

COMPETITION BOOKS

1. MATHEMATICS FOR N.D.A. ENTRANCE EXAM.
-Dr. R.S. Aggarwal
2. MATHEMATICS FOR C.D.S. ENTRANCE EXAM.
-Dr. R.S. Aggarwal
3. MATHEMATICS FOR M.B.A. ENTRANCE EXAM.
-Dr. R.S. Aggarwal
4. MATHEMATICS FOR M.C.A. ENTRANCE EXAM.
-Dr. R.S. Aggarwal
5. A COMPLETE GUIDE FOR BANK P.O. EXAM.
-Dr. R.S. Aggarwal
6. A COMPLETE GUIDE FOR M.C.A. ENTRANCE EXAM.
-Dr. R.S. Aggarwal
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1. SYNONYMS

What are Synonyms ?

Words with nearly the same meaning but used differently, are called Synonyms.
Example : **Abstain** and **Refrain** are two words that seem very nearly the same. But, we abstain from a thing and refrain from a habit or an action.

The following sentences make it clear.

- (i) We should **abstain** from wine.
- (ii) We should **refrain** from drinking.

TYPE 1 : CHOOSING THE CORRECT SYNONYM OF THE GIVEN WORD

In this type of questions, generally a word is given, followed by four or five alternatives. The candidate is required to choose the word which is nearest in meaning to the given word.

Example 1 : Choose the correct synonym of the given word :

IMPLICATE

- (a) Include (b) Entreat (c) Suggest (d) Imply

Solution : The word 'Implicate' may be used in a sentence as :

The man **implicated** him falsely in the case.

Clearly, the word means 'involve' or 'include'.

Hence, the answer is (a).

Example 2 : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word :

DILIGENT

- (a) Intelligent (b) Difficult (c) Laborious (d) Quick

Solution : 'Diligent' means 'hard-working'. So, another word for it could be 'Laborious'. Hence, the answer is (c).

PRACTICE SET 1

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. EAGER (Stenographers' Exam) 1994 | (c) Sluggish | (d) Smooth |
| (a) Clever | (b) Enthusiastic | 9. SERENE |
| (c) Curious | (d) Devoted | (a) Solemn |
| 2. PLACID | (b) Calm | (c) Delicate |
| (a) Clear | (d) Dull | (d) Calm |
| (c) Enjoyable | 10. GRUESOME | (a) Hateful |
| (d) Tragic | (a) Boast | (b) Painful |
| 3. COMMEMORATE | (b) Remember | (d) Frightful |
| (a) Boast | (d) Harmonise | 11. SECURE |
| (c) Manipulate | (C.B.I. 1995) | (a) Secret |
| 4. DEIFY | (c) Face | (c) Safe |
| (a) Flatter | (b) Worship | 12. TYRANNY |
| (c) Challenge | (d) Challenge | (a) Misrule |
| 5. AMENITIES | (c) Flatter | (b) Power |
| (a) Pageantries | (b) Privileges | (d) Cruelty |
| (c) Facilities | (d) Courttesies | 13. OBLIGATORY |
| (d) Disparity | (a) Useful | (b) Required |
| (a) Injustice | (c) Stubborn | (d) Agreeable |
| (c) Partiality | (a) Ignorant | (Railways, 1996) |
| 7. BARBARIAN | (b) Delinquent | (b) Interpreter |
| (a) Arrogant | (c) Impetuous | (d) Lover of art |
| (c) Uncivilized | (a) Violent | (b) Resourceful |
| 8. LETHAL (Hotel Management, 1992) | (c) Pleasing | (d) Rash |
| (a) Unlawful | (b) Deadly | |

16. NEBULOUS
(a) Tiny
(b) Vague
(c) Insignificant
(d) Inadequate
17. WRATH
(a) Jealousy
(b) Hatred
(c) Anger
(d) Violence
18. ABANDON
(a) Abandon
(b) Discontinue
(c) Neglect
(d) Condense
19. BASHFUL
(a) Vigilant
(b) Confident
(c) Shy
(d) Hopeful
20. GARNER
(a) Distribute
(b) Decorate
(c) Preserve
(d) Collect
21. LETHARGY
(a) Laxity
(b) Impassivity
(c) Serenity
(d) Listlessness
22. VERATE
(a) Scold
(b) Judge
(c) Downgrade
(d) Deny
23. MORIBUND
(a) Stagnant
(b) Gloomy
(c) Dying
(d) Superfluous
24. REBATE
(a) Loss
(b) Refund
(c) Compensation
(d) Discount
25. BEMOAN
(a) Lament
(b) Soothe
(c) Denounce
(d) Loathe
26. SPITE
(a) Concern
(b) Admiration
(c) Malice
(d) Indifference
27. PROLIFIC
(a) Plenty
(b) Competent
(c) Fertile
(d) Predominant
28. DEBILITATE
(a) Weaken
(b) Attack
(c) Surmount
(d) Destroy
29. OSTENTATIOUS
(a) Pretty
(b) Modest
(c) Showy
(d) Flagrant
30. AFFABLE
(a) Friendly
(b) Cheerful
(c) Helpful
(d) Neutral
31. DELECT
(a) Frustrate
(b) Cheat
(c) Fervent
(d) Depress
32. DAWDL
(a) Assess
(b) Evaluate
(c) Fickle
(d) Loiter
33. EXORBITANT
(a) Odd
(b) Ridiculous
- (c) Excessive
(d) Threatening
34. PIVOTAL
(a) Movable
(b) Crucial
(c) Internal
(d) Mechanical
35. VULGAR
(a) Thoughtless
(b) Unkind
(c) Coarse
(d) Illiterate
36. OBRERSE
(a) Bitter
(b) Opposite
(c) Reverse
(d) Adverse
37. MIRTH
(a) Sorrow
(b) Enthusiasm
(c) Adventure
(d) Merriment
38. TERRIFIC
(a) Big
(b) Excellent
(c) Tragic
(d) Terrible
39. DILIGENT
(a) Intelligent
(b) Energetic
(c) Modest
(d) Industrious
40. ABRIDGE
(a) Abort
(b) Span
(c) Shorten
(d) Cross
41. WHIM
(a) Fancy
(b) Clumsy
(c) Desire
(d) Strange behaviour
42. DISSOLUTE
(a) Distant
(b) Repulsive
(c) Honest
(d) Immoral
43. FALSE
(a) Defective
(b) Untrue
(c) Incorrect
(d) Inaccurate
44. ANATHEMA
(a) Religious chant
(b) Pun
(c) Musical subject
(d) Curse
45. NIGGARD
(a) Miser
(b) Loyal
(c) Divine
(d) Shrewd
46. PLACATE
(a) Pity
(b) Embroider
(c) Appease
(d) Amuse
47. ABNEGATION
(a) Self-denial
(b) Self-sacrifice
(c) Self-praise
(d) Self-criticism
48. SUPERVENE
(a) Ensure
(b) Interfere
(c) Displace
(d) Precede
49. ABRADE
(a) Scold
(b) Attach
(c) Wear off
(d) Twist
50. SANGUINE
(a) Clever
(b) Proud
(c) Hopeful
(d) Modest

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (d) 37. (d) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (c)
41. (a) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 2

Directions : Pick up the correct synonyms for each of the following words.

1. AFFLUENT (Railways, 1993)
(a) Prosperous
(b) Poor
(c) Talkative
(d) Close
2. LIMP
(a) Kneel
(b) Bend
(c) Falter
(d) Stoop
3. INFREQUENT (Railways, 1996)
(a) Never
(b) Usual
(c) Rare
(d) Sometimes
4. MASSACRE (Section Officers, 1993)
(a) Stab
(b) Slaughter
(c) Murder
(d) Assassinate
5. BELITTLE
(a) Diminish
(b) Mock
(c) Disparage
(d) Scoff
6. REVERSE
(a) Edit
(b) Alter
(c) Correct
(d) Reconsider
7. DISTINGUISH
(a) Darken
(b) Abolish
(c) Differentiate
(d) Confuse
8. ACCUSE (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Absolve
(b) Exonerate
(c) Vindicate
(d) Impeach
9. RECOVER
(a) Recoup
(b) Revive
(c) Heal
(d) Return
10. ADMONISH
(a) Threaten
(b) Praise
(c) Appeal
(d) Support
11. GRATIFY (U.D.C. 1995)
(a) Frank
(b) Appreciate
(c) Pacify
(d) Indulge
12. PENCHANT
(a) Like
(b) Eagerness
(c) Disability
(d) Dislike
13. BARTER
(a) Deal
(b) Return
(c) Lend
(d) Exchange
14. UNCONSCIONABLE
(a) Distasteful
(b) Unmanageable
(c) Excessive
(d) Unmindful
15. TERMINATE (Central Excess, 1994)
(a) Suspend
(b) Dismiss
(c) End
(d) Interrupt
16. DANK
(a) Dangerous
(b) Ugly
(c) Plunder
(d) Damp
17. BOUNTY
(a) Donation
(b) Gift
(c) Pleasure
(d) Reward
18. DIVVY
(a) Selfless
(b) Foolish
(c) Follower
(d) Pioneer
19. OBJECT (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Disobey
(b) Challenge
(c) Deny
(d) Disapprove
20. RANGE
(a) Level
(b) Expanse
(c) Grade
(d) Standing
21. BASH
(a) Strike
(b) Neglect
(c) Ignore
(d) Embrace
22. HAGGLE
(a) Postpone
(b) Accept
(c) Bargain
(d) Reject
23. ABSTRUSE
(a) Awful
(b) Irrelevant
(c) Shallow
(d) Profound
24. YOB
(a) Annoyed
(b) Intelligent
(c) Humble
(d) Aggressive
25. APOGEE
(a) Climax
(b) Beginning
(c) Middle
(d) Bottom
26. MOROSE
(a) Gloomy
(b) Diseased
(c) Calm
(d) Disappointed
27. ADVERSITY (Steno. Exam, 1994)
(a) Crisis
(b) Misfortune
(c) Failure
(d) Helplessness

28. CANDID
(a) Rude
(b) Impertinent
(c) Blunt
(d) Frank
29. EPHEMERAL
(a) Unreal
(b) Mythical
(c) Short-living
(d) Artificial
30. STUBBORN
(a) Easy
(b) Obstinate
(c) Willing
(d) Pliable
31. PROGNOSIS
(a) Identification
(b) Preface
(c) Forecast
(d) Scheme
32. ENGENDER
(a) Confound
(b) Suffer
(c) Sacrifice
(d) Beget
33. GLIB
(a) Smooth
(b) Indifferent
(c) Gainful
(d) Rough
34. TACTURNITY
(a) Reserve
(b) Hesitation
(c) Changeableness
(d) Dumbness
35. APPAREL
(a) Appearance
(b) Clothing
(c) Confidence
(d) Manner
36. DOLEFUL
(a) Colourful
(b) Jovial
(c) Bright
(d) Mourful
37. EFFACE
(a) Wipe out
(b) Weaken
(c) Insult
(d) Repair
38. BLITHE
(a) Graceful
(b) Joyous
(c) Giddy
(d) Other worldly
39. ERRAND
(a) Foolishness
(b) Mission
- (c) Misadventure
(d) Error
40. RIBALD
(a) Vulgar
(b) Attractive
(c) Refined
(d) Indifferent
41. PERTINACIOUS
(a) Defensive
(b) Humble
(c) Determined
(d) Delicate
42. ADMIT
(a) Decide
(b) Realise
(c) Accept
(d) Commit
43. STAID
(a) Depressive
(b) Sedate
(c) Backward
(d) Dull
44. PERILOUS
(a) Uncertain
(b) Agreeable
(c) Talkative
(d) Dangerous
45. LAVISH
(a) Profuse
(b) Showy
(c) Gay
(d) Carefree
46. ELICIT
(a) Induce
(b) Extract
(c) Divulge
(d) Inetil
47. GRAVE
(a) Formidable
(b) Bitter
(c) Pregnant
(d) Solemn
48. DUD
(a) Failure
(b) Foolishness
(c) Sickness
(d) Negligence
49. PORTRAY
(a) Communicate
(b) Paint
(c) Express
(d) Draw
50. INVIDIOUS
(a) Weak
(b) Unpopular
(c) Flourishing
(d) Starving

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (a)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (c) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 3

Directions: In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. ALERT (S.S.C.1994)
(a) Smart
(b) Active
(c) Watchful
(d) Live
2. MAJESTIC
(a) Attractive
(b) Extraordinary
(c) Grand
(d) Interesting
3. FAITH
(a) Proof
(b) Belief
(c) Repose
(d) Trust
4. TARNISH
(a) Ornate
(b) Blemish
(c) Destroy
(d) Scrub

5. ARTIFACT (Railways,1995)
(a) Synthetic
(b) Man-made
(c) Natural
(d) Exact copy
6. VESTIGE
(a) Invention
(b) Example
(c) Evidence
(d) Experiment
7. AMPLE
(a) Sufficient
(b) Swift
(c) Detailed
(d) Huge
8. OGLE
(a) Complain
(b) Mix
(c) Separate
(d) Stare
9. PILFER (Asstt. Grade, 1991)
(a) Destroy
(b) Damage
(c) Steal
(d) Snatch
10. TRIUMPH
(a) Joy
(b) Excitement
(c) Gain
(d) Victory
11. DEplete
(a) Destroy
(b) Finish
(c) Exhaust
(d) Vanish
12. APPORTIONMENT
(a) Allotment
(b) Bestowal
(c) Delivery
(d) Presentation
13. DEAR (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(a) Due
(b) Close
(c) Costly
(d) Young
14. PREDICT
(a) Explain
(b) Foretell
(c) Assert
(d) Observe
15. LUDICROUS
(a) Absurd
(b) Clear
(c) Simple
(d) Dismal
16. NEMESIS
(a) Victory
(b) Adventure
(c) Reward
(d) Punishment
17. LETHAL (Central Excise, 1990)
(a) Dreary
(b) Dreadful
(c) Deadly
(d) Strange
18. GAMBIT
(a) Expression
(b) Trick
(c) Explanation
(d) Appeal
19. FAD
(a) Charity
(b) Weakness
(c) Fashion
(d) Foily
20. BOWDLERISE
(a) Dictate
(b) Persuade
(c) Confuse
(d) Censor
21. INFINITE (C.B.I. 1991)
(a) Strange
(b) Endless
(c) Indefinite
(d) Vague
22. FADE
(a) Suffer
(b) Fall
(c) Wither
(d) Lose
23. BAULK
(a) Identify
(b) Prevent
(c) Encourage
(d) Verify
24. FERRY
(a) Bargain
(b) Celebrate
(c) Transport
(d) Drown
25. LOQUACIOUS
(a) Sad
(b) Secretive
(c) Quiet
(d) Talkative
26. TEDIOUS (S.S.C. 1991)
(a) Painful
(b) Troublesome
(c) Lengthy
(d) Tiresome
27. CELIBATE
(a) Saint
(b) Widower
(c) Bachelor
(d) Teetotaler
28. DEARTH
(a) Decrease
(b) Loss
(c) Reduction
(d) Scarcity
29. EXPOSE
(a) Open
(b) Reveal
(c) Declare
(d) Conceal
30. OBSCENE (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Objectionable
(b) Indecent
(c) Displeasing
(d) Condemnable
31. DELETERIOUS
(a) Morose
(b) Devious
(c) Harmful
(d) Remorseful
32. ELUDE
(a) Confuse
(b) Dodge
(c) Despair
(d) Mislead
33. AUTHENTIC
(a) Apparent
(b) Intricate
(c) Stable
(d) Factual
34. UNIFORMITY (U.D.C. 1994)
(a) Routine
(b) Continuity
(c) Stability
(d) Consistency
35. DOCILE
(a) Stubborn
(b) Stupid
(c) Gentle
(d) Vague
36. PAROCHIAL
(a) Reluctant
(b) Narrow-minded
(c) Troublesome
(d) Gloomy
37. KID
(a) Regulate
(b) Divert
(c) Entertain
(d) Cheat
38. MYSTIQUE (Railways, 1991)
(a) Fame
(b) Reputation
(c) Admirable quality
(d) Popularity
39. GENRE
(a) Nature
(b) Kind
(c) Story
(d) Gender
40. RESILIENT
(a) Flexible
(b) Proud
(c) Separable
(d) Rigid
41. DUBIOUS
(a) Straight
(b) Sincere
(c) Zig zag
(d) Doubtful
42. CAVIL
(a) Appreciate
(b) Amuse
(c) Quibble
(d) Munch

43. INFERNAL (Central Excise, 1989)
(a) Hateful
(c) Devilish
(d) Damaging
44. EQUIVOCAL
(a) Quarrelsome
(c) Ambiguous
(d) Reasonable
45. OBFUSCATE
(a) Compete
(c) Remove
(d) Confuse
(d) Push
46. REPRISAL (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Appreciation
(c) Assessment
(b) Retaliation
(d) Compensation
47. FESTAL
(a) Serious
(c) Merry
(d) Noisy
48. ASPERITY
(a) Harshness
(c) Slander
(d) Trouble
49. CONCISE (Stenographers' Exam, 1986)
(a) Strong
(c) Brief
(b) Solid
(d) Small
50. TRADUCE
(a) Harden
(c) Build
(b) Force
(d) Betray

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (d)

PRACTICE SET 4

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. ADEPT (Asstt. Grade, 1995)
(a) Intelligent
(c) Proficient
(b) Sufficient
(d) Professional
2. LURID
(a) Happy
(c) Bright
(b) Abundant
(d) Shocking
3. BUFF
(a) Slave
(c) Clown
(b) Enthusiast
(d) Simpleton
4. BLUSTER
(a) Abuse
(c) Suffer
(b) Tolerate
(d) Threat
5. PREEN
(a) Redeem
(c) Ponder
(b) Groom
(d) Prick
6. BRASH
(a) Slow
(c) Aggressive
(b) Cultured
(d) Humble
7. ADMONITION (R.R.B. 1995)
(a) Warning
(c) Amazement
(b) Pardon
(d) Award
8. ONEROUS
(a) Difficult
(c) Burdensome
(b) Awesome
(d) Dutiful
9. APPLAUD
(a) Flatter
(c) Praise
(b) Pray
(d) Request
10. IDENTIFY
(a) Picture
(c) Notice
(b) Envision
(d) Recognize
11. RETICENCE
(a) Reserve
(c) Frankness
(b) Sincerity
(d) Generosity
12. CONCEAL (B.S.R.B. 1982)
(a) Steal
(c) Avoid
(b) Hide
(d) Keep
13. RECTIFY
(a) Connect
(c) Resolve
(b) Mend
(d) Solve
14. IMPINGE
(a) Soak
(c) Argue
(b) Ridicule
(d) Strike
15. TENTATIVE (I. Tax, 1990)
(a) Unreliable
(c) Provisional
(b) Current
(d) Final
16. OBTUSE
(a) Distant
(c) Excessive
(b) Blunt
(d) Vague
17. RENEGADE
(a) Rebel
(c) Informer
(b) Substitute
(d) Reformer
18. RECOLLECT (S.S.C. 1995)
(a) Remember
(c) Memorise
(b) Revive
(d) Recover

19. THRIFT
(a) Wickedness
(c) Economy
(b) Miserliness
(d) Extravagance
20. TEEMING
(a) Encroaching
(c) Surrounding
(b) Abounding with
(d) Working together
21. STRINGENT (Railways, 1996)
(a) Tense
(c) Strict
(b) Stringy
(d) Causing to shrink
22. PREVENT
(a) Restrict
(c) Interrupt
(b) Stop
(d) Obstruct
23. GORGEOUS
(a) Refined
(c) Elegant
(b) Tasteful
(d) Dazzling
24. HUMBUG
(a) Deceit
(c) Craving
(b) Desire
(d) Illusion
25. IMPROVEMENT
(a) Promotion
(c) Betterment
(b) Advancement
(d) Preference
26. RESTITUTE
(a) Help
(c) Revenge
(b) Avenge
(d) Repair
27. ENTANGLE
(a) Confuse
(c) Perplex
(b) Trap
(d) Submerge
28. RETRIBUTION (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Contempt
(c) Punishment
(b) Revenge
(d) Discount
29. INTRINSIC
(a) Introvert
(c) Complicated
(b) Intricate
(d) Secret
30. APPRAISAL
(a) Estimation
(c) Approval
(b) Praise
(d) Investigation
31. LUMINARY
(a) Bright
(c) Famous
(b) Lightning
(d) Dashing
32. STRINGENT (U.D.C. 1995)
(a) Shrill
(c) Dry
(b) Rigorous
(d) Strained
33. EXOTIC
(a) Beautiful
(c) Excellent
(b) Colourful
(d) Strike
34. ESTRANGE
(a) Puzzling
(c) Alienate
(b) Endanger
(d) Miscalculate
35. JEREMIAID
(a) Friction
(c) Trouble
(b) Incident
(d) Accident
36. WHIMPER
(a) Prevent
(c) Instigate
(b) Cry
(d) Pacify
37. HARASS (I. Tax, 1994)
(a) Grieve
(c) Excite
(b) Injure
(d) Annoy
38. GADFLY
(a) Horror
(c) Gain
(b) Nuisance
(d) Blessing
39. HYBRID
(a) Unusual
(c) Pedigreed
(b) Hackneyed
(d) Crossbred
40. MAIM
(a) Disfigure
(c) Sever
(b) Slit
(d) Slash
41. MINIMUM (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(a) Little
(c) Minimal
(b) Lowest
(d) Meagre
42. EXCRUCIATE
(a) Refine
(c) Extract
(b) Torture
(d) Imprison
43. OUTRE
(a) Fair
(c) Real
(b) Traditional
(d) Eccentric
44. TEDIOUS (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Tiresome
(c) Troublesome
(b) Painful
(d) Lengthy
45. ASSIMILATE (Central Excise, 1992)
(a) Absorb
(c) Receive
(b) Arrange
(d) Assemble
46. COTERIE
(a) Mob
(c) Family
(b) Group
(d) Institution
47. OBEISANCE
(a) Insult
(c) Indifference
(b) Obedience
(d) Disrespect
48. FATIGUE (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Weariness
(c) Tension
(b) Sweating
(d) Drowsiness
49. PERFDIDY
(a) Debauchery
(c) Treachery
(b) Deceit
(d) Conceit
50. MASTICATE
(a) Devour
(c) Chew
(b) Drink
(d) Swallow

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (a)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 5

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which is the nearest in meaning to the given word.

1. INDICT (C.B.I. 1995)
 - (a) Accuse
 - (b) Condemn
 - (c) Allege
 - (d) Reprimand
2. SUPERANNUATED
 - (a) Accepted
 - (b) Senile
 - (c) Retired
 - (d) Experienced
3. ENDORSEMENT
 - (a) Reprimand
 - (b) Censure
 - (c) Commendation
 - (d) Reproach
4. STAMINA (S.S.C. 1994)
 - (a) Endurance
 - (b) Intensity
 - (c) Eagerness
 - (d) Energy
5. BRASH
 - (a) Inveictive
 - (b) Rude
 - (c) Abusive
 - (d) Superficial
6. DECRY
 - (a) Deviate
 - (b) Despoil
 - (c) Demure
 - (d) Disparage
7. MOLLIFY
 - (a) Chastise
 - (b) Testify
 - (c) Rebuke
 - (d) Appease
8. RECALL (Railways, 1991)
 - (a) Speak
 - (b) Receive
 - (c) Pace
 - (d) Remember
9. JEOPARDY
 - (a) Magic
 - (b) Adventure
 - (c) Enmity
 - (d) Danger
10. ECONOMISE
 - (a) Accumulate
 - (b) Minimise
 - (c) Save
 - (d) Reduce
11. JUVENILE
 - (a) Hidden
 - (b) Young
 - (c) Humorous
 - (d) Tedious
12. VENTURE
 - (a) Entrust
 - (b) Risk
 - (c) Travel
 - (d) Adventure
13. IMPERTINENT (R.R.B. 1995)
 - (a) Impudent
 - (b) Sceptical
 - (c) Thoughtless
 - (d) Irritable
14. IMPEDIMENT
 - (a) Passage
 - (b) Obstruction
 - (c) Fateful
 - (d) Destruction
15. LURID
 - (a) Sensational
 - (b) Old
 - (c) Obscene
 - (d) Pale
16. MASTERPIECE
 - (a) Sample
 - (b) Wonder
 - (c) Miracle
 - (d) Model
17. ALERT (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
 - (a) Watchful
 - (b) Intelligent
 - (c) Observant
 - (d) Energetic
18. ARTICULATE
 - (a) Distinct
 - (b) Aggressive
 - (c) Wayward
 - (d) Confused
19. VEER
 - (a) Shift
 - (b) Dominate
 - (c) Delegate
 - (d) Concentrate
20. SUPERCILIOUS (C.B.I. 1990)
 - (a) Indifferent
 - (b) Annoyed
 - (c) Haughty
 - (d) Angry
21. DEMIT
 - (a) Promote
 - (b) Judge
 - (c) Appoint
 - (d) Resign
22. BERSERK
 - (a) Clever
 - (b) Morose
 - (c) Cheerful
 - (d) Wild
23. GROTESQUE
 - (a) Fantastic
 - (b) Exaggerated
 - (c) Colourful
 - (d) Pompous
24. COUNSEL (Railways, 1993)
 - (a) Correct
 - (b) Publish
 - (c) Oppose
 - (d) Advise
25. SUCCULENT
 - (a) Fluid
 - (b) Sucking
 - (c) Juicy
 - (d) Sweet
26. TESTIFY
 - (a) Witness
 - (b) Describe
 - (c) Recognise
 - (d) Appreciate
27. ASCEND (Section Officers, 1993)
 - (a) Leap
 - (b) Mount
 - (c) Deviate
 - (d) Grow
28. OSTRACIZE
 - (a) Cut off
 - (b) Expedite
 - (c) Welcome
 - (d) Include
29. FORLORN
 - (a) Uncared
 - (b) Funny
 - (c) Fearful
 - (d) Fortunate
30. RILE
 - (a) Drag
 - (b) Agree
 - (c) Please
 - (d) Annoy
31. LAZE
 - (a) Abdicate
 - (b) Rest
 - (c) Waste
 - (d) Wander
32. UGLY (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
 - (a) Fearful
 - (b) Hateful
 - (c) Evilsome
 - (d) Repulsive
33. EFFETE
 - (a) Affected
 - (b) Injured
 - (c) Feeble
 - (d) Sick
34. SLOPPY
 - (a) Drunk
 - (b) Careless
 - (c) Tired
 - (d) Untrustworthy
35. HARBINGER (Asst. Grade, 1996)
 - (a) Pilot
 - (b) Forerunner
 - (c) Steward
 - (d) Messenger

36. INDOLENCE
 - (a) Leniency
 - (b) Relaxation
 - (c) Laziness
 - (d) Stagnation
37. ACCENTUATED (Bank P.O. 1995)
 - (a) Projected
 - (b) Exhibited
 - (c) Sharpened
 - (d) Mitigated
38. DISRUPT
 - (a) Deny
 - (b) Refuse
 - (c) Break
 - (d) Join
39. SUMPTUOUS (C.B.I. 1991)
 - (a) Lavish
 - (b) Fancy
 - (c) Meagre
 - (d) Irritable
40. LATENT
 - (a) Prompt
 - (b) Lethargic
 - (c) Apparent
 - (d) Concealed
41. NUMINOUS
 - (a) Dull
 - (b) Awful
 - (c) Bright
 - (d) Dark
42. STUPID (S.S.C. 1995)
 - (a) Silly
 - (b) Disobedient
 - (c) Inane
 - (d) Incapable
43. BUCOLIC
 - (a) Helpless
 - (b) Intoxicated
 - (c) Shameless
 - (d) Rustic
44. GROGGY
 - (a) Unsteady
 - (b) Sensible
 - (c) Sensitive
 - (d) Pensive
45. VIE
 - (a) Hesitate
 - (b) Compete
 - (c) Refuse
 - (d) Shirk
46. CONSOLE (Central Excise, 1994)
 - (a) Sympathise
 - (b) Share
 - (c) Pacify
 - (d) Assist
47. GENESIS
 - (a) Relevant
 - (b) Beginning
 - (c) Style
 - (d) Movement
48. SULTRY
 - (a) Unpleasant
 - (b) Ill-smelling
 - (c) Impure
 - (d) Hot & oppressive
49. HEDGE
 - (a) Curse
 - (b) Injure
 - (c) Evade
 - (d) Harm
50. WAN
 - (a) Tired
 - (b) Strong
 - (c) Cheerful
 - (d) Unhappy

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c)
 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c)
 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (d)
 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (d)
 41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (d) 49. (c) 50. (a)

PRACTICE SET 6

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. INGENUOUS
 - (a) Cunning
 - (b) Frank
 - (c) Courteous
 - (d) Clever
2. CONSEQUENCE
 - (a) Manner
 - (b) Result
 - (c) Cause
 - (d) Order
3. EROTIC (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
 - (a) Sexual
 - (b) Sensuous
 - (c) Beautiful
 - (d) Attractive
4. CRUEL
 - (a) Hateful
 - (b) Dreadful
 - (c) Indifferent
 - (d) Merciless
5. DODGE
 - (a) Confuse
 - (b) Avoid
 - (c) Thwart
 - (d) Frustrate
6. INEXPLICABLE (U.D.C. 1995)
 - (a) Unconnected
 - (b) Chaotic
 - (c) Unaccountable
 - (d) Confusing
7. OBSTREPEROUS
 - (a) Obstinate
 - (b) Calm
 - (c) Noisy
 - (d) Cheerful
8. CHIMERICAL
 - (a) Erratic
 - (b) Imaginary
 - (c) Uncertain
 - (d) Short-lived
9. CONUNDRUM
 - (a) Question
 - (b) Discussion
 - (c) Explanation
 - (d) Solution
10. IRK (Asst. Grade, 1991)
 - (a) Bore
 - (b) Insult
 - (c) Urge
 - (d) Annoy
11. MUFFLE
 - (a) Wrap
 - (b) Soften
 - (c) Hasten
 - (d) Disturb

12. SUSTAIN
(a) Support (b) Revive
(c) Believe (d) Allow
13. SCOUR
(a) Search (b) Flow
(c) Raise (d) Push
14. INDUSTRIOUS (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(a) Intelligent (b) Hard working
(c) Clever (d) Reserved
15. LACHRYMOSE
(a) Unimpressive (b) Mournful
(c) Moist (d) Impious
16. FORAGE
(a) Search (b) Research
(c) Fly (d) Travel
17. ULTERIOR
(a) Revealed (b) Implied
(a) Extreme (b) Decisive
18. WARY (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1990)
(a) Cautious (b) Accurate
(c) Quick (d) Practical
19. WELTER
(a) Sacrifice (b) Clarity
(c) Height (d) Confusion
20. RETRIEVE
(a) Repeat (b) Repose
(c) Retort (d) Recover
21. GARNISH
(a) Decorate (b) Compose
(c) Impress (d) Impose
22. ALLOW (S.S.C. 1995)
(a) Accept (b) Seek
(c) Permit (d) Wish
23. CAVEAT
(a) Dispute (b) Challenge
(c) Advice (d) Warning
24. LIABILITY
(a) Debt (b) Debit
(c) Asset (d) Credit
25. AMALGAMATE
(a) Try (b) Collect
(c) Mix (d) Hate
26. CONDEMN (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Blame (b) Underrate
(c) Hate (d) Avoid
27. FICKLE
(a) Constant (b) Nervous
(c) Changeable (d) Poor
28. CONGREGATION
(a) Combination (b) Meeting
(c) Assembly (d) Collection
29. HASSLE
(a) Greed (b) Jealousy
(c) Gossip (d) Wrangle
30. ROTUND
(a) Flat (b) Fat
(c) Foolish (d) Weak
31. DELIRIOUS
(a) Content (b) Happy
(c) Insane (d) Amused
32. EXTRAVAGANZA (Railways, 1995)
(a) Profligacy (b) Spectacular show
(c) Over reaching (d) Falsification
33. DETECT
(a) Discover (b) Invent
(c) Determine (d) Fix
34. COUNTERVAIL
(a) Recreate (b) Demolish
(c) Equalise (d) Contradict
35. LANGUOR
(a) Excitement (b) Irritation
(c) Weariness (d) Agitation
36. FIDDLE
(a) Examine (b) Trifle
(c) Discard (d) Frown
37. BENEFACTOR (U.D.C. 1994)
(a) Guardian (b) Saint
(c) Do-gooder (d) Friend
38. AMICABLE
(a) Intertesting (b) Loving
(c) Affectionate (d) Friendly
39. ENTHUSE
(a) Pester (b) Provoke
(c) Excite (d) Annoy
40. GRUBBY (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1989)
(a) Wet (b) Muddy
(c) New (d) Unwashed
41. AROMATIC
(a) Stinking (b) Sentimental
(c) Fragrant (d) Crippled
42. AMBIT
(a) Eviction (b) Scope
(c) Restriction (d) Barrier
43. ENTHUSIASTIC (Central Excise, 1992)
(a) Angry (b) Excited
(c) Noisy (d) Violent
44. QUELL
(a) Postpone (b) Avoid
(c) Complain (d) Suppress
45. OMINOUS
(a) Poisonous (b) Foregone
(c) Foreboding (d) Bad
46. MISFORTUNE
(a) Misery (b) Poverty
(c) Ill-luck (d) Sadness
47. INDOMITABLE (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Inactive (b) Authoritative
(c) Rebellious (d) Unconquerable
48. LUG
(a) Drag (b) Denounce
(c) Decline (d) Degrade
49. LEVITATE
(a) Float (b) Dance
(c) Waver (d) Harass

