) flatter (b) bore
 (c) tire (d) entertain

24. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so *garrulous*.
(a) unreasonable (b) quarrelsome
(c) talkative (d) proud
25. He spent his whole life caught up in *mundane* matters.
(a) inconsequential (b) foolish
(c) criminal (d) worldly

TEST 3

1. It is the prime minister's *prerogative* to appoint or dismiss a minister.
(a) monopoly (b) authority
(c) mastery (d) privilege
2. Some people are extremely *fastidious* in their choice of dress.
(a) careless (b) pompous
(c) careful (d) discriminating
3. A *posthumous* award was given to the poet.
(a) postal (b) after death
(c) creditable (d) literary
4. The *antidote* to these problems is hard to find.
(a) result of (b) cause for
(c) consequence of (d) remedy for
5. Before I could *expostulate* he had spoken again.
(a) explain (b) disclose
(c) protest (d) postulate
6. Ramnath is such a *sham* that it is difficult to get along with him.
(a) pretender (b) unnatural
(c) blunt (d) unfair
7. Whatever opinion he gives is *sane*.
(a) arrogant (b) wild
(c) obscure (d) rational
8. The early monsoon has brought *respite* to the people.
(a) despite (b) in spite of
(c) interval of relief (d) rest
9. Such conduct deserves *reprimand*.
(a) praise (b) punishment
(c) rebuke (d) reward
10. Dusinessmen who lack *acumen* cannot be expected to be very successful.
(a) smartness (b) sharpness
(c) keenness (d) cleverness
11. The journey to Siliguri is quite *tedious*.
(a) diverting (b) wearisome
(c) lively (d) resolute
12. The navy gave *tactical* support to the marines.
(a) sensitive (b) strategic
(c) expedient (d) expert
13. The poets are known to *fly* in their thoughts more than a practical man.
(a) sore (b) soar
(c) sour (d) soare
14. The *facade* of our school building got a face lift recently.
(a) basement (b) floor
(c) top (d) front
15. Peace keeping for the United Nations is, at best of times, an *arduous* task.
(a) laborious (b) inconvenient
(c) difficult (d) delicate
16. Before I could *make out anything* he had spoken again.
(a) find out (b) apprehend
(c) explain (d) reveal
17. I won't go out of my way to *placate* him.
(a) please (b) pacify
(c) serve (d) satisfy
18. He has travelled all over the continent by *hitch-hiking* most the time.
(a) free ride (b) ride
(c) drive (d) drive freely
19. He is notorious for his *voracious* appetite.
(a) acute (b) haughty
(c) gluttonous (d) strong
20. He kept his eyes peeled and his ears pricked for some important *clue*.
(a) point (b) inkling
(c) intimation (d) signal
21. I wrote to him as *lately* as last week.
(a) immediately (b) early
(c) recently (d) late
22. Timely first aid *resuscitated* the patient.
(a) soothed (b) rescued
(c) revived (d) cured
23. The eyewitness testimony was *incontrovertible*.
(a) debatable
(b) unquestionable
(c) unacceptable
(d) disputable
24. A careful *preservation* of wildlife is the need of the hour.
(a) conservation
(b) management
(c) promotion
(d) enhancement
25. She is not seen even smiling these days; she is rather *pensive*.
(a) sad (b) thoughtful
(c) gloomy (d) black

TEST 4

1. He displayed a distinct tendency to *long-winded* speeches when asked how he was.
 - (a) boring
 - (b) repetitive
 - (c) circumlocutory
 - (d) hyperbolic
2. The man lives long through his *good deeds* after he had died.
 - (a) beneficial
 - (b) benevolent
 - (c) beneficent
 - (d) benediction
3. In *exasperation*, she railed at the shopkeeper.
 - (a) irritation
 - (b) fear
 - (c) astonishment
 - (d) disappointment
4. The prisoner has been *languishing* in the jail for the last many years.
 - (a) enjoying
 - (b) avoiding
 - (c) suffering
 - (d) convicted
5. Buoyed by these visions of the future of his son, the artist *soldiered* on.
 - (a) continued bravely
 - (b) stopped further
 - (c) struggled hard
 - (d) fought on
6. He did not succeed in his *endeavour*.
 - (a) enterprise
 - (b) effort
 - (c) trick
 - (d) plan
7. He does not know how to *husband* his resources.
 - (a) manage
 - (b) govern
 - (c) rule
 - (d) watch
8. The number of *aboriginal* inhabitants in Australia is considerable.
 - (a) unoriginal
 - (b) irrational
 - (c) primitive
 - (d) ancient
9. The guests were offended with his *uncouth* manners.
 - (a) wasteful
 - (b) uncultured
 - (c) undesirable
 - (d) ungracious
10. He does *unpaid* work for the Red Cross.
 - (a) honourable
 - (b) honorary
 - (c) honest
 - (d) honorific
11. We did not expect such a *judicious* remark from him.
 - (a) legal
 - (b) shrewd
 - (c) rational
 - (d) sagacious
12. It was pure fabrication with an *eye* for a sensation.
 - (a) observation
 - (b) wish
 - (c) desire
 - (d) aim
13. His *judicious* handling of the matter saved the situation from going out of control.
 - (a) sensible
 - (b) nervous
 - (c) cautious
 - (d) helpful
14. *Furtive* glances were exchanged between the lovers at the feast.
 - (a) unknown
 - (b) secret
 - (c) unsuspecting
 - (d) clandestine
15. She purchased *gimcrack* ornaments from the market.
 - (a) expensive
 - (b) worthless
 - (c) rare
 - (d) smuggled
16. The villagers offered us an excellent *repast*.
 - (a) pass time
 - (b) a good meal
 - (c) entertainment
 - (d) fate
17. The *unlawful* activities of the terrorists need to be dealt with iron hand.
 - (a) lugubrious
 - (b) salubrious
 - (c) nefarious
 - (d) deleterious
18. We will carry out the enquiry as *expeditiously* as possible.
 - (a) fairly
 - (b) speedily
 - (c) timely
 - (d) justifiably
19. Don't entertain any *misgivings* about his conduct.
 - (a) distrust
 - (b) doubt
 - (c) suspicion
 - (d) impression
20. He could rise to this stature because of his *invincible* courage.
 - (a) inviolable
 - (b) unmanageable
 - (c) unbeatable
 - (d) immeasurable
21. Many educationists think that the classroom instruction should be made more *vigorous*.
 - (a) serious
 - (b) brisk
 - (c) lively
 - (d) active
22. What meaning have you *drawn* from her tongue in cheek remarks?
 - (a) deduced
 - (b) induced
 - (c) conducted
 - (d) deducted
23. The collector has yet not *relinquished* his charge.
 - (a) give up
 - (b) abdicate
 - (c) leave
 - (d) renounce
24. Even though Akshay does not study hard, he always *comes* first in his class.
 - (a) scores
 - (b) stands
 - (c) arrives
 - (d) completes
25. We should abstain from *bullying* our colleagues.
 - (a) silly jokes
 - (b) frightening
 - (c) passing remarks
 - (d) compliments

TEST 5

1. His *trite* remarks failed to cut any ice with the audience.
 - (a) hackneyed
 - (b) sharp
 - (c) illogical
 - (d) bitter

2. The prince fell in love with a *comely* young maiden.
(a) elegant (b) homely
(c) pretty (d) delightful
3. My philosophy lecturer is unfailingly *bombastic*.
(a) sensitive in the use of words
(b) impressionistic
(c) impressive
(d) pompous
4. In spite of their efforts, the team of scientists could not make much *headway* to solve the problem.
(a) results (b) start
(c) efforts (d) progress
5. John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' to *vindicate* the ways of God to man.
(a) explain (b) support
(c) justify (d) criticize
6. Some satirists are known for their *trenchant* style.
(a) critical (b) sharp
(c) aggressive (d) incisive
7. The newspapers are *clamouring* against the injustice to the landless labourers.
(a) protesting (b) noising
(c) complaining (d) demonstrating
8. The *inexorable* demands of the workers brought the company to a closure.
(a) unreasonable (b) relentless
(c) monetary (d) violent
9. It is *exasperating* to listen to the suggestions of the minister about the educational reforms of which he knows nothing.
(a) irritating (b) amusing
(c) disappointing (d) boring
10. The *surreptitious* movements of a long figure among the dunes filled the villagers with curiosity and awe.
(a) invisible (b) nocturnal
(c) secret (d) concealed
11. *Forthrightness* in speech may not always be a desirable quality.
(a) outspokenness (b) obliqueness
(c) mendacity (d) equivocation
12. The courage shown by the soldiers at this moment of crisis is *exemplary*.
(a) admirable (b) clear
(c) elementary (d) suitable
13. During the short stay in India, he had quite a few *frustrating* experiences.
(a) repulsive (b) humiliating
(c) disappointing (d) disenchanting
14. His *lascivious* habits brought him nothing but bad name.
(a) vicious (b) lustful
(c) erotic (d) treacherous
15. Some army units were *decimated* during the surprise attack.
(a) defamed (b) captured
(c) destroyed (d) denounced
16. The travel agent will *confirm* my reservation for next week flight to London.
(a) approve (b) obtain
(c) verify (d) ratify
17. Everybody laughed at the *puerility* of his statement.
(a) insincerity (b) falsehood
(c) childishness (d) inaccuracy
18. Reading of poetry is not *congenial* to his taste.
(a) preferable (b) helpful
(c) beneficial (d) suited
19. The committee did not find him *fit* for the job.
(a) genuine (b) correct
(c) suitable (d) selected
20. The novel was so interesting that I was *oblivious* of my surroundings.
(a) indifferent (b) watchful
(c) unmindful (d) precarious
21. He is very much interested in the *study of mankind*.
(a) anthropology (b) philology
(c) physiology (d) pathology
22. The five days a week in government offices is bound to benefit the *jaded* employees.
(a) refreshed (b) routine
(c) fatigued (d) vigorous
23. He is a good looking but *insipid* young man.
(a) arrogant (b) unscrupulous
(c) sick (d) lacking in spirit
24. A genius tends to *deviate* from the routine way of thinking.
(a) dispute (b) differ
(c) disagree (d) distinguish
25. Her evidence totally *refuted* the charges.
(a) refused (b) denied
(c) disproved (d) repelled

TEST 6

1. Honest officers find it difficult to *attune* themselves to corrupt bureaucracy.
(a) tune (b) adapt
(c) harmony (d) accusation

2. He mentioned in the *postscript* that he might soon need some money.
 (a) end of the letter after signature
 (b) manuscript
 (c) after the address
 (d) post diction
3. When youngsters do not have good role models to *emulate* they start searching for them among sportsmen or filmstars.
 (a) inhabit (b) imitate
 (c) mollify (d) modify
4. A *rupture* in the relationship of the two brothers is quite apparent.
 (a) gap (b) damage
 (c) break (d) breach
5. *Defection* is quite common in our present day political life.
 (a) desertion (b) disobedience
 (c) disloyalty (d) indiscipline
6. His conscience *pricked* him.
 (a) soothed (b) cut
 (c) hurt (d) pinched
7. A person unrestrained by the rules of morality or tradition is called a *licentious* person.
 (a) libertine (b) loafer type
 (c) criminal (d) freelance
8. I don't see why he should be so *obsequious* to his brother just because the latter is rich.
 (a) unfriendly
 (b) unusually kind
 (c) offensive
 (d) excessively respectful
9. He was *admonished* for the delay.
 (a) admired (b) advised
 (c) censured (d) dismissed
10. *Hybrid* variety of plants generally yield better crops.
 (a) combined (b) transplanted
 (c) complex (d) mixed
11. The people welcomed the budget as there was *judicious* allocation of funds to all the sectors.
 (a) legal (b) indiscriminate
 (c) generous (d) sensible
12. The poem is written in a very *lucid* style.
 (a) intricate (b) noble
 (c) elaborate (d) clear
13. All the characters in the novel are *fictional*.
 (a) unreliable (b) unbelievable
 (c) unreal (d) imaginative
14. Elsie is 70 years old and a *fanatical* gardener.
 (a) crazy
 (b) fantastic
 (c) excessively enthusiastic
 (d) obsessed
15. It is so *gratifying* to know that there are not many cases of small pox these days.
 (a) pleasing (b) surprising
 (c) satisfying (d) happy
16. India has not yet been able to *harness* her domestic resources in full.
 (a) complete (b) utilize
 (c) produce (d) bridle
17. She *upbraided* the little girl who got frightened.
 (a) make tails (b) make up
 (c) scolded (d) handed
18. The two opposing parties have reached a *stalemate*.
 (a) dilemma (b) deadlock
 (c) exhaustion (d) settlement
19. Rich people often have *sycophants* around them.
 (a) pilots (b) sadists
 (c) flatterers (d) servants
20. The obstacles seem to be *insurmountable*, but no one should doubt what this fearless woman can accomplish.
 (a) too tall and too high
 (b) too trivial to attract attention
 (c) too easy to achieve
 (d) too difficult to overcome
21. Everybody in the assembly shouted and there was *pandemonium* in the hall.
 (a) disorderly scene (b) noise
 (c) laughter (d) crowd
22. She looked *gorgeous* in her new dress.
 (a) great (b) fantastic
 (c) silly (d) splendid
23. The *aberration* in the Indian economy can be attributed to short sightedness of its political masters.
 (a) deviation (b) steadfastness
 (c) privilege (d) procrastination
24. Sunlight and shadow made the landscape a *Kaleidoscope* of colour.
 (a) tube containing mirrors and loose pieces of coloured glass
 (b) frequently changing pattern of bright scenes
 (c) a mixture of black and white
 (d) resembling the seven colours of rainbow

25. My neighbour is an *extravagant* person.
(a) pompous (b) reckless
(c) unreasonable (d) wasteful

TEST 7

1. He is so *garrulous* that all sober persons avoid his company.
(a) quarrelsome (b) talkative
(c) domineering (d) foolish
2. Mumbai is the *terminus* of the Western Railways.
(a) last stop (b) termination
(c) junction (d) tenure
3. Our fates seemed *intertwined*.
(a) complicated (b) destined
(c) complex (d) linked
4. The prime minister delivered an *impromptu* speech to the students.
(a) important (b) impressive
(c) inspiring (d) offhand
5. The honesty of the king's minister was *above board* and the king was fond of him.
(a) propinquity (b) polarity
(c) beyond suspicion (d) posterity
6. The treaty was later *ratified*.
(a) charged (b) confirmed
(c) reformed (d) updated
7. The district collector made it clear that the government cannot *sustain* for long the support for such a scheme.
(a) pay (b) succeed
(c) manage (d) continue
8. The invasion forces had no artillery and were completely *annihilated*.
(a) reduced (b) destroyed
(c) dismembered (d) split
9. Our talks with the foreign delegation were really *productive*.
(a) growing (b) efficient
(c) fruitful (d) lengthy
10. Dr S. Radha Krishnan has written an *erudite* commentary on the Bhagvad Gita.
(a) scholarly (b) inspiring
(c) effective (d) perfect
11. Scientific knowledge is an intoxicating *draught*, and it may be one which the human race is unable to sustain.
(a) process (b) product
(c) drink (d) disease
12. The story is *embellished* with amusing put perhaps undue details.
(a) adorned (b) balanced
(c) sprinkled (d) filled
13. In so far as his research is concerned, he is very *meticulous*.
(a) alert to improve technique
(b) slovenly and inexact
(c) about to start
(d) stupendous
14. *Weird* noises came from the haunted houses.
(a) beastly (b) unpleasant
(c) frightening (d) unnatural
15. Something should be done about the *insanitary* conditions of our parks.
(a) poor (b) dingy
(c) ugly (d) unhygienic
16. He had to *curtail* his leave as a lot of work was pending in his office.
(a) cancel (b) extend
(c) shorten (d) postpone
17. True religion does not require one to *proselytize* through guile or force.
(a) convert (b) attack
(c) hypnotize (d) translate
18. We should always try to maintain and promote communal *amity*.
(a) understanding (b) bondage
(c) friendship (d) contention
19. He displayed a distinct tendency to *long winded* speeches when asked how he was.
(a) circumlocutory (b) hyperbolic
(c) repetitive (d) boring
20. English conversation means the learning of many *catchy* phrases.
(a) easily remembered
(b) easily spoken
(c) easily understood
(d) lucid
21. This is a *lucrative* business.
(a) profitable (b) dangerous
(c) challenging (d) questionable
22. We are happy that the two countries are trying to find an *amicable* solution to their disputes.
(a) a just (b) an appropriate
(c) a durable (d) a friendly
23. A man of unsound mind, he was *exonerated* from all responsibility for his actions.
(a) exculpated (b) prevented
(c) excused (d) liberated

24. The coach followed a *devious* course to its destination.
 (a) difficult (b) short-cut
 (c) straight (d) winding
25. The millions of the poor *hapless* Indians' future do not hold any promise.
 (a) unhappy (b) unfortunate
 (c) helpless (d) adverse

TEST 8

1. He tried to *alleviate* the sufferings of his neighbours.
 (a) abate (b) dissipate
 (c) remove (d) relieve
2. The *disgruntled* members of a party are constant source of tension to the party leader.
 (a) disloyal (b) dishonest
 (c) discontented (d) dispirited
3. The young girl appeared *self-possessed* in front of TV cameras.
 (a) shy (b) confident
 (c) introvert (d) extrovert
4. He ended his speech on a *supercilious* note which was quite unexpected of a person of balanced and stable temperament.
 (a) defamatory
 (b) contemptuous
 (c) superfluous
 (d) irrelevant
5. Factory workers are *restive* as the company has not declared any bonus this year.
 (a) restless (b) restful
 (c) satisfied (d) resting
6. She cannot tolerate *exceptionable* remarks about her parents.
 (a) objectionable (b) exceptional
 (c) humility (d) exception
7. His *forthright* behaviour shows that he is honest but he seems rude to some people.
 (a) correct (b) courteous
 (c) tactful (d) straightforward
8. It is amazing how such a *motley* group could get along so well.
 (a) assorted (b) heterogeneous
 (c) confused (d) promiscuous
9. She leaned back, feeling *enervated*.
 (a) weakened (b) confused
 (c) disheartened (d) saddened
10. He was accused of *graft*.
 (a) inefficiency (b) corruption
 (c) negligence (d) favouritism
11. We didn't believe in his statement but *subsequent* events proved that he was right.
 (a) many (b) latter
 (c) conclusive (d) few
12. He has been able to *unearth* a secret.
 (a) discover (b) suppress
 (c) disclose (d) decade
13. It is difficult to *authenticate* these old manuscripts.
 (a) elucidate (b) illustrate
 (c) establish genuineness (d) edit properly
14. Corruption *stalks* every sphere of national life.
 (a) poisons (b) pervades
 (c) penetrates (d) pollutes
15. The rebels returned home under an *amnesty*.
 (a) general pardon (b) financial assistance
 (c) police security (d) literary
16. He is being treated for his *somnolence*.
 (a) sleepiness (b) weakness
 (c) intoxication (d) severe pain in the joints
17. The recent acts of *vandalism* in the country cannot be ignored.
 (a) ravage (b) disturbance
 (c) violence (d) provocation
18. A bone got stuck in his *gullet*.
 (a) chest (b) throat
 (c) stomach (d) molars
19. For quick promotion, he hit on a plan to *propitiate* the manager.
 (a) incite (b) evict
 (c) conciliate (d) praise
20. He tried to *mollify* my hurt feelings.
 (a) ignore (b) arouse
 (c) suppress (d) soften
21. The boy gave a *vivid* description of all that happened.
 (a) fresh (b) brilliant
 (c) picturesque (d) explanatory
22. A *conscientious* worker is always admired by his employers.
 (a) sinecure (b) obedient
 (c) careful (d) skilful
23. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an *obstreperous* pupil in the class.
 (a) lazy (b) awkward
 (c) sullen (d) unruly

24. The *deployment* of paramilitary forces in Punjab has helped the provincial government a lot.
(a) activated (b) employment
(c) use (d) spreading out
25. His boss' criticism left him feeling rather *abashed*.
(a) annoyed (b) arrogant
(c) embarrassed (d) awakened

TEST 9

1. Leaders of some political parties make *fiery* speeches.
(a) fantastic (b) inflammatory
(c) passionate (d) eloquent
2. It was an *astute* move to sell the property at that stage.
(a) shrewd (b) unwise
(c) dishonest (d) inexplicable
3. There is a *tacit* agreement between the super-powers not to engage themselves in armed conflict.
(a) unspoken (b) speechless
(c) silent (d) introvert
4. No one expects a *facile* solution to the Punjab problem.
(a) satisfactory (b) easy
(c) satisfying (d) difficult
5. When I visited him, he was in a *retrospective* mood.
(a) thoughtful (b) thinking of past
(c) pensive (d) introspective
6. Plants that grow and exist in deserts have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the *arid* environment.
(a) reproductive (b) useless
(c) withering (d) dry
7. The arguments of the lawyer of the accused were so *persuasive* that the judge acquitted him.
(a) convincing (b) clever
(c) eloquent (d) logical
8. He was sad that his seniority had been *overlooked*.
(a) rejected (b) neglected
(c) confused (d) sidestepped
9. He delivered a lengthy speech in which he committed several *ludicrous* mistakes.
(a) glaring (b) funny
(c) absurd (d) serious
10. *Eventually* vision is affected and the patient is able to see only if light is present.
(a) primarily (b) initially
(c) gradually (d) ultimately
11. It is *futile* to argue with a person who does not want to understand.
(a) unnecessary (b) useless
(c) dangerous (d) infuriating
12. People of different *persuasions* have met on the same platform.
(a) taste (b) personalities
(c) convictions (d) qualifications
13. He is believed to be a very *industrious* worker.
(a) successful (b) punctual
(c) sensible (d) diligent
14. He found it an *arduous* task to perform.
(a) boring (b) ardent
(c) ordinary (d) difficult
15. Lack of occupation is not necessarily revealed by *manifest* idleness.
(a) easily perceived (b) easily acquired
(c) easily infected (d) easily deflected
16. He did his job with *scrupulous* care.
(a) exact (b) marvellous
(c) great (d) inattentive
17. She is really a *fantastic* girl.
(a) wonderful (b) charming
(c) beautiful (d) intelligent
18. He *corroborated* the statement of his brother.
(a) condemned (b) confirmed
(c) seconded (d) disproved
19. There must be lively discussion of Indian authors if we are to *foster our* knowledge.
(a) promote (b) cherish
(c) nourish (d) nurture
20. He wrote a *scathing* review of the prize-winning novel.
(a) biased (b) scornful
(c) unbalanced (d) subjective
21. The library was built with donations from the *munificent* citizens of this city.
(a) generous (b) respectable
(c) learned (d) well-to-do
22. As a speaker he was an *utter* failure.
(a) total (b) partial
(c) completely (d) relative
23. Mohinder Amarnath had a *penchant* for hook shots.
(a) art (b) inclination
(c) strength (d) desire
24. After he came back from his evening walk, he felt *famished*.
(a) exhausted (b) hungry
(c) peevish (d) relaxed

25. Medical science is yet to come out with a *panacea* for cancer.
 (a) remedy (b) medicine
 (c) treatment (d) drug

TEST 10

- The new volume provides substantial critical *excerpts* and biographical information on eight to ten major poets from all eras.
 (a) sources (b) explanation
 (c) extracts (d) substances
- The chairman conducted the meeting with *aplomb*.
 (a) arrogance (b) annoyance
 (c) poise (d) authority
- Even the most careful researcher cannot predict the possible future *ramifications* of his findings.
 (a) uses (b) developments
 (c) consequences (d) conclusions
- There was no *ostensible* reason for her being angry at her husband's remarks.
 (a) hidden (b) covert
 (c) apparent (d) secret
- Ritui asked Rashmi not to *meddle* in her affairs.
 (a) intercede (b) impose
 (c) cross (d) interfere
- A pervading sense of *ennui* grips Gaurav.
 (a) anger (b) anxiety
 (c) weariness (d) melancholy
- We don't know how we are to *recompense* you for the trouble you have taken.
 (a) reward (b) help
 (c) praise (d) thank
- Most of the politicians these days have a large number of *toadies* around them.
 (a) followers
 (b) professional assistants
 (c) servants
 (d) sycophants
- The small boy was able to give a *graphic* description of the thief.
 (a) vague (b) vivid
 (c) drawing (d) picture
- The secret of good style is to avoid *redundant* words.
 (a) repetitive (b) unwilling
 (c) wrong (d) retarded
- Dowry is a *pernicious* social practice.
 (a) traditional (b) prevalent
 (c) painful (d) injurious
- I *stood up for him* when everyone else was criticizing him.
 (a) tolerated him
 (b) opposed him insistently
 (c) supported him energetically
 (d) faced him boldly
- He is quite *parsimonious* by nature.
 (a) cruel (b) haughty
 (c) prodigal (d) miserly
- Sporadic* rise in his temperature caused us much worry.
 (a) scattered (b) occasional
 (c) irksome (d) frequent
- I gave a shout when I sighted an *oasis* in the desert.
 (a) waterfall
 (b) a patch of grass
 (c) a place with water and trees
 (d) waterway
- He was warned at the *outset* of his career.
 (a) end (b) beginning
 (c) middle (d) entrance
- On scrutiny the police officer found out that the documents provided by the landlord were totally *fabricated*.
 (a) historical (b) genuine
 (c) forged (d) prepared
- Most of the staff is *restive* under the new manager's rule.
 (a) relaxed (b) friendly
 (c) obstinate (d) discontented
- Grandfather has been getting *feeble* of late.
 (a) tall (b) weak
 (c) diseased (d) small
- His visit to foreign countries brought about a *sea change* in his outlook and his attitude to the people.
 (a) favourable change
 (b) complete change
 (c) unfavourable change
 (d) partial change
- Being a sociable bird she was *conspicuous* by her absence in the club last evening.
 (a) important (b) prominent
 (c) ignorant (d) apparent
- There seems to be *perpetual* war going on between the rich and the poor.
 (a) never ending (b) regular
 (c) always (d) intermittent
- The flat has been *refurbished* recently.
 (a) white-washed (b) painted
 (c) renovated (d) repaired

24. The officer gave a *lucid* explanation of the company's course of action.
 (a) vague (b) unconvincing
 (c) long (d) clear
25. *Temperance* in eating is conducive to health.
 (a) discipline (b) caution
 (c) moderation (d) care

TEST 11

1. One's *remonstrance* against social ills has to be consistent to be fruitful.
 (a) outrage (b) demonstration
 (c) protest (d) criticism
2. It would be *impertinent* to suggest that he was generally wrong.
 (a) fair (b) correct
 (c) rude (d) impartial
3. The opposition criticized the ruling party for the *deteriorating* law and order situation in the state.
 (a) disrupting (b) worsening
 (c) crumbling (d) eroding
4. One of the *salient* features of your proposal is a stress on self-employment.
 (a) prominent (b) silent
 (c) loud (d) important
5. Man has to *encounter* many hardships in life.
 (a) solve (b) face
 (c) bear (d) overcome
6. After the *dismal* performance of the team in the series concluded yesterday, the captain offered his resignation to the president of the club.
 (a) poor (b) miserly
 (c) short (d) sorrowful
7. Some of the discoveries of modern science are simply *marvellous*.
 (a) praiseworthy (b) commendable
 (c) amazing (d) admirable
8. The scheme failed for want of *adequate* funds.
 (a) required (b) recommended
 (c) sufficient (d) necessary
9. The Border Security Force *intercepted* yesterday a truck carrying arms and ammunition.
 (a) found (b) stopped
 (c) met (d) interrupted
10. Because of a family *feud*, he never spoke to his wife's parents.
 (a) trouble (b) crisis
 (c) quarrel (d) problem
11. Everyone turned to stare at the visitor and his *preposterous* dress.
 (a) strange (b) vague
 (c) pompous (d) absurd
12. Mulberry plantation is a prerequisite for *sericulture*.
 (a) growing softgrass
 (b) breeding silk worms
 (c) growing trees for timber
 (d) breeding shrimps
13. I found his crude manners *abominable*.
 (a) detestable (b) flattering
 (c) attractive (d) sloppy
14. The international community may begin to doubt the *credentials* of the largest democracy in the world.
 (a) principles
 (b) dependability
 (c) capacity to return loans
 (d) trustworthiness
15. It is a *scandal* that the murderer was declared innocent.
 (a) rumour (b) silly notion
 (c) talk (d) disgraceful action
16. The prisoner made an *abortive* attempt to escape from the jail.
 (a) courageous (b) futile
 (c) illegal (d) furtive
17. A million cinemas a year bring the same stale *balderdash*.
 (a) adventure (b) nonsense
 (c) thriller (d) romance
18. His speech was nothing but a string of *platitudes*.
 (a) grand statements
 (b) stereo-typed statements
 (c) noble sentiments
 (d) humorous anecdotes
19. The opposition made a *strident* demand for putting the bill to vote.
 (a) courageous (b) brave
 (c) vociferous (d) powerful
20. He soon got fed up with his *sedentary* job.
 (a) involving much sitting (b) routine
 (c) roving (d) drab
21. Though long, your essay is *vague* on the point.
 (a) doubtful (b) eloquent
 (c) indistinct (d) lucid
22. The field was *even* enough for the joggers to have their practice.
 (a) plane (b) plain
 (c) plan (d) plaine

23. On public occasions, she was very *punctilious* about forms and manners.
 (a) serious (b) careful
 (c) artificial (d) casual
24. This library was built with donations from the *munificent* citizens of the city.
 (a) well-to-do (b) generous
 (c) respectable (d) learned
25. The *perspicuity* of the lawyer's arguments was remarkable.
 (a) logic (b) precision
 (c) lucidity (d) profundity

TEST 12

1. The import of technology as an alternative to *indigenous* technology has not been discussed fully.
 (a) aboriginal (b) indigent
 (c) terrestrial (d) native
2. The *ascending* temperature in many parts of the world confirms global warming which is an environmental hazard.
 (a) mounting (b) shooting
 (c) falling (d) rising
3. Reading fiction is an *absorbing*, creative and entertaining hobby.
 (a) a concentrating (b) an engrossing
 (c) a fascinating (d) an enriching
4. The data is *misleading*.
 (a) illusory (b) deceptive
 (c) misplaced (d) misinformative
5. Graduation day is a *momentous* day for most students.
 (a) memorable (b) melancholy
 (c) important (d) hectic
6. There was a major *split* in the Congress party in 1969.
 (a) breach (b) division
 (c) break (d) unity
7. Her views are not *in consonance* with her husband's.
 (a) in disagreement (b) in conflict
 (c) in agreement (d) contradictory
8. The claims of students look hollow when they *attribute* their poor performance to difficulty of examination.
 (a) inundate (b) inhere
 (c) impute (d) infer
9. It is *compulsory* for all the students to join this tour.
 (a) regular (b) necessary
 (c) dutiful (d) obligatory
10. The old man shows no sign of *infirmity* even though he is 80 years old.
 (a) indolence (b) fickleness
 (c) feebleness (d) lack of firmness
11. The defendant was grateful for the judge's *clemency*.
 (a) patience (b) mercy
 (c) relaxed attitude (d) politeness
12. Pakistan has been vigorously pursuing a *clandestine* nuclear weapons programme.
 (a) secretive (b) systematic
 (c) progressive (d) nefarious
13. He likes his friend in spite of his little *frailties*.
 (a) frenzy (b) timidity
 (c) oddities (d) weakness
14. I doubt the *veracity* of your statement.
 (a) tenacity (b) wisdom
 (c) truthfulness (d) reliability
15. We should abstain from *casting aspersions* on the character of our colleagues.
 (a) passing critical remarks
 (b) paying left-handed compliments
 (c) cracking silly jokes
 (d) passing slanderous remarks
16. We should encourage *indigenous* industries.
 (a) foreign (b) cottage
 (c) big (d) native
17. The number of *aboriginal* inhabitants in Australia is considerable.
 (a) primitive (b) ancient
 (c) unoriginal (d) irrational
18. The leader's *charisma* attracted many followers.
 (a) humility (b) power
 (c) magnetic appeal (d) candour
19. The teacher felt that the student lacked *discrimination* in the study of his data.
 (a) imagination (b) good taste
 (c) objectivity (d) good judgement
20. The *intrepid* mountaineers who scaled the peak in winter should be specially congratulated.
 (a) bold (b) courageous
 (c) vigorous (d) brave
21. The inspector was a *vigilant* young man.
 (a) smart (b) watchful
 (c) ambitious (d) intelligent
22. The resignation of the chief minister is *intriguing*.
 (a) curious (b) interesting
 (c) secret (d) diplomatic

23. India has made *spectacular* progress in science and technology.
(a) remarkable (b) great
(c) formidable (d) super
24. The *acerbic* remarks of the manager were unwarranted.
(a) bitter (b) furious
(c) arrogant (d) childish
25. In modern hospitals, computers *check* the patients before they consult the doctor.
(a) stop (b) protect
(c) cover (d) screen

ANSWERS

TEST 1

1. (b) 6. (d) 11. (a) 16. (a) 21. (c)
2. (d) 7. (c) 12. (b) 17. (d) 22. (a)
3. (d) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (b) 23. (c)
4. (b) 9. (b) 14. (b) 19. (b) 24. (a)
5. (c) 10. (b) 15. (d) 20. (a) 25. (a)

TEST 2

1. (c) 6. (d) 11. (d) 16. (b) 21. (b)
2. (b) 7. (d) 12. (c) 17. (a) 22. (d)
3. (b) 8. (d) 13. (c) 18. (b) 23. (d)
4. (c) 9. (c) 14. (a) 19. (a) 24. (c)
5. (a) 10. (c) 15. (c) 20. (c) 25. (d)

TEST 3

1. (d) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (a) 21. (c)
2. (c) 7. (d) 12. (b) 17. (b) 22. (c)
3. (b) 8. (c) 13. (a) 18. (a) 23. (b)
4. (d) 9. (c) 14. (d) 19. (c) 24. (a)
5. (a) 10. (b) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (b)

TEST 4

1. (c) 6. (b) 11. (d) 16. (a) 21. (c)
2. (b) 7. (a) 12. (d) 17. (c) 22. (d)
3. (a) 8. (c) 13. (c) 18. (b) 23. (b)
4. (d) 9. (d) 14. (b) 19. (c) 24. (b)
5. (c) 10. (b) 15. (c) 20. (c) 25. (b)

TEST 5

1. (a) 6. (a) 11. (a) 16. (a) 21. (a)
2. (c) 7. (b) 12. (a) 17. (c) 22. (c)
3. (c) 8. (b) 13. (c) 18. (d) 23. (d)
4. (d) 9. (a) 14. (b) 19. (c) 24. (b)
5. (c) 10. (c) 15. (c) 20. (c) 25. (b)

TEST 6

1. (b) 6. (d) 11. (d) 16. (b) 21. (a)
2. (a) 7. (a) 12. (d) 17. (c) 22. (d)
3. (b) 8. (d) 13. (d) 18. (b) 23. (a)
4. (c) 9. (b) 14. (d) 19. (c) 24. (b)
5. (a) 10. (d) 15. (a) 20. (d) 25. (d)

TEST 7

1. (b) 6. (c) 11. (d) 16. (c) 21. (a)
2. (c) 7. (b) 12. (a) 17. (a) 22. (d)
3. (d) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (c) 23. (a)
4. (d) 9. (c) 14. (a) 19. (a) 24. (d)
5. (c) 10. (a) 15. (d) 20. (c) 25. (b)

TEST 8

1. (a) 6. (b) 11. (a) 16. (a) 21. (a)
2. (c) 7. (c) 12. (b) 17. (b) 22. (d)
3. (b) 8. (a) 13. (c) 18. (d) 23. (d)
4. (a) 9. (d) 14. (a) 19. (d) 24. (b)
5. (b) 10. (a) 15. (a) 20. (c) 25. (c)

TEST 9

1. (b) 6. (d) 11. (b) 16. (c) 21. (a)
2. (a) 7. (a) 12. (c) 17. (a) 22. (a)
3. (c) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (b) 23. (b)
4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (d) 19. (c) 24. (a)
5. (c) 10. (d) 15. (a) 20. (b) 25. (a)

TEST 10

1. (c) 6. (c) 11. (d) 16. (b) 21. (d)
2. (c) 7. (b) 12. (c) 17. (c) 22. (a)
3. (c) 8. (d) 13. (d) 18. (d) 23. (c)
4. (c) 9. (c) 14. (d) 19. (b) 24. (d)
5. (d) 10. (a) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (c)

TEST 11

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (a) | 11. (d) | 16. (b) | 21. (a) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (c) | 12. (b) | 17. (b) | 22. (b) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (d) | 13. (a) | 18. (b) | 23. (c) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (d) | 14. (b) | 19. (c) | 24. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (d) | 15. (d) | 20. (a) | 25. (b) |

TEST 12

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (b) | 11. (b) | 16. (d) | 21. (b) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (c) | 12. (a) | 17. (a) | 22. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (c) | 13. (d) | 18. (c) | 23. (a) |
| 4. (c) | 9. (d) | 14. (c) | 19. (c) | 24. (a) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (c) | 15. (d) | 20. (a) | 25. (d) |

24

USAGE OF WORDS—ANTONYMS

Directions: The following sentences consist of a word or a phrase which is written in italicized letter. Each of them is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or the phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase.

TEST 1

1. India will have to cultivate all her *barren* land to meet her food requirements.
 - (a) arid
 - (b) simple
 - (c) sterile
 - (d) productive
2. The members of the opposition made *derogatory* remarks about the policies of government.
 - (a) praiseworthy
 - (b) laudatory
 - (c) respectable
 - (d) admirable
3. The area is known for its *plentiful* rain.
 - (a) poor
 - (b) impoverished
 - (c) scarce
 - (d) miserly
4. We were surprised by the *hostile* attitude of the villagers.
 - (a) gentle
 - (b) friendly
 - (c) self
 - (d) forgiving
5. Old people are usually more *conservative* than young people.
 - (a) modern
 - (b) old fashioned
 - (c) dynamic
 - (d) liberal
6. Lucy is a *smart* girl.
 - (a) lazy
 - (b) active
 - (c) indecent
 - (d) casual
7. Of all the companions of our joyous *ascent*, there were only the two of us left.
 - (a) descendant
 - (b) descendant
 - (c) descent
 - (d) descent
8. I was deeply affected by his *urbane* behaviour.
 - (a) rural
 - (b) indifferent
 - (c) rude
 - (d) unsympathetic
9. We went to the first floor through the *rickety* wooden stairs.
 - (a) stable
 - (b) old
 - (c) narrow
 - (d) uncomfortable
10. Those in *distress* should not be laughed at because they deserve our sympathy.
 - (a) trouble
 - (b) prosperity
 - (c) affluence
 - (d) adversity
11. His face bore a *blank* look all the time while I was telling him about that exciting incident.
 - (a) a passive
 - (b) an expressive
 - (c) a passionate
 - (d) a mysterious
12. *Counterfeit* coins are in circulation because of negligence on the part of police authorities.
 - (a) spurious
 - (b) genuine
 - (c) truthful
 - (d) fake
13. Despite being generous and *benevolent*, he did not meet with success in his career.
 - (a) beneficent
 - (b) malevolent
 - (c) goodwill
 - (d) liberal
14. The town has been experiencing *incessant* rains since 4 o' clock.
 - (a) continual
 - (b) continuous
 - (c) uninterrupted
 - (d) irregular
15. Many snakes are *innocuous*.
 - (a) poisonous
 - (b) harmless
 - (c) deadly
 - (d) ferocious
16. It was universally characterized as *progressive* measure.
 - (a) regressive
 - (b) obstructive
 - (c) retrograde
 - (d) abhorrent
17. His business *acumen* led him to the zenith of his career.
 - (a) imbecility
 - (b) mental alertness
 - (c) enterprise
 - (d) shrewdness
18. The mountains present a *bleak* sight at night.
 - (a) warm
 - (b) desolate
 - (c) dense
 - (d) deserted
19. The speaker has a *superficial* knowledge of the subject.
 - (a) artificial
 - (b) deep
 - (c) fictitious
 - (d) overt
20. They made a *profligate* use of scarce resources.
 - (a) proper
 - (b) extravagant
 - (c) effective
 - (d) thrifty

21. The outgoing chairman has a number of *laudable* achievements to his credit.
 (a) noble (b) disreputable
 (c) glorious (d) praiseworthy
22. His *meanness* is proverbial.
 (a) generosity (b) pragmatism
 (c) timidity (d) kindness
23. Her dress was too *slovenly* for that kind of interview.
 (a) gaudy (b) tidy
 (c) formal (d) old-fashioned
24. He was in a *dejected* mood.
 (a) jubilant (b) rejected
 (c) irritable (d) romantic
25. Have you seen that *timid* child?
 (a) tender (b) tall
 (c) brave (d) big

TEST 2

1. He glanced through the letter *perfunctorily*.
 (a) nicely (b) ceremoniously
 (c) carefully (d) particularly
2. She paid special attention to those women who had *succumbed* to adversity.
 (a) surrendered (b) given up
 (c) overcome (d) demanded
3. Throughout the evening, Rahul looked very *doleful*.
 (a) aggressive (b) cheerful
 (c) tired (d) involved
4. *Genuine* jewellery is available only in this shop.
 (a) false (b) cheap
 (c) imitation (d) duplicate
5. An honest person need not *hesitate* to take bold steps.
 (a) shirk (b) demur
 (c) act willingly (d) malingering
6. Nothing has been organized properly and confusion seems *inevitable*.
 (a) uncertain (b) ineligible
 (c) ineventid (d) inefficient
7. There is something *repulsive* about the way he handles people's complaints.
 (a) lovely (b) delightful
 (c) attractive (d) distinctive
8. His *vindictive* nature often came up for comment among his friends.
 (a) timid (b) obedient
 (c) forgiving (d) forgetful
9. *Misogynists* are not applauded in society.
 (a) philanthropists (b) philologists
 (c) philogynists (d) philanderers
10. Every self-respecting circus needs at least one *dwarf*.
 (a) pigmy (b) undersized
 (c) giant (d) human
11. The new government has *abolished* the gold control act.
 (a) removed (b) approved
 (c) passed (d) restored
12. It was a very *dreary* day.
 (a) drab (b) dangerous
 (c) beautiful (d) bright
13. He appears to be a *phoney* person.
 (a) beautiful (b) unread
 (c) genuine (d) ugly
14. The revised pay scale is *uniform*.
 (a) equal (b) opposite
 (c) varied (d) different
15. We had a *delectable* meal yesterday.
 (a) heavy (b) unsavoury
 (c) tasty (d) nice
16. The two friends were *distinct* in everything, dress, manners, hairstyle and food habits.
 (a) similar (b) uniform
 (c) opposite (d) different
17. The last show of the concert at the Ritz theatre was *fiasco*.
 (a) triumph (b) victory
 (c) fruitful (d) success
18. Everybody called it a *lavish* party.
 (a) expensive (b) frugal
 (c) wasteful (d) big
19. Her *adamant* attitude brought her on the verge of divorce.
 (a) flexible (b) inflexible
 (c) hard (d) abrasive
20. Even a *lunatic* person sometimes talk intelligently.
 (a) sane (b) insane
 (c) insensible (d) mad
21. He is *zealous* only in the initial stages of a project.
 (a) absent-minded (b) distraught
 (c) inattentive (d) indifferent
22. The politician was *flummoxed* by the questions put to him.
 (a) comfortable (b) annoyed
 (c) delighted (d) disconcerted

23. The state government for its part can identify *vulnerable* villages where these forces can be stationed.
(a) important (b) famous
(c) remote (d) invincible
24. In facing adverse situations, he was very *stoical*.
(a) tactless (b) flinching
(c) awkward (d) assured
25. Professors are generally *serious* about what they say.
(a) jolly (b) thoughtful
(c) smug (d) insincere

TEST 3

1. There was *dismal* atmosphere in the dressing room of the defeated team.
(a) cheerful (b) dreadful
(c) gloomy (d) jovial
2. What he tells me *confirms* my ideas.
(a) verifies (b) contradicts
(c) opposes (d) strengthens
3. There are no permanent *adversaries* in politics.
(a) associates (b) allies
(c) collaborators (d) partners
4. There is not a trace of *vanity* in her behaviour.
(a) humility (b) selflessness
(c) modesty (d) dignity
5. All the employees of this organization want to have an *lenient* officer.
(a) capable (b) strict
(c) strong (d) conservative
6. A *fortuitous* combination of circumstances led to the discovery of his lineage.
(a) unfortunate (b) accidental
(c) planned (d) ludicrous
7. He made several attempts to *placate* his opponents.
(a) infuriate (b) defeat
(c) discourage (d) deceive
8. The *feebleness* of mind is the greatest—hurdle to success in life.
(a) sound (b) infirm
(c) imbecility (d) strength
9. *Formidable* obstacles have to be overcome before success is achieved.
(a) indomitable (b) facile
(c) dangerous (d) invincible
10. He has been accorded a *lukewarm* welcome.
(a) cordial (b) trepid
(c) stately (d) grand
11. He liked the *pungent* sauce prepared by his mother.
(a) gentle (b) mild
(c) insipid (d) unsavoury
12. The deliberate *suavity* of Dev's behaviour made the emotions of the audience volatile.
(a) politeness (b) impetuosity
(c) stupidity (d) pleasant
13. We should not *belittle* other's achievement.
(a) recommend (b) praise
(c) encourage (d) inspire
14. Everything about him, especially his talkative nature, proclaims his *effeminacy*.
(a) aggressiveness (b) attractiveness
(c) manliness (d) boorishness
15. He has a weakness for *foreign* goods.
(a) exported (b) indigenous
(c) fashionable (d) exotic
16. Everybody was astonished when he used such a *profane* language.
(a) high (b) pure
(c) profound (d) sacred
17. I liked the poem for its *literal* meaning.
(a) deep (b) complex
(c) fictitious (d) figurative
18. I like his *friendly* attitude.
(a) jealous (b) envious
(c) hostile (d) vicious
19. She handled the machine with *deft* fingers.
(a) delicate (b) sturdy
(c) quick (d) clumsy
20. At the beginning of the novel we see the hero in all the fresh *vivid* detail in which he would appear to be a curious stranger from Spain.
(a) obscure (b) unintelligible
(c) hazy (d) inanimate
21. *Genuine* drugs are available in most of the medical shops.
(a) spurious (b) dubious
(c) wrong (d) harmful
22. Her *impetuous* behaviour was attributed to her upbringing.
(a) poised (b) hash
(c) quiet and gentle (d) sluggish
23. The committee set about making *provisional* arrangements for the annual conference.
(a) unconditional (b) abiding
(c) permanent (d) lasting

24. I thought about her a lot during the *following* months.
 (a) receding (b) preceding
 (c) proceeding (d) succeeding
25. His failure in this venture may be attributed to his *lackadaisical* approach.
 (a) enthusiastic (b) insufficient
 (c) indifferent (d) reckless

TEST 4

1. The Board of Directors showered *encomium* on the chairman for his liberal policies.
 (a) denunciation (b) generosity
 (c) tribute (d) praise
2. The minister was accused of indulging in *nepotism*.
 (a) impartiality (b) hatred
 (b) condemnation (d) indifference
3. Their arrival *defiled* the atmosphere.
 (a) purified (b) polluted
 (c) disturbed (d) glorified
4. He has translated the play into English with *fidelity*.
 (a) difficulty (b) insincerity
 (c) carelessness (d) inaccuracy
5. The consultant analysed the proposal carefully before he decided to *jettison* it.
 (a) abandon (b) strengthen
 (c) accept (d) modify
6. I am in a rather *precarious* position in my place of work.
 (a) comfortable (b) senior
 (c) privileged (d) secure
7. How dare you *deseccrate* an idol of this temple?
 (a) defile (b) pollute
 (c) deify (d) impious
8. *Bereft* of his support he died poor.
 (a) deprived (b) invested
 (c) enjoying (d) disinvested
9. He was *dejected* when he heard the news.
 (a) elated (b) impressed
 (c) hilarious (d) gleeful
10. He proved utterly *capricious* in his dealings with his friends.
 (a) helpful (b) steadfast
 (c) understanding (d) obstinate
11. The general manager is quite *tactful* and handles the workers' union very effectively.
 (a) relaxed (b) strict
 (c) naïve (d) disciplined
12. His style was *smooth*, but there was no mistaking his determination.
 (a) hard (b) dense
 (c) harsh (d) rough
13. His family has *accumulated* wealth over the years.
 (a) amassed (b) collected
 (c) drained (d) squandered
14. Her *debonair* manners were noticed by everyone present in the party.
 (a) pleasant (b) courteous
 (c) cheerless (d) stiff
15. We received a *cordial* welcome from our host.
 (a) indifferent (b) distrustful
 (c) cold (d) official
16. Silence in this place is *mandatory*.
 (a) optional (b) compulsory
 (c) imperative (d) irritating
17. India is a *heterogeneous* country.
 (a) strange (b) homogeneous
 (c) complex (d) vast
18. She used to *disparage* her neighbours every now and then.
 (a) please (b) praise
 (c) belittle (d) denigrate
19. In ancient days a *fragile* glass jar was considered to be more valuable than a human slave.
 (a) broad (b) tall
 (c) strong (d) heavy
20. Sanjay's point of view was correct but his behaviour with his father was quite *impertinent*.
 (a) impressive (b) smooth
 (c) healthy (d) respectful
21. Water scarcity is a *perennial* problem in that village.
 (a) transitory (b) ephemeral
 (c) momentary (d) temporary
22. Why do you *disparage* him all the time?
 (a) abuse (b) criticize
 (c) encourage (d) glorify
23. He stood gazing at the *serene* expanse of the sea.
 (a) scenic (b) clear
 (c) tranquil (d) ruffled
24. The timely action *foiled* his evil designs.
 (a) checked (b) opposed
 (c) succeeded (d) avert
25. The *fetters* of slavery are hard to shake off.
 (a) bondage (b) shackles
 (c) freedom (d) irons

TEST 5

1. Born in *squalid* surroundings of the slums she rose to stardom overnight.
(a) dirty (b) clean
(c) disorderly (d) mean
2. *Modesty* is a virtue but it must not be allowed to be exploited.
(a) reserve (b) boldness
(c) mildness (d) humility
3. The speaker recalled the deceased leader's *benevolent* deeds.
(a) unpopular (b) unkind
(c) unbecoming (d) unplanned
4. He walked in *ungainly* strides.
(a) quick (b) short
(c) awkward (d) graceful
5. Some of the needs of a modern man are surely *dispensable*.
(a) desirable (b) acceptable
(c) relevant (d) essential
6. It was *fortuitous* that I met her in that party.
(a) unlucky (b) bad
(c) distressing (d) abominable
7. After a day's toil he was feeling *fatigue*.
(a) energy (b) listlessness
(c) exertion (d) tiredness
8. Manuscripts of Shakespeare's plays are still *extant* in the British Museum.
(a) existing (b) extinct
(c) present (d) alive
9. Drink proved to be the *bane* of his otherwise spotless career.
(a) evil (b) boon
(c) joy (d) stigma
10. Overeating can often be *detrimental* to health.
(a) beneficial (b) injurious
(c) useful (d) destructive
11. *Feasibility* of the project is under study.
(a) unsuitability (b) impracticability
(c) impropriety (d) cheapness
12. In all places, and at all times, there is a *profusion* of talents.
(a) plenty (b) scarcity
(c) aversion (d) generosity
13. He has been *acquitted* of the charge of theft.
(a) convicted (b) exonerated
(c) released (d) punished
14. We have no doubt about the *veracity* of his statement.
(a) truthfulness (b) propriety
(c) falsity (d) morality

15. The criminal was *detained* by the police.
(a) deterred (b) released
(c) dismissed (d) protected
16. He made an *exhaustive* list of the items his secretary should attend to.
(a) short (b) incomplete
(c) interesting (d) meticulous
17. That man is known for his *elegance*.
(a) awkwardness (b) indelicacy
(c) clumsiness (d) savagery
18. Sherlock Holmes is *fictitious* character.
(a) foreign (b) imaginative
(c) fancy (d) real
19. His was *sulky* disposition.
(a) kind (b) loving
(c) cheerful (d) mild
20. That was a *dauntless* action.
(a) cowardly (b) secret
(c) subtle (d) devious
21. Under the circumstances, such *pejorative* comments should have been avoided.
(a) soothing (b) sporting
(c) appreciative (d) critical
22. His partners felt that it was a *viable* business proposition.
(a) impracticable (b) inviolable
(c) unavailable (d) enviable
23. She used to *deprecate* her neighbour's conduct every now and then.
(a) denigrate (b) disparage
(c) praise (d) please
24. He was asked to *accelerate* the pace of work.
(a) check (b) control
(c) slacken (d) supervise
25. He *endeavoured* hard to reach the top of his career.
(a) shirked (b) strove
(c) undertake (d) laboured

TEST 6

1. Like poverty, *affluence* can sometimes create its own problems.
(a) sorrow (b) indigence
(c) exuberance (d) opulence
2. There is an *obscure* cave on the other side of the hill.
(a) admired (b) notorious
(c) infamous (d) well known
3. The visit of the vice chancellor has been *deferred* indefinitely.
(a) expedited (b) dissolved
(c) postponed (d) put off

4. Sometimes it is necessary to *retreat* in a battle.
 (a) retrograde (b) march
 (c) advance (d) go back
5. However hard you may try to *mitigate* his problems, you will not succeed.
 (a) augment (b) increase
 (c) expand (d) enlarge
6. The forwards of their football team made *sporadic* raids into the opponent's territory.
 (a) rare (b) frequent
 (c) sharp (d) coordinated
7. The officer had issued *explicit* instructions to his staff.
 (a) inadequate (b) elusive
 (c) ambiguous (d) queer
8. Some people always drive their cars *recklessly*.
 (a) slowly (b) regularly
 (c) carefully (d) patiently
9. Some have the habit of *disparaging* the success of their friend because of jealousy.
 (a) belittling (b) esteeming
 (c) lauding (d) castigating
10. You will have to learn to gloss over the *trivial* mistakes of the youngsters.
 (a) important (b) pardonable
 (c) insignificant (d) futile
11. There has always been a feeling of *rancour* between the two families.
 (a) rivalry (b) competition
 (c) friendliness (d) suspicious
12. *Adversity* teaches man to be humble and self-reliant.
 (a) prosperity (b) curiosity
 (c) animosity (d) sincerity
13. We *solicit* your co-operation.
 (a) acknowledge (b) reject
 (c) refute (d) cherish
14. He is a very *timid* person.
 (a) chivalrous (b) bold
 (c) outgoing (d) dashing
15. They took note of the *humility* of the visiting dignitary.
 (a) grandeur (b) arrogance
 (c) friendliness (d) decency
16. He is quite *industrious*.
 (a) indisposed (b) hard working
 (c) indifferent (d) lazy
17. It is *obligatory* for a common citizen to follow the rules.
 (a) advisable (b) unnecessary
 (c) superfluous (d) optional
18. The principal hardly managed to give the papers a *cursory* glance.
 (a) curious (b) thorough
 (c) through (d) superficial
19. It was *voluntary* gesture.
 (a) valuable (b) violent
 (c) compulsory (d) deliberate
20. Your term is full of *delinquent* children.
 (a) law abiding (b) uncivil
 (c) quarrelsome (d) jealous
21. Unlike the other candidates, his manner was entirely *languid*.
 (a) energetic (b) lazy
 (c) liquid (d) slow
22. There is a great *affinity* between the two girls.
 (a) apathy (b) empathy
 (c) antipathy (d) sympathy
23. His principles are *flexible*.
 (a) accurate (b) rigid
 (c) distinct (d) strict
24. Every move I make seems to affect him *adversely*.
 (a) deeply (b) favourably
 (c) badly (d) internally
25. The actor is well known for both his *humility* and courage.
 (a) gentleness (b) honesty
 (c) determination (d) pride

TEST 7

1. Many an *abortive* attempts to scale the mountains disappointed him.
 (a) fruitless (b) successful
 (c) futile (d) useless
2. *Hectic* arrangements are on for the coming visit of the minister.
 (a) unhurried (b) unhindered
 (c) feverish (d) fast
3. *Reunion* was overwhelming as he returned home after long time.
 (a) meeting (b) parting
 (c) division (d) home coming
4. He produced *cogent* reasons for the change of policy.
 (a) flimsy (b) unconvincing
 (c) improper (d) simple
5. The booking clerk looked very *grumpy*.
 (a) surly (b) pleasant
 (c) efficient (d) honest

6. Some democratic countries believe in racial *segregation*.
(a) subordination (b) integration
(c) inferiority (d) domination
7. Though aware of his crimes, he remained *impenitent* throughout.
(a) repentant (b) sorrowful
(c) hot-headed (d) pertinent
8. The facts of the case were *obscured* by the speech of the defence counsel.
(a) reflected (b) illustrated
(c) clarified (d) exhibited
9. None but his *sycophants* were impressed by his haughtiness.
(a) detractors (b) flatterers
(c) benefactors (d) officious
10. Twenty point programme is aimed at *alleviating* the sufferings of the poor.
(a) aggravating (b) mitigating
(c) eradicating (d) appeasing
11. The leader was *pragmatic* in his approach to the problems facing the country.
(a) optimistic (b) idealistic
(c) indefinite (d) vague
12. The influence of political broadcasts on elections is *considerable*.
(a) immense (b) influential
(c) negligible (d) insignificant
13. *Recession* causes unemployment.
(a) poverty (b) computerization
(c) education (d) inflation
14. They have not been eating *nourishing* food.
(a) unhygienic (b) undercooked
(c) poor (d) heavy
15. Nothing has been organized properly and confusion seems *inevitable*.
(a) inevident (b) inefficient
(c) ineligible (d) uncertain
16. That police officer is known to be *humane* in his approach.
(a) uncivilized (b) uncultured
(c) unsympathetic (d) uncompromising
17. The decision was *delayed* because of him.
(a) expedited (b) advanced
(c) released (d) triggered
18. There was a marked *deterioration* in his condition.
(a) improvement (b) revision
(c) reformation (d) amendment
19. He has a passion for *indigenous* goods.
(a) native (b) foreign
(c) silly (d) cheap
20. His *frivolous* remarks provoked no comments.
(a) fanciful (b) frantic
(c) momentous (d) serious
21. His friends liked everything about him except his *frugality*.
(a) punctuality (b) shabbiness
(c) extravagance (d) short temper
22. People who are actually running the system often take a *myopic* view of the situation.
(a) farsighted (b) visionary
(c) blind (d) glassy
23. The students *assembled* in the meeting hall.
(a) removed (b) diffused
(c) dispersed (d) eliminated
24. The minister gave a public speech on the controversial subject to *precipitate* the matter.
(a) pull (b) push
(c) defer (d) create
25. The usual *adulation* of the officers must end.
(a) back-biting (b) flattery
(c) condemnation (d) praise