50. RANCOUR (Investigators' Exam, 1988)
(a) Prejudice (b) Enmity (c) Disappointment (d) Hatred

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)
11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (a) 50. (d)

PRACTICE SET 7

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose one alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. COMBAT (Section Officers, 1993)
(a) Quarrel (b) Fight
(c) Conflict (d) Feud
2. SUBSIDE
(a) Submit (b) Oppress
(c) Subdue (d) Surrender
3. ABSCOND
(a) Turn (b) Flee
(c) Manage (d) Avoid
4. GAINSAY
(a) Advantage (b) Proposal
(c) Contradict (d) Suggestion
5. PROFOUND (Assistant Grade, 1995)
(a) Profuse (b) Boundless
(c) Deep (d) Fathomless
6. SOPORIFIC
(a) Lethargic (b) Merry
(c) Soothing (d) Impressive
7. ANNEAL
(a) Commence (b) Forget
(c) Patch (d) Temper
8. ABOMINATION
(a) Revulsion (b) Disgust
(c) Criticism (d) Attack
9. BURLESQUE
(a) Insult (b) Irritate
(c) Mock (d) Annoy
10. FOSTER (Central Excise, 1994)
(a) Encourage (b) Fabricate
(c) Foment (d) Nurture
11. ENIGMA
(a) Elusive (b) Clear
(c) Puzzle (d) Praise
12. FILTHY
(a) Healthy (b) Ugly
(c) Dirty (d) Angry
13. NOSTALGIC
(a) Soothing (b) Homesick
- (c) Diseased (d) Indolent
(B.S.R.B. 1992)
14. OVERSEE
(a) Supervise (b) Glance
(c) Contest (d) Look
15. DECIVE
(a) Mislead (b) Challenge
(c) Harm (d) Defeat
16. COMPUCTION
(a) Anger (b) Appreciate
(c) Regret (d) Wonder
17. PREROGATIVE (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Privilege (b) Request
(c) Desire (d) Command
18. APICIONADO
(a) Rival (b) Enthusiast
(c) Critic (d) Indifferent
19. SOLICIT
(a) Beseech (b) Demand
(c) Claim (d) Require
20. RADIANT (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Bright (b) Beautiful
(c) Light (d) Influential
21. PRUNE
(a) Lend (b) Reduce
(c) Expand (d) Prolong
22. DILETTANTE
(a) Amateur (b) Specialist
(c) Opponent (d) Expert
23. FLAK
(a) Adventure (b) Advice
(c) Criticism (d) Praise
24. HOODLUM
(a) Pioneer (b) Criminal
(c) Devotee (d) Scholar
25. SPASMODIC
(a) Continuous (b) Gradual
(c) Intermittent (d) Spontaneous

26. PARAMOUR
(a) Lover (b) Companion
(c) Friend (d) Rival
27. REFECTORY (C.B.I. 1995)
(a) Dining Room (b) Parlour
(c) Living Room (d) Restaurant
28. ASSENT
(a) Compromise (b) Judgement
(c) Agreement (d) Expression
29. BAFFLE
(a) Tease (b) Trick
(c) Puzzle (d) Hoodwink
30. CONFIDENTIAL (S.S.C. 1994)
(a) Hidden (b) Private
(c) Trusted (d) Secret
31. LOATHE
(a) Abuse (b) Hurt
(c) Repel (d) Detest
32. VENDETTA
(a) Proposal (b) Feud
(c) Revenge (d) Compromise
33. PRESSED (Railways, 1991)
(a) Stressed (b) Urged
(c) Demanded (d) Emphasised
34. TACITURNITY
(a) Violence (b) Insolence
(c) Prudence (d) Silence
35. INGENUOUS
(a) Active (b) Frank
(c) Skilful (d) Smart
36. PROMULGATE (I. Tax, 1992)
(a) Proclaim (b) Inform
(c) Promote (d) Enforce
37. INSIDIOUS
(a) Slow (b) Treacherous
(c) Pessimistic (d) Unfortunate
38. UBIQUITOUS
(a) Inescapable (b) Crowded
39. (c) Solitary
WILT
(a) Collapse (b) Strike
(c) Challenge (d) Warn
40. HANDGOME (Clerks' Grade, 1995)
(a) Noble (b) Gentle
(c) Good-looking (d) Polite
41. NINCOMPOOP
(a) Joker (b) Trader
(c) Magician (d) Fool
42. CONVENED
(a) Summoned (b) Collected
(c) Associated (d) Ended
43. ADDLE
(a) Soar (b) Strike
(c) Stop (d) Confuse
44. EXPLICIT (Central Excise, 1994)
(a) Clear (b) Exciting
(c) Precise (d) Refined
45. ANIMOSITY
(a) Vanity (b) Empathy
(c) Indifference (d) Treason
46. BEFUDDLED
(a) Wounded (b) Crowded
(c) Enlightened (d) Stupid
47. VENT (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Stodge (b) Opening
(c) End (d) Past tense of 'go'
48. TRETER
(a) Hesitate (b) Descend
(c) Pretend (d) Climb
49. YANK
(a) Excuse (b) Swear
(c) Pull (d) Drag
50. CAVORT
(a) Suppress (b) Jump
(c) Annoy (d) Entertain

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (a)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (d)
31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 8

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the meaning of the given word from the given alternatives.

1. IRRUPTION (Railways, 1995)
(a) Hate (b) Bursting in
(c) Interference (d) Altercation
2. ECHELON
(a) Rank (b) Opponent
(c) Follower (d) Identity
3. PREVARIGATE
(a) Anticipate (b) Lie
(c) Delay (d) Authenticate
4. EXUDE
(a) Ooze (b) Wither
(c) Overflow (d) Evaporate
5. PRECARIOUS (Asst. Grade, 1996)
(a) Brittle (b) Perilous
(c) Critical (d) Cautious
6. MALAISE
(a) Stagnation (b) Spite
(c) Curse (d) Sickness
7. VOGUE
(a) Fashion (b) Rejection
(c) Order (d) Satisfaction
8. IMPREGNATE
(a) Conceal (b) Suffer
(c) Affect (d) Conclude
9. DELEGATE (S.S.C. 1993)
(a) Officer (b) Participant
(c) Member (d) Representative
10. ABANDON
(a) Admit (b) Refrain
(c) Abstain (d) Forsake
11. AVER
(a) Assert (b) Confess
(c) Impress (d) Trust
12. YAW
(a) Dedicate (b) Soar
(c) Arouse (d) Drift
13. DELECTABLE (I. Tax & Excise, 1990)
(a) Attractive (b) Delightful
(c) Desirable (d) Delicate
14. HINDER
(a) Obstruct (b) Challenge
(c) Damage (d) Ruin
15. REITERATE
(a) Reassess (b) Rewrite
(c) Repeat (d) Stutter
16. FEIGN (C.B.I. 1991)
(a) Pretend (b) Attend
(c) Condemn (d) Condone
17. VITUPERATE
(a) Appreciate (b) Abuse
(c) Appraise (d) Encourage
18. NAUSEATE
(a) Tempt (b) Sicken
(c) Despise (d) Detest
19. INQUITOUS
(a) Unequal (b) Curious
(c) Biased (d) Wicked
20. ECSTATIC (Railways, 1996)
(a) Animated (b) Enraptured
(c) Bewildered (d) Fitful
21. REPLENISH
(a) Fill (b) Supply
(c) Provide (d) Restore
22. WALLOW
(a) Luxuriate (b) Suffer
(c) Sacrifice (d) Prosper
23. INNATE (M.B.A. 1991)
(a) Unique (b) Important
(c) Inborn (d) Essential
24. FURTIVE
(a) Baffling (b) Fleeing
(c) Hasty (d) Stealthy
25. ACCOLADE
(a) Welcome (b) Award
(c) Affection (d) Arrival
26. INDIGENCE
(a) Poverty (b) Prosperity
(c) Suffering (d) Scarcity
27. DISTINCTION
(a) Degree (b) Difference
(c) Diffusion (d) Disagreement
28. STALEMATE (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Deadly (b) Dead-end
(c) Deadlock (d) Dead-drunk
29. REQUITE (Assistant Grade, 1991)
(a) Repay (b) Demand
(c) Refuse (d) Requisition
30. COMPENDIUM
(a) Glossary (b) Reference
(c) Index (d) Summary
31. VAPID
(a) Virtuous (b) Priceless
(c) Dull (d) Vital
32. CONTROL
(a) Restrain (b) Influence
(c) Regulate (d) Dominate
33. OVERSTRUNG (I. Tax & Excise, 1989)
(a) Active (b) Energetic
(c) Concerned (d) Too sensitive
34. FRATERNISE
(a) Associate (b) Organize
(c) Expel (d) Cheat

35. NUGATORY
(a) Worthless (b) Cheerful
(c) Negative (d) Migratory
36. AID (S.S.C. 1995)
(a) Supervision (b) Co-operation
(c) Assistance (d) Disease
37. DERIDE
(a) Mock (b) Confuse
(c) Shout (d) Snarl
38. SAVVY (M.B.A. 1989)
(a) Deform (b) Understand
(c) Destroy (d) Taste
39. COMMISERATE (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(a) Sympathise (b) Placate
(c) Commemorate (d) Consecrate
40. REIN
(a) Overcome (b) Fling
(c) Control (d) Pour
41. GOOEY
(a) Evasive (b) Sentimental
(c) Ideal (d) Realistic
42. FORAY
(a) Indulgence (b) Raid
(c) Repentance (d) Pilgrimage
43. ABSOLUTE (M.B.A. 1989)
(a) Reasonable (b) Narrow
(c) Limitless (d) Reliable
44. GLITZY
(a) Glamorous (b) Boring
(c) Interesting (d) Serious
45. VENALITY
(a) Hope (b) Sacrifice
(c) Respect (d) Corruption
46. WARY (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Tired (b) Distorted
(c) Vigilant (d) Sad
47. PIQUE
(a) Subdue (b) Irritate
(c) Repent (d) Request
48. ICON
(a) Monument (b) Memorial
(c) Painting (d) Statue
49. HANKER
(a) Denounce (b) Debar
(c) Renounce (d) Desire
50. CONDONE
(a) Bring together (b) Pardon
(c) Surround (d) Contribute

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d)
11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (d) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 9

Directions: In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. CITE (R.R.B. 1993) (S.S.C. 1991)
(a) Illustrate (b) Reveal
(c) Recollect (d) Quote
2. BESIEGE
(a) Acquire (b) Attack
(c) Siege (d) Surround
3. BANDIT
(a) Convict (b) Robber
(c) Thief (d) Cut-throat
4. MELEE (Hotel Management, 1992)
(a) Primitive dance (b) Kindness
(c) Simple song (d) Brawl
5. MARVELLOUS
(a) Wonderful (b) Attractive
(c) Pleasing (d) Charming
6. MORBID
(a) Diseased (b) Dying
(c) Irritated (d) Angry
7. INSOLVENT (U.D.C. 1995)
(a) Poor (b) Bankrupt
(c) Broke (d) Penniless
8. PARADIGM
(a) Theme (b) Example
(c) Proof (d) Paragon
9. AUGUR
(a) Heal (b) Hurt
(c) Signify (d) Reform
10. MAUNDER
(a) Warn (b) Capture
(c) Concentrate (d) Wander

11. JINK
(a) Inherit (b) Refrain
(c) Dodge (d) Travel
12. RELUCTANT (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(a) Ready (b) Willing
(c) Hesitating (d) Inclined
13. ADMIT
(a) Adjoin (b) Confess
(c) Relate (d) Commit
14. DOWDY
(a) Unstylish (b) Elegant
(c) Rakish (d) Corpulent
15. ASSUAGE
(a) Rub (b) Prohibit
(c) Ease (d) Enlarge
16. RECKLESS (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Daring (b) Bold
(c) Rash (d) Courageous
17. CATAFUL
(a) Restrain (b) Control
(c) Contain (d) Shoot
18. MUTATION
(a) Variation (b) Display
(c) Severance (d) Silence
19. CONTEMPLATIVE (I. Tax, 1994)
(a) Morbid (b) Serious
(c) Calm (d) Thoughtful
20. BROOK
(a) Indulge (b) Serve
(c) Tolerate (d) Taste
21. DEFERENCE
(a) Obligation (b) Respect
(c) Postponement (d) Pride
22. NEPOTISM (Investigators' Exam, 1988)
(a) Favouritism (b) Carelessness
(c) Inefficiency (d) Corruption
23. BIFURCATED
(a) Reduced (b) Stabbed
(c) Ploughed (d) Forked
24. LIBERAL (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Progressive (b) Tolerant
(c) Generous (d) Educated
25. INTERIM
(a) Temporary (b) Internal
(c) Interval (d) Timely
26. HOOD-WINK
(a) Deceive (b) Stab
(c) Prefer (d) Collide
27. IMPRECATION
(a) Abuse (b) Blessing
(c) Blasphemy (d) Oath
28. JAUNTY
(a) Readiness (b) Hesitation
(c) Reluctance (d) Cheerfulness
29. LEEWAY (Railways, 1995)
(a) Flexibility (b) Leisure
(c) Permissiveness (d) Course
30. SOZZLED
(a) Burnt (b) Cultured
(c) Drunk (d) Moderate
31. AFFILIATE
(a) Control (b) Associate
(c) Copy (d) Discriminate
32. GAWK
(a) Sweeten (b) Stare
(c) Perspire (d) Swallow
33. BENEVOLENT (I. Tax, 1992)
(a) Charitable (b) Sympathetic
(c) Liberal (d) Beneficial
34. HEGEMONY
(a) Domination (b) Materialism
(c) Subordination (d) Booty
35. ENCUMBRANCE
(a) Disturbance (b) Burden
(c) Distraction (d) Hindrance
36. SURREPTITIOUS (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Mysterious (b) Abstract
(c) Secretive (d) Secret
37. CAPITULATE
(a) Surrender (b) Withdraw
(c) Execute (d) Summarize
38. HOCK
(a) Repent (b) Pledge
(c) Promise (d) Punish
39. DYNAMIC (S.S.C. 1995)
(a) Vigorous (b) Forceful
(c) Robust (d) Active
40. HERETICAL
(a) Fiery (b) Corrupt
(c) Impious (d) Disputable
41. OBDURATE
(a) Adamant (b) Helpful
(c) Simple (d) Flexible
42. IRONIC (Railways, 1996)
(a) Good natured (b) Inflexible
(c) Disguisedly sarcastic (d) Bitter
43. LIBERTY
(a) Obligation (b) Rights
(c) Freedom (d) Democracy
44. VIRILE
(a) Boastful (b) Manly
(c) Pompous (d) Athletic
45. LEGITIMATE
(a) Rightful (b) Valid
(c) Illicit (d) Correct
46. AMBITION (M.B.A. 1989)
(a) Expectation (b) Desire
(c) Aspiration (d) Goal
47. FRACTIOUS
(a) Disheartening (b) Irritable
(c) Comic (d) Pleading
48. FLABBY
(a) Obese (b) Fatty
(c) Chubby (d) Loose

49. DEMISE
(a) Decline
(c) Dormant

(b) Decay
(d) End

50. PRISTINE
(a) Traditional
(c) Original

(b) Expensive
(d) Meritorious

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (c)
41. (a) 42. (d) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 10

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which is nearest in meaning to the given word.

1. TURN UP (C.B.I. 1995)
(a) Show up
(c) Land up
2. EDIFY
(a) Consume
(c) Instruct
3. ROTUND
(a) Stout
(c) Resonant
4. APOLOGUE
(a) Moral fable
(c) Ancient legend
5. OPTIMISTIC
(a) Optician
(c) Wishful
6. CANDID
(a) Sincere
(c) Plain-spoken
7. INCENSED
(c) Inspired
(d) Incited
8. INCONTINENT
(a) Unrestrained
(c) Inconstant
9. RECIPROCATE
(a) Grant
(c) Receive
10. ABSTAIN
(a) Resist
(c) Assist
11. NIMBLE
(a) Agile
(c) Soft
12. OFFAL
(a) Tendency
(c) Refuse
13. COLOSSUS (S.S.C. 1993)
(a) Towering
(c) Lofty
14. HELM
(a) Corner
(c) Head
15. OCCULT
(a) Mysterious
(c) Dreadful
16. REPURCUSSION
(a) Remuneration
(c) Reaction
17. CIVIL
(a) Sophisticated
(c) Formal
18. ADJURE
(a) Provoke
(c) Entreat
19. PANDER
(a) Encourage
(c) Recommend
20. RANCOUS
(a) Noisy
(c) Pleasant
21. BROWSE (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Strike
(c) Deceive
22. PRIVY
(a) Secret
(c) Open
23. ACERB
(a) Unwilling
(c) Dangerous
24. INANITION
(a) Silliness
(c) Emptiness
25. SPECTATORS (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Listeners
(c) Onlookers
- (b) Handle
(d) Edge
- (b) Harmless
(d) Amazing
- (b) Consequence
(d) Recollection (Clerks' Grade, 1995)
- (b) Social
(d) Polite
- (b) Adjust
(d) Enjoy
- (b) With-hold
(d) Withdraw
- (b) Harmful
(d) Harsh
- (b) Examine
(d) Heal
- (b) Dispossessed
(d) Deprived
- (b) Harsh
(d) Foreign
- (b) Passivity
(d) Strictness
- (b) Audience
(d) Participants

26. ENTICE
(a) Tease
(c) Charm
27. SEVERE
(a) Rigid
(c) Offensive
28. RESTORATION
(a) Renovation
(c) Reinstatement
29. MODISH
(a) Adorned
(c) Stylish
30. IMPECCABLE
(a) Precise
(c) Fussy
31. INTERNECINE
(a) Deadly
(c) Stealthy
32. UMBRAGE
(a) Debate
(c) Offence
33. PARAMOUNT (Central Excise, 1994)
(a) Prestigious
(c) Valuable
34. LICENTIOUS
(a) Immoral
(c) Gay
35. COVETOUS
(a) Thrifty
(c) Hidden
36. SIMON-PURE
(a) False
(c) Holy
37. VILIFY
(a) Desert
(c) Defame
38. YAMMER
(a) Lament
- (b) Tempt
(d) Attract
- (b) Aggressive
(d) Sickening (C.B.I. 1994)
- (b) Renewal
(d) Recreation
- (b) Sentimental
(d) Vacillating
- (b) Faultless
(d) Having integrity
- (b) Foolhardy
(d) International
- (b) Battle
(d) Quarrel
- (b) Supreme
(d) Urgent
- (b) Hungry
(d) Generous
- (b) Grasping
(d) Sheltered
- (b) Genuine
(d) Artificial (Asstt. Grade, 1991)
- (b) Deprive
(d) Deceive
- (b) Shiver
- (c) Strike
(d) Whimper
39. STRIDENCY
(a) Harshness
(c) Stress
40. DROWSY (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Soothing
(c) Exhausted
41. LISSOME
(a) Deceptive
(c) Graceful
42. GAFFE
(a) Competition
(c) Compulsion
43. INTIMIDATE (Railways, 1996)
(a) Harass
(c) Frighten
44. DENOUNCE
(a) Lower in quality
(c) Talk insincerely
45. RAP
(a) Transfer
(c) Advise
46. ABSTEMIOUS
(a) Moderate
(c) Excessive
47. EXCLUSIVE (Investigators' Exam, 1988)
(a) Extensive
(c) External
48. SPECIOUS
(a) Insincere
(c) Straight
49. MELLIFLUOUS
(a) Stupid
(c) Sweet
50. BLITHE
(a) Other worldly
(c) Graceful
- (b) Flippancy
(d) Consistency
- (b) Lazy
(d) Sleepy
- (b) Dull
(d) Slow
- (b) Blunder
(d) Virtue
- (b) Bluff
(d) Hint
- (b) Influence easily
(d) Talk publicly against
- (b) Criticize
(d) Participate
- (b) Proud
(d) Rustic
- (b) Sole
(d) Excessive
- (b) Sharp
(d) Frank
- (b) Stale
(d) Tasteful
- (b) Giddy
(d) Joyous

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (a)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (d)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (d)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (d)

PRACTICE SET 11

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. CANTANKEROUS (Asst. Grade, 1996)
(a) Disrespectful (b) Noisy (c) Quarrelsome (d) Rash
2. MALIGN
(a) Assign (b) Deviate (c) Depreciate (d) Harmful
3. TENEBROUS
(a) Obscure (b) Gloomy (c) Fragile (d) Overhanging
4. OBLOQUY
(a) Forgetfulness (b) Prejudice (c) Conference (d) Defamation
5. SORDID (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1990)
(a) Harmful (b) Dirty (c) Splendid (d) Dangerous
6. ABASH
(a) Refuse (b) Amaze (c) Embarrass (d) Squash
7. NUMINOUS
(a) Amazing (b) Ugly (c) Inspiring (d) Heavy
8. CONTUMACY
(a) Divorce (b) Relation (c) Resistance (d) Cooperation
9. INSPID (C.B.I. 1991)
(a) Lapid (b) Wily (c) Witty (d) Flat
10. KNAVERY
(a) Heroism (b) Cowardice (c) Dishonesty (d) Stupidity
11. TRUNCATE
(a) Cancel (b) Act cruelly (c) Cut off (d) End swiftly
12. GRAPHIC (S.S.C. 1995)
(a) Squarish (b) Geometrical (c) Pictorial (d) Mathematical
13. INTREPID
(a) Coward (b) Fearless (c) Selfish (d) Ugly
14. LAMENTABLE
(a) Deplorable (b) Contemptible (c) Remorseful (d) Scornful
15. DEFT (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Skilful (b) Vigorous (c) Swift (d) Deceitful
16. HOARD
(a) Destroy (b) Hide (c) Store (d) Divide
17. WAPT
(a) Climb (b) Float (c) Sink (d) Drown
18. QUIBBLE
(a) Argue (b) Depress (c) Express (d) Quarrel
19. MELD (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Glisten (b) Purchase (c) Merge (d) Soothe
20. DIVULGE
(a) Reveal (b) Explore (c) Conceal (d) Strip
21. SCUTTLE
(a) Pollute (b) Sabotage (c) Shout (d) Succeed
22. INDIGENOUS
(a) Normal (b) Internal (c) Natural (d) Native
- (Transmission Executives, 1994)
23. OPULENT
(a) Greedy (b) Hungry (c) Heavy (d) Wealthy
24. SABULOUS
(a) Spotted (b) Itching (c) Sandy (d) Ferry
25. MERE (Clerks' Grade, 1991)
(a) Some (b) Empty (c) Only (d) Complete
26. IMMANENT
(a) Inherent (b) Soon (c) Impending (d) Urgent
27. SURFEIT
(a) Satiated (b) Pass (c) Confiscate (d) Drop
28. DESTITUTION (Section Officers, 1993)
(a) Beggary (b) Poverty (c) Humility (d) Moderation
29. MOOT
(a) Invisible (b) Obsequious (c) Unexpected (d) Controversial
30. PREDILECTION
(a) Repulsion (b) Hastiness (c) Preference (d) Hesitation
31. COMPETENCE (M.B.A. 1989)
(a) Efficiency (b) Competition (c) Ability (d) Compensation
32. ADJUNCT
(a) Adaptation (b) Addition (c) Decree (d) Oath
33. WHITTLE
(a) Decrease (b) Avoid (c) Renounce (d) Conceal
34. MORONIC
(a) Sharp (b) Inveective (c) Imbecile (d) Abusive

35. SYNTHETIC (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Scientific (b) Fake (c) Artificial (d) Superficial
36. JUVENILE
(a) Childish (b) Tedious (c) Humorous (d) Pious
37. ERSATZ
(a) Inferior (b) Imitation (c) Genuine (d) Original
38. MAGNANIMOUS (I. Tax, 1994)
(a) Loyal (b) Generous (c) Kind (d) Loving
39. JOVIAL
(a) Merry (b) Funny (c) Smart (d) Triumphant
40. EXCERPT
(a) Extract (b) Invitation (c) Debate (d) Speech
41. ERADICATE
(a) Complicate (b) Indicate (c) Dedicate (d) Eliminate
- (Stenographers' Exam, 1991)
42. OSTENTATIOUS
(a) Noisy (b) Talkative (c) Showy (d) Wealthy
43. ENERVATE
(a) Energise (b) Lure (c) Weaken (d) Calm
44. CONTRITE
(a) Repentant (b) Shy (c) Uncertain (d) Serious
- (Railways, 1988)
45. TIMID
(a) Cowardly (b) Plucky (c) Veteran (d) Fearful
46. TUTELAGE
(a) Perfection (b) Dejection (c) Rejection (d) Protection
47. BOTCH
(a) Borrow (b) Promote (c) Collect (d) Bungle
48. CONVIVIAL
(a) Jovial (b) Solitary (c) Aloof (d) Crowded
49. ACUITY
(a) Sullen (b) Dulness (c) Sordid (d) Sharpness
50. CELERITY
(a) Insincerity (b) Quickness (c) Illusion (d) Innocence

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (a)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 12

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which is nearest in meaning to the given word.

1. ERROR (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Blunder (b) Misadventure (c) Ambiguity (d) Misgiving
2. EBULLIENT
(a) Gilted (b) Enthusiastic (c) Luscious (d) Arrogant
3. ACRID
(a) Dirty (b) Pungent (c) Unripe (d) Bitter
4. POW-WOW
(a) Gossip (b) Meeting (c) Elite (d) Discussion
5. BADGER
(a) Attempt (b) Convince (c) Pester (d) Persuade
6. CAUTIOUSLY (S.S.C. 1993)
(a) Genuinely (b) Carefully (c) Secretly (d) Somewhat
7. TRUCULENT
(a) Servile (b) Trashy (c) Ferocious (d) Juicy
8. REQUITE
(a) Spare (b) Repay (c) Favour (d) Punish
9. SUPERNAL
(a) Haughty (b) Official (c) Heavenly (d) Needless
10. FLUSH (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1989)
(a) Comforting (b) Tasty (c) Luxurious (d) Delicious

11. SPORADIC
(a) Genuine
(c) Irregular
(b) Accidental
(d) Instinctive
12. LARGESSE
(a) Splendid
(c) Bribe
(b) Liberal
(d) Extravagant
(Translators' Exam, 1994)
13. DECIMATE
(a) Disseminate
(c) Disfigure
(b) Dissipate
(d) Destroy
14. BELLIGERENT
(a) Reasonable
(c) Generous
(b) Aggressive
(d) Pacifist
15. BATTLE
(a) Check
(c) Quarrel
(b) Quibble
(d) Fight
16. REBATE
(a) Commission
(c) Discount
(b) Interest
(d) Gift
(M.B.A. 1989)
17. VERNAL
(a) Dirty
(c) Spring like
(b) Luxuriant
(d) Prone
18. ESCULENT
(a) Edible
(c) Thick
(b) Hungry
(d) Lovable
19. MOROSE
(a) Gloomy
(c) Serious
(b) Stupid
(d) Stern
20. WHOLESOME
(a) Special
(c) Healthy
(b) Complete
(d) Handsome
21. ENNUI
(a) Weariness
(c) Comedy
(b) Conviction
(d) Expulsion
22. DESULTORY
(a) Obedient
(c) Regular
(b) Punctual
(d) Aimless
23. STYMIE
(a) Express
(c) Flourish
(b) Hinder
(d) Stagnate
24. ETHNIC
(a) Racial
(c) Moral
(b) Legal
(d) Foreign
25. AUDACIOUS
(a) Obvious
(c) Manifest
(b) Daring
(d) Venture
(Railways, 1993)
26. INFERNAL
(a) Exacting
(c) Devilish
(b) Hatful
(d) Damaging
27. MAGNANIMOUS
(a) Splendid
(c) Gentle
(b) Marvellous
(d) Benevolent
(G.L.C.A.A.O., 1990)
28. MYOPIC
(a) Blind
(c) Astigmatic
(b) Short-sighted
(d) Cross-eyed
29. MOTLEY
(a) Variegated
(c) Disguised
(b) Active
(d) Somber
30. WALLOW
(a) Awaken
(c) Dislike
(b) Urge
(d) Delight
31. CONJURE
(a) Damage
(c) Revolve
(b) Destroy
(d) Invoke
(b) Assistant
(d) Servant
32. ACOLYTE
(a) Helper
(c) Inferior
(b) Assistant
(d) Servant
(Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
33. UNTIE
(a) Unfold
(c) Undo
(b) Unchain
(d) Unhinge
34. WRY
(a) Twisted
(c) Sad
(b) Undeserved
(d) Smiling
35. ESCHEW
(a) Adapt
(c) Avoid
(b) Oppress
(d) Encourage
36. KNUCKLE
(a) Resign
(c) Face
(b) Surrender
(d) Struggle
(Clerks' Grade, 1995)
37. RIVAL
(a) Enemy
(c) Competitor
(b) Claimant
(d) Partner
38. PROWESS
(a) Bravery
(c) Keenness
(b) Eagerness
(d) Understanding
39. VULPINE
(a) Crafty
(c) Haggish
(b) Wolfish
(d) Ravenous
40. IMBROGLIO
(a) Cailous
(c) Confusion
(b) Coercion
(d) Compulsion
(Central Exam, 1994)
41. IMPASSE
(a) Stalemate
(c) Difficulty
(b) Impossibility
(d) Confrontation
42. FIASCO
(a) Hope
(c) Success
(b) Failure
(d) Strength
43. PERKY
(a) Pretty
(c) Comic
(b) Clean
(d) Buoyant
(M.B.A. 1994)
44. RANT
(a) Treat with screen
(c) Formalize
(b) Preach noisily
(d) Praise inordinately
45. COZEN
(a) Ridicule
(c) Convince
(b) Cheat
(d) Flatter
46. SCHISM
(a) Split
(c) Revolt
(b) Conspiracy
(d) Ritualism
47. DISINTER
(a) Bury
(c) Unearth
(b) Befool
(d) Disguise
(Railways, 1988)
48. TERSE
(a) Local
(c) Holy
(b) Shrewd
(d) Compact

49. BRACE
(a) Waste
(c) Define
(b) Support
(d) Confine
50. BAFFLE
(a) Insult
(c) Defame
(b) Frustrate
(d) Antagonise

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (d)
31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (b) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 13

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. HALLOWED (Assistant Grade, 1991)
(a) Decayed
(c) Historical
(b) Sacred
(d) Ancient
(c) Learned
(d) Courteous
2. CREDENCE
(a) Preference
(c) Assurance
(b) Credit
(d) Belief
(a) Complaint
(b) Journey
(c) Resentment
(d) Satisfaction
3. VILIFY
(a) Defame
(c) Commend
(b) Perform
(d) Communicate
(a) Extraneous (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(b) Superficial
(c) Irrelevant
(d) Nonsensical
4. EMPIRICAL
(a) Spiritual
(c) Practical
(b) Royal
(d) Theoretical
(C.B.I. 1990)
5. MOLLIFY
(a) Flatter
(c) Sympathise
(b) Appase
(d) Avenge
(a) Obtain
(b) Endanger
(c) Incur
(d) Rescue
6. PASTIME
(a) Tardiness
(c) Memory
(b) Recreation
(d) Antiquity
7. CHARTER
(a) Announcement
(c) Declaration
(b) Article
(d) Document
8. THWARTED
(a) Accepted
(c) Diverted
(b) Opposed
(d) Advocated
(Clerks' Grade, 1995)
9. VOCATION
(a) Hobby
(c) Post
(b) Occupation
(d) Employment
10. PRATTLE
(a) Constrict
(c) Chatter
(b) Loiter
(d) Meditate
11. FLOUNDER
(a) Run
(c) Jump
(b) Fluctuate
(d) Stumble
(Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
12. COY
(a) Beautiful
(c) Talented
(b) Sweet
(d) Shy
13. ERUDITE
(a) Strong
(b) Precious
14. GRIPE
(a) Complaint
(c) Resentment
(b) Journey
(d) Satisfaction
15. EXTRANEOUS (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(a) Shallow
(c) Irrelevant
(b) Superficial
(d) Nonsensical
16. PROCURE
(a) Obtain
(c) Incur
(b) Endanger
(d) Rescue
17. MAVERICK
(a) Reformer
(c) Novice
(b) Unorthodox
(d) Conservative
(Railways, 1990)
18. COMMENSURATE
(a) Appropriate
(c) Proportionate
(b) Beginning
(d) Measurable
19. ADAGE
(a) Mystery
(c) Order
(b) Request
(d) Proverb
20. DAUNT
(a) Detain
(c) Abuse
(b) Annoy
(d) Intimidate
21. IMPASSIONED
(a) Ardent
(c) Sympathetic
(b) Impressive
(d) Irresponsible
(Investigators' Exam, 1988)
22. IMMACULATE
(a) Spotless
(c) Shining
(b) Dirty
(d) Clean
23. LUGUBRIOUS
(a) Consolatory
(c) S bleak
(b) Deceitful
(d) Mournful
24. DISPARAGE
(a) Belittle
(c) Discourage
(b) Compare
(d) Separate
25. HEDIOUS
(a) Secret
(b) Loathsome