TEST 8

1. His health has been *deteriorating* since he returned from trekking expedition.
(a) ameliorating (b) amending
(c) undertaking (d) worsening
2. You are advised to show *clemency* to the defeated enemy.
(a) callousness (b) mercy
(c) leniency (d) kindness
3. Guerrillas *infiltrated* into the region during the severe winter of 1997.
(a) entered (b) expelled
(c) penetrated (d) filtered
4. While facing that situation he turned out to be *dauntless*.
(a) tactful (b) stoical
(c) bashful (d) cowardly
5. The judge thought that the offence was *deliberate*.
(a) negligible (b) casual
(c) unintentional (d) legitimate
6. He gave the reply written in a *terse* style.
(a) pleasant (b) verbose
(c) rude (d) concise

7. The professor had to share a hotel room with a *garrulous* tax collector.
 (a) talkative (b) hot-tempered
 (c) tongue-tied (d) shy
8. A lady of few words, she gives *laconic* answers.
 (a) copious (b) lingering
 (c) terse (d) brief
9. She is known for her *frugality* in household expenditure.
 (a) economy (b) extravagance
 (c) miserliness (d) niggardliness
10. *Ambivalence* on his part caused the ruin of all his aspirations.
 (a) firmness (b) clarity of thoughts
 (c) confusion (d) ambiguity
11. His *amiable* nature has won him many admirers.
 (a) surly (b) pleasing
 (c) amicable (d) complaisant
12. It was a *revolting* sight.
 (a) comfortable (b) pleasant
 (c) delicious (d) remarkable
13. He was the most *eccentric* and difficult patron.
 (a) normal (b) sober
 (c) genial (d) sociable
14. The momentum of the movement *slackened* in course of time.
 (a) stopped (b) quickened
 (c) multiplied (d) recovered
15. He is well known for coming up with *impracticable* solutions.
 (a) easy (b) possible
 (c) feasible (d) alternate
16. There is a great deal of *spurious* family affection.
 (a) genuine (b) obvious
 (c) fictitious (d) authentic
17. His *servility* makes him detestable.
 (a) slavery (b) insolence
 (c) prudence (d) bravery
18. Philosophers say that the world is an *illusion*.
 (a) a fact (b) a reality
 (c) an actuality (d) a truth
19. The drug will have *pernicious* effect on your health.
 (a) pornographic (b) ruinous
 (c) prolonged (d) beneficial
20. There is only the most *tenuous* evidence for it.
 (a) enough (b) reasonable
 (c) less (d) abundant
21. Mala was often teased as *corpulent* by her friends.
 (a) fat (b) belligerent
 (c) garrulous (d) gaunt
22. Let us not *aggravate* the sufferings of the poor.
 (a) advocate (b) appreciate
 (c) alleviate (d) abbreviate
23. The principal *deprecated* the attitude of some student leaders.
 (a) appreciated (b) tolerated
 (c) derided (d) ignored
24. He directed a couple of *mediocre* films.
 (a) noble (b) successful
 (c) outstanding (d) famous
25. The director had a *derisive* attitude towards some of the members of the committee.
 (a) enthusiastic (b) respectful
 (c) deprecatory (d) encouraging

TEST 9

1. The climate in the north of Europe is really *dreadful*.
 (a) pleasant (b) amiable
 (c) comfortable (d) gratifying
2. There are many anecdotes about his sister who is an *imperious* personality.
 (a) characterless (b) pious
 (c) arrogant (d) submissive
3. Arrangements were made to handle the *mammoth* gathering tactfully.
 (a) quiet (b) significant
 (c) huge (d) small
4. He is showing signs of *senility*.
 (a) virility (b) laziness
 (c) maturity (d) exhaustion
5. The young business executive was very *perspicacious*.
 (a) banal (b) clever
 (c) humble (d) unreliable
6. The task assigned to him was *arduous*.
 (a) absorbing (b) good
 (c) plain (d) easy
7. His speech was full of frequent *facetious* remarks.
 (a) stupid (b) grave
 (c) dull (d) sarcastic
8. A character without a *blemish* is a virtue of a leader.
 (a) stigma (b) adornment
 (c) strength (d) blot

9. *Apathy* for the poor is common to officials of every cadre.
(a) indifference (b) sympathy
(c) eagerness (d) antipathy
10. She is *exquisite* in figure.
(a) strong (b) well-built
(c) clumsy (d) slim
11. All these measures will *augment* employment opportunities.
(a) constrain (b) restrain
(c) diminish (d) circumscribe
12. After meeting the holy man, his nagging mood of *diffidence* suddenly changed.
(a) confusion (b) self assurance
(c) contentment (d) consternation
13. It is surprising to find *condoning* such an act.
(a) disparaging (b) condemning
(c) disliking (d) forbidding
14. Many of the incidents in the autobiography appear to be *fictitious*.
(a) imaginary (b) real
(c) creative (d) boring
15. Many people try to *resist* reforms in the society.
(a) repel (b) welcome
(c) accept (d) fight
16. The leader was *pragmatic* in his approach to the problems facing the country.
(a) indefinite (b) vague
(c) idealistic (d) optimistic
17. The new officer is a *brash* young man.
(a) handsome (b) arrogant
(c) kind (d) polite
18. His *timidity* proved to be costly.
(a) self-confidence (b) self-assertion
(c) arrogance (d) boldness
19. It used to be said that travel *broadens* ones outlook.
(a) narrows (b) shrinks
(c) contracts (d) restricts
20. She is *slender* in figure.
(a) slim (b) stout
(c) well built (d) strong
21. Unsettled conditions in the land led to the *exodus* of hundreds of its citizens.
(a) invasion (b) intrusion
(c) immigration (d) expulsion
22. Her *vivacity* attracted everybody.
(a) lethargy (b) truthfulness
(c) beauty (d) apathy

23. The author has *perspicuity* in this style.
(a) frankness (b) bluntness
(c) abstruseness (d) vivacity
24. The club meets on the last Thursday of every month in a *dilapidated* palace.
(a) furnished (b) renovated
(c) neglected (d) regenerated
25. His books are well known for their *progressive* ideas.
(a) useless (b) old-fashioned
(c) complex (d) reactionary

TEST 10

1. The research showed that the drug has *pernicious* effect on the health of patients.
(a) fair (b) advantageous
(c) beneficial (d) satisfactory
2. At his success in the examination he felt *elated*.
(a) exultant (b) dejected
(c) resting (d) jubilant
3. Mrs Nisha made *fervent* appeal to the members of the club to maintain unity.
(a) active (b) impassive
(c) cold (d) passionate
4. He was charged with *abetting* the murder of an innocent child.
(a) baffle (b) instigate
(c) promote (d) support
5. The *indignation* of the retreating troops resulted in large-scale killings.
(a) displeasure (b) happiness
(c) orderliness (d) anger
6. His *servility* makes him detestable.
(a) bravery (b) prudence
(c) insolence (d) slavery
7. She had nothing but *scorn* for my ideas.
(a) admiration (b) encouragement
(c) appreciation (d) agreement
8. The hall was packed with people, who came to hear the *celebrated* author.
(a) obscure (b) well-known
(c) ordinary (d) up-coming
9. The chairman *initiated* the proceedings with a brief speech.
(a) complicated (b) started
(c) closed (d) confused
10. The plantation workers were on *collision* course before the labour officer intervened.
(a) retaliatory (b) perfunctory
(c) conciliatory (d) circuitous

11. Athletes tend to *conceal* their disappointment when they lose.
(a) hide (b) show
(c) ignore (d) accept
12. He was a most *fanatic* person.
(a) tolerable (b) genial
(c) sober (d) tolerant
13. The government empowered itself to *attach* the assets of all the scam suspects.
(a) release (b) return
(c) donate (d) detach
14. His *appointment* was confirmed last month.
(a) disappointment (b) suspension
(c) dismissal (d) discharge
15. The room was filled with a *delicious* odour.
(a) bitter (b) repulsive
(c) strange (d) unpalatable
16. He tried to *conceal* the secret that they were already married.
(a) announce (b) reveal
(c) declare (d) state
17. She was *sceptical* about the safety of the new drug.
(a) doubtful (b) certain
(c) hopeful (d) sanguine
18. It was *altercation* throughout and there was no discussion.
(a) consonance (b) alternative
(c) inconsistency (d) resonance
19. She is beautiful as well as *frivolous*.
(a) indecent (b) serious
(c) insane (d) rude
20. *Miscellaneous* items were discussed at the meeting.
(a) minor (b) unrelated
(c) mixed (d) classified
21. High school students generally take pleasure in asking *puerile* questions.
(a) sensible (b) pleasing
(c) sure (d) familiar
22. The *tranquil* surroundings of Shimla are good for health.
(a) noisy (b) peaceful
(c) healthy (d) congenial
23. A crowd *gathered* quickly when the police came.
(a) collected (b) dispersed
(c) spread (d) disappeared
24. Though *novice* in art he shows great promise.
(a) tyro (b) inexperienced
(c) veteran (d) green horn

25. I was *disgusted* at the manner he was flattering the party leader.
(a) revolting (b) pleased
(c) sickening (d) irritated

TEST 11

1. At least some students are in the habit of doing their exercises in a *slovenly* manner.
(a) neat (b) proper
(c) decent (d) correct
2. The error in the newspaper article is *accidental*.
(a) permissible (b) usual
(c) conventional (d) intentional
3. He is a man of *mellow* temper.
(a) fickle (b) hot
(c) irrational (d) excitable
4. *Crestfallen* he returned as he had never faced such humiliation in the whole of his life.
(a) vainglorious (b) indignant
(c) triumphant (d) disturbed
5. The explosion and the plane's take off occurred *simultaneously*.
(a) cotemporary (b) coincident
(c) separately (d) momentarily
6. She was surprised by his *amiability*.
(a) petulance (b) sincerity
(c) prudence (d) pessimism
7. We should not *belittle* the value of small things.
(a) extol (b) praise
(c) inflate (d) expand
8. Self-reliance has been *adopted* as an important objective of economic planning in modern India.
(a) refused (b) forsaken
(c) denied (d) discarded
9. The leader might have had some *covert* reason for the change of his political affiliations.
(a) unjustifiable (b) obvious
(c) inexplicable (d) flimsy
10. Thousands of people died of *spurious* liquor consumption in Baroda this year.
(a) diluted (b) genuine
(c) poisonous (d) illicit
11. There is a *dearth* of dedicated workers in our party.
(a) scarcity (b) affluence
(c) prosperity (d) abundance
12. Our knowledge of the past is still largely a matter of *conjecture*.
(a) certainty (b) guess
(c) position (d) form

13. The commission took two years to go through the *massive* collection of files and documents before preparing its reports.
(a) ugly (b) short
(c) light (d) meagre
14. He is known for his *arrogance*.
(a) honesty (b) cheerfulness
(c) generosity (d) humility
15. James had the habit of *running down* his colleagues.
(a) deriding (b) pushing down
(c) praising (d) supporting
16. He is quite *industrious*.
(a) hard working (b) indifferent
(c) lazy (d) indisposed
17. The children are playing in the *nearby* park.
(a) different (b) close
(c) separate (d) distant
18. The plane lay burnt in *fragments*.
(a) whole (b) parts
(c) scraps (d) pieces
19. Their family *feud* has taken a ugly turn lately.
(a) brotherhood (b) dispute
(c) fraternal (d) quarrel
20. You are advised not to *dissipate* your energy on impracticable schemes.
(a) conserve (b) reform
(c) waste (d) utilize
21. He has always been *fastidious* while examining answer scripts.
(a) amiable (b) discriminating
(c) critical (d) judicious
22. The speaker made some very *cogent* remarks.
(a) flattering (b) unconvincing
(c) superfluous (d) vociferous
23. He *despises* classical music.
(a) appreciates (b) respects
(c) comprehends (d) endures
24. His *magnanimous* gesture came to his employees as a surprise.
(a) small (b) cruel
(c) thoughtless (d) mean
25. His *urbane* attitude won him many friends.
(a) indifferent (b) violent
(c) rustic (d) rude
2. The treaty was *ratified* by the Heads of states.
(a) annulled (b) destroyed
(c) unsettled (d) set aside
3. The painting is full of *radiant* colours.
(a) rare (b) bright
(c) dull (d) delicate
4. In the interest of one's reputation one should avoid *ostentation* while entertaining friends.
(a) miserliness (b) simplicity
(c) purity (d) innocence
5. His was a *delicate* constitution.
(a) fit (b) strong
(c) rugged (d) ungainly
6. The inhabitants of the island were *barbarians*.
(a) bad (b) uncivilized
(c) cruel (d) civilized
7. They had an *insipid* conversation.
(a) curious (b) loud
(c) argumentative (d) lively
8. The minister is *optimistic* about the new project just launched.
(a) stoical (b) dubious
(c) pessimistic (d) cynical
9. The principal is popular with the students for his *benign* attitude.
(a) malignant (b) kindly
(c) generous (d) liberal
10. It is *Herculean* task for me.
(a) indecent (b) puny
(c) ponderous (d) big
11. Her *candid* confession of the crime earned her reprieve.
(a) frank (b) crafty
(c) simple (d) ambiguous
12. Indian economy is basically dependent on *fickle* monsoons.
(a) unsteady (b) benign
(c) stable (d) capricious
13. You must put up the facts *straight* before me and don't try to befool me.
(a) distort (b) candid
(c) soften (d) direct
14. He is very *fastidious* about his choice of food.
(a) sloppy (b) thoughtless
(c) careless (d) indiscreet
15. The prime minister's radio broadcast *galvanized* the people's spirit.
(a) frightened (b) pacified
(c) dampened (d) distracted

TEST 12

1. This offer has come as a great *boon* to me.
(a) curse (b) blemish
(c) trouble (d) misfortune

16. They approached the stranger *warily*.
 (a) suspiciously (b) cautiously
 (c) carefully (d) carelessly
17. He received the news *coldly*.
 (a) angrily (b) enthusiastically
 (c) gratefully (d) bravely
18. He is showing signs of *senility*.
 (a) virility (b) laziness
 (c) maturity (d) exhaustion
19. This officer is noted for his *zeal*.
 (a) intolerance (b) inefficiency
 (c) insensibility (d) indifference
20. Due to his excessive *craftiness* he achieved success but lost friends.
 (a) simplicity (b) sincerity
 (c) straight forwardness (d) innocence
21. One usually feels *languid* on summer noons.
 (a) brisk (b) fussy
 (c) drowsy (d) listless
22. There exists *rancour* between the two brothers.
 (a) animosity (b) harmony
 (c) devotion (d) enmity
23. We must realize the *futility* of wars.
 (a) urgency (b) usefulness
 (c) value (d) importance
24. In such difficult times it *behoves* all of us to remain united.
 (a) becomes (b) discredits
 (c) suits (d) creditable
25. The police tried to find out the *rightful* owner of the ornaments left in the train.
 (a) indefinite (b) mistaken
 (c) unlawful (d) claimant

ANSWERS

TEST 1

1. (d) 6. (c) 11. (b) 16. (a) 21. (b)
 2. (d) 7. (d) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (a)
 3. (c) 8. (a) 13. (b) 18. (c) 23. (d)
 4. (b) 9. (a) 14. (d) 19. (b) 24. (a)
 5. (d) 10. (b) 15. (d) 20. (d) 25. (c)

TEST 2

1. (b) 6. (a) 11. (d) 16. (b) 21. (d)
 2. (c) 7. (b) 12. (d) 17. (b) 22. (a)
 3. (b) 8. (c) 13. (c) 18. (b) 23. (d)
 4. (d) 9. (c) 14. (c) 19. (a) 24. (c)
 5. (c) 10. (c) 15. (b) 20. (a) 25. (d)

TEST 3

1. (d) 6. (d) 11. (b) 16. (d) 21. (a)
 2. (b) 7. (a) 12. (b) 17. (d) 22. (a)
 3. (d) 8. (d) 13. (c) 18. (c) 23. (c)
 4. (a) 9. (b) 14. (a) 19. (d) 24. (b)
 5. (b) 10. (b) 15. (b) 20. (a) 25. (a)

TEST 4

1. (a) 6. (d) 11. (c) 16. (a) 21. (d)
 2. (d) 7. (c) 12. (d) 17. (b) 22. (d)
 3. (a) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (b) 23. (d)
 4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (c) 19. (c) 24. (c)
 5. (b) 10. (a) 15. (a) 20. (d) 25. (c)

TEST 5

1. (b) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (a) 21. (c)
 2. (b) 7. (a) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (d)
 3. (b) 8. (b) 13. (a) 18. (d) 23. (c)
 4. (d) 9. (b) 14. (c) 19. (c) 24. (c)
 5. (d) 10. (a) 15. (b) 20. (a) 25. (a)

TEST 6

1. (b) 6. (b) 11. (c) 16. (d) 21. (a)
 2. (d) 7. (c) 12. (a) 17. (d) 22. (c)
 3. (a) 8. (c) 13. (b) 18. (b) 23. (b)
 4. (c) 9. (b) 14. (a) 19. (c) 24. (b)
 5. (a) 10. (a) 15. (a) 20. (a) 25. (d)

TEST 7

1. (b) 6. (b) 11. (b) 16. (c) 21. (c)
2. (a) 7. (a) 12. (d) 17. (b) 22. (a)
3. (b) 8. (b) 13. (d) 18. (a) 23. (c)
4. (b) 9. (a) 14. (c) 19. (b) 24. (c)
5. (b) 10. (a) 15. (d) 20. (d) 25. (c)

TEST 8

1. (a) 6. (b) 11. (a) 16. (a) 21. (d)
2. (a) 7. (c) 12. (b) 17. (d) 22. (c)
3. (b) 8. (a) 13. (a) 18. (b) 23. (a)
4. (a) 9. (b) 14. (b) 19. (d) 24. (c)
5. (c) 10. (b) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (b)

TEST 9

1. (d) 6. (d) 11. (c) 16. (c) 21. (b)
2. (b) 7. (c) 12. (b) 17. (c) 22. (a)
3. (d) 8. (b) 13. (b) 18. (d) 23. (b)
4. (c) 9. (c) 14. (b) 19. (a) 24. (b)
5. (c) 10. (c) 15. (c) 20. (c) 25. (b)

TEST 10

1. (b) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (a)
2. (b) 7. (a) 12. (d) 17. (d) 22. (a)
3. (b) 8. (c) 13. (a) 18. (a) 23. (b)
4. (a) 9. (c) 14. (c) 19. (b) 24. (c)
5. (b) 10. (a) 15. (d) 20. (d) 25. (b)

TEST 11

1. (c) 6. (a) 11. (b) 16. (c) 21. (b)
2. (d) 7. (a) 12. (a) 17. (d) 22. (b)
3. (b) 8. (c) 13. (d) 18. (a) 23. (a)
4. (c) 9. (b) 14. (d) 19. (a) 24. (d)
5. (c) 10. (b) 15. (c) 20. (a) 25. (c)

TEST 12

1. (d) 6. (d) 11. (b) 16. (b) 21. (a)
2. (a) 7. (d) 12. (c) 17. (b) 22. (b)
3. (c) 8. (c) 13. (a) 18. (c) 23. (d)
4. (b) 9. (a) 14. (c) 19. (b) 24. (b)
5. (b) 10. (b) 15. (c) 20. (a) 25. (c)

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SECTION E

SENTENCE COMPLETION/FILLERS

25 Sentence Completion

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25

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Directions: Sentence Completion demands precise understanding of the words and their usage. It is possible only and only if one is well-versed with copious vocabulary, its understanding and usage as various forms of speech.

TEST 1

- We must prevent endangered wild species from becoming _____ in order that our future generation may _____ the great diversity of animal life.
 - rare, escape
 - outdated, know
 - volatile, notice
 - powerful, protect
 - extinct, enjoy
- India's immense physical size, as also the fact of its _____ society _____ any attempt towards a neat capsuled presentation on any subject.
 - cultured, demonstrates
 - pluralistic, defies
 - multi-religious, fails
 - amorphous, challenges
 - variegated, frustrates
- The man who is impatient to become rich can easily be _____ to the race track or the gaming table, where a lucky _____ might make him rich.
 - enticed, chance
 - evoked, streak
 - pushed, moment
 - lured, break
 - pursued, challenge
- The secretary _____ the society's funds, _____ he was dismissed.
 - mislplaced, soon
 - robbed, thus
 - pirated, therefore
 - misappropriated, so
- There are attempts being made to try to _____ languages through specific _____, but the result is that some tongues become conserved as if they were a museum piece.
 - save, ways
 - conserve, factors
 - preserve, measures
 - protect, tricks
- They wanted to _____ all these books, but they could not find _____ time to do so.
 - cove, almost
 - peruse, necessary
 - dispose, some
 - read, sufficient
 - buy, some
- The boy felt _____ when he knew that he had been _____.
 - joyful, lured
 - horrified, forced
 - disgraced, wronged
 - humiliated, cheated
 - worried, tempted
- It is _____ for every tax-payer to _____ the tax returns to the Income Tax Department.
 - necessary, lodge
 - binding, pay
 - obligatory, submit
 - possible, remit
 - worthwhile, evade
- It is useless to attempt to _____ from every danger, some _____ must be taken.
 - escape, chances
 - free, challenges
 - protect, decisions
 - flee, risks
 - dissociate, opportunities
- Fiction approximates to science, first in accepting the obligation of being _____ to life as it is, and secondly, in asserting the right to _____.
 - faithful, explain
 - true, theorize
 - close, describe
 - realistic, portray
 - committed, narrate
- The mill workers were not _____ with their low wages and non-payment of wages for last three months _____ fuel to the flames.
 - good, put
 - satisfied, added
 - joyful, poured
 - pleased, directed
 - unhappy, meant

12. The educational _____ of our people is far below what is necessary for effective individual living or for the _____ of society.
 (a) procurement, upliftment
 (b) advancement, upkeep
 (c) attainment, maintenance
 (d) achievement, advancement
 (e) accomplishment, regeneration
13. Santosh looked very happy and _____ when he heard that his proposed scheme was _____ by the committee.
 (a) energetic, rejected
 (b) elated, accepted
 (c) satisfied, stalled
 (d) disconsolate, approved
 (e) overwhelming, received
14. The security forces fired at the _____ who was armed to the _____.
 (a) criminal, toe (b) thief, head
 (c) culprit, nail (d) dacoit, teeth
15. _____ the broker had warned him that the stock was a _____ investment, he insisted on buying a thousand shares.
 (a) because, prudent
 (b) since, negligible
 (c) because, speculative
 (d) as, vulnerable
 (e) although, precarious
16. In Buddhism, it is impossible to keep ethics and psychology _____ from one another, because they _____ at so many points.
 (a) apart, meet (b) aloof, merge
 (c) separate, overlap (d) away, coexist
 (e) disjoint, converge
17. I don't _____ I shall be _____ to go.
 (a) know, wanting (b) consider, desirous
 (c) think, able (d) believe, liking
 (e) feel, available
18. Restlessness among the students of colleges and universities has _____ from their deep rooted feeling that their views and aspirations are _____ by their elders.
 (a) arisen, humiliated
 (b) followed, disregarded
 (c) stemmed, ignored
 (d) started, neglected
 (e) percolated, pooh-pooed
19. Shalini was not _____ by the criticism and paid no _____ even when her best friend talked against her.
 (a) bothered, attention
 (b) troubled, mind
 (c) threatened, warning
 (d) deterred, heed
 (e) shaken, indication
20. There is no glory in war _____ the blood it _____.
 (a) thinking, demands
 (b) considering, sheds
 (c) worth, costs
 (d) comparing, spills
21. Hitler cast a _____ and _____ shadow upon world history.
 (a) colossal, frightful
 (b) herculean, gloomy
 (c) gigantic, horrifying
 (d) huge, vast
22. When Somesh _____ me coming to his table, he smiled and _____ me a chair.
 (a) found, signalled (b) met, sat
 (c) looked, gave (d) saw, offered
 (e) welcomed, took
23. Although the leader's life was both _____ and painful, yet it was not without _____ for he had accomplished many of his goals.
 (a) magnificent, success
 (b) happy, frustration
 (c) thrilling, ambition
 (d) purposeful, danger
 (e) arduous, satisfaction
24. Wars usually result from _____ among the parties involved and a failure to _____ them peacefully.
 (a) doubts, dispel
 (b) hostilities, debate
 (c) frustrations, understand
 (d) disagreements, resolve
25. Though he is reputed for his technical _____, his books were sadly _____ of the work of others as he lacked originality.
 (a) advice, unconscious
 (b) skill, independent
 (c) knowledge, ignorant
 (d) expertise, derivative
 (e) dependence, indicative

TEST 2

1. Cholesterol has long been identified as a silent killer because the patient has no _____ of the danger freely _____ his system.

- (a) idea, infecting
(b) thought, attacking
(c) notion, ravishing
(d) information, invading
(e) information, invading
2. Only when _____ failed, the police resorted to _____.
(a) efforts, power
(b) arrests, imprisonment
(c) persuasions, force
(d) power, punishment
(e) manipulations, arrests
3. I have just the memory of my father to _____ now, but my faith in him has never been _____.
(a) recall, missing (b) store, forgotten
(c) love, shaken (d) worship, mistaken
4. Insurance companies are perfectly _____ of the greed some people show in _____ illnesses in order to get big settlements in the courts.
(a) conscious, serious (b) known, ailing
(c) informed, false (d) aware, faking
(e) acquainted, perfect
5. The _____ imposed for non-payment was too _____ for it to bring in improvement in collection.
(a) fine, severe (b) toll, simple
(c) penalty, low (d) damage, cruel
(e) punishment, harass
6. Unfortunately, trade unions and organizations of various denominations have failed to realize that _____ understanding, positive attitude and constructive approach are basic requirements to make unions work on _____ lines.
(a) common, true (b) cooperative, better
(c) mutual, sound (d) general, desired
7. The practise of painting slogans on rock faces, once a thriving industry in Britain, has fallen into _____ but there has recently been a (an) _____ in Country Antrim.
(a) oblivion, demand
(b) disfavour, upheaval
(c) disuse, recrudescence
(d) mediocrity, renaissance
8. He shifted to his parents' house not because of the _____ it provided but for purely _____ reasons.
(a) convenience, sentimental
(b) grace, aesthetic
(c) value, monetary
(d) comforts, personal
(e) benefit, extraneous
9. The prime minister said that the _____ to increase employment will be _____ on the efforts to raise productivity in the economy.
(a) scheme, complementary
(b) policy, dependent
(c) strategy, contingent
(d) determination, reliant
(e) programme, supplementary
10. India's _____ armoury needs replacement despite its long-term indigenization plans and leading international arms industries are eager to sell their latest _____ to the Indian Armed Forces.
(a) exhausted, innovation
(b) old, equipment
(c) exorbitant, instruments
(d) fake, production
(e) ageing, gadgetry
11. He gave me an additional _____ of ₹200 a month by _____ of the Commissioner.
(a) allowance, permission
(b) pay, allowance
(c) salary, admittance
(d) payment, agreement
12. The impact of Western culture on India was the impact of a _____ society, of a modern consciousness on a _____ society wedded to medieval habits of thought.
(a) dynamic, static
(b) major, minor
(c) educated, illiterate
(d) active, passive
(e) progressive, regressive
13. Many of us who _____ rational-emotive therapy are _____ tense, angry or depressed.
(a) seek, often
(b) follow, scarcely
(c) perform, usually
(d) implement, seldom
(e) practice, frequently
14. The speech _____ with subtle threats has resulted in _____ tension in the sensitive areas of the city.
(a) started, reduced (b) replete, increased
(c) full, escalating (d) forced, dissolving
(e) followed, continuous
15. It is _____ superstition to suppose that knowledge can be _____ only by going to schools and colleges.
(a) huge, accomplished
(b) hollow, garnered

- (c) gross, obtained
(d) great, achieved
(e) tremendous, attained
16. I am not _____ to sell you my house unless you offer a more _____ price.
(a) conform, true (b) prepared, realistic
(c) ready, correct (d) having, actual
17. With the realization, we have found ourselves left with _____ moral values and little ethical _____.
(a) fundamental, scruples
(b) stereotyped, perspective
(c) extreme, judgement
(d) incidental, standards
(e) obsolete, direction
18. If we do not take _____ care in our industry, we will have to _____ a grave problem.
(a) normal, experience
(b) proper, face
(c) adequate, catch
(d) intensive, aggravate
(e) preventive, solve
19. Education is _____ to the economic and social fabric of the nation, but _____ that few political parties have made it an election issue.
(a) eminent, barring
(b) concomitant, instead of
(c) basic, despite
(d) rudimentary, besides
20. Despite their strong resentment the tribals _____ the new laws as long as the government officials did not _____ them to strenuously.
(a) welcomed, observe
(b) tolerated, enforce
(c) amended, follow
(d) laid, punish
21. Since we _____ read every book, we _____ only the famous ones.
(a) have, sold (b) should, buy
(c) must, ignore (d) can, purchase
(e) cannot, select
22. Suddenly out of the _____ of weariness an old lady _____ unexpectedly.
(a) mosaic, raised (b) context, appeared
(c) texture, rose (d) fabric, awakened
23. We have to _____ in our young men and women sense of discipline, which is a _____ for progress and happiness.
(a) generate, concomitant
(b) instil, need
(c) produce, necessity
(d) inculcate, pre-requisite
(e) induce, requirement
24. _____ of crops was due to continuous _____.
(a) destruction, draught
(b) ruin, draft
(c) failure, drought
(d) depreciation, drift
25. Disarmament and development in our time are _____ interrelated but _____ development will depend on a change in the world's political thinking.
(a) inevitably, substantial
(b) closely, real
(c) essentially, true
(d) universally, ultimate
(e) naturally, final

TEST 3

1. How many of the books, published each year in India, make a _____ contribution towards improving men's _____ with each other?
(a) sensational, reservations
(b) referential, behaviour
(c) significant, relationship
(d) incorporated, obligation
2. Due to _____ rainfall this year, they had to _____ cut in water supply.
(a) scanty, lift (b) heavy, regulate
(c) regular, clamp (d) sufficient, enforce
(e) inadequate, impose
3. The _____ man treated everyone in a _____ manner.
(a) defiant, belligerent
(b) corrupt, ubiquitous
(c) superficial, thorough
(d) suspicious, ingenuous
(e) supercilious, depreciatory
4. Mr Johnson _____ a boat and _____ into the bay.
(a) hired, rowed
(b) rented, swam
(c) boarded, went
(d) borrowed, intruded
5. Those suffering from glaucoma find that their _____ vision is _____ and that they can no longer see objects not directly in front of them.
(a) optical, distorted
(b) peripheral, impaired
(c) periphrastic, demurred
(d) peripatetic, diminished

6. When it comes to back stabbing, a quill _____ be _____ than a dagger.
 (a) must, better (b) should, keen
 (c) can, deadlier (d) may, sharper
 (e) will, superior
7. He was too _____ to _____ that he had been wrong.
 (a) docile, accept (b) polite, agree
 (c) nervous, rejoice (d) obstinate, admit
 (e) determined, promise
8. The education minister emphasized the need to discover and _____ each student's _____ talents.
 (a) enlarge, dormant
 (b) belittle, concealed
 (c) suppress, potential
 (d) flourish, hidden
 (e) develop, intrinsic
9. In a free and democratic country, each and every person has rights as well as duties and it is of _____ importance that everything is _____ in the right perspective.
 (a) great, done
 (b) significant, examined
 (c) utmost, viewed
 (d) overwhelming, taken
 (e) absolute, understood
10. He is usually _____, but today he appears rather _____.
 (a) strict, unwell (b) tense, restless
 (c) quiet, calm (d) happy, humorous
 (e) calm, disturbed
11. A dramatic _____ on cinema of the life of Phoolan Devi is _____ protests from some people.
 (a) depiction, triggering
 (b) show, generating
 (c) portrayal, arousing
 (d) delineation, provoking
 (e) demonstration, eliciting
12. Class _____ between capital and labour is _____ for building a prosperous country.
 (a) affinity, indispensable
 (b) agreement, necessary
 (c) control, important
 (d) coordination, inevitable
 (e) collaboration, essential
13. Knowing that Renu had a good vocabulary, the teacher _____ her to _____ an essay for the inter school competition.
 (a) notified, do
 (b) commissioned, draft
 (c) entrusted, write
 (d) demanded, prepare
14. It is now a proven fact that _____ of child mortality is the best _____ for family planning in developing countries.
 (a) checking, method
 (b) prevention, incentive
 (c) control, formula
 (d) elimination, inspiration
 (e) decrease, encouragement
15. The war _____ immediately after the cease-fire proposal was _____ bilaterally.
 (a) receded, exchanged
 (b) started, prepared
 (c) began, thwarted
 (d) extended, mitigated
 (e) ended, accepted
16. It appears that in those drought-stricken areas hunger had _____ hundreds of persons to mere _____.
 (a) converted, phantoms
 (b) transformed, shadows
 (c) turned, ghosts
 (d) reduced, skeletons
17. Sachin _____ another feather _____ his cap by his wonderful performance in the one day match.
 (a) kept, by (b) captured, from
 (c) took, in (d) created, for
 (e) added, to
18. Some people have the _____ for learning foreign languages but they have no _____ in speaking any.
 (a) mania, urge
 (b) aptitude, interest
 (c) stamina, fondness
 (d) capacity, ability
 (e) compulsion, inclination
19. Any system is likely to _____ for _____ of support from the public.
 (a) survive, lack (b) succeed, reason
 (c) fail, want (d) finish, failure
 (e) launch, paucity
20. What _____ one is the total absence of a coherent programme either on the part of the ruling or the opposition party to give a _____ to the poverty-stricken people that something will be really done to improve their condition.

- (a) humiliates, promise
 (b) frightens, hint
 (c) astounds, feeling
 (d) shakes, notion
 (e) shakes, notion
21. He is bound to succeed because his _____ nature will not permit him to _____.
 (a) persistent, subsist (b) devoted, shirk
 (c) imperious, follow (d) pertinacious, quit
 (e) determined, abandon
22. The partners broke off as they found each other _____ of _____ breach of promise.
 (a) faulty, severe
 (b) responsible, serious
 (c) guilty, flagrant
 (d) accused, rigid
23. The factory workers _____ threatened to launch an indefinite strike from next month to _____ their demands.
 (a) did, get (b) nearly, fulfil
 (c) were, meet (d) have, press
24. The region is likely to witness a _____ up as competition for its precious resources _____.
 (a) rise, increases (b) soar, progresses
 (c) hover, strengthens (d) flare, intensifies
25. Weather _____, I shall _____ the office.
 (a) favourable, visit (b) allowing, reach
 (c) permitting, attend (d) granting, manage
26. Bandung _____ the _____ of a new and powerful body of opinion which could not be ignored by the great writers.
 (a) started, formation
 (b) reflected, onset
 (c) signalled, emergence
 (d) induced, debut
 (e) initiated, appearance
27. It is _____ that those who expect _____ from others are seldom merciful themselves.
 (a) stupid, sympathy
 (b) repulsive, compassion
 (c) strange, sincerity
 (d) unpardonable, kindness
 (e) paradoxical, clemency
28. He was _____ of playing _____ and loose with the sentiments of his dearest friends.
 (a) complained, thick (b) accused, tight
 (c) innocent, false (d) guilty, fast
29. The new Principal _____ stress on routine administration _____ than on academic matters and examination reforms.
 (a) releases, only (b) began, even
 (c) started, further (d) laid, rather
 (e) gave, better
30. Nothing is so _____ to a nation as an extreme of self partiality, and the total want of _____ of what others will naturally hope or fear.
 (a) detrimental, concern
 (b) repugnant, sense
 (c) unethical, discretion
 (d) fatal, consideration
 (e) delusionary, methodically
31. To _____ yourself from _____ wear warm clothes.
 (a) prohibit, heat (b) protect, cold
 (c) save, heat (d) suffer, cold
 (e) prevent, ice
32. Every nation has a certain _____ of hostility that seeks a socially acceptable _____.
 (a) stock, display
 (b) concept, expression
 (c) reservoir, outlet
 (d) ideology, demonstration
 (e) experience, explanation
33. She found _____ with me, that I was wanting in _____.
 (a) crime, wisdom (b) fault, intelligence
 (c) sin, ration (d) vice, knowledge
34. Let us _____ with due _____ that ancient India was more civilized than modern India with its satellites in space.
 (a) admit, humility
 (b) adopt, certainty
 (c) suppose, timidity
 (d) presume, meekness
 (e) agree, reluctance
35. The _____ words of the mother comforted the _____ child.
 (a) harsh, naughty
 (b) sweet, happy
 (c) soft, energetic
 (d) melodious, playful
 (e) soothing, disappointed
36. Our socialism is _____ because we maintain a huge public sector without any public sector _____.
 (a) sham, economy
 (b) fraudulent, pursuit
 (c) idealistic, theory
 (d) counterfeit, phase
 (e) phoney, philosophy

37. I would like to _____ your attention to the second paragraph of my letter _____ to the terms of sale of the machinery.
- (a) invite, according
(b) withdraw, regarding
(c) react, mainly
(d) draw, pertaining
(e) focus, pertaining
38. An _____ facet of the Soviet perestroika is the search for a sweeping _____ programme in foreign policy.
- (a) essential, humanitarian
(b) interesting, moral
(c) important, economic
(d) immediate, social
39. Synthetic milk _____ real milk in all _____ except taste and nutritional qualities.
- (a) resembles, factors
(b) exemplifies, respects
(c) copies, manners
(d) marks, qualities
(e) mimics, aspects
40. We cannot _____ such a/an _____ act of violence.
- (a) tolerate, insipid
(b) consider, important
(c) commit, magnificent
(d) pardon, egregious
(e) neglect, insignificant
41. Civilization, in the real sense of the term consists not in the _____ but in deliberate and voluntary _____ of wants.
- (a) multiplication, reduction
(b) increase, decrease
(c) hoarding, dehoarding
(d) overgrowth, diminishing
42. Public sector units running at a loss should be given the option to be _____ to the highest bidder with a golden handshake for employees or to be converted into workers' cooperatives with workers holding _____ ownership.
- (a) sold, entire (b) credited, financial
(c) attributed, just (d) handed, reasonable
(e) auctioned, equity
43. Ravi _____ a bit _____ he was not invited by his friend to attend the party.
- (a) took, before (b) angered, since
(c) expressed, than (d) grumbled, when
(e) surprised, about
44. In architecture, much more than in any of the other arts, there is a marked time lag between the _____ of ideas and their _____ in the shape of completed buildings.
- (a) dawn, practicability
(b) settlement, fruition
(c) emergence, application
(d) burgeoning, welcoming
45. The great scientist _____ himself with ability and moderation all _____ the conference.
- (a) felt, about
(b) displayed, in
(c) disclosed, besides
(d) conducted, through
(e) presented, through
46. In a world _____ by men for so many years, women are only thought _____ for jobs like typists, receptionists and teachers.
- (a) created, suitable
(b) governed, qualified
(c) controlled, eligible
(d) dominated, competent
(e) ruled, fit
47. The word 'sophistry' has an unfavourable _____ and means arguing deceitfully or attempting to turn a poor case into a good one by means of clever but _____ reasoning.
- (a) impact, cogent
(b) denotation, ingenuous
(c) significance, vague
(d) connotation, specious
48. This partly explains how the Mehta family has been able to _____ its lavish lifestyle in recent times, despite the fact that all its assets have been _____.
- (a) keep up, destroyed
(b) develop, liquidated
(c) afford, attached
(d) keep, removed
49. Kautilya was a great political thinker and his strong and _____ personality is _____ throughout the thoughts and expressions in the Arthashastra.
- (a) virile, observed
(b) vigorous, noticed
(c) vivacious, reflected
(d) dynamic, detected
(e) defiant, discerned
50. The minister felt that the _____ made by the Committee was _____ even though similar schemes had worked earlier.

- (d) eminent, checked
(e) eminent, entered
16. The route between the two cities has always been known to wind its _____ way through steep mountain passes and coarse terrain.
(a) easy (b) smooth
(c) elusive (d) tortuous
(e) trajectory
17. As there were not enough seats to _____ so many people at the venue of the address, they had to put up a big tent outside.
(a) entertain (b) ascertain
(c) welcome (d) accommodate
18. This _____ old stone farmhouse has been a landmark since before the Independence.
(a) fragile (b) sturdy
(c) ramshackled (d) flimsy
(e) rickety
19. The chief minister was _____ in his commitment to _____ the rise of crime and unemployment among his constituents.
(a) uncertain, staunch (b) headstrong, stem
(c) faltering, identity (d) firm, uphold
(e) sturdy, counter
20. Sahil's clear _____ of the situation kept the meeting from breaking up into _____.
(a) idea, humour
(b) notion, anarchy
(c) understanding, chaos
(d) wit, tumult
(e) report, tumult
21. In the past, the coach had always viewed Kapil's ideas with _____, but today he surprised the team by enthusiastically _____ his proposal.
(a) disdain, rejecting
(b) empathy, considering
(c) objectivity, forgetting
(d) scepticism, adopting
(e) temerity, dissuading
22. The embarrassed host felt that the uninvited guest's rude comments and offensive jokes were _____.
(a) steadfast (b) reactionary
(c) intolerable (d) partisan
(e) alarming
23. The celebrated trainer's _____ for helping his trainees to learn and achieve their goals was highly _____.
- (a) propensity, commendable
(b) distinction, enigmatic
(c) predilection, reprehensible
(d) derision, admissible
(e) decisiveness, desired
24. A few decades ago, _____ about gender roles made it somewhat difficult for a woman to study veterinary science, but today, female veterinarians are quite _____.
(a) diatribes, affluent
(b) preconception, prevalent
(c) mindsets, poor
(d) lectures, negligent
(e) analysis, prominent
25. Greg Chappell was impressed by the _____ of the youthful Railways team.
(a) ardour (b) corpulence
(c) languor (d) impertinence
(e) turbulence
26. In the plots of most Bollywood movies, there is/are a character/s with _____ intentions, whose primary role is to try to _____ the handsome hero in his noble mission.
(a) furtive, abet
(b) malevolent, thwart
(c) unsavoury, depict
(d) inappropriate, derail
(e) benevolent, obstruct
27. After a natural spring was discovered in the arid region, the family's old, abandoned farm was quickly _____ into a profitable private business, centred around a state-of-the-art well that _____ valuable water.
(a) turned, expiates
(b) configured, manipulates
(c) transformed, emanates
(d) expropriated, eradicates
(e) transpired, exhaled
28. The young boy's _____ attempts to explain to his girlfriend about his failure to show up for their movie date did little to ease her _____ feelings.
(a) impassioned, disconsolate
(b) veracious, vacuous
(c) unbelievable, gluttonous
(d) chronic, vicarious
(e) immeasurable, vacuous
29. For some politicians, charm is a mere _____ adopted to get votes and _____ criticism.

- (a) prerequisite, distort
 (b) affectation, alleviate
 (c) tool, inflict
 (d) ruse, condone
 (e) contender, earn
30. Although the food in the hostel mess was barely _____, after six months, the residents of the hostel had become _____ to it.
 (a) edible, immune (b) edible, inured
 (c) palatable, immune (d) palatable, inured
 (e) affordable, attuned
31. During childhood and adolescence, individuals acquire habits that are _____ to good health: which include having a sedentary lifestyle, frequently eating fatty and fast foods, and developing poor sleep patterns.
 (a) dangerous (b) harmful
 (c) inimical (d) unsuitable
 (e) despicable
32. Divyansh's disciplined and _____ study habits resulted in his earning numerous honours and awards which also included an academic scholarship.
 (a) painstaking (b) sedulous
 (c) unhealthy (d) taciturn
 (e) pecuniary
33. The old miser's _____ did him little good when he died without heir or friend, and all his precious money was _____ to the state.
 (a) frugality, escheated
 (b) miserliness, ordained
 (c) exemplariness, given
 (d) frugality, ordained
 (e) indulgence, willed
34. To most modern day readers, the language in Shakespeare's plays seems obscure and inaccessible, lacking the _____ of modern day authors.
 (a) elegance (b) impertinence
 (c) perspicuity (d) perceptibility
 (e) diligence
35. Unlike the other photojournalists, Rochelle despised the _____ nature of the newspaper business because she craved _____.
 (a) permutable, habitude
 (b) flexible, chaos
 (c) permutable, chaos
 (d) flexible, stable
 (e) heinous, posterity

TEST 5

1. Lacking confidence in his skills in English, Pervez was _____ when called on to speak in class.
 (a) horrified (b) reticent
 (c) impolite (d) sartorial
 (e) shocked
2. The castle has been _____, we cannot even be sure exactly where it stood.
 (a) obliterated (b) burned down
 (c) ruined (d) debilitated
 (e) spoilt
3. Being a bit hesitant about _____ the man as the complete fraud he suspected him to be, Bill chose to attack the weaker points of his theory, _____ them one by one.
 (a) denouncing, debunking
 (b) ridiculing, proving
 (c) castigating, strengthening
 (d) mocking, destroying
 (e) mistrusting, telling
4. The analysis of the coach's report was anything but _____, but those of us who have learned to discount such dismal _____ are optimistic.
 (a) pessimistic, confusion
 (b) sanguinary, traps
 (c) malicious, benefits
 (d) pleasant, prognostications
 (e) sugary, performances
5. Angered by the bureaucrat's _____ comments, the reporter insisted for a more _____ response.
 (a) redundant, repetitive
 (b) tactless, immediate
 (c) phlegmatic, lackadaisical
 (d) circumlocutions, direct
 (e) sarcastic, beneficial
6. Raman's _____ record collection included everything from Bach to rock.
 (a) effusive (b) rhapsodic
 (c) eclectic (d) inherent
 (e) refulgent
7. My grandparents were such _____ followers of the soap opera that they taped every episode.
 (a) avid (b) skilful
 (c) flagrant (d) retentive
 (e) hopeless

8. _____ the finger points of etiquette in high society, Devesh simply watched his host and followed his actions.
(a) Arguing for (b) Unaware
(c) Ignorant of (d) Saddened by
(e) Looking at
9. This book of Covey creates a mood of _____, a(n) _____ of tranquillity and calm.
(a) sombreness, atmosphere
(b) serenity, ambience
(c) melancholy, oasis
(d) formality, feeling
(e) tranquillity, sea
10. Although they seem amateurish, primitive art has become more sophisticated as its creator becomes increasingly _____.
(a) infamous (b) aged
(c) jaded (d) impotent
(e) ignorant
11. Though a _____ of four campaigns, Bush had never seen such demonstrations.
(a) watchman (b) veteran
(c) volunteer (d) witness
(e) follower
12. Carried away by the _____ effects of the experimental medication, the patients _____ his desire to continue as a subject for as long as he could.
(a) supplementary, announced
(b) noxious, proclaimed
(c) frantic, repeated
(d) salutary, reiterated
(e) painful, undermined
13. Confused and _____, Hogwart fumbled to make sense of seemingly inconsistent statements, _____ the impatience of his listeners.
(a) prostrate, listening to
(b) muddled, aware of
(c) philosophical, overlooking
(d) incoherent, oblivious to
(e) agitated, following
14. One of the most productive research _____ in contemporary neuroscience is devoted to _____ maps of human consciousness.
(a) trajectories, reconnoitring
(b) designs, enunciating
(c) paradigms, elucidating
(d) declensions, obfuscating
(e) terminologies, renewal
15. Today, computers can _____ information from a number of sources, then automatically create a picture of their data manipulations.
(a) collate (b) inculcate
(c) extrapolate (d) adjudicate
(e) execute
16. Just as a highway automobile accident leaves lasting marks of spilled coolant, _____ and oil, the smashing together of gigantic land masses releases and redirects fluids that flow, heat, _____ and deposit, leaving an enduring record of their presence.
(a) petrol, disappear (b) fuel, evaporate
(c) paint, mark (d) anti-freeze, drip
(e) gases, electric
17. Although publicity has been _____ the film itself is intelligent, well-acted, handsomely produced and altogether _____.
(a) tasteless, respectable
(b) extensive, moderate
(c) sophisticated, amateur
(d) perfect, spectacular
(e) useless, extraneous
18. Ironically, his normally _____ speaker became shy and _____ when confronted with the approbatory stares of her eager audience.
(a) quiet, passionate
(b) garrulous, reticent
(c) dispassionate, passionate
(d) humble, supercilious
(e) soft, remorseful
19. Although the whole team acted in unison, each member was _____ for a(n) _____ of the production process.
(a) reliable, source
(b) responsible, element
(c) appointed, article
(d) agreeable, felony
(e) agreeable, amount
20. The studies of the children were _____ and _____ was the result of it.
(a) neglected, ignorance
(b) interrupted, incongruence
(c) off tracked, alienation
(d) instructed, genius
(e) ignored, negligence
21. The US has shown little _____ to go after the terrorist or help India get him.

- (a) inclination (b) urgency
(c) importance (d) alacrity
(e) endeavour
22. Most young children are highly conformist and will _____ a classmate whose appearance or manners are _____.
(a) ostracize, conventional
(b) emulate, different
(c) shun, unusual
(d) deride, ordinary
(e) choose, deriding
23. The royal astrologers had to determine the most _____ date for the coronation ceremony.
(a) propitious (b) sacred
(c) approximate (d) resplendent
(e) expected
24. A satirical poem is often venom-filled, _____ with scorn.
(a) contained (b) filled up
(c) dripping (d) sardonic
(e) acidic
25. The _____ rites in the Black Magic cult were kept secret by the members and were never _____ to outsiders.
(a) eclectic, delegated
(b) esoteric, divulged
(c) inscrutable, introduced
(d) elusive, prescribed
(e) exclusive, delegated
26. Mr Sharma, the critic was _____ enough to praise an author he detested.
(a) magnanimous (b) loquacious
(c) parsimonious (d) surreptitious
(e) verbose
27. The goodwill of its clients is a genuine _____ asset for any business.
(a) redolent (b) dismissive
(c) intangible (d) vigilant
(e) indolent
28. Though the law's _____ purpose is to curtail false advertising, its actual result is to _____ free speech.
(a) erroneous, eschew
(b) ostensible, characterize
(c) illicit, reconcile
(d) recalcitrant, repress
(e) elusive, contain
29. _____ by her children, Radha Devi ultimately agreed to sell the house.
(a) Decimated (b) Importuned
(c) Interpolated (d) Designated
(e) Apportioned
30. There was a _____ all about the palace, and the _____ concerned the security guards.
(a) gift, distribution (b) silence, quiet
(c) tranquil, temper (d) feast, circulation
(e) commotion, quiet
31. Guillian Benetton _____ a small neighbourhood business into a worldwide chain of stores.
(a) renovated (b) infused
(c) parlayed (d) blessed
(e) decimated
32. The football team was once _____ by injuries; of 11 members, only 5 were fit to play.
(a) decimated (b) isolated
(c) boycotted (d) heckled
(e) ambushed
33. Displeased with the _____ of the novel, the writer abandoned the idea of a film to be made on his writings.
(a) adaptation (b) transfer
(c) transfusion (d) resurgence
(e) imagination
34. Because of his indecisive nature, Mr Bhushan has a reputation for _____.
(a) impartiality (b) tenacity
(c) prevarication (d) vacillation
(e) wandering
35. The conspirators met _____ in order to plot a(n) _____ against the oppressive governance of Julius Caesar.
(a) clandestinely, revolt
(b) wickedly, invocation
(c) craftily, referendum
(d) wittily, ban
(e) aggressively, crime
36. Vinay is too much _____ in his writings; he writes a paragraph when a sentence should suffice.
(a) benevolent (b) skilled
(c) verbose (d) lucid
(e) crafted
37. With one _____ motion, Rakesh disarmed his assailant.
(a) swift (b) ponderous
(c) superficial (d) boisterous
(e) levitations

38. The patient put up with the pain _____, neither wincing, nor whimpering when the surgeon made an incision to drain the pus of his abscess.
(a) surprisingly (b) miserably
(c) logically (d) stoically
(e) enduringly
39. In relation to the interrelationships among a number of the Indo-Pakistani stalwarts treated in this compilation there is surely a certain amount of _____ in some of the essays presented here.
(a) overlap (b) indulgence
(c) exaggeration (d) subjectivity
(e) complacency
40. Being an advocate of consumer rights, Sharad has spent much of his career trying to _____ the fraudulent claims of the businessmen of his home-town Patna.
(a) reprove (b) debunk
(c) immortalize (d) import
(e) improve
41. The report was _____ since the information on which it was based was erroneous, but it was brilliantly presented.
(a) intelligent (b) wonderful
(c) worthless (d) verbose
(e) elegant
42. Pretending not to notice the toys in the shop, Aryan the small boy, acted in a _____ manner.
(a) doleful (b) nonchalant
(c) convincing (d) ordinary
(e) indulgent
43. As several shops have _____ across the street, the old directory is _____.
(a) relocated, obsolete
(b) reversed, enticing
(c) transferred, dismantled
(d) vanished, beautiful
(e) transferred, up to date
44. The _____ room in this apartment has not been used for a long time.
(a) derelict (b) contractual
(c) bereaved (d) crowded
(e) interpolated
45. Salman, the superstar, felt that certain incidents in his life were too _____ to be divulged.
(a) intriguing (b) derivative
(c) private (d) rudimentary
(e) incremental
46. Distressed at an increasing _____ for books, Amrita, the famous novelist has turned to painting.
(a) disregard (b) imagination
(c) panacea (d) prominence
(e) derelict
47. The bank is negotiating with Group 4 security to devise a system to provide _____ security to account holders.
(a) accurate (b) prompt
(c) reliable (d) tough
(e) proactive
48. As the rate of life expectancy has increased due to tremendous progress in medical science, the problem of *over population* has _____.
(a) aggravated (b) minimized
(c) distorted (d) encouraged
(e) unfazed
49. The story of the novel, *The Deranged*, is very _____. It shows how a man cut off from the world for a long time because a mad man.
(a) absorbing (b) irritating
(c) controversial (d) useless
(e) derived
50. Although Agatha is arguably as good a mystery writer as Grundy, she is clearly far less _____ than Grundy, having written only six books in comparison to Grundy's sixty.
(a) prolific (b) equivocal
(c) verbose (d) gripping
(e) astronomical

TEST 6

1. George Barnard Shaw said that the contemporary social values could be flippant and _____ at some times.
(a) important (b) profound
(c) inane (d) riveting
(e) absurd
2. _____ the general had been told by the field staff that continuing warfare would be _____ to his soldiers, he insisted on deploying more battle tanks.
(a) Although, detrimental
(b) Because, instrumental
(c) Although, formidable
(d) Because, immediate
(e) Because, incremental
3. The Senate warned the prime minister that if he did not accept their advice, the differences

- between the Legislative and the Executive arms of the government would be _____.
- (a) eliminated (b) eroded
(c) exacerbated (d) exemplified
(e) exasperated
4. Most journalistic writing could do with _____ of paragraphs to make the prose more _____.
- (a) suppression, legible
(b) removal, argumentative
(c) simplification, abstruse
(d) deletion, succinct
(e) exemplification, incoherent
5. Varun has accused of murdering his wife, and though he was never _____, he never recovered from the shame and the scandal.
- (a) charged (b) booked
(c) indicated (d) acquitted
(e) applauded
6. The earthquake warning and the fragility of our houses make us certain that disaster is _____.
- (a) available (b) imminent
(c) forthcoming (d) catastrophic
7. The television serials are characterized by an _____ story line and _____ plots and sub-plots.
- (a) unending, convoluted
(b) infantile, simple
(c) uniform, emotional
(d) extempore, routine
(e) erratic, forthcoming
8. The _____ transformation of the former Soviet Union of Russia as it was popularly known, remains one of the biggest stories of the decade.
- (a) smooth (b) singular
(c) tumultuous (d) prophetic
(e) traumatic
9. If mankind has to survive for long, it must _____ and deliberately renounce the fruits of _____ and whirling technology.
- (a) wilfully, wild
(b) honestly, responsible
(c) sincerely, labour
(d) effectively, sliding
(e) knowingly, impending
10. Although similar to moth in many ways, butterflies may be _____ moths by the beauty of their wings.
- (a) akin to (b) in comparison with
(c) listed as (d) distinguished from
(e) equal to the
11. Renu saw no _____ in the exercises that had been set for her and worked at them in a _____ manner.
- (a) reason, organized (b) point, desultory
(c) strength, careless (d) meaning, doubtful
(e) sense, painful
12. Mother Teresa was _____ about her achievements and unwilling to _____ them before anyone.
- (a) modest, discuss (b) proud, promote
(c) unsure, reveal (d) ignorant, eulogize
(e) immodest, play
13. Martin Luther strived for justice and fought against attempts to _____ ignorant peasants in the medieval ages.
- (a) influence (b) change
(c) exploit (d) corrupt
(e) discharge
14. The instruction manual that came with the computer is not masterpiece of _____ prose because its instructions are so _____ that we still do not know how to set up the computer.
- (a) clear, garbled
(b) valuable, intelligent
(c) worthless, clear
(d) confused, varied
(e) worth, muffled
15. The strike will not end because both the management and the workers are _____.
- (a) insipid (b) intransigent
(c) intricate (d) inexplicable
(e) saddened
16. Book lovers who think of *Gone With The Wind* as a Southern romance miss its underlying _____ importance.
- (a) democratic (b) novelistic
(c) thematic (d) exceptional
(e) argumentative
17. The professors at Lucknow University have a permanent _____ on their positions and do not have to look for more secure _____.
- (a) fixture, jobs
(b) tenure, employment
(c) security, means
(d) right, employees
(e) eye, seats

18. It is very difficult to overcome the _____ of habits such as smoking and taking drugs.
(a) stupidity (b) tenacity
(c) insecurity (d) insistence
19. The _____ and _____ happenings in many talk shows annoy many viewers.
(a) aggravating, irritating
(b) trite, predictable
(c) happy, playful
(d) dramatic, eventful
(e) ranting, jocular
20. Slander and libel laws stand as a protection of a person's reputation against the _____ dissemination of falsehood.
(a) inferential
(b) inevitable
(c) incontestable
(d) irresponsible
(e) semblance
21. Most of the settlements that grew up near the logging camps were _____ affairs, thrown together in a hurry because people needed to live on the job.
(a) nomadic (b) protracted
(c) unobtrusive (d) rickety
(e) uncouth
22. Pipes are not a safer _____ to cigarettes because, though pipe smokers do not inhale, they are still _____ higher rates of lung and mouth cancers than nonsmokers.
(a) preference, free from
(b) answer, responsible for
(c) alternative, subject to
(d) rejoinder, involved in
(e) offer, involved with
23. Author Anjali Agarwal was a rare phenomenon—a single woman who maintained and even _____ a respectable reputation while earning a living by her pen.
(a) impaired (b) decimated
(c) avoided (d) enhanced
(e) evacuated
24. As Sherry is so _____, we can never predict what he will do at any moment.
(a) old (b) immature
(c) capricious (d) lazy
(e) dormant
25. Paper money is merely a representation of wealth; therefore unlike gold or any other precious metal, it has no _____ value.
(a) financial (b) fiscal
(c) inveterate (d) intrinsically
(e) intrinsic
26. The law cannot and should not pardon such _____ act of violence.
(a) a flagrant (b) a lavish
(c) a cautious (d) a dull
(e) condemn
27. As many students know, a/(an) _____ response, if skilfully worded, can imply at least a superficial _____ of knowledge about the subject.
(a) ambiguous, veneer
(b) garbled, ignorance
(c) inarticulate, piece
(d) elegant, lack
(e) wrong, lack
28. There are too many _____ and not enough serious students.
(a) dilettantes (b) hunky dory
(c) lay-men (d) novices
(e) nascent
29. Her parents were _____ when, despite losing the first three games, Sandy _____ to win the set by a 6–3 score.
(a) surprised, failed
(b) relieved, came back
(c) puzzled, refused
(d) alarmed, attempted
(e) shocked, failed
30. The reviews of his latest literary work were enjoyed by many of his readers, but the subjects dreaded his comments; he was scathing, bitter, irritating and never _____.
(a) logical (b) constructive
(c) uncharitable (d) controversial
(e) acidic
31. In poor and under developed countries, trucks are the only means of getting about town, the public transportation being virtually _____.
(a) indecipherable (b) ubiquitous
(c) inadequate (d) nonexistent
(e) negligent
32. Given the _____ state of published evidence, we cannot conclude here that exposure to low-level microwave energy is either hazardous or safe.
(a) inconclusive (b) indulging
(c) descriptive (d) immaculate
(e) descriptive

33. The clothes that Nafees, the famous designer, designs for men are conservative, but her fashions for women are more _____.
- (a) subtle (b) flamboyant
(c) tasteful (d) expensive
(e) open
34. The equipments that were being used in the survey were _____, and because of the below-zero temperature, it was feared they would freeze and _____.
- (a) icy, capsize (b) frosty, shady
(c) fragile, shatter (d) frozen, dehydrate
(e) useless, capsize
35. Because of its tendency to _____, most Indian art is _____ Japanese art, where symbols have been minimized and meaning has been conveyed by using the method of the merest suggestion.
- (a) imitate, superior to
(b) understate, reminiscent of
(c) overdraw, similar to
(d) sentimentalize, supportive of
(e) synergize, half
36. Irony can sometimes become a mode of escape; to laugh at the terrors of life is, in a way, to _____ them.
- (a) bolster (b) approve
(c) evade (d) foster
(e) avail
37. The negotiations for the deal were often surprisingly _____, deteriorating at times into a volley of accusations and counter-accusations.
- (a) insouciant (b) sedate
(c) acrimonious (d) propitious
(e) adequate
38. A _____ student is unlikely to gain admission to a top level institution.
- (a) mediocre (b) putative
(c) mendacious (d) vicarious
(e) commerce
39. Either Japanese dishes are _____, or the one I had was a poor example.
- (a) delicious (b) overrated
(c) underestimated (d) unpopular
40. A person who is _____ is slow to adapt to a new way of life.
- (a) intractable (b) furious
(c) insolent (d) valiant
(e) constructive
41. Amit, who refrained from excesses in his personal life, differed markedly from Nirmal, who _____ notorious drinking bouts with his buddies.
- (a) minimized (b) indulged in
(c) shunned (d) compensated for
(e) specialized
42. The library incharge proposed a new schedule of fines for overdue books with the _____, if not the outright encouragement, of the faculty library committee.
- (a) cynosure (b) acquiescence
(c) scorn (d) applause
(e) management
43. Maya's remarks were so _____ that Arun could not decide which possible meaning was correct.
- (a) congruent (b) impalpable
(c) ambiguous (d) facetious
(e) incorrigible
44. By nature, Rahul was _____, given to striking up casual conversation with strangers he encountered at bus stops or check-out stands.
- (a) gregarious (b) reticent
(c) casual (d) diffident
(e) indulgent
45. In the absence of native predators, to stop the spread of their population, the imported goats _____ to such an inordinate degree that over grazed the country side and _____ the native vegetation.
- (a) propagated, cultivated
(b) suffered, abandoned
(c) thrived, threatened
(d) dwindled, eliminated
(e) outnumbered, cultivated
46. Jayashree was habitually so docile and _____ that her friends could not understand her sudden _____ her employers.
- (a) accommodating, outburst against
(b) erratic, envy of
(c) truculent, virulence toward
(d) hasty, annoyance toward
(e) apologetic, hostile
47. That Amitabh's newest film is No. 1 at the box office this week is a testament to the star's _____ power and not the reviews, which were _____ at best.
- (a) increasing, matchless
(b) ongoing, glowing

- (c) drawing, modest
(d) waning, indifferent
(e) super, dismal
48. The _____ background music hinted of the dangers threatening the movie's protagonist.
(a) loud (b) sardonic
(c) ebullient (d) portentous
(e) icy
49. In order to ensure that she passed the exam, Asha _____ outlined every chapter of her course book, painstakingly noting the most obscure points.
(a) carefully (b) playfully
(c) jokingly (d) superficially
(e) cursorily
50. Mr Purty hastily _____ all the warnings of his friends. And now, he finds it difficult to complete the task within its time and budget _____.
(a) accepted, amounts
(b) ignored, amounts
(c) listened to, problems
(d) disregarded, constraints
(e) acknowledged, schedule

TEST 7

1. He _____ all his energies to bear upon the task.
(a) put (b) organized
(c) brought (d) devoted
2. Successful people are genuinely very efficient in _____ their tasks.
(a) making (b) attaining
(c) achieving (d) completing
(e) accomplishing
3. Rabindranath Tagore was a _____ writer of his times.
(a) true (b) fantastic
(c) profound (d) prolific
4. The _____ conclusion is that people will have to live with rising prices.
(a) final (b) ultimate
(c) inescapable (d) hopeless
5. The rain water that does not flow to the rivers, _____ beneath the soil to form underground water.
(a) flows (b) penetrates
(c) seeps (d) percolates
6. The striking transport operators have decided to _____ their agitation.
(a) intensify (b) prolong
(c) worsen (d) aggravate
7. How much did it _____ to reach Mumbai by car?
(a) charge (b) price
(c) cost (d) estimate
(e) pay
8. The recent Tsumani has been a great _____.
(a) disaster (b) destruction
(c) calamity (d) havoc
9. He was in trouble because he did not _____ the instructions.
(a) follow (b) observe
(c) confirm (d) chase
10. The principles _____ in Quran are immutable.
(a) ennobled (b) inspired
(c) enunciated (d) settled
(e) written
11. The stenographer is very efficient. He is _____ to his firm.
(a) a credit (b) a blessing
(c) an asset (d) a boon
12. If negotiations are to prove fruitful, there must not only be sincerity on each side, but there must also be _____ in the sincerity of the other side.
(a) certainty (b) substance
(c) faith (d) belief
13. It is not fair to cast _____ on honest and innocent persons.
(a) aspiration (b) aspersions
(c) inspiration (d) adulation
14. His most striking _____ is the enthusiasm which he brings to everything he does.
(a) character (b) factor
(c) characteristic (d) attitude
15. The lovers were meeting each other secretly, but their _____ affair was soon known to everyone.
(a) clandestine (b) candid
(c) unknown (d) covert
16. Perhaps you are living in a world of _____.
(a) illusion (b) allusion
(c) magic (d) fools
17. The house _____ a living room, a kitchen and a drawing room.
(a) consists (b) contains
(c) possesses (d) comprises
18. His companions prevailed upon him not to _____ to violence.
(a) refer (b) resort
(c) prone (d) provoke
(e) pertain

19. My father keeps all his _____ papers in a lock and key.
 (a) required (b) necessary
 (c) useful (d) confidential
 (e) enclosed
20. It was the help he got from his friends which _____ him through the tragedy.
 (a) helped (b) boosted
 (c) perked (d) supported
 (e) sustained
21. The firm has enjoyed steady _____ in the last ten years.
 (a) enhancement (b) expansion
 (c) enlargement (d) extension
22. The bureaucrat was _____ for his role in the scam.
 (a) reinstated (b) criticized
 (c) indicted (d) none of these
23. Parliamentary democracy demands a discipline and _____ to the rules.
 (a) adherence (b) obligation
 (c) subjection (d) liability
24. _____ is a dangerous thing.
 (a) Little knowledge (b) Little learning
 (c) a little knowledge (d) The little learning
25. The summit meeting provided him the much _____ shot in the arm.
 (a) required (b) desired
 (c) needed (d) urgent
26. Tension is likely to _____ in the Kashmir valley now.
 (a) decline (b) drop
 (c) ease (d) fall
27. To promote trade, it is necessary for the government to _____ restrictions on exports.
 (a) reduce (b) relax
 (c) break (d) modify
28. Statistics are _____ as a means of determining public opinion.
 (a) unreliable (b) dubious
 (c) uncertain (d) phoney
29. A poor man _____ I knew nursed the orphan.
 (a) who (b) whom
 (c) that (d) which
30. You must _____ your work so that I may assign you another job.
 (a) accomplish (b) perform
 (c) finish (d) do
31. He applied for and was _____ legal aid by the Labour Ministry.
 (a) offered (b) granted
 (c) allowed (d) awarded
 (e) implemented
32. Take possession of the records immediately lest they are _____ with.
 (a) tampered (b) destroyed
 (c) mishandled (d) manhandled
33. He failed to get the job though he was _____ for the interview.
 (a) chosen (b) invited
 (c) called (d) summoned
34. The exhibition was a curious _____ of the old and the new.
 (a) melange (b) fervour
 (c) mixture (d) blend
35. His logic _____ everyone, including the experts.
 (a) teased (b) defied
 (c) surprised (d) confounded
 (e) overwhelmed
36. The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.
 (a) convincing (b) specious
 (c) spurious (d) intemperate
37. On her sixteenth birthday, Ashish had gifted her a bottle of _____.
 (a) cologne (b) fragrance
 (c) essence (d) perfume
38. Despite her pleas, the mistress did not _____ to her request.
 (a) accede (b) convince
 (c) favour (d) approve
39. It is strange that he should be as _____ as his brother is generous.
 (a) liberal (b) spendthrift
 (c) reckless (d) stingy
40. My friend says that he drinks tea because it is the best _____ in the world.
 (a) fluid (b) drink
 (c) beverage (d) liquid
41. He sold his property because he was under a lot of _____.
 (a) account (b) debt
 (c) loan (d) credit
42. The State Transport Corporation has _____ a loss of ₹5 crore this year.
 (a) obtained (b) derived
 (c) incurred (d) formulated
43. The higher class students should be careful as regards discipline as the youngsters tend to _____ them.

- (a) mimic (b) ape
(c) simulate (d) emulate
44. The boy made good _____ in his studies.
(a) progress (b) development
(c) growth (d) advancement
45. The two brothers _____.
(a) resemble one another
(b) resemble to one another
(c) resemble with one another
(d) resemble each other
46. From the shape of the present circumstances, he still cannot _____ what's going to happen next.
(a) declare (b) foresee
(c) prognosticate (d) prodigy
47. Although I have been interested in photography, yet I am only a/an _____.
(a) movie (b) amateur
(c) apprentice (d) unprofessional
48. Many women in 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
49. The children _____ crackers to celebrate the victory of their team.
(a) burst (b) fired
(c) shot (d) broke
(e) released
50. You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
(a) direct (b) complete
(c) follow (d) manage
(e) pursue

TEST 8

1. Though the issue of bonus provision was not on the agenda of the meeting, the Chairman was sure that this would _____ up.
(a) bring (b) shoot
(c) trickle (d) crop
(e) heat
2. India believes in tolerance, not in _____, acceptance or rejection.
(a) alienation (b) bigotry
(c) prejudice (d) aggression
3. I devote lot of my time _____ writing.
(a) in (b) to
(c) on (d) at
4. He wanted to help _____ poverty.
(a) diminish (b) reduce
(c) dwindle (d) deplete
5. The soldiers were instructed to _____ restraint and handle the situation peacefully.
(a) exercise (b) control
(c) prevent (d) enforce
(e) remain
6. Anita _____ me of a girl I used to know.
(a) remembers (b) recalls
(c) recollects (d) reminds
7. Waking at three o'clock, I heard the _____ of the thunder.
(a) clank (b) crackle
(c) rumble (d) ripple
8. The firm is _____ heavy losses due to wrong policies.
(a) making (b) maintaining
(c) incurring (d) reporting
9. The river overflowed its _____ and flooded the area.
(a) banks (b) limits
(c) edges (d) fronts
10. One of the time-tested ways of remembering a series of items is known as a _____ device.
(a) intellectual (b) schematic
(c) mnemonic (d) ingenious
11. The interior of the concert hall is _____ to the eye.
(a) delicious (b) veritable
(c) visual (d) hopeless
12. It is difficult to believe what he tells us because his account of any event is always full of _____ of all sorts.
(a) discrepancies (b) differences
(c) discretions (d) distinctions
13. No man had more _____ love for literature, or a higher respect for it, than Dr Samuel Johnson.
(a) arduous (b) ardent
(c) animated (d) adroit
14. We don't know what _____ him to commit this crime.
(a) excited (b) roused
(c) prompted (d) attracted
15. Even though Manoj is usually calm, he appeared _____ and was walking up and down.
(a) disagreed (b) displeased
(c) disgraced (d) discontented
(e) disconcerted
16. The security for the ministers has been _____ up following the attack at a public meeting last evening.

- (a) steered (b) geared
(c) speeded (d) bloated
(e) beefed
17. In spite of her other _____ Kamla still managed to find time for her hobbies.
(a) preoccupations (b) occupations
(c) business (d) predilections
18. If an indelible ink is used, this will not be _____.
(a) observed (b) obligated
(c) obliterated (d) obviated
19. He begged leave of the king on the _____ that the he had to attend his ill wife.
(a) offer (b) excuse
(c) pardon (d) pretext
20. We should always make a _____ selection of books.
(a) just (b) judicial
(c) judicious (d) justified
21. These organizations are afraid of their activities being _____.
(a) banned (b) prohibited
(c) restricted (d) curbed
22. _____ my friends, none else was present at my wedding.
(a) beside (b) besides
(c) except (d) only
23. He is in the habits of _____ his head whenever anything goes wrong.
(a) hiding (b) losing
(c) protecting (d) loosing
24. The firm _____ its workers well.
(a) treated (b) regarded
(c) behaved (d) cared
25. The degrees were awarded in the annual _____.
(a) conference (b) convention
(c) convulsion (d) convocation
26. If you drink too much, it will _____ your judgement.
(a) obstruct (b) impede
(c) impair (d) hinder
27. There is no doubt that one has to keep _____ with the changing times.
(a) aside (b) oneself
(c) pace (d) himself
(e) tuning
28. So a _____ situation arose in which the state government was spying on its own cabinet minister.
(a) homicidal (b) piquant
(c) fabulous (d) unutterable
(e) round about
29. He can reveal his secrets to me; I am his _____ companion.
(a) confident (b) confidant
(c) close (d) best
30. Dr Vora is _____ cardiologist in our locality.
(a) only (b) single
(c) the only (d) one
31. By dint of his labour, he _____ all that he had lost.
(a) replenished (b) restored
(c) refurbished (d) resounded
32. We must _____ help to the people hit by cyclone.
(a) contribute (b) none of these
(c) render (d) impart
33. He is very _____ of meeting foreigners and befriending them.
(a) anxious (b) fond
(c) insistent (d) keen
34. A candidate in an election needs to conduct an _____ campaign so as to become known as quickly as possible to the electorate.
(a) extensive (b) energetic
(c) elaborate (d) orderly
(e) intensive
35. The most obvious reason for his lack of popularity was his _____ to find fault with others.
(a) propensity (b) reluctance
(c) notoriety (d) ability
(e) premonition
36. He should be dismissed for his _____ remarks about his superiors.
(a) critical (b) depreciatory
(c) scurrilous (d) laudatory
(e) impeccable
37. He lives near a lonely _____ of countryside.
(a) piece (b) length
(c) stretch (d) section
38. The accused _____ to answer any question in the absence of his lawyer.
(a) declined (b) denied
(c) denounced (d) detested
39. However, the group's long term strategy is to _____ on core sector business connected with infrastructure and energy.
(a) depend (b) breed
(c) develop (d) concentrate
40. Pradeep's face spoke _____ of the happiness he was feeling.

- (a) elegantly (b) tons
(c) much (d) volumes
(e) forever
41. As he was walking _____ his home he was arrested.
(a) to (b) against
(c) for (d) towards
42. I am convinced _____ his innocence.
(a) of (b) by
(c) with (d) at
43. We must _____ the tickets for the movie in advance.
(a) draw (b) buy
(c) remove (d) take
44. We had a _____ of warm weather in March.
(a) period (b) phase
(c) time (d) spell
45. Although I have been interested in photography, yet I am only a/an _____.
(a) novice (b) amateur
(c) apprentice (d) unprofessional
46. He tried to _____ himself against a horde of ruffians.
(a) save (b) collect
(c) defend (d) support
47. The ties that bind a family together are so _____ that they can hardly withstand any strain.
(a) tenacious (b) twisted
(c) tenuous (d) tentative
48. Unfortunately he could not secure _____.
(a) passing marks
(b) marks for passing
(c) pass marks
(d) passed marks
49. Mounting unemployment is the most serious and _____ problem faced by India today.
(a) dubious (b) profound
(c) unpopular (d) intractable
(e) unattainable
50. He will sacrifice everything at the _____ of love.
(a) alter (b) altar
(c) place (d) spot
- (a) trial (b) emulation
(c) following (d) exploration
(e) experiment
3. Through perseverance and hard work we can keep the _____ of liberty burning even during dark and trying times.
(a) flame (b) lamp
(c) goal (d) light
4. The sun _____ at six this morning.
(a) arose (b) rose
(c) aroused (d) raised
5. The meeting was presided _____ by the prime minister.
(a) on (b) upon
(c) up (d) over
6. Please do not _____ the door open when you go out.
(a) leave (b) let
(c) very (d) make
7. A public figure loves to be the _____ of a cartoonist.
(a) favourite (b) subject
(c) butt (d) model
8. After a recent mild paralytic attack, his movements are _____ restricted, otherwise he is still very active.
(a) entirely (b) nowhere
(c) not (d) slightly
(e) frequently
9. The affluent lifestyles of contemporary politicians are in sharp contrast to the _____ ways of living of the freedom fighters.
(a) austere (b) agnostic
(c) stingy (d) extravagant
(e) disciplined
10. A number of advances in medicine would have been _____ sooner if free enquiry had been common and orthodox thinking habits had been rare.
(a) persisted (b) inducted
(c) secured (d) achieved
(e) propagated
11. This article tries to _____ us with problems of poor nations so that we help them more effectively.
(a) allow (b) enable
(c) convince (d) project
(e) acquaint
12. Sushil _____ the accident by sharply steering the car to the left leaving the road for the coming lorry.

TEST 9

1. Robbers often act in _____ with the police.
(a) connection (b) conformity
(c) collusion (d) co-ordination
(e) co-operation
2. Ravi's behaviour is worthy of _____ by all the youngsters.

- (a) avoided (b) reverted
(c) diverted (d) averted
13. He has _____ a wrong inference.
(a) inferred (b) derived
(c) drawn (d) concluded
14. The plant has been growing steadily, but of late its growth has _____.
(a) shortened (b) thwarted
(c) retarded (d) hastened
15. The strike in the paper mill has resulted in _____ loss.
(a) commendable (b) voluminous
(c) colossal (d) comprehensive
16. The helpful onlooker was badly injured when he tired to _____ to end the quarrel.
(a) intrude (b) intervene
(c) interfere (d) intimidate
17. Cholera has been _____ in the town for over a month.
(a) spreading (b) reigning
(c) raging (d) dancing
18. Distribute these mangoes _____ four persons.
(a) in (b) between
(c) among (d) into
19. The doctor advised him to go _____ several medical tests.
(a) under (b) about
(c) through (d) into
20. The government is confident that the standard of living will begin to _____ again soon.
(a) revive (b) lift
(c) flourish (d) rise
21. Ayas was _____ of a serious crime.
(a) convicted (b) accused
(c) condemned (d) charged
22. Modern Public sector managers have become quite _____ in shifting their loyalties.
(a) overt (b) inept
(c) learned (d) adept
(e) ignorant
23. Automobile manufacturers are reviving up to launch a campaign designed to increase consumer _____ about the new emission control.
(a) production (b) education
(c) capacity (d) knowledge
(e) awareness
24. With the increase in population, houses _____ all over the city.
(a) mushroomed (b) established
(c) inveighed (d) tricked
(e) consolidated
25. The party failed to _____ enough volunteers to bring its traditional voters to the polling booths.
(a) manage (b) collect
(c) mobilize (d) assemble
(e) accumulate
26. A glue produced by bees to _____ their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances.
(a) collect (b) design
(c) build (d) decorate
(e) structure
27. In spite of our best efforts, we failed to _____ any new facts from him.
(a) elicit (b) evoke
(c) eject (d) enlist
28. If something is beyond the _____ of human knowledge man can know nothing about it.
(a) edge (b) view
(c) end (d) boundary
29. The _____ of nuclear power feel that it is one of the most dangerous developments in modern civilization.
(a) activists (b) antagonists
(c) victims (d) opponents
30. The solution to the problem _____ me.
(a) outgrew (b) outraged
(c) evaded (d) undermined
31. He bought new shoes last month but they are already _____ out.
(a) given (b) gone
(c) knocked (d) worn
32. We had a _____ of warm weather in February.
(a) phase (b) length
(c) spell (d) time
33. It was _____ that a mind so pure and searching could miss the truth.
(a) likely (b) unlikely
(c) possibly (d) scarcely
34. He was not willing to accept the _____.
(a) wrong (b) blame
(c) fault (d) sorry
35. Of the several issues that were discussed in the meeting, only a few were pertinent and most of them were _____.
(a) futile (b) detached
(c) contrasting (d) irrelevant
(e) independent

36. There has been a _____ lack of efficiency in all the crucial areas of the working of Public Sector Undertakings.
(a) positive (b) surprising
(c) conspicuous (d) simulative
(e) insignificant
37. Most of the issues discussed in the meeting were trivial and only a few were _____.
(a) practical (b) complex
(c) interesting (d) irrelevant
(e) significant
38. One should develop a _____ habit of going through a newspaper, some selected magazines and general literature.
(a) continuous (b) constant
(c) regular (d) persistent
(e) recurring
39. General awareness and education facilitate the _____ of specific skills.
(a) creation (b) requirement
(c) acquisition (d) procurement
(e) organization
40. The cancer patients are _____ into their mode of life for research purposes.
(a) diagnosed (b) checked
(c) probed (d) examined
(e) investigated
41. If a speech is full of pompous words, it is _____.
(a) verbose (b) bombastic
(c) grandiose (d) grandiloquent
42. The doctor _____ the patient from taking certain medicines.
(a) banned (b) prohibited
(c) prescribed (d) proscribed
43. My father was too _____ to push open the heavy door.
(a) timid (b) faint
(c) feeble (d) faltering
44. The new government took _____ last year.
(a) after (b) over
(c) out (d) up
45. There are many _____ associations working for the upliftment of the down trodden.
(a) humane (b) philanthropic
(c) altruistic (d) friendly
46. Man who has committed such an _____ crime must get the most severe punishment.
(a) injurious (b) uncharitable
(c) unworthy (d) abominable
(e) iraproachable
47. Changes in the socio-economic environment have generated a sense of _____ crisis among the people.
(a) fearful (b) profound
(c) damaging (d) deliberate
(e) questionable
48. Inflation will never be brought under control while prices continue to _____.
(a) mount (b) fly
(c) ascend (d) soar
49. The lorry driver was arrested for rash driving and his licence was _____ by the police.
(a) penalized (b) suspended
(c) impounded (d) banned
50. Ajay is not well _____ with the culture of this state.
(a) conducive (b) accustomed
(c) acquainted (d) addicted

TEST 10

1. _____ between labour and management is inevitable in any industrial society.
(a) controversy (b) friction
(c) association (d) competition
(e) coordination
2. They decided to _____ down their original plans for the bigger house and make it smaller.
(a) rule (b) turn
(c) change (d) scale
(e) play
3. Contemporary economic development differs _____ from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
(a) naturally (b) usually
(c) literally (d) specially
(e) markedly
4. Even in today's modern society, people _____ god to bring rains.
(a) provoke (b) evoke
(c) appeal (d) propitiate
(e) superimpose
5. The Supreme Court had recently _____ the government from implementing the Finance Commission Report in view of adverse economic situation in the country.
(a) abstained (b) avoided
(c) directed (d) withheld
(e) restrained

6. Once I forgot the piece of paper on which the name of the hotel was written, I was as _____ as lost.
(a) much (b) sure
(c) good (d) bad
7. When their examinations were over, the children gleefully _____ the books they had been reading.
(a) despised (b) neglected
(c) shelved (d) overthrew
8. The _____ statutes resembled ludicrous figures found in ancient monuments.
(a) grotesque (b) impressive
(c) gregarious (d) magnificent
9. A cheerful man _____ all difficulties and hardships with a smile on his face.
(a) challenges (b) embraces
(c) resists (d) endures
10. He is _____ for his evil deeds.
(a) notorious (b) famous
(c) eccentric (d) noted
11. He has suggested me a new method of dealing _____ the mosquito.
(a) in (b) with
(c) against (d) for
12. This is a/an _____ waste of human resources.
(a) immense (b) colossal
(c) gigantic (d) huge
13. Even a _____ glance will reveal the mystery.
(a) crude (b) cursory
(c) critical (d) curious
14. His parents did not pay _____ attention to his studies.
(a) suitable (b) just
(c) remarkable (d) proper
15. A man who is well-bred and honourable invariably shows _____ for the feelings of other people.
(a) complacence (b) concern
(c) consideration (d) decaying
16. A restaurant that presents spick and span look will naturally _____ more customers.
(a) accommodate (b) invite
(c) avoid (d) attract
17. It was _____ hot that day and the cable suffered the burnt of the heat.
(a) treacherously (b) acceptably
(c) unfailingly (d) unbelievably
(e) uncompromisingly
18. She bore her disappointment with _____.
(a) fortitude (b) severance
(c) abandon (d) persistence
(e) embarrassment
19. He was not feeling well so he _____.
(a) only drinks water (b) drinks only water
(c) drinks alone water (d) drinks water only
20. Although he never learnt to read, his exceptional memory and enquiring mind eventually made him a very _____ man.
(a) dedicated (b) erudite
(c) pragmatic (d) benevolent
(e) charismatic
21. When the courtier had advanced to the highest position attainable, his friends felt jealous about his having reached the _____.
(a) vigil (b) precipice
(c) threshold (d) pinnacle
22. The _____ of the minister's statement cannot be verified by people who have no access to official records
(a) validity (b) veracity
(c) ambiguity (d) verbosity
23. The speaker _____ the scope of his paper on 'Work-ethic' at the outset.
(a) declined (b) ascribed
(c) defined (d) delineated
24. You will have to face some practical problems when you start _____ this plan.
(a) prosecuting (b) projecting
(c) prescribing (d) proscribing
25. There was an _____ silence after the announcement.
(a) awkward (b) uneasy
(c) eternal (d) eerie
26. The _____ animal was on the look out for food.
(a) uncivilized (b) wild
(c) primitive (d) savage
27. I tried to give him some good advice but he _____ to listen.
(a) prevented (b) avoided
(c) refused (d) denied
28. The defending champion _____ to victory in just 30 minutes.
(a) led (b) rushed
(c) reached (d) cruised
29. Only those who have completed eighteen years are _____ to apply for this post.
(a) elected (b) legible
(c) selected (d) forced
(e) eligible

30. You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
(a) direct (b) complete
(c) follow (d) manage
(e) pursue
31. _____ an accident, the train will arrive in time.
(a) besides (b) accepting
(c) despite (d) barring
32. The modern club is simply a more refined substitute _____ the old fashioned tavern.
(a) of (b) to
(c) for (d) with
33. The criminal cleverly _____ his arrest.
(a) evaded (b) avoided
(c) saved (d) skipped
34. The basic issue is that the system of education has got _____ within.
(a) oppressed (b) exhausted
(c) corroded (d) deteriorated
35. The country needs a _____ government to tackle the challenges it faces today.
(a) sustained (b) stable
(c) stationary (d) stagnant
36. As a last _____ the students have appealed to the principal.
(a) course (b) method
(c) chance (d) resort
37. The man is so ill that he can _____ walk.
(a) hardly (b) nearly
(c) quite (d) rarely
38. A man remains narrow-minded, self-complacent and ignorant unless he visits other people and _____ from them.
(a) hears (b) earns
(c) learns (d) borrows
39. The unruly behaviour of the students _____ their teacher.
(a) tempered (b) incensed
(c) aggrieved (d) clashed
(e) impeached
40. His _____ handling resulted in all that destruction and damage.
(a) inept (b) skilful
(c) sophisticated (d) uncouth
41. No one will _____ you for having been rude to your teacher.
(a) exclaim (b) admire
(c) advise (d) recommend
42. I listened, but I had no idea what he was _____ about.
(a) saying (b) telling
(c) talking (d) discussing
43. Make the most of a bad _____.
(a) bargain (b) job
(c) business (d) work
44. I have lived in Delhi _____.
(a) since five years (b) for five years
(c) five years ago (d) for five years ago
45. All too often journalists fail to _____ personal privacy.
(a) consider (b) regard
(c) respect (d) admire
46. Since the road was closed for repairs he took the _____.
(a) deviation (b) digression
(c) diversion (d) divergence
47. He is our _____ friend.
(a) mutual (b) mutually
(c) common (d) commonly
48. Due to stringent financial conditions of the firm, several workers have been declared _____.
(a) extra (b) abundant
(c) redundant (d) superfluous
49. The steam engine was _____ by James Watt.
(a) discovered (b) manufactured
(c) created (d) invented
50. The judge used his _____ power and let him off with a reprimand.
(a) residuary (b) official
(c) legal (d) absolute
(e) discretionary

TEST 11

1. He made a slight _____ of judgement for which he had to repent later.
(a) error (b) slip
(c) mistake (d) blunder
(e) inexactness
2. Planets move in elliptical _____ round the sun.
(a) figures (b) orbits
(c) shapes (d) circles
3. The brilliant students will be _____ scholarships.
(a) honoured (b) awarded
(c) rewarded (d) forwarded
4. His first failure did not _____ him from making another attempt.
(a) interfere (b) forbid
(c) frighten (d) deter
5. He works _____ from morning to evening daily without break.

- (a) continually (b) continuously
(c) continuing (d) continued
6. You should enjoy as much as you can because old age will soon _____ you.
(a) hold (b) weaken
(c) catch (d) stop
7. The _____ weather also affected the road transportation.
(a) non-relenting (b) inclement
(c) disrupted (d) iconoclast
(e) unbridled
8. The firm is _____ heavy losses due to wrong policies.
(a) making (b) maintaining
(c) incurring (d) reporting
9. His parents did not pay _____ attention to his studies.
(a) suitable (b) just
(c) remarkable (d) proper
10. This is a _____ translation of the speech.
(a) verbatim (b) verbal
(c) literal (d) literary
11. The suspect was taken to the police, but the _____ revealed nothing.
(a) inquiry (b) interrogation
(c) probe (d) investigation
12. The skill and ease with which he repaired the machine proved that he is a/an _____ mechanic.
(a) able (b) handy
(c) nimble (d) maladroit
(e) competent
13. I will write a letter to you tentatively _____ the dates of the programme.
(a) involving (b) urging
(c) guiding (d) indicating
(e) propagating
14. The good is often _____ with their bones.
(a) buried (b) covered
(c) exhumed (d) interred
(e) fleshed
15. The peasant's produce was _____ in lieu of his previous year's rent.
(a) quelled (b) mobbed
(c) vanquished (d) captured
(e) confiscated
16. The manager tried hard to _____ his men to return to work before declaring a lockout.
(a) motivate (b) persuade
(c) encourage (d) permit
17. Their differences were amicably settled by a/an _____.
(a) agent (b) arbiter
(c) mediator (d) arbitrator
18. You must _____ facts and not run away from the truth.
(a) realize (b) notice
(c) face (d) know
19. Burglary is a _____.
(a) evil (b) sin
(c) vice (d) crime
20. He told a number of lies and then went _____ saying me goodbye.
(a) not (b) without
(c) except (d) against
21. When I was a child, I _____ to school everyday instead of going by cycle.
(a) walked (b) have been walking
(c) had walked (d) have walked
22. The river overflowed its _____ and flooded the area.
(a) banks (b) limits
(c) edges (d) fronts
23. The government's economic policy includes certain projects for _____ the living conditions of the poor.
(a) bettering (b) harmonizing
(c) manipulating (d) doing away with
24. Contemporary economic development differs _____ from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
(a) naturally (b) usually
(c) literally (d) specially
(e) markedly
25. She appears to be completely _____ of the subtleties of Indian politics.
(a) stoical (b) oblivious
(c) candid (d) impolite
(e) caustic
26. The petition before the Court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management.
(a) granting (b) removing
(c) posting (d) quashing
(e) dismissing
27. If a universal language really existed, people like tourists and businessmen would find it easier to _____ with foreigners.
(a) transact (b) communicate
(c) deal (d) exchange

28. The problems suggested by style as a sign and index of personality may be _____ from many points of view.
(a) approached (b) encountered
(c) confronted (d) upheld
29. The rain water that does not flow to the rivers, _____ beneath the soil to form underground water.
(a) flows (b) penetrates
(c) seeps (d) percolates
30. His father-in-law _____ him up in business.
(a) made (b) put
(c) built (d) set
31. Questions will be answered by a _____ of experts.
(a) group (b) staff
(c) band (d) panel
32. The point you are raising is not _____ to the subject.
(a) proper (b) fit
(c) required (d) pertinent
33. He _____ all his energies to bear upon the task.
(a) brought (b) devoted
(c) put (d) organized
34. Authority _____ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.
(a) waits (b) crumbles
(c) empowers (d) prevails
35. Man who has committed such an _____ crime must get the most severe punishment.
(a) injurious (b) uncharitable
(c) unworthy (d) abominable
(e) irreproachable
36. She is a better student than _____ the class.
(a) anybody in (b) anybody else in
(c) anyone of (d) everyone of
37. They have decided to meet the prime minister in order to have their _____ heard.
(a) agony (b) apathy
(c) woes (d) sorrow
(e) sufferings
38. After reaching New York, Ramakant will have to _____ himself to the new surroundings.
(a) mix (b) develop
(c) submit (d) adapt
(e) acquaint
39. And why did the police suspect you? It just does not make any _____ to me.
(a) truth (b) reason
(c) point (d) sense
40. Several of our players were injured, so our losing the match was almost _____.
(a) necessary (b) indispensable
(c) inevitable (d) inexcusable
41. The passengers were afraid but the captain _____ them that there was no danger.
(a) instructed (b) advised
(c) promised (d) assured
42. Boys are usually dependent on their parents _____ they earn enough money to support themselves.
(a) till (b) provided
(c) so (d) lest
43. He makes a _____ choice of words.
(a) meticulous (b) scrupulous
(c) punctilious (d) reserved
44. Mohan has been _____ this post for six years.
(a) holding (b) keeping
(c) on (d) with
45. Since Rohit stays far away from our place, we do not meet each other.
(a) timely (b) rarely
(c) shortly (d) momentarily
(e) frequently
46. A speedy response is one that is made with _____.
(a) surmise (b) grimaces
(c) alacrity (d) fear
47. He did not make a single _____ to any controversial matter in his speech.
(a) illusion (b) allusion
(c) elision (d) elucidation
48. The government is confident that the standard of living will begin to _____ again soon.
(a) revive (b) lift
(c) flourish (d) rise
49. The bright colour of this shirt has _____ away.
(a) gone (b) disappeared
(c) faded (d) paled
50. The movement of the train was so _____ that all the passengers slept very well.
(a) distracting (b) noisy
(c) soothing (d) fast

TEST 12

1. The conference was successful and your style of presentation was _____.
(a) valuable (b) difficult
(c) conducive (d) wonderful
(e) trustworthy

2. The _____ sounded lame to her and she did not want to give in.
 (a) excuses (b) statements
 (c) promises (d) observations
3. I _____ a car to be absolutely necessary these days.
 (a) think (b) regard
 (c) consider (d) agree
4. Ambition is one of those _____ which are never satisfied.
 (a) needs (b) ideas
 (c) passions (d) fancies
5. His father-in-law _____ him up in business.
 (a) made (b) put
 (c) built (d) set
6. The explorer's path was _____ with dangers.
 (a) beset (b) replete
 (c) bestowed (d) exhausted
 (e) afflicted
7. I _____ to inform that the goods you have ordered are not in stock now.
 (a) sorrow (b) regret
 (c) fear (d) dare
8. He is willing to make a concession _____ the demands of his employees.
 (a) for (b) on
 (c) with (d) to
9. Success gives only _____ pleasure.
 (a) mordant (b) momentary
 (c) monotonous (d) momentous
10. The petition before the Court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management.
 (a) granting (b) removing
 (c) posting (d) quashing
 (e) dismissing
11. The improvement made by changes in the system was _____ and did not warrant the large expenses.
 (a) large (b) small
 (c) minute (d) marginal
 (e) uncertain
12. Within two years the struggle _____ by continuous outside support.
 (a) burgeoned (b) fuddled
 (c) geared up (d) hackled
 (e) conceded
13. It is a rugged, restless and uncertain existence that the _____ lead.
 (a) travellers (b) nomads
 (c) sailors (d) tourists
14. A relief team was sent to _____ food and medicine among the refugees.
 (a) sanction (b) distribute
 (c) contribute (d) separate
15. The accused _____ that he had met the deceased before.
 (a) remarked (b) refused
 (c) exclaimed (d) denied
16. The increasing _____ of the oceanic water because of dumping of nuclear waste is posing a serious challenge to the survival of the marine life.
 (a) depletion (b) degeneration
 (c) density (d) contamination
17. The _____ arts are those that pertain to writing or drawing.
 (a) cartographic (b) graphic
 (c) elocutionary (d) theatrical
18. The tyrant _____ anyone whom he regarded as a rival.
 (a) massacred (b) killed
 (c) exterminated (d) slaughtered
19. The police had to _____ to force when the terrorists refused to surrender.
 (a) confine (b) adhere
 (c) resort (d) adapt
 (e) respond
20. They _____ the deal in spite of heavy odds.
 (a) clung (b) clenched
 (c) clinched (d) clinked
 (e) clicked
21. I request you to _____ your crime.
 (a) apologize (b) agree
 (c) confess (d) pardon
 (e) submit
22. Waking at three 'O' clock, I heard the _____.
 (a) clank (b) crackle
 (c) rumble (d) ripple
23. One major _____ between the Election Commission and the Union government is related to the powers of the former in respect of the deployment of central police forces at places where an election is held.
 (a) conflict (b) pain
 (c) irritant (d) culprit
24. A large number of students were absent _____ the college yesterday.
 (a) at (b) on
 (c) from (d) with
25. Pandit Nehru's life _____ some of the greatest events of the century.

- (a) overcame (b) spanned
(c) included (d) encompassed
26. The missile launched by the US space station slowly _____ towards the target.
(a) went (b) ascended
(c) raised (d) gravitated
27. Freedom and equality are the _____ rights of every human being.
(a) inalienable (b) inscrutable
(c) incalculable (d) institutional
28. If this interpretation is held valid, then the states are _____ of power to plan, implement and monitor their schemes.
(a) awarded (b) invested
(c) relieved (d) delegated
(e) divested
29. The payment was _____ delayed this time because some of the supporting documents for the claim were missing.
(a) unduly (b) unjustifiably
(c) unforeseeably (d) undeservedly
(e) unquestionably
30. He could not stay here longer because he was not _____ to such environment.
(a) adept (b) addicted
(c) accustomed (d) conducive
31. The more your action and thought are allied and _____, the happier you grow.
(a) invincible (b) divergent
(c) integrated (d) unravelled
32. The table drawer was _____ and could not be opened.
(a) barred (b) fastened
(c) bound (d) jammed
33. The petition before the Court prayed for _____ the appointment orders issued by the management.
(a) granting (b) removing
(c) posting (d) quashing
(e) dismissing
34. Not _____ than fifty mariners were killed in the explosion.
(a) more (b) double
(c) fever (d) less
35. A new shop _____ opened in the building since last week.
(a) will be (b) has been
(c) is (d) would
36. One _____ and you know who among them is culprit.
(a) gaze (b) peep
(c) look (d) sight
37. Speeding and blocking are traffic offences which lead to _____ accidents.
(a) winsome (b) urban
(c) gruesome (d) minor
38. The music for Asiad games was _____ by Pandit Ravi Shankar.
(a) displayed (b) composed
(c) demonstrated (d) made
39. Rajeev is too _____ as far as his food habits are concerned.
(a) enjoyable (b) fastidious
(c) curious (d) involved
(e) interesting
40. This was _____ cut of all.
(a) a unkindest
(b) the unkindest
(c) a most unkindest
(d) the most unkindest
41. Ajay was _____ on meeting his boss yesterday only.
(a) keen (b) determined
(c) sure (d) decided
42. Untouchability is still in vogue and atrocities are being _____ against poor people.
(a) perpetuated (b) transmitted
(c) executed (d) perpetrated
43. The doctor was overcome with _____ when he came to know that the patient had died due to negligence on his part.
(a) conscience (b) remorse
(c) humiliation (d) emotion
44. Pandit Nehru's life _____ some of the greatest events of the century.
(a) overcame (b) spanned
(c) included (d) encompassed
45. There are various hobbies for us to _____ in our leisure hours.
(a) pursue (b) follow
(c) absorb (d) contribute
46. The committee's _____ to establish a 'Home For The Destitute' has been rejected.
(a) argument (b) decision
(c) view (d) proposal
47. Amongst the two brothers, Sameer, being the elder one, often _____ the younger Deepak.
(a) dominates (b) eclipses
(c) subdues (d) overshadows

48. Each cause conditions a _____ effect and there can be no cause without effect.
 (a) specific (b) relevant
 (c) requisite (d) proper
49. The most valuable _____ of the freedom struggle and 50 years of freedom is awakening among the common people.
 (a) curio (b) phenomenon
 (c) legacy (d) cleavage
 (e) collection
50. He has the _____ truth in his teeth, and he could do what he chose.
 (a) articulate (b) ludicrous
 (c) lithe (d) placatory
 (e) dizzy

TEST 13

1. Everyone should _____ himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive.
 (a) vaccinate (b) insure
 (c) brace (d) ensure
 (e) inoculate
2. She did not quite anticipate the _____ of protest.
 (a) account (b) hoax
 (c) stockpile (d) ignominy
 (e) deluge
3. _____ eye witnesses, the news of reporter gave a graphic description of how the fire broke.
 (a) reporting (b) observing
 (c) seeing (d) quoting
 (e) examining
4. Kamal's friends had nothing to offer him other than _____ in his grief.
 (a) friendship (b) kindness
 (c) solution (d) consolation
 (e) happiness
5. You cannot devise a method which _____ all possibility of error.
 (a) ignores (b) avoids
 (c) excludes (d) includes
6. The British were able to establish an empire in India, largely because the ruling Indian princes were _____.
 (a) disunited (b) disintegrated
 (c) disappointed (d) disoriented
7. My first lesson _____ forgiveness came from my father.
 (a) on (b) in
 (c) about (d) upon
8. The scenery of Himalayas is _____ in the world.
 (a) beautiful (b) unparalleled
 (c) unrivalled (d) unmatched
9. Election _____ by both the rival contestants was in full swing.
 (a) propaganda (b) canvassing
 (c) campaigning (d) publicity
10. The house is in a terrible state; the paint on the doors is _____ badly.
 (a) flaking (b) rotting
 (c) eroding (d) decaying
11. The top ranking student _____ his success in his studies to his Headmaster's guidance.
 (a) accounts (b) refers
 (c) attributes (d) claims
12. Violent and sudden fluctuation in prices and total earnings of exports have a serious _____ impact on the overall growth of the Third World Countries.
 (a) unusual (b) opposite
 (c) contrary (d) adverse
13. The transfer of territories could not take place because one state _____ the findings of the Commission.
 (a) objected (b) questioned
 (c) rejected (d) disputed
14. _____ eyewitnesses, the news reporter gave a graphic description of how the fire broke
 (a) reporting (b) observing
 (c) seeing (d) quoting
 (e) examining
15. I am _____ forward to our picnic scheduled in the next month.
 (a) seeing (b) going
 (c) looking (d) planning
 (e) organizing
16. With the growing _____ in the country the government is gearing itself to quell the rebellion.
 (a) disturbances (b) tension
 (c) unrest (d) insurgency
 (e) coup
17. If the president does not grant _____ in his case, he will be hanged shortly.
 (a) parole (b) release
 (c) freedom (d) gratitude
 (e) clemency
18. In these days of inflation, the cost for consumer goods is _____.
 (a) ascending (b) soaring
 (c) climbing (d) raising

19. His _____ income does not allow him to buy a new scooter.
(a) small (b) meagre
(c) spare (d) scarce
20. The defence minister said today that the government was determined to _____ the accord and fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the people.
(a) perform (b) practise
(c) implement (d) entertain
21. The unity and integrity of our country is not _____ at any cost cannot be a party issue.
(a) indispensable (b) debatable
(c) negotiable (d) questionable
(e) susceptible
22. No sooner did he see his father _____ he began to cry.
(a) that (b) than
(c) as (d) and
23. After the injury he remained in a state of _____ for two days.
(a) coma (b) comma
(c) unconscious (d) shock
24. One final consideration, Mr Abercrombie's book strikes us a singular _____ of thought.
(a) attributive (b) significant
(c) symptomatic (d) evocative
25. Kavita _____ a sum of ₹200 out of the bank every Monday.
(a) extracts (b) withdraws
(c) obtains (d) pulls
26. You need _____ shoes for walking in the hills.
(a) good (b) comfortable
(c) satisfactory (d) sturdy
27. The villagers _____ the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.
(a) announced (b) protested
(c) mourned (d) consoled
(e) avenged
28. I prefer the _____ the former.
(a) later proposition to
(b) later proposition than
(c) latter proposition to
(d) latter proposition than
29. He has _____ people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours.
(a) curtailed (b) requested
(c) stopped (d) warned
(e) forbidden
30. There is a _____ possibility of an understanding between India and Pakistan on the nuclear issue.
(a) high (b) distinct
(c) sound (d) clear
31. If arms race goes on between the super powers, chances for world peace will be _____.
(a) hindered (b) elapsed
(c) nipped (d) jeopardized
32. Can anything _____ a mother's love for her child?.
(a) exchange (b) replace
(c) compensate (d) displace
33. Inflation will never be brought under control while prices continue to _____.
(a) mount (b) fly
(c) ascend (d) soar
34. The poor fellow can't even afford daily food, _____ alone buying a house.
(a) cast (b) forget
(c) let (d) leave
35. My friend took his first pay to the bank to _____ it in his account.
(a) deposit (b) deficit
(c) debit (d) demote
36. The president asked people not to _____ language for political or religious purposes.
(a) use (b) handle
(c) employ (d) exploit
(e) utilize
37. He has tried to _____ the image of the company by projecting it as pro-consumer.
(a) hamper (b) refurbish
(c) portend (d) insinuate
(e) praise
38. His interest in the study of human behaviour is indeed very _____.
(a) strong (b) large
(c) broad (d) vast
(e) deep
39. I am _____ forward to our picnic scheduled in the next month.
(a) seeing (b) going
(c) looking (d) planning
(e) organizing
40. He admired precision in everything, but it never hampered his quick _____.
(a) finalization (b) dealing
(c) action (d) decision
41. You will have to face some practical problems when you start _____ this plan.

- (a) prosecuting (b) projecting
(c) prescribing (d) proscribing
42. 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the _____ of life oiled and running smoothly.
(a) river (b) garden
(c) path (d) machine
43. His name had become a synonym _____ evil.
(a) of (b) for
(c) to (d) with
44. Sham is getting _____ day by day.
(a) strong (b) stronger
(c) strongest (d) much strong
45. He was one of the _____ spirits behind the Quit India Movement.
(a) strong (b) rising
(c) amazing (d) moving
46. I have lost my purse. Can I _____ some money from you?
(a) borrow (b) hire
(c) demand (d) loan
47. The sound of the running water of the stream had a pleasantly _____ effect on me.
(a) sonorous (b) amusing
(c) loud (d) somnolent
48. The Hubble Space Telescope will search for planets around other stars, a key to the _____ for extra terrestrial life.
(a) discovery (b) quest
(c) perception (d) enquiry
49. A large crowd used to _____ to listen to his speech.
(a) follow (b) gather
(c) deliver (d) collect
(e) attract
50. He knew that social evils were only _____ of deeper maladies.
(a) cause (b) indications
(c) part (d) consequences
(e) manifestations

ANSWERS**TEST 1**

1. (e) 6. (b) 11. (b) 16. (c) 21. (c)
2. (b) 7. (d) 12. (b) 17. (c) 22. (d)
3. (a) 8. (c) 13. (b) 18. (c) 23. (e)
4. (d) 9. (a) 14. (d) 19. (a) 24. (b)
5. (c) 10. (c) 15. (e) 20. (b) 25. (d)

TEST 2

1. (a) 6. (c) 11. (a) 16. (b) 21. (e)
2. (c) 7. (a) 12. (e) 17. (d) 22. (c)
3. (c) 8. (a) 13. (b) 18. (b) 23. (d)
4. (d) 9. (b) 14. (c) 19. (c) 24. (a)
5. (a) 10. (b) 15. (c) 20. (b) 25. (b)

TEST 3

1. (c) 11. (c) 21. (e) 31. (b) 41. (a)
2. (a) 12. (d) 22. (c) 32. (e) 42. (a)
3. (e) 13. (c) 23. (d) 33. (b) 43. (d)
4. (a) 14. (b) 24. (d) 34. (a) 44. (c)
5. (b) 15. (a) 25. (a) 35. (d) 45. (d)
6. (d) 16. (d) 26. (c) 36. (a) 46. (d)
7. (d) 17. (e) 27. (c) 37. (d) 47. (a)
8. (e) 18. (e) 28. (d) 38. (c) 48. (c)
9. (a) 19. (c) 29. (d) 39. (a) 49. (c)
10. (e) 20. (c) 30. (a) 40. (a) 50. (e)

TEST 4

1. (b) 8. (c) 15. (c) 22. (c) 29. (b)
2. (b) 9. (a) 16. (d) 23. (a) 30. (e)
3. (b) 10. (d) 17. (d) 24. (b) 31. (c)
4. (a) 11. (b) 18. (c) 25. (a) 32. (b)
5. (b) 12. (a) 19. (b) 26. (b) 33. (a)
6. (d) 13. (d) 20. (c) 27. (c) 34. (c)
7. (a) 14. (d) 21. (d) 28. (a) 35. (a)

TEST 5

1. (a) 11. (b) 21. (a) 31. (c) 41. (c)
2. (a) 12. (d) 22. (c) 32. (a) 42. (b)
3. (a) 13. (d) 23. (a) 33. (a) 43. (a)
4. (d) 14. (c) 24. (c) 34. (d) 44. (a)
5. (d) 15. (a) 25. (b) 35. (a) 45. (c)
6. (a) 16. (b) 26. (a) 36. (c) 46. (a)
7. (a) 17. (d) 27. (c) 37. (a) 47. (c)
8. (c) 18. (b) 28. (d) 38. (d) 48. (a)
9. (b) 19. (b) 29. (b) 39. (a) 49. (a)
10. (c) 20. (a) 30. (b) 40. (b) 50. (a)

TEST 6

- 1. (c) 11. (b) 21. (d) 31. (d) 41. (b)
- 2. (a) 12. (a) 22. (c) 32. (a) 42. (b)
- 3. (c) 13. (c) 23. (d) 33. (b) 43. (c)
- 4. (d) 14. (a) 24. (c) 34. (c) 44. (a)
- 5. (c) 15. (b) 25. (e) 35. (b) 45. (c)
- 6. (b) 16. (c) 26. (a) 36. (c) 46. (a)
- 7. (a) 17. (b) 27. (a) 37. (c) 47. (c)
- 8. (c) 18. (b) 28. (a) 38. (a) 48. (d)
- 9. (a) 19. (b) 29. (b) 39. (b) 49. (a)
- 10. (d) 20. (d) 30. (b) 40. (a) 50. (d)

TEST 7

- 1. (b) 11. (c) 21. (b) 31. (b) 41. (b)
- 2. (d) 12. (c) 22. (d) 32. (a) 42. (c)
- 3. (d) 13. (b) 23. (a) 33. (c) 43. (d)
- 4. (a) 14. (c) 24. (c) 34. (d) 44. (a)
- 5. (d) 15. (a) 25. (c) 35. (c) 45. (d)
- 6. (a) 16. (a) 26. (c) 36. (d) 46. (c)
- 7. (c) 17. (d) 27. (b) 37. (d) 47. (b)
- 8. (c) 18. (b) 28. (d) 38. (a) 48. (c)
- 9. (a) 19. (d) 29. (b) 39. (a) 49. (b)
- 10. (c) 20. (e) 30. (c) 40. (c) 50. (e)

TEST 8

- 1. (d) 11. (b) 21. (a) 31. (b) 41. (d)
- 2. (d) 12. (a) 22. (c) 32. (a) 42. (a)
- 3. (b) 13. (b) 23. (b) 33. (b) 43. (b)
- 4. (b) 14. (c) 24. (a) 34. (a) 44. (d)
- 5. (a) 15. (d) 25. (d) 35. (a) 45. (b)
- 6. (b) 16. (e) 26. (c) 36. (b) 46. (c)
- 7. (b) 17. (b) 27. (c) 37. (c) 47. (c)
- 8. (c) 18. (c) 28. (b) 38. (a) 48. (a)
- 9. (a) 19. (d) 29. (a) 39. (c) 49. (b)
- 10. (b) 20. (c) 30. (c) 40. (b) 50. (b)

TEST 9

- 1. (c) 11. (e) 21. (b) 31. (d) 41. (d)
- 2. (b) 12. (d) 22. (d) 32. (c) 42. (b)
- 3. (a) 13. (b) 23. (e) 33. (b) 43. (c)
- 4. (b) 14. (b) 24. (a) 34. (b) 44. (b)
- 5. (d) 15. (c) 25. (c) 35. (d) 45. (b)
- 6. (a) 16. (b) 26. (c) 36. (c) 46. (d)
- 7. (b) 17. (a) 27. (a) 37. (e) 47. (b)
- 8. (d) 18. (c) 28. (d) 38. (c) 48. (d)
- 9. (a) 19. (a) 29. (d) 39. (c) 49. (c)
- 10. (d) 20. (c) 30. (b) 40. (a) 50. (b)

TEST 10

- 1. (b) 11. (b) 21. (d) 31. (c) 41. (b)
- 2. (c) 12. (b) 22. (b) 32. (c) 42. (d)
- 3. (c) 13. (b) 23. (c) 33. (a) 43. (a)
- 4. (d) 14. (d) 24. (a) 34. (c) 44. (b)
- 5. (c) 15. (b) 25. (a) 35. (b) 45. (a)
- 6. (d) 16. (d) 26. (d) 36. (d) 46. (c)
- 7. (c) 17. (d) 27. (c) 37. (a) 47. (c)
- 8. (a) 18. (e) 28. (a) 38. (c) 48. (c)
- 9. (b) 19. (b) 29. (e) 39. (b) 49. (d)
- 10. (a) 20. (b) 30. (e) 40. (a) 50. (e)

TEST 11

- 1. (a) 11. (d) 21. (a) 31. (d) 41. (d)
- 2. (b) 12. (a) 22. (a) 32. (d) 42. (a)
- 3. (b) 13. (d) 23. (a) 33. (b) 43. (b)
- 4. (d) 14. (e) 24. (c) 34. (b) 44. (a)
- 5. (b) 15. (e) 25. (b) 35. (d) 45. (e)
- 6. (b) 16. (b) 26. (d) 36. (b) 46. (c)
- 7. (b) 17. (d) 27. (d) 37. (e) 47. (b)
- 8. (c) 18. (a) 28. (c) 38. (d) 48. (d)
- 9. (d) 19. (d) 29. (d) 39. (d) 49. (c)
- 10. (a) 20. (b) 30. (d) 40. (c) 50. (c)

TEST 12

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 11. (d) | 21. (c) | 31. (c) | 41. (b) |
| 2. (a) | 12. (c) | 22. (b) | 32. (b) | 42. (d) |
| 3. (c) | 13. (c) | 23. (a) | 33. (d) | 43. (b) |
| 4. (c) | 14. (b) | 24. (c) | 34. (d) | 44. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 15. (b) | 25. (b) | 35. (a) | 45. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 16. (d) | 26. (b) | 36. (a) | 46. (d) |
| 7. (b) | 17. (a) | 27. (a) | 37. (c) | 47. (a) |
| 8. (d) | 18. (d) | 28. (c) | 38. (b) | 48. (a) |
| 9. (d) | 19. (c) | 29. (b) | 39. (b) | 49. (c) |
| 10. (d) | 20. (e) | 30. (c) | 40. (b) | 50. (d) |

TEST 13

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 11. (c) | 21. (c) | 31. (d) | 41. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 12. (d) | 22. (b) | 32. (b) | 42. (c) |
| 3. (d) | 13. (d) | 23. (a) | 33. (d) | 43. (b) |
| 4. (d) | 14. (d) | 24. (a) | 34. (b) | 44. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 15. (c) | 25. (b) | 35. (a) | 45. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 16. (b) | 26. (b) | 36. (d) | 46. (a) |
| 7. (a) | 17. (e) | 27. (c) | 37. (b) | 47. (a) |
| 8. (b) | 18. (d) | 28. (b) | 38. (a) | 48. (a) |
| 9. (b) | 19. (b) | 29. (e) | 39. (c) | 49. (b) |
| 10. (b) | 20. (c) | 30. (a) | 40. (d) | 50. (d) |

SECTION F

COMMON ERRORS

26 Common Errors

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26

COMMON ERRORS

ERRORS IN THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word used with a noun or noun equivalent to show its relation with some other word in a sentence. For e.g. as, in, into, at, on, upon, for, with, etc.