- (c) Disliked
26. PROLIFERATE
(a) Assist
(c) Generate
- (d) Hidden
(b) Proclaim
(c) Support
- (c) Stable
29. TROTH (Railways, 1988)
(a) Ego
(c) Colourist
(d) Support
- (d) Strong
(b) Faithful
(d) Disloyal
- (c) Disliked
27. IMPEDE
(a) Hinder
(c) Impose
- (b) Reverse
(d) Expedite
- (c) Bad
40. PERSPICACITY
(b) Shrewd
(d) Clear
- (b) Shrewd
(d) Clear
- (c) MUNDANE
28. MUNDANE
(a) Global
(c) Luxurious
- (b) Worldly
(d) Spiritual
- (c) Tear apart
42. BEWAIL
(a) Envy
(d) Lament
- (b) Accuse
(d) Lament
- (c) Tie
29. EXTRICATE (U.D.C. 1995)
(a) Pull
(c) Tie
- (b) Free
(d) Complicate
- (c) Vivid
30. GRAPHIC
(a) Vague
(c) Vivid
- (b) Distinct
(d) Conspicuous
- (c) Deprecate
31. DEPRECATE
(a) Accept
(c) Praise
- (b) Attack
(d) Condemn
- (a) To interfere
32. INTERROGATE (M.B.A. 1989)
(c) To stop
- (b) To question
(d) To enter the gate
- (a) Competition
33. WRANGLE
(c) Dispute
- (b) Race
(d) Wrestling
- (a) Comment
34. QUIP
(c) Blow
- (b) Injury
(d) Joke
- (a) Rogue
35. KNAVE
(c) Innocent
- (b) Ignorant
(d) Simple
- (a) Enmity
36. JEOPARDY (Stenographers' Exam, 1991)
(c) Adventure
- (b) Danger
(d) Magic
- (a) Approval
37. REPUGNANCE
(c) Like
- (b) Affection
(d) Disinclination
- (a) Lenient
38. PETTIFOGGING
(b) Unimportant

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (c)
31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (d) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (d) 48. (d) 49. (c) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 14

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. INSOLENT (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Nervous (b) Rude (c) Proud (d) Assertive
18. SURFEIT
(a) Satiate (b) Pass (c) Confiscate (d) Delegate
2. INSPIRE
(a) Compel (b) Persuade (c) Infuse (d) Encourage
19. DOGMAT
(a) Possibility (b) Feeling (c) Tenet (d) Doubt
3. EXTRAVAGANT
(a) Proud (b) Expensive (c) Wasteful (d) Reckless (Asst. Grade, 1996)
20. ZANY (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Magician (b) Pet (c) Thief (d) Clown
4. INEBRIATE
(a) Drunken (b) Unsteady (c) Stupefied (d) Dreamy
21. LANGUISH
(a) Condemn (b) Condone (c) Console (d) Decline
5. PROSCRIBE
(a) Recommend (b) Allow (c) Advance (d) Banish
22. RAKISH
(a) Frivolous (b) Immoral (c) Aggressive (d) Childish
6. EGREGIOUS
(a) Progressive (b) Superficial (c) Exceptional (d) Cowardly
23. DILIGENT (Stenographers' Exam, 1991)
(a) Industrious (b) Intelligent (c) Modest (d) Energetic
7. ABBREVIATE
(a) Shorten (b) Enlarge (c) Decrease (d) Change
24. RICOCHET
(a) Spare (b) Turn down (c) Ride (d) Rebound
8. ABOMINABLE
(a) Weird (b) Awful (c) Odd (d) Fine
25. SCINTILLATING (C.B.I. 1995)
(a) Warming (b) Touching (c) Glittering (d) Smouldering
9. PLACID (Central Excise, 1989)
(a) Clear (b) Calm (c) Enjoyable (d) Dull
26. MUSTY
(a) Stale (b) Irritable (c) Hungry (d) Ugly
10. PREDICT
(a) Determine (b) Analyze (c) Foretell (d) Describe
27. REGALE
(a) Harass (b) Entertain (c) Express (d) Suppress
11. MULL
(a) Recommend (b) Think (c) Punish (d) Provoke
28. LASCIVIOUS
(a) Lustful (b) Foul (c) Fragrant (d) Naughty
12. WHIRL
(a) Reap (b) Turn (c) Agitate (d) Weep
29. EMPHASISE
(a) Suggest (b) Plead (c) Stress (d) Force
13. VINDICTIVE (C.B.I. 1991)
(a) Strategic (b) Triumphant (c) Revengeful (d) Demonstrative
30. OBLIGATORY
(a) Required (b) Stubborn (c) Agreeable (d) Useful
14. ALACRITY
(a) Suspicion (b) Unwillingly (c) Unhesitatingly (d) Eagerly
31. SLAKE
(a) Erase (b) Quench (c) Rub (d) Sharpen
15. PROEM
(a) Proclamation (b) Narrative (c) Conclusion (d) Preface
32. BARGE
(a) Interpret (b) Shout (c) Restrain (d) Enter
16. FEROCIOUS
(a) Predatory (b) Fertile (c) Overpowering (d) Fierce
33. APPURTENANCE
(a) Privilege (b) Journey (c) Concept (d) Necessity
17. MEDIOCRE (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(a) Mild (b) Indifferent (c) Stupid (d) Average
34. SYCOPHANT (U.D.C. 1994)
(a) Suppliant (b) Follower (c) Flatterer (d) Admirer

35. DODGE
(a) Avoid (b) Break up
(c) Drag (d) Push forward
36. RECEPTIVE
(a) Pretentious (b) Observant
(c) Gracious (d) Generous
37. WELSH
(a) Perspire (b) Inspire
(c) Encourage (d) Default
38. VINDICATE (Central Excise, 1994)
(a) Judge (b) Justify
(c) Argue (d) Explain
39. OVERTURES
(a) Observations (b) Offers
(c) Agreements (d) Promises
40. CRASS
(a) Wicked (b) Zig zag
(c) Spiritless (d) Insensitive
41. BESIEGED (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Encircled (b) Skirted
(c) Troubled (d) Destroyed
42. STERNUTATION
(a) Sneezing (b) Trepidation
(c) Reversal (d) Hardening
43. JINGOISTIC
- (a) Victorious (b) Compromise
(c) Cooperative (d) Dashing
44. YOKEL
(a) Illiterate (b) Simple-minded
(c) Canny (d) Crafty
45. GERMANE
(a) Cruel (b) Relevant
(c) Obstinate (d) Smart
(Transmission Executives, 1994)
46. COUNTERMAND
(a) Criticise (b) Cancel
(c) Devastate (d) Intrigue
47. APLOMB
(a) Agitation (b) Noise
(c) Sacrifice (d) Self-control
48. ABROGATION
(a) Abridgement (b) Deprivation
(c) Annulment (d) Dismissal
49. PLACID
(a) Clear (b) Calm
(c) Enjoyable (d) Dull
50. MAGNILOQUENT
(a) Amusing (b) Boastful
(c) Humorous (d) Tactful

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (a)
31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 15

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

1. CATALOGUE
(a) Menu (b) Record
(c) List (d) Pamphlet
(Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
2. OVERSTRUNG
(a) Concerned (b) Active
(c) Sensitive (d) Energetic
3. GREGARIOUS
(a) Sociable (b) Turbulent
(c) Pugnacious (d) Clumsy
4. ACCOST
(a) Hesitate (b) Speculate
(c) Insult (d) Address
5. DEFUNCT
(a) Active (b) Clever
(c) Alive (d) Extinct
6. SAGACITY (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(a) Morality (b) Wisdom
(c) Sanity (d) Uprightness
7. ANGST
(a) Anxiety (b) Pride
(c) Modesty (d) Simplicity
8. KULAK
(a) Fortress (b) Priest
(c) Insane (d) Farmer
9. SALACITY (O.L.B.A. 1994)
(a) Recession (b) Indecency
(c) Depression (d) Bliss
10. VULGAR
(a) Enthusiastic (b) Wild
(c) Coarse (d) Noisy
11. UMBRAGE
(a) Sensitive (b) Shabbiness
(c) Premature (d) Resentment
12. EMULATE (Stenographers' Exam, 1991)
(a) Trying to do as well (b) Enable
(c) Likely to be late (d) Inspite to win
13. AMNESTY
(a) Revolt (b) Privilege
(c) Farewell (d) Pardon
14. HIATUS
(a) Gap (b) Contempt
(c) Tight (d) Narrow
15. KITTY
(a) Romantic (b) Cheap
(c) Pooled fund (d) Drowsy
16. FRAGMENT (S.B.I.P.O. 1989)
(a) Dissection (b) Cut
(c) Crumble (d) Scrap
17. CADGE
(a) Beg (b) Hide
(c) Bicker (d) Imprison
18. EXORCISE
(a) Expel (b) Expose
(c) Explain (d) Mock
(Railways, 1992)
19. AMBITION
(a) Plan (b) Proclamation
(c) Desire (d) Decision
20. TAINT
(a) Soil (b) Stain
(c) Dirty (d) Corrupt
21. PROMISCUOUS
(a) Casual (b) Selective
(c) Discriminate (d) Pure
22. KEMP
(a) Professional (b) Parasite
(c) Tent (d) Champion
23. UNCANNY
(a) Unmistaken (b) Strange
(c) Fearful (d) Internal
24. UNDULATE
(a) Retard (b) Decrease
(c) Wave (d) Flood
25. VORACIOUS (Section Officers, 1993)
(a) Quick (b) Angry
(c) Hungry (d) Wild
26. PESTER
(a) Console (b) Disturb
(c) Gratify (d) Torture
27. REDUNDANT
(a) Rude (b) Brutish
(c) Superfluous (d) Coarse
(C.B.I. 1994)
28. INEVITABLE
(a) Unavoidable (b) Probable
(c) Expected (d) Fixed
29. VENDETTA
(a) Feud (b) Friendship
(c) Mortal (d) Threat
30. SMEAR
(a) Encourage (b) Quarrel
(c) Avoid (d) Mark
31. CALUMNIATE
(a) Approve (b) Slander
(c) Warn (d) Delay
32. PARVENU
(a) Pretender (b) Privileged
(c) Royal (d) Intelligent
(Clerks' Grade, 1993)
33. GRAND
(a) Noble (b) Aristocratic
(c) Great (d) Splendid
34. ATTRITION
(a) Friction (b) Decline
(c) Suffering (d) Attraction
35. MURKY
(a) Ugly (b) Dishonest

- (c) Dull (d) Lazy
36. LAFIDARY
(a) High-sounding (b) Abusive
(c) Dignified (d) Harmful
(Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
37. MOVING
(a) Turning (b) Shifting
(c) Tying (d) Taking
38. MORDANT
(a) Mild (b) Sarcastic
(c) Festering (d) Depressed
39. FOMENT
(a) Incite (b) Restrict
(c) Rectify (d) Pacify
40. DAUB
(a) Publish (b) Advertise
(c) Paint (d) Propagate
41. CONSOLIDATE
(a) Contrace (b) Connive
(c) Unite (d) Conspire
(Transmission Executives, 1994)
42. BAWDY
(a) Crude (b) Vulgar
(c) Proud (d) Arrogant
43. JEER
(a) Inspire (b) Enjoy
(c) Encourage (d) Ridicule
(M.B.A. 1995)
44. COGNOSCENTE
(a) Speculator (b) Teacher
(c) Critic (d) Preacher
45. BUFF
(a) Polish (b) Insult
(c) Injure (d) Sweep
46. PANGFUL
(a) Unreal (b) Faithful
(c) Glorious (d) Eccentric
(Bank P.O. 1989)
47. AVARICIOUS
(a) Abundant (b) Envious
(c) Greedy (d) Unwilling
48. BIZARRE
(a) Happy (b) Grotesque
(c) Refined (d) Boisterous
49. DEMURE
(a) Intentional (b) Retiring
(c) Unreserved (d) Blunt
50. KOWTOW
(a) Respect (b) Illuminate
(c) Practise (d) Blockhead

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (e) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (d)
31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (b) 49. (b) 50. (a)

TYPE 2 : CHOOSING THE SYNONYM OF A WORD AS USED IN A SENTENCE

In this type of questions, you are given a sentence in which a word has been italicised. Some alternatives are suggested below it. The candidate is required to choose that word which can substitute the italicised word in the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Example : Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the word printed in italics bold in the sentence.

- He gave an **expeditious** reply. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) prompt (b) slow (c) elaborate (d) exact

Solution : In the above example, the word 'prompt' is nearest in meaning to 'expeditious'. Hence, the answer is (a).

PRACTICE SET 16

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the italicised bold part of the sentence.

1. Deepak has a **penchant** for fine poetry. 2. The defendant was grateful for the judge's **clemency**. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) desire (b) bias (c) liking (d) training (a) patience (b) mercy

- (c) relaxed attitude (d) politeness
3. He **hardly** works.
(a) strenuously (b) scarcely
(c) mostly (d) arduously
4. This machine was **fabricated** in our own workshop.
(a) operated (b) constructed
(c) installed (d) designed
5. The number of **aboriginal** inhabitants in Australia is considerable. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) primitive (b) ancient
(c) unoriginal (d) irrational
6. The quiz game **comprises** three rounds.
(a) involves (b) incorporates
(c) retains (d) consists of
7. Harish **ran** the marathon race in less than two hours.
(a) succeeded (b) rushed
(c) completed (d) scored
8. Since he promised to do so, I **presume** he will come.
(a) think (b) guess
(c) suppose (d) believe
9. The inspector was a **vigilant** young man. (Railways, 1994)
(a) smart (b) watchful
(c) ambitious (d) intelligent
10. The American policy did much to **escalate** the conflict.
(a) to spread in a wider area
(b) to scale up
(c) to reduce in intensity
(d) to put an end to
11. Ashish did not **admit** his mistake in the beginning.
(a) commit (b) apologize
(c) accept (d) realise
12. Man has to **encounter** many hardships in life. (I.E.S. 1993)
(a) solve (b) face
(c) bear (d) overcome
13. His wife **enjoined** him to change his ways.
(a) asked (b) pleaded
(c) urged (d) threatened
14. He would have been successful, but for his lack of **temerity**.
(a) audacity (b) sincerity
(c) confidence (d) strength
15. That was the time when there was a **hunger** for foreign knowledge and foreign thought.
(a) wish (b) appetite
(c) desire (d) greed
16. I could achieve success through **conscious efforts**. (Bank P.O. 1992)
(a) efforts done after gaining consciousness (b) efforts made with critical awareness
(c) efforts done without any desire (d) tremendous efforts
17. He is quite **meticulous** in his dealings with others.
(a) reserved (b) haughty
(c) indifferent (d) very careful
18. Sanjay is going to **foot** the bill for the repairs.
(a) own (b) pay
(c) bear (d) stand
19. He used to **regale** us with anecdotes.
(a) bore (b) flatter
(c) entertain (d) tire (C.D.S. 1992)
20. Different races follow different **modes** of living.
(a) ways (b) standards
(c) customs (d) attitudes
21. The operator was commended for his **dexterity**.
(a) cooperation (b) courtesy
(c) punctuality (d) skill
22. Millionaires become **eccentric** in their old age. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) irritable (b) peculiar
(c) dull (d) miserly
23. She would take a deep sigh and **lapse** into silence.
(a) pass (b) revert
(c) turn (d) get
24. His **judicious** handling of the matter saved the situation from going out of control. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) nervous (b) helpful
(c) sensible (d) cautious
25. The prisoners of war were subjected to **bestial atrocities**.
(a) hardships (b) punishments
(c) cruelties (d) jobs
26. We didn't believe in his statement, but **subsequent** events proved that he was right. (Bank P.O. 1993)
(a) later (b) earlier (c) many
(d) few (e) conclusive
27. The **lurid** details of the murder in broad day light sent chilling sensations down the spine of everybody.
(a) realistic (b) vivid
(c) bleak (d) ghastly
28. The sight moved him to pity and **compunction**.
(a) confusion (b) wonder
(c) regret (d) anger
29. Few teachers have been spared the problem of an **obstreperous** pupil in the class. (I.E.S. 1994)
(a) awkward (b) lazy
(c) unruly (d) sullen

30. Radhey Shyam does **unpaid** work for the charity school.
(a) honourable (b) honorary
(c) honest (d) honorific
31. The host looked quite **jaded** by the time the party was over.
(a) miserable (b) cheerful
(c) inspiring (d) exhausted
32. Many people buy charms and **talismans** because they think they will bring them luck.
(a) amulets (b) tokens
(c) lucky cards (d) stones
33. How beautiful! This is really something to **ponder** over. (Clerk's Grade, 1992)
(a) sing (b) dance
(c) think (d) wonder
34. Too many drugs are apt to cause **distress**.
(a) misery (b) depression
(c) suffering (d) melancholy
35. Drinking is a vice which ultimately ruins a person.
(a) habit (b) crime
(c) sin (d) evil
36. Ritu asked Rashmi not to **meddle** in her affairs. (Railways, 1996)
(a) intercede (b) impose
(c) cross (d) interfere
37. His speech was full of **affection**.
(a) boasting (b) pretence
(c) pedantry (d) euphemism
38. Cross-examination could not **elicit** any reason for his being absent.
(a) prove (b) find fault with
(c) produce (d) draw out
39. Many people feel **queasy** while travelling on a bus on-hilly roads.
(a) uneasy (b) mobile
(c) drowsy (d) dynamic
40. I wrote to him as **lately** as last week.
(a) late (b) recently
(c) early (d) immediately
(C.D.S. 1993)
41. He listened to my request with **indifference**.
(a) caution (b) displeasure
(c) concern (d) disinterest
42. The patient began to **rave** incoherently in a fit of high fever.
(a) talk wildly (b) express anger
(c) pray meekly (d) deny forcefully
43. His grand parents had grown **feeble** and helpless.
(a) weak (b) incapacitated
(c) timid (d) humiliated
44. **Incensed** by his rude behaviour, the manager suspended the worker.
(a) Enthused (b) Enraged
(c) Inflamed (d) Excited
(Hotel Management, 1993)
45. **Foolhardiness** is the result of constant strains.
(a) Exhaustion (b) Obstinance
(c) Sickness (d) Foolishness
46. Physical courage **urges** a man to risk injury or death.
(a) compels (b) forces
(c) persuades (d) forbids
47. Even the loss of her jewels did not disturb the lady's **equanimity**.
(a) temper (b) composure
(c) affability (d) humour
(C.D.S. 1992)
48. Many cities were **incinerated** during the war.
(a) destroyed (b) shaken
(c) bombed (d) burnt
49. The Japanese have introduced a **nippy** little car for joy riders.
(a) funny (b) cheap
(c) quick (d) expensive
50. The data **compiled** by the organisation was very useful. (N.D.A. 1991)
(a) analysed (b) enclosed
(c) collected (d) published

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (b) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (d) 49. (c) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 17

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the italicised bold part of the sentence.

1. **Sporadic** rise in his temperature has caused us much worry. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) Frequent (b) Irksome
(c) Irregular (d) Scattered
2. Ant is believed to be the most **industrious** creature.
(a) sensible (b) diligent
(c) successful (d) punctual
3. The tour was cancelled on account of **incessant** rain.
(a) constant (b) heavy
(c) intermittent (d) unexpected
4. I **disdain** those who tell lies.
(a) condemn (b) scorn
(c) hate (d) despise
5. The **benevolence** of the God of Rain has seen a very successful monsoon this year too. (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) vision (b) morbidity
(c) kindness (d) ill-will
6. The country's resources should be **judiciously** used.
(a) sparingly (b) reasonably
(c) adequately (d) immensely
7. Everyone tries to avoid his company because he is in the habit of using too many **jibes**.
(a) jokes (b) abuses
(c) criticism (d) taunts
8. The story is too fantastic to be **credible**.
(a) praiseworthy (b) readable
(c) believable (d) false
(C.D.S. 1995)
9. A government **rocked** by frequent scandals is an **effete** set of people with no credibility.
(a) innocent (b) stupid
(c) excited (d) exhausted
10. She does not get her work done punctually and properly because she is always **dawdling**.
(a) confused (b) playing
(c) loitering (d) chit-chatting
11. The little **coy** bride was admired by everyone.
(a) beautiful (b) shy
(c) talented (d) sweet
12. The small boy was able to give a **graphic** description of the thief.
(a) vague (b) broad (c) vivid
(d) drawing (e) picture (Bank P.O. 1994)
13. He was **dismissed** from service because they found him dishonest.
(a) prevented (b) removed
(c) retired (d) stopped
14. If you **traver** at the last minute, you shall face failure.
(a) resolve (b) decide
(c) settle (d) hesitate
15. Reading of poetry is not **congenial** to his taste. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) suited (b) beneficial
(c) helpful (d) preferable
16. Gandhiji always advocated the cause of **indigenous** industries.
(a) foreign (b) big
(c) cottage (d) native
17. Kamini could not **recollect** the incident that had happened in her childhood.
(a) remind (b) recall
(c) memorize (d) assemble
18. He was warned at the **outset** of his career. (Railways, 1994)
(a) end (b) beginning
(c) middle (d) entrance
19. The **bounties** of nature are being exploited by man.
(a) gifts (b) products
(c) rules (d) ecological balances
20. There is no **efficacious** remedy to unemployment problem in a country which has no ideological convictions.
(a) suitable (b) possible
(c) effective (d) proper
21. A bone got stuck in his **gullet**.
(a) stomach (b) molars
(c) chest (d) throat
(N.D.A. 1993)
22. India is still a **virgin** land exploring its tourism potential.
(a) undone (b) unexplored
(c) uncouth (d) unexploited
23. The need of the hour is to initiate the **renaissance** of moral conscience and halt the rampant corruption, for it could even hasten the end of our civilisation.
(a) rise (b) introduction
(c) revival (d) significance
24. I have told him **many** times not to do that. (Bank P.O. 1993)
(a) several (b) unlimited (c) endless
(d) numberless (e) infinite

32. Methods of spreading the family planning message have been as **secund** as they have been abortive.
(a) fruitful (b) failing
(c) peculiar (d) false
26. After his graduation, he had to pass through a period of **privation**.
(a) hardship (b) uncertainty
(c) prosperity (d) privacy
27. Now the **fury** of the demonstrators turned against the machines.
(a) asperity (b) passion
(c) rage (d) acrimony
(N.D.A. 1995)
28. His commands were so **peremptory** that we felt humiliated.
(a) specious (b) poignant
(c) dictatorial (d) rough
29. He would have been his close **associate** had he not been disloyal.
(a) employee (b) competitor
(c) colleague (d) executive
30. Every body laughed at the **puerility** of his statement.
(C.D.S. 1994)
(a) inaccuracy (b) childishness
(c) insincerity (d) falsehood
31. All the streets looked **just** the same.
(a) decisively (b) normally
(c) exactly (d) simply
32. At the Hardy house there was great **consternation** when Aunt Gertrude saw Joe helping Frank up the stairs.
(a) surprise (b) panic
(c) gaily (d) anxiety
33. He is a **candidid** politician. (N.D.A. 1991)
(a) frank (b) faithful
(c) fearless (d) soft spoken
34. The purpose of his speech was to **lampoon** the leading politicians of the day.
(a) praise (b) expose
(c) ridicule (d) defame
35. **Sagacity** increases with age.
(a) Wisdom (b) Love
(c) Maturity (d) Efficiency
36. She has an **insatiable** love for music.
(a) undesirable (b) irreconcilable
(c) unchanging (d) unsatisfiable
(C.D.S. 1993)
37. I was shocked to see my friend lying at the **edge** of the road.
(a) side (b) bank
(c) corner (d) border
38. He is very **discreet** while deciding such matters.
(a) obstinate (b) cunning
(c) prudent (d) trustworthy
39. Science has **revealed** the mystery of nature to man.
(a) released (b) disclosed
(c) opened (d) cleared
40. It is a **scandal** that the murderer was declared innocent.
(a) rumour (b) silly notion
(c) talk (d) disgraceful action
(Hotel Management, 1993)
41. Ever since the death of his mother, my friend is utterly **forlorn** and wretched.
(a) frustrated (b) lonely
(c) fearful (d) gloomy
42. The **rascous** shouts of the audience forced the management to call off the show.
(a) unpleasant (b) loud
(c) harsh (d) harmful
43. He was **admonished** for the delay.
(a) dismissed (b) admired
(c) censured (d) advised
(C.D.S. 1992)
44. What is the **ultimate** goal of life?
(a) fixed (b) final
(c) desired (d) immediate
45. Everyone who has worked for him **hammers** home that point because they feel that it is widely unappreciated.
(a) hints (b) stresses
(c) strikes (d) directs
46. We must **eradicate** corruption.
(a) minimise (b) control
(c) condemn (d) uproot
(Railways, 1995)
47. During his stay in Canada, he had quite a **few frustrating** experiences.
(a) disappointing (b) disenchanting
(c) humiliating (d) repulsive
48. I tried to persuade him to change his mind, but he remained **adamant**.
(a) foolish (b) aggressive
(c) stubborn (d) defensive
49. The weavers have to do **monotonous** work.
(a) repetitive (b) exhausting
(c) irksome (d) autonomous
(N.D.A. 1995)
50. There was always an **imminent** danger of the falling of that damaged roof.
(a) constant (b) impending
(c) remote (d) favourable

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (d)
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 18

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can replace the word printed in bold in the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. She is really a **fantastic** girl. (I.E.S. 1990)
(a) wonderful (b) charming
(c) beautiful (d) intelligent
2. In present day society, money plays the only dominant role in almost all **transactions**.
(a) jobs (b) negotiations
(c) business (d) proceedings
3. The old man was fond of giving **homilies** whenever we went to him with a problem.
(a) alternatives (b) advice
(c) suggestions (d) sermon
4. He enjoyed the **salubrious** climate of the place.
(a) cold (b) temperate
(c) warm (d) healthful
5. The soldier displayed **exceptional** courage and saved the Major from the enemy's hand. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) new (b) strange (c) abnormal
(d) unusual (e) avoidable
6. The house cannot **accommodate** more people.
(a) hold (b) allow
(c) hide (d) associate
7. If you want the quality of your writings to improve, then avoid **redundant** words.
(a) unwilling (b) mistaken
(c) wrong (d) repetitive
8. Catching snakes can be **hazardous** for people untrained in the art. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) dangerous (b) difficult
(c) harmful (d) tricky
9. In order to tarnish the public image of his opponent, he has got a **mendacious** story planted in the local newspaper.
(a) false (b) fabricated
(c) imaginary (d) horrible
10. The sentiments expressed by him in the speech were **odious**.
(a) significant (b) hateful
(c) admirable (d) common
11. A civilised Roman **banquet** was a thing of great richness, style and decorum.
(a) palace (b) feast
(c) ornament (d) table
(N.D.A. 1995)
12. The troops were **mobilised** to take control of the tensed situation.
(a) organised into platoons
(b) summoned to headquarters
(c) prepared for active service
(d) collected hurriedly
13. He listened to her mellifluous music under the **genial** influence of wine.
(a) heavy (b) stressing
(c) drowsy (d) sympathetic
14. His **lascivious** habits brought him nothing but bad name. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) treacherous (b) erotic
(c) lustful (d) vicious
15. The fishing boat pulled away from the **wharf** and chugged smoothly down the bay.
(a) harbour (b) shore
(c) quay (d) anchor
16. The people attending the **carnival** looked gay and happy.
(a) occasion (b) fair
(c) function (d) revelry
17. The **aberration** in the Indian economy can be attributed to short-sightedness of its political masters. (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) deviation (b) steadfastness
(c) privilege (d) procrastination

34. Feeling *drowsy* may be a side effect of too many antibiotics.
(a) dizzy (b) energetic (c) irritable (d) sluggish
35. India has too often to *fulminate* against Pakistan's role in aiding and abetting acts of militancy on her soil.
(a) think (b) consider (c) conspire (d) protest
36. Everyone was listening to the news of earthquake with mounting *anxiety*.
(a) interest (b) eagerness (c) uneasiness (d) grief
(Bank P.O. 1993)
37. The accident occurred due to his *lapse*.
(a) haste (b) error (c) ignorance (d) carelessness
38. *Courtesy* does not cost one anything.
(a) Gentility (b) Civility (c) Amiability (d) Urbanity
39. It was *incumbent* on him to report the matter at once.
(a) pointless (b) depending (c) pressing (d) optional
40. The intruders *strangled* the lady to death.
(a) thrashed (b) forced (c) compressed (d) throttled
41. Only my neighbour *succoured* me during my illness. (Central Excise, 1991)
(a) nourished (b) treated (c) aided (d) attended
42. That case is not *amenable* to ordinary rules.
(a) applicable (b) interpreted (c) contradictory (d) dealt with
43. As they whispered, I felt *awkward* in their company.
(a) inconvenient (b) clumsy (c) ashamed (d) embarrassed
44. Lost in his own reverie, he forgot that *vicissitudes* can change the course of man's life.
(a) difficulties (b) changes of fortune (c) impediments (d) good fortunes
45. He tried to *cajole* her, but it was in vain.
(a) enjoin (b) coax (c) rejoice (d) inspire
(N.D.A. 1992)
46. Pakistan has been vigorously pursuing a *clandestine* nuclear weapons programme.
(a) nefarious (b) progressive (c) systematic (d) secretive
47. He was annoyed at his *flippant* remark.
(a) discourteous (b) bitter (c) humorous (d) casual
48. Some people are extremely *fastidious* in their choice of dress. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) pompous (b) fussy (c) discriminating (d) careless
49. The magazine was *embellished* with amusing articles.
(a) filled (b) replete (c) adorned (d) sprinkled
50. His views on children and their upbringing are indeed *outlandish*.
(a) realistic (b) funny (c) strange (d) offensive
51. Sumit *neglected* to remit the fees in time and therefore had to pay a fine.
(a) exempted (b) refused (c) failed (d) promised
(Bank P.O. 1993)
52. His *credulous* nature often landed him in trouble.
(a) dreamy (b) naughty (c) innocent (d) willing to believe easily
53. 'To be or not to be' was the *dilemma* of Hamlet.
(a) question (b) obsession (c) problem (d) helplessness
54. You should have watched that *glint* in her eyes when speaking of her husband.
(a) disgust (b) sparkle (c) anger (d) sadness
55. War always has a *baneful* effect on the people of a nation.
(a) unpleasant (b) foul (c) pernicious (d) harmful
(C.D.S. 1995)
56. People refuse to pay *obseance* to people whom they do not accept as their leaders.
(a) attention (b) respect (c) obedience (d) command
57. His endeavours proved *fruitful*.
(a) justified (b) futile (c) efficient (d) productive
58. The newly found drug on the epidemic was not at all *deleterious*.
(a) effective (b) intoxicating (c) noxious (d) successful
59. The boy was *chided* for his impertinence.
(a) praised (b) beaten (c) applauded (d) rebuked
60. People of different *persuasions* have met on the same platform. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) personalities (b) tastes (c) qualifications (d) convictions
61. The problem is *tedious* to tackle.
(a) easy (b) difficult (c) tiring (d) troublesome

62. We were *touched* by the honesty of the beggar.
(a) impressed (b) moved (c) surprised (d) horrified
63. The time I spent in the library was the most *rewarding* one. (Railways, 1994)
(a) precious (b) serviceable (c) profitable (d) paying
64. The food we had to eat was *incompatible* to our needs.
(a) new (b) consult (c) hire (d) deceive (e) approach

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (b)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (d)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (e) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (d) 45. (c) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (e)

PRACTICE SET 19

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can best replace the italicised word in the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. Many species of animals have become *extinct* during the last hundred years.
(a) feeble (b) aggressive (c) scattered (d) non-existent
(C.D.S. 1995)
2. Fifty years after independence there can be no *alibi* for not providing basic amenities to every citizen.
(a) cause (b) plea (c) factor (d) reason
3. The community is *agog* with speculation about the fate of the money collected.
(a) excited (b) worried (c) depressed (d) annoyed
4. The President of the party *deplored* the move of the Government to introduce electoral reforms in a haste.
(a) extricated (b) humiliated (c) denied (d) protested (e) welcomed
(Bank P.O. 1994)
5. He was drawn to the *cortex* of politics at a very early age.
(a) whirlpool (b) field (c) arena (d) hell
6. Quite often parents have to cut a sorry figure when their children display *fractious* reaction over trifles.
(a) pleasing (b) absurd (c) comic (d) irritable (e) disheartening
7. He enjoys *vicarious* authority.
(a) tenuous (b) limited (c) delegated (d) wide
8. He has *propensity* for getting into debt.
(a) characteristic (b) quality (c) natural tendency (d) aptitude
(Hotel Management, 1993)
9. If you lack in *magnanimity*, all your wealth and luxury is useless.
(a) planning (b) purposiveness (c) management (d) generosity
10. Seeds need sufficient water and air to *germinate*.
(a) grow (b) reproduce (c) breed (d) sprout
11. They tolerated him though they disliked his *craven* behaviour.
(a) silly (b) cowardly (c) indecent (d) mean
12. For quick promotion, he hit on a plan to *propitiate* the Manager.
(a) evict (b) incite (c) praise (d) conciliate
(Bank P.O. 1992)
13. The *antidote* to these problems is hard to find. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) remedy for (b) consequence of (c) cause for (d) result of

14. Poets and writers are *sensuous* by nature.
(a) sensible (c) sentimental
(b) sensual (d) sensitive
15. I am quite *content* to stay here.
(a) eager (b) happy
(c) frightened (d) determined
16. The petals of the flowers are usually *conspicuous* to attract birds for pollination.
(a) prominent (b) beautifully shaped
(c) colourful (d) scented
17. The man *vehemently* denied all the charges of corruption that were levelled against him. (Railways, 1995)
(a) devoutly (b) hysterically
(c) forcefully (d) serenely
18. The artists worked with tremendous *felicity* in expressive poetic language.
(a) zeal (b) excitement
(c) happiness (d) expertise
19. Those who *man* government-run shops also have their palm greased.
(a) control (b) operate
(c) administer (d) rule
20. The cyclone had blown some of the cars on to *funny* places. (Bank P.O. 1993)
(a) humorous (b) cranky (c) irregular
(d) odd (e) unconventional
21. Despite his pompous style and gestures, the audience failed to *evince* any interest in his lecture.
(a) display (b) hide
(c) develop (d) take
22. I have worked in this organization for five years trying to check the *erosion* of ethical values.
(a) decay (b) corrosion
(c) misuse (d) expansion
23. When he returned he was accompanied by a *sprightly* young girl. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) sportive (b) intelligent
(c) lively (d) beautiful
24. The story which Gaurav *narrated* was very exciting.
(a) disclosed (b) told
(c) revealed (d) explained
25. It was *presumptuous* of him to make a remark in the assembly.
(a) ridiculous (b) unthoughtful
(c) self-confident (d) ambiguous
26. The earth from here is a grand *oasis* in the vastness of space.
(a) greenland (b) landscape
(c) waterhole (d) wetland
27. It is quite *unseemly* that person should so behave with his elders.
(a) childish (b) ugly
- (c) discourteous (d) improper
28. The police need *tangible* proof of his guilt before they can act against him.
(a) convincing (b) strong
(c) emphatic (d) clear and certain
(N.D.A. 1994)
29. It is a popular *fallacy* that all man-eaters are old and mangy.
(a) observation (b) belief
(c) fact (d) illusion
30. Her new glasses make her look rather *outlish*.
(a) foolish (b) solemn
(c) silly (d) stupid
31. *Malice* is a feeling that we should always avoid. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) Envy (b) Cruelty
(c) Spite (d) Hatred
32. He spent his whole life caught up in *mundane* matters.
(a) foolish (b) worldly
(c) inconsequential (d) criminal
33. He deserved the *accolade* he received.
(a) comment (b) honour
(c) appreciation (d) blame
34. He was given a *severe* warning for coming late.
(a) rigorous (b) stern
(c) harsh (d) strict
35. The notice said that the meeting would begin *precisely* at 9.00 a.m.
(a) concisely (b) approximately
(c) exactly (d) accurately
(Railways, 1994)
36. All incoming and outgoing mail is *censored* by the Government during the times of war.
(a) distributed (b) confiscated
(c) checked (d) supervised
37. The *ascending* temperature in many parts of the world confirms global warming which is an environmental hazard. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) rising (b) falling
(c) shooting (d) mounting
38. It is *risky* to go beyond this barricade.
(a) stupid (b) adventurous
(c) hazardous (d) inadvisable
39. He was *sentenced* to four year's imprisonment.
(a) punished (b) acquitted
(c) assigned (d) convicted
40. The art movie I watched this evening has put me in a *pensive* mood.
(a) cheerful (b) reflective
(c) confused (d) depressed
(C.D.S. 1993)
41. He died as an *impecunious* man in a charitable hospital.
(a) innocent (b) ignorant
(c) faultless (d) having no money
42. He was punished for *shirking* his official work. (S.S.C. 1992)
(a) slowing (b) postponing
(c) avoiding (d) delegating
43. The British *levied* unusually high taxes on export of Indian goods.
(a) implemented (b) stipulated
(c) imposed (d) enacted
44. The one who is rich possesses many *superfluous* things.
(a) needless (b) superior
(c) essential (d) expensive
45. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so *garrulous*. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) proud (b) unreasonable
(c) talkative (d) quarrelsome
46. He had been living his life according to *set pattern*.
(a) design (b) model
(c) conduct (d) behaviour
47. Your explanation that your *social commitments* tie you down, does not convince me.
(a) duties (b) responsibilities
(c) restrictions (d) obligations
48. Absolute silence reigned in the whole *necropolis*. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) cemetery (b) hell
(c) cenotaph (d) churchyard
49. Her today's story was merely an *exaggeration* of what happened before my eyes.
(a) overstatement (b) reproduction
(c) falsehood (d) understatement
50. When kept in water, grapes become *turgid*.
(a) bloated (b) swollen (c) rotten
(d) fomented (e) fermented

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (a) 50. (a)

PRACTICE SET 20

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which is nearest in meaning to the italicised word in the sentence.

1. The *facade* of our school building got a face-lift recently. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) basement (b) floor
(c) top (d) front
2. The stratospheric ozone layer plays an important protective role for life on earth and its disruption is obviously *fraught* with dangerous consequences.
(a) involving (b) concerned
(c) followed (d) caused
3. There is not a single word that is *redundant* in the report. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) bombastic (b) unimportant
(c) flowery (d) not needed
4. In the company of smart and crafty fellows, a *gaby* finds himself out of place.
(a) simpleton (b) innocent
(c) honest (d) cunning
5. Being a member of this club, he has certain *rights*.
(a) virtues (b) facilities
(c) gains (d) privileges
6. How I *envy* the man who can always produce his reading glasses at a moment's notice. (ACC, 1991)
(a) begrudge (b) desire
(c) crave (d) covet
7. The *munificence* of the businessman was great.
(a) generosity (b) stinginess
(c) misery (d) tactfulness
8. The next day she *pacified* the teacher explaining her the reason for the previous day's leave.
(a) quietened (b) silenced
(c) pleased (d) flattered

9. He could not suppress his *resentment* against that decision.
(a) excitement (b) irritation
(c) displeasure (d) indignation
10. We did not expect such a *judicious* remark from him. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) legal (b) shrewd
(c) rational (d) sagacious
11. Despite a full one hour meeting, they could not arrive at any *consensus*.
(a) settlement (b) unity (c) harmony
(d) agreement (e) consent
12. During his meeting with the owners of the company he made a number of *overtures*.
(a) observations (b) offers
(c) agreements (d) promises
13. You cannot befool your mother by these *pretences*.
(a) accusations (b) excuses
(c) statements (d) promises
14. The *eyewitness* testimony was *incontrovertible*. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) unquestionable (b) disputable
(c) unacceptable (d) debatable
15. I realized they wanted to be alone together, so I felt very *awkward*.
(a) ashamed (b) inconvenient
(c) embarrassed (d) clumsy
16. He was punished to rigorous imprisonment for *larceny*.
(a) murder (b) forgery
(c) stealing (d) dacoity
17. The drugs were *innocuous* and had no side effect.
(a) effective (b) harmless
(c) imported (d) newly discovered
18. He is being treated for his *somnolence*.
(a) weakness (b) severe pain in the joints
(c) intoxication (d) sleepiness (C.D.S. 1994)
19. The pupil was asked to *rectify* the mistake.
(a) correct (b) condone
(c) clarify (d) repeat
20. I used to skate quite well but I have lost the *knack* now.
(a) agility (b) strength
(c) skill (d) stamina
21. The *criterion* of judgement would be fixed soon.
(a) result (b) decision (c) standard
(d) consideration (e) approach
22. He did not hesitate to *pester* the sleeping mother when he wanted money.
(a) shake (b) wake (c) trouble
(d) disturb (e) annoy
23. 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 (e) thinking (Bank P.O. 1994)
24. The speech he made on the occasion was quite *exhilarating*.
(a) irrelevant (b) boring
(c) lively (d) learned
25. After that tiresome long journey, he felt *drowsy*.
(a) sluggish (b) irritable
(c) energetic (d) dizzy
26. The *terminus* of his progress would be reached when he accomplishes that honour.
(a) beginning (b) highest stage
(c) last point (d) result
27. Several *ancillary* units were patronized by that large store.
(a) small (b) temporary
(c) standing (d) subordinate
28. I don't see why he should be so *obsequious* to his brother just because the latter is rich. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) unusually kind (b) unfriendly
(c) excessively respectful (d) offensive
29. An issue of the highest sensitivity, which required the greatest *finesse* and delicacy, was handled in the most slapdash manner.
(a) carefulness (b) attention
(c) tact (d) action
30. Corruption *stalks* every sphere of national life. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) pervades (b) penetrates
(c) pollutes (d) poisons
31. The militant was *nabbed* at the airport.
(a) caught (b) pursued
(c) arrested (d) beaten
32. I am afraid I cannot *relate* the details now.
(a) describe (b) recount
(c) recollect (d) tell
33. Both young *sleuths* felt sure there was a link between the two.
(a) travellers (b) boys
(c) convicts (d) detectives
34. He did not succeed in his *endeavour*.
(a) enterprise (b) effort
(c) trick (d) plan (I.E.S. 1993)
35. Five year plans have been put into operation to *mitigate* the sufferings of the poor.
(a) lessen (b) remove
(c) reduce (d) cut

36. These recent developments seem to be quite *adverse* to our interests.
(a) favourable (b) indifferent
(c) unfortunate (d) opposed
37. He gave such a *vitid* description of the house we wanted to rent that we did not have to look at it. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) simple (b) detailed
(c) clear (d) confused
38. If you don't care for the *blemishes* of his style, you will find that the writer has a powerful message to convey.
(a) excellences (b) qualities
(c) accusations (d) faults
39. He gave an *expeditious* reply.
(a) exact (b) slow
(c) elaborate (d) prompt
40. He does not know how to *husband* his resources.
(a) manage (b) govern
(c) rule (d) watch
41. *Brevity* pays in debate.
(a) Conciseness (b) Sharpness
(c) Quickness (d) Confidence
42. The Border Security Force *intercepted* yesterday a truck carrying arms and ammunition. (S.S.C. 1992)
(a) found (b) stopped
(c) met (d) interrupted
43. His style is quite *transparent*.
(a) witty (b) lucid
(c) involved (d) verbose
44. Your present statement has *allayed* my fears.
(a) relieved (b) obliterated
(c) aroused (d) eradicated
45. Because of a family *feud*, he never spoke to his wife's parents. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) problem (b) quarrel
(c) crisis (d) trouble
46. The speaker drew examples *copiously* from various books.
(a) largely (b) continuously
(c) plentifully (d) completely
47. The attitude of the Western countries towards the Third World countries is rather *callous* to say the least.
(a) unfeeling (b) cursed
(c) unkind (d) passive (C.D.S. 1995)
48. Hearing the news, the workers were in a state of *euphoria*.
(a) pleasant excitement
(b) intense indignation
(c) utter depression
(d) great disorder
49. He *kindled* the spirit of revenge in him and used it to his advantage.
(a) contrived (b) provoked
(c) dolted (d) burnt
50. He was the only *reckless* worker in the entire staff.
(a) bold (b) rash
(c) courageous (d) daring

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (a)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (a)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (a) 49. (b) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 21

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the italicised bold part of the sentence.

1. He had the *nerve* to suggest that I was cheating. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) courage (b) audacity
(c) capacity (d) strength
2. Your *despicable* remarks call for no reply.
(a) sarcastic (b) contemptuous
(c) critical (d) contemptible
3. He earns enough to satisfy his *wants*.
(a) desires (b) aims
(c) pleasures (d) needs
4. The merchant was *renowned* for his simple way of living.
(a) notorious (b) famous
(c) noted (d) notable

5. "I have learnt a great deal working in factories, and for a time I've been a weaver. Here are my *testimonials*, Mr. Davis." (Railways, 1994)
(a) credentials (b) tokens
(c) testimonials (d) witnesses
6. The Director leaves on Tuesday on *tour* of the overseas branches of the company.
(a) round up (b) private visit
(c) journey (d) official visit
7. He is *gregarious*, he is loner, he loves argument, he cannot bear to lose one.
(a) silent (b) talkative
(c) greedy (d) sociable
8. The base of Indian politicians is the group of *sycophants* around them who earn bad name for their leaders.
(a) critics (b) flatterers
(c) foppish (d) jarnor (M.B.A. 1994)
9. Twenty people were killed as the boat *fendered* in the storm.
(a) drowned (b) capsized
(c) lost (d) disintegrated
10. The *oppressive* weather made the work difficult for them.
(a) turbulent (b) disappointing
(c) unbearable (d) cold
11. The Opposition made a *stident* demand for putting the bill to vote. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) courageous (b) brave
(c) vociferous (d) powerful
12. It was his *practice* to go for a walk every morning.
(a) convention (b) habit
(c) fashion (d) rule
13. She was not the one who committed the crime, but she was *culpable* too.
(a) guilty (b) involved
(c) affected (d) sentenced
14. He adopted quite a *diffident* stand when it was a matter of son's career.
(a) confident (b) bold
(c) forward (d) unassuming
15. *Eventually* vision is affected and the patient is only able to see if light is present. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) Initially (b) Primarily
(c) Ultimately (d) Gradually
16. He has saved money because his wife is *frugal*.
(a) strict (b) economic
(c) economical (d) miserly
17. His *craven* behaviour makes him an object of mockery.
(a) indecent (b) cowardly
(c) mean (d) silly
18. Before finalising this transaction, I had to sign an *indemnity bond*.
(a) a compensation bond
(b) a security bond
(c) a partnership bond
(d) a reparation bond (C.D.S. 1994)
19. Feeling humiliated and frustrated, he could no longer *brook* the indifferent attitude of the government.
(a) suffer (b) support
(c) condone (d) tolerate
20. The incident was a grim *reflection* of the bizarre things that go on in the village.
(a) summary (b) picture
(c) comment (d) portrait
21. The District Collector made it clear that the Government cannot *sustain* for long the support for such schemes.
(a) pay (b) succeed (c) manage
(d) continue (e) subsidise (Bank P.O. 1993)
22. The most common type of colour blindness involves inability to *tell* red from green.
(a) prove (b) detect
(c) distinguish (d) extract
23. The collection of poems, in a slim volume, is *gleaned* from several anthologies of ancient Indian poetry.
(a) gathered (b) extracted
(c) compiled (d) copied
24. Even today many people are guided by *abstruse* moral values. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) irrational (b) obscure
(c) impracticable (d) dangerous
25. As the jockey tried to ride the horse, it suddenly *went berserk*.
(a) broke the carriage
(b) on a galloping speed
(c) became uncontrollably wild
(d) began to kick back
26. 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 (I.E.S. 1994)
27. The cordial talks between the two foreign ministers cover the entire *gamut* of their relations.
(a) range (b) scope
(c) sphere (d) territory
28. He could not tolerate his friend rejoicing in his *ignominy*.
(a) defeat (b) dishonour
(c) misery (d) victory

29. It is difficult to *authenticate* these old manuscripts. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) illustrate (b) edit properly
(c) elucidate (d) establish the genuineness of
30. The teacher felt *nettled* at the rowdiness of the boys.
(a) displeased (b) annoyed
(c) disgusted (d) perplexed
31. He is a *disinterested* investigator.
(a) uninterested (b) bored
(c) unbiased (d) reluctant
32. The *indiscriminate* demand for mass consumption goods is deplorable.
(a) discreet (b) undifferentiated
(c) desperate (d) insensitive
33. The boy was *fired* for continually coming late to school.
(a) beaten (b) scolded
(c) abused (d) dismissed
34. They *venerated* the old teacher.
(a) humiliated (b) teased
(c) respected (d) let go
35. Nobody has yet seen the *peregrination* of heavenly beings on earth.
(a) visit (b) arrival
(c) travelling (d) casting glance on
36. The prisoner has been *languishing* in the jail for the last many years.
(a) enjoying (b) avoiding
(c) suffering (d) convicted (Bank P.O. 1994)
37. Some people adopt excellent manners only to *camouflage* their real character.
(a) project (b) hide
(c) misrepresent (d) reveal
38. The new scheme was aimed at prohibiting all people from *imbibing* alcoholic drinks.
(a) offering (b) smuggling
(c) preparing (d) drinking
39. The guests were offended by his *uncouth* manners. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) wasteful (b) dirty
(c) undesirable (c) ungracious
40. Persons with *abstemious* habits can adjust themselves in any social set up.
(a) rustic (b) lavish
(c) moderate (d) lucrative
41. He did not make any attempt to *placate* her.
(a) please (b) pacify
(c) serve (d) satisfy
42. The actor with many *graces* leaves the stage and becomes only a memory in a world of happy memories.
(a) delicacies (b) tacts
(c) charms (d) gestures
43. An enquiry was ordered to *ascertain* the actual cause of the accident.
(a) determine (b) investigate
(c) discover (d) prove
44. Whatever the *verdict* of history may be, Chaplin will occupy a unique place in its pages. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) prediction (b) outcome
(c) judgement (d) voice
45. Miss Universe *pageant* was really worth seeing.
(a) contest (b) show
(c) function (d) carnival
46. Shobha painted some *delightful* pictures of children.
(a) funny (b) colourful
(c) charming (d) happy
47. During negotiations, the Managing director remained *obdurate*.
(a) adamant (b) tough
(c) co-operative (d) flexible
48. He kept his eyes peeled and his ears pricked for some important *clue*.
(a) hint (b) inkling
(c) intimation (d) signal (N.D.A. 1994)
49. He was *reasonable* enough to behave according to the circumstances.
(a) peaceful (b) attentive
(c) sensitive (d) determined
50. She *overruled* her son's demand of a motorbike.
(a) neglected (b) disallowed
(c) ignored (d) fulfilled

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 22

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which would not change the meaning of the original sentence, if it were substituted for the italicised word in the sentence.

- The claims of students look hollow when they *attribute* their poor performance to difficulty of examination. (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) inundate (b) inhere
(c) impute (d) infer
- He is known for his *compliant* nature.
(a) livid (b) complaining
(c) adamant (d) yielding
- I found his crude manners *abominable*.
(a) flattering (b) sloppy
(c) detestable (d) attractive
- Most of the politicians these days have a large number of *toadies* around them.
(a) followers
(b) professional assistants
(c) servants (d) sycophants
(N.D.A. 1995)
- Social reformers and thinkers *abominate* every type of discrimination and injustice practised anywhere in the world.
(a) eradicate (b) detest
(c) condemn (d) violate
- He was a very *docile* person and thus a favourite of his neighbours.
(a) easily irritated (b) easily managed
(c) easily disturbed (d) easily fooled
- We *cherish* the tradition of bravery.
(a) revive (b) learn
(c) hold dear (d) imitate
- On scrutiny the police officer found out that the documents provided by the landlords were totally *fabricated*.
(a) historical (b) genuine
(c) forged (d) prepared
(a) constructed (Bank P.O. 1994)
- The man did not *relish* his nearness to the tigress.
(a) enjoy (b) like
(c) guess (d) risk
- Nearly half of India's population is still living in *abject* poverty.
(a) wretched (b) solid
(c) grave (d) enough
- The *fetid* mound of waste near the town was a major cause of the epidemic.
(a) doomed (b) dangerous (c) stinking
(d) stagnant (e) disease-breeding
- They are *cautiously* optimistic about the effects of the new medicine.
(a) carefully (b) genuinely
(c) secretly (d) curiously
- His *trite* remarks failed to cut any ice with the audience. (C.D.S. 1984)
(a) illogical (b) hackneyed
(c) bitter (d) sharp
- In the meeting the minister *floated* a couple of new ideas.
(a) gave (b) presented
(c) advised (d) offered
- Some army units were *decimated* during the surprise attack.
(a) denounced (b) captured
(c) defeated (d) destroyed
- Everybody in the Assembly shouted and there was a *pandemonium* in the hall.
(a) crowd (b) noise
(c) disorderly scene (d) laughter
(C.D.S. 1989)
- Please *sound* the Principal about the reaction of the students.
(a) support (b) discuss
(c) tell (d) caution
- People who hold very unorthodox views, are sometimes *ostracised*.
(a) hated (b) shut out from society
(c) criticised (d) applauded
- Indian economy has always shown enough *resilience* in crisis.
(a) strength (b) adjustment
(c) elasticity (d) diversity
- Defection* is quite common in our present day political life. (I. Tax, 1991)
(a) Desertion (b) Disobedience
(c) Disloyalty (d) Indiscipline
- Speaking in a *tremulous* tone, he took everybody to task.
(a) confident (b) angry
(c) feeble (d) trembling
- His *judicious* handling of the matter saved the situation from going out of control. (N. D. A. 1996)
(a) sensible (b) nervous
(c) cautious (d) helpful
- The prince fell in love with a *comely* young maiden. (Railways, 1994)
(a) elegant (b) homely
(c) pretty (d) delightful
- The bedroom is at the *rear* side of this house.
(a) front (b) back
(c) upper (d) different
- The boy was *incorrigible* and a constant source of trouble to his mother.

- (a) truant (b) bad beyond correction
(c) rash (d) dishonest
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has written an *erudite* commentary on the Bhagwad Gita. (C.D.S. 1996)
(a) scholarly (b) inspiring
(c) effective (d) perfect
- The river level was rising *drastically* after that heavy rain.
(a) slightly (b) suddenly
(c) greatly (d) unexpectedly
- It was very *perspicacious* of the judicial investigation officer to find the cause of the problem so quickly.
(a) discerning (b) mysterious
(c) clever (d) quick
- The parade route was down the main *boulevard*. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) alley (b) highway
(c) avenue (d) driveway
- He gave me a detailed *account* of the meeting.
(a) report (b) summary
(c) explanation (d) precis
- The only way to *subvert* the money power and let truth triumph is by enhancing the perks or income of the individuals.
(a) reduce (b) abolish
(c) overthrow (d) subdue
- A *conscientious* worker is always admired by his employers. (I.E.S. 1993)
(a) obedient (b) sincere
(c) skillful (d) careful
- The employee was *ousted* from the office.
(a) pushed (b) dismissed
(c) forced (d) expelled
- A factory manufacturing *illicit* liquor was unearthed by the police yesterday.
(a) poisonous (b) unlawful
(c) intoxicating (d) cheap
- A pervading sense of *anxui* grips Gaurav. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) anger (b) anxiety
(c) weariness (d) melancholy
- The demand for an *autonomous* state is responsible for insurgence of terrorism in Punjab.
(a) separate (b) independent
(c) secluded (d) self-governed
- He could not suppress his *resentment* against that decision.
(a) indignation (b) irritation
(c) displeasure (d) excitement
- It is so *gratifying* to know that there are not many small-pox cases these days.
(a) pleasing (b) surprising
(c) satisfying (d) happy
(N.D.A. 1995)
- Without science and the scientific spirit, we shall just *drift* along.
(a) move gently (b) move aimlessly
(c) move cautiously (d) live peacefully
- He was given to *fanaticism* in his political beliefs.
(a) limitations
(b) unreasoning enthusiasm
(c) falsehood (d) having no grounds
- No civilised society can allow the *subversion* of its institutions by extremists.
(a) domination (b) subservience
(c) destruction (d) subordination
(e) absorption
- It is the Prime Minister's *prerogative* to appoint or dismiss a Minister.
(a) function (b) monopoly
(c) authority (d) privilege
- He cast a *cursor* glance over the papers before signing them.
(a) short (b) eager
(c) inquisitive (d) hurried
- He had to *curtail* his leave as a lot of work was pending in his office.
(a) cancel (b) extend
(c) shorten (d) postpone
(Clerk's Grade, 1992)
- In the absence of the Chief Guest, the host himself acted as his *surrogate* and presided over the function.
(a) counterpart (b) alliance
(c) assistant (d) substitute
- The incident *affected* him so much that he could not forget it for several days.
(a) upset (b) changed
(c) influenced (d) controlled
- The traditional methods of doing things have now become *obsolescent*.
(a) harmful (b) out of date
(c) unrewarding (d) unpopular
- This was his *maiden* performance on the stage and he did very well.
(a) primary (b) first
(c) opening (d) girlish
(N.D.A. 1995)
- It is the *inherent* quality of matter to expand on being heated.
(a) eternal (b) hidden
(c) internal (d) natural
- The isolated and dilapidated palace has become a *rendezvous* for the unsocial elements.
(a) resort (b) hiding place
(c) public place (d) meeting place

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a)
 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a)
 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (a)
 31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (b)
 41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (d)

PRACTICE SET 23

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which is closest in meaning to the italicized word in the sentence.

1. The poem is written in a very *lucid* style. (Railways, 1994)
 (a) intricate (b) noble
 (c) elaborate (d) clear
2. It goes against my *grain* to be running around the courts for justice.
 (a) character (b) nature
 (c) training (d) personality
3. The man lived in a *dilapidated* house made of mud and bricks.
 (a) crumbling (b) old
 (c) thatched (d) crashing
4. Whatever opinion he gives is *sane*.
 (a) arrogant (b) wild
 (c) obscure (d) rational (C.D.S. 1995)
5. The workers struck work asking for *interim* relief.
 (a) immediate (b) extra
 (c) urgent (d) provisional
6. He is *urbane* in his manners.
 (a) urban (b) genteel
 (c) civil (d) sane
7. He has won great admiration amongst his students because of his *verdant* outlook.
 (a) wide (b) optimistic
 (c) fresh (d) logical
8. The great dancer impressed the appreciative crowd by his *nimble* movements. (Bank P.O. 1994)
 (a) subtle (b) clear (c) quickening
 (d) lively (e) unrythmic
9. Wisdom seems to have got lost in a *welter* of knowledge.
 (a) confusion (b) height
 (c) clarity (d) sacrifice
10. The story began in an *eerie* situation.
 (a) dangerous (b) thrilling
 (c) wonderful (d) strange
11. He was a *culpine* person and so avoided by his neighbours.
 (a) indolent (b) miserly
 (c) haughty (d) crafty
12. The prisoner made an *abortive* attempt to escape from the jail. (C.D.S. 1995)
 (a) courageous (b) futile
 (c) illegal (d) furtive
13. A *reliable* friend is the gift of God.
 (a) helpful (b) dependable
 (c) honest (d) true
14. War was not the only *inevitable* means to decide that dispute.
 (a) indefinite (b) imminent
 (c) unavoidable (d) improbable
15. The tinned food that we bought in the way was all *tainted* and spoiled.
 (a) contaminated (b) rotten
 (c) adulterated (d) noxious
16. We must not take his *facetious* remarks very seriously. (C.D.S. 1994)
 (a) amusing (b) critical
 (c) casual (d) flippantly humorous
17. My uncle was so *chagrined* that he avoided mentioning the incident.
 (a) frustrated (b) annoyed
 (c) disappointed (d) tired
18. He was *ingenious* enough to know how to get out of the clutches of law.
 (a) clever (b) intelligent
 (c) alert (d) cunning
19. The recent acts of *vandalism* in the country cannot be ignored.
 (a) disturbance (b) ravage
 (c) provocation (d) violence (Railways, 1995)
20. Hearing to the complaints of the villagers, the father would come and box his ears, and *cuff* him.

Synonyms

- (a) lock (b) abuse
 (c) scold (d) slap
21. Everyone in the bazaar turned to stare at the visitor and his *preposterous* dress.
 (a) pompous (b) vague
 (c) absurd (d) strange
22. Vishal had got an *indication* from his friend about the changes in the export market. (Bank P.O. 1993)
 (a) a feeling (b) a hint (c) a guess
 (d) a signal (e) an ultimatum
23. Those who acquire quick money are impatient to *flaunt* their wealth and material possessions.
 (a) waste (b) squander
 (c) hide (d) show off
24. India's attitude towards China has all along been *pusillanimous*.
 (a) generous (b) cowardly
 (c) subversive (d) restrained
25. Parents should *cultivate* in their children the habit of helping others.
 (a) propagate (b) sprout
 (c) create (d) foster
26. A person unrestrained by the rules of morality or tradition is called a *licentious* person. (C.D.S. 1993)
 (a) freelance (b) criminal
 (c) loafer-type (d) libertine
27. The Principal's advice will prove *salutary* for the students.
 (a) encouraging (b) remarkable
 (c) beneficial (d) harmful
28. The child *merits* serious attention at this age.
 (a) demands (b) deserves
 (c) suits (d) invites
29. His *sententious* reply impressed the visitor.
 (a) sharp (b) quick
 (c) insipid (d) meaningful
30. She looked *gorgeous* in her new dress.
 (a) great (b) fantastic
 (c) silly (d) splendid
31. Scientific knowledge is an intoxicating *draught*, and it may be one in which the human race is unable to sustain.
 (a) drink (b) product
 (c) disease (d) process (N.D.A. 1992)
32. He is *deluding* himself with false hopes.
 (a) satisfying (b) entertaining
 (c) misleading (d) assuring
33. There has been considerable *furor* both within Parliament and without about the proposed hike in tele-communication tariff.
- (a) opposition (b) criticism
 (c) uproar (d) disagreement
34. The *obstacles* seem to be *insurmountable*, but no one should doubt what this fearless woman can accomplish. (C.D.S. 1994)
 (a) too easy to achieve
 (b) too difficult to overcome
 (c) too tall and too high
 (d) too trivial to attract attention
35. Article 26 of the Constitution is, in fact, a *corollary* to Article 25.
 (a) proof (b) summary
 (c) synopsis (d) deduction
36. The father advised his errant son not to *maunder* about but do something worthwhile.
 (a) trouble (b) wander
 (c) run (d) play
37. The scheme failed for want of *adequate* funds.
 (a) necessary (b) recommended
 (c) required (d) sufficient
38. No one will invite her to a tea for she is so *garrulous*. (Hotel Management, 1993)
 (a) repeats gossip (b) talks a lot
 (c) giggles all the time (d) laughs a lot
39. The meeting was called to *ruminate* on recent events in the subcontinent.
 (a) ponder (b) examine
 (c) argue (d) discuss
40. Slangs in a language are usually *ephemeral* in nature.
 (a) transient (b) customary
 (c) necessary (d) obvious
41. On the stage of this world, the drama of life is *transitory* as well as traumatic.
 (a) transitional (b) dull
 (c) fleeting (d) painful
42. He has always been an *elusive* customer.
 (a) clever (b) unreliable
 (c) deceitful (d) quarrelsome
43. The new government decided to *rescind* most of the decisions of its predecessor.
 (a) rectify (b) modify
 (c) revoke (d) reconsider (C.D.S. 1992)
44. The man *succumbed* to his injuries the day following the day of accident.
 (a) surrendered (b) yielded
 (c) fell down (d) died
45. The *slump* in business made Ratanlal bankrupt.
 (a) loss (b) extortion
 (c) fall (d) failure
46. They feel that we should be fully aware of our own *environment*.
 (a) heredity (b) family

- (c) nationality (d) nature
(e) surroundings (Bank P.O. 1993)
47. The two brothers should not vie with each other but work in co-operation.
(a) fight (b) conspire
(c) compete (d) envy
48. The rebels returned home under an amnesty.
(a) general pardon
(b) financial assistance
- (c) police security (d) judicial trial
49. The ship was caught in the *tempest* and all but the captain were drowned.
(a) bad weather (b) violent storm
(c) typhoon (d) whirlpool
50. He is just *dabbling* in politics to promote his business interests.
(a) including (b) participating
(c) helping (d) interfering

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (d)
11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (d)
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (d)
31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (a)
41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (e) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (b) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 24

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which is nearest in meaning to the italicised bold part of the sentence.