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. Mohan has ordered for a cup of tea.	Mohan has ordered a cup of tea.
2. Renu resembles with her mother.	Renu resembles her mother.
3. I have joined in the army.	I have joined the army.
4. He reached at the station late.	He reached the station late.
5. India does not lack in patriots.	India does not lack patriots.
6. The thief attacked on me with a staff.	The thief attacked me with a staff.
7. You can accompany with me to Delhi.	You can accompany me to Delhi.
8. Will you recommend for me to your boss?	Will you recommend me to your boss?
9. We should not violate against the rules.	We should not violate the rules.
10. The committee comprises of five members.	The committee comprises five members.
Remember: Do not use any preposition after <i>order, resemble, join, reach, lack, attack, invade, accompany, recommend, violate, comprise, assist, combat, afford, regret, marry, shirk</i> , etc.	
11. They live in Ramgarh (a village).	They live at Ramgarh.
12. We live at Mumbai.	We live in Mumbai.
13. She came to see me at the evening.	She came to see me in the evening.
14. I saw him into his bedroom.	I saw him in his bed room.
15. I saw him going in his bedroom.	I saw him going into his bedroom.
16. Distribute these books between all these boys.	Distribute these books among all these days.
17. Distribute these sweets among these two girls.	Distribute these sweets between these two girls.
18. Besides the students, many teachers also attended the meeting.	Besides the students, many teachers also attended the meeting.
19. He sat besides his wife.	He sat beside his wife.
20. You should be ashamed at your behaviour.	You should be ashamed of your behaviour.
21. Rajesh is suffering with fever.	Rajesh is suffering from fever.
22. He was convicted with the charge of theft.	He was convicted of the charge of theft.
23. He is jealous with his friend.	He is jealous of his friend.
24. He was accused with murder.	He was accused of murder.
25. She is always boasting about her riches.	She is always boasting of her riches.
26. Wait your friend.	Wait for your friend.
27. They invited us for dinner.	They invited us to dinner.

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| 28. We had to walk five miles by foot. | We had to walk five miles on foot. |
| 29. Have you any interest for painting? | Have you any interest in painting? |
| 30. He is very fond for music. | He is very fond of music. |
| 31. I prevented her to go there. | I prevented her from going there. |
| 32. You should not interfere in her work. | You should not interfere with her work. |
| 33. He is in the habit of quarrelling on trifles. | He is in the habit of quarrelling over trifles. |
| 34. I want to get rid from him. | I want to get rid of him. |
| 35. I knocked the door twice. | I knocked at the door twice. |
| 36. I sympathized him in his loss. | I sympathized with him in his loss. |
| 37. I objected his remarks. | I objected to his remarks. |
| 38. This book has been translated in many languages. | This book has been translated into many languages. |
| 39. My brother was angry with my behaviour. | My brother was angry at my behaviour. |
| 40. I am tired from him. | I am tired of him. |
| 41. All of us rejoiced on his brilliant success. | All of us rejoiced at his brilliant success. |
| 42. Are you afraid from your wife? | Are you afraid of your wife? |
| 43. He burst in tears. | He burst into tears. |
| 44. She is not capable for doing this job. | She is not capable of doing this job. |
| 45. Is he satisfied by my work? | Is he satisfied with my work? |
| 46. Describe about the scene in two hundred words. | Described the scene in two hundred words. |
| 47. He has only added my worries. | He has only added to my worries. |
| 48. Have faith for God. | Have faith in God. |
| 49. Neglect in duty can lead to serious results. | Neglect of duty can lead to serious results. |
| 50. We lodged complaint for the arrogant peon. | We lodged a complaint against the arrogant peon. |
| 51. The complaint was lodged to the manager. | The complaint was lodged with the manager. |
| 52. All should contribute for this fund. | All should contribute to this fund. |
| 53. I caught her from the arm. | I caught her by the arm. |
| 54. You should guard yourself from bad habits. | You should guard yourself against bad habits. |
| 55. The officer did not accede on my request. | The officer did not accede to my request. |
| 56. I insisted to do this. | I insisted on doing this. |
| 57. The Prime Minister called for a meeting of the cabinet. | The Prime Minister called a meeting of the cabinet. |
| 58. She is proud at her beauty. | She is proud of her beauty. |
| 59. She takes pride of her beauty. | She takes pride in her beauty. |
| 60. She met me in the way. | She met me on the way. |
| 61. We congratulated him for his success. | We congratulated him on his success. |
| 62. Please attend your lesson. | Please attend to your lesson. |
| 63. I have no pencil to write. | I have no pencil to write with. |
| 64. His right arm has been operated. | His right arm has been operated upon. |
| 65. You will have to regret for the delay. | You will have to regret the delay. |
| 66. Rajesh married with Babita. | Rajesh married Babita. |
| 67. I am not accustomed with this type of work. | I am not accustomed to this type of work. |
| 68. This glass is full with water. | This glass is full of water. |
| 69. The old man died from cholera. | The old man died of cholera. |
| 70. Do you agree with my proposal? | Do you agree to my proposal? |
| 71. Is she related with you? | Is she related to you? |

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| 72. Our examination begins from Monday. | Our examination begins on Monday. |
| 73. We were surprised by his failure. | We were surprised at his failure. |
| 74. Mr Verma has resigned from his post. | Mr Verma has resigned his post. |
| 75. He is slow in accounts. | He is slow at accounts. |
| 76. We cannot buy this house for such a price. | We cannot buy this house at such a price. |
| 77. They arrived to the conclusion. | They arrived at the conclusion. |
| 78. She rejoiced on my success. | She rejoiced at my success. |
| 79. I advised him much but of no purpose. | I advised him much but to no purpose. |
| 80. He died of over work. | He died from over work. |
| 81. You are late in the meeting. | You are late for the meeting. |
| 82. Fear is natural for man. | Fear is natural to man. |
| 83. Aeroplanes vary out letters from place to place. | Aeroplanes carry letters from place to place. |
| 84. I want to enquire about his health. | I want to enquire after his health. |
| 85. There is another side of this question. | There is another side to this question. |
| 86. This is a saying in the Hindu. | This is a saying among the Hindus. |
| 87. She does not desire for a change. | She does not desire a change. |
| 88. I could not prevail her. | I could not prevail upon her. |
| 89. The father has no influence on his son. | The father has no influence over his son. |
| 90. I have no prejudice for you. | I have no prejudice against you. |
| 91. I shall partake the dinner. | I shall partake of the dinner. |
| 92. His name precedes before mine. | His name precedes mine. |
| 93. Please send this letter on this address. | Please send this letter at this address. |
| 94. You should sign on this paper. | You should sign this paper. |
| 95. This old lady is blind to one eye. | This old lady is blind of one eye. |
| 96. This pen is different to that. | This pen is different from that. |
| 97. You will have to agree to me. | You will have to agree with me. |
| 98. The dead body was covered by piece of cloth. | The dead body was covered with a piece of cloth. |
| 99. We searched his lost pen. | We searched for his lost pen. |
| 100. Ram has met an accident. | Ram has met with an accident. |
| 101. The police inquired about this matter. | The police enquired into this matter. |
| 102. Have you some acquaintance to the Minister? | Have you some acquaintance with the Minister? |
| 103. Those who shirk from duty never succeed in life. | Those who shirk duty never succeed in life. |
| 104. Let us discuss about this problem. | Let us discuss this problem. |
| 105. Ran comes off a rich and respectable family. | Raj comes of a rich and respectable family. |
| 106. Please write with ink. | Please write in ink. |
| 107. His father stopped him to go there. | His father stopped him from going there. |
| 108. She has passed in the examination. | She has passed the examination. |
| 109. This is a house for letting. | This is a house to let. |
| 110. I travel in the first class. | I travel first class. |
| 111. We sat under the shade of a tree. | We sat in the shade of a tree. |
| 112. What is the time on your watch? | What is the time by your watch? |
| 113. He got down his bicycle. | He got off his bicycle. |
| 114. She fell in the hands of ruffians. | She fell into the hands of ruffians. |
| 115. He took the business into his hand. | He took the business in his hand. |
| 116. I bow down to your order. | I bow to your order. |

117. Pity upon the poor.	Pity the poor.
118. He encroached my land.	He encroached upon my land.
119. I subscribe for this magazine.	I subscribe to this magazine.
120. Conversation was carried into whispers.	Conversation was carried in whispers.
121. I am awaiting for him.	I m awaiting him.
122. Sobha Singh is an authority over painting.	Sobha Singh is an authority on painting.
123. He is debarred to contest.	He is debarred from contesting.
124. I shall return in two hours.	I shall return within two hours.
125. You have no claim for this post.	You have not claim to this post.
126. What is your comment for this unrest?	What is your comment on this unrest?
127. He has a great capacity to work.	He has a great capacity for work.
128. She turned a deaf ear for my advice.	She turned a deaf ear to my advice.
129. He sat under the feet of his teachers.	He sat at the feet of his teachers.
130. A deputation will wait at the prime minister.	A deputation will wait on (or upon) the prime minister.
131. Do not be indifferent about your health.	Do not be indifferent to your health.
132. We should pray God daily.	We should pray to God daily.
133. The soldier saluted to the officer.	The soldier saluted the officer.
134. She is very anxious for the health of her children.	She is very anxious about the health of her children.
135. He failed as he lacks in common sense.	He failed as he lacks common sense.
136. They are leaving to America tomorrow.	They are leaving for America tomorrow.
137. She always rides on a car.	She always rides in a car.
138. The cat pounced at the mouse.	The cat pounced on (or upon) the mouse.
139. My child is precious for me.	My child is precious to me.
140. The publisher ran out a thousand copies of his book.	The publisher ran off a thousand copies of his book.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS

A noun is the name of a person or a place or a thing. For e.g. Kapil, Agra, college, match, honesty, lion, class, gold, India, bench, the Ganges, etc.

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. The sceneries of Kashmir are charming.	The scenery of Kashmir are charming. Or The scenes of Kashmir are charming.
2. He gave me many advices.	He gave me many pieces of advice. Or He gave me much advice.
3. Arvind loves the poetries of Wordsworth.	Arvind loves the poetry (or poems) of Wordsworth.
4. She gave us no informations.	She gave us no information.
5. Kapil has many works to do.	Kapil has much work to do.
6. I have sold my old furnitures.	I have sold my old furniture.
7. She has packed her luggages.	She has packed her luggage.
8. You did many mischiefs yesterday.	You did many acts of mischief yesterday. Or You did much mischief yesterday.
9. Mohan gave the beggar two breads.	Mohan gave the beggar two loaves (or pieces) of bread.
10. Radha has no issues.	Radha has no issue.

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| 11. India is importing new machineries. | India is importing new machinery. |
| 12. We shall spend our summer vacations at Shimla. | We shall spend our summer vacation at Shimla. |
| 13. You must help the poors and the blinds. | You must help the poor and the blind. |
| 14. The naughty boy does not avoid bad companies. | The naughty boy does not avoid bad company. |
| 15. Good boys do not move in bad companies. | Good boys do not move in bad company. |
| 16. He is a man of words. | He is a man of word. |
| 17. His hairs are grey. | His hair is grey. |

Note: When 'hair' is taken as a single thread, the word 'hairs' should be used in the plural form. For e.g. there are four grey hairs in his beard.

Remember: Certain nouns such as *scenery, furniture, hair advice, stationery, machinery, luggage, information, expenditure, abuse, business, damage, poetry, issue, vacation*, etc. are used in the singular form and carry the singular verb.

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| 18. I have purchased a new scissor. | I have purchased a new pair of scissors. |
| 19. Punam does not like vegetable. | Punam does not like vegetables. |
| 20. Tell me the content of his letter. | Tell me the contents of his letter. |
| 21. He old woman always wears a spectacle. | The old woman always wears spectacles. |
| 22. We must give alm to the beggar. | We must give alms to the beggar. |
| 23. Your trouser is dirty. | Your trousers are dirty. |
| 24. He is weak in study. | He is weak in studies. |
| 25. I am feeling out of sort. | I am feeling out of sorts. |
| 26. Riches has turned his head. | Riches have turned his head. |

Remember: Some nouns such as *thanks, contents, trousers, circumstances, alms, ashes, scissors, spectacles, vegetables, annals, remains, tongs, proceeds, meals, orders, sorts, means, riches, wages*, etc. are used in the plural.

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| 27. In this circumstance, I cannot help you. | In these circumstances, I cannot help you. |
| 28. His thank is due to me. | His tanks are due to me. |
| 29. These are happy news. | This is a happy news. |
| 30. Politics are a dirty game. | Politics is a dirty game. |
| 31. Mathematics are my favourite subject. | Mathematics is my favourite subject. |
| 32. Gallows have been erected. | Gallows has been erected. |
| 33. The wages of sin are death. | The wages of sin a death. |

Remember: Some nouns such as *politics, news, economics, mathematics, innings, gallows, summons*, etc. are plural in form but singular in content.

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| 34. There are twenty fishes in this tank. | There are twenty fish in this tank. |
| 35. I saw a flock of sheeps. | I saw a flock of sheep. |
| 36. He killed some deers. | He killed some deer. |
| 37. She gave five paise to the beggar. | She gave five pice to the beggar. |
| 38. The famer has four yokes of oxen. | The farmer has four yoke of oxen. |

Remember: Some nouns such as *fish, sheep, deer, pice, yoke*, etc. have the same form in both singular and plural.

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| 39. She bought four dozens eggs. | She bought four dozen eggs. |
| 40. I bought this bicycle for five hundreds rupees. | I bought this bicycle for five hundred rupees. |
| 41. He lent me a fifty rupees note. | He lent me a fifty rupee note. |

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| 42. They had a four hours talk. | They had a four-hour talk. |
| 43. He joined the three years B.Com Course. | He joined the three-year B.Com Course. |
| 44. Sahil ran a two miles race. | Sahil ran a two-mile race. |
| 45. Thousand of men and women attended the meeting. | Thousands of men and women attended the meeting. |

Remember: Some nouns as *dozen, score, hundred, thousand, pound, etc.* (Signifying exact number or measure) are used in the singular when they come after numerical, otherwise in the plural as in sentence no. 45.

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| 46. The cattles are grazing. | The cattle are grazing. |
| 47. Gentry of the town was present at the function. | Gentry of the town were present at the function. |
| 48. The village folk is simple. | The village folk are simple. |
| 49. All the peoples laughed at her song. | All the people laughed at her song. |
| 50. The police deserves credit for this. | The police deserve credit for this. |
| 51. Vermin causes disease. | Vermin cause disease. |
| 52. The peasantry is hard hit by the land ceiling. | The peasantry are hard hit by the land ceiling. |
| 53. I do not know the alphabets of Urdu. | I do not know the alphabet of Urdu. |

Remember: *Gentry, folk, cattle, people, poultry, public, peasantry, police, vermin, alphabet* are some of the collective nouns. They are singular in form but plural in meaning. They require a plural verb.

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| 54. My house is built of brick and stones. | My house is built of bricks and stone. |
| 55. The Taj is built of white marbles. | The Taj is built of white marble. |

When material nouns are used to denote a mass of matter, they are used as singular.

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| 56. I shall dine at my uncle's house today. | I shall dine at my uncle's today. |
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The words *house, church, chool, shop*, are often omitted after a possessive case.

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| 57. It is a girl's hostel. | It is a girls' hostel. |
| 58. I shall wait for you in the teacher's staff room. | I shall wait for you in the teachers' staff room. |
| 59. I am a member of the women club. | I am a member of the women's club. |
| 60. It is a childrens playground. | It is a children's playground. |

Remember: In case of plural form ending in *s* indicate the possessive case by adding an apostrophe after *s* (see sentences 57 and 58). But when the plural noun does not end in *s*, indicate the possessive by adding *s* (see sentences 59 and 60).

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| 61. His shirt's colour is blue. | The colour his shirt is blue. |
| 62. His pen's ink is red. | The red of his pen is red. |

As a rule *s* is used for indicating persons, living beings and personified objects.

MORE COMMON ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS AND NOUN PHRASES

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentence
1. There was no place on the bench for you.	There was no room on the bench for you.
2. She is my cousin sister.	She is my cousin.
3. We saw a theatre.	We saw a play.
4. I want to buy a copy.	I want to buy a copy book (or note book or exercise book).

48. I live in the boarding.	I live in the boarding house (or hostel).
49. He invited all his son-in-laws to the party.	He invited all his sons-in-law to the party.
50. Crowds after crowds went to welcome the Prime Minister.	Crowd after crowd went to welcome the Prime Minister.
51. A five men deputation met the governor.	A five man deputation met the governor.
52. Woods are used for making chairs.	Wood is used for making chairs.
53. She sent me a verbal message.	She sent me an oral message.
54. People must study the story of the Indians.	People must study the history of the Indians.
55. Your brother is a drunkard.	Your brother is a drunkard.
56. We saw a joker at the circus.	We saw a clown at the circus.
57. She got passing marks in English.	She got pas marks in English.
58. Kindly grant me one day's leave.	Kindly grant me leave for one day.
59. Ram's house is different from Sham.	Ram's house is different from Sham's
60. I do not know my date of birth.	I do not know the date of my birth.
61. The roads of our town are very narrow.	The streets of our town are very narrow.
62. Which street leads to your village?	Which road leads to your village?
63. Describe the reason of an earthquake.	Describe the causes of an earthquake.
64. We won a running cup.	We won a challenge cup.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun as for e.g. I, we, you, your, he, him, she, her, it, etc.

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. I and you are class-fellows.	You and I are class-fellows.
2. He and you must go out for a walk.	You and he must go out for a walk.
3. I, he and you are playing a match.	You, he and I are playing a match.
4. You and we must work together.	We and you must work together.
5. They and you can play now.	You and they can play now.
Remember: While referring to persons, it is customary to place pronoun like this—Ind person, IIIrd person, Ist Person (II, III, I) But in case of plural pronouns, <i>we</i> comes before <i>you</i> and <i>you</i> before <i>they</i>	
6. Each of the boys must bring their own books.	Each of the boys must bring his own books.
7. Every boy was in their must attend their class.	Everyone of these girls must attend her class.
8. Everyone of these girls must attend their class.	Everyone of these girls must attend her class.
9. Either of these two boys are your friend.	Either of these two boys is your friend.
10. Either Ram or Mohan forgot to bring their books.	Either Ram or Mohan forgot to bring his books.
11. Neither Kapil nor Sahil attended their class.	Neither Kapil nor Sahil attended his class.
Remember: <i>Each, every, everyone, everybody, anyone, either, neither, none</i> are followed by verbs and pronouns in the singular.	
12. None are allowed to miss their class.	None is allowed to miss his class.
13. The two sisters love one another.	The two sisters love each other.
14. Mohan, Sohan and Ram help each other.	Mohan, Sohan and Ram help one another.
Remember: <i>Each other</i> is used for two persons or things, <i>one another</i> for more than two persons of things.	
15. Distribute these mangoes among two boys.	Distribute these mangoes between two boys.
16. Distribute sweets between four girls.	Distribute sweets among four girls.
Remember: <i>Between</i> is used for two persons or things, <i>among</i> for more than two persons or things.	

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| 17. Who did you beat yesterday? | Whom did you beat yesterday? |
| 18. Whom do you think will win the prize? | Who do you think will win the prize? |

Remember: *Who* denotes subject and *Whom* stands for object.

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| 19. One must do his duty. | One must do one's duty. |
| 20. It is one of the best book that has been written by Arvind. | It is one of the best books that have been written by Arvind. |
| 21. He is one of those persons who never shirks work. | He is one of those persons who never shirk work. |

Remember: A relative pronoun always agrees with its antecedent in gender, number and person.

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| 22. Let you and I play here. | Let you and me play here. |
| 23. Between you and I she is a lazy girl. | Between you and me she is a lazy girl. |
| 24. These toys are for he and I. | These toys are for him and me. |

Remember: When a pronoun appears as object of a verb or of a preposition, it should be used in the objective case.

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| 25. Any of these two umbrellas will serve my purpose. | Either of these two umbrellas will serve my purpose. |
| 26. You can take either of the four books. | You can take any of the four books. |
| 27. None of these two boys are sincere. | Neither of these two boys is sincere. |
| 28. Neither of my ten friends have helped me. | None of my ten friends has helped me. |

Remember: Either and neither should be used for two persons or things, anyone and none for more than two persons or things. The verb in each case will be in the Singular.

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| 29. This is the chair whose leg is broken. | This is the chair the leg of which is broken. |
| 30. You are the boy which is wanted by me. | You are the boy who is wanted by me. |

Remember: Pronouns such as *who*, *whose*, *whom* are used for persons while *which* is used for animals and things. But *which* is also used for animate objects when there is a mention of two such objects as in sentence no. 32.

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| 31. Whom do you think is the best actor? | Who do you think is the best actor? |
| 32. Whom you think is your sister between Seema and Savita? | Which is your sister between Seema and Savita? |
| 33. You must avail of this chance. | You must avail yourself of the chance. |
| 34. Radha absented from the class. | Radha absented herself from the class. |
| 35. We should go out and enjoy. | We should go out and enjoy ourselves. |
| 36. I amused by reading a enjoy. | I amused myself by reading a novel. |
| 37. We should resign to the will of God. | We should resign ourselves to the Will of God. |

Remember: The reflexive pronoun is used after verbs such as *enjoy*, *avail*, *absent*, *amuse*, *resign*, *apply*, *oversleep*, *revenge*, *distinguish*, *over reach*, *exert*, etc.

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| 38. I kept myself away from the class. | I kept away from the class. |
| 39. She qualified herself for this post. | She qualified for this post. |
| 40. The boy hid himself behind a bush. | The boy hid behind a bush. |

Remember: No reflexive pronoun is used after verbs such as *keep*, *qualify*, *hide*, *rest*, *break*, *enlist*, *bath*, *dash*, *open*, *spread*, *turn*, *steal*, *stop*, *repent*, *gather*, *burst*, *feed*, etc.

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| 41. It was him who stole your pen. | It was he who stole your pen. |
| 42. It is me. | It is I. |
| 43. If I were her, I would not disobey my teacher. | If I were she, I would not disobey my teacher. |

Remember: The complement of the verb *to be*, when it is expressed by a pronoun, should be in the nominative form.

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| 44. You are clever than me. | You are cleverer than I. |
| 45. She is wiser than him. | She is wiser than he. |
| 46. I am senior to he. | I am senior to him. |
| 47. She considers herself to be superior to I. | She considers herself to be superior to me. |
| 48. May I take you cycle? | May I take your bicycle? |
| 49. You are as good a student as me. | You are as good a student as I. |
| 50. Have you any good camera? No. I have not. | Have you any good camera? No, I have none. |

MORE ERRORS IN THE USE OF PRONOUNS

Incorrect Sentences

Correct Sentences

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| 1. Being a fine day, we went out for a picnic. | It being a fine day, we went out for a picnic. |
| 2. Being blind, I showed him the way. | He being blind, I showed him the way. |
| 3. Suffice to say, you are at fault. | Suffice it to say, you are at fault. |
| 4. I was glad at my mother coming. | I was glad at my mother's coming. |
| 5. He made your mention. | He made mention of you. |
| 6. I have read Shelley's poetry who was a romantic poet. | I have read the poetry of Shelley who was a romantic poet. |
| 7. The climate of Madras is hotter than Shimla. | The climate of Madras is hotter than that of Shimla. |
| 8. The population of China is large than India. | The population of China is larger than that of India. |
| 9. My pen is superior to Mohan. | My pen is superior to Mohan's (pen). |
| 10. Your need is greater than me. | Your need is greater than mine. |
| 11. Will you mind me smoking here? | Will you mind my smoking here? |
| 12. Please excuse me being late. | Please excuse my being late. |
| 13. He objected to me going out. | He objected to my going out. |
| 14. The cup is hot, is it? | The cup is hot, isn't it? |
| 15. They have not failed, haven't they? | They have not failed, have they? |
| 16. All but him had passed. | All but he had passed. |
| 17. Except he, all failed. | Except him, all failed. |
| 18. This my cap is new. | This cap of mine is new. |
| 19. He and myself went to Srinagar. | He and I went to Srinagar. |
| 20. Her brother and herself are fond of mangoes. | Her brother and she are fond of mangoes. |
| 21. I am yours faithful servant. | I am your faithful servant. |
| 22. I take your leave now. | I take leave of you now. |
| 23. She cannot bear my separation. | She cannot bear separation from me. |
| 24. At my sight she started weeping. | At the sight of mine, she started weeping. |
| 25. Who is able—Ram or Sham? | Who is abler—Ram or Sham? |
| 26. I hope to receive your good news. | I hope to receive good news of your (or from you). |
| 27. We want your reply at once. | We want a reply from you at once. |
| 28. Both did not go there. | Neither went there. |
| 29. We all did not attend the function. | None of us attended the function. |
| 30. It was them who helped us. | It was he who helped me. |
| 31. Your's sincerely. | Yours sincerely. |
| 32. I told my story to whom so ever I met. | I told my story to who so ever I met. |

33. The carpet cost me five hundred rupees on which you sat.	The carpet on which you sat cost me five hundred rupees.
34. The man is my friend who met you yesterday.	The man who met you yesterday is my friend.
35. His teaching is like Buddha.	His teaching is like that of the Buddha.
36. The greatest name in modern India is Gandhi.	The greater name is modern India is that of Gandhi.
37. This is the book whose cover is red.	This is the book the cover of which is red.
38. This is the tree in whose shade we slept.	This is the tree in the shade of which we slept.
39. She came here without anyone knowledge.	She came here without anyone's knowledge.
40. Arvind is a neighbour of us.	Arvind is a neighbour of ours.
41. You can eat as many apples that you like.	You can eat as many apples as you like.
42. I sang the same way that you did.	I sang the same way as you did.
43. Varsha called at mine last evening.	Varsha called at my house last evening.
44. The boy was punished by the teacher who misbehaved.	The boy who misbehaved was punished by the teacher.
45. Wanted a stool for a lady with three legs.	Wanted a stool with three legs for a lady.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF VERBS

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. Every boy and girl were present.	Every boy and girl was present.
2. Everyone of them are coming.	Everyone of them is coming.
3. Each one of these girls are my friend.	Each one of these girls is my friend.
4. Everyday and each hour bring new news.	Everyday and each hour brings new news.
5. None of the four books are yours.	None of the four books is yours.
6. Neither of the two boys are good players.	Neither of the two boys is a good player.
Remember: <i>Each, every, neither, either, nobody, anyone, anybody, none,</i> are followed by verbs in the singular.	
7. Either you or your brother have done it.	Either you or your brother has done it.
8. Neither you nor I are guilty.	Neither you nor I am guilty.
9. Sita a Gita are at fault.	Sita or Gita is at fault.
10. Either he or his sister have broken my slate.	Either he or his sister has broken my slate.
11. Neither the king nor the ministers desires it.	Neither the king nor the ministers desire it.
Remember: Two or more singular nouns or pronouns connected by the conjunctions 'either-or', 'neither-nor' require a singular verb. If the subjects differ in number or in person, the verb agrees with the number or person which stands nearest to it.	
12. Slow and steady win the race.	Slow and steady wins the race.
13. Law and order are to be maintained at all costs.	Law and order is to be maintained at all costs.
14. Rice and curry are my favourite food.	Rice and curry is my favourite food.
Remember: When two different nouns combine to form one idea or are treated as a unity, the verb is singular.	
15. Fifty rupees are a big sum.	Fifty rupees is a big sum.
16. Five miles are not a long distance.	Five miles is not a long distance.
17. Ten thousand rupees are not a small sum.	Ten thousand rupees is not a small sum.
Remember: When a plural noun is considered collectively, the verb is a singular.	
18. <i>The Tale of Two Cities</i> are an interesting novel.	<i>The Tale of Two Cities</i> is an interesting novel.
19. The United States have a big navy.	The United States has a big navy.

Remember: When a plural noun is a proper name for some collective unit or some single object denotes some specific quality or amount, the verb is in the singular.

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| 20. The teacher together with his students were there. | The teacher together with his students was there. |
| 21. Mohan along with his sisters were present there. | Mohan along with his sisters was present there. |
| 22. The leader besides his followers were arrested. | The leader beside his followers was arrested. |
| 23. Arvind, like Kapil are a good singer. | Arvind, like Kapil, is a good singer. |
| 24. A table in addition to two chairs are all that he has. | A table in addition to two chairs is all that he has. |
| 25. Kamal and not his brothers are to blame. | Kamal, and not his brother, is to blame. |
| 26. The commander with all his soldiers were in the battle-field. | The commander, with all his soldiers, was in the battle-field. |

Remember: Two nouns or pronouns connected by *and-not, with, in addition to, like, besides, together, as well as, not only-but also*, are followed by a verb in the singular when the former of the two nouns or pronouns is in the singular.

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| 27. I have seen him yesterday. | I saw him yesterday. |
| 28. She has passed the examination last year. | She passed the examination last year. |
| 29. The patient died before the doctor came. | The patient had died before the doctor came. |
| 30. The bell went when I reached the college. | The bell had gone when I reached the college. |

Remember: When two actions or events take place in the past, the action or event taking place first is shown in the past perfect tense, the other one in the past indefinite tense.

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| 31. I shall help you if you will speak the truth. | I shall you if you speak the truth. |
| 32. She will repent if she will waste her time. | She will repent if she wastes her time. |

Remember: Don't use two future tenses together. The sentence beginning with when or if should be in the present indefinite tense.

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| 33. Many a girls were playing. | Many a girl was playing (or Many girls were playing). |
| 34. Many a boys have left the class. | Many a boy has left the class. |

Remember: *Many a* should be followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.

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| 35. I knew that she will disobey me. | I knew that she would disobey me. |
| 36. You told us that honesty was the best policy. | You told us that honesty is the best policy. |

Remember: If the principal clause is in the past tense, the subordinate clause must be in the past tense unless it has a universal, historical or a habitual truth.

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| 37. This is one of the best novels that has been published. | This is one of the best novels that have been published. |
| 38. He is one of the greatest leaders who has served India. | He is one of the greatest leaders who have served India. |

Remember: The plural antecedents of the relative pronoun should have plural verb.

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| 39. I do not know where is he going. | I do not know where he is going. |
| 40. Can you tell when will she come back? | Can you tell when she will come back? |
| 41. Tell me how are you now. | Tell me how you are now. |

Remember: If there are two clauses in a sentence, the subordinate clause should not be in the question form.

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| 42. You behave as if you are a prince. | You behave as if you were a prince. |
| 43. She weeps as though she is in despair. | She weeps as though she were in despair. |
| 44. I wish I was a child again. | I wish I were a child again. |
| 45. He walked as if he were lame. | He walked as he had been lame. |

Remember: Expression like *as if*, *as though*, or expression of a wish should be followed by a past tense and in the plural form. But if the principal clause is in the past indefinite tense, it should be followed by perfect tense.

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| 46. Walking on the road he met an old man. | While (or when) he was walking on the road he met an old man. |
| 47. Entering the office, I heard the telephone ring. | As I was entering the office, I heard the telephone ring. |
| 48. Waiting for the bus, an old friend came there. | When I was waiting for the bus, an old friend came there. |

Remember: The participle should not be left without proper agreement. It must be attached with a noun or a pronoun to which it refers.

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| 49. The difficulty of getting house in big cities are great. | The difficulty of getting houses in big cities is great. |
| 50. Your choice of friends are not good. | Your choice of friends is not good. |

Remember: When the subject is in the singular form, it must have a singular verb.

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| 51. The poet and the novelist is dead. | The poet and the novelist are dead. (Two persons). |
| 52. The white and black cow are grazing. | The white and black cow is grazing. (one) |

Remember: When two or more persons refer to one person or thing, the verb is singular. But when the article is respected before every person the verb should be in the plural form.

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| 53. I have never and will never disobey you. | I have never disobeyed and will never disobey you. |
| 54. She has never and will never tell a lie. | She has never told and will never tell a lie. |

Remember: Use the third form of the verb after have and has.

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| 55. Our only guide were that stars. | Our only guide was the stars. |
| 56. The stars was our only guide. | The stars were our only guide. |

Remember: A verb should agree with its subject and not with the complement.

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| 57. A large number of students was present today. | A large number of students were present today. |
| 58. None but the brave deserve the fair. | None but the brave deserves the fair. |
| 59. The rest of the students was on leave. | The rest of the students were on leave. |

Remember: Some nouns such as *number*, *plenty*, *rest*, *variety*, *army*, etc. are plural in meaning though they are singular in form, so the verb is in plural.

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| 60. Not riches but education ensure success. | Not riches but education ensures success. |
| 61. Not wealth but health count in life. | Not wealth but health counts in life. |
| 62. The committee have issued its report. | The committee has issued its report. |
| 63. The jury have given its verdict. | The jury has given its verdict. |

Remember: When a collective noun such as *committee*, *crowds*, *army*, *fleet* is thought of as a whole, acting together as one unit, it is used in the singular sense.

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| 64. The ministry is divided on the language issue. | The ministry are divided on the language issue. |
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Remember: When a collective noun is not acting as a unit, it takes a plural verb.

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| 65. My brother prevented me to go to bazaar. | My brother prevented me from going to bazaar. |
| 66. She insisted to marry an actor. | She insisted on marrying an actor. |
| 67. My father checked me to smoke. | My father checked me from smoking. |
| 68. Sahil persisted to attend the meeting. | Sahil persisted in attending the meeting. |
| 69. I did not hinder him to do his duty. | I did not hinder him from doing his duty. |
| 70. Pooja succeeded to reach her goal. | Pooja succeeded in reaching her goal. |

Remember: Verbs such as *succeed, insist, persist, prevent, check, desist, avoid, restrain, addict, hinder, bent, prohibit*, etc. are followed by a gerund (i.e. a verbal noun).

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| 71. You had better not to go there. | You had better not go there. |
| 72. None can dare to touch me. | None can dare touch me. |
| 73. The teacher made the boy to do it. | The teacher made the boy do it. |
| 74. You need not to go there. | You need not go there. |

Remember: No infinitive (i.e. 'to') is used after the phrase—Had better, had rather and after some verbs such as *dare, need, make, let*.

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| 75. My brother as well as I am playing. | My brother as well as I is playing. |
| 76. She as well as her friends are reading. | She as well as her friends is reading. |

Remember: When two subjects, not of the same person, are joined by as well as, the verb agrees with the first subject.

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| 77. Neither she went there nor I did. | Neither did she go there, nor did I. |
| 78. You did not do so, nor he did. | You did not do so, nor did he. |
| 79. No sooner he reached the station than the train steamed off. | No sooner did he reach the station than the train steamed off. |
| 80. Hardly I had stepped out when it started raining. | Hardly had I stepped out, when it started raining. |

Remember: The verb comes before its subject when it is introduced by neither or nor or hardly or no sooner.

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| 81. She did not see you for two months. | She has not seen you for two months. |
| 82. I am working in this office for 1980. | I have been working in this office since 1980. |

Remember: Use perfect continuous tense where time is given.

MORE ERRORS IN THE USE OF VERBS

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. Two and two makes four.	Two and two make four.
2. A company to two hundred soldiers were crossing the bridge.	A company of two hundred soldiers was crossing the bridge.
3. Five times five are twenty five.	Five times five is twenty five.
4. She did nothing but wept.	She did nothing but weep.
5. The teacher asked me where was I going.	The teacher asked me where I was going.
6. He hanged his coat on a peg.	He hung his coat on a peg.
7. The murderer was hung yesterday.	The murder was hanged yesterday.
8. She laid in her bed.	She lay in her bed.
9. Let me lay here.	Let me lie here.
10. The hen lay an egg.	The hen laid an egg.

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| 54. We made two goals. | We scored two goals. |
| 55. I have done no fault. | I have committed no fault. |
| 56. I avenged myself for the injustice done to my brother. | I revenged myself for the injustice done to my brother. |
| 57. He revenged his father's murder. | He avenged his father's murder. |
| 58. He is opening the knot. | He is untying the knot. |
| 59. Shut the light. | Switch off the light. |
| 60. Burn the lamp. | Light the lamp. |
| 61. See this word in the dictionary. | Look up this word in the dictionary. |
| 62. He put off his hat. | He took off his hat. |
| 63. I do not afraid of a dog. | I am not afraid of a dog. (or do not fear). |
| 64. You will have to leave your rights. | You will have to abandon (or relinquish) your rights. |
| 65. An old beggar was over run by a truck. | An old beggar was run over by a truck. |
| 66. He said his friend good-bye. | He made his friend good-bye. |
| 67. Kindly see my testimonials. | Kindly look at (or examine) my testimonials. |
| 68. Tell me not such a dreadful story. | Do not tell me such a dreadful story. |
| 69. I filled water in the bucket. | I filled the bucket with water. |
| 70. She cannot live without a car. | She cannot do without a car. |
| 71. A snake cut him yesterday. | A snake bit him yesterday. |
| 72. A pick-pocket cut my pocket. | A pick-pocket picked my pocket. |
| 73. The doctor saw my pulse. | The doctor felt my pulse. |
| 74. Rajni has left photography. | Rajni has given up photography. |
| 75. Leave my arm, please. | Let off my arm, please. |
| 76. I felt pity on the beggar. | I took pity on the beggar. |
| 77. She gave no answer. | She made no answer. |
| 78. I had a mind to join a college. | I intended joining a college. |
| 79. She has thrown milk on the floor. | She has spilt milk on the floor. |
| 80. This shop was put on fire. | The shop was set on fire. |
| 81. This word is wrong, cut it. | This word is wrong, erase it (or rub it or scratch it or cross it). |
| 82. I hope he will fail. | I fear he will fail. |
| 83. He said me a liar. | He called me a liar. |
| 84. She has forgotten to fetch her camera. | She has forgotten to bring her camera. |
| 85. Please bring my cycle from my office. | Please fetch my bicycle from my office. |
| 86. She is fail in English. | She fails (or has failed) in English. |
| 87. I refused his invitation. | I declined his invitation. |
| 88. He denied to help me. | He refused to help me. |
| 89. The thief refused having broken the door. | The thief denied having broken the door. |
| 90. She ate her meals. | She had (or took) her meals. |
| 91. He needs not wait for me. | He need not wait for me. |
| 92. I think I shall pass. | I think I will pass. |
| 93. Shall Mohan or will Sohan attend the meeting? | Will Mohan or shall Sohan attend the meeting? |
| 94. I cannot find my book nowhere. | I cannot find my book anywhere. Or
I can find my book nowhere. |

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| 95. You cannot pass unless you do not work hard. | You cannot pass unless you work hard. Or
You cannot pass if you do not work hard. |
| 96. Work hard lest you may fail. | Work hard lest you should fail. |
| 97. She forbade her son not to go there. | She forbade her son to go there. |
| 98. Wait for me until I do not come back. | Wait for me until I cannot back. |
| 99. I don't hardly think that you will pass. | I hardly thing that you will you. |
| 100. The train stayed here for five minutes. | The train stopped here for five minutes. |
| 101. I shall stop with you for two days. | I shall stay with you for two days. |
| 102. I have eaten my meals. | I have taken my meals. |
| 103. Later on he knew his mistake. | Later on he realized his mistake. |
| 104. I believe you are better now. | I hope you are better now. |
| 105. Should you mind opening the window? | Would you mind opening the window? |
| 106. It can rain today. | It may rain today. |
| 107. A number of writers has arrived here. | A number of writers have arrived here. |
| 108. It is no good to visit him now. | I is no good visiting him now. |
| 109. I requested him to not disturb me. | I requested him not to disturb me. |
| 110. He talks English well. | He speaks English well. |

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

An *adjective* is a word used to modify or qualify a noun or a pronoun. For e.g. black, small, happy, proud, thin, etc.

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| 1. I prefer English than Hindi. | I prefer English to Hindi. |
| 2. She is senior than I by two years. | She is senior to me by two years. |
| 3. Health is more preferable than wealth. | Health is preferable to wealth. |
| 4. Your pen is more superior than me. | Your pen is superior to mine. |
| 5. My hat is more inferior than you. | My hat is inferior to yours. |
| 6. Mohan is junior than I. | Mohan is junior to me. |
| 7. I met her prior from her departure. | I met her prior to her departure. |

Remember: Use *to, after, prefer, senior, junior, preferable, superior, inferior*. Don't use *more* before these words.

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| 8. You are wise than I. | You are wiser than I. |
| 9. She is beautiful than her sister. | She is more beautiful than her sister. |

Remember: Use comparative degree when there is a comparison between two persons or two things.

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| 10. He is more happier than I. | He is happier than I. |
| 11. I am more cleverer than you. | I am cleverer than you. |

Remember: Double comparatives should be avoided.

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| 12. Mohan is taller in his four brothers. | Mohan is the tallest of his four brothers. |
| 13. She is more intelligent of all her class-fellows. | She is the most intelligent of her class-fellows. |

Remember: Superlative degree should be used when there is a comparison among more than two persons or things.

14. Radha is the most happiest girl.

Radha is the happiest girl.

15. You are the most smartest boy.

You are the smartest boy.

Remember: Double superlatives should be avoided.

16. Raj is better than any player in the team.

Raj is better than any other player in the team.

17. Amitabh is more famous than any actor of Hindi films.

Amitabh is more famous than any other actor in Hindi films.

Remember: In a comparative degree, use, than any *other*

18. You are the richest of all other friends.

You are the richest of all the friends.

19. She is the most charming of all other girls.

She is the most charming of all the girls.

Remember: In a superlative degree, don't use *other* or *any other*. Definite article *the* should be used before the superlative degree.

20. Madhu is comparatively weaker in English.

Mohan is comparatively weak in English.

Remember: Don't use comparative degree with 'comparatively'

21. She is cleverer than industrious.

She is more clever than industrious.

Remember: When two qualities in the same person are compared we should use *more* before the positive degree.

22. You are the most ideal teacher.

You are an ideal teacher.

23. Her beauty is the most unique.

Her beauty is unique.

24. It is the most impossible to cross this river.

It is impossible to cross this river.

25. Nehru was the most perfect gentleman.

Nehru was a perfect gentleman.

26. Your performance is the most excellent.

Your performance is excellent.

Remember: Certain adjective such as *ideal, unique, impossible, extreme, perfect, excellent, complete, entire, chief*, etc., do not admit of any comparison.

27. She is my oldest daughter.

She is my eldest daughter.

28. You are the eldest player in the team.

You are the oldest player in the team.

29. My house is older than your.

My house is older than yours.

30. She is elder than her sister.

She is older than her sister.

Remember: *Older* or *oldest* is used when comparative age is in question *Elder* or *eldest* is used when comparative age of the members of the same family is un question. Moreover, *older* and *oldest* may be used both for persons and things but *elder* and *eldest* are used only for persons.

31. Few boys are present in the class.

A few boys are present in the class.

32. A poor man has a few friends.

A poor man has few friends.

33. Few friends I have are sincere.

The few friends I have are sincere.

Remember: *Few* is negative and means practically none. *A few* is positive and means *some*. *The few* conveys negative as well positive idea. I means *some but all*.

34. Little knowledge is dangerous thing.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

35. There is little hope of success.

There is a little hope of success.

36. I have spent little money I had.

I have spent the little money I had.

Remember: *Little* is negative and means *not much*. *A little* means *some*. *The little* implies both negative and positive meanings i.e. *not much* and *all the money*.

37. No less than twenty students were present. No fewer than twenty students were present.
38. She needs no fewer than four kilos of sugar. She needs no less than four kilos of sugar.

Remember: *Fewer* denotes number and *less* refers to quality.

39. I have much friends. I have many friends.
40. You have many works to do. You have much work to do.
41. Renu bought as many as four kilos of sugar. Renu bought as much as four kilos of sugar.
42. Kusum needs as much as fifty rupees. Kusum needs as many as fifty rupees.

Remember: *Many* and *as many as* refer to number while *much* and *as much as* denote quantity.

43. Mohan came latter than Sohan. Mohan came later than Sohan.
44. Of these two friends the later is more intelligent. Of these two friends, the latter is more intelligent.
45. What is the last news? What is the latest news?
46. The latest chapter of this book is very interesting. The last chapter of this book is very interesting.

Remember: *Later* and *latest* are used to show time. *Latter* and *last* are used to show position.

47. Radha is the ablest and intelligent of all the girls. Radha is the ablest and the most intelligent of all the girls.
48. Mango is the best and sweet fruit. Mango is the best and the sweetest fruit.

Remember: When adjectives are used for the same subject, and one of them is superlative, the other one must also be superlative.

49. I shall not buy some sweets. I shall not buy any sweets.
50. The teacher gave her any books. The teacher gave her some books.

Remember: *Any* is used in the negative sentence while *some* is used in a positive one. Both can be used in the Interrogative also.

51. He knows both girls. He knows both the girls.
52. Ramesh lost both hands. Ramesh lost both of his hands.
53. I shall attend both meetings. I shall attend both the meetings.

Remember: Use article *the* after *both* when it is used as an adjective. It is placed before the noun or possessive pronoun.

54. Mumbai is further from Delhi than Chennai. Mumbai is farther from Delhi than Chennai.
55. The PM made no farther remarks. The PM made no further remarks.

Remember: *Farther* refers to distance while *further* means more or additional.

56. Suman is rather richer than her friends. Suman is richer than her friends.
57. I am rather happier than you. I am happier than you.

Remember: *Rather* has force of comparative. Avoid the use of double comparatives.

58. The climate of Srinagar is cooler than Shimla. The climate of Srinagar is cooler than that of Shimla.
59. My books are superior to you. My books are superior to those of you (or yours).

Remember: Comparison is always made between things of the same kind.

60. The whole India loved Nehru and Gandhi. The whole of India loved Nehru and Gandhi.
61. She ate whole mango. She ate the whole mango.

62. His all friends were insincere. All of his friends were insincere.
63. I worked all day. I worked all the day.

Remember: When *whole* is used as an adjective it is preceded by *the* and followed by *of*. *All* is placed before the noun or possessive noun.

64. She is two years smaller than I. She is two years younger than I.
65. You are three inches younger than he. You are three inches smaller than he.

Remember: *Young* or *old* show age while *big* or *small* show size.

66. Sugar tastes sweetly. Sugar tastes sweet.
67. Quinine taste bitterly. Quinine tastes bitter.
68. Please run fastly. Please run fast.

Remember: Use an adjective (not an adverb) after verb such as *look, feel, taste, smell, etc.*

69. I do not these kinds of books. I do not this kind of books.
70. These sort of pictures are not liked by me. This sort of pictures are not liked by me.

Remember: *Kind* and *sort* should be used in the singular.

71. Rich should help poor. The rich should help the poor.
72. Only brave deserve the fair. Only the brave deserve the fair.

Remember: If we place *the* before and adjective, it becomes plural noun.

MORE ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. It is much hot today.	It is very hot today.
2. He sat nearest to her.	He sat next to her.
3. Cinema has proved much harmful than useful.	Cinema has proved more harmful than useful.
4. Her camera is superior and deserve more praise than yours.	Her camera is superior to yours and deserve more praise.
5. Mohan is wise for his age.	Mohan is wiser for his age.
6. No leader was great as Nehru.	No other leader was as great as Nehru.
7. You are sick in appearance.	You are sick in appearance.
8. He is miser man.	He is a miserly man.
9. I am better now.	I am much better now.
10. Open your book at seven page.	Open you book at page seven.
11. She is becoming clever day by day.	She is becoming cleverer day by day.
12. My brother considers it a great luck.	My brother considers it a good luck.
13. I got nearly cent per cent marks in Sanskrit.	I got nearly full marks in Sanskrit.
14. This statement sounds strangely.	This statement sounds strange.
15. Arvind is in six class.	Arvind is in sixth class.
16. Ravi gets a less salary.	Ravi gets a small salary.
17. I am on leave of four days.	I am on leave for four days (or four days' leave).
18. I have never seen a so beautiful girl.	I have never seen so beautiful a girl.
19. Yours sincere friend.	Yours sincerely or Your sincere friend.
20. He is a coward man.	He is a cowardly man.
21. These all books are worth reading.	All these books are worth reading.

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| 22. Any one cannot cross Tiber by swimming. | None can cross the Tiber by swimming. |
| 23. I have no other friend except Sahil. | I have no other friend than Sahil. |
| 24. This book cost me rupees six. | This book cost me six rupees. |
| 25. A few number of student have passed. | A few students have passed. |
| 26. Anil Grover is our mutual friend. | Anil Grover is our common friend. |
| 27. I gave him my fullest co-operation. | I gave him my full co-operation. |
| 28. Both men have not come back. | Neither man has come back. |
| 29. My economical condition is not good. | My economic condition is not good. |
| 30. Science has proved much harmful than useful. | Science has proved more harmful than useful. |
| 31. Stop this non-sense talk. | Stop this nonsensical talk. |
| 32. Rains were plenty last year. | Rains were plentiful last year. |
| 33. Tribune has the largest circulation than any newspaper. | The Tribune has larger circulation than any other newspaper. Or
The Tribune has the largest circulation of all the newspapers. |
| 34. The last half of the picture is interesting. | The second half of the picture is interesting. |
| 35. The five last pages of this book are torn. | The last five pages of this book are torn. |
| 36. I gave my son one and a half rupees. | I gave my son one rupee and a half. |
| 37. Jagga was a noted robber. | Jagga was a notorious robber. |
| 38. Of these two pens. I shall buy the least costly. | Of these two pens, I shall buy the less costly one. |
| 39. My father brought much sweet and oranges. | My father brought much sweets and many oranges. |
| 40. Mohan and Sohan are brothers, the first is wiser than the second. | Mohan and Sohan are brothers, the former is wiser than the latter. |
| 41. Car, scooter or bicycle, either will do. | Car, scooter or bicycle, any will do. |
| 42. The best team won the final match. | The better team won the final match. |
| 43. He behaved friendly when I met him. | He behaved in a friendly manner when I met him. |
| 44. Cinema is terrible harmful for eyes. | Cinema is terribly harmful for eyes. |
| 45. I have strong headache. | I have a severe headache. |
| 46. He is my fast enemy. | He is my sworn enemy. |
| 47. He has money enough to support you. | He has enough money to support you. |
| 48. This room is too much small for me. | This room is much too small for me. |
| 49. She is suffering from severe cold. | She is suffering from bad cold. |

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that modified a verb, an adjective or another adverb. For e.g. always, enough, seldom, much, sometimes, extremely, etc.

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| 1. It is too cold today. | It is very cold today. |
| 2. You are too busy. | You are very busy. |

Remember: *Too* should not be used in the sense of *very* or *much*. *Too* means come some kind of excess or more than enough.

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| 3. He is enough rich to help you. | He is rich enough to help you. |
| 4. I am enough tired to go farther. | I am tired enough to go farther. |

Remember: The adverb *enough* is generally used after the word it modifies.

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| 5. I visit his house often. | I often visit his house. |
| 6. Mohan smokes seldom. | Mohan seldom smokes. |
| 7. You should speak the truth always. | You should always speak the truth. |
| 8. He takes tea sometimes. | He sometimes takes tea. |
| 9. We visit this temple frequently. | We frequently visit this temple. |

Remember: The adverbs of time such as *seldom, often, sometimes, frequently, never, ever, always*, etc. are generally used before the verbs they modify.

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| 10. It is nothing else than pride. | It is nothing else but pride. |
| 11. You can call him anything else than a fool. | You can call him anything but a fool. |

Remember: *Else* should be followed by *but* any not by *than*.

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| 12. She is wonderful beautiful. | She is wonderfully beautiful. |
| 13. You are regular irregular. | You are regularly irregular. |

Remember: *Wonderful* and *regular* are adjectives. Use the correct adverbs here.

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| 14. He was compelled to at once leave the place. | He was compelled to leave the place at once. |
| 15. She tried to hurriedly reach there. | She tried to reach there hurriedly. |

Remember: An adverb should not be used before an infinitive.

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| 16. Ramesh will tomorrow call on you. | Ramesh will call on you tomorrow. |
| 17. I last night visited the circus. | I visited the circus last night. |

Remember: Adverb or adverbial phrases of definite time such as *yesterday, tomorrow, last night, today, four month ago* are usually placed at the end of the sentences.

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| 18. It is very hot to go out. | It is too hot to go out. |
| 19. Ram is very poor to help you. | Ram is too poor to help you. |
| 20. You are too proud. | You are very proud. |

Remember: *Too* means *more than enough* while *very* is used simply to make the adjective or adverb stronger.

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| 21. I only spent five rupees. | I spent only five rupees. |
| 22. I only worked two sums. | I worked only two sums. |

Remember: *Only* should be placed immediately before the word it qualifies.

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| 23. He does carefully his work. | He does his work carefully. |
| 24. You have almost reached at your goal. | You have almost reached your goal. |
| 25. I fluently spoke. | I spoke fluently. |

Remember: With a *transitive verb* the adverb generally comes after the object. But when the verb is intransitive, the adverb or adverbial phrase is placed after the verb.

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| 26. I fortunately passed the test. | Fortunately I passed the test. |
| 27. We reached our goal at length. | At length we reached our goal. |

Remember: An adverb should be placed at the beginning of a sentence when it is intended to qualify not any word in particular, but the sentence as a whole.

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| 28. You are speaking much fluently. | You are speaking very fluently. |
| 29. Mohini is very wiser than Lalita. | Mohini is much wiser than Lalita. |

Remember: *Very* modifies adjectives or adverbs in a positive degree and *much* in the comparative degree.

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| 30. I shall come back just now. | I shall come back presently. |
| 31. My friend has met me presently. | My friend has met me just now. |

Remember: *Presently* should be used for near future while *just now* refers to present or past time.

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| 32. She is so nice. | She is very nice. |
| 33. Radha is very proud as sita. | Radha is as proud as Sita. |
| 34. I work quicker than he. | I work more quickly than he. |
| 35. You should know to respect others. | You should know how to respect others. |

Remember: 'Adjectives' should not be used as 'Adverbs'.

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| 36. We seldom or ever tell a lie. | We seldom or never tell a lie. |
| 37. Firstly you should be obedient and secondly dutiful. | First you should be obedient and secondly, dutiful. |

Remember: 'First' is an adverb. Therefore, in an enumeration, use first, secondly, thirdly, etc.

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| 38. She <i>never</i> remembers having sent me a letter. | She does not remember having sent me a letter. |
| 39. I <i>never</i> saw him today. | I did not see him today. |

Remember: Here 'never' is incorrectly used for 'not'. Never means 'not ever'.

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| 40. Are you an obedient boy?
Yes, you see not an obedient boy. | Are you an obedient boy?
Yes, you are an obedient (or No, you are not an obedient boy). |
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Remember: If the answer to a question is yes, the verb following must be in the affirmative. But if the answer is no, the verb following must be in the negative.

MORE ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

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| 1. You are somewhat tall for your age. | You are rather tall for your age. |
| 2. The train reached rather lately. | The train reached rather late. |
| 3. They found me lying senselessly. | They found me lying senseless. |
| 4. I recovered my health by and by. | I gradually recovered my health. |
| 5. The guests went away by and by. | The guest went sway one by one. |
| 6. She is named as Rani. | She is named Rani. |
| 7. The box is too much heavy for me. | The box is much too heavy for me. |
| 8. Ranjit ran quicker than I thought. | Ranjit ran more quickly than I had thought. |
| 9. Indira Gandhi was respected greatly everywhere. | Indira Gandhi was greatly respected everywhere. |
| 10. My heart is much full for words. | My heart is too full for words. |
| 11. I saw you long before. | I saw you long ago. |
| 12. Her statement is somewhat true. | Her statement is partially true. |
| 13. We should face cheerfully our miseries. | We should face our miseries cheerfully. |
| 14. Today it is bitter cold. | Today it is bitterly cold. |
| 15. They came at once there. | They came there at once. |
| 16. I shall tell you about it little by little. | I shall tell you about it by and by. |
| 17. The cuckoo sang beautiful. | The cuckoo sang beautifully. |
| 18. The doctor gives me the medicine freely. | This doctor gives me the medicine free. |
| 19. Go home directly. | Go home direct. |
| 20. Some students cannot even write correct English. | Some students cannot write even correct English. |
| 21. My house needs repairs badly. | My house badly needs repairs. |
| 22. I care a fig for him. | I do not care a fig for him. |
| 23. You care a straw for your boss. | You do not care a straw for your boss. |
| 24. My brother is presently in Lebanon. | My brother is at present in Lebanon. |
| 25. I have only finished two novels. | I have finished only two novels. |
| 26. Your father is very miser. | Your father is very miserly. |

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| 27. The widow feels sadly. | The widow feels sad. |
| 28. She hurriedly reached there. | She reached there hurriedly. |
| 29. Radha speaks very hasty. | Radha speaks very hastily. |
| 30. Please carry carefully my luggage. | Please carry my luggage carefully. |
| 31. Firstly you should be regular and secondly hard working. | First you should be regular and secondly, hard working. |
| 32. Luggage is too much heavy for me. | The luggage is much too heavy for me. |
| 33. My grandmother peacefully died. | My grandmother died peacefully. |
| 34. She exactly came in time. | She came exactly in time. |
| 35. You must come at 5 p.m. sharply. | You must come at 5 p.m. sharp. |

ERRORS IN THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, clauses or sentences, or shows relations between sentences. For e.g. and, but, as—as, either—or, as well as, unless, etc.

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| 1. Though he is poor but he is honest. | Though he is poor, yet he is honest. |
| 2. I like such boys who are industrious. | I like such boys as are industrious. |
| 3. Work hard lest you may not fail. | Work hard lest you should fail. |
| 4. No sooner the sun rose, the mist disappeared. | No sooner did the sun rise than the mist disappeared. |
| 5. Hardly had we reached the ground, than the match started. | Hardly had we reached the ground when the match started. |
| 6. We had scarcely come out then it started raining. | We had scarcely come out when it started raining. |
| 7. She met no other woman but her aunt. | She met no other woman than her aunt. |
| 8. He is not only wise but hard working. | He is not only wise but hard working also. |
| 9. I am so happy like you are. | I am as happy as you are. |
| 10. The hare runs as fast like the dog. | The hare runs as fast as the dog. |

Remember: The following points should be kept in mind.

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| 1. <i>Though</i> or <i>although</i> | is followed by | <i>yet</i> |
| 2. <i>Such</i> | is followed by | <i>as</i> |
| 3. <i>Lest</i> | is followed by | <i>should</i> |
| 4. <i>No sooner</i> | is followed by | <i>than</i> |
| 5. <i>Hardly</i> or <i>Scarcely</i> | is followed by | <i>when</i> or <i>before</i> |
| 6. <i>No other</i> | is followed by | <i>than</i> |
| 7. <i>Not only</i> | is followed by | <i>but also</i> |
| 8. <i>So</i> | is followed by | <i>as</i> |
| 9. <i>As</i> | is followed by | <i>as</i> |
| 11. Unless you do not speak the truth, I shall not forgive you. | | Unless you speak the truth, I shall not forgive you. |

Remember: Unless is already negative. It means *If not*.

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| 12. Wait here until I do not return. | Wait here until I return. |
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Remember: *Until* is already negative. Don't use *do not* with it.

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| 13. The choice is between glorious death or shameful life. | The choice is between glorious death and shameful life. |
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Remember: Function of *or* is to express alternative or choice but *and* denotes addition.

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| 14. College life is charming and school life is dull. | College life is charming but school life is dull. |
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15. You are very rich but you help the poor. You are very rich and you help the poor.

Remember: *And* joins two words or clauses of the same nature while *but* is to join two antithetical clauses.

16. Lions are both found in Asia and Africa. Lions are found both in Asia and Africa.

17. Both Mohan as well as Sohan are lazy. Both Mohan and Sohan are lazy.

Remember: *Both* should be followed but *and*, and not by *as well as*. Moreover, it should be used immediately before the words to which it refers.

18. Both Rajesh and Parveen are not cloth merchants. Neither Rajesh nor Parveen is a cloth merchant.

Remember: *Both* is used in the positive sense. In the negative sense, we should use *neither–nor*.

19. Neither did she attend the class nor he attended. Neither she nor he attended the class.

20. Neither did Mohan finish the work nor his brother finished. Neither did Mohan finish the work nor did his brother finish.

Remember: If *neither* is followed by an auxiliary verb, *nor* should also be followed by the same auxiliary verb.

21. My pen is as good if not better than yours. My pen is as good as if not better than yours.

22. She is as noble or even nobler than he. She is as noble as or even nobler than he.

Remember: Use, as-as.

23. Because she is dull, therefore she cannot pass. She is dull, therefore, cannot pass. Or
Because she is dull, she cannot pass.

Remember: Don't use *because* and *therefore* in the same sentence.

24. Supposing if you miss the bus where will you go? Supposing (or if) you miss the bus where will you go?

25. When you abuse no then I shall punish you. When you abuse me, I shall punish you.

Remember: 'Supposing' and 'if' and 'when' and 'then' should not be used together.

1. As I am busy so I cannot go out. As I am busy, I cannot go out.

2. I was appointed as the secretary of the club. I was appointed the secretary of the club.

3. She considers me as her brother. She considers me her brother.

4. I regard her my sister. I regard her as my sister.

5. My teacher doubts that I shall pass. My teacher doubts whether (or if) I shall pass.

6. I am not sure if I shall succeed. I am not sure that I shall succeed.

7. He neither speaks Hindi nor Punjabi. He speaks neither Hindi or Punjabi.

8. Either your stand was right or wrong. You stand was either right or wrong.

9. You should do the task like I. You should do the task like me. (or as I do).

10. She asked me that what I was doing. She asked me what I was doing.

11. Two years have passed since I have seen my brother. Two years have passed since I saw my brother.

12. This is the first time when you have behaved well. This is the first time that you have behaved well.

13. The reason why he is angry is because he is hungry. The reason why he is angry is that he is hungry.

14. I am equally clever as my friend. I am as clever as my friend.

15. His behaviour is different that what it used to be. His behaviour is different from what it used to be.

16. In case if you fail what will you do? In case (or if) you fail what will you do?

17. If you are regular you will be dismissed. Unless you are regular you will be dismissed.

18. He is the fastest runner and he came last. He is the faster runner but he came last.

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SECTION G

COMPREHENSION

27 Comprehension—Prose

28 Comprehension—Poetry

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INTRODUCTION

What is Comprehension?

Comprehension means ‘understanding’. Not a superficial understanding but an understanding in depth with all the ramifications of thoughts (both expressed and implied). Sometimes thoughts are so embedded in the cobweb of words that it becomes rather difficult to follow, at first glance, the drift of thought. An average student may read the passage and yet fail to grasp the main ideas. Mere skimming over the surface is not of much help. For language is the art of concealing thought. A proper understanding of the given passage, therefore, requires, among other things, a fairly good command over English, a keen power of observation, a quick understanding of the central idea, a knack to detect error in logic, a quick reading habit, a sufficient stock of words and a little bit of imagination.

Method of Comprehension

- Read the given passage with purpose and imagination. A careful reading will help you enter into the spirit of the passage.
 - Read the passage once again, concentrating on the drift of thought. Notice the key words and see how the passage is developed.
- Read with an open mind, with purposeful concentrated attention even if the topic is new or not to your liking.
 - Read all the questions carefully lest you should miss the spirit of any question.
 - When you have read all the questions, read through the passage, bearing the questions in mind.
 - Answer the questions methodically, one by one. If you are bogged down by a particular question, don’t waste your time over it. Switch over to another question, leaving the space for questions unanswered. Sometimes the questions that appears tricky at first attempt becomes easier as you answer other questions.
 - Keep in mind the qualifying words such as all, none, never, always, sometimes, wholly, forever, least while selecting the right answers.
 - Follow the instruction in letter and spirit. Write answer in as many words or lines as you are asked to do.
 - Check the questions asked and the answer given. Avoid verbosity and repetition. Your answers should be precise and to the point.

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27

COMPREHENSION—PROSE

COMPREHENSION 1

From 'Packing'

My tooth-brush is a thing that haunts me when I'm travelling, and makes my life a misery. I dream that I haven't packed it, and wake up in a cold perspiration and get out of bed, and hunt for it. And, in the morning, I pack it before I have used it, and have to unpack again to get it, and it is always the last thing I turn out of the bag, and then repack and forget it, and have to rush upstairs for it the last moment and carry it to the railway station, wrapped up in my pocket-handkerchief.

(Jerome K. Jerome)

Questions:

1. How does the writer's tooth-brush make his life a misery?
2. What happens in the morning?
3. What happens at the last moment?
4. How does Jerome K. Jerome carry the tooth-brush to the railway station?
5. Frame the following words into sentences:
Haunts, misery, in a cold perspiration, to hunt for, to turn out of, rush, upstairs, to wrap up

COMPREHENSION 2

From 'Telephonics'

Telephony, it is clear, both from one's own experience and not from reading the letters on the papers, is not yet an exact science. Not, that is in real life; although on the stage and in American detective novels it seems to be perfect. The actor lifts the receiver, mentions the number, and begins instantly to talk. If he is on the film his lips move like burning rubber and his mouth becomes a shifting cavern. Do the rank and file of us, I wonder, when telephoning, thus grimace? I must fix up a mirror and see.

(E.V. Lucas)

Questions:

1. How do you know that telephony is not an exact science?
2. What is telephony?
3. Where does it seem to be perfect?
4. How does the writer criticize the film?
5. Frame sentences of the following words:
Receiver, cavern, rank and file, grimace, mirror

COMPREHENSION 3

From 'A Football Match'

A crash of human thunder smote the air. Arms, umbrellas, hats, caps, and programmes flew up in a flurry of gesticulation all round the ground, while the shouting rose wave upon wave to a crescendo that seemed to go on forever. The villa centre-half raced back to his own end of the field, partly carrying and partly carried by half a dozen of his team-mates.

(John Drinkwater)

Questions:

1. What do you understand by human thunder?
2. How did the sound rise?
3. How did the Villa centre-half return to his end of the field?
4. How did the people express their joy besides shouting?
5. Frame sentences of the following words:
Crash, smote, flurry, gesticulation, crescendo

COMPREHENSION 4

From 'Cricket'

The laws of cricket tell of the English love of compromise between a particular freedom and a general orderliness, or legality. Macdonald's best brick-bake is rendered null and void if he should let his right foot stray merely an inch over the crease as he wheels his arm. Law and order are represented at cricket the

umpires in their magisterial coats (in England it is to be hoped these coats will never be worn as short as umpires wear them in Australia, much to the loss of that dignity which should always invest dispensers of justice). And in England umpires are seldom mobbed or treated with the contumely which is the lot of the football referee. If everything else in this nation of ours were lost but cricket—her Constitution and the Laws of England of Lord Halsbury—it would be possible to reconstruct from the theory and the practice of cricket all the eternal Englishness which has gone to the establishment of that Constitution and the laws aforesaid.

(Nevile Cardus)

Questions:

1. What do the laws of cricket reveal?
2. By whom are law and order represented?
3. How is an umpire treated?
4. What does the writer say about the theory and the practice of cricket?
5. Frame sentences of the following words:
Compromise, null and void, magisterial, mobbed, contumely, reconstruct, eternal

COMPREHENSION 5

From 'A Call To Youth'

I have been a teacher for nearly all my adult life, for over forty years. I have lived with students and it hurts me very deeply when I find that the precious years during which a student has to live in the university are wasted by some of them. I do not say by all of them. Teachers and students form a family and in a family you cannot have the spirit of the trade union. Such a thing should be inconceivable in a university. University life is a co-operative enterprise between teachers and students and I do hope that the students will not do a disservice to themselves by resorting to activities which are anti-social in character.

(S. Radhakrishnan)

Questions:

1. What does the writer say about himself?
2. What does the writer say about university life?
3. What does the writer hope?
4. What do you understand by 'the spirit of the trade union' and 'a co-operative enterprise'?

5. Frame sentences of the following words:

Adult, precious, inconceivable, enterprise, disservice, resort

COMPREHENSION 6

Happiness, after all, is an inner state of mind. It is little dependent on outside environment. Happiness has very little to do, for instance with whether you are rich or not rich. Some of the most miserable person I have come across in my life are the rich people. It is true that poverty makes one miserable in a very acute way. But my point is that it is no wealth but co-ordination of one's thought and action which remove inner conflicts. It is in that way that integration of personality is achieved.

(Jawaharlal Nehru)

Questions:

1. What is Nehru's conception of happiness?
2. What has wealth or poverty to do with happiness?
3. What are inner conflicts? How can they be removed?
4. Frame sentences of the following words:
Environment, miserable, acute, co-ordination, conflicts, integration

COMPREHENSION 7

From 'Opportunity For Youth'

If you think about the five-year plans, you will find what a vital part the engineer plays in them. We shall require tens of thousands of engineers and hundreds of thousands of overseers, mechanics, and other technicians for our plans. The whole world is becoming more and more a world of trained people. They need to be trained in two ways. They must be trained in mind and have some vision and understanding of the world picture. Then they must be trained in particular jobs which they can do well, whether it be science or engineering or medicine or education. Such are the skills which will build India.

(Jawaharlal Nehru)

Questions:

1. What part does the engineer play in Five Year Plans?
2. What are the two kinds of training?
3. What are the skills which will build India?
4. Frame sentences of the following words:
Vital, mechanics, technicians, vision, jobs, skills

COMPREHENSION 8**From 'The Man of The House'**

In the afternoon my mother wanted me to play but I wouldn't go far. I remembered my own weakness. I knew if once I went a certain distance from the house I should drift towards the Glen, with the barrack drill-field perched on a chalky cliff above; the rifle-range below it, and below that again, the mill-pond and mill-stream running through a wooded gorge—the Rockies, the Himalayas or Highlands according to your mood. Concentration, that was what I had to practice.

(Frank O'Connor)

Questions:

1. What was the writer's weakness?
2. What did the wooded gorge seem to be?
3. What had he to practise and why?
4. Frame sentences of the following words:
drift, barrack, perched, gorge, mood, concentration

COMPREHENSION 9**From 'Telephonies'**

There are many good telephone stories. The best that I know is told of a journalist with a somewhat hypertrophied bump of reverence for worldly success, whose employer is a peer. We will call the employer Lord Forthestait and the journalist Mr Blank. A number of the staff were talking together, in one of the rooms of the newspaper, when the telephone rang.

'You're wanted at the phone, Mr Blank', said the clerk.

Blank who was just going out to lunch, came back impatiently and snatched at the instrument.

'Yes, what is it?' he snapped out.

'Is the Blank?' came the reply, lord Forthestait speaking'

'Yes, my lord,' said Blank, with the meekest deference, removing his hat.

(L.V. Lucas)

Questions:

1. What was Mr Blank?
2. Who was his employer?
3. What did Mr Blank do?
4. What do you think of him?
5. Use the following words in sentences of your own:
Journalist, employer, peer, staff, deference, hypertrophied, bump, reverence, snatch at, snap out

COMPREHENSION 10**From 'On Travel By Train'**

Seafaring men make good companions on a railway journey. They are always ready for a pipe and a crack with any man, and there is usually some entertaining matter in their talk. But they are not often met with away from the coast towns. Nor do we often come across the confidential stranger in an English railway carriage, though his company is inevitable on the Continent, and, I believe, in America. When the confidential stranger does make an appearance here, he is usually a very dull dog, who compels us to yawn through the interminable story of his life, and rides some wretched old hobby-horse to death.

(J.B. Priestley)

Questions:

1. Who are seafaring men? Why do they make good companions on a railway journey?
2. Who is the confidential stranger? Where does he appear most often?
3. How does the confidential stranger appear in England?
4. Frame sentences of the following words:
Crack, confidential, yawn, interminable

ANSWERS**COMPREHENSION 1**

1. The writer has to travel. His tooth-brush makes his life a misery. In his sleep he dreams that he has not packed it. He gets up in a cold sweat to search for it.
2. In the morning the writer packs his tooth-brush before using it. So he has to open his bag and scatter everything to find it. Usually it is at the bottom and so all the things have to be taken out.
3. At the last moment he has not packed his tooth-brush. He has to go upstairs to find it.
4. Jerome K. Jerome has to wrap his tooth-brush in his pocket-handkerchief and carry it to the station in that way.
5. **Haunts**—A ghost haunts this house.
Misery—The life of a poor man is full of misery.
In a cold perspiration—When I do not find a thing, I am always in a cold perspiration.
To hunt for—In the morning we hunted for a tea-shop.

To turn out of—The wicked boy was turned out of the class-room.

Rush—The policeman rushed to the spot.

Upstairs—I went upstairs to speak to my father.

To wrap up—The book was wrapped up in a piece of paper.

COMPREHENSION 2

1. Our personal experiences and letters published in the newspapers make it clear that the telephony is not a perfect science.
2. By telephony we mean the art of communication by telephone.
3. Telephony seems to be perfect in the theatre and the American crime stories. There one does not have to wait.
4. In the film the actor telephones. He moves his lips. His mouth looks like a cave whose shape changes every second. According to the writer the common man does not make such facial expressions while telephoning. The writer wants to say that the film actor overdo everything.
5. **Receiver**—I took up the receiver and heard his voice.
Cavern—The sage lives in a cavern.
Rank and file—The rank and file do not care for things of luxury.
Grimace—We laughed at the grimaces of the monkey.
Mirror—I saw my image in a mirror.

COMPREHENSION 3

1. By 'human thunder' we understand the roar of the people.
2. The sound rose in waves to a crescendo which seemed to go on forever.
3. The Villa centre-half was partly carried by half a dozen to his end of the field.
4. The people threw arms, umbrellas, hats, caps and programmes into the air.
5. **Crash**—The plane crashed near Cairo.
Smote—The soldier smote the man with his sword.
Flurry—He rushed out in a flurry to see what the matter was.

Gesticulation—We laughed at the orator's gesticulation.

Crescendo—His voice rose in a crescendo.

COMPREHENSION 4

1. The laws of cricket reveal the Englishman's love of the freedom of the individual and general orderliness.
2. In cricket law and order are represented by the umpire.
3. An umpire is treated with respect. No umpire is mobbed or abused like a football referee.
4. The writer says that the theory and the practice of cricket present the essence of the British Constitution and the laws of the land. The same English spirit is noticed in cricket and government.
5. **Compromise**—When two persons quarrel, there must be a compromise between them.
Null and void—This rule is now null and void.
Magisterial—He was dressed in his magisterial coat.
Mobbed—The referee was mobbed and beaten.
Contumely—He was turned out because he used contumely.
Reconstruct—Can you reconstruct the broken wall?
Eternal—Truth is eternal.

COMPREHENSION 5

1. The writer says that he has been a teacher for forty years. It pains him to see that some students waste their time at the university.
2. University life is like a family life. Teachers and students form one family. There should be co-operation between them. The atmosphere of a factory should not prevail in university life. The relation between the employers and the employed is not the relation between the teachers and the taught.
3. The writer hopes that the students will not harm themselves by adopting the attitude of the workers and having the spirit of the trade union.
4. The spirit of the trade union is the attitude of the workers towards their employers. The students

should not have the spirit because the university is not a factory.

In university life there should be co-operation between the teachers and the students. The students can derive the maximum amount of benefit from university education if they co-operate with their teachers.

5. **Adult**—This film is meant for adults only.

Precious—Time is precious.

Inconceivable—Such cruelty is inconceivable.

Enterprise—No enterprise can fail if you are sincere.

Disservice—He did a great disservice to me.

Resort—Students should not resort to violence.

COMPREHENSION 6

1. According to Nehru happiness is the absence of conflicts man's thought and his action must be in harmony. Then his personality will not be divided. He will then be happy.
2. Wealth and poverty have very little to do with the integration of personality. So they have no direct bearing on happiness.
3. When a man thinks of doing one thing but is forced to do another thing, he develops an inner conflict. When he wants to do something but cannot do it, he has an inner conflict. The co-ordination between thought and action can remove these inner conflicts.
4. **Environment**—Our teacher is moulded by our environment.
Miserable—He was miserable because he could not buy the book he loved.
Acute—He is feeling an acute pain.
Co-ordination—There must be co-ordination among players.
Conflicts—Conflicts lead to unhappiness.
Integration—The integration of states was achieved by Sardar Patel.

COMPREHENSION 7

1. The engineering plays a very important part in Five Year Plans.
2. The two kinds of training are the training of the mind and the training for jobs.

3. The skills which will build India are the skills in engineering, science, medicine and education.

4. **Vital**—Industries are of vital importance to us.

Mechanics—Motor mechanics earn a lot of money.

Technicians—A modern factory needs many technicians.

Vision—We see the vision of a great country.

Jobs—Many graduates need jobs.

Skills—Men without skills cannot prosper.

COMPREHENSION 8

1. The writer's weakness was his rambling habit. He could not control himself. Once he went out to play, he would go to the cliff with the barrack, the mill, the stream and the gorge.
2. According to his mood he considered the wooded gorge to be the Rockies of America, the Himalayas of India or the Highlands of Scotland.
3. He had to practise concentration. He had to control his mind because he strayed if once he started.
4. **Drift**—He was a democrat but he drifted slowly towards communism.
Barrack—There are many soldiers in the barrack.
Perched—The boy was perched on the top of a heap of things.
Gorge—A stream flows through the gorge.
Mood—When he is in a happy mood, he talks too much.
Concentration—If you lack concentration, you cannot do well in studies.

COMPREHENSION 9

1. Mr Blank was a journalist. He worked for a newspaper.
2. His employer was a peer named Lord Forthestait.
3. Mr Blank went to the telephone. When he learnt that his employer was speaking, he removed his hat out of respect.
4. Mr Blank had a turgid respect for successful men.

- 5. Journalist**—A journalist works for a newspaper.
- Employer**—The worker has a kind employer.
- Peer**—A peer is a man of rank and power.
- Staff**—All the members of the staff were present.
- Deference**—He stood up out of deference. (respect)
- Hypertrophied**—He has a hypertrophied dislike for sweets.
- Bump**—I heard the sound of a bump. (knock)
- Reverence**—I have no reverence for the foolish rich.
- Snatch at**—A man snatched at her bag.
- Snap out**—She snapped out that she would not go. (said irritably)

COMPREHENSION 10

1. Seafaring men are sailors. They make excellent companions because they like smoking, chatting and they can also be entertaining.
2. The confidential stranger is a man who will tell anybody the secrets of his life. He appears most in Europe and America.
3. The confidential stranger seems to be a boring person in England.
4. **Crack**—I like your crack.
Confidential—He is a confidential clerk.
Yawn—When a man is bored, he yawns.
Interminable—The argument was interminable.

28

COMPREHENSION—POETRY

Lines Written in Early Spring

I heard a thousand blended notes.
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link,
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What Man has made of Man.

Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths,
And 'tis my faith that every flower,
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopped and played;
Their thoughts I cannot measure;
But the least motion which they made.
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament,
What man has made of Man?

(William Wordsworth)

Questions:

1. What were the pleasant thoughts of the poet?
2. What were his sad thoughts?
3. What is nature's holy plan?
4. What, according to the poet, has man made of himself?

5. Use the following words in sentences of your own:
blended, grove, reclined, lament, tuft, wreath,
thrill, trail, breezy, holy

Jerusalem

And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountains green?
And was the holy Lamb of God
On England's pleasant pastures seen?
And did the Countenance Divine
Shine forth upon our clouded hills?
And was Jerusalem builded here
Among these dark Satanic mills?
Bring me my bow of burning gold;
Bring me my arrows of desire;
Bring me my spear: O clouds, unfold!
Bring me my chariot of fire!
I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

(William Blake)

Questions:

1. Whose feet does the poet refer to?
2. What does the poet mean by 'the holy Lamb of God'?
3. What does the poet mean by 'the Countenance Divine'?
4. What does the poet mean by 'these dark Satanic hills'?
5. What will the poet do?
6. What does he want?
7. What picture of England do you get here?
8. What is the poet's attitude to mills?
9. Use the following words in sentences of your own:
ancient, pleasant, pastures, countenance, divine,
Satanic, bow, unfold, chariot, cease, mental

On His Blindness

When I consider how my light is spent,
 Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide.
 And that one talent which is death to hide,
 Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent
 To serve therewith my Maker, and present
 My true account, lest He returning chide;
 ‘Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?’
 I fondly ask; but patience to prevent
 That murmur, soon replies: ‘God doth not need
 Either man’s Work or His own gifts; who best
 Bear His mid yoke, they serve Him best. His state
 Is kingly: thousands at His bidding speed,
 And post o’er land ocean without rest;
 They also serve who only stand and wait.’

(John Milton)

Questions:

1. What does the poet consider?
2. What does he say about the world?
3. What does the poet mean by ‘that one talent’?
4. What does the poet realize?
5. With whom does the poet compare God and why?
6. Use the followings words in sentences of your own: talent, lodged, chide, fondly, murmur, yoke, bidding, post over

A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal

A slumber did my spirit seal;
 I had no human fears;
 She seemed a thing that could not feel
 The touch of earthly years.
 No motion has she now, no force;
 She neither hears nor sees;
 Rolled round in earth’s diurnal course,
 With rocks, and stones, and trees.

(William Wordsworth)

Questions:

1. What happened to the spirit of the poet?
2. What are human fears?
3. What did she seem to be?
4. What are her conditions now?
5. Use the following words in sentences of your own: Slumber, seal, motion, diurnal

Death

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee
 Mighty and dreadful, for, thou art not so;
 For, those, whom thou think’st, thou dost overthrow,
 Die not, poor Death, nor yet canst thou kill me.
 From rest and sleep, which but thy pictures be,
 Much pleasure, then from thee, much more must flow;
 And soonest our best men with thee do go,
 Rest of their bones, and soul’s delivery.
 Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings and desperate men,
 And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell,
 And poppy or charms can make us sleep well,
 And better than they stroke’ Why swell’st thou then?
 One short sleep past, we wake eternally,
 And Death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die.

(John Donne)

Questions:

1. Why does the poet ask Death not to be proud?
2. Why do the best men die soon?
3. How is Death a slave?
4. How shall Death die?
5. Use the following words in your own sentences: Mighty, dreadful, overthrow, delivery, desperate, dwell, swell, eternally

Poor Soul, the Centre of My Sinful Earth

Poor soul, the centre of my sinful earth,
 Feeding these rebel powers that thee array,
 Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
 Painting thy outward walls so costly gay?
 Why so large cost, having so short a lease,
 Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend?
 Shall worms, inheritors of this excess,
 Eat up thy charge? Is this thy body’s end?
 Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant’s loss,
 And let that pine to aggravate thy store;
 Buy terms divine in selling hours of dross;
 Within be fed, without be rich no more;
 So shalt thou feed on Death, that feeds on men,
 And, Death once dead, there’s no more dying then.

(William Shakespeare)

Questions:

1. What does the poet mean by ‘my sinful earth’?
2. To what does the poet compare the body?
3. What is the poet’s advice to the soul?
4. How can Death die?
5. Use the following words in sentences of your own:
rebel, array, pine, death, lease, mansion, inheritors, aggravate, dross

Ozymandias

I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed.
And on the pedestal these words appear.
‘My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair?’
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay.
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare.
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

(P.B. Shelley)

Questions:

1. From where did the traveller come?
2. What did he say?
3. What is the moral of the poem?
4. Use the following words in sentences of your own:
antique, vast, trunkless, visage, frown, wrinkled, sneer, sculptor, survive, mock, pedestal, colossal, decay, despair, wreck

Shakespeare

Others abide our question—Thou art free.
We ask and ask—Thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge! For the loftiest hill
Who to the stars uncrowns his majesty,
Planting his steadfast footsteps in the sea,
Making the heaven of heavens his dwelling-place,
Spares but the cloudy border of his base

To the foil’d searching of mortality;
And thou, who didst the stars and sunbeams know,
Self-school’d, self-scann’d, self-honour’d, self-secure.
Didst tread on earth unguess’d at. Better so!
All pains the immortal spirit must endure,
All weakness which impairs, all griefs which bow,
Find their sole speech in that victorious brow.

(Matthew Arnold)

Questions:

1. How is Shakespeare different from others?
2. To what does the poet compare Shakespeare and why?
3. Explain: ‘self-school’d’, ‘self-scann’d’, ‘self-honour’d’, ‘self-secure.’
4. Why was it better that no one could guess how great Shakespeare was?
5. Use the following words in sentences of your own:
abide, out-topping, loftiest, uncrowns, majesty, steadfast, spares, border, foiled, mortality, tread, immortal, endure, impairs, sole

Virtue

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky:
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night:
For thou must die.
Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave,
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye:
Thy root is ever in its grave,
And thou must die.
Sweet spring, full of sweet days and Closes,
A box where sweets compacted lie;
My music shows ye have your closes,
And all must die.
Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season’d timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

(George Herbert)

Questions:

1. Why does Herbert call a sweet day the bridal of the earth and the sky?
2. Why is the hue of the rose ‘angry and brave’?
3. Why does the poet compare the spring season to a box?

4. What is the meaning of 'My music shows ye have your closes'?
5. Where does the soul live chiefly?
6. What is the meaning of 'seasoned timber'? Why does the poet compare a virtuous soul to seasoned timber?
7. **Explain:** (i) Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye. (ii) Thy root is ever in its grave (iii) A box., lie. (iv) Though the whole world turn to coal.
8. Make sentences of the following words: bridal, rash, gazer, wipe, compacted, closes, seasoned timber.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree;
 And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made,
 Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee,
 And live alone in the bee-loud glade.
 And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes
 dropping slow,
 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the
 cricket sings;
 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
 And evening full of the linnet's wings.
 I will arise and go now, for always night and day
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
 I hear it in the deep heart's core.

(W.B. Yeats)

Questions:

1. What will Yeats propose to do in Innisfree?
2. Why will the poet find some peace there?
3. What does the poet hear night and day?
4. When does he feel the presence of the lake water in his deep heart's core?
5. Frame sentences of the following words: cabin, clay, wattle, glade, veils, glimmer, glow, purple, lapping, shore, pavements, core

ANSWERS

Lines Written in Early Spring

1. The pleasant thoughts of the poet revolved around flowers, twigs and birds which were all living happily. He thought that every flower enjoyed the air it breathed. He also thought that trees spread out their leafy twigs to catch the

- breeze. He considered every motion of every bird to be a sign of happiness.
2. His sad thoughts were that men did not take part in the joy of nature. Men kept themselves aloof from flowers, birds and twigs.
 3. Nature's holy plan is to link man to her fair objects so that there may be universal happiness.
 4. Man has broken the link between himself and nature. Thus he is unhappy.
 5. **Blended (mixed)**—Many sounds were blended.
Grove—There were many flowers in the grove.
Reclined—I reclined in a sofa.
Lament—I lament my loss.
Tuft—I found a tuft of plants.
Wreath—He gave me a wreath of flowers.
Thrill—I got a thrill of joy.
Trail—The jet plane left a trail of smoke.
Breezy—It was a breezy evening.
Holy—The Bible is a holy book.

Jerusalem

1. The poet refers to the feet of Jesus.
2. By 'the holy Lamb of God' the poet means Jesus. The Lamb is a symbol for Jesus.
3. By 'the Countenance Divine' the poet means the 'holy face of Jesus'.
4. By 'these dark Satanic mill' the poet means industries which are evils and controlled by the Devil.
5. The poet will fight with his mind and sword until England is turned into Jerusalem. He will struggle to make true Christianity flourish in England.
6. He wants a bow of bright gold, arrows and spears. He wants a divine chariot to come through unfolding clouds to help him.
7. England is a land of green mountains, clouded hills and green pastures. There are some dark mills full of evil.
8. The poet thinks that mills are controlled by the Devil and they are sinister things.
9. **Ancient**—In ancient India there was great civilization.
Pleasant—The scene is pleasant.
Pastures—Sheep graze in pastures.

Countenance—Her countenance is beautiful.

Divine—Only divine help can save us.

Satanic—All evil deeds are satanic.

Bow—Arjuna fought with his bow and arrows.

Unfold—Please unfold the folded cloth.

Chariot—The chariot is drawn by horses.

Cease—He ceased speaking.

Mental—His trouble is mental and not physical.

On His Blindness

1. The poet considers how his eyesight has been lost before he is 50 years of age.
2. He says that the world is dark and wide.
3. The poet refers to the parable of the talent. The talent is a gold coin. A master had two servants. When he was going abroad, he gave each servant one talent. When he came back, he found that one servant had done business with his gold coin and made much money. The other servant had buried his coin. The master rebuked him. The poet feels that God will rebuke him for not using his talent properly.
4. The poet realizes that God does not need man's work. He also realizes that God does not want his gifts back. He feels that obedience is the best service.
5. The poet compares God with a king. Thousands serve him actively but those who stand and wait serve him also.
6. **Talent**—Talent is inferior to genius.
Lodged—I lodged in the garret.
Chide—My father will chide me for my mistake.
Fondly—Don't talk fondly.
Murmur—They are always murmuring.
Yoke—These oxen will be yoked to the plough.
Bidding—We did it at his bidding.
Post over—We posted over the fields to reach the town before sunset.

A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal

1. The spirit of the poet slept in the sense that it was not awake to reality.
2. Human fears are fears common to all men like the fear of death.

3. She seemed to be a deathless thing.

4. She is now dead. She has no motion or force. She has neither hearing nor sight. She is now a part of the earth. She is rotating with the earth.

5. **Slumber**—Her slumber is deep.

Seal—Have you sealed the envelope?

Motion—The trains are in motion.

Diurnal—She does her diurnal duties.

Death

1. The poet asks Death not be proud because it is neither strong nor fearful as some people find it to be. He says that Death cannot kill the soul of a man.
2. The best men die soon because Death gives rest to the body and freedom to the soul.
3. Death comes to a man at the bidding of fate, chance, kings and desperate men. So it is their slave.
4. 'On the Day of Judgement' all good souls will go to Heaven to live there for ever. Then Death shall die.
5. **Mighty**—Akbar was a mighty king.
Dreadful—I heard a dreadful noise.
Overthrow—Nixon was overthrown.
Delivery—The delivery of letters must be timely.
Desperate—A desperate man can do anything.
Dwell—I dwell at a village.
Swell—He swelled with pride.
Eternally—God is eternally watchful.

Poor Soul, the Centre of My Sinful Earth

1. The poet means the body when he talks about 'my sinful earth'. The body is made of dust. The five senses commit sins. So the body is 'sinful earth'.
2. The poet compares the body to the mansion and the servant.
3. The poet advises the soul to buy spiritual happiness at the cost of worldly happiness. He advises the soul to enrich itself and neglect the body.

4. If the soul treats the body as nothing. Death will take nothing from the soul. Thus, Death will starve and die.
5. **Rebel**—The rebel forces occupied a few towns.
Array—They were arrayed for battle.
Pine—She pined away for her lost son.
Dearth—There is a dearth of honest men.
Lease—We acquired that house on lease.
Mansion—They live in a big mansion (house).
Inheritors—We are the inheritors of our ancient culture.
Aggravate—Your medicine aggravated my pain.
Dross—We need pure metals and not dross.

Ozymandias

1. The traveller came from the ancient land of Egypt.
2. He spoke about a very big statue that he had seen in the desert. It was in ruins. The body of the statue had disappeared. Only the legs stood. The head lay partly buried in the sand. The face had an angry look, twisted lips and cruel contempt. No one remembered the sculptor or the king, but those passions remained. The inscription on the pedestal pointed out that it was the statue of Ozymandias whose achievements were the despair of mighty kings.
3. The moral of the poem is that pride is foolish and power is transitory. We also learn that Time humiliates the proudest.
4. **Antique**—This antique palace was built long ago.
Vast—A vast area was underwater.
Trunkless—A trunkless body was found.
Visage—His grave visage impressed us.
Frown—When he frowned, everyone trembled.
Wrinkled—The face of the old man is wrinkled.
Sneer—I don't like a man who is always sneering.
Sculptor—The sculptor made a fine statue.
Survive—His wife survived him.
Mock—They mocked him.
Pedestal—The idol was placed on a pedestal.

- Colossal**—The poverty of the Indians is colossal.
Decay—All human things are subject to decay.
Despair—Don't despair of success.
Wreck—I saw the wreck of a temple.

Shakespeare

1. While the excellence of every other poet is doubted, there is no doubt about Shakespeare's greatness.
2. Arnold justly compares Shakespeare to a tall hill. As the bottom of the hill is buried in the sea and its top is among the stars of heaven, so Shakespeare had his roots in the earth and his imagination soared high. As people see only the cloudy border of the base of the hill, so Shakespeare's fellowmen knew only a little of the nature of that genius.
3. Shakespeare did not get much education but he educated himself. He was his own critic. He was not honoured by people, but he knew his value. He did not need the support of others.
4. It was better that people did not know how great Shakespeare was. Had they known it, they would not have allowed him to live like a common man and experience pains, griefs and weaknesses. Shakespeare could give a unique expression to human misery because he suffered like a common man.
5. **Abide**—The subject has abiding interest for us.
Out-topping—Ramesh stood first out-topping all others.
Loftiest—You should have the loftiest ideal.
Uncrown—They uncrowned their king.
Majesty—There is majesty in his voice.
Steadfast—His gaze was steadfast.
Spare—A satirist spares no offender.
Border—The border of India is safe.
Foiled—All his attempts were foiled.
Mortality—Mortality can never reach God.
Tread—Don't tread on the grass.
Immortal—God is immortal.
Endure—She has endured much suffering.
Impair—Hard work impairs health.
Sole—John is the sole owner of the factory.

Virtue

1. A sweet day is so cool, calm and bright that it seems to be a day of marriage. The earth and the sky meet in happiness and the atmosphere is joyous like that of a marriage. The sky is the bright bridegroom and the earth that is cool and calm is the coy but happy bride.
2. If a person is angry his face will be red. The colour of the rose is red. So its colour is angry. The rose is brave because it is prominent in its red colour without any shyness. So the hue of the rose reminds the poet of anger and bravery.
3. The spring season is full of sweet days and roses which we enjoy with our sense as we enjoy sweetmeats. So the poet calls it a box of sweets. D.J. Enright writes about the homely imaginary of Herbert 'the recurrent box, for instance, in which either sweets or sins kept'. Here we find a box of 'sweets'.
4. Spring comes every year and ends. The music of the poet ends with spring and when he does not create music spring is over. From the music of the poet it thus becomes clear that spring also ends. It is short-lived. It reminds the poet of his own music.
5. When the whole world is destroyed the virtuous soul will not be destroyed and God will appreciate the virtuous soul. So by contrast the virtuous soul will shine more in that general calamity.
6. A log of wood is seasoned by exposing it to the sun and rain for a long time. Then it becomes harder than iron. When the world will be burnt to coal, the virtuous soul will resist that fire like seasoned timber.
7. (i) if one looks at the bright red rose the action is rash because the dazzling brightness will compel one to clear the eye by rubbing.
(ii) The root of the rose is in its grave. The root of the plant withers and the ground where it flourishes will thus be its burial ground. The death of the rose flower is made certain ever from the date and time of its origin.
(iii) The image is quite apt in as much as sweets may be sweet things of life and nature as also sweetmeats. Even in the

later case, the image is quite appropriate because Cupid, the God of the spring season, of generation and growth, is represented as a child.

- (iv) It is believed that the earth will be finally dissolved. There will be a flood or a great fire to destroy the earth. Herbert takes the possibility of destruction by fire. In that case God will burn the whole world to coal.

8. Bridal—The bridal bed was decorated.

Rash—He is a rash driver.

Gazer—Stat gazers fall into pits.

Wipe—As he sweated, he wiped his face.

Compacted—Facts are compacted in this answer.

Closes—Musical notes have their closes.

Seasoned—He is a seasoned teacher.

Timber—He is a timber merchant.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

1. In Innisfree, the poet will make a rough dwelling of clay with a fence of twigs. He will plant nine rows of beans because nine is a mystic number. He will also have a hive where bees will store honey. He will live alone in that open area full of the buzzing of bees.
2. The poet expects to find some peace in Innisfree. Peace cannot be found in the city. It drops slowly from the morning mist to the ground where the cricket produces its continuous noise. By watching the misty morning the poet slowly gets the peace he wants. Peace can be found in Innisfree where midnight is not very dark, noon is not very hot and the linnet flaps its wings in the evening sky. In that atmosphere of Nature the poet hopes to find some peace.
3. The poet hears night and day the low sounds made by the waves of the lake.
4. The poet seems to hear the low sounds made by the waves as they cover the shore of the lake. These sounds are stored up in the chamber of his heart. When he stands on the roadway or the grey footpaths, he feels the presence of those sounds in his heart.

5. **Cabin**—He lived in a small cabin on the hill.
Clay—This was made of clay.
Wattles—The fence is made of wattles.
Glade—The glade is an open field.
Veils—Muslim women use veils.
Glimmer—A light was glimmering in the distance.

- Glow**—There was no glow on her cheek.
Purple—The sail was purple in colour.
Lapping—Her dress was lapping on her wrist too much.
Shore—We walked by the seashore.
Pavements—He walks on the pavements.
Core—The fruit is rotten to its core.

SECTION H

PLAY WITH THE WORDS

29 Play with the Words

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29

PLAY WITH THE WORDS

EXERCISE 1

Complete the synonyms given with the hints.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Forsake | - | Aba _____ |
| 2. Hate | - | Abh _____ |
| 3. Miserable | - | Abj _____ |
| 4. Renounce | - | Abju _____ |
| 5. Denial | - | Abne _____ |
| 6. Disgusting | - | Abom _____ |
| 7. Unsuccessful | - | Abo _____ |
| 8. Flee from law | - | Abse _____ |
| 9. Difficult to understand | - | Abst _____ |
| 10. Applaud | - | Acc _____ |
| 11. Companion in wrong doing | - | Accom _____ |
| 12. Agreement | - | Accor _____ |
| 13. Pile up | - | Accr _____ |
| 14. Unyielding | - | Ada _____ |
| 15. Zenith | - | Ac _____ |
| 16. Follower | - | Aco _____ |
| 17. Skilful | - | Adr _____ |
| 18. Friendly | - | Amia _____ |
| 19. Pretend | - | Aff _____ |
| 20. Affection | - | Affi _____ |
| 21. Promptness | - | Alac _____ |

EXERCISE 2

Complete the antonyms given with the hints.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Ambiguous | - | Un _____ |
| 2. Amity | - | En _____ |
| 3. Ameliorate | - | Agg _____ |
| 4. Amenable | - | Unyi _____ |
| 5. Amiable | - | Pee _____ |
| 6. Anguish | - | J _____ |
| 7. Antediluvian | - | Mo _____ |
| 8. Aplomb | - | Diffi _____ |
| 9. Apogee | - | Nad _____ |
| 10. Appease | - | Alien _____ |
| 11. Applaud | - | Depre _____ |

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 12. Apposite | - | Inappro _____ |
| 13. Approbation | - | Cen _____ |
| 14. Articulate | - | In _____ |
| 15. Artless | - | Art _____ |
| 16. Assail | - | Appl _____ |
| 17. Assent | - | Diss _____ |
| 18. Assiduous | - | Incon _____ |
| 19. Austere | - | Luxu _____ |
| 20. Abortive | - | Succ _____ |

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks.

- I abh _____ bad company.
- The rebellion proved abor _____.
- The match came to abru _____ end.
- The court absol _____ him of the charge of murder.
- The two parties have reached an acco _____.
- The rich are surrounded by acol _____.
- The teacher adju _____ us to shun mischief.
- The AIDS pandemic has aff _____ large parts of Africa.
- We must help the poor to allev _____ their misery.
- He is not a party animal and keeps alo _____.
- From alter _____ they came to blows.
- A husband and wife should be each other's alter e _____.
- There is no al _____ to hardwork.
- The ama _____ thrashed her husband.
- Politicians are good at living amb _____ replies.
- Health, education and hygiene are chief ame _____ of life.
- You must find out her antece _____ before proposing to her.
- Benevolence wins us the appro _____ of others.
- He is an arra _____ rascal.
- People assa _____ him for his wrong acts.

EXERCISE 4

Complete the synonyms given with the hints.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Confuse | - Baff _____ |
| 2. Surround | - Beleage _____ |
| 3. Disparage | - Belitt _____ |
| 4. A great poet | - Ba _____ |
| 5. Great joy | - Beati _____ |
| 6. Call | - Beck _____ |
| 7. Make wet and dirty | - Bedrag _____ |
| 8. Fall to one's lot | - Bef _____ |
| 9. Make friends | - Bef _____ |
| 10. Resent | - Begr _____ |
| 11. Cheat | - Beg _____ |
| 12. Grateful | - Behol _____ |
| 13. Fail to come up to expectations | - Bel _____ |
| 14. Aggressive | - Belli _____ |
| 15. Blessing | - Bened _____ |
| 16. A good deed | - Benef _____ |
| 17. Kind helper | - Benefa _____ |
| 18. One who receives help | - Benefi _____ |
| 19. Kind | - Ben _____ |
| 20. Beg | - Besee _____ |

EXERCISE 5

Complete the following antonyms given with the hints.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Broadminded | - Big _____ |
| 2. Moral | - Bohem _____ |
| 3. Disciplined | - Boist _____ |
| 4. Lack of understanding | - Bonho _____ |
| 5. Pleasant | - Boo _____ |
| 6. A narrow road | - Boule _____ |
| 7. Meagre and measly | - Boun _____ |
| 8. Add | - Bowd _____ |
| 9. Well built | - Britt _____ |
| 10. Praise | - Braods _____ |
| 11. Polished, Urbane | - Brus _____ |
| 12. A simple, honest man | - Bucca _____ |
| 13. Unpromising | - Budd _____ |
| 14. A weak point | - Bul _____ |
| 15. Cheerless | - Buoy _____ |
| 16. Decrease | - Burg _____ |
| 17. Quietness | - Bust _____ |
| 18. Full of meaning | - Balder _____ |
| 19. Encourage | - Belitt _____ |
| 20. Civilized | - Barb _____ |

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks.

- You can move better in bagg _____ trousers.
- I do not relish baw _____ jokes.
- The beleag _____ kind died fighting.
- I love to go for a walk on balm _____ days.
- Shakespeare was a great b _____.
- The little saint was full of beati _____.
- I wonder what fate befa _____ me.
- We love to bef _____ cheerful people.
- You begrud _____ my riches.
- I am behold _____ to you for help.
- It does not beho _____ to be nasty.
- He failed and bel _____ our hopes.
- The Pathans are a bellic _____ tribe.
- The hapless youth bemo _____ his fate.
- Grandmother showered bened _____ on me.
- The saints are great benefac _____ of mankind.
- The beni _____ old lady looked after the orphans.
- The lout is bere _____ of all good sense.

EXERCISE 7

Complete the following synonyms given with the hints.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A hidden store | - Cach _____ |
| 2. Mark of excellence | - Cache _____ |
| 3. Noise | - Cacopho _____ |
| 4. Coax | - Cajol _____ |
| 5. Art of writing | - Calligraph _____ |
| 6. Inexperienced | - Callo _____ |
| 7. Disgrace | - Calum _____ |
| 8. Bonhomie | - Cama _____ |
| 9. Hide | - Camou _____ |
| 10. Frank | - Can _____ |
| 11. One who eats human flesh | - Cann _____ |
| 12. Shrewd | - Cann _____ |
| 13. Ill tempered | - Cantank _____ |
| 14. Yield | - Capitu _____ |
| 15. Whim | - Cap _____ |
| 16. Peevish | - Capt _____ |
| 17. Charm | - Captiv _____ |
| 18. Slaughter | - Car _____ |
| 19. Festival | - Carni _____ |
| 20. Find fault | - Car _____ |

EXERCISE 8

Give the antonyms.

1. Employ - Cash _____
2. Great joy - Cata _____
3. Holding back emotions - Cathar _____
4. Narrowminded - Catho _____
5. Artless - Catti _____
6. Careful, Attentive - Cava _____
7. Accept patiently - Cavi _____
8. Claim, Demand - Ced _____
9. Lack of promptness - Cele _____
10. Divisive - Centri _____
11. Terrestrial - Cesel _____
12. Orderly - Chao _____
13. Honest - Charl _____
14. Impure - Chas _____
15. Honesty - Chicane _____
16. Applaud - Chi _____
17. Polite - Chur _____
18. Precision - Circum _____
19. Careless - Circums _____
20. Cruelty - Clemen _____

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks.

1. Jain monks observe celi _____.
2. The Maharani of Jaipur had a unique charis _____ about her.
3. Politicians are demagogues and charl _____.
4. I am char _____ of bad company.
5. The charw _____ came and cleaned the utensils.
6. The teacher chas _____ the truants.
7. German Chauvin _____ led to two world wars.
8. The chiv _____ young man rescued the damsel in distress.
9. Homoeopathy claims to extirpate chro _____ ailments.
10. His chur _____ ways didn't endear him to any one.
11. The job was a cin _____ and I did it easily.
12. A sense of claustro _____ seized me in Calcutta.
13. The kind showed no clem _____ and hanged the rebel.
14. The wife coa _____ the husband into buying a new car.
15. The old man was not cohere _____ and mumbled a few words.

16. The police didn't take any cogniz _____ of my complaint.
17. The boss coer _____ me into doing the dirty job.

EXERCISE 10

Fill in the blanks.

1. The little girl looked dain _____ with her ribbons.
2. The speaker stood behind the dai _____ and fulminated.
3. Damn _____ awaits the sinners.
4. There was a dead _____ and no progress was made.
5. Our team suffered a debac _____ and we lost the match.
6. The heat in May and June debili _____.
7. The hero looked debo _____.
8. The abandoned baby was found in a heap of deb _____.
9. The debut _____ stole the show.
10. Greed leads to moral deca _____.
11. He was found dere _____ in his duties.
12. The young deri _____ the ways of the old.
13. Lack of love desec _____ a marriage.
14. Guru Nanak reformed Sajjan who was, a desper _____.
15. Forsaking one's parents in their old age is a despi _____ act.
16. He felt despon _____ at his defeat.
17. Hitler was a desp _____.
18. Mother Teresa devoted her life to the service of the desti _____.
19. Difficulties must not det _____ us.
20. Smoking is detri _____ to health.

EXERCISE 11

Complete the following synonyms given with the hints.

1. Treat like a god - Deif _____
2. Condescend - Dei _____
3. According to law - De _____
4. Harmful - Delete _____
5. Salvation - Deli _____
6. Swindle - Del _____
7. Rabble rouser - Demag _____
8. A political procedure - Demar _____

9. Deportment - Demean _____
 10. An evil spirit - Dem _____
 11. Hesitate - Demu _____
 12. Shy - Demur _____
 13. Belittle - Denig _____
 14. Climax - Denoue _____
 15. Censure - Denou _____
 16. Dwindle - Deple _____
 17. One who deposes - Depo _____
 18. Banish - Depor _____
 19. Moral decline - Depra _____
 20. Disapprove - Depre _____

EXERCISE 12

Complete the synonyms given with the hints.

1. Dashing - Ebull _____
 2. Enthusiasm and skill - Ecl _____
 3. Great joy - Ecs _____
 4. Ordinance - Edi _____
 5. Weird - Eer _____
 6. Rub off - Eff _____
 7. Lively - Effer _____
 8. Enfeebled - Eff _____
 9. Effective - Effic _____
 10. Impudence - Efferon _____
 11. Glowing - Effer _____
 12. Inclined to talk - Effer _____
 13. Equalitarian - Egali _____
 14. Very wicked - Egreg _____
 15. Joy and confidence - El _____
 16. Land of opportunity - El D _____
 17. Exalt - Ele _____
 18. Set free - Emanci _____
 19. Difficult to find - Elusi _____
 20. Weaken - Emascu _____

EXERCISE 13

Fill in the blanks.

1. The accountant embezz _____ funds.
 2. Pratibha Patil is the embl _____ of women's empowerment.
 3. Let us emul _____ the noble and not be jealous of them.
 4. Manmohan Singh embod _____ intelligence and integrity.
 5. The fans were enamo _____ of the starlet's beauty and talent.
 6. Usain Bolt won encom _____ for his world record in 100 metres race.

7. India is encum _____ by her teeming millions.
 8. The malarial fever is end _____ to tropics.
 9. The June heat ener _____.
 10. A viral attack enfeeb _____.
 11. In many countries, women are yet to be enfran _____.
 12. The curse of apart _____ has been lifted from S. Africa.
 13. The scholar was engro _____ in his studies.
 14. The court enjoi _____ him not to leave the country.
 15. A good teacher enkind _____ in us a thirst for knowledge.
 16. The saint enligh _____ us on the mysteries of life.
 17. He has enlis _____ himself as a sepoy in the army.
 18. She enliv _____ the party with her beautiful songs.
 19. The modern man is enmes _____ in materialistic values.
 20. You must keep busy or face enn _____.

EXERCISE 14

Complete the antonyms given with the hints.

1. Infallible - Fall _____
 2. Unfaithfulness - Fea _____
 3. Infertile - Fecu _____
 4. Unlikely - Feasi _____
 5. Unhappy - Fest _____
 6. Fresh - Feti _____
 7. Constant - Fick _____
 8. Unfaithfulness - Fide _____
 9. Beginning - Fina _____
 10. Firm - Flacc _____
 11. Dull - Flam _____
 12. Respectful - Flipp _____
 13. Wise and careful - Foolh _____
 14. Hindsight - Fore _____
 15. Cheerful - Forl _____
 16. Strong - Fra _____
 17. Spendthrift - Fru _____
 18. Claim - Fore _____
 19. Lack of skill - Fine _____

EXERCISE 15

Give the Noun forms of the following.

1. Fabricate - Fabricati _____
 2. Fallacious - Fallac _____
 3. Fallible - Fallibili _____

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 4. Fatal | - | Fatalit_____ |
| 5. Fatuous | - | Fatuousne_____ |
| 6. Feasible | - | Feasibili_____ |
| 7. Feckless | - | Fecklessne_____ |
| 8. Fecund | - | Fecundi_____ |
| 9. Feeble | - | Feeblene_____ |
| 10. Felicitous | - | Felicit_____ |
| 11. Felon | - | Felon_____ |
| 12. Fervid | - | Fervou_____ |
| 13. Festive | - | Festivi_____ |
| 14. Fickle | - | Ficklene_____ |
| 15. Fiddle | - | Fiddli_____ |
| 16. Flaccid | - | Flaccidne_____ |
| 17. Flamboyant | - | Flamboyanc_____ |
| 18. Flawless | - | Flawlessne_____ |
| 19. Flippan | - | Flippan_____ |
| 20. Forebode | - | Forebodin_____ |
| 21. Foreclose | - | Foreclosu_____ |

EXERCISE 16

Complete the synonyms given with the hints.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Abode | - | Habi_____ |
| 2. Habitual frequenter | - | Habitu_____ |
| 3. Greet | - | Ha_____ |
| 4. In good health | - | Hale and hear_____ |
| 5. Unlucky | - | Hap_____ |
| 6. Pride | - | Hau_____ |
| 7. Time to act | - | Hi_____ti_____ |
| 8. Home and religion | - | Hearth and al_____ |
| 9. Nonsense | - | Hocus_____ |
| 10. A pile | - | Hudd_____ |
| 11. Noise and ado | - | Hurly_____ |
| 12. Exaggeration | - | Hyper_____ |
| 13. Corruption | - | Gra_____ |
| 14. Gist | - | Grava_____ |
| 15. Laugh in a silly way | - | Gi_____ |
| 16. Bend on knees | - | Genu_____ |
| 17. Nonsense | - | Gibber_____ |

EXERCISE 17

Give the Adjectives of the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Icon | - | Incon_____ |
| 2. Inadvertence | - | Inadverten_____ |
| 3. Idiosyncrasy | - | Idiosyncrat_____ |
| 4. Inanity | - | Inan_____ |
| 5. Ignominy | - | Ignominiou_____ |
| 6. Incisiveness | - | Incisiv_____ |
| 7. Impetuosity | - | Impetuo_____ |

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 8. Inclemency | - | Inclemen_____ |
| 9. Impiety | - | Impiou_____ |
| 10. Incongruity | - | Incongru_____ |
| 11. Implore | - | Implori_____ |
| 12. Incontinence | - | Incontinen_____ |
| 13. Importune | - | Importunat_____ |
| 14. Impose | - | Imposi_____ |
| 15. Impropriety | - | Imprope_____ |
| 16. Improvidence | - | Improvide_____ |
| 17. Impudence | - | Impude_____ |
| 18. Impulse | - | Impulsi_____ |
| 19. Incriminate | - | Incrimina_____ |
| 20. Indifference | - | Indiffere_____ |

EXERCISE 18

Give one word for the following.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. One who does not tire | - | Inde_____ |
| 2. That which cannot be erased | - | Indel_____ |
| 3. One who breaks idols | - | Icono_____ |
| 4. The Eskimo home | - | Ig_____ |
| 5. Before recorded time | - | Imme_____ |
| 6. Go and settle abroad | - | Emi_____ |
| 7. About to happen | - | Immi_____ |
| 8. Put in danger | - | En_____ |
| 9. That which cannot be destroyed | - | Imperi_____ |
| 10. Difficult to please | - | Impac_____ |
| 11. Render weak or poor | - | Implac_____ |
| 12. That which cannot be conquered | - | Impover_____ |
| 13. Difficult to reach | - | Inacce_____ |
| 14. Not legally valid | - | Inva_____ |

EXERCISE 19

Fill in the blanks.

- A jam _____ of boy scouts.
- The jan _____ looks after the mansion.
- He won kud _____ for his feat.
- Kashmir is a knott _____ problem.
- The politicians love to be surrounded with lack _____.
- Their talks made no lee _____.
- Dilip Kumar is a leg _____ in film acting.
- People do not approve of fresh lev _____ by the govt.
- A lexi _____ is a dictionary.
- The fans lion _____ the hero.
- He claims a royal line _____ for his family.
- She is a live _____ young lass.
- Exercise renders our bodies lith _____.
- The boss was liv _____ with anger.

- 15. The sky was lumi_____ with stars.
- 16. In rainy season the vegetation is luxu_____.
- 17. The rich lead a luxu_____ life.
- 18. It was a luscii_____ piece of mango.
- 19. Lazy people are loa_____ to work hard.
- 20. Longe_____ is a fall out of good living.

EXERCISE 20

Complete the antonyms given with the hints.

- 1. Fresh - Ja_____
- 2. Unbiased - Jaun_____
- 3. Cheerless - Jovi_____
- 4. Simple and easy - Knott_____
- 5. Censure - Kudo_____
- 6. Lazy - Labo_____
- 7. Exciting - Lackadai_____
- 8. Leader - Lagg_____
- 9. Interference - Laissez fai_____
- 10. Energetic - Languish_____
- 11. Energy - Lassi_____
- 12. Rigorous - La_____
- 13. Seriousness - Levi_____
- 14. Illicit - Lici_____
- 15. Energetic - List_____
- 16. Rigid - Lith_____
- 17. Taciturn - Loqua_____
- 18. Darksome - Lumi_____

EXERCISE 21

Give the meanings of the following words.

- 1. Nadir
- 2. Naïve
- 3. Novice
- 4. Nefarious
- 5. Nemesis
- 6. Nettle
- 7. Noxious
- 8. Oaf
- 9. Obeisance
- 10. Obfuscate
- 11. Nostalgia

EXERCISE 22

Give one word for the following.

- 1. Coming generations - Post_____
- 2. A great ruler - Poten_____
- 3. One who precedes - Precur_____
- 4. One who is graceful - Present_____
- 5. To hide truth - Prevari_____
- 6. Leading woman singer - Prima_____
- 7. Very ancient - Primev_____
- 8. Force open - Pri_____
- 9. Be in the know of - Pri_____

- 10. A young genius - Prodi_____
- 11. A sequence of events - Prog_____
- 12. Introduction to a book - Prolo_____
- 13. One who changes one's belief - Apos_____
- 14. Divine power - Provi_____
- 15. Human soul or spirit - Psy_____
- 16. Mental disorder - Psycho_____
- 17. Extremely careful - Puncti_____
- 18. Surrounding areas - Purli_____
- 19. A spot with pus - Pust_____
- 20. Fire works - Pyrotech_____

EXERCISE 23

Give the antonyms.

- 1. A genuine doctor - Qua_____
- 2. Dull and ordinary - Quain_____
- 3. Accept - Qua_____
- 4. At ease - Quea_____
- 5. Answer - Quer_____
- 6. Give a direct answer - Quibb_____
- 7. Steadfast - Quicksil_____
- 8. Moving - Quies_____
- 9. Noise; ado - Qui_____
- 10. Patriot - Quisl_____
- 11. Careless - Qui vi_____
- 12. Easy to understand - Quix_____
- 13. Dull - Radia_____
- 14. Controlled - Ramp_____
- 15. In good shape - Ramsh_____
- 16. Lack of greed - Rapa_____
- 17. Joylessness - Rapt_____
- 18. Disagreement - Rapproch_____
- 19. Quiet and peaceful - Razzmata_____

EXERCISE 24

Substitute with one word.