1. My philosophy lecturer is unfaithfully *bombastic*. (C.D.S. 1989)
(a) pompous (b) impressive
(c) impressionistic (d) sensitive in the use of words
2. Work that does not engage a person will never seem rewarding, no matter how *lucrative* it becomes.
(a) promising (b) easy
(c) comfortable (d) profitable
3. The scheme failed for want of *adequate* funds. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) required (b) recommended
(c) sufficient (d) necessary
4. The leader's *charisma* attracted many followers. (I.E.S. 1993)
(a) humility (b) power
(c) magnetic appeal (d) endow
5. The growth in agriculture has a very *salutary* effect because we also offer food aid to the less fortunate masses in Asia and Africa.
(a) advantageous (b) good
(c) far-reaching (d) respectable
6. The lovers met in a *syzyan* setting.
(a) silent (b) natural
(c) wooden (d) romantic
7. He took a *momentous* decision in this case.
(a) transient (b) important
(c) wrong (d) hopeless
8. The young leader was *reluctant* to shoulder the responsibilities of the ministerial office.
(a) eager (b) anxious
(c) unwilling (d) wanting
9. He *corroborated* the statement of his brother. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) condemned (b) confirmed
(c) seconded (d) disproved
10. He is *averse* to the idea of holding elections now.
(a) convinced (b) angry
(c) opposed (d) indifferent
11. To the mother's surprise, the soup had gone completely *mouldy*.
(a) finished (b) cold
(c) stale (d) sour
12. Tired and *wearied* he returned home late that night.
(a) exhausted (b) frustrated (c) lithe
(d) emancipated
13. He was adjudged as the best *orator* of the college.
(a) critic (b) debater
(c) singer (d) speaker

14. His *forthright* behaviour shows that he is honest but he seems rude to some people. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) courteous (b) correct
(c) straightforward (d) laudful
15. Prashant likes his friend, Rishabh inspite of his little *frailties*.
(a) weaknesses (b) oddities
(c) timidness (d) failures
16. Ramlal is quite *parsimonious* by nature.
(a) cruel (b) miserly
(c) prodigal (d) haughty
17. The device which *measures* earthquakes is called the Richter scale. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) prevents (b) weighs
(c) gauges (d) calculates
18. He did not continue for long with his *murky* intentions.
(a) dishonest (b) dull
(c) lazy (d) ominous
19. Success is achieved by the degree to which society is prepared to *police* itself.
(a) oppress (b) perform
(c) control (d) suppress
20. The Government must do something about the *runaway* increase in prices.
(a) unardonable (b) uncontrollable
(c) unreasonable (d) inflationary
21. He tried to *mollify* my hurt feelings.
(a) arouse (b) ignore
(c) soften (d) suppress (I. Tax, 1991)
22. All his friends marvelled at his power of *rationation*.
(a) ruminating (b) speculation
(c) imagination (d) reasoning
23. His singing *enthralled* the entire audience.
(a) disappointed (b) captivated
(c) entertained (d) surprised
24. A *rupture* in the relationship of the two brothers is quite apparent.
(a) gap (b) damage
(c) break (d) breach (Railways, 1994)
25. The Pandavas led an *austere* life in the mountains.
(a) harsh (b) religious
(c) lacking (d) insteedy
26. At the yesterday's meeting, he adopted a *recalcitrant* attitude.
(a) conciliatory (b) obstinate
(c) sympathetic (d) courteous
27. The committee did not find him *fit* for the job. (B.S.R.B. 1993)
(a) genuine (b) correct
(c) suitable (d) selected
28. After a dynamic speech by the Prime Minister, one often hears *repurcussions* abroad.
(a) recriminations
(b) far-reaching effects
(c) interpretations (d) gesticulations
29. The army has laid out an entire web of agents to detect the *surreptitious* activities of the enemy.
(a) hostile (b) secret
(c) intriguing (d) foppish
30. The value of some shares has *appreciated* considerably after the last budget.
(a) changed (b) increased
(c) decreased (d) crashed (S.S.C. 1992)
31. The Court had to *reprieve* the hanging of the condemned prisoner.
(a) pardon (b) forgive
(c) forego (d) delay
32. Fed up of social atrocities, she finally decided to lead a *sequestered* life.
(a) virtuous (b) bold
(c) enlivened (d) secluded
33. After the *dismal* performance of the team in the series concluded yesterday, the captain offered his resignation to the President of the Club. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) poor (b) miserly
(c) short (d) sorrowful
34. Some people enjoy *hobnobbing* with the rich and famous.
(a) associating (b) chatting
(c) conspiring (d) living
35. He is in the habit of talking *superfluously*.
(a) continuously (b) needlessly
(c) fluently (d) authoritatively
36. Quite *unabashed*, he began his scholarly lecture on what was obvious to everyone. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) unashamed (b) unimpressed
(c) unnerved (d) unchecked
37. When the editor refused to publish my first article, I was totally *disheartened*.
(a) displeased (b) discouraged
(c) dissatisfied (d) disturbed
38. He was a *contemplative* person.
(a) thoughtful (b) careless
(c) over-zealous (d) mischievous
39. The *intrepid* mountaineers who scaled the peak in winter should be specially congratulated. (C.D.S. 1925)
(a) bold (b) courageous
(c) vigorous (d) brave
40. The *ubiquity* of God cannot be questioned.
(a) greatness (b) mystery

- (c) omnipresence (d) existence
41. Our *posterity* shall hold us responsible for the devastation caused by cutting of trees.
(a) predecessors (b) successors
(c) offsprings (d) followers
42. He whirled round in a *trice*, with a revolver in his hand. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) a circle (b) a trifle
(c) an instant (d) hurry
43. The pick pocket was *brandishing* a knife.
(a) using (b) pointing
(c) showing (d) waving
44. The manager was not present at the *inception* of the programme.
(a) beginning (b) conclusion
(c) demonstration (d) rejection
45. The old man shows no sign of *infirmary* even though he is eighty years old.
(a) indolence (b) fickleness
(c) feebleness (d) lack of firmness
(N.D.A. 1995)
46. Ambition is *subdued* by poverty.
(a) modified (b) challenged
(c) affected (d) diluted
47. Her *hazel* eyes are really attractive.
(a) blue (b) greenish blue
(c) green (d) reddish brown
48. He is considered by every one as a man of *integrity*.
(a) power (b) character
(c) wealth (d) influence
49. The man had transformed the courtyard into a junkyard, all he ever planted in it was *fresh*.
(a) ugly (b) baseless
(c) splendid (d) nonsense
50. We should abstain from *casting aspersions* on the character of our colleagues.
(a) cracking silly jokes
(b) passing slanderous remarks
(c) passing critical remarks
(d) paying left-handed compliments
(C.D.S. 1994)

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (b)
31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (d) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 25

Directions : Pick out the word(s) which can correctly replace the word(s) printed in *italic bold* in the sentence without changing the meaning of it.

1. Ramnath is such a *sham* that it is difficult to get along with him.
(a) pretender (b) unnatural (c) blunt
(d) farcical (e) unfair
(Bank P.O. 1993)
2. Of all the *indignities* man has suffered at the hands of man, slavery is perhaps the most degrading.
(a) insult (b) atrocities
(c) evils (d) dangers
3. For want of adequate funds, non-plan expenditure has been further *pruned* in this year's budget.
(a) prolonged (b) expanded
(c) reduced (d) included
4. The school took us on a three days' *excursion* to Goa.
(a) trip (b) picnic
(c) visit (d) tournament
5. One who *despises* his colleagues can never be successful.
(a) accuses (b) ignores
(c) hates (d) discourages
6. Lack of occupation is not necessarily revealed by *manifest* idleness.
(a) easily acquired (b) easily deflected
(c) easily perceived (d) easily infected
(C.D.S. 1993)
7. He did his job with *scrupulous* care.
(a) exact (b) marvellous (c) great
(d) inattentive (e) superfluous
8. It was on the *behest* of the officer that he made those improvements.
(a) suggestion (b) orders
(c) recommendation (d) request

Synonyms

9. Your master will like you if you are *diligent*. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) conscientious (b) obedient
(c) meticulous (d) hard-working
10. One of the most *tenacious* and dangerous legends about the shark is that he has poor eyesight.
(a) brave (b) strong
(c) heroic (d) foolish
11. The poetic art of Keats reached *consummation* at the end of his poetic career.
(a) failure (b) deterioration
(c) completion (d) frivolity
12. *Adverse* remarks against the leader provoked his followers.
(a) Dangerous (b) Unnecessary
(c) Severe (d) Unfavourable
13. Gandhiji had *proposed* the path of non-violence.
(a) followed (b) suggested
(c) adopted (d) accepted
14. What India *hankers* for most at this moment is security and stability.
(a) dreams (b) plans
(c) desires (d) aims
15. Before I could *expostulate* he had spoken again. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) postulate (b) protest
(c) explain (d) disclose
16. The wail of the call to prayer *floated* over the darkened streets.
(a) jumped (b) drifted
(c) hovered (d) soaked
17. The police arrested the thief but his *accomplice* escaped.
(a) friend (b) colleague
(c) companion (d) partner
18. We should always try to maintain and promote communal *amity*. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) understanding (b) bondage
(c) friendship (d) contention
19. The meeting was *adjourned* after discussing on the matter for about two hours.
(a) postponed (b) stopped
(c) begun (d) reviewed
20. The old man asserted that the whole art of medicine lay in *judicious* poisoning.
(a) discreet (b) clever
(c) cautious (d) careful
21. It was a *fabulous* idea.
(a) handsome (b) fruitful
(c) legendary (d) precious
22. Some of the Asian countries have been *enmeshed* in an inescapable debt trap.
(a) entangled (b) struck (c) hit
(d) arrested (e) ensured
23. The thieves left her tied up with rope but she *wriggled* herself free.
(a) shook (b) escaped
(c) made (d) allowed
24. You will have to arrange for a *provisional* licence.
(a) transient (b) restricted
(c) routine (d) temporary
25. His project was merely meant to *stall* the road construction in the village.
(a) ignore (b) begin
(c) obstruct (d) evade
26. Plants that grow and exist in deserts have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the *arid* environment. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) unproductive (b) useless
(c) withering (d) dry
27. The king's palace was really a *magnificent* one.
(a) popular (b) splendid
(c) decorative (d) illuminated
28. Ganpat finds it difficult to *rear* his family with the present income.
(a) support (b) live (c) control
(d) supply (e) entertain
29. The *agility* of the body of the athlete was very much appreciated by the spectators. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) briskness (b) suppleness
(c) alertness (d) sprightliness
30. Babur's *memoirs* are contained in 'Tuzuk-i-Baburi'.
(a) life (b) speech
(c) memory (d) events
31. He is in the habit of *thriving* on others' money.
(a) reviving (b) surviving
(c) prospering (d) entertaining
32. All the characters in the novel are *fictional*. (Railways, 1995)
(a) unreliable (b) unbelievable
(c) unreal (d) imaginative
33. He has travelled all over the continent by *hitchhiking* most of the time.
(a) flying from city to city
(b) driving his own car
(c) working at different places
(d) getting free rides on request
34. After the *acrimonious* debate in the Lok Sabha, some members walked out.
(a) bitter (b) lively
(c) disgusting (d) short
35. A stray dog kept *whimpering* all night.
(a) barking (b) crying
(c) whining (d) sobbing
36. Our talks with the foreign delegation were really *productive*. (B.S.R.B. 1993)

- (a) growing (b) efficient
(c) fruitful (d) lengthy
37. Miss Margaret is a *genteel* lady.
(a) well-bred (b) delicate
(c) attractive (d) beautiful
38. ISI marked goods are always *pure*.
(a) clear (b) fresh
(c) unmixd (d) clean
39. I don't mean to be *flippant* but there is no nice way to kill somebody in a war.
(a) frivolous (b) mean
(c) desperate (d) naughty
40. The arguments of the lawyer of the accused were so *persuasive* that the judge acquitted him.
(a) clever (b) logical
(c) eloquent (d) convincing (N.D.A. 1996)
41. He had a strange *quirk* of hitting his sister every now and then.
(a) fondness (b) aversion
(c) habit (d) diversion
42. I found myself *befoged* in that situation.
(a) panicky (b) puzzled
(c) surprised (d) happy
43. He *declined* to speak about the problem when I asked him.
(a) agreed (b) promised
(c) refused (d) permitted
44. The arguments of the lawyer of the accused were so *persuasive* that the judge acquitted him. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) convincing (b) clever
(c) eloquent (d) logical
45. The appointments were made quite *judiciously*.
(a) legally (b) reasonably (c) lawfully
(d) justifiably (e) impartially
46. Nowadays, pollution is *rampant* in all major urban centres.
(a) fashionable (b) chronic
(c) deep-rooted (d) excessive
47. That young man is quite *sanguine* about the result of his competitive examination. (Railways, 1994)
(a) optimistic (b) anxious
(c) depressed (d) pessimistic
48. One could see the magnitude of tragedy in the *limpid* eyes of the earthquake victims.
(a) ugly (b) crying
(c) wet (d) translucent
49. The *affluence* of most visiting Arabs is astonishing.
(a) ostentation (b) wealth
(c) influence (d) endeavour
50. He has *implicated* them in the conspiracy.
(a) interested (b) involved
(c) affected (d) influenced

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (a)
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (d)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (e) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (d) 49. (b) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 26

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the alternative which can replace the word printed in *italic bold* without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. Even though Akshay does not study hard, he always comes first in his class.
(a) scores (b) stands
(c) arrives (d) completes (B.S.R.B. 1993)
2. The minister tried to *assure* the people regarding their safety.
(a) convince (b) warn (c) provide (d) protect
3. He had a *catastrophic* defeat.
(a) improbable (b) disastrous
(c) revolutionary (d) pessimistic
4. The international community may begin to doubt the *credentials* of the largest democracy in the world. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) dependability (b) trustworthiness

- (c) principles
(d) capacity to return loans
5. He failed to *savvy* the full implications of the agreement that he had signed.
(a) remember (b) memorise
(c) understand (d) taste
6. Nathuram's desire to help the villagers is *genuine*.
(a) accurate (b) good (c) real.
(d) sincere (e) correct
7. The election campaign brings out the reality of the country in its most *articulate* form.
(a) confused (b) aggressive
(c) distinct (d) wayward
8. *Weird* noises came from the haunted houses. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) Beasty (b) Unpleasant
(c) Frightening (d) Unnatural
9. The country has a *potential* to exploit more mineral resources.
(a) fortune (b) hidden possibility
(c) capacity (d) good luck
10. I tried to persuade him to change his mind, but he remained *adamant*.
(a) fixed (b) stubborn
(c) aggressive (d) defensive
11. Grandfather has been getting *feeble* of late. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) tall (b) weak
(c) diseased (d) small
12. A feeling of brotherhood should be *nurtured* in the masses.
(a) brought out (b) brought up
(c) admired (d) encouraged
13. Seeing the room in a disorderly state, Ravi concluded that someone had *ransacked* the place.
(a) upset (b) destroyed
(c) searched (d) attacked
14. The courage shown by the soldiers at this moment of crisis is *exemplary*.
(a) admirable (b) clear
(c) elementary (d) suitable (Railways, 1994)
15. The dispute between India and Pakistan can only be settled through *negotiations*.
(a) peace treaties (b) mutual discussions
(c) nuclear wars (d) imposing certain conditions
16. His style is quite *transparent*.
(a) vivid (b) witty
(c) verbose (d) lucid
17. Elsie is seventy years old and a *fanatical* gardener. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) crazy (b) fantastic
(c) excessively enthusiastic (d) obsessed
18. He murdered the man without any *qualms* of conscience.
(a) hesitation (b) pang
(c) excitement (d) curiosity
19. The novel was so interesting that I was *oblivious* of my surroundings.
(a) indifferent (b) watchful (c) aware
(d) unmindful (e) precarious (Bank P.O. 1994)
20. Her extraordinary stage performance should not be attributed to sheer *fluke* only.
(a) event (b) accident
(c) stroke (d) meeting
21. It is not for *lay* readers to evaluate a great poet.
(a) learned (b) ordinary
(c) idle (d) expert
22. The examination is going to *commence* on the 10th of this month.
(a) finish (b) begin
(c) cancel (d) continue
23. The invasion force had no artillery and was completely *unhindered*.
(a) reduced (b) destroyed
(c) dismembered (d) split (Hotel Management, 1993)
24. Tax evasion amounts to *larcenous* accumulation of public money by some unscrupulous individuals.
(a) miserly (b) extravagant
(c) theft (d) shrewd
25. It was a *facetious* remark which totally failed to make any impression.
(a) irrelevant to the situation
(b) witty joking (c) reconciliatory (d) meaningless
26. The eyewitness testimony was *incontrovertible*. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) debatable (b) unquestionable
(c) unacceptable (d) disputable
27. The tendency to act becomes *ingrained* in us only in proportion to the frequency with which such actions actually occur.
(a) fixed (b) marked
(c) destined (d) desired
28. Jawaharlal Nehru was an *outstanding* personality.
(a) interesting (b) notorious
(c) admirable (d) prominent
29. When youngsters do not have good role-models to *emulate*, they start searching for them among sportsmen or filmstars. (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) inhabit (b) imitate
(c) mollify (d) modify

30. This group is quite **heterogeneous** some are very rich while some are very poor.
(a) contradictory (b) uniform
(c) confusing (d) varied
31. There was nothing **casual** about my father's interests.
(a) ordinary (b) incidental
(c) funny (d) accidental
32. I was shocked at his **crass** behaviour.
(a) indifferent (b) rigid
(c) stupid (d) difficult
33. The state finds itself in a **bind** in this matter as on many other issues.
(a) conflict (b) nuisance
(c) problem (d) depression
34. John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost' to **vindicate** the ways of God to man.
(a) explain (b) support
(c) justify (d) criticise
(C.D.S. 1995)
35. The man looked at the poor boy with **contempt**.
(a) disrespect (b) pity
(c) jealousy (d) concern
36. He couldn't **comprehend** the details of the document.
(a) emphasise (b) grasp
(c) condense (d) implement
37. True religion does not require one to **proselytise** through guile or force.
(a) convert (b) attack
(c) hypnotise (d) translate
(C.D.S. 1995)
38. The press man's question provokes the minister and the latter reaches **apoplexy** in his reaction.
(a) loss of feeling (b) heights
(c) loss of insight (d) the end
39. I had a terrible dream last night and I was very much **scared**.
(a) frightened (b) excited
(c) injured (d) unhappy
40. Due to the long **lapse** of time, I could not recognise my old friend. (B.S.R.B. 1992)
(a) delay (b) passage
(c) duration (d) movement
41. Power went to her head and she could not **stand** even minor criticism.
(a) appreciate (b) digest
(c) accept (d) bear
42. He was **enticed** into entering into this deal.
(a) tempted (b) attracted
(c) teased (d) rebuked
43. We don't know how we are to **recompense** you for the trouble you have taken. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) reward (b) help
(c) praise (d) thank
44. The book shows in poor light the **execrable** regime of corruption, falsehood and destruction of institutions by the ruler.
(a) exhaustive (b) deplorable
(c) abominable (d) continuous
45. He was not able to **unearth** his secret to the last.
(a) suppress (b) discover
(c) disclose (d) decode
46. The growing **disparity** between the rich and the poor has been a cause of global concern.
(a) difference (b) diversity
(c) segregation (d) inequality
47. Peace keeping for the United Nations is, at best of times an **arduous** task.
(a) laborious (b) inconvenient
(c) difficult (d) delicate
(C.D.S. 1995)
48. I had to **disclose** the information due to some reasons.
(a) discuss (b) review
(c) suppress (d) expose
49. Before my work on the writer appeared there were many vague ideas **afloat** about him.
(a) circulating (b) prevalent
(c) stagnant (d) primitive
50. The teacher felt that the student lacked **discrimination** in the study of his data.
(a) imagination (b) good taste
(c) objectivity (d) good judgement
(N.D.A. 1995)

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (d)
31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (a) 50. (d)

PRACTICE SET 27

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the word printed in *italic bold* in the sentence.

1. He was sad that his seniority had been **overlooked**. (S.C.R.A. 1993)
(a) rejected (b) neglected
(c) confused (d) sidestepped
2. Vanity is often **noticeable** in a great leader.
(a) desirable (b) admirable
(c) remarkable (d) visible
3. In his lust for wealth, he had reached the **zenith** of criminal activity.
(a) acme (b) nadir
(c) culmination (d) end
4. It was pure fabrication with an **eye** for a sensation. (M.B.A. 1990)
(a) observation (b) wish
(c) desire (d) aim
5. A **reliable** friend is the gift of God.
(a) dependable (b) true
(c) helpful (d) honest
6. Public opinion will **pillory** these agents of crime.
(a) scorn (b) subserve
(c) recall (d) declare
7. All his colleagues bore an innate reverence for his **immaculate** character.
(a) refined (b) pure
(c) faithful (d) splendid
8. His **adulatory** remarks surprised us.
(a) adireet (b) insulting
(c) appreciate (d) funny
(R.R.B. 1993)
9. For New Delhi, it is time to re-examine its Pakistan policy and reduce the suspicion that it is trying to **torpedo** the talks.
(a) attack (b) quiet down
(c) weaken (d) refute
10. The **rapacious** plunderers did not spare even the people living in the slums.
(a) warlike (b) barbarous
(c) avaricious (d) nomadic
11. To avoid future complications, the boundary between neighbours should be properly **defined**.
(a) limited (b) demarcated
(c) explained (d) interpreted
12. Indian economy has always shown enough **resilience** in crisis. (M.B.A. 1992)
(a) diversity (b) strength
(c) elasticity (d) adjustment
13. His physician has **proscribed** non-vegetarian diet.
(a) recommended (b) allowed
- (c) increased (d) forbidden
14. Long illness has **macerated** his body so much so that he is reduced to flesh and bones.
(a) affected (b) eaten into
(c) devastated (d) wasted away
15. He **remonstrated** with his father about his decision of donating the entire property to the society for the disabled.
(a) agreed (b) felt pleased
(c) protested (d) apologized
16. We walked down a **precipitous** slope.
(a) precarious (b) steep
(c) precise (d) gradual
(Railways, 1993)
17. This is **blatant** injustice done to him.
(a) concited (b) contorted
(c) openly hostile (d) too obvious
18. Some of the members of the Board indulged in highly **scurrilous** talk at the meeting.
(a) irrelevant (b) superfluous
(c) abusive (d) objectionable
19. It is **compulsory** for all the students to join this tour. (S.B.I.P.O. 1991)
(a) regular (b) necessary
(c) dutiful (d) obligatory
20. Decay is an **immutable** factor of human life.
(a) important (b) unique
(c) unchangeable (d) awful
21. Some of the discoveries of modern science are simply **marvellous**.
(a) praiseworthy (b) commendable
(c) amazing (d) admirable
(S.C.R.A. 1993)
22. The cordial talks between the two foreign ministers cover the entire **gamut** of their relations.
(a) territory (b) range
(c) sphere (d) scope
23. AIDS is a **chronic** disease.
(a) incurable (b) infectious
(c) contagious (d) deep-rooted
24. We heard him **asseverate** his good intentions but his actions belied his words.
(a) affirm (b) incite
(c) defy (d) cancel
25. His unscrupulous act would only **tantamount** to ravage and destruction.
(a) cause (b) result
(c) equal (d) repetitious

26. The medicine was *aperient*.
(a) bitter (b) sweet
(c) giddy (d) laxative
27. It was an *ignominious* defeat for the team.
(a) shameful (b) unexpected
(c) unaccountable (d) humiliating
28. There must be lively discussion of Indian authors if we are to *foster* our national literature. (M.B.A. 1991)
(a) promote (b) cherish
(c) nourish (d) nurture
29. His *conjecture* was better than mine.
(a) guess (b) knowledge
(c) intuition (d) experience
30. The problem of unemployment is *emasculating* our youth from making concrete innovations.
(a) hindering (b) pressurizing
(c) encouraging (d) making weak
31. Forgetting their old enmity, they joined hands with a spirit of *camaraderie*.
(a) animosity (b) love
(c) friendliness (d) trust
32. She leaned back, feeling *enervated*.
(a) disheartened (b) confused
(c) saddened (d) weakened (R.L.B. 1993)
33. All his documents were *confiscated*.
(a) cancelled (b) seized
(c) forfeited (d) destroyed
34. The speech was filled with *rigmarole*.
(a) nonsense (b) details
(c) quotes (d) examples
35. Deepak employed my friend only when I agreed to *avouch* for his honesty.
(a) vow (b) affirm
(c) pay (d) guarantee
36. The boy gave a *vivid* description of all that happened. (Bank P.O. 1992)
(a) brilliant (b) fresh
(c) explanatory (d) picturesque
37. We *cherish* the tradition of bravery.
(a) imitate (b) hold dear
(c) learn (d) revive
38. He was the most *disputatious* student I ever had.
(a) scandalous (b) argumentative
(c) uncertain (d) opinionated
39. The relics of the Roman rule are still *extant* in England.
(a) hidden (b) scattered
(c) existent (d) spread
40. Most of the staff is *restive* under the new manager's rule. (M.B.A. 1995)
(a) relaxed (b) friendly (c) uneasy
(d) obstinate (e) discontented
41. Instead of being *arraigned* in public, the child should be quietly interviewed in public.
(a) punished severely
(b) openly declared (c) scolded
(d) called upon to answer a charge
42. They knew by his *sophomoric* remarks that he was still knave in the field.
(a) casual (b) unpalatable
(c) immature (d) ignorant
43. 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 (Railways, 1993)
44. His impertinence and his *salacious* remarks spoke volubly of his degradation.
(a) rude (b) indecent
(c) distraught (d) poor
45. 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 (M.B.A. 1990)
46. They all shunned him because he was a *lecherous* man always looking for an opportunity to cheat others.
(a) cunning (b) deceptive
(c) lustful (d) dishonest
47. A million cinemas a year bring the same stale *blatendash*. (S.C.R.A. 1993)
(a) adventure (b) nonsense
(c) thriller (d) romance
48. After the severe riots, the police continued the curfew lest there was no *recrudescence* of disorder.
(a) new outburst (b) spread
(c) exaggeration (d) aggravation
49. Whenever I go by that shop, the diamond necklace in the window *tantalis* me.
(a) humiliates (b) excites
(c) teases (d) amplifies
50. The army has laid out an entire web of secret agents to detect the *surreptitious* activities of the enemy.
(a) hostile (b) secret
(c) intriguing (d) foppish

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (d)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (a) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 28

Directions : In each of the following passages, there are some words in bold italics and numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, some word/group of words are suggested. Select the word which has most nearly the same meaning as the original phrase/word.

- Passage 1 (Railways, 1996)
- Glowing in the heart of the Thar, the burnished sandstone, toda is an intricately (1) moulded wonderland. Once, what was formidable (2) desert land, toda is a place of gilded (3) magic. The sunset has a peculiar (4) glow here. As the night descends (5) slowly the sky goes up in flames, which then fades (6) leaving a few embers (7) till it becomes coal black. The sun and the sky together create a new monument (8) here everyday, leaving behind an exhilaration (9): Here the blazing sun creates illusions (10) of shimmering lakes on the wide expanse.
8. (a) fort (b) building
(c) residence (d) built to keep alive
9. (a) joyful (b) pity
(c) excess breathing (d) enjoyable
10. (a) sun rays (b) sand dunes
(c) not true (d) mirage
- Passage 2 (Bank P.O. 1991)
- During the last year, the business ran into (11) unanticipated (12) difficulties and this had an adverse (13) effect on the trading position. As a result, the profit for that year was less than forecast (14). But the business picked up (15) this year.
11. (a) moved into (b) came across
(c) reached (d) fell into
12. (a) encountered
(b) unimagined
(c) unforeseen (d) undesirable
(e) unfavourable
13. (a) negative (b) hostile
(c) opposite (d) unlucky
(e) counteractive
14. (a) predicated (b) prospective
(c) prepared for (d) expected
(e) looked forward
15. (a) developed (b) increased
(c) gathered (d) selected
(e) consolidated

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (e) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b)

2. ANTONYMS

What are Antonyms ?

A word which is opposite in meaning to the given word is called its **Antonym**.

Example : The word 'Autonomy' means 'Independence'.

So, its antonym would be 'Dependence'.

TYPE 1 : CHOOSING THE CORRECT ANTONYM OF THE GIVEN WORD

In this type of questions, generally a word is given, followed by four or five alternatives. The candidate is required to choose the word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning of the given word.

Example : Choose the correct antonym of the given word :

OBSCURE

- (a) Pedantic (b) Implicit (c) Explicit (d) Obnoxious

Solution : 'Obscure' means 'secret'. So, the antonym would be 'Explicit'.

Hence, the answer is (c).