- 1. One who is disobedient - Recalci_____
- 2. Repeat the main points - Recapi_____
- 3. Contraction in business - Rece_____
- 4. One who relapses into crime - Recidi_____
- 5. One who lives in reclusion - Reclu_____
- 6. Detailed survey - Reconnai_____
- 7. Becoming a king - Reg_____
- 8. Rules for food and exercise - Regi_____
- 9. Be born again - Reincar_____
- 10. Repeat again - Reite_____
- 11. Give new life - Rejuve_____
- 12. Beyond repair - Irrepara_____
- 13. Quick and sharp reply - Repar_____

14. Send somebody back to one's native country - Repatri _____
15. Well supplied - Reple _____
16. Official admonishment - Repri _____
17. Prayer for the dead - Requite _____
18. Brief account - Resum _____
19. Come back to life - Resurr _____

EXERCISE 25

Give one word for the following.

1. A very small amount - Scinti _____
2. A young member of a noble family - Sci _____
3. A holy book - Scrip _____
4. Breaking away from the mother country - Secess _____
5. Accustomed to sit or rest - Seden _____
6. Rebellion against the govt. - Sedi _____
7. A place for religious instruction - Semi _____
8. Withdraw to a quiet place - Sequest _____
9. Pleasant coincidence - Serend _____
10. Afternoon nap - Sies _____
11. A job with lots of money but very little work - Sinec _____
12. Mean and dishonest practices - Skuldugg _____
13. Contemptible person - Skun _____
14. Untidy woman - Slatt _____
15. Superficial knowledge - Smatter _____
16. A combination of smoke and fog - Smo _____
17. Burn without flame - Smoul _____
18. Drench thoroughly - Soa _____
19. Very wet - Sogg _____
20. A short stay - Sojo _____
21. Ungrammatical usage - Soleci _____

EXERCISE 26

Give the opposite word for the following.

1. Said in so many words - Taci _____
2. Talkative - Taci _____
3. Bring credit - Tarn _____
4. Politeness - Teme _____
5. Unworldly - Tempo _____
6. Be decisive - Tempo _____
7. Unsustainable - Tenab _____
8. Without a bias - Tenden _____
9. Final - Tenta _____
10. Solid and stable - Tenu _____

11. Warm and enthusiastic - Tepi _____
12. Celestial - Terres _____
13. Longwinded - Ter _____
14. Intestate - Tes _____
15. Extravagant - Thrif _____
16. Ecstasy - Thro _____
17. Encourage - Thwa _____
18. Fearless - Timo _____
19. De facto - Titu _____
20. Energetic - Tor _____
21. Industry - Tor _____
22. Straight - Toru _____
23. Extol - Tradu _____
24. Lead - Tra _____

EXERCISE 27

Give one word for the following.

1. Copy a speech in writing - Trans _____
2. Inject blood - Trans _____
3. Go beyond limits - Trans _____
4. Short lived - Trans _____
5. Writing the same words in a new script - Transl _____
6. To be reborn after death - Trans _____
7. Bring about a great change - Trans _____
8. Pangs of child birth - Trav _____
9. Wearisome routine - Tread _____
10. A large written document - Trea _____
11. Insignificant things - Trif _____
12. Base conduct - Turpi _____
13. A newspaper with pictures - Tabl _____
14. Social restriction - Tab _____
15. That which can be felt - Tangi _____
16. Be equal to - Tanta _____
17. Neither hot nor cold - Temper _____
18. Be indecisive - Tempo _____
19. Private conversation - Tete-a-te _____
20. Violent storm - Tor _____

EXERCISE 28

Give the Adjectives of the following.

1. Taciturnity - Tacitu _____
2. Tedium - Tedio _____
3. Tempest - Tempestu _____
4. Tenacity - Tenaci _____
5. Tepidness - Tepi _____
6. Therapy - Therapeu _____
7. Thriftiness - Thrif _____
8. Thwart - Thwarte _____
9. Tilt - Tilt _____

10. Toil - Toilso _____
 11. Torment - Tormente _____
 12. Torpor - Torpi _____
 13. Traduce - Traduce _____
 14. Tranquillity - Tranqu _____
 15. Transact - Transacte _____
 16. Transcend - Transcenden _____
 17. Transcribe - Transcrib _____
 18. Transfix - Transf _____
 19. Transience - Transien _____
 20. Transmute - Transm _____
 21. Treachery - Trea _____
 22. Trifle - Trivi _____

EXERCISE 29

Give one word for the following.

1. Found everywhere - Ubiqui _____
 2. In vain - Unavail _____
 3. Excessively pious - Unctu _____
 4. Quote a lower price - Under _____
 5. An oppressed person - Under _____
 6. Rising and falling - Undul _____
 7. Dig out - Unear _____
 8. Difficult to know - Unfathom _____
 9. Without basis - Unfound _____
 10. Remove a priest - Unfr _____
 11. Let loose - Unleas _____
 12. Poor in quality - Unprofe _____
 13. Bring to light - Unr _____
 14. Ill mannered - Unseem _____
 15. Take by force - Usur _____
 16. Difficult to carry - Unwiel _____
 17. Great disturbance - Uphe _____
 18. Greedy money lender - Usure _____
 19. Excessive greed - Usur _____
 20. A dream land - Ut _____
 21. Devoted to one's wife - Uxorio _____

EXERCISE 30

Give the noun forms of the following.

1. Vicious - Vicisousne _____
 2. Vigil - Vigilant _____
 3. Vindicate - Vindicati _____
 4. Virile - Virili _____
 5. Virulent - Virulen _____
 6. Vital - Vitali _____
 7. Vitiate - Vitiati _____
 8. Vituperative - Vitupera _____
 9. Vivacious - Vivaci _____
 10. Vivid - Vividne _____

11. Vivisect - Vivisecti _____
 12. Vociferous - Vociferousne _____
 13. Volatile - Volatili _____
 14. Voracious - Voraci _____
 15. Vulnerable - Vulnerabi _____
 16. Waive - Waive _____
 17. Wanton - Wantonne _____
 18. Weird - Weirdne _____
 19. Whine - Whini _____
 20. Wily - Wil _____
 21. Wilful - Wilfulne _____
 22. Yearn - Yearnin _____
 23. Yell - Yellin _____
 24. Zestful - Zestfu _____

ANSWERS**EXERCISE 1**

1. Abandon 8. Abscond 15. Acme
 2. Abhorrence 9. Abstruse 16. Acolyte
 3. Abject 10. Acclaim 17. Adroit
 4. Abjure 11. Accomplice 18. Amiable
 5. Abnegation 12. Accord 19. Affect
 6. Abominable 13. Accrue 20. Affinity
 7. Abortive 14. Adamant 21. Alacrity

EXERCISE 2

1. Unequivocal 8. Diffidence 15. Artful
 2. Enmity 9. Nadir 16. Applaud
 3. Aggravate 10. Alienate 17. Dissent
 4. Unyielding 11. Deprecate 18. Inconstant
 5. Peevish 12. Inapposite 19. Luxurious
 6. Joy 13. Censure 20. Successful
 7. Modern 14. Inarticulate

EXERCISE 3

1. Abhor 8. Afflicted 15. Ambiguous
 2. Abortive 9. Alleviate 16. Amenities
 3. Abrupt 10. Aloof 17. Antecedents
 4. Absolved 11. Altercation 18. Approbation
 5. Accord 12. Alter ego 19. Arrant
 6. Acolytes 13. Alternative 20. Assailed
 7. Adjured 14. Amazon

EXERCISE 4

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Baffle | 8. Befall | 15. Benediction |
| 2. Beleaguer | 9. Befriend | 16. Benefaction |
| 3. Belittle | 10. Begrudge | 17. Benefactor |
| 4. Bard | 11. Beguile | 18. Beneficiary |
| 5. Beatitude | 12. Beholden | 19. Benign |
| 6. Beckon | 13. Belie | 20. Beseech |
| 7. Bedraggle | 14. Bellicose | |

EXERCISE 5

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Bigot | 8. Bowdlerize | 15. Buoyant |
| 2. Bohemian | 9. Brittle | 16. Burgeon |
| 3. Boisterous | 10. Broadside | 17. Bustle |
| 4. Bonhomie | 11. Brusque | 18. Balderdash |
| 5. Boorish | 12. Buccaneer | 19. Belittle |
| 6. Boulevard | 13. Budding | 20. Barbarous |
| 7. Bountiful | 14. Bulwark | |

EXERCISE 6

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Baggy | 7. Befalls | 13. Bellicose |
| 2. Bawdy | 8. Befriend | 14. Bemoaned |
| 3. Beleaguered | 9. Begrudge | 15. Benedictions |
| 4. Balmy | 10. Beholden | 16. Benefactors |
| 5. Bard | 11. Behove | 17. Benign |
| 6. Beautitude | 12. Belied | 18. Bereft |

EXERCISE 7

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cache | 8. Camaraderie | 15. Caprice |
| 2. Cachet | 9. Camouflage | 16. Captious |
| 3. Cacophony | 10. Candid | 17. Captivate |
| 4. Cajole | 11. Cannibal | 18. Carnage |
| 5. Calligraphy | 12. Canny | 19. Carnival |
| 6. Callow | 13. cantankerous | 20. Carp |
| 7. Calumny | 14. Capitulate | |

EXERCISE 8

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Cashier | 4. Catholic | 7. Cavil |
| 2. Cataclysm | 5. Cattish | 8. Cede |
| 3. Catharsis | 6. Cavalier | 9. Celerity |

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 10. Centripetal | 14. Chaste | 18. circumlocution |
| 11. Celestial | 15. Chicanery | 19. Circumspect |
| 12. Chaotic | 16. Chide | 20. Clemency |
| 13. Charlatan | 17. Churlish | |

EXERCISE 9

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Celibacy | 7. Chauvinism | 13. Clemency |
| 2. Charisma | 8. Chivalrous | 14. Coaxed |
| 3. Charlatans | 9. Chronic | 15. Coherent |
| 4. Chary | 10. Churlish | 16. Cognizance |
| 5. Charwoman | 11. Cinch | 17. Coerced |
| 6. Chastised | 12. Claustrophobia | |

EXERCISE 10

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dainty | 8. Debris | 15. Despicable |
| 2. Dais | 9. Debutante | 16. Despondent |
| 3. Damnation | 10. Decadence | 17. Despot |
| 4. Deadlock | 11. Derelict | 18. Destitute |
| 5. Debacle | 12. Deride | 19. Deter |
| 6. Debilitates | 13. Desecrates | 20. Detrimental |
| 7. Debonair | 14. Desperado | |

EXERCISE 11

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Deify | 8. Demarche | 15. Denounce |
| 2. Deign | 9. Demeanour | 16. Deplete |
| 3. De Jure | 10. Demon | 17. Deponent |
| 4. Deleterious | 11. Demur | 18. Deport |
| 5. Deliverance | 12. Demure | 19. Depravity |
| 6. Delude | 13. Denigrate | 20. Deprecate |
| 7. Demagogue | 14. Denouement | |

EXERCISE 12

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Ebullient | 8. Effete | 15. Elan |
| 2. Éclat | 9. Efficacious | 16. El Dorado |
| 3. Ecstasy | 10. Effrontery | 17. Elevate |
| 4. Edict | 11. Effulgent | 18. Emancipate |
| 5. Eerie | 12. Effusive | 19. Elusive |
| 6. Efface | 13. Egalitarian | 20. Emasculate |
| 7. Effervescent | 14. Egregious | |

EXERCISE 13

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Embezzled | 8. Endemic | 15. Enkindles |
| 2. Emblem | 9. Enervates | 16. Enlightened |
| 3. Emulate | 10. Enfeebles | 17. Enlisted |
| 4. Embodies | 11. enfranchised | 18. Enlivened |
| 5. Enamoured | 12. Apartheid | 19. Enmeshed |
| 6. Encomiums | 13. Engrossed | 20. Ennui |
| 7. Encumbered | 14. Enjoined | |

EXERCISE 14

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Fallible | 8. Fidelity | 15. Forlorn |
| 2. Fealty | 9. Finale | 16. Fragile |
| 3. Fecund | 10. Flaccid | 17. Frugal |
| 4. Feasible | 11. Flamboyant | 18. Forego |
| 5. Festive | 12. Flippant | 19. Finesse |
| 6. Fetid | 13. Foolhardy | |
| 7. Fickle | 14. Foresight | |

EXERCISE 15

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Fabrication | 8. Fecundity | 15. Fiddling |
| 2. Fallacy | 9. Feebleness | 16. Flaccidness |
| 3. Fallibility | 10. Felicity | 17. Flamboyance |
| 4. Fatality | 11. Felony | 18. Flawlessness |
| 5. Fatuousness | 12. Fervor | 19. Flippancy |
| 6. Feasibility | 13. Festivity | 20. Foreboding |
| 7. Fecklessness | 14. Fickleness | 21. Foreclosure |

EXERCISE 16

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Habitat | 7. High time | 12. Hyperbole |
| 2. Habitué | 8. Hearth and altar | 13. Graft |
| 3. Hail | 9. Hocus | 14. Gravamen |
| 4. Hale and hearty | 10. Huddle | 15. Giggle |
| 5. Hapless | 11. Hurlly burly | 16. Genuflect |
| 6. Hauteur | | 17. Gibberish |

EXERCISE 17

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Iconic | 8. Inclement | 15. Improper |
| 2. Inadvertent | 9. Impious | 16. Improvident |
| 3. Idiosyncratic | 10. Incongruous | 17. Impudent |
| 4. Inane | 11. Imploring | 18. Impulsive |
| 5. Ignominious | 12. incontinent | 19. Incriminating |
| 6. Incisive | 13. importunate | 20. Indifferent |
| 7. Impetuous | 14. Imposing | |

EXERCISE 18

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Indefatigable | 6. Emigrate | 11. Impoverish |
| 2. Indelible | 7. Imminent | 12. Invincible |
| 3. Iconoclast | 8. Endanger | 13. Inaccessible |
| 4. Igloo | 9. Imperishable | 14. Invalid |
| 5. Immemorial | 10. Implacable | |

EXERCISE 19

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Jamboree | 8. Levies | 15. Luminous |
| 2. Janitor | 9. Lexicon | 16. Luxuriant |
| 3. Kudos | 10. Lionize | 17. Luxurious |
| 4. Knotty | 11. Lineage | 18. Luscious |
| 5. Lackeys | 12. Lively | 19. Loath |
| 6. Leeway | 13. Lithe | 20. Longevity |
| 7. Legend | 14. Livid | |

EXERCISE 20

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Jaded | 7. Lackadaisical | 13. Levity |
| 2. Jaundiced | 8. Laggard | 14. Licit |
| 3. Jovial | 9. Laissez faire | 15. Listless |
| 4. Knotty | 10. Languishing | 16. Lithe |
| 5. Kudos | 11. Lassitude | 17. Loquacious |
| 6. Laborious | 12. Lax | 18. Luminous |

EXERCISE 21

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lowest point | 5. Revenge | 9. Respect |
| 2. Inexperienced | 6. Annoy | 10. Confuse |
| 3. Beginner | 7. Harmful | 11. Home sickness |
| 4. Wicked | 8. Lout | |

EXERCISE 22

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Posterity | 8. Prise | 15. Psyche |
| 2. Potentate | 9. Privy | 16. Psychosis |
| 3. Precursor | 10. Prodigy | 17. Punctilious |
| 4. Presentable | 11. Progression | 18. Purlieus |
| 5. Prevaricate | 12. Prologue | 19. Pustule |
| 6. Prime Donna | 13. Apostate | 20. Pyrotechnics |
| 7. Primeval | 14. Providence | |

EXERCISE 23

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Quack | 8. Quiescent | 15. Ramshackle |
| 2. Quaint | 9. Quiet | 16. Rapacity |
| 3. Quash | 10. Quisling | 17. Rapture |
| 4. Queasy | 11. Qui vive | 18. Rapprochement |
| 5. Query | 12. Quixotic | 19. Razzmatazz |
| 6. Quibble | 13. Radiant | |
| 7. Quicksilver | 14. Rampant | |

EXERCISE 24

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Recalcitrant | 8. Regimen | 15. Replete |
| 2. Recapitulate | 9. Reincarnate | 16. Reprimand |
| 3. Recession | 10. Reiterate | 17. Requiem |
| 4. Recidivist | 11. Rejuvenate | 18. Resume |
| 5. Recluse | 12. Irreparable | 19. Resurrect |
| 6. reconnaissance | 13. Repartee | |
| 7. Regal | 14. Repatriate | |

EXERCISE 25

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Scintilla | 8. Sequester | 15. Smattering |
| 2. Scion | 9. Serendipity | 16. Smog |
| 3. Scripture | 10. Siesta | 17. Smoulder |
| 4. Secession | 11. Sinecure | 18. Soak |
| 5. Sedentary | 12. Skulduggery | 19. Soggy |
| 6. Sedition | 13. Skunk | 20. Sojourn |
| 7. Seminary | 14. Slatern | 21. Solecism |

EXERCISE 26

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Tacit | 9. Tentative | 17. Thwart |
| 2. Taciturn | 10. Tenuous | 18. Timorous |
| 3. Tarnish | 11. Tepid | 19. Titular |
| 4. Temerity | 12. Terrestrial | 20. Torpid |
| 5. Temporal | 13. Terse | 21. Torpor |
| 6. Temporize | 14. Testate | 22. Tortuous |
| 7. Tenable | 15. Thrifty | 23. Traduce |
| 8. Tendentious | 16. Throes | 24. Trail |

EXERCISE 27

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Transcribe | 8. Travails | 15. Tangible |
| 2. Transfuse | 9. Treadmill | 16. Tantamount |
| 3. Transcend | 10. Treatise | 17. Temperate |
| 4. Transient | 11. Trifles | 18. Temporize |
| 5. Transliterate | 12. Turpitude | 19. Tete-a-tete |
| 6. Transmigrate | 13. Tabloid | 20. Tornado |
| 7. Transform | 14. Taboo | |

EXERCISE 28

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Taciturn | 9. Tilted | 17. Transcribed |
| 2. Tedious | 10. Toil some | 18. Transfixed |
| 3. Tempestuous | 11. Tormented | 19. Transient |
| 4. Tenacious | 12. Torpid | 20. Transmuted |
| 5. Tepid | 13. Traduced | 21. Treacherous |
| 6. Therapeutic | 14. Tranquil | 22. Trivial |
| 7. Thrifty | 15. Transacted | |
| 8. Thwarted | 16. Transcendent | |

EXERCISE 29

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ubiquitous | 8. Unfathomable | 15. Usurp |
| 2. Unavailing | 9. Unfounded | 16. Unwieldy |
| 3. Unctuous | 10. Unfrock | 17. Upheaval |
| 4. Underbid | 11. Unleash | 18. Usurer |
| 5. Underdog | 12. unprofessional | 19. Usury |
| 6. Undulating | 13. Unravel | 20. Utopia |
| 7. Unearth | 14. Unseemly | 21. Uxorious |

EXERCISE 30

1. Viciousness
2. Vigilance
3. Vindication
4. Virility
5. Virulence
6. Vitality
7. Vitiation
8. Vituperation
9. Vivacity
10. Vividness
11. Vivisection
12. vociferousness

13. Volatility
14. Voracity
15. vulnerability
16. Waiver
17. Wantonness
18. Weirdness
19. Whining
20. Wile
21. Wilfulness
22. Yearning
23. Yelling
24. Zestfulness

SECTION I

GENERAL ENGLISH USAGE

- 30 Articles
- 31 Prepositions
- 32 Tenses
- 33 Voice
- 34 Narration

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30

ARTICLES

INTRODUCTION

There are some adjectives which make a thing or a person definite or specify the number of things or persons or the quantity of an uncountable thing. These adjectives are called **articles**.

The is called the **definite article**. *A, an* and *some* are **indefinite articles**.

USAGE OF ARTICLES

The

The house opposite *the* library is old.

Here a definite 'house' and a definite 'library' are meant.

A and An

A (one) boy was singing.

An (one) egg was broken.

RULE 1

If the noun begins with a constant, 'a' is used. If it begins with a vowel, 'an' is used.

RULE 2

In words like honest, hour, etc. 'h' is silent so 'an' is used before them.

RULE 3

If, in a polysyllabic word, the first syllable is not accented, and if it begins with 'h', 'an' is used for it.

A 'history

An his'torical event.

Examples:

This is **an** umbrella.

The frog is **an** ugly creature.

The cow is **a** useful animal.

There is **a** university here.

He has **a** unified sensibility.

Before *one*, **a** (not **an**) is used. For e.g., many a one.

The Special Use of 'The'

1. *The* is used before the name of a ship.

Examples: The Queen Mary, The Himagiri

2. *The* is used before the name of a newspaper.

Examples: The Statesman, The Times of India, The Hindustan.

3. *The* is used before the name of a mountain.

Examples: The Himalayas, The Alps, The Everest

4. *The* is used before the name of a river.

Examples: The Thames, The Ganges, The Danube, The Hwang-Ho.

5. The names of *seas* and *oceans* take the article *the* before them.

Examples: The Pacific, The Mediterranean, The Bay of Bengal.

6. The names of places having a special significance take the article *the* before them.

Examples: The Deccan, The Punjab, The Hague.

7. *The* is used before the head of the state.

Examples: The President of India.
The Prime Minister of India.

8. *The* is used before the holy books.

Examples: The Bible; The Gita; The Quran

9. *The* is used before the name of some countries.

Examples: The US, The UK

Note: Usually we use articles before a common noun or a countable noun. A common noun or a countable noun must have an article before it in the singular number and without or with article before plural number.

Examples:

1. A horse is coming. (any horse/one horse)
2. The horse is coming. (a definite horse)
3. Horses are coming. (unknown horses more than one)
4. The horses of Persia are famous. (known horses/ more than one)
5. The horse is a four-footed animal. (horse as race)
6. A man is coming. (any man)
7. The man is coming. (a definite man)
8. Men are coming. (unknown men)
9. The men are coming. (known men)
10. Man is mortal.

Note: When man represents the whole race it is used without article.

Examples:

1. Neptune is a god.
2. The god of war is Mars.
3. In Gavle war gods also fought.
4. The gods of mythology do a lot of things.
5. God is almighty.

Note: When God is the supreme being, article is omitted before God and it is always in capital letter as a noun or pronoun.

Proper Nouns, Abstract Nouns and Material Nouns

Articles are not used before Proper Nouns, Abstract Nouns and Material Nouns.

Proper Nouns are names like James, Mary, Rita, Ram, etc.

Abstract Nouns are the names of qualities like mercy, strength, virtue, vice, goodness, intelligence, ignorance, poverty, etc.

Material Nouns are the names of things of which other things may be made. Wood, milk, gold, iron, water, earth, etc. are material nouns.

Note: If any one of the above nouns is particularized, 'the' is used before it.

Examples:

1. Which Lawrence? *The* Lawrence of Arabia.
2. We always receive *the* mercy of God.
3. *The* water of this river is very muddy.
4. *The* coal of Jharia is sent to many parts of the country.
5. *The* death of my father created a void.
6. *The* milk in the pot is hot.
7. *The* gold of South Africa is famous.

The Superlative Degree

'The' is used before superlative degree.

1. He is *the* most intelligent boy.
2. He was *the* noblest Roman of them all.

Usage of 'Few', 'Little'

1. *Few* boys came. (Almost no one came)
2. *A few* boys came. (Some boys came)
3. *The few* boys who were playing in the field saw the plane crash.
4. I have *little* money.
5. I have a *little* money.
6. *The little* money that I had was taken.

The used before an adjective suggests a whole class.

'The rich' means all the rich people.

'The brave' means all the brave people.

'The needy' means all the need people.

Compare the following sentences:

1. He goes to school.
2. He goes to the school.

The first sentence means that he goes to school to read.

The second sentence means that he goes there not to read but for some other reason.

We have other pairs of sentences *signifying* the same sort of difference.

- (a) **I go to market.**
I go to the market.
- (b) **He will go to prison.**
He will go to the prison.
- (c) **I go to hospital.**
I go to the hospital.
- (d) **I go to station.**
I go to the station.

Note: No article is used before heaven and hell.

Language and Race

'English' is the English language but 'the English' are the English people. In the same way, we distinguish between *Spanish* and *the Spanish*, *French* and *the French*, etc.

EXERCISE 1**Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.**

1. I saw _____ snake in _____ grass.
 - (a) in, the
 - (b) the, in
 - (c) a, the
 - (d) a, in
2. _____ boy ran across _____ street.
 - (a) the, to
 - (b) the, at
 - (c) a, to
 - (d) a, the

3. I have waited for _____ hour.
(a) an (b) to
(c) in (d) none of these
4. It is _____ old house.
(a) an (b) to
(c) in (d) at
5. _____ moon is shining in sky.
(a) a (b) the
(c) an (d) none of these
6. I need _____ book of verse.
(a) the (b) a
(c) few (d) to
7. There is _____ big tree in front of _____ house.
(a) an, the (b) the, an
(c) to, an (d) a, the
8. Delhi is _____ capital of India.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none of these
9. It is _____ airy room.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) none of these
10. _____ book on _____ table is new.
(a) the, a (b) a, the
(c) an, the (d) the, an
11. _____ old horse stumbles and nods.
(a) an (b) a
(c) the (d) none of these
12. Here I am _____ old man being read to by _____ boy.
(a) an, the (b) the, an
(c) an, a (d) a, an
13. _____ old man is like _____ tattered coat upon _____ stick.
(a) an, the, the (b) on, an, the
(c) an, on, the (d) the, on, with
14. _____ shepherd in _____ field is playing on _____ pipe.
(a) a, the, the (b) on, the, an
(c) an, on, the (d) the, on, the
15. He gave me _____ guava and _____ orange.
(a) a, a (b) an, an
(c) an, the (d) the, an

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. _____ Asia is a big continent.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none of these

2. _____ Deccan is in the South of India.
(a) the (b) an
(c) a (d) none of these
3. _____ Punjab is _____ land of five rivers.
(a) the, the (b) a, a
(c) the, a (d) none of these
4. _____ Times has _____ high reputation for reliable news.
(a) the, the (b) the, a
(c) a, the (d) none of these
5. _____ Narmada and _____ Tapti flow into _____ Arabian Sea.
(a) the, the, a (b) the, a, the
(c) a, the, a (d) none of these
6. _____ Vindhya separate _____ Gangetic plain from _____ Deccan.
(a) a, the, the (b) the, a, the
(c) the, the, a (d) none of these
7. _____ Ravi left Singapore.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none of these
8. They started at _____ Pacific from _____ top of _____ Mountain.
(a) the, the, the (b) the, a, the
(c) an, an, the (d) none of these
9. _____ West Wind wakens _____ Mediterranean from its summer dream.
(a) the, an (b) the, the
(c) a, the (d) none of these
10. Do you read _____ *Times of India*?
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none of these

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. If _____ gold rusts, what will _____ iron do?
(a) the, the (b) the, a
(c) an, the (d) a, an
2. She has _____ endurance _____ foresight _____ strength and _____ skill.
(a) the, an, a, the
(b) the, a, an, the
(c) an, a, the, a
(d) the, the, the, the
3. Keats tried to be _____ Milton of _____ Romantic age.
(a) the, the (b) a, an
(c) a, the (d) the, a

4. _____ tiger is _____ wild animal.
(a) the, the (b) a, the
(c) the, a (d) the, an
5. _____ milk in that bottle has become sour.
(a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) none of these
6. _____ coal of Jharia belt is very rich.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none of these
7. Beware of _____ fury of _____ patient man.
(a) the, the (b) a, an
(c) the, a (d) the, an
8. You should come here by _____ shortest route.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none
9. _____ donkeys are _____ stupid animals.
(a) the, the (b) the, a
(c) a, the (d) the, an
10. _____ girls do not often wear _____ hats.
(a) the, the (b) an, the
(c) the, an (d) none of these
11. _____ few students who read for _____ knowledge do not care for _____ results.
(a) a, the, the (b) the, the, the
(c) the, an, the (d) a, an, the
12. Only _____ few books should be chewed and digested.
(a) a (b) the
(c) little (d) none of these
13. _____ memory is _____ fond deceiver.
(a) the, the (b) a, the
(c) the, a (d) a, a
14. This is _____ finest song I have ever heard.
(a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) none of these
15. _____ happiness is _____ inner state of mind.
(a) the, the (b) a, the
(c) the, a (d) none of these

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. _____ young man sent to _____ prison for hitting _____ old man on _____ head.
(a) a, the, the, a (b) a, the, a, the
(c) the, the, a, a (d) a, the, an, the

2. _____ youngest brother went to _____ school in _____ morning. I will go to _____ school now to fetch him home.
(a) a, the, a, the (b) the, a, the, a
(c) a, an, the, a (d) the, the, the, the
3. If _____ rich grow richer and _____ poor poorer, the country will go to _____ dogs.
(a) the, the, the (b) a, an, the
(c) the, a, an (d) the, an, a
4. _____ ship has come to _____ port _____ port has been recently repaired.
(a) a, an, the, the (b) the, the, a, a
(c) a, an, the, the (d) a, the, the
5. Not always is _____ race to _____ swift or _____ battle to _____ strong.
(a) a, an, the, a (b) the, a, an, the
(c) the, an, the, a (d) a, the, a, the
6. My mother went to _____ market and bought _____ pound of _____ sugar.
(a) the, the, a (b) a, the, the
(c) the, a, the (d) none of these
7. We should help _____ needy and not _____ affluent.
(a) the, the (b) a, a
(c) a, the (d) the, a
8. You should take _____ umbrella when you go _____ office because it may rain today.
(a) the, a (b) a, the
(c) an, the (d) the, a
9. _____ young and _____ old rejoiced at his success.
(a) the, the (b) a, a,
(c) a, the (d) the, a
10. _____ crack troops went into _____ battle.
(a) a, a (b) the, a
(c) a, the (d) none of these

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

1. There is _____ garden behind _____ house.
(a) a, an (b) a, the
(c) an, the (d) the, an
2. _____ dog ran across _____ street.
(a) the, the (b) the, a
(c) a, the (d) a, a
3. We choose _____ knave or _____ eunuch to rule over us.
(a) a, the (b) the, a
(c) the, the (d) a, a

4. April is _____ cruellest month.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) an (d) none of these
5. _____ eye for _____ eye and _____ tooth for _____ tooth, that was _____ old law.
 (a) the, the, a, an, the (b) the, the, an, an, a
 (c) the, an, an, a, the (d) the, the, the, the, the
6. Have you seen _____ Pope?
 (a) a (b) the
 (c) an (d) none of these
7. _____ people of _____ Deccan are hardy.
 (a) the, the (b) a, the
 (c) the, a (d) none of these
8. The cavalry rode into _____ battle.
 (a) a (b) the
 (c) an (d) none of these
9. I am going _____ market to buy _____ book.
 (a) a, an (b) the, a
 (c) a, a (d) none of these
10. I shall visit _____ prison to see _____ prisoner.
 (a) a, an (b) the, the
 (c) the, an (d) the, a
11. Life is _____ tale told by _____ idiot.
 (a) a, the (b) the, a
 (c) a, an (d) none of these
12. _____ sun rises in _____ east and sets in _____ west.
 (a) the, the, the (b) a, a, a
 (c) a, the, the (d) the, the, a
13. You should be kind to _____ old and _____ sick.
 (a) the, the (b) the, a
 (c) a, the (d) an, the
14. Drink _____ plenty of _____ water.
 (a) the, the (b) a, a
 (c) the, a (d) none of these
15. _____ water of _____ Caspian Sea is blackish.
 (a) the, a (b) a, the
 (c) a, a (d) the, the
16. How is _____ circle different from _____ ellipse?
 (a) the, a (b) a, the
 (c) the, the (d) a, an
17. We were on board _____ Maharajah.
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) none of these
18. Read _____ *Times of India* regularly.
 (a) the (b) an
 (c) a (d) none of these
19. I travelled in _____ third-class carriage in _____ company of some Americans who could speak _____ French.
 (a) a, the, the (b) the, the, a
 (c) the, a, the (d) a, the, a
20. _____ clouds over _____ sea are lovely in _____ morning.
 (a) a, the, the (b) the, the, the
 (c) the, a, the (d) a, the, a
21. At _____ dawn he got up and prayed to _____ God for help.
 (a) a, the (b) the, a
 (c) a, an (d) the, the
22. _____ honest man hates _____ liar.
 (a) the, the (b) a, a
 (c) the, a (d) an, the
23. _____ love is and was my lord king.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) an (d) none of these
24. _____ earth has not anything to show more fair.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) an (d) none of these
25. There is _____ fly in _____ ointment.
 (a) a, an (b) a, the
 (c) the, a (d) an, the
26. _____ poverty is _____ curse.
 (a) a, an (b) an, a
 (c) the, a (d) the, the
27. Blessed are _____ poor for they shall see God.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) an (d) none of these
28. _____ camel is an ugly animal.
 (a) the (b) a
 (c) an (d) none of these
29. Have you come on _____ foot or by _____ bus?
 (a) the, the (b) a, the
 (c) the, a (d) an, the
30. If you go out in _____ rain without _____ raincoat on, you will catch _____ cold.
 (a) the, a, the
 (b) the, the, the
 (c) a, a, the
 (d) none of these

ANSWERS**EXERCISE 1**

1. (c) 4. (a) 7. (d) 10. (a) 13. (a)
2. (d) 5. (b) 8. (a) 11. (a) 14. (a)
3. (a) 6. (b) 9. (b) 12. (a) 15. (a)

EXERCISE 2

1. (a) 3. (a) 5. (b) 7. (a) 9. (b)
2. (a) 4. (a) 6. (b) 8. (a) 10. (a)

EXERCISE 3

1. (a) 4. (c) 7. (c) 10. (a) 13. (c)
2. (d) 5. (b) 8. (a) 11. (a) 14. (a)
3. (a) 6. (a) 9. (a) 12. (a) 15. (a)

EXERCISE 4

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

EXERCISE 5

1. (b) 7. (a) 13. (d) 19. (a) 25. (b)
2. (c) 8. (a) 14. (d) 20. (b) 26. (c)
3. (c) 9. (b) 15. (d) 21. (d) 27. (a)
4. (a) 10. (d) 16. (d) 22. (d) 28. (a)
5. (d) 11. (c) 17. (c) 23. (a) 29. (a)
6. (b) 12. (a) 18. (a) 24. (a) 30. (a)

31

PREPOSITIONS

INTRODUCTION

Preposition is a part of speech that governs a noun, pronouns, phrase or clause.

It has its position (pre-position) before a noun, pronoun or phrase. For example:

1. Ram came *into* my room.
2. The dog jumped *upon* the table.
3. I went *to* college.
4. He acted *under* compulsion.
5. A bridge was built *across* the river.
6. She sat *beside* me.
7. In compliance *with* his orders, schools were closed immediately.
8. Come to my home *at* seven o'clock.
9. He could not go to England *on* account of his marriage *in* September.
10. Leaves fell *from* the tree.

But sometimes, a preposition is placed after the word it governs. For example:

1. I need a house to live *in*.
2. Who are you talking *about*?
3. What is he aiming *at*?

SOME IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

1. In, Within

In means at the expiry (end) of something; *within* means before the expiry of the time.

- (a) She will come again *in* an hour.
- (b) He will go to Delhi *within* this month.

2. After, In

After refers to time that has already passed; *in* refers to time that is to come in future.

- (a) I met Mohan *after* five years.
- (b) She is going to Canada *in* a month.

3. At, In

At is used for a small place or period of time; *in* is used for big place or period of time.

- (a) She lived *at* a village in U.P.

- (b) He lives *in* Delhi.
- (c) The examination is *at* hand.

4. In, Into

In specifies a state of rest inside something; *into* shows motion towards the inside of something.

- (a) Rahim was sitting *in* his room.
- (b) Rahim went *into* his room.

5. On, Upon

On shows a thing at rest; *upon* indicates a thing in motion.

- (a) My books are lying *on* the table.
- (b) I threw my books *upon* the table.

6. After, behind

After refers to time; *behind* refers to space.

- (a) He promised to contact me *after* five days.
- (b) I went *behind* him.

7. Between, Among

Between refers to two things or persons; *Among* refers to more than two things or persons.

- (a) Divide the sweets *between* Ram and Shyam.
- (b) Distribute the sweets *among* Ram, Shyam, Moti and Rakesh.

8. Beside, Besides

Beside means 'by the side of'; *besides*, on the other hand, means 'in addition to'.

- (a) She came and sat *beside* me.
- (b) *Besides* a hearty meal, we were given a warm room for taking rest.

9. By, With

By indicates the doer or agent of some action; *with* refers to the instruments used for that action.

- (a) The landlord was killed *by* the dacoit *with* a gun.

10. Before, For

Before refers to some point of time in future. It can be used both in Affirmative and Negative sentences. On the other hand *for* refers to some point of time in future only in a Negative sentence.

- (a) I shall reach my home *before* the sun sets.
- (b) The train cannot arrive *before* its due time.
- (c) He is not allowed to attend the classes *for* a week.
- (d) Doctors will not permit him to leave his bed *for* a month.

11. Since, For, From

Since denotes some point or name of time as Monday, 2 o'clock, 1942, 26 January, etc. *For* on the other hand refers to some period of time. *From* refers to some point, or name of time and is used in an indefinite tense. *Since* is used only in a perfect or perfect continuous tense and *for* in any tense.

- (a) I have been staying here *since* last Sunday.
- (b) I have been waiting *for* him for two hours.
- (c) He waited for his brother *for* over an hour.
- (d) The examination will begin *from* Monday.

12. Till, To

Till refers to time, *while* refers to place.

- (a) I went *to* college in the evening.
- (b) He should wait for me *till* 7 o'clock.

USE OF PREPOSITIONS

A

- 1. **Abide by** We should abide by our teachers' orders.
- 2. **Abound it** The tank abounds in fish. (full of)
- 3. **Absent from** He was absent from college for a few days.
- 4. **Abstain from** She abstained from food for four days. (to keep away)
- 5. **Absorb in** He is absorbed in writing a poem. (busy in)
- 6. **Absolve from** How can you absolved from the promise you have made? (free from)
- 7. **Accommodate to** Those people, who can accommodate themselves to others around them, remain happy in life.
- 8. **Accommodate with** He accommodated his widowed sister with a monthly allowance.
- 9. **Accompany by** The professor was accompanied by his dog.
- 10. **Accompany with** His speech was accompanied with a vow.
- 11. **Accomplished in** Sita is accomplished in making dolls. (expert in)

- 12. **Account to / Account for** All ministers must account to the party chief for all donations they receive.
- 13. **In accordance with** I acted in accordance with his instructions.
- 14. **Accustomed to** She is not accustomed to this kind of abusive language. (habitual of)
- 15. **Accede to** He acceded to my request. (agree)
- 16. **Access to** I have no access to the minister. (approach)
- 17. **According to** According to his statement he is innocent.
- 18. **Accuse of** He was accused of theft. (blamed of)
- 19. **Accused of** He was accused of stealing.
- 20. **Acquit of** The thief was acquitted of the charge. (to free)
- 21. **Act upon** You should act upon my advice.
- 22. **Acquaint with** I am not acquainted with a life of solitude. (to know)
- 23. **Actuated to** She was actuated to commit murder by greed. (led to)
- 24. **Adapt to** You must adapt yourself to your circumstances. (adjust oneself)
- 25. **Adapt for** His plan was adapted for the purpose.
- 26. **Add to** His name was also added to the list.
- 27. **Addicted to** He is addicted to gambling. (used to bad habit)
- 28. **Admiration for** I am full of admiration for my teachers.
- 29. **Admit to/Admit into** I was admitted to the college. I got admission into the first year.
- 30. **Admit of** His conduct admits of an excuse.
- 31. **Adequate to** My monthly allowance is not adequate to my needs. (enough for)
- 32. **Adhere to** We must adhere to the principle of 'live and let live'. (to follow, to act upon)
- 33. **Adjacent to** The college is adjacent to the bus stand. (near)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 34. Adjourn to | The hearing of the case was adjourned to the next day. (postponed) | 55. Angry at | The teacher was angry at the conduct of the student. |
| 35. Advantage of | He took advantage of my absence. | 56. Angry with | She is angry with me. |
| 36. Advantage over | He had no advantage over his opponent. | 57. Annoy at | The teacher was annoyed at the rudeness of the student. |
| 37. Advise of | The bank has advised me of the receipt of my parcel. | 58. Answer for | You will have to answer for your impertinence. |
| 38. Affection for | My uncle has a great affection for me. | 59. Answer to | You will have to answer to your master for your deeds. |
| 39. Afflict with | The old lady is afflicted with goutre. | 60. Apologize to / Apologize for | She must apologize to me for her rude behaviour. (to feel sorry) |
| Afflicted by | She was afflicted by the news of her son's death. | 61. Appetite for | Mr Nehru's appetite for knowledge was insatiable. |
| Afflicted at | I am greatly afflicted at the loss of my health. | 62. Apply to, for | You must apply to the officer concerned for the grant of licence. |
| 40. Afraid of | We should not be afraid of anything in life. | 63. Apposite to | His remarks were not apposite to the occasion. |
| 41. Agree to | We agreed to his proposal. | 64. Apart from | Apart from his salary he earns a great deal of money. |
| Agree on | I do not agree with him on many points. | 65. Appeal against | I will appeal against the verdict. |
| Agree with | I do not agree with him on many points. | 66. Appeal to | We will appeal to the chief minister. |
| 42. Aim of | I aimed of a crow but hit a sparrow. | 67. Appeal for | Portia appealed for mercy. |
| 43. Alarm of | We are alarmed at the news of an air-raid on a church. | 68. Arrest for | He was arrested for murder. |
| 44. Alien to | Many of the English manners are alien to our habits. | 69. Arrive at / Arrive in | He arrived at the site in a car. |
| 45. Alight from | He alighted from his horse at the main entrance of the palace. (to get down) | 70. Ashamed of | You should be ashamed of your conduct. |
| 46. Alight at | The plane alighted to the ground. | 71. Aspire to | I aspire to the post of an administrator. (to desire) |
| 47. Alight to | I am alive to all the hardships of any adventure. | 72. Astonish at | I was astonished at his ignorance of facts. |
| 48. Alive to | This house has been allotted to me for residential purpose. | 73. Attend to | She does not attend to what her mother-in-law says. |
| 49. Allot to / Allot for | He alluded to many irrelevant matters in the course of his talk. (to point out to) | 74. Attend on | The servant attends on the master. (wait upon) |
| 50. Allude to | People were amazed at his knowledge. (surprise) | 75. Averse to | I am averse to a life of sloth. (dislike) |
| 51. Amazed at | This amounts to telling lies. | 76. Agree to | I agreed to her proposal. |
| 52. Amount to | He amused us with his jokes. | 77. Agree with | She agreed with me on this matter. |
| 53. Amuse with | To news was announced to the assembly on the microphone. | 78. Anxiety about | The news of the epidemic has increased my anxiety about his welfare. |
| 54. Announce to | | 79. Anxiety for | I have no anxiety for future promotion (worry) |

80. Anxious for	I am anxious for my sister's safety.	102. Beware of	Beware of dogs.
81. Approve of	I do not approve of her conduct. (like)	103. Bind to	I am not bound to help you.
82. Argue with / Argue against	He was arguing with me against my decision.	104. Boast of	He always boasts of his wealth. (to be proud of)
83. Assure of	She assured me of her good conduct. (to promise)	105. Born of	Jawahar Lal was born of rich parents.
84. Avail of	I availed myself of this opportunity	106. Bound for	The train is bound for Delhi. (going to)
85. Avenge on	They avenged the death of their friend on his killer.	107. Borrow of / Borrowed from	He borrowed five rupees of (or from) me.
86. Aware of	Many people are not aware of the opportunity.	108. Break into	Thieves broke into the house and carried away all the cash in the box.
B		Break out	Cholera has broken out in the city.
87. Bar from	He has been barred from coming here.	109. Break through	The mob broke through the police cordon.
88. Beg of / Beg for	He begged of him for money.	110. Brood over	He brooded over his past. (to think deeply)
89. Believe in	Believe in God and do the right. (to trust)	111. Burst into	She burst into tears.
90. Beneficial to	Fresh air is beneficial to health. (useful for)	112. Bereft of	Bereft of all help Vikram left this town. (deprived of)
91. Beware of	Beware of forming bad habits. (to avoid)	113. Beset with	Life is beset with joys and sorrows. (full of)
92. Blame for	He was blamed for this loss.	114. Bound by	Gaurav was bound by ill health to agree to his proposal. (compelled)
93. Blessed with	I was blessed with a son.	C	
94. Blind of	He is blind of one eye.	115. Call on	I called you on last evening but you were not at home. (to visit person)
95. Blush at	Girls blush at the praise of their beauty. (to become red)	116. Call at	He called at my place last night. (visit a place)
96. Blind to	Everybody is blind to his own defects. (to be unconscious of)	117. Canvass for	He canvassed for votes.
97. Back out	He will back out of his promise any time.	118. Capable of	I am capable of doing hard work.
Back up	Friends must back up one another. (support)	119. Care of	Take care of your clothes.
98. Banish from	He was banished from his country. (to turn out)	120. Care for / Care about	She does not care for (or about) her husband.
99. Bear up	I cannot bear up against such heavy odds.	121. Careful of	She is always careful of her clothes.
Bear with	You must bear with the weakness of your friends. (tolerate)	Careful in	Be careful in studies.
100. Become of	This behaviour is hardly becoming of you. (to look proper)	122. Carry on	He is still carrying on the burden of a large family.
101. Belong to	This book belongs to me.	123. Carry off	The best athlete carried off a large number of prizes.

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|---|---|---|--|
| 124. Carry out | He failed to carry out his father's instructions. | 145. Comply with | I regret that I cannot comply with your request. (to agree) |
| 125. Carry through | It was my stamina that carried me through the heavy task. | 146. Confine to | I was confined to bed. |
| 126. Caution against | I was cautioned well in time against the mischief of Mohan. (to warn against) | 147. Conscious of | I am conscious of my duty. |
| 127. Certain of | She was certain of her marriage with Michael. (sure of) | 148. Consist of | A tree consists of roots, trunk, branches and leaves. |
| 128. Charge with | He has been charged with murder. | 149. Condole with /
Condole on | I condoled with him on the sudden death of his father. (to express sympathy) |
| 129. Clamour for | People clamoured for the blood of Jesus. | 150. Consist in | Punctuality consists in doing everything in time. |
| 130. Cling to | An Indian wife clings to her husband in all circumstances. (to stay together) | 151. Consent to | He consented to my proposal. (agree) |
| 131. Close to | My house is closed to the Post office. (near) | 152. Contrary to | His actions are always contrary to my wishes. |
| 132. Compete with | The two sexes compete with each other in every field of life. | 153. Control over | The government should exercise a strict control over the process. |
| 133. Compassion for | The rich should have some compassion for the poor. (to have pity) | 154. Cope with | He could not cope with the work. (to manage) |
| 134. Compensate for | He should be compensated for his losses. (to make up) | 155. Compare to | Her beautiful face can be compared to the moon. |
| 135. Comment on | I shall not comment on his bad manners. | 156. Compare with | In respect of wealth, Mohan cannot be compared with Dhan Raj. |
| 136. Compete for | Ten boys competed for the scholarship. | 157. Conceal from | I cannot conceal anything from you. (to hide) |
| 137. Come of | Gaurav comes of a respectable family. (belong to) | 158. Concentrate on | He is concentrating on his father's business. |
| 138. Come off | Diwali comes off in the month of November. (take place) | 159. Concern about | I am not concerned about his promotion. |
| 139. Come by | How did you come by this book? (to get) | 160. Concern for | We were all concerned for him. (anxious) |
| 140. Claim to | I have every claim to this property. | 161. Condemn to
Condemn for | They were condemned to death for hatching a conspiracy against the king. |
| 141. Claim on | You have no claim on me. | 162. Conducive to | Unripe fruit is not conducive to health. (useful to) |
| 142. Confident of | Vikram is confident of his success in the examination. | 163. Confer with | Rajiv Gandhi went to America to confer with the US President. (to consult) |
| 143. Complain of /
Complaint
against | She complained of headache.
He complained against me. | 164. Confide in | I do not confide in Mr Goyal. |
| 144. Clear in | I am clear in my mind about my social status. | 165. Congratulate on | She congratulated me on my brilliant success. |
| | | 166. Congenial to | The climate of Shimla is congenial to health. (suitable) |

- 167. Consistent with** Your miserliness is not consistent with your well-known generosity.
- 168. Conspire against** He has been arrested for conspiring against the government. (to plot against)
- 169. Content with** We should be contented with our lot. (satisfied)
- 170. Contrast with** We are always contrasting one thing with another.
- 171. Concede to** The officer shall not concede to my demand. (agree to)
- 172. Convey to** She conveyed the whole matter to her father.
- 173. Convenient to** The place of the meeting is convenient to you. (suitable)
- 174. Convenient for** Will it be convenient for her to visit my house at 3 p.m. today?
- 175. Converse with** I conversed with the members of my party on the proposed resolution. (to hold talks with)
- 176. Convince with** I failed to convince him of her innocence. (to assure)
- 177. Correspond with** I do not correspond with Ravi.
- 178. Correspond to** His actions correspond to his word.
- 179. Count on** I count on your help in the election.
- 180. Crave for / Crave after** Everybody craves for (or after) happiness. (to wish for)
- 181. Crave for** Let us not crave for riches.
- 182. Crazy about** Sudha is crazy about film stars.
- 183. Crow over** We crowded over our enemies.
- 184. Cure of** She was cured of her mental trouble.
- 185. Curious about** I am curious about my neighbour's movements.
-
- D**
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- 186. Dash against** The car dashed against the tree.
- 187. Dabble in** You should not dabble in politics.
- 188. Deal in** He deals in sugar. (to trade)
- 189. Deaf to / Deaf of** Madan is deaf of one ear but he is not deaf to good advice.
- 190. Deal with** He refused to deal with me. (to have anything to do with)
- 191. Deficient in** He is deficient in calcium. (weak in)
- 192. Demand for** There is much demand for doctors in our country.
- 193. Destined for** He seems to be destined for leadership.
- 194. Devote to** He is devoted to religion.
- 195. Deviate from** He did not deviate from the path of truth. (change path)
- 196. Die of** He died of smallpox.
- 197. Die from** He died from over-work.
- 198. Differ with / Differ in** I differ with you in this matter.
- 199. Digress from** In his speech, he digressed from the point. (to leave aside the main thing)
- 200. Dream of** He dreams of becoming a doctor.
- 201. Delight in** He delights in reading.
- 202. Deliver from** God! Deliver us from sin.
- 203. Deprive of** People are deprived of their rights in our country.
- 204. Divide between** The property was divided between the brothers.
- 205. Debar from** Sita has been debarred from taking the examination.
- 206. Desire of** Desire of fame is the common weakness of human mind.
- Desire for** I have a desire for meeting him in a duel.
- 207. Despair of** You should not despair of life just on account of these little troubles.
- 208. Devoid of** He is devoid of every sympathy and pity. (without)
- 209. Different from** My attitude to life is different from that of my father.
- 210. Disgusted at** I am disgusted at your miserliness.
- Disgusted with** She is disgusted with the life of poverty.

211. Dispose of	Ravi is disposing of his imported T.V.
212. Dispense with	His services were dispensed with.
213. Disqualify from / Disqualify for	The candidate was disqualified from appearing in the examination for three years.
214. Dissent from	One of the judges dissented from the judgement.
215. Dissuade from	She had made every effort to dissuade her husband from indulging in gambling.
216. Distribute among	Distribute the sweets among the children.
217. Dismiss from	The officer dismissed him from service without any reason.
218. Divert from	This incident diverted her attention from the sad thought of his death.

E

219. Elect to	Ch. Balram was elected to Lok Sabha.
220. Engage to	She is engaged to an engineer.
221. Engage in	I was engaged in work when he called on me. (busy in)
222. Eligible for	I am eligible for the post. (fit for)
223. Enquire after	He came to me in order to enquire after my son's condition.
Enquire into	He is enquiring into the murder case.
224. Emerge from	The tigress emerged from the bushes. (come out)
225. Enter into	They have entered into an agreement.
Enter on	After taking his degree, he entered on the clerical profession.
226. Entitle to	I am entitled to take up his case in the court. (to have right to)
227. Equal to	They are not equal to the task in hand.

228. Eager to	I am eager to join this post.
Eager for	She is eager for the same.
229. Eligible for	He is eligible for the post. (fit for)
230. Entitle to	Every Indian is entitled to express his feelings. (to have right)
231. Escape from	The convict escaped from the jail. (to run away)
232. Engrossed in	Yogita is always engrossed in her studies. (to be busy)
233. Expect of / Expect from	I expect much of or from you.
234. Encroach on	I beg to be excused for encroaching on your time.
235. Embark on	They want to embark on some new business. (start)
236. Endow with	God had endowed Milton with poetic talent. (gifted with)
237. Enraged with	She was enraged with her husband at his refusal to buy her a new saree.
Enraged at	
238. Entrust to	The upbringing of the child was entrusted to me.
239. Entrust with	She was entrusted with the upbringing of the child.
240. Envious of	He is envious of Mohan. (jealous)
241. Essential to, for	Certain commodities which are essential to (for) life are getting scarce.
242. Exult at	We exult at his successful election to the Assembly. (to feel happy)
243. Exempt from	Please exempt me from attending the N.C.C. parade. (excuse)
244. Explain to	You may explain the purpose of your visit to me.
245. Expose to	The future of Pakistan Government is exposed to danger.
246. Excel in	She excels all her sisters in beauty.
247. Exclude from	Names of some of the best hockey players were excluded from the list.

- 248. Exult in / Exult over** He exulted in his victory over his opponent.
- 249. Exchange with** Let us exchange views with each other.
- Exchange for** I would like to exchange this book for another.

F

- 250. Faith in** She has full faith in God.
- 251. Fall in** Suman has failed in English
- 252. Familiar with** I am not familiar with the facts of history.
- 253. Fond of** She is very fond of her child.
- 254. Friendly to** She is not friendly to my views.
- 255. Faithful to** I have found him quite faithful to his word.
- 256. Fall in / Fear with** I have fallen in love with my work.
- 257. Fall into** He fell into the river.
- 258. Fall on** We fell on the enemy troops and subdued them.
- 259. Favourable to** His tastes are not favourable to the interests of his family.
- 260. Favoured with** She has not favoured me with a reply to my last letter.
- 261. Fancy for** Meenu has no fancy for books. (liking)
- 262. Fired with** Bhagat Singh has fired us with patriotism. (to inspire)
- 263. Feed with** The politicians feed the people with false hopes.
- Feed on** The tiger feeds on flesh.
- Feed up** She is fed up with her husband.
- 264. Famous for** The Taj is famous for its beauty.
- 265. Firm in** I am firm in my decision to go to Kashmir. (determined)
- 266. Flirt with** The rich man passes his time by flirting with cheap women.
- 267. Fight for** We are fighting for higher wages.
- Fight with** Brother should not fight with brother.
- Fight against** We should fight against poverty and hunger.

- 268. Feel for** Let us feel for our neighbours when they are in trouble.
- 269. Fondness for** She has a great fondness for cinema.
- 270. Found on** Your views are not founded on facts.
- 271. Furnish with** I furnished him with the relevant information. (to give)
- 272. Free of** You can send this letter free of postage.
- Free with** She is free with everybody.
- 273. Full of** The cup is full of milk.
- 274. Fawn on / Fawn upon** Some people are in the habit of fawning on (upon) their superiors. (flatter)
- 275. Fill with** Fill the glass with milk.

G

- 276. Grieve at** She was much grieved at the loss of her ring. (to feel sad)
- 277. Grieve for** I grieve for my children who have been involved in this tragedy.
- 278. Glory in** He glories in his wealth.
- 279. Guard against** He must guard against theft. (to take care)
- 280. Grateful to** I shall be grateful to you for this act of kindness.
- 281. Greedy of** His wife is greedy of golden ornaments.
- 282. Gain on** Gradually the police gained on the thieves and finally arrested them.
- Gain over** He has gained her over by his affection.
- 283. Get at** Let us get at the truth by all means.
- Get on** Can you get on with a person of his nature?
- Get over** He never got over the shock of his loss in business.
- 284. Give away** The governor gave away the prizes.
- Give way** The bridge gave way due to the flood.
- 285. Glad at** I am glad at her success.

286. Give up	I have given up smoking. (to leave)
287. Give in	Vikram will not give in to Gaurav. (to yield)
288. Glutted with	The market is glutted with cheap goods.
289. Good at	He is good at hockey.
290. Glance at	He glanced at her before going away. (to look)
291. Glance over	She glanced over the letter.
292. Grumbled at	He grumbled at his misfortune.
293. Grapple with	The nation will have to grapple with the food problem. (to face or fight)
294. Guarantee for	The best guarantee for peace is the absence of war.
295. Guess at	None could guess at his plans.

H

296. Happy at	He was very happy at his success.
Happy about	We are happy about his victory in election.
297. Happen to	This happened to me long ago.
298. Heal of	He was healed of the wound.
299. Hear from / Hear of / Hear about	I have not heard from you of (or about) your appointment.
300. Hope for	We should hope for better days.
Hope of	I don't have any hope of his success.
301. Hatred for	She has a bitter hatred for her husband.
Hatred of	His hatred of politics is not without reason.
302. Heir to	He is an heir to a large estate. (successor)
303. Hindrance to	Communalism has been a great hindrance to national integration in India. (obstacle)
304. Heedless of	Heedless of his father's advice, he went on wasting his time.
305. Hold in	He is held in high esteem by his colleagues.

306. Honest in	He is honest in his dealings.
307. Honoured with	She has been honoured with his love and friendship.
308. Hopeful of	She is hopeful of her success.
309. Hostile to	Pakistan is hostile to India. (opposed)
310. Horrified at	She felt horrified at such a sight.
311. Hesitate at	India shall hesitate at nothing to defend her freedom.
312. Hanker after	Cheap women hanker after money. (to run after)
313. Hinder from	She was hindered from making her own choice. (prevent)
314. Hunt for	I am hunting for a rare book.
315. Hint at	He hinted at the possibility of a strike.
316. Hit on, upon	I hit on or upon a plan. (think)
317. Hinge upon	The results hinges upon your decision. (depends upon)
318. Hurl at	He hurled a shoe at his enemy. (throw)
319. Hear of	Have you heard of his arrest?