PRACTICE SET 1

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. AUTONOMY (Assistant Grade, 1996) | 13. ANCESTORS |
| (a) Submissiveness (b) Dependence | (a) Supporters (b) Disciples |
| (c) Subordination (d) Slavery | (c) Followers (d) Descendants |
| 2. RECEDE | 14. ENDOW |
| (a) Rush (b) Advance | (a) Borrow (b) Steal |
| (c) Approach (d) Forward | (c) Snatch (d) Extort |
| 3. TRAGEDY | 15. SYNTHETIC (M.B.A. 1994) |
| (a) Humorous (b) Comedy | (a) Cosmetic (b) Plastic |
| (c) Romance (d) Calamity | (c) Affectable (d) Natural |
| 4. KINDLE | 16. BLISS |
| (a) Ignite (b) Encourage | (a) Anguish (b) Sorrow |
| (c) Ignore (d) Extinguish | (c) Agony (d) Suffering |
| 5. SHALLOW (Stenographers' Exam, 1993) | 17. SPREAD |
| (a) High (b) Hidden | (a) Subdue (b) Repress |
| (c) Deep (d) Hollow | (c) Suppress (d) Contract (S.S.C. 1992) |
| 6. LENIENT | 18. PRECARIOUS |
| (a) Obstinate (b) Annoyed | (a) Dangerous (b) Safe |
| (c) Rude (d) Harsh | (c) Cautious (d) Easy |
| 7. ASSERT | 19. PROFANE |
| (a) Agree (b) Acquiesce | (a) Arrogant (b) Benign |
| (c) Abjure (d) Abdicate | (c) Respectful (d) Pious |
| 8. OVERT (R.R.B. 1996) | 20. MISERLY |
| (a) Deep (b) Shallow | (a) Hospitable (b) Generous |
| (c) Secret (d) unwritten | (c) Extravagant (d) Philanthropic |
| 9. ACCORD (Railways, 1991) | 21. DEEP (I. Tax, 1994) |
| (a) Solution (b) Act | (a) Elementary (b) Superficial |
| (c) Dissent (d) Concord | (c) Shallow (d) Perfunctory |
| 10. START | 22. OBSTINATE |
| (a) Close (b) Shut | (a) Inflexible (b) Prominent |
| (c) End (d) Finish | (c) Pliable (d) Fashionable |
| 11. UNIVERSAL | 23. UNSTABLE |
| (a) Narrow (b) Regional | (a) Changing (b) Constant |
| (c) Miniature (d) Subsidiary | (c) Stagnant (d) Steady (e) Confined |
| 12. ALIVE (S.S.C. 1991) | 24. VALIDATE |
| (a) Passive (b) Dead | (a) Legalise (b) Spurious |
| (c) Asleep (d) Drowsy | (c) Authenticate (d) Disprove |

Antonyms

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 25. LEND (Section Officers' 1993) | 38. RETRIEVE |
| (a) Hire (b) Pawn | (a) Respond (b) Dismiss |
| (c) Cheat (d) Borrow | (c) Foil (d) Abandon |
| 26. JUDICIOUS | 39. RABID |
| (a) Unequal (b) Unlawful | (a) Decent (b) Fair |
| (c) Impure (d) Indiscreet | (c) Rational (d) Pure |
| 27. JUXTAPPOSITION | 40. OPAQUE (Clerk's Grade, 1993) |
| (a) Difference (b) Opposition | (a) Misty (b) Covered |
| (c) Separation (d) Appropriateness | (c) Clear (d) Transparent |
| 28. PAUCITY (Bank P.O. 1991) | 41. FRATERNITY |
| (a) Surplus (b) Scarcity | (a) Hospitality (b) Hostility |
| (c) Presence (d) Richness | (c) Brotherhood (d) Enmity |
| 29. OFFER | 42. PRETENTIOUS |
| (a) Beg (b) Borrow | (a) Deranged (b) Small |
| (c) Snatch (d) Request | (c) Depressing (d) Humble |
| 30. BURY | 43. MAWKISH |
| (a) Examine (b) Open | (a) Sentimental (b) Intelligent |
| (c) Disinter (d) Dig | (c) Certain (d) Carefree |
| 31. MINOR (Stenographers' Exam, 1994) | 44. RUTHLESS (Central Excise, 1990) |
| (a) Heavy (b) Tall | (a) Mindful (b) Compassionate |
| (c) Major (d) Big | (c) Majestic (d) Merciful |
| 32. LUSCIOUS | 45. ABDICATE |
| (a) Dry (b) Sour | (a) Claim (b) Snatch |
| (c) Ugly (d) Stale | (c) Flunder (d) Seize |
| 33. AMELIORATE | 46. DECEIT |
| (a) Lessen (b) Hasten | (a) Reality (b) Trust |
| (c) Expedite (d) Worsen | (c) Truthfulness (d) Fact |
| 34. GORGEOUS | 47. VIOLENT (U.D.C. 1995) |
| (a) Desperate (b) Plain | (a) Tame (b) Humble |
| (c) Fashionable (d) Sumptuous | (c) Gentle (d) Harmless |
| 35. FORMER | 48. ABHORRENCE |
| (a) Subsequent (b) Later | (a) Aversion (b) Liking |
| (c) Resultant (d) Latter | (c) Appreciation (d) Fear |
| 36. IMPERVIOUS | 49. PARSIMONIOUS |
| (a) Penetrable (b) Hidden | (a) Generous (b) Frugal |
| (c) Tolerable (d) Gentle | (c) Crude (d) Stingy |
| 37. APPROPRIATE (Assistant Grade, 1995) | 50. DEARTH (C.B.I. 1990) |
| (a) Unskilled (b) Unsuitable | (a) Extravagance (b) Scarcity |
| (c) Unqualified (d) Unable | (c) Abundance (d) Sufficiency |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (d) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (d) | 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) | 46. (c) | 47. (c) | 48. (b) | 49. (a) | 50. (c) |

PRACTICE SET 2

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

- TRANSPARENT (I. Tax, 1993)
 (a) Coloured (b) Childlike
 (c) Opaque (d) Imminent
- RIDE
 (a) Humility (b) Shame
 (c) Humbleness (d) Debasement
- ACQUISITIVE
 (a) Miserly (b) Frugal
 (c) Simple (d) Austere
- IRBAN
 (a) Country-made (b) Pastoral
 (c) Provincial (d) Rural
- ILATANT
 (a) Noisy (b) Quiet
 (c) Barren (d) Slow
- RIM
 (a) Rash (b) Extravagant
 (c) Foul (d) Shameful
- EXHIBIT (Clerks' Grade, 1994)
 (a) Conceal (b) Prevent
 (c) Withdraw (d) Concede
- ALVAGE
 (a) Outfit (b) Lose
 (c) Burn (d) Remove
- EEN
 (a) Dull (b) Rogue
 (c) Ardent (d) Shrewd
- LAUGHTY (S.S.C. 1991)
 (a) Pitiable (b) Scared
 (c) Humble (d) Cowardly
- INDERTAKING
 (a) Resignation (b) Trial
 (c) Refusal (d) Denial
- UDACIOUS
 (a) Timid (b) Vulgar
 (c) Low (d) Unpractised
- ROUGH
 (a) Inadequate (b) Scarce
 (c) Deficit (d) Less
- IRTUE (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
 (a) Vice (b) Fraud
 (c) Wickedness (d) Crime
- EAL
 (a) Hostility (b) Diffidence
 (c) Apathy (d) Contempt
- YMPATHY
 (a) Enmity (b) Cruelty
 (c) Abhorrence (d) Apathy
- RUDITE (Assistant Grade, 1991)
 (a) Professional (b) Immature
 (c) Unimaginative (d) Ignorant
- APLESS
 (a) Lucky (b) Kind
- (a) Helpful (d) Futile
 19. HAPPINESS (a) Contentment (b) Grief
 (c) Renunciation (d) Beatitude (M.B.A. 1994)
20. ACQUITTED (a) Entrusted (b) Convicted
 (c) Burdened (d) Freed
21. VULGAR (a) Refined (b) Cheerful
 (c) Jolly (d) Relevant
22. THRIFT (a) Purchase (b) Destroy
 (c) Waste (d) Invest
23. LACONIC (Central Excise, 1993)
 (a) Prolix (b) Profligate
 (c) Prolific (d) Bucolic
24. QUERULOUS (a) Bright (b) Splendid
 (c) Smart (d) Happy
25. ABSOLUTE (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
 (a) Scarce (b) Limited
 (c) Faulty (d) Deficient
26. TRUMPERY (a) Defeat (b) Wastage
 (c) Treasure (d) Vague
27. MAGNIFY (M.B.A. 1989)
 (a) Induce (b) Diminish
 (c) Destroy (d) Shrink
28. DISSENT (a) Agreement (b) Dispute
 (c) Disunity (d) Controversy
29. CELIBACY (a) Chastity (b) Misogyny
 (c) Matrimony (d) Divorce
30. BOOST (Railways, 1993)
 (a) Hinder (b) Obstruct
 (c) Discourage (d) Rebuke
31. IMPROPRIETY (a) Decorum (b) Purity
 (c) Ideal (d) Conformity
32. UNSULLIED (a) Visible (b) Foul
 (c) Stainless (d) Strong
33. SMOOTH (U.D.C. 1994)
 (a) Ugly (b) Awkward
 (c) Hard (d) Rough
34. NERVOUS (a) Bold (b) Doubtful
 (c) Timid (d) Shrewish
35. ACUTE (a) Sharp (b) Critical
 (c) Dull (d) Sensitive

Antonyms

36. BASE (Central Excise, 1992)
 (a) Roof (b) Height
 (c) Top (d) Climax
37. DISSUADE (a) Incite (b) Persuade
 (c) Advise (d) Instigate
38. NAIVE (a) Cunning (b) Wealthy
 (c) Sophisticated (d) Complicated
39. MOIST (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
 (a) Parched (b) Dry
 (c) Hard (d) Crisp
40. ANATHEMATISE (a) Radiate (b) Regulate
 (c) Deceive (d) Bless
41. FECUND (a) Barren (b) Solid
 (c) Unploughed (d) Hard
42. DEMON (Railways, 1995)
 (a) Charitable (b) Kind-hearted
 (c) Angel (d) Fair-minded
43. VANQUISH (a) Surrender (b) Debase
- (a) Destroy (d) Ruin
 44. BELIE (a) Argue (b) Justify
 (c) Admire (d) Approve (C.B.I. 1990)
45. DELETE (a) Impound (b) Insert
 (c) Inspire (d) Injure
46. DESPONDENCY (a) Humility (b) Pleasure
 (c) Cheerfulness (d) Excitement
47. MISERLY (a) Liberal (b) Spendthrift
 (c) Charitable (d) Generous
48. DISCOUNT (a) Interest (b) Premium
 (c) Profit (d) Concession
49. VOLUNTARY (a) Ordered (b) Alternative
 (c) Compulsory (d) Essential
50. ONEROUS (Central Excise, 1989)
 (a) Straight-forward (b) Easy
 (c) Complex (d) Plain

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c)
 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (b)
 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (a)
 31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (d)
 41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 3

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose one alternative which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. COMIC (Section Officers' 1993)
 (a) Painful (b) Fearful
 (c) Tragic (d) Emotional
2. COMMUNICATIVE (a) Primitive (b) Passive
 (c) Dumb (d) Reticent
3. RETAIN (a) Reject (b) Renounce
 (c) Spare (d) Eject
4. ESCALATE (a) Lessen (b) Subside
 (c) Reduce (d) Heal
5. TERRIBLE (a) Horrible (b) Awesome
 (c) Delightful (d) Hideous
6. INTRUDE (a) Withdraw (b) Withdraw
 (c) Accept (d) Surrender
7. FACSIMILE (a) Reproduction (b) Sincere
 (c) Original (d) Engineered
8. BAGGY (a) Strict (b) Compact
 (c) Firm (d) Tight
9. ADDITION (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
 (a) Multiplication (b) Subtraction
 (c) Enumeration (d) Division
10. LOYAL (a) Rebellious (b) Courageous
 (c) Faithful (d) Friendly
11. SUBJUGATE (a) Liberate (b) Enslave
 (c) Enrich (d) Identify (C.B.I. 1991)
12. EVACUATE (a) Admit (b) Withdraw
 (c) Abandon (d) Invade

13. **OUTMODED**
(a) Polished
(c) Stylish
14. **CONDENSE**
(a) Lengthen
(c) Distribute
15. **BRIDGE**
(a) Divide
(c) Release
16. **TRANQUIL**
(a) Impatient
(c) Vaciferous
17. **INDULGE**
(a) Avoid
(c) Forego
18. **ATTRACT**
(a) Repulse
(c) Repel
19. **RESPITE**
(a) Tension
(c) Regularity
20. **BACCHANAL**
(a) Cautious
(c) Cunning
21. **GRATUITY**
(a) Annuity
(c) Discount
22. **ECLIPSE**
(a) Shine
(c) Goggle
23. **MALFORMED**
(a) Fetid
(c) Curvaceous
24. **KNOWLEDGE**
(a) Ignorance
(c) Foolishness
25. **DEGENERATE**
(a) Create
(c) Restore
26. **NADIR**
(a) Progress
(c) Zenith
27. **WRECK**
(a) Make
(c) Restore
28. **DELIBERATE**
(a) Premeditated
(c) Methodical
29. **FLACCID**
(a) Upright
(c) Uneven
30. **FOREIGNER**
(a) National
(c) Native
31. **AVOIDANCE**
(a) Possession
(c) Pursuit
32. **IMPOUND**
- (b) Practicable
(d) Fashionable
- (b) Expand
(d) Interpret
- (b) Bind
(d) Open
- (b) Agitated
(d) Noisy
- (b) Abstain
(d) Neglect
- (b) Reject
(d) Distract
- (b) Exertion
(d) Delay
- (b) Grave
(d) Sober
- (b) Stipend
(d) Wages
- (b) Enlarge
(d) Gleam
- (b) Sketchy
(d) Shapely
- (b) Ignorance
(d) Illiteracy
- (b) Backwardness
- (b) Progress
(d) Reproduce
- (b) Liberty
(d) Modernity
- (b) Build
(d) Believe
- (b) Sparking
(d) Impulsive
- (b) Taut
(d) Tough
- (b) Stranger
(d) Alien
- (b) Passion
(d) Power
- (a) Generate
(c) Stimulate
33. **LANGUID**
(a) Smart
(c) Fast
34. **COMPLY**
(a) Refuse
(c) Disagree
35. **BAULK**
(a) Admire
(c) Clamour
36. **STRINGENT**
(a) Magnanimous
(c) Vehement
37. **IGNORE**
(a) Support
(c) Redress
38. **DEBAUCHE**
(a) Moralist
(c) Schemer
39. **ALLEVIATION**
(a) Exaggeration
(c) Magnification
40. **MITIGATE**
(a) Stagnate
(c) Aggravate
41. **MINION**
(a) Master
(c) Majority
42. **GOBLIN**
(a) Angel
(c) Traveller
43. **ALIENATE**
(a) Gather
(c) Assemble
44. **HAMPER**
(a) Open
(c) Hold
45. **EVANESCENT**
(a) Blooming
(c) Twinkling
46. **MALICIOUS**
(a) Boastful
(c) Kind
47. **OFFICIAL**
(a) Domestic
(c) Public
48. **HOLY**
(a) Offensive
(c) Profane
49. **SPURIOUS**
(a) False
(c) Simple
50. **LISSOME**
(a) Ungainly
(c) Pungent
- (b) Strengthen
(d) Release
- (b) Energetic
(d) Ferocious
- (b) Agree
(d) Deny
- (b) Strengthen
(d) Encourage
- (b) Lenient
(d) General
- (b) Favour
(d) Accept
- (b) Thinker
(d) Dreamer
- (b) Exasperation
(d) Intensification
- (b) Suffer
(d) Instigate
- (b) Quorum
(d) Host
- (b) Hermit
(d) Pilot
- (b) Identify
(d) Unite
- (b) Release
(d) Hasten
- (b) Growing
(d) Teasing
- (b) Indifferent
(d) Generous
- (b) General
(d) Private
- (b) Orthodox
(d) Obnoxious
- (b) Genuine
(d) Systematic
- (b) Huge
(d) Cruel

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d)
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (c)
41. (a) 42. (a) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (a)

PRACTICE SET 4

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **HINDERANCE**
(a) Agreement
(c) Persuasion
2. **JEER**
(a) Mourn
(c) Mock
3. **BEAUTIFUL**
(a) Ugly
(c) Rough
4. **ADEQUATE**
(a) Profuse
(c) Scanty
5. **PLACATE**
(a) Embroil
(c) Amuse
6. **FRAILITY**
(a) Emaciation
(c) Health
7. **PROHIBIT**
(a) Accept
(c) Agree
8. **EMBRACE**
(a) Suspect
(c) Reject
9. **BASHFUL**
(a) Daring
(c) Upright
10. **ROUGHLY**
(a) Exactly
(c) Pointedly
11. **EXONERATE**
(a) Compel
(c) Imprison
12. **LIBERALISM**
(a) Humanism
(c) Sectarianism
13. **MISERLY**
(a) Generous
(c) Spend thrift
- (b) Cooperation
(d) Aid
- (b) Praise
(d) Sneer
- (b) Dark
(d) Dirty
- (b) Abounding
(d) Abundant
- (b) Antagonize
(d) Pacify
- (b) Strength
(d) Boldness
- (b) Permit
(d) Grant
- (b) Harm
(d) Hurt
- (b) Boastful
(d) Confident
- (b) Completely
(d) Largely
- (b) Accuse
(d) Boldness
- (b) Dynamism
(d) Totalitarianism
- (b) Liberal
(d) Charitable
14. **WONDER**
(a) Stock
(c) Expectation
15. **MALICE**
(a) Honour
(c) Goodwill
16. **DENSITY**
(a) Brightness
(c) Intelligence
17. **COMMODOUS**
(a) Limited
(c) Numerous
18. **APPOINTMENT**
(a) Disappointment
(c) Dismissal
19. **CONTENTED**
(a) Rash
(c) Gloomy
20. **MAMMOTH**
(a) Dull
(c) Tiny
21. **CONCEAL**
(a) Unfold
(c) Open
22. **EXTENSION**
(a) Condensation
(c) Deletion
23. **KILL**
(a) Azure
(c) Execute
24. **SELDOM**
(a) Rarely
(c) Often
25. **PERTINENT**
(a) Indifferent
(c) Determined
26. **AMALGAMATE**
(a) Generate
(c) Materialise
- (b) Amusement
(d) Surprise
- (b) Ecstasy
(d) Happiness
- (b) Clarity
(d) Rarity
- (b) Expensive
(d) Leisurely
- (b) Suspension
(d) Discharge
- (b) Narrow-minded
(d) Disappointed
- (b) Weak
(d) Bright
- (b) Reveal
(d) Discover
- (b) Subtraction
(d) Weakening
- (b) Relief
(d) Animate
- (b) Daily
(d) Never
- (b) Detached
(d) Irrelevant
- (b) Repair
(d) Separate

27. **GUILTY**
(a) Innocent
(c) Virtuous
28. **DREARY**
(a) Plenty
(c) Unhappy
29. **BESEECH**
(a) Bully
(c) Demand
30. **SEETHE**
(a) Plumb
(c) Freeze
31. **HUMBLE**
(a) Dominant
(c) Despot
32. **EEXECRABLE**
(a) Importable
(c) Desirable
33. **STRIDENT**
(a) Stable
(c) Musical
34. **REAR**
(a) Front
(c) Forehead
35. **BATTY**
(a) Prudent
(c) Cunning
36. **MILITANT**
(a) Religious
(c) Spiritual
37. **PACIFY**
(a) Insult
(c) Offend
38. **SUBLIME**
(a) Strange
(c) Ridiculous
- (M.B.A. 1989)
- (b) Pure
(d) Argelic
- (b) Monotonous
(d) Cheerful
- (b) Soligit
(d) Dismiss
- (b) Cool
(d) Chill
- (Assistant Grade, 1995)
- (b) Proud
(d) Pompous
- (b) Acceptable
(d) Irritable
- (b) Pleasant
(d) Melodious
- (U.D.C. 1994)
- (b) Foreground
(d) Forward
- (b) Sane
(d) Cautious
- (b) Combative
(d) Pacifist
- (I. Tax, 1989)
- (b) Injure
(d) Aggravate
- (b) Low
(d) Mean
39. **GRADUALLY**
(a) Hastily
(c) Thoughtlessly
40. **SAGE**
(a) Rogue
(c) Egoist
41. **ACCLAMATION**
(a) Denunciation
(c) Termination
42. **AMBIGUOUS**
(a) Obscure
(c) Explicit
43. **ANTIPATHY**
(a) Obedience
(c) Agreement
44. **BLISS**
(a) Paradise
(c) Misery
45. **EUPHONIOUS**
(a) Strident
(c) Literary
46. **EXTERIOR**
(a) Internal
(c) Interior
47. **IMPOUND**
(a) Release
(c) Generate
48. **COMPACT**
(a) Shattered
(c) Spread
49. **HOST**
(a) Accomplice
(c) Spread
50. **VIGOUR**
(a) Failure
(c) Frailty
- (b) Suddenly
(d) Impulsively
- (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
- (b) Fool
(d) Snob
- (b) Suppression
(d) Applause
- (b) Secular
(d) Equivocate
- (C.B.I. 1990)
- (b) Admiration
(d) Fondness
- (b) Heaven
(d) Happiness
- (b) Lethargic
(d) Musical
- (S.S.C. 1995)
- (b) Inner
(d) Inward
- (b) Strengthen
(d) Stimulate
- (b) Enlarged
(d) Diffused
- (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
- (b) Enlarged
(d) Diffused
- (b) Negligence
(d) Health

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 5

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **UNREALISTIC**
(a) Natural
(c) Reasonable
(e) Intelligent
- (Bank P.O. 1991)
- (b) Visionary
(d) Actual
2. **DEPRAVED**
(a) Great
(c) Moral
- (b) Enhanced
(d) Prosperous
3. **METICULOUS**
(a) Slovenly
- (M.B.A. 1994)
- (b) Meretricious

- (c) Shaggy
4. **AMICABLE**
(a) Canning
(c) Hostile
5. **CLARITY**
(a) Exaggeration
(c) Confusion
6. **OPULENT**
(a) Wealthy
(c) Sumptuous
7. **SANCTIFY**
(a) Dedicate
(c) Venerate
8. **CHALLENGE**
(a) Admire
(c) Favour
9. **TEDIOUS**
(a) Pleasant
(c) Lively
10. **COMMEND**
(a) Censure
(c) Defy
11. **SUPERFICIAL**
(a) Artificial
(c) Shallow
12. **EFFETE**
(a) Adamant
(c) Courageous
13. **COMMEND**
(a) Suspend
(c) Hate
14. **SERENE**
(a) Jovial
(c) Agitated
15. **ANTIPATHY**
(a) Fondness
(c) Agreement
16. **DAUNTLESS**
(a) Cautious
(c) Weak
17. **CHAFFING**
(a) Expensive
(c) Capitalistic
18. **TRAGIC**
(a) Funny
(c) Light
19. **EXODUS**
(a) Restoration
(c) Home-coming
20. **PREVENT**
(a) Excite
(c) Invite
21. **RUGGED**
(a) Delicate
(c) Tough
22. **EDIFICATION**
(a) Lamentation
(c) Corruption
- (d) Mutual
- (b) Shy
(d) Crazy
- (Clerks' Grade, 1992)
- (b) Candour
(d) Reserve
- (b) Poor
(d) Drooping
- (b) Patronize
(d) Pollute
- (Central Excise, 1994)
- (b) Accept
(d) Praise
- (b) Lovely
(d) Gay
- (b) Condemn
(d) Defame
- (S.S.C. 1993)
- (b) Deep
(d) Real
- (b) Strong
(d) Bold
- (I. Tax & Excise, 1990)
- (b) Admonish
(d) Dislike
- (b) Moving
(d) Nervous
- (b) Obedience
(d) Admiration
- (C.B.I. 1990)
- (b) Thoughtful
(d) Adventurous
- (b) Achieving
(d) Serious
- (S.S.C. 1995)
- (b) Comic
(d) Humorous
- (Assistant Grade, 1996)
- (b) Return
(d) Influx
- (b) Support
(d) Incite
- (b) Coarse
(d) Timid
- (b) Annotation
(d) Segregation
23. **INNOCENT** (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Sinful
(c) Deadly
24. **PACIFY**
(a) Quarrel
(c) Threaten
25. **FURTIVE**
(a) Straight
(c) Unambiguous
26. **SECULAR**
(a) Righteous
(c) Spiritual
27. **DEAR**
(a) Cheap
(c) Free
28. **ASCETICISM**
(a) Bliss
(c) Joy
29. **PREDILECTION**
(a) Denial
(c) Aversion
30. **APPOSITE**
(a) Inappropriate
(c) Inconsistent
31. **JETTISON**
(a) Rejoice
(c) Accept
32. **PERSISTENT**
(a) Wavering
(c) Enduring
33. **SCOLD**
(a) Enamour
(c) Criticize
34. **PODGY**
(a) Short
(c) Weak
35. **SEGREGATION**
(a) Appreciation
(c) Integration
36. **JITTERY**
(a) Profuse
(c) Bold
37. **VIRTUOUS** (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Scandalous
(c) Wicked
38. **EXASPERATE**
(a) Belittle
(c) Please
39. **SORDID**
(a) Steady
(c) Generous
40. **GRIM**
(a) Serious
(c) Delightful
41. **DEPLETE**
(a) Refund
(c) Fulfil
- (b) Guilty
(d) Corruption
- (b) Challenge
(d) Darken
- (b) Obvious
(d) Open
- (b) Religious
(d) Moral
- (Section Officers' 1993)
- (b) Worthless
(d) Priceless
- (b) Pleasure
(d) Trance
- (b) Concealment
(d) Attraction
- (Assit. Grade, 1991)
- (b) Intemperate
(d) Irregular
- (b) Surrender
(d) Defend
- (b) Obstinate
(d) Steady
- (b) Rebuke
(d) Praise
- (S.S.C. 1991)
- (b) Thin
(d) Slim
- (b) Cohesion
(d) Union
- (b) Tense
(d) Shaky
- (b) Vicious
(d) Corrupt
- (b) Annoy
(d) Tarnish
- (b) Enthusiastic
(d) Splendid
- (C.B.I. 1991)
- (b) Satisfying
(d) Painful
- (b) Replenish
(d) Recover

2. CAJOLE
(a) Dissuade (b) Detract (c) Disclose (d) Confide
3. PATERNITY
(a) Posterity (b) Successors (c) Offspring (d) Ancestors
4. BOORISH
(a) Handsome (b) Happy (c) Quite (d) Genteel
5. BENIGN
(a) Gracious (b) Sinister (c) Novel (d) Humane
6. DEVIATE
(a) Follow (b) Locate
- (c) Break (d) Concentrate
47. AMPLIFY
(a) Mummify (b) Shock (c) Curtail (d) Embalm
48. SPARSE
(a) Expensive (b) Heavy (c) Scattered (d) Lavish
49. EXOTIC
(a) Poor (b) Inexpensive (c) Ugly (d) Conventional
50. AMNESTY
(a) Hostility (b) Punishment (c) Immunity (d) Acquittal

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a)
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (c) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 6

Directions : Pick out the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the word given in capitals.

1. ACUMEN (Railways, 1991)
(a) Intelligence (b) Imbecility (c) Potentiality (d) Unfamiliarity
2. EXPLICIT
(a) Inspiring (b) Plain (c) Invigorating (d) Implied
3. VIRULENT
(a) Harmless (b) Malignant (c) Hostile (d) Vicious
4. DEFICIT (M.B.A. 1989)
(a) Superfluous (b) Surplus (c) Explicit (d) Implicit
5. FRANTIC
(a) Calm (b) Hopeful (c) Active (d) Bitter
6. REDOLENT
(a) Pesticised (b) Sticky (c) Yellowish (d) Stinking
7. TURBULENT
(a) Turbid (b) Violent (c) Steady (d) Critical
8. ADVERSITY
(a) Enmity (b) Severity (c) Prosperity (d) Calamity
9. MUSTY
(a) Fresh (b) Expensive (c) Clean (d) Fine
10. PROPEL
(a) Hide (b) Shove
- (c) Hesitate (d) Check
11. PATCHY (Central Exise, 1992)
(a) Clear (b) Simple (c) Uniform (d) Attractive
12. VANITY
(a) Modesty (b) Kindness (c) Compassion (d) Moderation
13. STRENUOUS
(a) Unfaltering (b) Irresolute (c) Unwavering (d) Lazy
14. WANE
(a) Swell (b) Prosper (c) Fatten (d) Widen
15. ILLEGIBLE (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Clear (b) Imitable (c) Clean (d) Readable
16. ROBUST
(a) Thin (b) Emaciated (c) Light (d) Strong
17. CARNAL
(a) Sensuous (b) Spiritual (c) Visionary (d) Imaginary
18. FLEXIBLE (S.S.C. 1994)
(a) Brittle (b) Rigid (c) Hard (d) Solid
19. DEVOUT
(a) Irreverent (b) Sincere (c) Homely (d) Magnificent

20. RELINQUISH
(a) Withdraw (b) Attack (c) Assume (d) Conquer
21. CONSPICUOUS
(a) Indifferent (b) Harmless (c) Insignificant (d) Unknown
22. LEVITY
(a) Stupidity (b) Gravity (c) Lofty (d) Absurdity
23. GLUT
(a) Dearth (b) Limit (c) Drain (d) Supply
24. AROMATIC
(a) Tart (b) Disagreeable (c) Sour (d) Odorous
25. VIVACIOUS
(a) Quarrelsome (b) Sober (c) Notorious (d) Drunken
26. CONFESS (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Deny (b) Refuse (c) Contest (d) Contend
27. INFALLIBLE
(a) Erring (b) Untrustworthy (c) Dubious (d) Unreliable
28. GATHER
(a) Separate (b) Suspend (c) Scatter (d) Spend
29. EXALT
(a) Depreciate (b) Ennoble (c) Glorify (d) Simplify
30. HOARD (I. Tax, 1993)
(a) Deposit (b) Supply (c) Satisfy (d) Accumulate
31. DISINGENIOUS
(a) Industrious (b) Cumbrous (c) Slothful (d) Naive
32. EFFETE
(a) Strong (b) Adamant (c) Bold (d) Courageous
33. PROVOCATION (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Destruction (b) Peace (c) Pacification (d) Vocation
34. SUCCUMB
(a) Curb (b) Resist (c) Injure (d) Shoot
35. JOCOSE
(a) Dull (b) Humorous
- (c) Playful (d) Disenanced (Railways, 1998)
36. FACT
(a) Fable (b) Story (c) Illusion (d) Fiction
37. GAINSAY
(a) Affirm (b) Reject (c) Appreciate (d) Lose
38. CRYPTIC
(a) Superficial (b) Secret (c) Artificial (d) Candid
39. NATIVE (U.D.C. 1994)
(a) Alien (b) Foreigner (c) Newcomer (d) Stranger
40. AFFECTATION
(a) Love (b) Good (c) Likable (d) Natural
41. RADICAL
(a) Uncompromising (b) Basic (c) Thorough (d) Superficial
42. MODICUM (I. Tax & Exise, 1989)
(a) Simplicity (b) A large amount (c) Brazenness (d) Immodesty
43. SLUR
(a) Promise (b) Hope (c) Credit (d) Virtue
44. DEBILITATING
(a) Strengthening (b) Enfeebling (c) Occupying (d) Inhabiting
45. MASK (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(a) Deface (b) Injure (c) Expose (d) Hit
46. FICKLE
(a) Diseased (b) Fast (c) Constant (d) Quick
47. PASSIONATE
(a) Calm (b) Arrogant (c) Sure (d) Fervent
48. CHOICE (Railways, 1995)
(a) Refusal (b) Dilemma (c) Harm (d) Approval
49. DAINTY
(a) Splendid (b) Aggressive (c) Vigorous (d) Towering
50. NIMBLE
(a) Giant (b) Clumsy (c) Quick (d) Frank

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (b)
31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (d)
41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (b)

13. VINDICATE
(a) Exonerate
(c) Defend
14. ADMONISH
(a) Commend
(c) Flatter
15. GLIB
(a) Unwilling
(c) Modest
16. POMPOUS
(a) Feeble
(c) Humble
17. LEAP
(a) Plunge
(c) Immerse
18. INSIPID
(a) Nervous
(c) Saucy
19. POLEMIC
(a) Cooperation
(c) Friendship
20. BIZARRE
(a) Soft
(c) Gentle
21. EDACIOUS
(a) Smart
(c) Fasting
22. MORBID
(a) Healthy
(c) Upright
23. ADVANCE
(a) Retreat
(c) Withhold
24. CONSIDERATE
(a) Harsh
(c) Opposed
25. ALIEN (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Resident
(c) Domiciled
26. HAGGARD
(a) Healthy
(c) Robust
27. NUGATORY
(a) Voluptuous
(c) Valuable
28. BOISTEROUS (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Calm
(c) Good
29. EVIDENT
(a) Suspected
(c) Doubtful
30. DESTROY
(a) Invent
(c) Produce
31. ESTABLISH
(a) Disrupt
(c) Corrode
- (b) Condemn
(d) Excuse (Clerks' Grade, 1991)
- (b) Tolerate
(d) Approve
- (b) Dumb
(d) Halting
- (b) Normal
(d) Mild (U.D.C. 1994)
- (b) Sink
(d) Fall
- (b) Pungent
(d) Sour
- (b) Amity
(d) Agreement (Central Excise, 1989)
- (b) Usual
(d) Same
- (b) Gluttonous
(d) Even
- (b) Clever
(d) Sickly (S.S.C. 1995)
- (b) Restrain
(d) Defend
- (b) Infuriated
(d) Indifferent
- (b) Natural
(d) Native
- (b) Animated
(d) Hearty
- (b) Slender
(d) Worthless (C.B.I. 1994)
- (b) Comfortable
(d) Happy
- (b) Disagreed
(d) Unimportant
- (b) Make
(d) Create (Clerks' Grade, 1994)
- (b) Uproot
(d) Negate
32. ACCELERATE
(a) Creep
(c) Lag
33. COARSE
(a) Beautiful
(c) Fine
34. DEFIANCE (Central Excise, 1993)
(a) Dismay
(c) Obedience
35. EVOLVING
(a) Retreating
(c) Stagnating
36. OVERWHEENING
(a) Humble
(c) Miserly
37. PRESUMPTION (I. Tax, 1992)
(a) Resumption
(c) Humility
38. REDOLENT
(a) Stinking
(c) Yellowish
39. KOOK
(a) Illiterate
(c) Peculiar
40. CALLOUS (S.S.C. 1993)
(a) Confident
(c) Sensitive
41. SUBJUGATE
(a) Enrich
(c) Enslave
42. DEBONAIR
(a) Worried
(c) Grim
43. CONCEALMENT (Railways, 1995)
(a) Identification
(c) Evidence
44. IMMERSE
(a) Disinter
(c) Engross
45. ARROGANT
(a) Proud
(c) Insolent
46. ASTUTE (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Cowardly
(c) Wicked
47. PANIC
(a) Alarm
(c) Serenity
48. LEGATO
(a) Uneven
(c) Silent
49. CO-OPERATION
(a) Rebellion
(c) Hindrance
50. BRILLIANT (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Dusty
(c) Dumb
- (b) Drag
(d) Move slowly
- (b) Soft
(d) Attractive
- (b) Suspicion
(d) Anxiety
- (b) Stifling
(d) Suffering
- (b) Sedate
(d) Clever
- (b) Proposition
(d) Assumption
- (b) Sickly
(d) Gloomy
- (b) Sane
(d) Foolish
- (b) Sentimental
(d) Capable
- (b) Liberate
(d) Free
- (b) Pensive
(d) Serious
- (b) Broadness
(d) Indication
- (b) Douse
(d) Disappear
- (b) Meek
(d) Rude
- (b) Foolish
(d) Impolite
- (b) Interference
(d) Cautionness
- (b) Brief
(d) Smooth
- (b) Resistance
(d) Opposition
- (b) Dull
(d) Dud

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)
11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (d)
31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (d) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 9

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. TENTATIVE (S.S.C. 1991)
(a) Immediate
(c) Developed
2. PARALLEL
(a) Divergent
(c) Random
3. STUBBORN
(a) Willing
(c) Pliable
4. NOVEL
(a) Formal
(c) Customary
5. LIABILITY (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Treasure
(c) Assets
6. MANAGE
(a) Direct
(c) Bungle
7. ILLUSORY
(a) Deceptive
(c) Imaginary
8. ARID (Assistant Grade, 1995)
(a) Plentiful
(c) Humid
9. DISPERSE
(a) Collect
(c) Hoard
10. IMPULSIVE
(a) Cautious
(c) Clever
11. AUSPICIOUS
(a) Spicy
(c) Conspicuous
12. ENGULFED
(a) Encircled
(c) Disfigured
13. CONVEX
(a) Flat
(c) Full
14. LUXURIANT
(a) Barren
- (b) Urgent
(d) Final
- (b) Curved
(d) Wavy
- (b) Consenting
(d) Easy
- (b) Ancient
(d) Traditional
- (b) Debt
(d) Property
- (b) Avail
(d) Wild
- (b) Real
(d) Certain
- (b) Productive
(d) Agreeable
- (b) Considerate
(d) Cunning (Clerks' Grade, 1992)
- (b) Unfavourable
(d) Condemnatory
- (b) Groped
(d) Detached
- (b) Protuberant
(d) Indented
- (b) Small
- (c) Ghastly
(d) Decaying (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1990)
- (a) Unwilling
(c) Dumb
16. ZEST
(a) Restive
(c) Indifference
17. BAROQUE
(a) Direct
(c) Plain
18. REPEL (U.D.C. 1996)
(a) Attract
(c) Attend
19. CAPRICIOUS
(a) Satisfied
(c) Steadfast
20. FACTITIOUS
(a) Ridiculous
(c) Engineered
21. SAGACIOUS (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Casual
(c) Foolish
22. EPILOGUE
(a) Conversation
(c) Dramatic
23. PERSUASIVE
(a) Demoralizing
(c) Discouraging
24. BANISH
(a) Abandon
(c) Intrude
25. REWARD (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Demotion
(c) Penalty
26. REJECT
(a) Agree
(c) Embrace
27. FOSTER
(a) Repress
(c) Check
- (b) Hesitant
(d) Modest
- (b) Callous
(d) Distate
- (b) Straight
(d) Strong
- (b) Concentrate
(d) Continue
- (b) Scattered
(d) Insured
- (b) Genuine
(d) Magnificent
- (b) Cunning
(d) False
- (b) Dialogue
(d) Prologue
- (b) False
(d) Unconvincing
- (b) Harbour
(d) Drop
- (b) Forfeiture
(d) Retribution
- (b) Accept
(d) Adopt
- (b) Curb
(d) Control