I

320. Ignorant of	She was ignorant of her result.
321. Inferior to	My pen is inferior to your pen.
322. Invite to	I will invite him to dinner.
323. Inclined to	She is not inclined to join college. (to like)
324. Innocent of	He is innocent of this crime. (ignorant)
325. Inimical to	His actions are inimical to my interests. (harmful)
326. Infested with	This room is infested with rats. (full of)
327. Ill with / Ill for	Mohan has been ill with Malaria for a long time.
Ill of	Women have the habit of speaking ill of their mothers-in-law.
328. Impress upon	He impressed the importance of character upon the students.

- 329. Impertinent to** He should not have been impertinent to his teacher.
- 330. Indulge in** He indulges in loose talk.
- 331. Insist on** I insist on your taking the examination.
- 332. Interested in** I am interested in reading novels.
- 333. Interfere with** We should not interfere with him.
- Interfere in** We should not interfere in his personal matters.
- 334. Introduce to** I was introduced to his friend.
- 335. Involve in** He is involved in a conspiracy.
- 336. Immerse in** His hand was immersed in water. (deeply in)
- 337. Impose on / Impose upon** I do not impose my views on my wife.
- 338. Impart to** I will not impart this secret even to my closest friend.
- 339. Include in** His name was included in the list.
- 340. Incentive to** Poverty is a great incentive to industry. (to give inspiration)
- 341. Indifferent to** She is quite indifferent to the upbringing of her children. (careless)
- 342. Indulgence in** Indulgence in wine is a prelude to unhappiness.
- 343. Influence with** I have great influence with the minister.
- 344. Injurious to** Wine is injurious to health.
- 345. Insight into** Tagore had a deep insight into the mysterious working of the human mind.
- 346. Ignorant of** I was ignorant of his intention. (not knowing)
- 347. Immaterial to** This is immaterial to the point at issue.
- 348. Indebted to** I am greatly indebted to him for this help. (thankful)
- 349. Implicate in** The police have implicated him in the plot.
- 350. Indispensable to** Honesty is indispensable to a life of mental peace. (very necessary)
- 351. Infected with** He infected me with his enthusiasm.
- 352. Insensible to** She is insensible to shame. (not aware of)
- 353. Infuse into** His words infused courage into his hearers.
- 354. Instill into** He instilled courage into the minds of his soldiers.
- 355. Infer from** The police could infer from his ways that he was a thief.
- 356. Inform of** Nobody informed the police against the thief.
- 357. Inform against** He informed the police against the thief.
- 358. Intimate with** I am intimate with the police inspector (close)
- 359. Irrelevant to** Her answer was irrelevant to the question.
- 360. Inspired with** Inspired with the hope of future happiness. She agreed to marry him.
- 361. Insight into** The writer has deep insight into human character.
- 362. Inquire of / Inquire about** He inquired of the servant about the theft of his watch.
- 363. Inquire into** Every effort must be made to inquire into this case.
- 364. Intrude upon** It was not good of him to have intruded upon his sister's privacy.
- 365. Invest with** He has been invested with the power of attorney.
- Invest in** She has invested all her savings in business.
- 366. Intent on** It seems you are intent on ruining me.
-
- J**
-
- 367. Jest at** It is not good to jest at one's elders.
- 368. Jeer at** Do not jeer at religion. (laugh at)
- 369. Jealous of** She is jealous of her sister's beauty.
- 370. Join in** He also joined in the game.
- 371. Judge of / Judge by** A man's nature is judged by his hobby.

372. Jump at	You should jump at such a grand offer.
Jump to	She naturally jumped to the conclusion that he was drunk.
Jump into	I jumped into the river and saved the child.
373. Junior to	Sunet is junior to Gayatri by two years.
374. Joy at	My joy at her wedding was boundless.

K

375. Known to	Mahindra is known to Laxmi.
376. Kind to	My mother is very kind to the servants.
377. Keen on	She is keen on accompanying me to Bombay. (interested)
Keen about	A modern student is very keen about his clothes.
378. Knock at	I knocked at his door.
379. Knock down	I will knock him down in this game. (to defeat)
380. Keep in	I shall keep you in mind whenever such an opportunity comes.
381. Keep to	Keep to the left.
382. Key to	His statement provided a key to the murder.
383. Kick against	If you kick against authority, you will surely come to grief.
384. Kick at	She kicked at the offer of marriage.

L

385. Lost in	I always find him lost in deep thoughts.
386. Lost to	He is lost to all sense of shame. (has nothing of)
387. Lame of	He is lame of his right leg.
388. Live in, at	My brother lives in Delhi and my sister at Ferozpur.
389. Look into	I shall look into the matter. (to make enquiry)
390. Laugh at	All laughed at him for his foolishness.

391. Lay by	My father has laid by some money for me. (save)
392. Lead to	This road leads to the railway station.
393. Listen to	The people listened to the speaker.
394. Long for	The poor man longs for money. (desire)
395. Look after	The mother looks after the child.
396. Look for	I looked for my lost book.
397. Loyal to	I am loyal to my parents.
398. Lecture on	He lectured on the aims of education.
399. Lament for / Lament over	There is no use lamenting for or over) what is past.
400. Liking for	I have no liking for meat.
401. Limit to	There is a limit to human patience.
402. Lust for	She has a great lust for jewels. (desire)
403. Lavish of Lavish in	He is lavish of money. She is lavish in giving money for charitable purposes.
404. Lag behind	Kamal is lagging behind in her studies.
405. Lax in	She is lax in her morals. (loose)
406. Labour under	If feel she is labouring under some misunderstanding.
407. Labour for Labour in	He has been labouring for success in business. He has been laboring in a good cause.
408. Lay under	He has laid us under a great obligation by gracing the function with his preserve.
409. Level to (with)	Fire has levelled the city to (with) the ground.
410. Level at	A poacher levelled his gun at the tiger.
411. Liable to	He is liable to fall ill because he eats in excess.
412. Live for Live by Live on	Nehru lived for his country. He lives by honest deeds. They live on a small salary.

M

413. Make up	I shall make up my mind on the issue.
414. Match for	There is no match for the Taj. (equal)
415. Meddle with or in	We must not meddle with (or in) his private affairs. (to interfere)
416. Malice against	He bears malice against none. (to have ill will)
417. Motive for	What was his motive for the murder?
418. Marry to	She was married to Mohan.
419. Mania for	Gayatri has a mania for pictures. (craze)
420. Mad with	He killed his wife when he was mad with rage.
421. Marriage with	Her marriage with Mohan was celebrated yesterday.
422. Make off with	The maid-servant made off with the purse.
423. Make for	Travelling makes for practical education.
Make of	I am unable to make any meaning of this letter.
424. Make out	I cannot make out the meaning of this sentence. (understand)
425. Meditate on	Every speaker should meditate hard on the subject of his speech. (to think deeply)
426. Mingle with	Boys and girls freely mingle with each other. (to mix up)
427. Meet with	The bill met with usual opposition in the house.
428. Merge into	At last the brook merges into the river.
429. Muse upon	A visit to Kashmir affords an opportunity to muse upon the beauties of nature. (to think)
430. Mourn for	It is useless to mourn for the dead.
Mourn over	The whole country mourned over the death of Gandhi.
431. Move at	She was moved at the tragic death of the child.

432. Mercy upon	O God! Have mercy upon sinners.
433. Mindful of	She was not mindful of her promise to her friend. (careful)
434. Move to	His tragic death moved us to pity.
435. Mock to	We should not mock at the poor. (laugh at)
436. Marvel at	We marvel at her beauty. (surprised)

N

437. Natural to	Love and hatred are natural to man.
438. Neglect of	Neglect of duty cannot be overlooked.
439. Need for	There is no need for his help now.
440. Nerve for	He has no nerve for a murder. (courage)
441. Nervous about	He is nervous about his interview.
442. Necessary to	Exercise is necessary to good health.
443. Necessity for	There is no necessity for his presence now.
444. Negligent in	She is negligent in domestic work. (to be careless)
445. Neglectful of	He is neglectful of his studies.
446. Notorious for	He is notorious for his bad temper

O

447. Object to	Do you object to my going for a film?
448. Obligated to	I am obliged to you for your help.
449. Obedient to	Students should be obedient to their teachers.
450. Opposite to	My house is just opposite to the college.
451. Objection to	I have no objection to your going there.
452. Offence at	He took offence at my not helping him.
Offence against	His act is an offence against the law.

453. **Open to** His conduct is open to criticism.
454. **Occupied with** She is occupied with her work.
- Occupied in** He is occupied in painting a sketch.
455. **Overcome with** They were overcome with sorrow at her death.
456. **Overwhelm with** She was overwhelmed with grief at her husband's death.
457. **Occur to** It occurred to her that it was useless to cry over split milk.
458. **Operate upon** The surgeon operated upon the patient.
459. **Originate in** Wars originate in hatred. (to begin)
460. **Oblivious to** I was oblivious to his ill intention. (forgetful)
461. **Opposed to** I am opposed to your views. (against)

P

462. **Part from/ Part with** I parted from my friend who had refused to part with my watch.
463. **Pay for** We have to pay for our sins.
464. **Persist in** He persists in teasing the teacher.
465. **Plead with** Mrs Aksionov pleaded with the Czar for her husband's life.
466. **Pleased with** My mother is pleased with the new servant.
467. **Pray to / Pray for** Pray to God for mercy.
468. **Prefer to** He preferred death to poverty.
469. **Prejudice against** I have no prejudice against you.
470. **Prejudice for** He prejudiced me for this book.
471. **Prevent by / Prevent from** He was prevented by his father from going to England.
472. **Pride on** She prided on her beauty.
473. **Pride on (upon)** She prides herself on (or upon) being a beauty queen.
474. **Prohibited from** We are prohibited from indulging in light-heartedness.
475. **Provide for** We must provide for our children.
476. **Provide with** I want to provide myself with a scooter.
477. **Punish for** He was punished for copying in the examination.
478. **Put up with** It became difficult for the wife to put up with the insolence of her husband.
479. **Passion for** She has passion for painting. (to have deep liking)
480. **Peace with** He is at peace with his wife these days.
481. **Popular with** He is very popular with his students.
482. **Preference for** He has a preference for loose clothes.
483. **Pretext for** They could not find a pretext for a quarrel.
484. **Pride in** Her pride in her own beauty is intolerable.
485. **Progress in** He has made no progress in business.
486. **Partial to** She is partial to jewels.
487. **Possessed of** He is possessed of a great charm of personality.
488. **Preferable to** Death is preferable to poverty.
489. **Prepared for** I am prepared for the worst. (ready)
490. **Prompt in** He is prompt in correspondence. (quick)
491. **Proper to** His action was not proper to the occasion.
492. **Partake of** The guests partook of the rich food served to them. (to share)
493. **Participate in** The college singer participated in the music concert. (to take part)
494. **Persevere in** If you persevere in your efforts, you must succeed.
495. **Plot against** He plotted against the king.
496. **Pine for** We look before and after and pine for what is not. (to long for)
497. **Ponder over** Buddha pondered over the mystery of happiness. (to think)
498. **Play upon Play with** He can play upon a piano. He plays ducks and drakes with his property.

499. Preside over / Preside at	The minister presided over (ay) the annual function of the college.	518. Qualified for	He is well qualified for this post. (fit for)
500. Prevail on	He prevailed on (persuaded) me to do him a favour.	519. Quake with	In darkness she quakes with fear. (tremble)
Prevail over	He prevailed over (against) all his opponents.	R	
501. Prevent from	He was prevented from going there. (to stop)	520. Recover from	He will soon recover from illness. (get well)
502. Prey upon	This fear always prays upon his mind.	521. Refrain from	I could not refrain from weeping.
503. Plentiful in	Kashmir is plentiful in scenic beauty.	522. Relieve of	He felt relieved of the pain.
504. Proceed against	The government have proceeded against the murderers.	523. Regret for	He should express regret for his misbehaviour. (to be sorry)
505. Proceed with	She cannot proceed with such in-human work.	524. Rely on	Friends should rely on one another in difficulty. (depend on)
506. Polite to	He is polite to his friends.	525. Remind of	You need not remind me of my promise.
507. Proficient in	Sonu is proficient in English. (expert)	526. Reply to	She did not reply to my letter.
508. Prompted by	Her act was prompted by good motives. (inspired)	527. Resolve on	We have resolved on punishing the offender.
509. Put off	Her marriage has been put off. (postponed)	528. Responsible to	The government is responsible to the parliament for its actions.
510. Protect from	We must be protected from cholera.	529. Revenge on or upon	I must revenge myself on (or upon) Mohan who has insulted me.
511. Punish for	The servant was punished for stealing.	530. Reason with	I reasoned with him but in vain.
512. Put up with	I cannot put up with your manner.	531. Reason for	Give reason for your failure.
513. Propitious to	Fates are propitious to the enterprise.	532. Reflection on	This is a reflection on your honesty.
514. Profit by	I hope to profit by the advice of my father.	533. Regard for	She has little regard for her children's feelings.
515. Provoke to	India was provoked to fight against Pakistan.	534. Relation with	Her relations with her husband are a little strained these days.
Q			
516. Quarrel with	Friends should not quarrel with each other.	535. Request for	His request for a loan could not be granted.
Quarrel over	Children quarrel over little things.	536. Resistance to	We must offer resistance to the forces of exploitation.
517. Quick of	They are quick of understanding.	537. Rescue from	I rescued the child from drowning.
Quick at	She is quick at repartee.	538. Revolt against	Your action is a revolt against the established government.
Quick to	Children are very quick to quarrel.		

539. Reduce to	The building was reduced to ashes.
540. Repose in	I repose my full faith in you.
541. Refrain from	One should refrain from bad company. (avoid)
542. Respond to	We must respond to the call of our Nation.
543. Related to	She is related to me.
544. Rich in	India is rich in mineral resources.
545. Rebel against	The people have rebelled against the government.
546. Reckon on	I reckon on your support in this election. (to depend)
547. Reckon with	China is a force to reckon with in international relations.
548. Reconcile to	She should reconcile herself to her lot.
549. Reconcile with	He is reconciled with his opponents. (to compromise or make peace)
550. Refer to	My case has been referred to the President.
551. Rejoice at	We rejoice at the success of our friend in the election.
552. Rejoice in	I rejoiced in my success. (feel happy)
553. Repent of	I sincerely repent of my rudeness.
554. Rest with	The final decision rests with the ministers.
555. Rivalry between	There is a rivalry between the two brothers. (feeling of enmity)
556. Rule over	Don't let your passions rule over you.
557. Run after	Wise men do not run after foolish entertainments.
Run at	The dog ran at the stranger.
Run into	You need not run into danger by shouting at the tiger.
Run over	Kindly run over the accounts.
Run through	She has run through all her fortune.
558. Rob of	He was robbed of his purse.

S

559. Search for	They have made a thorough search for the lost aircraft.
560. See to	You must see to his business in his absence.
561. See into	I shall see into the matter.
562. Se through	I saw through his game and took measures to safeguard my interests.
563. Sentence to	She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
564. Side with	You cannot side with my rival in this dispute.
565. Stranger to	My uncle is a stranger to this city.
566. Stand against	No government can stand long against the popular will.
567. Stand by	We shall stand by each other in trouble.
568. Stoop to	He can stoop to any depth.
569. Stare at	Do not stare at her; it is a bad habit.
570. Shiver with	She is shivering with cold.
571. Suffer from	He was suffering from fever.
572. Set up	He will set up a new factory. (start)
573. Set out	He has set out on a long journey.
574. Set in	Rainy season has set in. (begin)
575. Send for	Please send for the doctor. (to call)
576. Subscribe to	I subscribe regularly to the <i>Hindustan Times</i> .
577. Surprised at	She was surprised at her husband's conduct.
578. Succeed to	He has succeeded to a large property.
Succeed in	The doctor has succeeded in bringing him round.
579. Slave to	He is a slave to gambling.
580. Slur on	His misdeeds are a slur on the fair name of his family.
581. Stain on	This stain on her character cannot be washed.

582. Struggle against	People in India struggled against the British Raj for their freedom.
583. Sympathy for	We should have sympathy for the poor.
584. Sympathize with	I sympathize with you in your distress.
585. Satisfied with	I am not satisfied with your progress.
586. Secure from	In her own home, she is secure from all risks.
587. Sensitive to	Gandhiji was sensitive to criticism.
588. Silent about	Why are the authorities silent about his promotion?
589. Specialize in	Dr Goyal has specialized in heart diseases.
590. Shock at	I was shocked at her rude behaviour.
591. Similar to	My pen is similar to the one he has purchased.
592. Short of	I am short of money these days.
593. Slow in	The Government of India are slow in making decisions.
Slow of	You are slow of wit.
594. Slow at	He is slow at book-keeping.
595. Sorry for	I am sorry for your bad luck.
596. Suit to	Suit your action to your word.
Suit for	You are suited for the post applied for.
597. Succumb to	The driver succumbed to his injuries.
598. Supply with	They supplied us with food.
599. Superior to	My watch is superior to Kundan's.
600. Suspicious of	She is suspicious of his intentions.
601. Scoff at	Only fools scoff at religion.
602. Set about	Set about the work of national reconstruction.
603. Smart under	She is smarting under a sense of wrong.
604. Smile at	She smiles at his empty threats.
Smile on	Fortune smiles on them.
605. Strike at	He struck at the snake with a stick.

606. Submit to	We must submit to authority.
T	
607. Taste of	She has a taste of my anger.
608. Taste for	She has not taste for music. (liking)
609. Taste in	There is no taste in the food.
610. Thirst for	Romesh has a great thirst for knowledge.
611. Think of	You should think of the offer again.
612. Thank for	They thanked me for my help.
613. Tide over	I hope I shall tide over this difficulty.
614. Tired of	I am tired of sitting idle.
615. Treatment for	There was no treatment for his disease.
616. Trust in	Trust in God and do the right.
617. Touch upon	He did not even touch upon the subject during his speech.
618. Touch at	I was touched at the sight of the tragedy. (moved)
619. Trample upon	The rich trample upon the rights of the poor.
620. Trifle with	He has been trifling with her sentiments.
621. Treat of	He treated of female education in his speech.
622. Treat to	He treated me to ice-cream.
623. Triumph over	I hope to triumph over all the difficulties in the long run. (win over)
624. Turn to	She turned to her friend for help.
625. Turn into	Turn this verse into prose.
626. Take after	Shama takes after her mother. (to resemble)
627. Take to	He has taken to drinking.
Take upon	I took upon myself to translate his speech.
628. Take for	She took me for a stranger.
629. Talk of	She talks of going there.

630. Talk over	They have decided to talk over (discuss) the matter some other day.
631. Teem with	In the evening, the park teems with children. (in full of)
632. Tamper with	He has tampered with the accounts.
633. Temperate on	She is temperate in eating. (moderate in)
634. True to	I am always true to my belief.
635. Traitor to	Jai Chand was a traitor to his country. (enemy to one's country)
636. Trade in	My friend trades in electric goods.
637. Transform into	The magician transformed a bird into a cat. (change into)

U-V-W-X-Y-Z

638. Use for	I have not use for the bicycle.
639. Use of	What is the use of doing this?
640. Useful for	A talk with him will be useful for making a correct assessment of the situation.
641. Urge on / Urge to	We urged on them to forgive us. (inspire)
642. Victim of	He is a victim of his own bad habits.
Victim to	He is fallen a victim to bad habits.
643. Vie with	The two ladies vie with each other in purchasing costly sarees. (to compete)
644. Victory over	The widow has achieved a complete victory over her passions.
645. Verse in	They are well-versed in civil engineering. (good in)
646. Vexed at	He was vexed at his own failure. (troubled)
647. Void of	Her marks are void of any sense. (without)
648. Vote for	Vote for the right man in the election.
649. Vote against	He voted against the motion.

650. Wait for	Please wait for a few minutes.
651. Wait on	She waited on me during my illness.
652. Wish for	This is the book she wished for.
653. Want of	The scheme fell through for want of funds. (shortage)
654. Witness to	I was a witness to the contract.
655. Weak of	They are weak of understanding.
656. Weary of	I am weary of his idle talk. (tired of)
657. Welcome to	Everybody is welcome to my house.
658. Warn of	I warned her of the future danger.
659. Warned against	I had already warned you against him.
660. Wink at	Some people wink at their own faults and watch the mote in their neighbour's eye.
661. Wipe out	The teacher wiped out the words written on the black board.
662. Work at	He is working at the accounts.
663. Work for	We should work for the betterment of the country.
664. Wrestle with	He seems to be constantly wrestling with his feelings.
665. Worthy of	She is worthy of our respect.
666. Wanting in	She is wanting in common sense. (lacking in)
667. Wonder at	We wonder at the beauty of the Taj. (surprised)
668. Yearn for	She yearns for the return of her husband.
669. Yield to	She has decided to yield to my request.
670. Zeal for	Harmeet has a great zeal for social service.
671. Zealous for	Rajiv Gandhi is zealous for improving the condition of the country.

PRACTICE TEST

Common Directions: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions from the options given against each sentence in all the exercises.

EXERCISE 1

- The point you spoke of will be attended _____. But if you ever touch _____ it again, I hope you will speak _____ length on the wider question _____ which that points hinges.
(a) to, at, on, upon (b) to, upon, at, on
(c) at, on, upon, to (d) upon, to, at, on
- This is an exception _____ the usual rule. I hope, therefore, you make an exception _____ of my son's case and show some forbearance _____ his inexperience.
(a) to, of, for (b) of, for, to
(c) for, to, of (d) to, for, of
- Live amenably _____ reason, and independently _____ other man's help.
(a) of, to (b) to, at
(c) to, of (d) at, of
- It is better even to be blind _____ an eye, than to be blind _____ one's own fault.
(a) to, of (b) of, to
(c) at, of (d) of, at
- He is committed _____ a policy which he now dislike and is not certain _____ success.
(a) to, at (b) at, to
(c) to, of (d) at, of
- He is blessed _____ good health.
(a) at (b) the
(c) to (d) with
- This ship is bound _____ India and is bound by contract to arrive a Calcutta _____ the 18th of July.
(a) for, on (b) at, for
(c) on, for (d) for, at
- He is accountable to his master _____ the money.
(a) at (b) for
(c) on (d) with
- I do no concur _____ you _____ that opinion.
(a) in, with (b) in, at
(c) with, in (d) at, with

- The decision of the dispute is left _____ me; but I have not yet given my decision _____ the matter.
(a) on, to (b) at, to
(c) to, at (d) to, on
- I have much experience _____ sickness, but none _____ curing them. He guesses _____ his answers: for he has genius for mathematics; in fact, he is not a genius _____ anything.
(a) of, at, in, to (b) of, at, in, in
(c) of, in, at, in (d) in, at, of, in
- In old times an incursion was made _____ England _____ the Danes who at first were more than a match _____ the Saxon.
(a) by, for, into (b) into, for, by
(c) for, into, by (d) into, by for

EXERCISE 2

- I was born _____ India _____ Delhi.
(a) in, at (b) in, to
(c) at, in (d) to, in
- The moon rose _____ twelve o'clock _____ the night.
(a) in, at (b) at, to
(c) at, in (d) to, in
- We knew him _____ a glance as soon as he came _____ sight.
(a) at, in (b) to, in
(c) in, at (d) at, to
- He lives _____ Naddish _____ the province _____ Bengal.
(a) in, at, of (b) in, of, at
(c) at, in, of (d) at, of in
- The boat was tied _____ the shore _____ a sailor _____ a rope.
(a) to, by, with (b) with, to, by
(c) to, with, by (d) by, with, to
- The field was ploughed _____ a peasant _____ a pair of oxen.
(a) with, by (b) by, with
(c) by, to (d) to, with
- The work must be done _____ twelve o'clock.
(a) at (b) to
(c) in (d) by
- You must be back _____ a week _____ the present time.
(a) from, within (b) at, within
(c) within, from (d) to, from

9. No one has seen him _____ Thursday last.
(a) for (b) since
(c) to (d) at
10. I have not seen him _____ his last birthday.
(a) for (b) at
(c) to (d) since
11. He will not get home _____ sunset.
(a) before (b) by
(c) at (d) to
12. I shall be ready to start _____ two or three hours.
(a) at (b) to
(c) by (d) within
13. Take care _____ be back by midday.
(a) to (b) by
(c) in (d) at
14. I shall not be back _____ the end of the week.
(a) to (b) in
(c) at (d) by
15. He has been absent _____ home _____ Friday last and I do not think he will return _____ the 30th next month.
(a) since, by, from (b) from, by, since
(c) from, since, by (d) by, since, from
16. Let me see you again _____ an hour's time.
(a) at (b) in
(c) by (d) to
17. I shall have completed my task _____ tomorrow evening.
(a) by (b) at
(c) in (d) to
18. The train will start _____ forty minutes from now.
(a) to (b) the
(c) in (d) within
19. I have lived in Allahabad _____ 1st March.
(a) on (b) since
(c) by (d) to
20. I do not expect that he will be here _____ a week and I am certain that he will not be here _____ sunset today.
(a) before, within (b) before, to
(c) within, before (d) since, within
2. I shall expect you _____ be here _____ four o'clock or at least _____ three hours from the present time.
(a) to, within, by (b) to, by, within
(c) by, within, to (d) within, to, by
3. He shot this bird _____ a gun.
(a) with (b) to
(c) in (d) the
4. He fell _____ a violent rage.
(a) with (b) in
(c) into (d) at
5. Come _____ my private room.
(a) at (b) with
(c) in (d) into
6. I have not seen him _____ the last three days.
(a) at (b) for
(c) to (d) in
7. You need not get up _____ 8 A.M., but you go to bed _____ nine P. M. at the latest.
(a) at, before (b) at, in
(c) before, at (d) before, in
8. He has been hard _____ work _____ sunrise.
(a) since, at (b) at, with
(c) with, at (d) at, since
9. He slept soundly _____ three hours running.
(a) in (b) for
(c) to (d) at
10. It rained _____ seven to twelve o'clock
(a) from (b) at
(c) with (d) in
11. You have not visited me _____ a long time past.
(a) at (b) in
(c) for (d) with
12. I have not heard _____ you _____ the last week.
(a) since, of (b) of, since
(c) at, in (d) in, since
13. I shall start _____ two hours.
(a) at (b) within
(c) into (d) with
14. I have lived _____ Calcutta for a year.
(a) at (b) with
(c) to (d) in
15. Call _____ me _____ an hour.
(a) in, on (b) on, in
(c) on, at (d) at, in

EXERCISE 3

1. I was born _____ India _____ Mumbai.
(a) at, in (b) in, at
(c) in, to (d) to, at

16. I live _____ London _____ No. 16, Trafalgar Squire.
 (a) in, at (b) at, by
 (c) at, in (d) by, in
17. I have had no rest _____ the last hour.
 (a) by (b) for
 (c) at (d) in
18. He has been a lucky person _____ the day _____ which he began business, and I believe he will be lucky _____ the rest of his life.
 (a) since, for, on (b) on, for, since
 (c) since, on, for (d) for, on, since
19. Thirty men applied for help, but there was only a small sum to be divided _____ them.
 (a) between (b) with
 (c) into (d) among
20. Perfect confidence ought _____ exist _____ two such friends as we are.
 (a) between, to (b) to, them
 (c) to, between (d) to, by
21. The man recovered _____ the bite.
 (a) of (b) by
 (c) in (d) with
22. At night he repairs _____ his room.
 (a) in (b) with
 (c) by (d) to
23. I often lie _____ my couch.
 (a) at (b) by
 (c) on (d) with
24. The deep valley is overflowing _____ the sound.
 (a) with (b) by
 (c) at (d) to
- EXERCISE 4**
1. The dog is lying _____ the floor, _____ the table.
 (a) under, on (b) on, at
 (c) on, under (d) by, to
2. There are some boats _____ the lake.
 (a) at (b) in
 (c) on (d) by
3. Tom is _____ the garden. He is looking _____ an aeroplane _____ the sky.
 (a) in, at, in (b) at, in, in
 (c) in, in, at (d) at, by, in
4. Mr Dick is sitting _____ an arm chair _____ the window.
 (a) near, in (b) near, on
 (c) on, by (d) in, near
5. The lottery is _____ x and z.
 (a) between (b) to
 (c) with (d) among
6. There is a cup on the plate.
 There is a knife _____ the side on the plate.
 (a) to (b) at
 (c) by (d) in
7. Mr Singh is standing _____ the board.
 (a) with (b) by
 (c) to (d) in front of
8. There are two apples _____ the basket.
 (a) at (b) in
 (c) by (d) to
9. There are sixty-minutes _____ an hour.
 (a) by (b) at
 (c) to (d) in
10. It is half _____ twelve.
 (a) with (b) to
 (c) past (d) by
11. I am going to put the tin _____ the oven.
 (a) in (b) at
 (c) to (d) by
12. Mr West is _____ the door.
 (a) to (b) at
 (c) by (d) in
13. She is _____ the kitchen.
 (a) by (b) at
 (c) to (d) in
14. She is cutting the cake _____ pieces.
 (a) into (b) to
 (c) with (d) by
15. The mirror is _____ the wash basin.
 (a) in (b) above
 (c) on (d) by
16. There is a row _____ book _____ the wall.
 (a) of, on (b) on, of
 (c) at, by (d) by, at
17. We are going _____ listen _____ the news.
 (a) to, in (b) in, with
 (c) to, to (d) to, with
18. Each horse has a number _____ its side.
 (a) by (b) to
 (c) on (d) on
19. I don't know anything _____ this book.
 (a) with (b) about
 (c) of (d) in
20. What are the names _____ the other horses _____ the race?
 (a) of, in (b) of, to
 (c) in, of (d) to, by

21. The horses are not _____ grand stand.
(a) with (b) in
(c) in front of the (d) on
22. Mr Bose is sitting _____ the table _____ his wife and his sons.
(a) between, at (b) at, by
(c) at, between (d) by, between
23. Do you go to work _____ bus?
(a) at (b) by
(c) in (d) with
24. Has the train arrived _____ the station?
(a) at (b) to
(c) in (d) with
25. I am putting the letter _____ the envelope?
(a) to (b) into
(c) in (d) by
26. Frank's plane crashed into the sea. Did he escape _____ the plane? The helicopter will reach Frank _____ few minutes. Frank was _____ the water for several minutes. He had to answer question _____ or _____ the crash.
(a) from, about, on, in, in
(b) about, in, on, from, in
(c) from, in, in, about, on
(d) in, from, about, in, on
27. He washed his hands in the stream _____ the side of the road.
(a) at (b) in
(c) by (d) with
28. This is a photograph _____ a girl who stayed _____ a hotel in London.
(a) of, in (b) at, of
(c) of, by (d) of, at
29. I am fond _____ reading. I have time _____ reading.
(a) for, of (b) for, at
(c) of, for (d) by, in
30. Ram put the spare wheel _____ then he put the tools _____ in the car.
(a) away, on (b) on, away
(c) away, in (d) in, on
31. Sometimes she turns _____ the radio and listens _____ BBC programmes _____ Spanish.
(a) to, in, on (b) in, on, to
(c) on, to, in (d) on, in, to
32. Everyone pus food _____ for the birds when there is snow _____ the ground.
(a) on, away (b) on, to
(c) to, away (d) away, on
33. The answers are given _____ the end of the book.
(a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) by
34. Let us go _____ a walk _____ the country.
(a) for, in (b) in, for
(c) at, for (d) for, at
35. He likes problems that are _____ the form of short stories.
(a) at (b) by
(c) in (d) to
36. You can find the answer _____ this problem _____ several ways.
(a) in, to (b) to, in
(c) to, at (d) at, in
37. I read this book _____ beginning to end _____ three hours.
(a) from, in (b) in, from
(c) in, to (d) from, to
38. Who's going to pay _____ the records? How much do you spend _____ records?
(a) on, for (b) for, on
(c) for, at (d) at, on
39. They looked _____ the motor cars as they walked _____ the street.
(a) in, at (b) at, to
(c) at, in (d) by, in
40. Burglars break _____ houses at night, while the people _____ them are asleep.
(a) into, in (b) in, into
(c) at, in (d) into, at
41. Born _____ Sarah, wife of John Adams, _____ Thursday, May 12, _____ Beckenham Hospital, a son.
(a) to, at, on (b) to, on, at
(c) on, at, to (d) at, to, on
42. If you are feeling ill, you'd better stay _____ bed _____ two or three days.
(a) for, in (b) in, to
(c) in, for (d) for, to
43. They are moving _____ side to side.
(a) with (b) from
(c) by (d) on
44. Electricity travels _____ waves.
(a) on (b) by
(c) with (d) in
45. Don't look this word _____ your dictionary.
(a) in (b) into
(c) up in (d) with

EXERCISE 5

1. The Times has a high reputation _____ reliable news.
(a) at (b) by
(c) for (d) on
2. The evening reports are _____ sale.
(a) at (b) on
(c) by (d) in
3. Newspapers can be bought _____ many street corners.
(a) in (b) at
(c) at (d) with
4. Do you bet _____ horse races.
(a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) by
5. This shop has no connection _____ the shop next door.
(a) on (b) with
(c) in (d) at
6. This cannot be sold _____ a profit without the money received from advertisement.
(a) to (b) at
(c) in (d) the
7. This article is _____ the latest fashions in clothes.
(a) for (b) by
(c) at (d) about
8. Do you prefer entertainment _____ information?
(a) to (b) in
(c) by (d) at
9. In addition _____ the London papers, there are many provincial papers.
(a) to (b) with
(c) in (d) by
10. These sell in completion _____ the London papers.
(a) in (b) to
(c) at (d) with
11. Help yourself _____ anything you want.
(a) to (b) by
(c) in (d) at
12. The sun keeps us warm _____ summer.
(a) at (b) with
(c) through (d) in
13. Open your mouth wide so that I may look _____ it.
(a) at (b) into
(c) in (d) by
14. The cold weather turned the leaves dry _____ trees.
(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) by
15. Shall we paint the doors and windows green _____ show.
(a) for (b) in
(c) by (d) the
16. You've made your shoes dirty _____ the mud.
(a) in (b) with
(c) the (d) at
17. I have been looking _____ you.
(a) by (b) in
(c) to (d) for
18. Do you approve _____ lipstick?
(a) at (b) in
(c) of (d) by
19. How much does your firm spend _____ advertisements?
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) by
20. Shall we try selling it _____ a higher price?
(a) in (b) by
(c) to (d) at
21. Do the advertisements interfere _____ the Programmes?
(a) with (b) by
(c) at (d) in
22. What kind of books are you interested _____ ?
(a) to (b) by
(c) in (d) at
23. Do you try to keep up _____ your neighbours?
(a) with (b) to
(c) in (d) at
24. That is a question you must decide _____ yourself.
(a) at (b) by
(c) for (d) in
25. What's the French word _____ wrist?
(a) at (b) for
(c) to (d) by
26. Do you ever walk _____ your sleep?
(a) at (b) to
(c) by (d) in
27. Dover is _____ the south coast.
(a) on (b) in
(c) with (d) at
28. The pilot flies _____ silence.
(a) to (b) in
(c) the (d) at
29. Are you making good progress _____ your study of English?
(a) to (b) by
(c) in (d) at

30. I am trying to catch _____ with my letter-writing.
(a) up (b) to
(c) by (d) at
31. I like to keep books _____ which I find enjoyment.
(a) at (b) in
(c) by (d) to
32. What is the increase in the cost _____ living since 1939.
(a) in (b) at
(c) of (d) by
33. Please, do not blame the accident _____ me.
(a) on (b) in
(c) by (d) at
34. Why do you blame me _____ what has happened?
(a) at (b) for
(c) in (d) by
35. Her employer finds fault _____ her.
(a) at (b) for
(c) with (d) in
36. How old must a child be _____ it is legally responsible _____ what it does?
(a) before, for (b) for, before
(c) at, for (d) at, before
37. _____ whom is the prime minister chosen and of whom is he responsible?
(a) in (b) at
(c) by (d) to
38. No one familiar _____ the facts will doubt.
(a) to (b) with
(c) at (d) in
39. The name is familiar _____ me.
(a) with (b) to
(c) in (d) at
40. The city of London is _____ one square mile in area.
(a) about (b) on
(c) with (d) by
41. Have you ever been _____ love?
(a) by (b) at
(c) in (d) to
42. My Greek Friends reads English books _____ ease, but has some difficulty _____ understanding broadcast talk in English.
(a) with, in (b) in, with
(c) at, in (d) with, at
43. The part of the Thames called pool is _____ London Bridge.
(a) over (b) under
(c) in (d) on
44. Mr Green has left London _____ Paris.
(a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) for
45. Trams disappeared _____ the streets of London several years ago.
(a) to (b) on
(c) from (d) for
46. He is in some way or other connected _____ journalism.
(a) with (b) to
(c) by (d) in
47. The boat trains _____ London to Dover run in connection _____ the steamers from Dover to Calais.
(a) with, from (b) from, to
(c) from, with (d) to, with
48. Scotland is to the north of England. Glasgow is _____ the river Clyde.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) by

EXERCISE 6

1. Abstain _____ alcohol. It's dangerous _____ you in your condition.
(a) from, to (b) to, from
(c) to, with (d) to, by
2. I suggest we adjourn to billiard room _____ further discussion on subjects _____ considerations.
(a) under, for (b) for, to
(c) for, under (d) for, with
3. Our newspaper aims _____ having million readers by next year.
(a) with (b) in
(c) at (d) for
4. I appeal to you _____ mercy _____ on the prisoner.
(a) on, for (b) for, on
(c) on, at (d) for, by
5. Tanks are also due _____ all those working _____ the scene for their kind cooperation _____ the show.
(a) behind, during, to
(b) during, to, behind
(c) to, behind, during
(d) to, during, behind
6. You cannot blame me _____ the mistakes _____ others in this affair.
(a) of, for (b) for, to
(c) to, of (d) for, of

7. For speaking rudely _____ the judge, my sentence was increased _____ fifteen days for contempt of court.
 (a) to, to (b) of, by
 (c) to, of (d) by, to
8. Clap the thief _____ jail and deprive him of any further opportunity _____ stealing.
 (a) in, for (b) for, in
 (c) in, to (d) in, with
9. I am tired _____ depending _____ the tram service for getting up to town and back.
 (a) on, of (b) of, to
 (c) of, on (d) to, with
10. You can't conceal your faults _____ your wife so it is not use your thinking or excuse _____ yourself every time you've been up _____ something.
 (a) from, for, to (b) from, to, for
 (c) for, to, from (d) for, from, to
11. I have been looking _____ hearing from you by letter for ages.
 (a) with (b) to
 (c) forward to (d) at
12. I must congratulate him _____ his success _____ examination.
 (a) on, in (b) on, in the
 (c) in, with (d) on, to
13. Content yourself _____ what you have and don't strive _____ the impossible.
 (a) with, after (b) after, with
 (c) to, with (d) with, to
14. At this point the railway converges on the river only _____ strike or Yat a tangent a little further on.
 (a) to (b) by
 (c) in (d) on
15. I cut it _____ half, then _____ pieces, and finally shared it _____ any that were not averse to having a piece.
 (a) into, out, among
 (b) in, out, into
 (c) in, into two, out among
 (d) among, in, into
16. I don't want you to be offended _____ or even offended _____ my encroaching _____ your rights by suggesting that you should give _____ your house _____ such circumstances?
 (a) with, at, on, up, under
 (b) at, on, with, up, under
 (c) at, under, up, on, with
 (d) under, at, on, with, up
17. He tried to hinder me _____ going out, but in spite of all his efforts he could not prevent me from doing so.
 (a) from (b) at
 (c) to (d) by
18. I am apt to be impatient at the effects _____ people making an attempt at something they are not really capable _____ doing.
 (a) in, of (b) of, in
 (c) of, of (d) of, at
19. Since you have never had _____ reproach me for anything perhaps you would not be averse to sticking _____ for me not that I've run _____ debt and convincing these people that is _____ no way a reflection _____ my character.
 (a) up for, to, into, in, on
 (b) to, up for, into, in, on
 (c) to, up for, in, on, into
 (d) up for, to, in, on, into
20. I have a strong antipathy _____ people who are constantly irritated _____ small thing, although I must confess to being liable to a similar tendency myself.
 (a) against, by (b) by, with
 (c) to, by (d) by, against
21. He was ashamed _____ her low taste _____ amusements and took to drink to forget _____ it all.
 (a) in, of, about (b) of, about, in
 (c) in, about, of (d) of, in, about
22. I value him _____ his reputation _____ honesty and his ability to be thoughtful _____ others.
 (a) for, about, for (b) about, for, for
 (c) for, for, about (d) for, in, about
23. He reckoned _____ prevailing _____ me to fact _____ him, but I'm afraid I let him _____ badly; I think he is very disappointed _____ me _____ the whole affair.
 (a) upon, for, on, with, over, down
 (b) on, upon, for, down, with, over
 (c) over, with, down, for, upon, on
 (d) on, with, over, upon for, down
24. I like listening _____ the radio, but I'm not always impressed _____ the quality of the programmes.
 (a) to, by (b) by, to
 (c) in, to (d) to, in

25. There's no need _____ you to be uncivil _____ me just because you're disgusted _____ or _____ my work.
(a) for, at, to, with (b) to, for, with, at
(c) with, at, to, for (d) for, to, at, with

EXERCISE 7

1. Happiness is little dependent _____ outside environment.
(a) at (b) by
(c) on (d) in
2. Mr Brownlow was quite absorbed _____ the book he had picked up _____ the stall.
(a) from, with (b) with, from
(c) from, to (d) to, by
3. The man recovered _____ the bite.
(a) of (b) to
(c) at (d) by
4. I should challenge the Englishness of any man who could walk _____ a country lane, come unexpectedly _____ a cricket match, and not lean _____ the fence to watch _____ a while.
(a) down, on, over, for
(b) on, over, down, for
(c) on, for, over, down
(d) for, over, on, down
5. No man can live _____ religion. There are some who in the egotism of their reason declare that they have nothing to do _____ religion. But it is like a man saying that he breathes but he had not nose.
(a) with, without (b) without, with
(c) without, on (d) with, to
6. Oliver was greeted _____ a shout of laughter _____ Charley Bates.
(a) from, to (b) from, with
(c) to, with (d) with, from
7. Macbeth grew careless of life and wished _____ death.
(a) in (b) by
(c) for (d) with
8. Imogen fell _____ the hands of the Roman army.
(a) into (b) in
(c) with (d) by
9. She came _____ her feet.
(a) in (b) to
(c) by (d) at
10. To the wonder _____ all present, Katharine spoke _____ praise _____ the wife-like duty of obedience.
(a) in, of, of (b) of, of, in
(c) in, to, of (d) of, in, of
11. I went _____ the cathedral _____ the shrine of the Blessed Virgin.
(a) to, by (b) to, into
(c) into, to (d) into, in
12. My father was possessed of a small living _____ the church.
(a) in (b) by
(c) at (d) to
13. Beware _____ the elderly man who sits _____ a corner of the carriage.
(a) in, of (b) of, in
(c) of, at (d) at, in
14. I have been a teacher _____ all my adult life, for over forty years.
(a) at (b) in
(c) for (d) by
15. She was asked _____ sell Oliver's clothes _____ an old Jew who dealt _____ old clothes. She was asked to keep the money for herself.
(a) to, to, in (b) to, in, to
(c) in, to, to (d) in, at, to
16. Mr Brownlow sent _____ Oliver to have talk _____ him.
(a) for, with (b) with, for
(c) for, at (d) at, with
17. Oliver was put _____ bed _____ a high fever _____ Mrs Bedwin.
(a) to, by, with (b) by, with, to
(c) with, to, by (d) to, with, by
18. The valley is overflowing _____ the sound.
(a) with (b) in
(c) to (d) for
19. The solitary reaper was bending _____ the sickle.
(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) over
20. Golden daffodils were dancing _____ the breeze beneath the trees _____ the lake.
(a) in, beside (b) beside, in
(c) in, to (d) with, in
21. The birds of the bush sing _____ the bells, cheerful sound.
(a) to (b) at
(c) in (d) by

22. Many sisters and brothers are ready _____ rest round the laps of their mother.
(a) in (b) for
(c) at (d) by
23. Lear fell _____ his knees and begged pardon _____ his child.
(a) on, at (b) off, on
(c) on, off (d) at, off
24. How they all laughed at Olivia _____ the mistake she had made in falling _____ love with a woman.
(a) in, for (b) for, in
(c) for, at (d) at, for
25. Prospero dismissed Ariel _____ his service, _____ the great joy of that lively little spirit.
(a) to, from (b) to, at
(c) from, to (d) at, to
26. The paper used in the manufacture of cheap cigarettes give _____ a poison called carbon monoxide that leads _____ fatty degeneration of the heart.
(a) off, at (b) to, off
(c) in, at (d) off, to
27. Fagin had been quickly brought _____ justice. He was found guilty _____ his many crimes. He was sentenced _____ die by public hanging.
(a) to, to, of (b) to, of, to
(c) of, to, to (d) of, to, at
28. They rested _____ some straw _____ a loft _____ the middle of the night.
(a) on, in, until (b) in, on, until
(c) on, until, in (d) in, until, on
29. In her first fright Miss. Pross stepped _____ the body and ran _____ the stairs to call for help.
(a) down, over (b) to, on
(c) over, down (d) on, to
3. He did not die _____ cholera, but _____ the effects _____ over-exposure _____ the sun _____ an unhealthy time of the year.
(a) of, of, to, in, from
(b) from, of, to, in, of
(c) of, to, in, from, of
(d) of, from, of, to, in
4. This shopkeeper deals _____ grain but he did not deal honestly _____ me and I shall have no more dealings _____ him in future.
(a) in, by, with (b) in, with, by
(c) by, in, with (d) with, by, in
5. You will have to answer _____ me for your misconduct.
(a) to (b) at
(c) by (d) in
6. Forty students competed _____ one another for a single scholarship.
(a) by (b) with
(c) at (d) in
7. I must consult _____ you on that matter shortly.
(a) to (b) with
(c) at (d) by
8. Do not exult offensively _____ the victory you have won _____ your rival.
(a) in, over (b) over, in
(c) in, at (d) at, in
9. He is not possessed of much wisdom, but is possessed _____ a very high notion _____ his own importance.
(a) of, with (b) at, with
(c) with, of (d) in, at
10. Will you entrust me _____ that letter? No, I will entrust nothing to you.
(a) at (b) by
(c) with (d) in
11. Always be prepared _____ the worst.
(a) in (b) for
(c) with (d) at
12. That motive prevail _____ me.
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) with
13. I prevailed _____ him to make the attempt, but could not prevail _____ adversary.
(a) on, at (b) over, on
(c) on, over (d) at, with
14. I rejoiced not only _____ my own success but _____ yours.
(a) in, on (b) on, in
(c) in, at (d) at, in

EXERCISE 8

1. I acquit you _____ all complicity in that crime, and hope you will be compensated for the annoyance entailed _____ you for the groundless imputation.
(a) of, on (b) on, of
(c) to, in (d) in, to
2. I was horrified _____ the sight of so much distress.
(a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) by

EXERCISE 9

1. We must provide _____ our children _____ the evil day.
(a) against, for (b) for, against
(c) for, with (d) to, against
2. Some men stick _____ nothing, so long as they can stick to their point.
(a) at (b) in
(c) by (d) to
3. Why do you stare me _____ the face? It is bad manners to stare _____ one _____ that manner.
(a) in, at, in (b) in, in, at
(c) at, in, in (d) in, to, at
4. The ship touched _____ Gibraltar.
(a) in (b) with
(c) to (d) at
5. He touched _____ the subject of the tides.
(a) in (b) to
(c) upon (d) by
6. He supplied money _____ the men, and they supplied his horses _____ provender.
(a) to, by (b) by, to
(c) with, to (d) to, with
7. He could smile _____ their threats, for fortune continued to smile _____ him.
(a) at, on (b) on, at
(c) to, at (d) at, to
8. They proceeded _____ the business that they had commenced yesterday before they proceeded _____ the consideration of any new questions.
(a) with, from (b) from, with
(c) to, with (d) from, to
9. Do not live _____ riches, but whatever you live _____ live by honest labour: and if you have to live _____ a small income, live _____ your means.
(a) for, on, within, for (b) on, for, within, for
(c) for, for, on, within (d) within, for, for, on
10. He is labouring _____ misapprehension; but he thinks he is labouring _____ a good cause and _____ the public welfare.
(a) a under, in, for (b) for, in, a under
(c) under a, in, for (d) in, for, a under
11. He once laid me _____ an obligation, and therefore, I am very unwilling to lay the blame of this affair _____ his charge.
(a) under, with (b) under, to
(c) to, at (d) to, under
12. He not only intruded _____ my house, but _____ my leisure, for I was engaged _____ that time in reading an interesting book.
(a) into, at, upon (b) upon, at, into
(c) at, into, upon (d) into, upon, at
13. The railways intersect _____ each other at this place.
(a) at (b) to
(c) with (d) by
14. Let me intercede _____ you _____ my friend.
(a) with, for (b) for, with
(c) with, by (d) by, to
15. I inquired of him _____ that matter.
(a) to (b) about
(c) by (d) in
16. He is impressed _____ that notion, and he desired to impress it _____ me.
(a) upon, with (b) with, at
(c) to, upon (d) with, upon

EXERCISE 10

1. The river _____ which I went _____ my brother abounds _____ fish; we took a boat and rowed _____ the stream _____ the opposite bank.
(a) across, in, against, to, with
(b) with, in, against, to, across
(c) across, with, in, against, to
(d) across, in, to, against, with
2. He promised _____ abide _____ the contract, and they relied _____ his honour _____ its fulfilment. But they were disappointed _____ their hopes, and found they could never trust their work _____ him again.
(a) to, on, in, for, to, by
(b) to, by, on, for, in, to
(c) by, on, to, for, to, in
(d) to, on, for, to, in, by
3. He lives _____ small cost, and he does so by abstaining _____ every kind of luxury, and accustoming himself _____ humble fare such as is suitable _____ a person of small income.
(a) on, from, to, to
(b) on, to, from, to
(c) to, to, from, on
(d) to, on, from, to

4. The person who stood _____ the judge yesterday was accused _____ throwing a stone at his neighbour's window; but nothing more came _____ the matter, and he was acquitted of the charge imputed _____ him.
 (a) of, out of, to, before
 (b) before, to, of, out of
 (c) before, of, out of, to
 (d) out of, before, of, to
5. A man of honour will adhere _____ his conviction, and act _____ a sense of duty, even if men rail _____ him and think him weak _____ understanding and wanting _____ common sense.
 (a) to, at, of, in, with (b) with, to, at, of, in
 (c) with, in, of, at, to (d) to, with, at, of, in
6. The intentions of that man admit _____ no doubt we must agreed to his terms, whether we approve _____ or not, and there is no reason to be anxious _____ the result.
 (a) them, about, of (b) of, about, them
 (c) of, them, about (d) of, in, about
7. Aim _____ doing your duty _____ all risks, and do not be uneasy _____ mind for the consequences.
 (a) in, at, at (b) at, in, at
 (c) at, at, in (d) in, at, in

EXERCISE 11

1. He was much alarmed at what he had just heard, and alluded to it as soon as he arrived _____ my house and alighted _____ his carriage.
 (a) from, at (b) at, on
 (c) at, from (d) from, on
2. The ship stopped a little way _____ the shore, and an experienced man was at once appointed to the post of pilot for bringing her to port.
 (a) from (b) at
 (c) in (d) by
3. He had a great affection _____ his parents, but had no taste for hard work, and was not attentive to his studies.
 (a) at (b) for
 (c) on (d) by
4. One man complained to the magistrate _____ A's dishonesty'; another brought a complaint _____ A for some debt; in fact, A has made many enemies for himself.
 (a) to, against (b) against, to
 (c) against, against (d) to, by

5. When you attend school attend to your studies. What has been the cause _____ your idleness hitherto? Surely there was no just cause _____ such laziness.
 (a) for, of (b) of, for
 (c) of, in (d) in, for
6. He took advantages _____ my ignorance; but he gained no real advantages _____ me in the end.
 (a) in, over (b) over, of
 (c) over, in (d) of, over
7. I vexed _____ him for what he has done.
 (a) with (b) at
 (c) to (d) by
8. A man is adapted for any occupation which is adapted _____ his capacities.
 (a) at (b) by
 (c) in (d) to
9. I was annoyed _____ him for saying that and I am not easily annoyed _____ trifles.
 (a) at, with (b) with, to
 (c) to, with (d) with, at

EXERCISE 12

1. Whatever you decide _____, stick _____ it and do your best _____ difficulties.
 (a) on, to, against (b) on, against, to
 (c) against, on, to (d) to, against, on
2. In understand _____ all I hear that though he despairs _____ success, nothing will deter him from his purpose.
 (a) of, from (b) from, to
 (c) from, of (d) to, from
3. I differ _____ you _____ the exact point _____ which dogs differ _____ wolves in shape or kind. But there is no difference _____ opinion _____ their comparative fierceness.
 (a) with, on, in, from, of, about
 (b) with, in, of, from, on, about
 (c) in, with, from, about, on, of
 (d) about from, in, with, of, on
4. He is so weak that all food disagrees _____ him. Care must be taken that he does not die _____ weakness.
 (a) with, from (b) from, with
 (c) with, to (d) to, from
5. He was deprived of that very thing _____ which he delighted most.
 (a) at (b) of
 (c) by (d) with

6. I depended _____ his coming _____ four o' clock; but _____ all the hopes I had formed he deviated _____ his purpose and did nothing _____ defend me _____ injustice.
(a) at, on, from, to, with, against
(b) against, to, from, with, at, on
(c) on, at, with, from, to, against
(d) on, with, to, against, from, at
7. I disapprove _____ your way of working; and must therefore, dispense _____ your services.
(a) with, of (b) at, with
(c) with, at (d) of, with
8. A blind man cannot distinguish _____ the rich and the poor.
(a) between (b) to
(c) among (d) into
9. I can divide this apple _____ two persons, but it is too small to be divided _____ forty, for it cannot be divided _____ forty parts.
(a) between, into, among
(b) among, into, between
(c) into, among, between
(d) between, among, into
10. When they had disposed _____ all their wares, there was a dispute _____ the profits, each man differing with other.
(a) over, of (b) of, over
(c) over, in (d) in, over
5. He dwelt _____ long time on that subject, but no one really knew what he was driving _____.
(a) at, for (b) for, at
(c) for, in (d) at, in
6. The magistrate's decision _____ that case was not in accordance _____ the evidence; we must appeal _____ a higher court, where perhaps this slur _____ our character will be removed.
(a) in, with, to, on (b) in, to, on, with
(c) with, in, to, on (d) on, in, to, with
7. He has an excellent appetite _____ his dinner, but no aspiration _____ anything higher.
(a) for, at (b) for, for
(c) at, for (d) at, at
8. The hill was veiled _____ mist; and we were tired _____ our exertions.
(a) with, in (b) in, to
(c) in, with (d) with, to
9. I am reconciled _____ my opponent, but not to my losses. He was not disqualified _____ competing _____ a diploma.
(a) with, from, for (b) from, for, with
(c) for, from, with (d) with for, from
10. It is better to be clothed _____ rags, than to be clothes _____ shame.
(a) with, in (b) in, to
(c) to, with (d) in, with

EXERCISE 13

1. Dissuade him _____ this folly, if can; but I tear he is weak in his head for constant overwork and anxiety.
(a) to (b) from
(c) in (d) at
2. I will have nothing to do _____ a man, who tries to domineer _____ every one and cavils _____ everything which does not coincide _____ his own opinion.
(a) over, with, at, with (b) with, at, with, over
(c) with, with, at, over (d) with, over, at, with
3. More things are sought by prayer than this world dreams _____.
(a) of (b) in
(c) by (d) at
4. He dwells _____ a simple-minded people at the Kalpi village, in the northern part of the district.
(a) with (b) to
(c) among (d) in

EXERCISE 14

1. He embarked _____ board the steamer, which was to take him _____ India, where we intended _____ embark in some kind _____ trade. He was more popular than most men _____ the people of the country.
(a) on, of, to, with, to (b) of, to, on, to, with
(c) with, on, of, to, to (d) on, to, to, of, with
2. _____ some places the sea encroaches _____ the land; I need not expatiate _____ it any further.
(a) in, on, on (b) on, in, on
(c) on, on, in (d) in, to, in
3. As soon as he emerge _____ poverty, he entered _____ partnership with a man _____ wealth; and the two then entered _____ a grand commercial career.
(a) into, of, upon, from
(b) from, of, upon, into
(c) from, into, of, upon
(d) into, upon, from, of

4. I will exchange this book _____ you _____ another, if you have a good one to after me _____ exchange.
(a) with, for, in (b) for, in, with
(c) for, with, in (d) in, for, with
5. He rejoiced _____ his success, and exulted _____ his fallen rival.
(a) over, in (b) in, over
(c) in, at (d) at, in
6. I am not familiar _____ that subject: so I cannot fall _____ with your views or engage _____ this controversy any longer.
(a) in, on, with (b) with, on, in
(c) with, in, on (d) on, in, with
7. He fought _____ the robber _____ his life. The Spaniards allied _____ the English fought _____ the French _____ in what is called the Peninsular war.
(a) in, against, with, for, with
(b) with, with, in, against, for
(c) with, for, with, against, in
(d) for, with, in, against, with
8. While the cat was running _____ the mouse the mouse ran into its hole and freed itself _____ danger.
(a) after, from (b) from, after
(c) after, to (d) to, from
9. Be so good as to furnish me _____ a copy of that letter. Furnish medicine _____ the sick.
(a) to, with (b) with, to
(c) at, to (d) to, at
10. A glance _____ this letter will convince you _____ its contents that tie is grasping _____ your money. Everyone will grieve _____ your loss.
(a) at, of, at, for (b) for, at, of, at
(c) at, at, of, for (d) of, at, for, at
11. He increased _____ wisdom _____ the increase of age, and the last grew _____ the follies of his boyhood and youth. Thus _____ degrees he rose _____ eminence _____ his profession.
(a) with, upon, by, to, in, in
(b) in, to, in, upon, by, with
(c) in, with, upon, by, to, in
(d) to, in, upon, by, in, with
12. A young man should be _____ his guard _____ bad company and beware _____ falling _____ their evil ways.
(a) on, against, of, into
(b) of, into, against, on
(c) into, of, against, on
(d) on, of, into, against
13. He loitered _____ this place _____ the greater part of the day sometimes leaning _____ the wall and sometimes scrolling _____ the opposite side _____ the street.
(a) for, to, of, about, against
(b) of, to, against, for, about
(c) about, for, against, to, of
(d) against, to, for, of, about
14. Madaga is an island _____ the east coast of Africa. The French could not prevail _____ the inhabitants to surrender _____ an effort.
(a) on, without, off (b) off, on, without
(c) off, without, on (d) without, on, off
15. We must get rid _____ this difficult business at once. Let us inquire _____ the danger, and be ready _____ evil day.
(a) of, about, for (b) about, for, of
(c) of, for, about (d) for, of, about

EXERCISE 15

1. This leaves no stain _____ his character, and no further prejudice _____ him should be entertained, as he has now cleared himself _____ all the faults imputed _____ him. I have no liking _____ that man; in fact, I have decided dislike _____ him. For all that, I wish to deal fairly _____ him.
(a) on, against, of, to, for, to, by
(b) of, to, for, by, to, on, against
(c) on, of, to, by, against, to, for
(d) of, to, to, by, for, against, on
2. My relations _____ him are not quite friendly and there is no ill-feeling left in relation _____ that dispute.
(a) with, to (b) to, with
(c) to, at (d) at, with
3. Did you beg pardon _____ the teacher? No; I do not like to entreat any one _____ mercy.
(a) for, of (b) of, for
(c) of, at (d) at, for
4. I cannot agree _____ you in this matter and therefore I do not agree _____ your proposal.
(a) to, with (b) with, at
(c) with, to (d) at, with
5. I blush _____ my own fault more than I blush _____ your reputation.
(a) for, at (b) at, with
(c) at, by (d) at, for

6. Rhetoric might be compared _____ poetry.
(a) at (b) to
(c) in (d) by
7. I am _____ need of good advice but there is no need for your reproaches.
(a) to (b) in
(c) by (d) at
8. There would be no use _____ my purchasing that article; therefore I have no use _____ it.
(a) for, in (b) in, at
(c) in, for (d) at, in
9. I have failed to my purpose because I failed _____ my first attempt, and was not allowed to make another.
(a) at (b) by
(c) to (d) in
10. He is invested _____ full authority from me to invest my money _____ that speculation.
(a) with, in (b) in, with
(c) with, to (d) to, in
11. He is profuse _____ his promises, but not at all profuse _____ his money.
(a) of, in (b) in, to
(c) in, of (d) to, in

EXERCISE 16

1. You must apologize _____ him _____ what you have done, even though the act was not done _____ any bad intention.
(a) to, with, for (b) for, to, with
(c) with, for, to (d) to, for, with
2. You will have to answer _____ your master _____ that mistake, and you may hope _____ pardon, if you ask _____ it in the proper way.
(a) to, for, for, for
(b) for, to, for, for
(c) for, for, to, for
(d) for, for, for, to
3. Yu can appeal _____ higher court and apply _____ a fresh trial; but it will be wise _____ appoint some man who is versed _____ such matter to act as arbitrator _____ you and the opposite party.
(a) to, for, to, in, between
(b) to, to, for, in, between
(c) to, in, to, for, between
(d) in, for, to, between, to

4. To continue arguing and disputing _____ a man when you are certain that he will not assent _____ your own views, is not wise _____ you; men will only blame you _____ wasting your time and ascribe your conduct to obstinacy.
(a) to, of, for, with (b) with, of, for, to
(c) with, to, of, for (d) for, of, to, with
5. While he was battling _____ the sea, the wind rose and the waves beat _____ the shore; he begged _____ help from those persons who were _____ the boat, and these pulled him _____ from the water.
(a) against, with, in, up, for
(b) with, against, for, in, up
(c) in, up, for, against, with
(d) in, against, up, with, for

EXERCISE 17

1. I have bestowed great attention _____ that subject, and I bethough myself of one thing namely that a bridge must be built _____ once _____ the river, and that this bridge should be of iron, not _____ wood or brick.
(a) on, at, across, of (b) on, of, at, across
(c) on, of, across, at (d) of, across, at, on
2. One man boats _____ his wealth, another prides himself _____ his wisdom; we cannot help blushing _____ persons who are so wanting _____ modesty and who cannot blush _____ their own faults.
(a) in, of, in, for, at (b) at, in, for, in, of
(c) of, in, for, in, at (d) for, in, at, in, of
3. India borders _____ Burma, and is separated _____ it partly by the Bay of Bengal which lies _____ them and partly by a line of mountains situated to the north of the Bay.
(a) from, on, between
(b) on, from, between
(c) on, between, from
(d) from, between, on
4. A man should not brood _____ his trouble, however much he may be burdened _____ them.
(a) over, with (b) with, over
(c) over, on (d) on, with
5. She burst _____ tears, when she found that he did not care _____ her affection.
(a) for, into (b) into, of
(c) into, for (d) of, into

6. I am indifferent _____ heat and cold, because I have a strong chest and there is no need for caution _____ every change in the weather.
 (a) to, against (b) against, to
 (c) to, in (d) in, to
7. He has a great capacity _____ mathematics and in respect _____ his subject, his teacher has a great respect _____ his abilities.
 (a) for, for, of (b) of, for, for
 (c) of, for, of (d) for, of, for
8. In consideration _____ the fact that no one is perfect you ought _____ show more consideration _____ other men's weaknesses, though there is no need to connive _____ their faults.
 (a) to, of, at, of (b) at, of, of, to
 (c) of, to, of, at (d) of, at, to, of

EXERCISE 18

1. A drowning man will catch _____ a straw, and if he escapes, you need not caution him again _____ the danger _____ throwing himself _____ the water and baffling _____ his depth.
 (a) at, against, of, at, beyond
 (b) at, of, at, against, beyond
 (c) at, at, of, beyond, against
 (d) beyond, of, at, against, at
2. Cease _____ speaking evil _____ others, and cling _____ charity. You will yourself be judged _____ your judgement _____ others.
 (a) on, by, to, to, from
 (b) from, to, to, by, on
 (c) on, by, from, to, to
 (d) to, by, on, to, from
3. It is useless to clamour _____ what we cannot have. Do not complain _____ your lot. Be content _____ what you have already, and leave the future _____ providence.
 (a) with, to, against, for
 (b) to, with, against, for
 (c) with, for, to, against
 (d) for, against, with, to
4. An eye _____ an eye and a tooth _____ a tooth: this was the old law, but it has now superseded _____ the duty _____ forgiveness.
 (a) for, for, by, to (b) to, by, for, for
 (c) for, by, to for (d) by, for, to, for
5. They brought a complaint _____ the magistrate _____ their neighbour, who without asking their consent had dug a hole almost _____ the foundation _____ their house and thus rendered it unsafe _____ a dwelling place: The magistrate complied _____ their request and issued a summons _____ him.
 (a) to, with, of, for, into, to, against
 (b) to, into, of, against, for, with, to
 (c) to, against, into, of, for, with, to
 (d) to, with, to, against, for, of, into
6. A man who confides _____ a friend will not conceal anything _____ him, but will confer _____ him _____ all matters of real importance.
 (a) from, with, in, about
 (b) in, with, about, from
 (c) from, in, about, with
 (d) in, from, with, about
7. The wing _____ a bird corresponds _____ the arm of a man.
 (a) of, to (b) to, of
 (c) at, to (d) to, at
8. I had a long correspondence _____ him _____ the wisdom of conforming _____ custom, but he did not yield _____ my advice and remained unconvinced _____ his error. A man convinced _____ his will is of the same opinion still, as you know _____ the prejudices.
 (a) about, against, to, to, his, about, with
 (b) to, with, about, to, his, against, about
 (c) with, his, against, about, to, about, to
 (d) with, about, to, to, his, against, about
9. The culprit craved _____ pardon, and succeeded _____ getting it.
 (a) for, in (b) in, for
 (c) for, at (d) at, in
10. One cock crowed _____ the other _____ its victory as one man boasts of having conquered another, and exults _____ his defeated rival.
 (a) over, over, on (b) over, on, over
 (c) on, over, over (d) on, at, over
11. You cannot compete _____ a man who is superior to yourself _____ resources. It is better to acquiesce _____ the fact that he has the advantage _____ you.
 (a) over, in, in, with (b) with, in, in, over
 (c) in, with, in, over (d) in, with, over, in

12. That trader there who deals _____ cotton goods, has dealt badly _____ his customers, and they must not accede _____ his demands in future.
 (a) in, by, to (b) to, by, in
 (c) in, to, by (d) by, to, in

ANSWERS

EXERCISE 1

1. (b) 4. (b) 7. (a) 10. (d)
 2. (a) 5. (c) 8. (b) 11. (c)
 3. (c) 6. (d) 9. (c) 12. (d)

EXERCISE 2

1. (a) 5. (a) 9. (b) 13. (a) 17. (a)
 2. (c) 6. (b) 10. (d) 14. (b) 18. (d)
 3. (a) 7. (d) 11. (a) 15. (c) 19. (b)
 4. (c) 8. (c) 12. (c) 16. (b) 20. (c)

EXERCISE 3

1. (b) 6. (b) 11. (c) 16. (a) 21. (a)
 2. (b) 7. (c) 12. (b) 17. (b) 22. (d)
 3. (a) 8. (d) 13. (b) 18. (c) 23. (c)
 4. (c) 9. (b) 14. (d) 19. (d) 24. (a)
 5. (d) 10. (a) 15. (b) 20. (c)

EXERCISE 4

1. (c) 10. (c) 19. (b) 28. (d) 37. (a)
 2. (b) 11. (a) 20. (a) 29. (c) 38. (b)
 3. (a) 12. (b) 21. (c) 30. (b) 39. (c)
 4. (d) 13. (d) 22. (c) 31. (c) 40. (a)
 5. (a) 14. (a) 23. (d) 32. (d) 41. (b)
 6. (c) 15. (d) 24. (a) 33. (b) 42. (c)
 7. (d) 16. (a) 25. (b) 34. (a) 43. (b)
 8. (b) 17. (c) 26. (c) 35. (c) 44. (d)
 9. (d) 18. (d) 27. (c) 36. (b) 45. (c)

EXERCISE 5

1. (c) 11. (a) 21. (a) 31. (b) 41. (c)
 2. (b) 12. (c) 22. (c) 32. (c) 42. (a)
 3. (c) 13. (b) 23. (a) 33. (a) 43. (b)
 4. (a) 14. (c) 24. (c) 34. (b) 44. (d)
 5. (b) 15. (a) 25. (b) 35. (c) 45. (c)
 6. (b) 16. (a) 26. (d) 36. (a) 46. (a)
 7. (d) 17. (d) 27. (a) 37. (c) 47. (c)
 8. (a) 18. (c) 28. (b) 38. (b) 48. (b)
 9. (b) 19. (b) 29. (c) 39. (b)
 10. (d) 20. (d) 30. (a) 40. (a)

EXERCISE 6

1. (a) 6. (d) 11. (c) 16. (a) 21. (d)
 2. (c) 7. (a) 12. (b) 17. (a) 22. (c)
 3. (a) 8. (a) 13. (a) 18. (c) 23. (b)
 4. (b) 9. (c) 14. (a) 19. (b) 24. (a)
 5. (c) 10. (a) 15. (c) 20. (a) 25. (d)

EXERCISE 7

1. (c) 7. (c) 13. (b) 19. (d) 25. (c)
 2. (b) 8. (a) 14. (c) 20. (a) 26. (d)
 3. (a) 9. (b) 15. (a) 21. (a) 27. (b)
 4. (a) 10. (d) 16. (a) 22. (b) 28. (a)
 5. (b) 11. (c) 17. (d) 23. (c) 29. (c)
 6. (d) 12. (a) 18. (a) 24. (b)

EXERCISE 8

1. (a) 4. (a) 7. (b) 10. (c) 13. (c)
 2. (b) 5. (a) 8. (a) 11. (b) 14. (a)
 3. (d) 6. (b) 9. (c) 12. (b)

EXERCISE 9

1. (b) 5. (c) 9. (c) 13. (c)
 2. (a) 6. (d) 10. (c) 14. (a)
 3. (a) 7. (a) 11. (b) 15. (b)
 4. (d) 8. (a) 12. (d) 16. (d)

EXERCISE 10

1. (c) 3. (a) 5. (d) 7. (c)
2. (b) 4. (c) 6. (c)

EXERCISE 11

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

EXERCISE 12

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

EXERCISE 13

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

EXERCISE 14

1. (d) 4. (a) 7. (c) 10. (a) 13. (c)
2. (a) 5. (b) 8. (a) 11. (c) 14. (b)
3. (c) 6. (c) 9. (b) 12. (a) 15. (a)

EXERCISE 15

1. (a) 4. (c) 7. (b) 10. (a)
2. (a) 5. (d) 8. (c) 11. (c)
3. (b) 6. (b) 9. (d)

EXERCISE 16

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

EXERCISE 17

1. (a) 3. (b) 5. (c) 7. (d)
2. (c) 4. (a) 6. (a) 8. (c)

EXERCISE 18

1. (a) 4. (a) 7. (a) 10. (b)
2. (b) 5. (c) 8. (d) 11. (b)
3. (d) 6. (d) 9. (a) 12. (a)

32

TENSES

INTRODUCTION

Tense denotes the time of a verb or an action or state.

(The word *tense* comes from the Latin *tempus* or time.)

TENSE → Time of ACTION or STATE

Action

- He *does* his homework → Action of Present time
- He *did* his homework → Action of Past time
- He *will do* his homework → Action of Future time

State

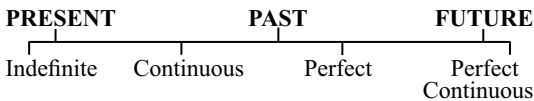
- He is very idle → State of Present time
- He was very idle in his boyhood → State of Past time
- He will be idle in his old age → State of Future time

We can organize an action or state mainly in three parts of time:

- (i) Present Tense → He *is reading*
- (ii) Past Tense → He *was reading*
- (iii) Future Tense → He *will read*

There are four different forms of each of the three main divisions:

- (i) Indefinite (ii) Continuous
- (iii) Perfect (iv) Perfect Continuous



Form of Tenses

Present	I do
	I am doing
	I have done
	I have been doing
Past	I did
	I was doing
	I had done
	I had been doing

Future	I shall do
	I shall be doing
	I shall have done
	I shall have been doing

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE (SIMPLE PRESENT)

Present Indefinite Tense denotes an *action in the present time or a habitual truth, a historical truth or an eternal truth.*

Subject + Verb (verb + s/es in case of Third Person Singular Subject)

General Use

I *read* a book. We *read* books. You *read* a book (books). He/She *reads* a book. They *read* a book.

Habitual Truth

I *get up* early in the morning. My brother *takes* regular exercise every afternoon.

Historical Truth

Raja Rammohan Roy *is* the pioneer of modern India. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar *is* famous for his kindness.

Eternal Truth

The sun *rises* in the east. Water *freezes* at 0° centigrade.

Difference of 'Is to' and 'Has to/Have to'

It is wrong to suppose that *is to* and *has to/have to* mean the same thing.

Is to means *It is settled* and *has to/have to* means *It is obligatory*.

He *is to go* there. (= It is settled that he will go)

He *has to go* there. (= It is obligatory for him to go)

We *have to keep* a record of the expenses. (Obligation)

Different Forms of Simple Present

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I write	Do I write?	I do not write
We write	Do we write?	We do not write
You write	Do you write?	You do not write
He/She writes	Does he/she write?	He/She does not write
They write	Do they write?	They do not write

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PRESENT PROGRESSIVE)

Present Continuous Tense is used when an *action is continued* or going to be continued in near future:

Subject + am/is/are + (verb + ing)

I *am reading* a book. We *are reading* books. You *are reading* a book (books). He/She *is reading* a book. They *are reading* books.

Near Future

My uncle *is arriving* here tomorrow. Are you *coming to* the meeting this afternoon?

going to for near future

We *are going to leave* for Japan today. (near future)

I *am going to* Delhi tonight. (near future)

These Verbs are not Normally Used in the Continuous form

1. Verbs of perception, e.g., *see, hear, smell, notice, recognize.*
2. Verbs of appearing, e.g., *appear, look, red.*
3. Verbs of emotion, e.g., *want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse.*
4. Verb of thinking, e.g., *think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, prefer, remember, forget, know, imagine, mean, mind, understand.*
5. *Have (= possess), own, possess, belong to, contain, consist of, be* (except when used in the passive).

So we must say 'I *see* an aeroplane'. (not 'I *am seeing* an aeroplane'.)

'What do you *think* of him?' (not 'What *are you thinking* of him?')

'How do you *feel* now?' (not 'How *are you feeling* now?')
'I *feel* quite well/rather tired/dizzy' etc. (not 'I *am feeling* quite well' etc.)

'I *feel* her pulse'. (not 'I *am feeling* her pulse'.)

These Verbs may be Used in the Continuous Tense with a Change of Meaning

I *am seeing* him tomorrow. (= I have an appointment with him.)

I *am thinking* of (= considering the idea of) going to America.

Mr Sharma *is minding* (= looking after) the baby as his wife is not at home.

Are you *feeling* better now? (Comparison)

Different Forms of Present Continuous (Progressive)

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I am writing	Am I writing?	I am not writing
We are writing	Are we writing?	We are not writing
You are writing	Are you writing?	You are not writing
He/She is writing	Is he/she writing?	He/She is not writing
They are writing	Are they writing?	They are not writing

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Present perfect tense is used when the work has been done but its effect lasts.

Subject + has/have + (Past Participle of Verb)

I *have done* the work. We *have done* the work. You *have done* the work. He/She *has done* the work. They *have done* the work. He *had studied* for hours. We *have discussed* this proposal in detail. I *have followed* their discussion with great interest.

Just, already, since, for, yet are generally used with the present perfect.

They *have just come* here. He *has already finished* his homework.

I *have often wished* to learn music.

Note: Present perfect tense is never used with adverbs of past time. We should not say, for example, 'He *has*

gone to Calcutta *yesterday*'. In such cases the simple past tense should be used 'He *went* to Calcutta *yesterday*'.

I *received* your letter *yesterday*. [not] I *have received* your letter *yesterday*.

He *came* here *last Sunday*. [not] He *has come* here *last Sunday*.

Note: Sometimes present perfect tense is used with 'after/when' with the function of predicting a cause and effect sequence of events in the simple future tense:

- (a) **After he has finished** writing the letter, he *will post* it.
 (b) **When she has got the house painted**, it *will look* nice.

Different Forms of Present Perfect

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I have written	Have I written?	I have not written
We have written	Have we written?	We have not written
You have written	Have your written?	You have not written
He/She has written	Has he/she written?	He/She has not written
They have written	Have they written?	They have not written

Modals + Perfective

Could/may/might + *Perfective* (to indicate a past possibility)

It *may/might have rained* last night. The cause of death *could have been* bacteria.

Should + Perfective (to indicate an obligation that did not occur)

John *should have gone* to the office. The police *shouldn't have made* a bad report.

Must + Perfective (to indicate a logical conclusion in the past)

The grass is wet. It *must have rained* last night.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The **present perfect continuous tense** is used for an action which **began at some time in the past and is still continuing**:

Subject + has been/have been + (verb + ing)

[I *have been doing* this work for two days. We *have been living* here for five years. He/She *has been reading* in this school for three years. Lipika *has been waiting* for you for a long time. Nilu *has been suffering* from fever since (from) Sunday last. *It has been raining* from (since) Monday last.]

For, Since and From: Both (*since* and *from*) denote a point of time, not a space or period. But *since* is preceded by a verb in some *perfect tense*, while '*from*' can be used with any form of tense. Another difference is that '*since*' can be used only in reference to past time, whereas '*from*' can be used for *present* and *future* tense.

Different Forms of Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I have been working	Have I been working?	I have not been working
We have been working	Have we been working?	We have not been working
You have been working	Have you been working?	You have not been working
He/She have been working	Has he/she been working?	He/She have not been working
They have been working	Have they been working?	They have not been working

PAST INDEFINITE TENSE (SIMPLE PAST)

Past indefinite tense is used to denote **an action completed in the past or a past habit**.

Subject + Past form of Verb

I/We/You/He/She *did* the work. They *did* the work. He *spent* his boyhood in London. She began *learning* English since (from) the age of ten.

Would/use to (For *Habitual Past* or *Past Habit*):
 He *would (used to) bathe* in the river everyday. Apurba *would (used to) play* cricket every afternoon.

Difference between 'used to' and 'would'

- The servants *used to tell* them stories.
- He *would sit* by the window and watch people at the pond.

The verbs in sentence 1 and 2 tell us about past habits. *But the first one is often used in writing and the second in speech.*

Moreover these verbs expense a discontinued habit:

'I *used to ride* a lot' means that 'I rode a lot at one period of my life but that I do not ride a lot now'.

However, in a given context *would/used to* may not be repeated and simple past may also be used to denote past habits:

'He *used to sit* there and look out the little pond. He *watched* the people come to bathe in the pond'.

Simple Past may also be used with '*often*', '*always*', '*usually*', '*regularly*', etc. to denote past habits:

The servants *usually looked* after him. He *watered* the plants *regularly*.

Different Forms of Simple Past

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I played	Did I play?	I did not play
We played	Did we play?	We did not play
You played	Did you play?	You did no play
He/She played	Did he/she play?	He/She did not play
They played	Did they play?	They did not play

PAST CONTINUOUS (PAST PROGRESSIVE)

Past Continuous Tense is used when the action was **continued for some time** in the past:

Subject + was/were + (verb + ing)

I **was playing** football. We *were playing* football. You *were playing* football. He/She *was playing* football. They *were playing* football. What *was she doing* last evening?

Note: Past Progressive is often used together with a Simple Past when two clauses in the Past Tense are joined with '*when*' or '*while*'.

I *saw* you while you *were playing* in the field. It *was raining* when I reached home. When he *was having* his breakfast, I went to see him.

Different Forms of Past Continuous

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I was playing	Was I playing?	I was not playing
We were playing	Were we playing?	We were not playing
You were playing	Were you playing?	You were not playing

He/She was playing	Was he/she playing?	He/She was not playing
They were playing	Were they playing?	They were not playing

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Past Perfect Tense is used in **the former action between two completed actions of the past**. Simple Past is used in the later action.

Subject + had + (Past Participle of Verb)

Javed *had gone before* Nasir *came* home. She *played* her violin *before* the key-show started. The train *had started before* I *reached* the station. They *had reached* the school *before* the bell rang. I *had shut* the door *before* I *got* into bed. The patient *had died before* the doctor *came*. (Or) The doctor *came after* the patient *had died*. The doctor *had come before* the patient *died*. (Or) The patient *died after* the doctor *had come*.

Past Perfect with 'When'

I *had done* my exercise *when* Hari *came* to see me.

Past Perfect with 'Hardly/Scarcely'

In such case 'had' is placed just after 'Hardly/Scarcely'. *Hardly/Scarcely had we started* when it *began* to rain. (Or) We *had hardly started* when it *began* to rain.

Past Perfect with 'No sooner ... than'

In such case 'had' is placed just after. 'No sooner'. (Or, Simple Past—'No sooner did ... than') *No sooner had we left* the house *than it began* to rain. (Or) *No sooner did we leave* the house *than it began* to rain.

Different Forms of Past Perfect

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I had opened	Had I opened?	I had not opened
We had opened	Had we opened?	We had not opened
You had opened	Had you opened?	You had not opened
He/She had opened	Had he/she opened?	He/She had not opened
They had opened	Had they opened?	They had not opened

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Past perfect continuous tense is used for *an action that began* before a certain point in the past and *continued up to that time*.

Subject + had been + (verb + ing)

We *had been playing* before the train started. She *had been reading* a novel when I went to meet her. At that time Robert *had been writing* a novel for two months. When I **met** the boy he *had been crying* for several hours. Your mother *had been waiting* for you when you *went* to your friend's house. Mr Roy *had been teaching* there for five years. It was 10 a.m. and Jagjit *was tired* as he *had been working* since dawn.

Different Forms of Past Perfect Continuous

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I had been playing	Had I been playing?	I had not been playing
We had been playing	Had we been playing?	We had not been playing
You had been playing	Had you been playing?	You had not been playing
He/She had been playing	Had he/she been playing?	He/She had not been playing
They had been playing	Had they been playing?	They had not been playing

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE (SIMPLE FUTURE)

Future indefinite tense is used when an *action will be done* or will happen in future:

Subject + shall/will + verb

I *shall go* to school. We *shall go* to school. You *will go* to school. He/She *will go* to school. They *will go* to school.

Note: Normally, '*shall*' is used after 1st person and '*will*' is used after 2nd and 3rd persons. But we use '*will*' instead of '*shall*', and '*shall*' instead of '*will*' when we talk about strong intention.

I *will go* to school. You *shall not go* to see the cinema show. He *shall do* the work. They *shall* (= must) do the work.

Note: When an action is planned or arranged to take place in the near future, Present continuous tense is used instead of simple future tense:

My father *is coming* home tomorrow. I *am going* to the cinema *this afternoon*.

Simple future tense generally expresses pure or colourless future. When the future is coloured with intention, the *going to + infinitive* construction is preferred; e.g., He *is going to build* a new house.

But, I *shall see* him tomorrow. Tomorrow *will be* Sunday.

Different Forms of Future Indefinite (Simple Future)

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I shall do	Shall I do?	I shall not do
We shall do	Shall we do?	We shall not do
You will do	Will you do?	You will not do
He/She will do	Will he/she do?	He/She will not do
They will do	Will they do?	They will not do

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Future continuous tense is used when *an action is thought to be going on* in the future:

Subject + shall be/will be + (verb + ing)

I *shall be doing* the work. We *shall be doing* the work. You *will be doing* the work. He/She *will be doing* the work. They *will be doing* the work. I *shall be reading* the book when father *comes*. (*Future continuous with simple present*)

Different Forms of Future Continuous

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I shall be doing	Shall I be doing?	I shall not be doing
We shall be doing	Shall we be doing?	We shall not be doing
You will be doing	Will you be doing?	You will not be doing
He/She will be doing	Will he/she be doing?	He/She will not be doing
They will be doing	Will they be doing?	They will not be doing

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Future Perfect Tense is used to indicate the *completion of an action* by a certain time *in the future*:

Subject + shall have/will have + (Past Participle of Verb)

I shall have written the letter by that time.

I shall have done the work *before* my father comes. *Before* you go to see him, he *will have left* the place. (*Future Perfect with Simple Present*)

Different Forms of Future Perfect

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I shall have done	Shall I have done?	I shall have not done
We shall have done	Shall we have done?	We shall have not done
You will have done	Will you have done?	You will have not done
He/She will have done	Will he/she have done?	He/She will have not done
They will have done	Will they have done?	They will have not done

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used when the doer *will have been doing* the work by a certain future time:

Subject + shall have been/will have been + (verb + ing)

By next July *we shall have been living* here for three years. *I shall have been doing* the work *before* my father comes. He *will have been studying* at Oxford *before* he gets his degree.

Different Forms of Future Perfect Continuous

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I shall've been doing	Shall I've been doing?	I shall not have been doing
We shall've been doing	Shall we've been doing?	We shall not have been doing
You will've been doing	Will you've been doing?	You will not have been doing
He/She will've been doing	Will he/she've been doing?	He/She will not have been doing
They will've been doing	Will they've been doing?	They will not have been doing

33

VOICE

INTRODUCTION

Voice is in the form of the verb which indicates whether the subject does the work or something has been done to it.

There are two kinds of voices:

1. Active voice
2. Passive voice

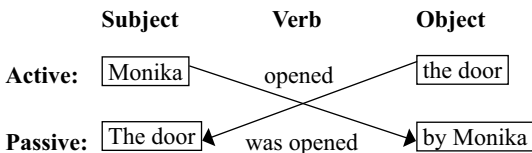
Active Voice: When the subject of a sentence is the doer or actor, the verb is in *active voice*. It is so because the subject is active.

I do this work. He does this work. He did this work, etc. (*Active Voice*)

Passive Voice: When the subject of a sentence is acted upon, the verb is in *passive voice*. It is so because the subject is passive.

This work is done by me. This work was done by him, etc. (*Passive Voice*)

Active–Passive Relation:



Subject (or, Agent) + 'be' + Past Participle of Verb + Prep. and Object

Rules for Changing Active Voice into Passive Voice

RULE 1

The *object of the verb* in the active voice becomes the *subject of the verb in the passive voice*.

RULE 2

The *subject* of the verb in the active voice becomes the *object* in the passive voice, *generally preceded by the preposition by*.

RULE 3

The *main verb* is changed into the *past participle form* and it is preceded by the correct form of the verb 'to be' in passive voice.

RULE 4

There are some verbs with *two objects*. In such cases either of the objects (preferably the *persona object*) can be changed into the subject and the other is retained as an object. This object is called *retained object*.

RULE 5

Double passive should be avoided in a simple sentence or in a single clause as it is liable to give a wrong meaning. *But in changing the voice of complex sentences the voices of both the principal and subordinate clauses should be changed if both of them have transitive verbs.*

VERB PATTERNS OF PASSIVE VOICE

Tenses	Verb to 'be'		Past Participle of the main Verb
Simple Present and Past	am	}	caught
	are		killed
	is		done
	was		told
	were		cured
Continuous	am	}	caught
	are		killed
	is		being done
	was		told
	were		cured
Perfect	has	}	boiled
	have		been arrested
	had		bought
Future	shall	}	be built
	will		taught

TABLE OF TENSES IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

Tenses	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	buys	Is/are bought
Simple Past	bought	was/were bought
Present Continuous	is/are buying	is/are being bought
Past Continuous	was/were buying	was/were being bought
Present Perfect	has/have bought	has/have been bought
Past Perfect	had bought	had been bought
Simple Future	shall/will buy	will be bought
Conditional	would buy	would be bought
Perfect Conditional	would have bought	would have been bought

OBJECTIVE FORMS OF PRONOUNS

Subject Form	Object Form	Subject Form	Object Form
I	me	He	him
We	us	She	her
You	you	They	them

VOICE CHANGE OF ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

Passive form: be (is, am, are, was, were, being, been) + Past participle

Active	Passive
I do the work.	The work <i>is done</i> by me.
Ayesha types a letter.	A letter <i>is typed</i> by Ayesha.
Syed helped her.	She <i>was helped</i> by Syed.
Rabeya is singing a song.	A song <i>is being sung</i> by Rabeya.
She was singing a song.	A song <i>was being sung</i> by her.
He has called me.	I <i>have been called</i> by him.
They had seen the picture.	The picture <i>had been seen</i> by them.

You will play football.	Football <i>will be played</i> by you.
She would sing a song.	A song <i>would be sung</i> by her.
She would have read the book.	The book <i>would have been read</i> by her.

Note: *Adverbials* etc. in the end position in Active Voice *remains in the end position* in Passive Voice too.

He will finish the work in a week. → The work will be finished by him in a week.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

If the verb in the active voice expresses *orders, request, advice*, etc. the word '*Let*' is **usually placed at the beginning of the passive voice** and the word '*be*' (verb) is placed before the past participle of the main verb. Another form of the Passive is with the Verb '*should*' + '*be*' or with '*Be*'/'*Get*' only. But if the sentences begin with '*Please*' in Active Voice, '*You are requested to*' is used in the Passive Voice. An Intransitive Verb may also be changed into Passive with '*You are requested to/ advised to*', etc. Such a **Passive Voice of an Intransitive Verb** may be called an **Indirect Passive**.

Passive: Let + Object + be + Past Participle of the Verb [Or, (should) be/get + P.P.]

Active	Passive
Do this work.	Let this work <i>be done</i> .
Open the door.	Let the door <i>be opened</i> .
Shut the door.	Let the door <i>be shut</i> .
Tell him to go.	Let him <i>be told</i> to go.
Keep your word.	Your word <i>should be kept</i> .
Obey your teacher.	Your teacher <i>should be obeyed</i> .
Love the children.	The children <i>should be loved</i> .
Prepare for the worst.	Be (Get) <i>prepared</i> for the worst.
Please do this work.	You <i>are requested to do</i> this work.
Please keep off the grass.	You <i>are requested to keep off</i> the grass.
Please go there.	You <i>are requested to go</i> there.
Please do not smoke.	You <i>are advised not to smoke</i> .
Go home.	You <i>are advised to go</i> home.
Do it at once.	You <i>are ordered to do it</i> at once.

Note: the passive voice of some intransitive verbs by addition 'you are advised to'/'you are ordered to'/'you are requested to' may be treated as 'indirect passive'.

'Let' in Active and Passive

- (i) '*Let*' may be used in both Active and Passive Voice.
- (ii) '*Let*' takes the Objective-type of Pronouns (me, us, him, her, them).
- (iii) '*Let*' may be replaced by 'may be allowed' in the Passive Voice.

Active	Passive
Let him buy a camera.	Let a camera be bought by him.
Let us forget the quarrel.	Let the quarrel be forgotten (by us).
Let him go.	He may be allowed to go.

Interrogative Sentences

An interrogative sentence in active voice *keeps its interrogative form in its passive voice*. If the interrogative sentences begins with the auxiliary verb *do*, the process of changing is convenient by changing it into assertive first and then into interrogative. But if the interrogative sentence begins with any other *auxiliary verb* or a *Wh*-word, it can be directly changed into passive.

Yes-No Questions

(By placing the helping verb first)

Active	Passive
Do you see the bird? (Assertive: You see the bird—The bird is seen by you.	Is the bird seen by you?
Did you see the man? (Assertive: You saw the man—The man was seen by you.	Was the man seen by you?
Has he done it?	Has it been done by him?
Have you read the book?	Has the book been read by you?

'WH' Questions

(By placing the *Wh*-word first)

Active	Passive
Who gave you the ice-cream?	By whom were you given the ice-cream?
Who did you call?	Who was called by you?
What do you want?	What is wanted by you?
Why did the teacher punish you?	Why were you punished by the teacher?
Which book do you want?	Which book is wanted by you?
How did you do it?	How was it done by you?

Negative Sentences

(By placing '*Not*' before the past participle of the verb)

Active	Passive
I do not like puffed rice.	Puffed rice is not liked by me.
The boy did not break the glass.	The glass was not broken by the boy.
I have not given him the letter.	The letter has not been given to him by me. (' <i>him</i> '— Retained Object) (OR) He has not been given the letter by me. (' <i>the letter</i> '— Retained Object)

(In Interrogative—Negative '*not*' after a Pronoun and '*not*' before a Noun.)

Has <i>he not</i> seen the picture?	Has <i>the picture not</i> been seen by him?
Had you not called him?	Had he not been called by you?
Reba will not call you.	You will not be called by Reba ('not' before 'be called' in future tense).

Special Forms of Passive Voice

We see that objects are of five kinds:

1. Direct
2. Indirect (including Retained)
3. Cognate
4. Factive
5. Reflexive

1. Passive Voice of Intransitive Verbs with Cognate Object:

We have so far noticed that the transitive verbs are generally converted into the passive voice as they have objects. The intransitive verbs having no objects cannot be converted into the passive voice. However, *when an intransitive verb is used transitively having a cognate object, it can be changed into the passive voice.*

Active	Passive
He <i>ran</i> a race.	A race <i>was run</i> by him.
He <i>dreamt</i> a dream.	A dream <i>was dreamt</i> by him.
The patient <i>slept</i> a sound sleep.	A sound sleep <i>was slept</i> by the patient.
I have <i>fought</i> a good fight.	A good fight <i>has been fought</i> by me.

2. Intransitive Verb used Causatively:

Active	Passive
The trainer <i>walked</i> the horse after the race.	The horse <i>was walked</i> by the trainer after the race.
They <i>have stood</i> the table against the wall.	The table <i>has been stood</i> against the wall by them.

3. Passive Voice of Transition Verbs with two Objects (one as Retained Object):

Some verbs take double Objects—the *Direct Object* and the *Indirect Object*. In such cases any of the Objects may become the Subject. But the *Indirect Object* or the **Personal Object is preferred for the Subject. Another Object is retained.** Hence it is *Retained Object*:

Active	Passive
Mr Sharma teaches us English.	1. We are taught English by Mr Sharma. 2. English is taught (to) us by Mr Sharma.
David gave me a book.	1. I was given a book by David. 2. A book was given (to) me by David.
My friend sent me a gift.	1. I was sent a gift by my friend. 2. A gift was sent (to) me by my friend.

They handed him a gun.	1. He was handed a gun by them. 2. A gun was handed (to) him by them.
Gahar offered me a seat.	1. I was offered a seat by Gahar. 2. A seat was offered (to) me by Gahar.

4. Factitive Objects: The Object of a Transitive Verb used as a Complement:

Active	Passive
They made him king. ('him'—Factitive Object or Objective Complement)	He was made king by them. King was made him by them. (wrong)
They elected him President.	He was elected President by them. President was elected him by them. (wrong)

5. Reflexive Object: (Object formed with 'self') Reflexive Object cannot be changed into Subject.

Active	Passive
He hurt himself.	He was hurt by himself. (Not, himself was hurt by him.)

6. Intransitive Verbs used as a Group Verb:

Active	Passive
We should not <i>laugh at</i> a lame man.	A lame man should not <i>be laughed at</i> by us.
We must <i>listen to</i> our teachers.	Our teachers must be <i>listened to</i> (by us).
We <i>talked of</i> them.	They were <i>talked of</i> by us.

Note: (i) The Preposition of the Group Verb in the Active Voice must be retained in the Passive Voice. (ii) Remember that *He is gone*, *He is come*, or *you are welcome*, etc. are not in the Passive Voice. They are merely alternative forms of *He has gone*, or, *He has come*, etc. But there is a slight difference in meaning between the two forms. In *He has gone*, emphasis is laid on the *time of the action*; but in *He is gone*, emphasis is

laid on the *state of the agent*, i.e., his absence, and not on the time of the action. However, 'Come here' or 'Go there' may be converted into the Passive Voice in the following way:

Active	Passive
Come here.	You are requested to come here. (Indirect Passive)
Go there.	You are requested (advised) to go there. (Indirect Passive)

7. Passive of Infinites (to + verb)

Active	Passive
There are lots of things to do.	There are lots of things to be done.
There is no time to lose.	There is no time to be lost.
You have to admit this.	This has to be admitted by you.
I am to make a telephone call.	A telephone call is to be made by me.
You are to make this arrangement.	This arrangement is to be made by you.

8. Verbs followed by Objects + Plain Infinitives/ Bare Infinitives:

Active	Passive
I saw him go to the garden. ('to' before 'go' is omitted)	He was seen to go to the garden. ('to' is used— Plain Infinitive)
He made us laugh. ('to' is omitted— Bare Infinitive)	We were made to laugh by him. ('to' is used— Plain Infinitive)

9. Verbal Noun with Preposition and Object:

Active	Passive
We went to see the launching of the ship.	We went to see the ship being launched.

10. Passive of doing seeing etc.:

Active	Passive
I don't like people telling me what to do.	I don't like being told what to do.
She doesn't like people seeing her diary.	She doesn't like her diary to be seen by people (others).

Mr Miller hates people keeping him waiting. Mr Miller hates *being kept* waiting.

11. Object understood in the Passive Voice:

When the action is important, not the doer, or the doer is unknown, the Object or the doer with 'by' is understood:

Active	Passive
I have lost my book.	My book has been lost.
Someone has stolen my car.	My car has been stolen.
Someone invited me to the party.	I was invited to the party.
The mason is building the house.	The house is being built.

Thus, we say

The shed is burnt to ashes. (Doer is unknown.)

English is spoken all over the world. (Not the doer, but the action is important.)

The house was built in 1960. (Not to specify the doer or the agent.)

Quasi-Passive Voice

A quasi-passive voice is *active in form but passive in sense*. It may be changed in the passive form in the following way:

(i) Verbs with a Complement

Active	Passive
Honey tastes sweet.	Honey is sweet when it is tasted.
The rose smells sweet.	The rose is sweet when it is smelt.
The stone feels rough.	The stone is rough when it is felt.
This composition reads well.	This composition sounds well when it is read.
Your blame counts for nothing.	Your blame is worth nothing when it is counted.

(ii) Verbs without a Complement

Active	Passive
The trumpets are sounding.	The trumpets are being sounded.

The drums *are beating*. The drums *are being beaten*.
 The cow *is milking*. The cow *is being milked*.
 (= yielding milk)

Note: ‘The trumpets *are sounding*’ or ‘The drums are beating’ is quite good; but ‘The cow *is milking*’ or ‘The cows are milking well’ is not so common in use. However, the following Quasi-Passive Voice cannot be changed into Passive forms:

A conch *blows*. (It expresses the quality of a conch.)
 The room *looks* nice. (It expresses the condition of the room.)
 (We cannot say, The room is nice when it is locked.)
 Rice *sells* cheap. (It expresses the price of rice.)
 (We cannot say, Rice is cheap when it is sold.)

PASSIVE VOICE OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

In changing the voice of *Complex Sentences* the Voice of both the Principal and the Subordinate Clauses would be changed if they have Transitive Verb and Object/Complement. *The Introductory ‘It’* may also be sometimes used in such cases.

Active	Passive
We know that Columbus discovered America.	That America was discovered by Columbus is known to us. (Or) It is known to us that America was discovered by Columbus.
We hope that we shall finish the work in time.	It is hoped that the work will be finished in time.
I cannot depend on what he says. (<i>‘what’</i> —complement to <i>‘say’</i>)	What is said by him cannot be depended on by me.
We must endure what we cannot cure. (<i>‘what’</i> —object to <i>‘cure’</i>)	What cannot be cured must be endured.

Note: Sometimes one Clause with Transitive Verb is turned into Passive and another with Intransitive Verb remains in Active Voice:

We know that the earth is round. → It is known to us that the earth is round.
 I knew him when he came here. → He was known to me when he came here.

SIMPLE PASSIVE TO COMPLEX PASSIVE

It is said ... etc.

Simple Passive	Complex Passive
She is said to be a hard-working lady.	<i>It is said that</i> he is a hard-working lady.
The boy is believed to be wearing a white shirt.	<i>It is believed that</i> the boy is wearing a white shirt.
The work is hoped to be finished in time.	<i>It is hoped that</i> the work will be finished in time.
The strike is expected to end soon.	<i>It is expected that</i> the strike will end soon.
He is alleged to have kicked a policeman.	<i>It is alleged that</i> he kicked a policeman.

Note: Double Passives in a Simple Sentence or in one Clause should be avoided, as they are liable to give a wrong meaning:

Active: They proposed to hold a meeting.
 Incorrect Passive: A meeting was proposed to be held by them.
 Correct Passive: It was proposed by them to hold a meeting.
(Or) It was proposed by them that a meeting should be held.

Similarly:

The judge ordered the convict to be hanged. **(Correct)**
 The convict was ordered to be hanged by the judge. **(Incorrect)**

PASSIVE VOICES WITH DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS

Active	Passive
His conduct shocked me.	I was shocked <i>at his conduct</i> . (not, by his conduct)
Light filled the room.	The room was filled <i>with light</i> . (not, by light)
Her manners please us very much.	We were very much pleased <i>with her manners</i> . (not, by her manners)
The novels of Tolstoy interest me.	I am interested <i>in the novels of Tolstoy</i> . (not, by the novels of Tolstoy)

SOME PECULIARITIES IN VOICE

Active	Passive		
One should keep one's promise.	A promise should be kept. (<i>by one—omitted</i>)	He has worked out the answer correctly. (<i>work out—group verb</i>)	The answer has been correctly worked out by him.
Someone has stolen my purse.	My purse has been stolen. (<i>by someone—omitted</i>)	Someone built this building in 1990.	This building was built in 1990. (<i>by someone—omitted</i>)
Circumstances obliged me to go.	I was obliged to go. (<i>by circumstances—omitted</i>)	Mr Verma presided over the meeting.	The meeting was <i>presided</i> over by Mr Verma.
We can gain nothing without labour.	Nothing can be gained without labour. (<i>by us—omitted</i>)	People considered me honest.	I am considered honest. (<i>by people—omitted</i>)
Why did they refuse him admittance?	Why was he refused admittance? (<i>by them—omitted</i>)	We <i>ought to help</i> the poor.	The poor <i>ought to be helped</i> by us.
We should not encourage indiscipline.	Indiscipline should not be encouraged. (<i>by us—omitted</i>)	People believe that you know.	<i>It is supposed</i> that you know.
Mother looked after the boy. (<i>look after—group verb</i>)	The boy was looked after by mother. (<i>prep. 'after' of the group verb retained</i>)	We will not admit children under ten.	Children under ten will not be admitted by us.
		It is time to do your duty.	It is time for your duty to be done.

34

NARRATION

INTRODUCTION

There are two ways of narrating something. Let us take the following examples:

1. Satish said, 'I am going to punish him'.
2. Satish said that he was going to punish him.

In the first sentence, the exact words of Satish have been reproduced. This is called the *direct form of narration*.

In the second sentence, the substance of what Satish said has been reproduced in the words of the narrator. This is called *indirect form of narration*.

Reported Speech: The exact words of the speaker which are put within the inverted commas are called the reported speech.

Reporting Verb: The verb that introduces the reported speech is called the reporting verb.

Rules of Change of Narration from Direct to Indirect form

- A. If the reporting verb is in the present tense (e.g., says, is saying, am/are saying or telling, has/have said, has/have been saying) or in the future tense (e.g., will/shall say, will be/shall be saying, will have/shall have said, will have been/shall have been saying), no change takes place in verb of reported speech.

Examples:

1. Direct: He says, 'I like coffee'.
Indirect: He says that he likes coffee.
2. Direct: Shila will say, 'life has been very hard'.
Indirect: Shila will say that life has been very hard.
3. Direct: Ram has said, 'This law does not hold good in this case'.
Indirect: Ram has said that law does not hold good in the case.

4. Direct: Shila has always been saying, 'He is a big rogue'.
Indirect: Shila has always been saying that he is a big rogue.
5. Direct: Your mother will say, 'the lure of lottery ruined his life'.
Indirect: Your mother will say that the lure of lottery ruined his life.

- B. When the reporting verb is in the past tense (e.g., said, was saying, were saying, had been saying, used to say, etc.) the following changes take place in the reported speech:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Present indefinite tense | <i>changes to</i> | Past indefinite tense. |
| (ii) Present continuous tense | <i>changes into</i> | Past continuous tense. |
| (iii) Present perfect tense | <i>changes into</i> | Past perfect tense. |
| (iv) Present continuous tense | <i>changes into</i> | Past perfect tense. |
| (v) Past indefinite tense | <i>changes into</i> | Past perfect continuous tense. |
| (vi) Past continuous tense | <i>changes into</i> | Past perfect continuous tense. |
| (vii) First form/ + s, es | <i>changes into</i> | Second form. |
| Do/Does 1st form (Interrogative) | <i>changes into</i> | Second form. |
| Do/Does first form | <i>changes into</i> | did + first form |

Assertive or Negative

Second form	<i>changes into</i>	had + third form
Is/am/are	<i>changes into</i>	was, were
Was/were	<i>changes into</i>	had been
Did + first form	<i>changes into</i>	had + third form
Will/shall	<i>changes into</i>	would/should
May/can	<i>changes into</i>	might/could

(viii) **Might, would, should, had to, ought to, had better**, remain unchanged.

(ix) Words denoting nearness of time or position are replaced by corresponding words denoting remoteness or distance.

this	<i>is changed into</i>	that
here	<i>is changed into</i>	there
now	<i>is changed into</i>	then
ago	<i>is changed into</i>	before
last	<i>is changed into</i>	the previous
next	<i>is changed into</i>	the following
today	<i>is changed into</i>	that day
tonight	<i>is changed into</i>	that night
yesterday	<i>is changed into</i>	the previous day
tomorrow	<i>is changed into</i>	the next day

(x) Reporting verb generally changes from 'said to' into 'told'.

(xi) Past perfect and past perfect continuous tenses do not change.

Examples:

- Direct: He said, 'Radha is coming for lunch today'.

Indirect: He said that Radha was coming for lunch that day.
- Direct: Rajesh said to him, 'If the strike continues, the factory will have to be closed'.

Indirect: Rajesh told to him that if the strike continued, the factory would have to be closed down.
- Direct: He said, 'The Principal was out of station yesterday but would come back today or tomorrow'.

Indirect: He said that the Principal had been out of station the previous day but would come back that day or the next day.
- Direct: She said, 'If the students are treated leniently, they think they can befool teachers'.

Indirect: She said that if the students were treated leniently, they thought they could befool teachers.

5. Direct: The tourist said, 'The foreigners want to come to India, but they do not like the red tapism in the offices here'.

Indirect: The tourist said that the foreigners wanted to come to India but they did not like the red tapism in the offices there.

6. Direct: He said, 'Accidents have been happening very often on this narrow bridge, but the authorities are quite careless'.

Indirect: He said that accidents had been happening very often on the narrow bridge, but the authorities were quite careless.

7. Direct: The secretary declared, 'I cannot make any announcement because no decision has yet been made'.

Indirect: The secretary declared that he could not make any announcement because no decision had yet been made.

8. Direct: The Principal said, 'The authorities are trying their best to improve things'.

Indirect: The Principal said that the authorities were trying their best to improve things.

9. Direct: Sheetal said to Subhash, 'Things have improved a lot, but a lot more was expected'.

Indirect: Sheetal said to Subhash that things had improved a lot, but a lot more had been expected.

10. Direct: He said, 'The boss dismissed the sweeper because he did not like his work'.

Indirect: He said that the boss had dismissed the sweeper because he had not liked his work

Rules for the Change of Pronouns

Change of Pronouns of the First Person Study the following examples carefully:

1. Direct: I said, 'I have my own likes and dislikes'.

Indirect: I said that I had my own likes and dislikes.

2. Direct: You said, 'I have my own likes and dislikes'.
Indirect: You said that you had your own likes and dislikes.
3. Direct: He said, 'I have my own likes and dislikes'.
Indirect: He said that he had his own likes and dislikes.

Now, a careful study of the above sentences reveals that pronouns of the first person are changed into the pronouns of the same person as the person of the subject of the reporting verb.

Change of Pronouns of the Second Person

Study the following examples carefully:

1. Direct: He said to me, 'You should respect your elders'.
Indirect: He told me that I should respect my elders.
2. Direct: He said to you, 'You should respect your elders'.
Indirect: He told you that you should respect your elders.
3. Direct: He said to him, 'You should respect your elders'.
Indirect: He told him that he should respect his elders.

A careful study of the above sentences reveals that the pronouns of the second person are changed into the pronouns of the same person as the persons of the object of the reporting verb.

Change of Pronouns of the Third Person

Pronouns of the third person generally remain unchanged.

Examples:

1. Direct: He said to me, 'He disobeys his father'.
Indirect: He told me that he disobeyed his father.
2. Direct: Ram said, 'Sita loves her friends'.
Indirect: Ram told that Sita loved her friends.
3. Direct: I said to you, 'His behaviour irritated his officers'.
Indirect: I told you that his behaviour had irritated his officers.

Points to Remember

1. First Person changes according to the subject.
2. Second Person changes according to the object.
3. Third Person does not change.

You can remember this easily if you keep in mind the following:

Aid to Memory:
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{S O N} \\ \hline 1 \ 2 \ 3 \end{array}$$

Sentences having a Universal Truth: If the reported speech expresses some universal truth or a habitual fact, its tense remains unchanged when the sentence is changed from direct into the indirect form of narration.

Narration

1. Direct: The teacher said, 'Honesty is the best policy'.
Indirect: The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
2. Direct: She said, 'Two and two make four'.
Indirect: She said that two and two make four.
3. Direct: Rita said, 'Boys are usually stronger than girls'.
Indirect: Rita said that boys are usually stronger than girls.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

There are two types of Interrogative sentences:

1. Sentences beginning with a word such as 'What, When, Why, Where, etc'.
2. Sentences formed by changing the position of the helping verb such as 'Do, Does, Is, Am, Are, Was, Were, Has, Have, Had, Can, Could, May, Might, etc'.

Now here are the rules to be followed while changing these sentences into the indirect form of narration:

1. Change the reporting verb 'say' into 'ask', 'enquire' or 'demand', etc.
2. Change the question form into assertive form and remove the sign of interrogation (?).
3. Do not use any conjunction to introduce the reported speech in sentences belonging to type (a) above.
4. Use 'if' or 'whether', as conjunction to introduce the reported speech in sentences belonging to type (b) above.
5. The conjunction 'that' is not to be used to introduce the reported speech.

Examples:

Direct to Indirect:

1. Direct: He said, 'Where are the boys?'
Indirect: He asked where the boys were.
2. Direct: I said to him, 'Where are you going?'
Indirect: I asked him where he was going.
3. Direct: He asked, 'Will you serve me faithfully?'
Indirect: He enquired whether he would serve him faithfully.
4. Direct: Rattan said to me, 'Are you going to Shimla?'
Indirect: Rattan asked me whether I was going to Shimla.
5. Direct: The mother said to her daughter, 'Did you prepare the lunch?'
Indirect: The mother asked her daughter if she had prepared the lunch.

Indirect to Direct:

1. Indirect: He asked me whether I was successful in my attempt.
Direct: He said to me, 'Are you successful in your attempt?'
2. Indirect: I enquired of her what the matter was.
Direct: I said to her, 'What is the matter?'
3. Indirect: I demanded of her if she wished to sit for the competition.
Direct: I said to her, 'Do you wish to sit for the competition?'
4. Indirect: The boy asked the principal if the college would remain closed the next day.
Direct: The boy said to the principal, 'Will the college remain closed tomorrow?'
5. Indirect: The commander-in-chief enquired if he would serve the country faithfully.
Direct: The commander-in-chief asked, 'Will you serve the country faithfully?'

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

In order to change imperative sentences into the Indirect speech, proceed as follows:

1. Change the reporting verb into a verb denoting request or advice, etc., as the case is.
2. Change the verb of the reported speech into Infinitive mood.
3. In the case of negative sentences, place the negative 'not' before the infinitive.

Examples:

Direct to Indirect:

1. Direct: My friend said to me, 'Please accept this invitation'.
Indirect: My friend requested me to accept that invitation.
2. Direct: The doctor said to the patient, 'Give up smoking'.
Indirect: The doctor advised the patient to give up smoking.
3. Direct: The young man said to his father, 'Pardon me, sir'.
Indirect: The young man begged his father to pardon him.
4. Direct: He said to me, 'Wait there till I come back'.
Indirect: He ordered me to wait there till he came back.
5. Direct: I said to him, 'Don't worry about me'.
Indirect: I told him not to worry about me.
6. Direct: The mother said, 'Run away, children. Do not disturb me'.
Indirect: The mother ordered the children to run away and forbade them to disturb her.

Indirect to Direct:

1. Indirect: The mother ordered the servant to go and call the doctor.
Direct: The mother ordered the servant, 'Go and call the doctor'.
2. Indirect: He requested the visitor to take a seat.
Direct: She said to the visitor, 'Take a seat, please'.
3. Indirect: He ordered the servant to let the man come in.
Direct: He said to the servant, 'Let the man come in'.
4. Indirect: She advised me not to trust such a man.
Direct: She said to me, 'Do not trust such a man'.
5. Indirect: The mother ordered the children to get away.
Direct: The mother said, 'Get away, children'.

USE OF 'LET'

'Let' is used to make a proposal, to grant permission or to express some concession or contrast. Sentences involving 'let' are changed as follows:

1. Direct: He said to his friends, 'Let us go out for a picnic'.
Indirect: He proposed (or suggested) to his friends that they should go out for a picnic.
2. Direct: She said to Ruchika, 'Let the servant come in'.
Indirect: She ordered Ruchika to let the servant come in.
OR She said to Ruchika that the servant might be allowed to come in.
3. Direct: He said to Rajiv, 'Let me go on with my work, please'.
Indirect: He requested Rajiv to let him go on with his work.
4. Direct: Ajay said, 'Let her work ever so hard, she will not win a scholarship'.
Indirect: Ajay said that she might work ever so hard she would not win a scholarship.

Conversion of Optative and Exclamatory Sentences

1. The optative and exclamatory form is changed into an assertive and dealt with accordingly.
2. The reporting verb is changed into some such verb or expression as 'wish', 'bless', 'pray', 'exclaim', 'declare', 'confess', 'disapprove', 'say in astonishment', etc., with such phrases, as 'with regard', 'with delight or joy', 'with sorrow' where necessary.
3. All interjections and interjectional phrases are omitted and a new word or phrase in the principal clause to express their meaning is supplied.
4. The conjunction 'that' is used to introduce the 'reported speech'.
5. All other rules of change of pronouns and tenses are observed.

Remember

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------|
| (a) Ho! Hurrah! Hu! etc. | express | joy |
| What! Oh! etc. | express | surprise |
| Bravo! Hear! etc. | express | approval |
| Alas! etc. | express | grief or pain |
| Hark! Hush! Lo | express | attention |
| Behold! etc. | | |
| Pooh! Pshaw! etc. | express | contempt |
- (b) We wish Good morning, Good evening, Good night etc. and bid welcome, farewell, goodbye, etc.

Examples

Direct to Indirect:

1. Direct: She said, 'What a lovely scene!'
Indirect: She exclaimed that it was a lovely scene.
2. Direct: The children said, 'Long live our Grand Pa!'
Indirect: The children wished that their Grand Pa might live long.
3. Direct: She said, 'Alas! I shall never be able to see him again'.
Indirect: She exclaimed with sorrow that she would never be able to see him again.
4. Direct: The players said, 'Hurrah! We have won the match'
Indirect: The players exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
5. Direct: 'What a pity, you have been wasting opportunities!' he said.
Indirect: He regretted that I had been wasting opportunities.
6. Direct: She said to her friend, 'Good morning! How do you do?'
Indirect: She wished her friend good morning and asked her how she was.
7. Direct: 'So help me God!' the thief cried, 'I will never steal again'.
Indirect: The thief called upon God to witness and resolved that he would never steal again.

Indirect to Direct:

1. Indirect: He exclaimed with joy that he had topped again.
Direct: 'Hurrah! I have topped again,' he said.
2. Indirect: She wished her friend good morning and asked her how she was.
Direct: She said to her friend, 'Good morning! How are you?'
3. Indirect: The general exclaimed that it was shameful for a soldier to be afraid of fighting.
Direct: 'Fie! A soldier and afraid of fighting!' said the general
4. Indirect: The old woman exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.
Direct: The old woman cried out, 'Alas! I am ruined'.
5. Indirect: He expressed a strong desire for a glass of water.
Direct: 'O for a glass of water!' said he.