- 28. WRITHEN**
(a) Without (b) Past
(c) Over (d) Beyond
- 29. BRAZEN**
(a) Respectful (b) Innocent
(c) Delicious (d) Helpful
(Railways, 1991)
- 30. ADVERSITY**
(a) Diversity (b) Affliction
(c) Prosperity (d) Catastrophe
- 31. PALTRY**
(a) Strong (b) Worthwhile
(c) Mean (d) Bitter
(M.B.A. 1994)
- 32. DORSAL**
(a) Inactive (b) Ventral
(c) Peripheral (d) Central
(M.B.A. 1994)
- 33. VAGUE**
(a) Known (b) Published
(c) Popular (d) Definite
- 34. SUPERVISE**
(a) Overlook (b) Misdirect
(c) Neglect (d) Forget
- 35. MAGNANIMOUS**
(a) Selfish (b) Naive
(c) Generous (d) Small
(C.B.I. 1991)
- 36. CULMINATE**
(a) Frustrate (b) Fail
(c) Abort (d) Defeat
- 37. AMENABLE**
(a) Stubborn (b) Docile
(c) Obedient (d) Offensive
(I. Tax, 1994)
- 38. ACQUIT**
(a) Confirm (b) Blame
(c) Punish (d) Indict
- 39. FORBIDDEN**
(a) Allowed (b) Prohibited
- (c) Agreed (d) Foreseen
- 40. DISSIPATE**
(a) Sustain (b) Conserve
(c) Preserve (d) Maintain
(S.S.C. 1995)
- 41. CONFIDENT**
(a) Diffident (b) Timid
(c) Reserved (d) Shy
- 42. FILTHY**
(a) Stainless (b) Shining
(c) Sterilized (d) Clean
- 43. CROWDED**
(a) Deserted (b) Lonely
(c) Empty (d) Barren
(Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
- 44. DIM**
(a) Bright (b) Understandable
(c) Loud (d) Clear
- 45. CONFORM**
(a) Disappoint (b) Reform
(c) Deform (d) Dissent
- 46. ABORIGINAL**
(a) Modern (b) Popular
(c) Current (d) Contemporary
- 47. INDIGENOUS**
(a) Native (b) Cheap
(c) Foreign (d) Inferior
- 48. FRAIL**
(a) Vigorous (b) Sturdy
(c) Hardy (d) Strong
(Central Excise, 1993)
- 49. ACCOMPLICE**
(a) Friend (b) Accessory
(c) Escort (d) Opponent
- 50. CONVENE**
(a) Cancel (b) Adjourn
(c) Dissolve (d) Postpone

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (c)
31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (a) 42. (d) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (a)

PRACTICE SET 10

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. VALUABLE (Stenographer's Exam, 1995)
(a) Inferior (b) Invaluable
(c) Lowly (d) Worthless
2. INTRANSIGENT
(a) Ever-ready (b) Faithful
(c) Flexible (d) Obedient
3. ENGULFED
(a) Detached (b) Dislocated
(c) Devastated (d) Disfigured
4. COMPETITION
(a) Rivalry (b) Compromise
(c) Monopoly (d) Contest

5. THEORY
(a) Imagination (b) Fact
(c) Chance (d) Thought
(Section Officers' 1993)
6. INIMICAL
(a) Friendly (b) Cheerful
(c) Neutral (d) Emotional
7. FROSCRIBE
(a) Interdict (b) Allow
(c) Extend (d) Betray
8. INTRICATE
(a) Foolish (b) Simple
(c) Straight forward (d) Easy
(U.D.C. 1994)
9. MEAGRE
(a) Average (b) Plentiful
(c) Extravagant (d) Excessive
10. DORMANT
(a) Active (b) Modern
(c) Permanent (d) Transient
11. ADHERENT
(a) Rival (b) Alien
(c) Detractor (d) Enemy
(I. Tax, 1992)
12. EQUANIMITY
(a) Excitement (b) Duplicity
(c) Dubiousness (d) Resentment
13. TURBID
(a) Easy (b) Hazy
(c) Clear (d) Distinct
14. OBFUSCATE
(a) Simplify (b) Explain
(c) Describe (d) Clarify
(S.S.C. 1993)
15. BEGUILE
(a) Persuade (b) Cheat
(c) Flatter (d) Smile
16. HAMSTRING
(a) Strengthen (b) Enlarge
(c) Stimulate (d) Awaken
17. SCEPTICAL
(a) Inquisitive (b) Hopeful
(c) Indictive (d) Intuitive
(Railways, 1995)
18. DESTINY
(a) Vulnerability (b) Chance
(c) Self-dependence (d) Fate
19. PERDITION
(a) Excitement (b) Reward
(c) Inspiration (d) Salvation
20. SHAME
(a) Glorify (b) Exalt
(c) Dignify (d) Enshrine
21. RESCUE
(a) Extricate (b) Waver
(c) Bind (d) Desert
(Central Excise, 1993)
22. AGONY
(a) Pleasure (b) Bliss
(c) Ecstasy (d) Fear
23. REQUISITE
(a) Dispensable (b) Random
(c) Inappropriate (d) Chaotic
24. VIE
(a) Guard (b) Maintain
(c) Discover (d) Yield
25. FLURRY
(a) Disclose (b) Soothe
(c) Pelt (d) Achieve
26. SUBSERVIENT (Assistant Grade, 1996)
(a) Aggressive (b) Dignified
(c) Straight forward (d) Supercilious
27. JUBILANT
(a) Scared (b) Disturbed
(c) Gloomy (d) Quiet
28. LUXURY
(a) Sadness (b) Treachery
(c) Duplicity (d) Austerity
(Central Excise, 1993)
29. FORBID
(a) Provoke (b) Appreciate
(c) Celebrate (d) Permit
30. DEFECTION
(a) Resignation (b) Invitation
(c) Joining (d) Co-operation
31. DUSKY
(a) Visible (b) Fair
(c) Obscure (d) Shadowy
(Asst. Grade, 1991)
32. PUNCTILIOUS
(a) Irregular (b) Fussy
(c) Careless (d) Curious
33. CAPRICIOUS
(a) Fixed (b) Solid
(c) Firm (d) Reliable
34. SHAMEFUL
(a) Naked (b) Brazen
(c) Wanton (d) Unblushing
(M.B.A. 1994)
35. FLAGITIOUS
(a) Frivolous (b) Ignorant
(c) Vapid (d) Innocent
36. BENEVOLENCE
(a) Contempt (b) Malevolence
(c) Hatred (d) Derision
37. KNACK
(a) Dullness (b) Balance
(c) Talent (d) Dexterity
(C.B.I. 1994)
38. CELIBATE
(a) Profligate (b) Reprobate
(c) Extravagant (d) Prodigal
39. DITTYER
(a) Cry (b) Refer
(c) Decide (d) Defer
40. CONSOLIDATE
(a) Isolate (b) Weaken
(c) Divide (d) Identify
(Clerks' Grade, 1994)
41. INSOLENT
(a) Agreeable (b) Coward
(c) Polite (d) Considerate
42. LIABILITY
(a) Assumption (b) Exemption
(c) Consumption (d) Presumption

- PUTRID**
(a) Fresh (b) Fragrant
(c) Sweet (d) Agreeable
- OVERWROUGHT**
(a) Alert (b) Alive
(c) Excited (d) Calm
- DEROGATORY**
(a) Immediate (b) Praising
(c) Opinionated (d) Roguish
- BALMY**
(a) Hard (b) Genuine
(c) Mild (d) Fragrant
47. **OSTENTATIOUS** (Central Excise, 1992)
(a) Awkward (b) Bankrupt
(c) Ignorant (d) Unpretentious
48. **PROBLEM**
(a) Reply (b) Solution
(c) Answer (d) Resolution
49. **EXECRATE**
(a) Care (b) Praise
(c) Love (d) Bless
50. **MODERATE**
(a) Radical (b) Revolutionary
(c) Nihilist (d) Anarchist

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (b)
41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (d) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (c)

P 2 : CHOOSING THE ANTONYM OF A WORD USED IN A SENTENCE

In this type of questions, you are given a sentence in which a word has been italicised. The alternatives are suggested below it. The candidate is required to choose that word which is opposite in meaning to the italicised word.

Example : Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word **bold** italicised in the sentence :

Mahatma Gandhi led a very **austere** life.

- (a) exciting (b) boisterous (c) luxurious (d) eventful (e) adventurous

Solution : 'Austere' here means 'simple'. So the opposite of 'austere' is 'luxurious'. Hence, the answer is (c).

PRACTICE SET 11

Directions : Each of the following questions consists of a word or phrase which is italicised bold in the sentence given. It is followed by certain words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicised bold word or phrase.

1. He is a very **timid** person. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) dashing (b) outgoing
(c) bold (d) chivalrous
2. Raju **often** walks to school.
(a) rarely (b) never
(c) always (d) sometimes
3. One can **acquire** fame only by being truthful, honest and faithful.
(a) lose (b) deprive
(c) forsake (d) surrender
4. The treaty was **ratified** by the heads of states. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) set aside (b) unsettled
(c) destroyed (d) annulled
5. Always **avoid** late-night jobs.
(a) inspire (b) compel
(c) pursue (d) take
6. Mother Teresa devoted her life to the service of the poor and the **destitute**.
(a) greedy (b) noble
(c) rich (d) extraordinary
7. Many people try to **resist** reforms in the society. (I.E.S. 1994)
(a) rebel (b) welcome
(c) accept (d) fight
8. He was always prepared to **refute** the idea.
(a) agree (b) subscribe
(c) recommend (d) endorse

9. There was a marked **deterioration** in his condition.
(a) reformation (b) amendment
(c) improvement (d) revision
10. We should not **belittle** others' achievements. (Central Excise 1991)
(a) recommend (b) praise
(c) encourage (d) inspire
11. He has a **delicate** constitution.
(a) fit (b) ungainly
(c) strong (d) rugged
12. The palace was indeed **grotesque**.
(a) good (b) decent
(c) filthy (d) congruous
13. She is **slender** in figure. (C.D.S. 1990)
(a) strong (b) well-built
(c) stout (d) slim
14. He seems to have a **propensity** to fight.
(a) scepticism (b) penchant
(c) aversion (d) proclivity
15. The man's actions made it **obvious** that he had a wicked plan in mind.
(a) false (b) obscure
(c) uncertain (d) difficult
16. The Commission took two years to go through the **massive** collection of files and documents before preparing its report. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) ugly (b) short (c) light
(d) heavy (e) meagre
17. Religion teaches us not to run after the **transient** pleasures of the world.
(a) permanent (b) sinful
(c) unnatural (d) joyful
18. He is **adamant** on going.
(a) confused (b) lenient (c) stressing
(d) indecisive (e) yielding
19. The two friends were **distinct** in every thing; dress, manners, hair-style and feed habits. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) similar (b) uniform
(c) opposite (d) different
20. The climbers found the **ascent** nerve breaking.
(a) slide (b) decline
(c) fall (d) descent
21. His **appointment** was confirmed last month.
(a) disappointment (b) discharge
(c) suspension (d) dismissal
22. The Ganga is as **deep** in midstream as at the banks.
(a) wide (b) narrow
(c) hollow (d) shallow
23. Unsettled conditions in the land led to the **exodus** of hundreds of its citizens.
(a) expulsion (b) invasion
(c) immigration (d) entry
24. With the advent of Green Revolution, India now produces **sufficient** quantity of foodgrains every year.
(a) short (b) inadequate
(c) small (d) more
25. All his neighbours are aware of his **acrimonious** nature.
(a) informal (b) sympathetic
(c) cooperative (d) charitable
26. Such a scene **attracts** the onlookers.
(a) instigates (b) annoys
(c) repels (d) revolts (Railways, 1993)
27. This window-pane is **transparent**.
(a) opaque (b) translucent
(c) solid (d) fragile
28. **Ambiguity** of thoughts can prove disastrous.
(a) Rigidity (b) Clarity
(c) Certainty (d) Rationality
29. Professors are generally **serious** about what they say. (Clerks' Grade, 1988)
(a) jolly (b) thoughtful
(c) smug (d) insincere
30. He **urges** to learn everything.
(a) desires (b) denies
(c) dislikes (d) recommends
31. He was found **guilty**.
(a) true (b) right
(c) innocent (d) correct
32. **Honesty** is the best policy.
(a) Sobriety (b) Deceit
(c) Uprightness (d) Rectitude
33. The Chairman **initiated** the proceedings with a brief speech. (Railways, 1994)
(a) complicated (b) started
(c) closed (d) confused
34. William Wordsworth is **celebrated** for his lucid style.
(a) notorious (b) unpopular
(c) unknown (d) renowned
35. The king **consolidated** the empire into a powerful nation.
(a) divided (b) isolated
(c) fragmented (d) weakened
36. It used to be said that travel **broadens** one's outlook. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) restricts (b) contracts
(c) shrinks (d) narrows
37. He has enrolled himself to an **elementary** course in computer.
(a) secondary (b) tough
(c) advanced (d) simple
38. **Abrupt** decisions are often wrong.
(a) Gradual (b) Rough
(c) Sharp (d) Hurried
39. He climbed up a **stationary** wagon.

9. He climbed up a *stationary* wagon.
(a) moving (b) speeding
(c) shunting (d) standing
(N.D.A. 1995)
10. He is in the habit of taking a *casual* leave quite often.
(a) futile (b) regular
(c) formal (d) systematic
11. A *serene* mind can never be the pioneer of a great revolution.
(a) nervous (b) jocular
(c) earnest (d) agitated
12. Of all the companions of our joyous *ascent*, there were only the two of us left.
(C.D.S. 1989)
(a) decent (b) descent
(c) descent (d) descendant.
13. He returned home much *inspired*, no wonder the plan had worked.
(a) overwhelmed (b) dispirited
(c) disillusioned (d) sceptical
14. You must *quote* examples to support your statement.
(a) reveal (b) restrain
- (c) contradict (d) adduce
45. Only an *agile* person can be a successful sportsman.
(a) brisk (b) emaciated
(c) feeble (d) sluggish
46. Such *lofty* dreams can never come true.
(a) puny (b) humble
(c) insignificant (d) casual
47. The decision to stop firing across the border was a *unilateral* one.
(a) collective (b) bilateral
(c) multilateral (d) multiple
48. We were advised not to *extinguish* our hopes for the time being.
(a) aggravate (b) intensify (c) inflate
(d) promote (e) expand
49. You can't work out this project with *nebulous* plans in mind.
(a) useful (b) practical
(c) clear (d) fundamental
50. He *abandoned* his family. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) saved (b) supported
(c) pleased (d) encouraged

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (e) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (d)
21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (d)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (d) 49. (c) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 12

Directions : In each of the following sentences, a word has been printed in *italics* bold. Out of the given alternatives, choose the one which is closest to the *posite* in meaning of the *italicised* word.

1. I thought about her a lot during the *following* months. (Railways, 1994)
(a) receding (b) preceding
(c) proceeding (d) succeeding
- This is the *cardinal* point of the issue.
(a) minor (b) vital
(c) debatable (d) insignificant
- (e) avoidable
- She is indeed *human*.
(a) universal (b) devilish
(c) terrestrial (d) divine
- It was universally characterised as a *progressive* measure. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) abhorrent (b) retrograde
(c) obstructive (d) regressive
5. Geetanjali is loved by all for her *meekness*.
(a) harshness (b) pride
(c) anger (d) passion
6. It was a *voluntary* gesture.
(a) compulsory (b) violent
(c) deliberate (d) valuable
7. There has always been a feeling of *rancour* between the two families.
(a) rivalry (b) competition
(c) friendliness (d) suspicion
(U. Tax & Central Excise, 1988)
8. The government is taking measures to *augment* the country's food supply.
(a) prohibit (b) decrease
(c) surpass (d) compensate

9. People know him for his *vanity*.
(a) humanity (b) honesty
(c) courtesy (d) modesty
10. Let us not *aggravate* the sufferings of the poor. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) abbreviate (b) alleviate
(c) advocate (d) appreciate
11. It was a *mystery* as to where the young girl had acquired such a *cynical* attitude.
(a) mature (b) naive
(c) eccentric (d) crazy
12. Avogadro's *hypothesis* has proved significant till the present day.
(a) fact (b) theory
(c) conclusion (d) experiment
13. He stood gazing at the *serene* expanse of the sea. (N.D.A. 1990)
(a) scenic (b) clear
(c) tranquil (d) ruffled
14. The authorities inflicted harsh *penalty* on him for indulging in forgery.
(a) commendation (b) default
(c) concession (d) reward
15. He is always *hungry* for wealth.
(a) ravenous (b) famished
(c) satiated (d) greedy
16. Machine-civilisation has made human life *artificial*. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) genuine (b) natural
(c) true (d) authentic
17. This shop keeps only *genuine* articles.
(a) imported (b) spurious
(c) antique (d) duplicate
18. He has been *commended* for all that he did.
(a) dismissed (b) condemned
(c) censured (d) rejected
19. The drug will have *pernicious* effect on your health. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) beneficial (b) prolonged
(c) ruinous (d) pornographic
20. It was a *unanimous* decision.
(a) uncertain (b) partial
(c) discordant (d) divergent
21. Phoolan Devi had to *surrender* under the most pressing circumstances.
(a) release (b) claim
(c) plunder (d) attack
22. The students *assembled* in the meeting hall. (B.S.R.B. 1992)
(a) removed (b) diffused
(c) dispersed (d) eliminated
23. His *boorish* ways amused everyone.
(a) refined (b) funny
(c) eccentric (d) friendly
24. How can you cut an apple with this *blunt* knife?
(a) pointed (b) sharpened
(c) polished (d) filed
25. He has suspended his secretary on a *flimsy* ground. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) vigorous (b) strong
(c) sound (d) salutary
26. A faithful officer is always *vigilant* towards his duties.
(a) innocent (b) ignorant
(c) irresponsible (d) careless
27. The *gross* domestic product (GDP) is an essential component of economy.
(a) rough (b) coarse
(c) refined (d) estimated
28. It was really a *gracious* occasion for me.
(a) benign (b) infertuous
(c) churlish (d) wasteful
29. The man at the gate had a *forbidding* appearance. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) lenient (b) handsome
(c) tranquil (d) mild
30. Terrorism is a serious *hazard* to the country.
(a) chance (b) peril
(c) safety (d) problem
31. *Nourishing* food is a necessity both for a pregnant mother and a baby.
(a) Unhygienic (b) Poor
(c) Undercooked (d) Heavy
32. There is a *dearth* of milk in Delhi nowadays.
(a) extravagance (b) scarcity
(c) abundance (d) sufficiency
33. Gandhi did not welcome the idea of being a mule spectator to the *atrocious* behaviour of the whites towards the non-whites in Africa.
(a) gracious (b) noble
(c) civilised (d) pleasing
34. A *friendly* dog met us at the farmgate.
(a) hostile (b) quiet
(c) understanding (d) helpful
(C.D.S. 1995)
35. The scene was indeed *captivating*.
(a) hateful (b) disgusting
(c) repulsive (d) obscene
36. That police officer is known to be *humane* in his approach.
(a) unsympathetic (b) uncultured
(c) uncompromising (d) uncivilised
37. A crowd *gathered* quickly when the police came. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) collected (b) dispersed
(c) spread (d) disappeared
38. Matter *expands* on heating.
(a) shrinks (b) reduces
(c) diminishes (d) contracts

39. Hydra is biologically believed to be **immortal**.
(a) undying (b) perishable
(c) ancient (d) eternal
40. **Crestfallen** he returned as he had never faced such humiliation in the whole of his life. (C.D.S. 1999)
(a) Disturbed (b) Vainglorious
(c) Triumphant (d) Indignant
41. A feeling of brotherhood should be **propagated** amongst the masses.
(a) disseminated (b) suppressed
(c) dissipated (d) crushed
(e) countered
42. She is beautiful as well as **frivolous**.
(a) indecent (b) serious
(c) insane (d) rude
(Railways, 1993)
43. The problem of dowry in our country has assumed **gargantuan** proportions.
(a) negligible (b) bearable
(c) minute (d) minimal
44. The boy found himself in a **pathetic** situation.
(a) comical (b) marvellous
(c) common (d) surprising

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (b)
11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (c)
31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (d)

PRACTICE SET 13

Directions : Each question below consists of a word or a phrase which is italicised in the sentence given. It is followed by some words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicised word or phrase.

1. He is extremely **intelligent** but proud.
(a) simple (b) ignorant
(c) weak (d) dull
(C.D.S. 1996)
2. She looked **gorgeous** in her new dress.
(a) ugly (b) beautiful
(c) ordinary (d) shabby
3. We all heard her but it was a **superficial** talk.
(a) profound (b) difficult
(c) secretive (d) mystical
4. In ancient days, a **fragile** glass jar was considered to be more valuable than a human slave. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) broad (b) tall
(c) strong (d) heavy
5. The Gupta rulers **patronised** all cultural activities and thus the Gupta era came to be known as 'the Golden Era' of Indian history.
(a) criticised (b) rejected
(c) opposed (d) spurned
6. Last month tomatoes were quite **cheap**.
(a) inexpensive (b) costly

- (c) insufficient (d) less
(S.S.C. 1993)
7. His move was a **calculated** one.
(a) idiotic (b) simple
(c) thoughtless (d) artless
8. I **accept** your plan.
(a) deny (b) dismiss
(c) reject (d) decline
9. Sherlock Holmes is a **fictional** character. (C.D.S. 1990)
(a) real (b) imaginative
(c) fancy (d) foreign
10. It was really a **sinister** move on his part.
(a) malevolent (b) sinful
(c) auspicious (d) right
11. Politicians today are **robbing** the nation of its wealth.
(a) strengthening (b) protecting
(c) helping (d) enriching
(e) advancing
12. That man is known for his **elegance**.
(a) awkwardness (b) indelicacy
(c) clumsiness (d) savagery
13. It is a **Herculean** task for me.
(a) indecent (b) puny
(c) ponderous (d) big
(M.B.A. 1992)
14. The man was **liberated** from the charge.
(a) emancipated (b) enclosed
(c) concealed (d) imprisoned
15. **Genuine** drugs are available in most of the medical shops. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) harmful (b) wrong
(c) dubious (d) spurious
16. For the first time I saw him speaking so **rudely** to Ranjeet.
(a) softly (b) gently
(c) politely (d) slowly
17. The new government has **abolished** the Gold Control Act.
(a) approved (b) passed
(c) restored (d) removed
18. He was asked to **accelerate** the pace of work. (Railways, 1994)
(a) check (b) control
(c) slacken (d) supervise
19. He looked **elated** on hearing the news.
(a) exasperated (b) depressed
(c) desperate (d) anxious
20. Gandhiji always advocated the use of **indigenous** goods.
(a) cheap (b) native
(c) silly (d) foreign
21. His **timidity** proved to be costly.
(a) boldness (b) arrogance
(c) self-assertion (d) self-confidence
(C.D.S. 1994)
22. In all places, and at all times, there is a **profusion** of talents.
(a) plenty (b) generosity
(c) aversion (d) scarcity
23. He is a man of **mellow** temper.
(a) excitable (b) hot
(c) irrational (d) fickle
24. The actor is well known both for his **humility** and courage. (I.E.S. 1994)
(a) gentleness (b) honesty
(c) determination (d) pride
25. He was in a **dejected** mood.
(a) irritable (b) romantic
(c) jubilant (d) rejected
26. Ashish has an **innate** sense of humour.
(a) natural (b) inborn
(c) unusual (d) acquired
27. He could not **confirm** that he had made any such statement.
(a) reject (b) avoid
(c) deny (d) refuse
(I. Tax & Central Excise, 1991)
28. Rajesh's **rustic** behaviour astonished the teacher.
(a) impolite (b) genuine
(c) sophisticated (d) awkward
29. This piece of land is the most **fertile** and yields a good harvest each year.
(a) startling (b) sterile
(c) worthless (d) futile
30. Always be **impartial** in your dealings.
(a) discourteous (b) impudent
(c) disrespectful (d) unfair
31. The General Manager is quite **tactful** and handles the workers' union very effectively. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) relaxed (b) strict
(c) naive (d) disciplined (e) loose
32. **Repression** in China has deepened during the past few months.
(a) Regeneration (b) Liberation
(c) Agitation (d) Expression
33. Dhanik Lal is a **deceitful** man and cannot be relied upon.
(a) honest (b) sincere
(c) gentle (d) simple
34. We should not **belittle** the value of small things. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) expand (b) inflate
(c) praise (d) extol
35. My parents were **confident** of my success in the examination.
(a) worried (b) pessimistic
(c) diffident (d) depressed
36. Rajesh is a **shrewd** person.
(a) boisterous (b) aggressive
(c) foolish (d) intelligent

37. Nothing has been organised properly and confusion seems *inevitable*. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) uncertain (b) ineligible
(c) invenient (d) inefficient
38. He *denied* the accusation.
(a) justified (b) spoke
(c) publicised (d) affirmed
39. Everyone could see that it was a *prejudiced* decision.
(a) unbiased (b) candid
(c) helpful (d) logical
40. I think this would be a *quixotic* project for me.
(a) wasteful (b) profitable
(c) fantastic (d) practical
41. The geologists declared that the fossil was *authentic*. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) old (b) fake
(c) new (d) beautiful
42. He found it hard to *withstand* the stress of circumstances.
(a) endure (b) resist
(c) tolerate (d) yield
43. Never adopt a *callous* attitude towards your duties.
(a) cooperative (b) cautious
(c) considerate (d) courteous
44. He *frequently* visits his old uncle in his native village. (Railways, 1993)
(a) temporarily (b) rarely
(c) irregularly (d) secretly
45. Hearing the news, he jumped up in *ecstasy*.
(a) misery (b) beatitude
(c) exaltation (d) rapture
46. Such comparisons in poetry are now *obsolete*.
(a) permanent (b) ancient
(c) renovated (d) recent
47. Only an *inquisitive* person can gain proper knowledge.
(a) careless (b) indolent
(c) dull (d) uninterested
48. In the interest of one's own reputation one should avoid *ostentation* while entertaining friends. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) innocence (b) purity
(c) simplicity (d) miserliness
49. India is a land of *abundant* resources.
(a) enough (b) poor
(c) deficient (d) limited
50. Ours is undoubtedly a *morbid* society.
(a) healthy (b) virtuous
(c) liberal (d) progressive

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (e) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (e) 29. (b) 30. (d)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (d)
41. (b) 42. (d) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (d) 50. (a)

PRACTICE SET 14

Directions : In each of the following sentences, a word or phrase is italicised and it is followed by some words marked (a), (b), (c), (d) and/or (e). Choose from these words the one which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the italicised word and indicate your choice by the corresponding letter (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).

1. The criminal was *detained* by the police. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) protected (b) dismissed
(c) released (d) deterred
2. The long sickness has turned the boy *flimsy*.
(a) healthy (b) strong
(c) agile (d) wholesome
3. His *depressing* attitude became a cause of trouble for us all.
(a) horrifying (b) uplifting
(c) bewildering (d) digressing
4. He failed to *perceive* that his bad habit was having an adverse effect on his son too.
(a) ignore (b) apprehend
(c) conceive (d) create
5. What he tells me *confirms* my ideas.
(a) verifies (b) contradicts
(c) opposes (d) strengthens (Railways, 1994)

6. He is very *meticulous* in keeping accounts.
(a) clumsy (b) irregular
(c) careless (d) irresponsible
7. Discipline is being *demoted* in most of the present day institutions.
(a) uplifted (b) regained
(c) nurtured (d) projected
9. We had a *delectable* meal yesterday.
(a) nice (b) tasty
(c) unsavoury (d) heavy (C.D.S. 1994)
9. He is known for his *uncouth* manners.
(a) courteous (b) usual
(c) petty (d) mean
10. Ranjeet is suffering from *benign* tumor.
(a) contagious (b) infectious
(c) spreading (d) malignant
11. The patient looks a little more *cheerful* this morning. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) depressed (b) dull
(c) energetic (d) stupid
12. His logic seemed *absurd*.
(a) fictional (b) rational
(c) proportional (d) useless
13. I can say for sure that this document is *authentic*.
(a) fictitious (b) duplicate
(c) fallacious (d) erroneous
14. Don't *scold* the boy over such trifles.
(a) pacify (b) console
(c) praise (d) vituperate
15. History *abounds* in instances of courage.
(a) fails (b) suffices
(c) lacks (d) shines (C.D.S. 1995)
16. Democracy is a government by *conciliation*.
(a) non-cooperation (b) dispute
(c) confrontation (d) irritation
17. It was *evident* that he was happy.
(a) doubtful (b) clear
(c) unimportant (d) understood
18. *Feasibility* of the project is under study.
(a) Unsuitability (b) Impracticability
(c) Impropriety (d) Cheapness (I.E.S. 1994)
19. To *purge* all social evils is really a difficult job.
(a) promote (b) increase
(c) rehabilitate (d) encourage
20. Mrs. Higgins is a *humble* lady.
(a) whimsical (b) youthful
(c) vain (d) unassuming
21. Those whose views are *progressive* often meet with formidable impediments when they begin to act. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) outmoded (b) brave
(c) revolutionary (d) retrograde
22. Very rich fathers generally have *stingy* sons.
(a) reckless (b) careless
(c) spendthrift (d) miserly
23. The teacher gave a *vivid* description of the next day's programme.
(a) obscure (b) inanimate
(c) hazy (d) unintelligible
24. The *indignation* of the retreating troops resulted in large scale killings.
(a) displeasure (b) happiness
(c) orderliness (d) anger (N.D.A. 1993)
25. He has bought *genuine* pearls.
(a) inexpensive (b) unattractive
(c) spurious (d) extraneous
26. The stuffed toy bore a *glossy* look.
(a) obscene (b) dull
(c) sleek (d) ventilating
27. This area is well known for *plentiful* rain.
(a) poor (b) impoverished
(c) scarce (d) miserly (Railways, 1993)
28. It was a *horrible* sight.
(a) pleasing (b) veracious
(c) repulsive (d) attractive
29. The idea of uniting the two Germanys was *seductive*.
(a) foolish (b) depressive
(c) unacceptable (d) repulsive
30. The covalent compounds consist of *discrete* molecules.
(a) concrete (b) grouped
(c) separate (d) convoluted
31. The *mammoth* structure overlooked the building.
(a) affluent (b) tiny
(c) huge (d) narrow
32. He felt tired with the *monotony* of his daily routine.
(a) peacefulness (b) variety
(c) excitement (d) range
33. Earthquakes are *frequent* in Japan.
(a) extinct (b) unusual
(c) few (d) rare (N.D.A. 1992)
34. He was given in to much *fanaticism*.
(a) reason (b) kindness
(c) passivity (d) violence
35. I cannot bear with that *niggard* fellow any more.
(a) miserly (b) generous
(c) extravagant (d) avaricious

Never consider your **opponent** to be weaker than you.

- (a) friend (b) rival
(c) antagonist (d) ally
She handled the machine with **deft** fingers. (C.D.S. 1994)

(a) clumsy (b) sturdy
(c) delicate (d) quick
The teacher instructed the students to draw the **marginal** lines.

- (a) central (b) fractional
(c) global (d) angular
It was a **sagacious** decision on his part.
(a) casual (b) cunning
(c) foolish (d) false

The children are playing in the **nearby** park. (B.S.R.B. 1992)

- (a) different (b) close
(c) separate (d) distant
She sat all alone in the party bearing that **sulky** face.

(a) kind (b) loving
(c) mild (d) cheerful
The passing of the Bill was followed by a large scale **retaliation** by the citizens.

- (a) procreation (b) reconciliation
(c) conciliation (d) redressal

The members of the opposition party made **derogatory** remarks about the policies of the government.

- (a) praiseworthy (b) laudatory
(c) respectable (d) admirable
(C.D.S. 1995)

44. The lady shouted with a loud, **shrill** voice.
(a) feeble (b) blunt
(c) muffled (d) inaudible

45. Merit need not be **swamped** while filling vacancies through a quota system.
(a) considered (b) raised
(c) remembered (d) headed

46. On the face of it Poirot's glance conveyed **humorous** impatience. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) disappointed (b) dejected
(c) pathetic (d) dismayed

47. The intricate carvings on the panels are **notable**.
(a) hateful (b) uncommon
(c) ordinary (d) absurd

48. **Ostentation** is now the life style of big cities.
(a) Ugliness (b) Poverty
(c) Frugality (d) Modesty

49. Lucy is a **smart** girl.
(a) casual (b) indecent
(c) active (d) lazy

50. Mr. Arun Lal is a **noted** personality in the town.
(a) condemned (b) ostracized
(c) notorious (d) obscure

ANSWERS

- (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (d)
(a) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (c)
(d) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (b)
(b) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (d)
(d) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (d)

PRACTICE SET 15

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, see the one which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the italicised word.

We have no doubt about the **veracity** of the statement. (C.J.S. 1994)

- (a) morality (b) falsity
(c) propriety (d) truthfulness
Good actions cannot **camouflage** one's bad qualities.

(a) exhibit (b) demonstrate
(c) reveal (d) parade
His family has **accumulated** wealth over the years.

- (a) drained (b) squandered

- (c) amassed (d) dispersed
4. There was a **marginal** increase in his pay.

(a) unforeseen (b) negligible
(c) significant (d) peripheral
(N.D.A. 1995)

5. This tonic serves to **vitalize** your hairs.
(a) shorten (b) enfeeble
(c) repress (d) clamour

6. I liked the poem for its **literal** meaning.
(a) complex (b) figurative:

- (c) deep (d) fictitious
7. The leader was **pragmatic** in his approach to the problems facing the country. (C.D.S. 1993)

(a) optimistic (b) idealistic
(c) indefinite (d) vague
8. He is really an **obstinate** man.

- (a) considerate (b) friendly
(c) understanding (d) compliant
9. His **diabolical** ways made him unpopular.

(a) mischievous (b) lavish
(c) seraphic (d) azure
10. Under the circumstances, such **pejorative** comments should have been avoided. (I.E.S. 1993)

- (a) soothing (b) sporting
(c) appreciative (d) critical
11. The property of **contraction** of matter on cooling is put to several practical uses.

(a) improvement (b) growth
(c) expansion (d) diminution
12. He is a man with a **jevial** nature.

- (a) talkative (b) morose
(c) monotonous (d) quiet
13. It was a very **dreary** day. (N.D.A. 1994)

(a) drab (b) dangerous
(c) beautiful (d) bright
14. The flight was **delayed** because of bad weather.

- (a) quickened (b) released
(c) expedited (d) triggered
15. The beautiful girl looked so **morose**.

(a) healthy (b) gloomy
(c) haggard (d) cheerful
16. The error in the newspaper article is **accidental**. (Railways, 1994)

- (a) permissible (b) usual
(c) conventional (d) intentional
17. The General ordered the troops to **advance** to the fort.

(a) retire (b) return
(c) escape (d) retreat (e) abscond
18. She bought a **gaudy** shawl as a wedding gift for her sister.

- (a) fatuous (b) sober
(c) garnish (d) ornate
19. His friends liked everything about him except his **frugality**. (C.D.S. 1994)

(a) short temper (b) extravagance
(c) shabbiness (d) punctuality
20. Our knowledge of the past is still largely a matter of informed **conjecture**.

- (a) guess (b) position
(c) certainty (d) form
21. The teacher told the student to **abridge** the essay he had written.

(a) amplify (b) shorten

- (c) increase (d) modify
22. The minister was accused of indulging in **nepotism**. (Central Excise, 1991)

(a) impartiality (b) hatred
(c) condemnation (d) indifference
23. His living style and his conduct showed him **opulent**.

- (a) sumptuous (b) drooping
(c) wealthy (d) poor
24. Joys and tensions are **ephemeral** aspects of life.

(a) stable (b) permanent
(c) spiritual (d) ethical
25. The thief **confessed** at the police station that he had stolen my watch.

- (a) concealed (b) disproved
(c) denied (d) admitted
(Clerks' Grade, 1993)

26. Do not **follow** others.
(a) emulate (b) praise
(c) oppose (d) criticize

27. The complete eradication of poverty from our country is really an **illusion**.
(a) a truth (b) a fact
(c) a reality (d) an actuality

28. The revised pay scale is **uniform**.
(a) equal (b) different
(c) opposite (d) varied
(C.D.S. 1990)

29. Sarita did not heed the **disdain** she had to bear at the hands of her step-mother.
(a) penitence (b) humility
(c) love (d) admiration

30. I was shocked to hear the **scurrilous** talks of the members of the Board.
(a) decent (b) relevant
(c) accurate (d) useful

31. Much to the **chagrin** of his parents, Ajit married a very poor girl.
(a) satisfaction (b) relief
(c) pleasure (d) excitement

32. His attitude is very **hostile**. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) friendly (b) kind
(c) humane (d) helpful

33. **Tolerance** is the essence of religion.
(a) Impatience (b) Cruelty
(c) Bigotry (d) Indifference

34. He made an **exhaustive** list of the items his secretary should attend to.
(a) meticulous (b) short
(c) interesting (d) incomplete

35. His **urbane** attitude won him many friends. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) rude (b) rustic
(c) violent (d) indifferent

36. The wife fainted away, **lamenting** the death of her husband.

- (a) smiling (b) ridiculing
(c) enjoying (d) rejoicing
7. I can't understand him; he is really a queer fellow.
(a) strange (b) careless
(c) ordinary (d) unusual
8. His books are well known for their progressive ideas. (Railways, 1983)
(a) useless (b) old-fashioned
(c) complex (d) reactionary
9. His disposition towards labour made him endearing to the Manager.
(a) inclination (b) unwillingness
(c) temperament (d) watchfulness
10. He does every job with great zeal and vigour.
(a) indifference (b) constraint
(c) passion (d) difficulty
11. Their meeting was rather boisterous.
(a) quiet (b) business like
(c) noisy (d) calm (C.D.S. 1995)
12. The minister was punished with defection for his anti-party activities.
(a) resignation (b) co-operation
(c) invitation (d) joining
13. You should quote this example as an evidence.
(a) reveal (b) adduce
(c) restrain (d) contradict (N.D.A. 1994)

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (a) 42. (d) 43. (c) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 16

Directions : In each of the following questions, pick up the choice which is most **opposite** in meaning of the word **italicised bold** in the sentence.

1. The chairman **rebuked** the accounts officer for not supervising the work of hisordinates. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) praised (b) received
(c) awarded (d) invited
(e) strengthened
2. The incident **cemented** their relations.
(a) destroyed (b) wasted
(c) corroded (d) disintegrated
3. Many of the propositions he put up at the conference were **ludicrous**.
(a) obnoxious (b) humorous
(c) praiseworthy (d) impractical
4. We received a **cordial** welcome from our host. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) official (b) cold
(c) distrustful (d) indifferent
5. Everyone **admired** his ideas on this issue.
(a) disappointed (b) discarded
(c) neglected (d) disapproved

6. Every move I make seems to affect him **adversely**. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) deeply (b) favourably
(c) badly (d) internally
7. The director had a **derisive** attitude towards some of the members of the committee. (Railways, 1993)
(a) enthusiastic (b) respectful
(c) deprecatory (d) encouraging
8. I think this article ought to have been put in a **compact** form.
(a) expanded (b) enlarged
(c) diffused (d) broken
9. Some people indulge in loud **vulgar** talk.
(a) simple (b) restrained
(c) graceful (d) refined
10. He was the most **eccentric** and difficult patron. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) normal (b) sober
(c) genial (d) sociable
11. Everyone wanted to be the **harbinger** of the good news to the king.
(a) precursor (b) tender
(c) opponent (d) follower
12. The two girls are always together. There is a great **affinity** between them.
(a) spathy (b) empathy
(c) antipathy (d) sympathy (A.A.O. 1995)
13. He **confessed** having done a mistake.
(a) granted (b) conceded
(c) acknowledged (d) concealed
14. Pradeep is always **jeered** at by his companions.
(a) praised (b) scorned
(c) mocked (d) mourned
15. There are reports that many poor people **abandon** female children. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) like (b) reject
(c) keep (d) help
16. **Unity** of thought and action has been the basis of India's strength and stability.
(a) Bias (b) Diversity
(c) Division (d) Weakness
17. Their team bore **delinquent** participants.
(a) reverent (b) unconvicted
(c) quarrelsome (d) law abiding
18. In ancient India, scholars had no interest in political power or **material** growth.
(a) celestial (b) psychic
(c) spiritual (d) internal (C.D.S. 1995)
19. It's a rule of the company to **endow** the Manager with all essential perks.
(a) rob (b) dispose
- (c) divest (d) snatch
20. The story was set up in an **eerie** atmosphere.
(a) delightful (b) weird
(c) warm (d) canny
21. There are four chapters that are **extraneous** to the structure of the book.
(a) relevant (b) integral
(c) important (d) needful (Central Excise, 1988)
22. He makes **occasional** visits to Delhi.
(a) accidental (b) strange
(c) regular (d) frivolous
23. They have not been eating **nourishing** food.
(a) heavy (b) undercooked
(c) unhygienic (d) poor
24. The plantation workers were on a **collision** course before the labour officer intervened. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) circuitous (b) retaliatory
(c) conciliatory (d) perfunctory
25. The new officer is a **brash** young man.
(a) polite (b) arrogant
(c) kind (d) handsome
26. She decided to finish the work before it became **onerous**.
(a) unfamiliar (b) light
(c) burdensome (d) unique
27. His **unscrupulous** pursuit of wealth finally landed him in prison.
(a) superfluous (b) single minded
(c) dedicated (d) conscientious
28. The sudden appearance of the stranger in the cottage despite all doors being closed is **questionable**.
(a) casual (b) surprising
(c) dubious (d) certain
29. Mr. Khanna is held in high **esteem** by the residents of the colony.
(a) revere (b) hatred
(c) disdain (d) notoriety
30. The inhabitants of the island were **barbarians**. (Railways, 1994)
(a) bad (b) uncivilised
(c) cruel (d) civilised
31. Old people are usually more **conservative** than young people.
(a) reproachful (b) liberal
(c) dynamic (d) modern
32. His was a **sulky** disposition. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) mild (b) cheerful
(c) loving (d) kind
33. I know you would have to **prolong** your tour; but still I advise you to complete this job also.
(a) obstruct (b) curtail

Objective General English

- (c) hinder (d) restrain
34. He found an *ancient* statue in the village.
(a) fresh (b) new
(c) recent (d) modern
(e) refreshed
35. This is a *trivial* matter. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) difficult (b) easy
(c) small (d) important
36. Elephants, when they go *wild*, ought to be killed.
(a) tame (b) meek
(c) mild (d) domestic
37. Her coming to this place tomorrow is *definite*.
(a) doubtful (b) regrettable
(c) questionable (d) unpredictable
38. His knowledge of the subject is quite *extensive*. (Clerks' Grade, 1988)
(a) ordinary (b) little
(c) limited (d) restricted
39. He *abdicated* his post of his own accord.
(a) acquired (b) inherited
(c) seized (d) usurped
40. They invited him to *sumptuous* lunch.
(a) cheap (b) meagre
(c) poor (d) nutritious
41. Life in the villages is very *dull*.
(a) serious (b) wasteful
(c) bluffing (d) pleasant
(B.S.R.B. 1992)
42. We must *abolish* evil customs.
(a) eradicate (b) restore
- (c) revive (d) encourage
43. The boy was *accused* of theft.
(a) liberated (b) impeached
(c) exonerated (d) sentenced
44. This is not ideology but *pragmatic* language teaching. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) impractical (b) improper
(c) imperfect (d) impossible
45. The incident *frustrated* all his ambitions.
(a) satisfied (b) appeased
(c) cloyed (d) satisfied
46. When asked whether he was an atheist, he simply *quibbled*.
(a) frowned (b) wavered
(c) affirmed (d) denied
47. Everybody was astonished when he used such *profane* language. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) sacred (b) pure
(c) profound (d) high
48. My uncle is very wealthy, but rather *parsimonious* in his habits.
(a) extravagant (b) generous
(c) careless (d) strict
(Central Excise, 1988)
49. I am somewhat *sceptical* about his claim.
(a) optimistic (b) convinced
(c) credulous (d) hopeful
50. His writings have been much *eulogised* by Indian scholars. (C.D.S. 1996)
(a) condemned (b) flouted
(c) disapproved (d) disparaged

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a)
1. (d) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
1. (b) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (d)
1. (b) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (b)
1. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (a) 49. (b) 50. (a)

PRACTICE SET 17

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the alternative which is *lost* to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase in the sentence.

1. She was *sceptical* about the safety of the new drug. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) sanguine (b) hopeful
(c) certain (d) doubtful
2. The members of the Board were impressed by the candidates *urbane* behaviour.
(a) rural (b) indifferent
(c) rude (d) negative
3. *Infringement* of law has to be prevented in order to maintain peace and order in the country.
(a) Revision (b) Revision
(c) Relaxation (d) Obedience

Antonyms

4. He puts on airs and claims himself to be *omniscient*.
(a) ignorant (b) uneducated
(c) unqualified (d) backward
(I. Tax & Central Excise, 1993)
5. It was *altercation* throughout and there was no discussion.
(a) resonance (b) alternative
(c) consonance (d) inconsistency
6. Anarchy *emerges* out of the wars of succession.
(a) disappears (b) sinks
(c) falls (d) drowns
(c) extinguishes
7. Unlike in Bihar Board, English is an *optional* subject in the U.P. Board.
(a) elementary (b) compulsory
(c) voluntary (d) necessary
(Clerks' Grade, 1993)
8. He was really *delighted* to see me.
(a) scared (b) disturbed
(c) surprised (d) displeased
9. This offer has come as a great *boon* to me.
(a) misfortune (b) blemish
(c) curse (d) trouble
10. The committee set about making *provisional* arrangements for the annual conference. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) unconditional (b) abiding
(c) permanent (d) lasting
11. This painting is full of *radiant* colours.
(a) delicate (b) dull
(c) bright (d) rare
12. She began to *babel* in front of the guests.
(a) quiet (b) din
(c) mourn (d) cry
13. She used to *disparage* her neighbour every now and then. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) denigrate (b) belittle
(c) praise (d) please
14. Soon the boys realised his *peevish* ways and began to avoid him.
(a) amiable (b) unpleasant
(c) snappish (d) authoritative
15. The priest would not allow anyone to *desecrate* the sanctity of the temple.
(a) desist (b) integrate
(c) intensify (d) consecrate
16. His *vindictive* nature often came up for comment among his friends.
(a) timid (b) obedient
(c) forgiving (d) forgetful
(Railways, 1994)
17. It's not fair to leave dogs *loose*.
(a) closed (b) chained
(c) tight (d) locked
18. She was born rich and had a *sophisticated* taste.
(a) vigorous (b) simple
(c) artificial (d) superficial
19. His *servility* makes him detestable.
(a) bravery (b) prudence
(c) insolence (d) slavery
(C.D.S. 1994)
20. *Recession* causes unemployment.
(a) Poverty (b) Computerisation
(c) Education (d) Inflation
(A.A.O. 1995)
21. I think it would be better if this paragraph is *eliminated*.
(a) added (b) improved
(c) deleted (d) shortened
22. It was an *arduous* task for me.
(a) easy (b) time consuming
(c) quick (d) difficult
24. Under conditions of anxiety, the blood vessels *dilate*.
(a) squeeze (b) swell
(c) constrict (d) shorten
(C.D.S. 1990)
25. He is quite *industrious*. (C.D.S. 1990)
(a) hard working (b) indifferent
(c) lazy (d) indisposed
26. The luxurious hotel is a paradise for *hedonists*.
(a) stoics (b) ascetics
(c) adventurers (d) saints
27. By murdering that woman, he has committed a *hideous* crime.
(a) normal (b) generous
(c) handsome (d) fair
(c) logical
28. The last show of the concert at the Ritz Theatre was a *fiasco*. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) triumph (b) victory
(c) fruitful (d) success
29. From his acts of hunting, it can be inferred that he is a *sneaked* man.
(a) innocent (b) decent
(c) pious (d) peaceful
30. She was in a state of *anxiety* when I met her.
(a) pleasure (b) happiness
(c) relief (d) laughter
31. Tuberculosis is *endemic* in this area now a days.
(a) concentrated (b) scattered
(c) limited (d) sporadic
32. I think you should *undertake* this job; it would really be a profitable venture for you.
(a) refrain (b) leave
(c) conceal (d) retrieve

33. That was a *downtless* action!
(a) devious (b) subtle
(c) secret (d) cowardly
(N.D.A. 1992)
34. The duty of a true citizen is to *thwart* social evils as untouchability, dowry system etc.
(a) favour (b) sustain
(c) promote (d) frustrate
35. Sunil spent most of his time in *recreation*.
(a) work (b) boredom
(c) leisure (d) diversion
36. *Adversity* teaches man to be humble and self-reliant. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) Prosperity (b) Curiosity
(c) Antimosity (d) Sincerity
37. He appears to be a *phony* person.
(a) ugly (b) genuine
(c) unreal (d) beautiful
38. There is *scarcity* of milk in Delhi.
(a) shortage (b) abundance
(c) excess (d) sufficiency
39. Why do you *disparage* him all the time?
(a) abuse (b) criticise
(c) encourage (d) glorify
(Railways, 1993)
40. Political differences introduced a note of *discord* into their relationship.
(a) tranquility (b) familiarity
(c) concord (d) benevolence
41. The guard was given *explicit* orders about whom to admit.
(a) wrong (b) inadequate
(c) no (d) ambiguous
42. Her *modesty* prevented her from making her feelings known to him.
(a) vanity (b) superiority
(c) hypocrisy (d) arrogance
43. Double-decker buses are still *extant* in some cities of India.
(a) unheeded (b) forgotten
(c) destroyed (d) extinguished
44. People understand speech in the context of their *accumulated* experience.
(a) scattered (b) dissipated
(c) partial (d)
45. Even for the citizens of the East Bloc's most *prosperous* nation, the lure of capitalism is irresistible. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) exploited (b) under-developed
(c) impoverished (d) destitute
46. Many snakes are *innocuous*. (A.A.O. 95)
(a) poisonous (b) harmful
(c) deadly (d) ferocious
47. Never be *impulsive* in taking decisions.
(a) considerable (b) cunning
(c) clever (d) cautious
48. The primary duty of our countrymen at present should be to *curb* such social evils as casteism and untouchability.
(a) recommend (b) restore
(c) encourage (d) reinstate
49. The Government empowered itself to *attach* the assets of all the scam suspects. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) detach (b) donate
(c) return (d) release
50. The *comely* young girl proved to be a good receptionist.
(a) inexperienced (b) unattractive
(c) gloomy (d) depressed
51. The stranger who stayed with us was a *ruthless* fellow.
(a) candid (b) sympathetic
(c) cordial (d) courteous
52. The club meets in the Last Thursday of every month in a *dilapidated* palace.
(a) furnished (b) renovated
(c) neglected (d) regenerated
(Railways, 1994)
53. People who are actually running the system often take a *myopic* view of the situation.
(a) blind (b) visionary
(c) glassy (d) farsighted
54. His *arrogant* behaviour made him successful in his trade.
(a) flattering (b) humble
(c) polite (d) pleasant
55. The Principal hardly managed to give the papers a *cursor* glance. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) superficial (b) thorough
(c) thorough (d) curious
56. He exhibited a *comprehensive* approach towards the matter in hand.
(a) slipshod (b) sketchy
(c) exhaustive (d) superficial
57. Giving alms to the poor is considered *holy*.
(a) horrible (b) obnoxious
(c) profane (d) offensive
58. Mohini was often teased as *corpulent* by her friends. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) belligerent (b) gaunt
(c) garrulous (d) fat
59. He received a *flattering compliment* from Sufita immediately after the speech.
(a) disparagement (b) eulogy
(c) contempt (d) notoriety
60. The gatekeeper ought to be more *vigilant* these days.
(a) irresponsible (b) ignorant
(c) careless (d) innocent
61. The police tried to find out the *rightful* owner of the ornaments left in the train.
(a) indefinite (b) mistaken
(c) unlawful (d) claimant
(B.S.R.B. 1992)
62. He nurtured in him a strong craving for *revenge* from those criminals.
(a) mercy (b) pardon
(c) pity (d) forgiveness
63. He was often sent to *foreign* tours by the company.
(a) native (b) inland
(c) homely (d) local
64. He has a *superficial* knowledge of the subject. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) wide (b) profound
(c) sufficient (d) excessive
65. His style of writing is quite *verbose*.
(a) lucid (b) succinct
(c) unusual (d) comical
66. His *smooth* manners endeared him to everyone.
(a) hard (b) rough
(c) gruff (d) tough
67. Everybody called it a *lavish* party.
(a) expensive (b) frugal
(c) wasteful (d) big
(N.D.A. 1995)
68. This is only the most *tenuous* evidence for it.
(a) abundant (b) enough
(c) reasonable (d) less
69. The dinner set she presented to me was *durable* enough.
(a) worn out (b) fragile
(c) light (d) delicate
70. His *meanness* is proverbial. (S.S.C. 1988)
(a) generosity (b) pragmatism
(c) timidity (d) kindness
71. Vigour and excitement are the prime characteristics of *youth*.
(a) adolescence (b) teenage
(c) childhood (d) senility
72. I *worship* him as my ideal.
(a) deify (b) despise
(c) abuse (d) neglect
73. The influence of political broadcasts on elections is *considerable*. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) inadequate (b) unisifluent
(c) negligible (d) insignificant
74. There was not a single *bibulous* adventurer in our expedition.
(a) fearful (b) cowardly
(c) sober (d) unenergetic
75. Ranjeet drove to the place by a *circuitous* route.
(a) short (b) roundabout
(c) direct (d) obvious
76. The minister gave a public speech on the controversial subject to *precipitate* the matter. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) pull (b) push
(c) defer (d) create
(c) aggravate
77. Only *egalitarianism* can lay the foundations of a strong nation.
(a) dictatorship (b) domination
(c) imperialism (d) elitism

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (c)
31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 18

Directions : Each of the following questions consists of a sentence in which one word is italicised. It is followed by some words. Select the word which is closest to the opposite in meaning to the italicised word.

1. His interpretation of the poem is *superficial*. (I.E.S. 1994)
(a) mystical (b) profound
(c) difficult (d) mysterious
2. Should I *communicate* the date of the meeting to all the members?
(a) yield (b) conceal
(c) refrain (d) withhold

PRACTICE SET 19

Directions : In each of the following questions, pick up the choice which is most opposite in meaning of the word italicised bold in the sentence.

10. The Minister is *optimistic* about the new project just launched. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) stoical (b) dubious
(c) pessimistic (d) cynical
1. Though several meetings have been held, yet the members of the Board have not been able to arrive at a *consensus*.
(a) conflict (b) confusion
(c) crisis (d) disagreement
2. One should never be *reckless* in his dealings with others.
(a) indifferent (b) careful
(c) imprudent (d) lenient
3. His short pat pointed speech was *applauded* by all sections of the audience. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) welcomed (b) praised
(c) misunderstood (d) disapproved
4. The doctor advised us to give him *wholesome* nutrition.
(a) sickly (b) stupendous
(c) depressing (d) fragmentary
5. He is a good fellow ; but what I dislike is his *reckless* handling of things.
(a) intelligent (b) cautious
(c) diligent (d) brilliant
6. Her *vivacity* attracted everybody.
(a) beauty (b) humour
(c) apathy (d) truthfulness
(N.D.A. 1993)
7. *Vanity* never pays in the long run.
(a) Profanity (b) Conceit
(c) Pretence (d) Humility
8. Unlike his brother, he is fat and *flabby*.
(a) healthy (b) tall
(c) skinny (d) thin
9. James had the habit of *running down* his colleagues. (Railways, 1993)
(a) deriding (b) pushing down
(c) praising (d) supporting
10. After meeting the holy man, his nagging mood of *diffidence* suddenly changed.
(a) confusion (b) self-assurance
- (c) contentment (d) consternation
(A.A.O. 1995)
41. The room was filled with a *delicious* odour.
(a) bitter (b) repulsive
(c) strange (d) unpalatable
42. I suppose you should *authorise* him to do so.
(a) pulverize (b) prescribe
(c) detach (d) proscribe
43. Mahatma Gandhi said that *compassion* is more important than truth.
(a) violence (b) uncivility
(c) callousness (d) hardness
44. The British policy was not one of *domination* but that of suppression.
(a) licence (b) liberty
(c) freedom (d) charity
45. She was surprised by his *amiability*.
(a) pessimism (b) prudence
(c) sincerity (d) petulance
(C.D.S. 1994)
46. A *terrestrial* being can never be immortal.
(a) abnormal (b) marvellous
(c) amphibious (d) celestial
47. He was *dejected* when he heard the news. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) elated (b) impressed
(c) hilarious (d) gleeful
48. You cannot blame him because all his dealings are *above board*.
(a) under board (b) boring
(c) underhand (d) beneath
49. Overeating can often be *detrimental* to health.
(a) beneficial (b) injurious
(c) useful (d) destructive
(N.D.A. 1996)
50. His partners felt that it was a *viable* business proposition. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) impracticable (b) inviolable
(c) unavailable (d) enviable

ANSWERS

- (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)
(b) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (b)
(c) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (c)
(d) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (d) 38. (e) 39. (c) 40. (b)
(d) 42. (d) 43. (e) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (a)

PRACTICE SET 19

Directions : In each of the following questions, pick up the choice which is most opposite in meaning of the word italicised bold in the sentence.

1. Like poverty, *affluence* can sometimes create its own problems. (C.D.S. 1996)
(a) sorrow (b) indigence
(c) exuberance (d) opulence
2. On hearing the news he was in a state of *ecstasy*.
(a) depression (b) pain
(c) disappoinment (d) trance
3. Many reactions take place in the blast furnace *simultaneously*.
(a) invariably (b) contemporarily
(c) separately (d) momentarily
4. This author has *perspicuity* in his style.
(a) frankness (b) bluntness
(c) obtuseness (d) vivacity
(Railways, 1993)
5. The food served at the official dinner was very *bland*.
(a) inedible (b) spicy
(c) nutritious (d) tasty
6. An artisan well is dug upto an *impervious* layer of rocks.
(a) hidden (b) penetrable
(c) hard (d) dry
7. *Miscellaneous* items were discussed at the meeting. (I.E.S. 1993)
(a) Minor (b) Unrelated
(c) Mixed (d) Classified
8. He felt *gratified* to the old man for his help.
(a) depressed (b) discouraged
(c) distressed (d) frustrated
9. He tried to *conceal* the secret that they were already married. (C.D.S. 1990)
(a) state (b) declare
(c) reveal (d) announce
(N.D.A. 1994)
10. As long as he remained in that office, he maintained his *hegemony*.
(a) predominance (b) poverty
(c) subordination (d) chaos
11. That was an *exquisite* piece of art which won the admiration of one and all.
(a) ugly (b) cheap
(c) old (d) expensive
12. Silence in this place is *mandatory*.
(a) optional (b) compulsory
(c) imperative (d) irritating
(N.D.A. 1994)
13. *Expediency* is the guiding factor in politics.
(a) Novelty (b) Short-sightedness
(c) Unsuitability (d) Inconvenience
14. He holds *extreme* views on education.
(a) ordinary (b) casual
(c) timid (d) moderate
15. His *frivolous* remarks provoked no comments. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) serious (b) momentous
(c) frantic (d) fanciful
16. By warning him prior to action, he has landed himself in a *precarious* situation.
(a) carefree (b) safe
(c) easy (d) cautious
17. The key words in planning for an unpredictable future are focus and *flexibility*. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) complexity (b) tensity
(c) pliability (d) rigidity
18. He proved utterly *capricious* in his dealings with his friends.
(a) helpful (b) steadfast
(c) understanding (d) obstinate
(Central Excise, 1991)
19. Rohit is a very *couageous* boy.
(a) frightened (b) naughty
(c) cowardly (d) happy
20. He was *exonerated* of the charge of theft when the woman gave an evidence in his favour.
(a) imprisoned (b) complained
(c) expelled (d) accused
21. Her *impetuous* behaviour was attributed to her upbringing.
(a) poised (b) rash
(c) quiet and gentle (d) sluggish
(N.D.A. 1994)
22. His book has a short but useful *introduction*.
(a) deduction (b) end
(c) termination (d) conclusion
23. He has been *acquitted* of the charge of theft.
(a) punished (b) convicted
(c) released (d) exonerated
24. Her new hair style looks very *attractive*.
(a) unblooming (b) grand
(c) unbecoming (d) fascinating
25. Everything about him, especially his talkative nature, proclaims his *effeminacy*. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) boorishness (b) manliness
(c) aggressiveness (d) attractiveness

He harvested a rich crop from that **fecund** land.

- (a) fertile (b) obsolete
(c) barren (d) fruitless

He said it would be **convenient** for him to meet me there.

- (a) inadvisable (b) objectionable
(c) troublesome (d) desirable

His **tardy** manners were a great impediment in the path of his success.

- (a) quick (b) enthusiastic
(c) sluggish (d) progressive

The usual **adulation** of the officers must end.

- (a) back-biting (b) flattery
(c) condemnation (d) praise

He harboured a feeling of **malice** towards his younger brother.

- (a) love (b) rancour
(c) spite (d) goodwill

They had an **insipid** conversation.

- (a) curious (b) loud
(c) argumentative (d) lively

(Railways, 1994)

Self-reliance has been **adopted** as an important objective of economic planning in modern India.

- (a) discarded (b) denied
(c) forsaken (d) refused

I found my views to be **congruous** to those of my father.

- (a) irregular (b) mismatch
(c) inconsistent (d) disagreeing

The leader might have had some **covert** reason for the change of his political affiliations.

- (a) flimsy (b) inexplicable
(c) obvious (d) unjustifiable

The fifteenth century witnessed an era of **Renaissance** in Europe.

- (a) pestilence (b) decadence
(c) immorality (d) prehistory

The Chief Minister was given a warm welcome at the **onset** of the function.

- (a) hindrance (b) commencement
(c) finale (d) conclusion

It is surprising to find her **condoning** such an act.

- (a) disparaging (b) condemning
(c) disliking (d) forbidding

His conduct on the stage was **applauded** unanimously.

- (a) booed (b) silenced
(c) hated (d) disturbed

39. Worldly-wise people find it prudent to adopt a morally **flexible** attitude towards current behaviour patterns.

- (a) weak (b) uncompromising
(c) hostile (d) neutral

40. At least some students are in the habit of doing their exercises in a **slowly** manner. (C.D.S. 1995)

- (a) neat (b) proper
(c) decent (d) correct

41. The heroine's **infidelity** finds no mention in this biography.

- (a) loyalty (b) innocence
(c) intelligence (d) charity

42. If you read the novel carefully, you will realise that her character is **irreproachable**.

- (a) flawed (b) blemished
(c) defective (d) deformed

43. Sanjay's point of view was correct but his behaviour with his father was quite **impertinent**. (Bank P.O. 1994)

- (a) impressive (b) smooth
(c) healthy (d) respectful

44. The deliberate **suavity** of Dev's behaviour made the emotions of the audience volatile. (A.A.O. 1995)

- (a) politeness (b) impetuosity
(c) stupidity (d) pleasant

45. The attack on the freedom of the press is a **retrograde** step.

- (a) aggressive (b) progressive
(c) punitive (d) stubborn

46. The momentum of the movement **slackened** in course of time.

- (a) recovered (b) multiplied
(c) quickened (d) stopped

(N.D.A. 1992)

47. Her **debonair** manners were noticed by everyone present in the city.

- (a) stiff (b) cheerless
(c) courteous (d) pleasant

48. **Misogynists** are not applauded in society. (N.D.A. 1993)

- (a) Philanderers (b) Philologists
(c) Philanthropists (d) Philogynists

49. There was no **altruistic** motive that prompted him to help her. (C.D.S. 1994)

- (a) wicked (b) brutal
(c) inhuman (d) selfish

50. According to a great philosopher **magnanimity** in a man implies many other qualities.

- (a) poverty (b) jealousy
(c) meanness (d) enmity

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (d)
31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (d) 50. (c)

TYPE 3 : FILLING THE BLANKS WITH THE ANTONYM OF THE ITALICISED WORD

In this type of questions, a sentence is given, in which a word is italicised. The candidate is required to choose one word out of the given alternatives which is opposite in meaning to the italicised word and can fill in the blank provided in the sentence, to make it meaningfully complete.

Example : Gandhiji believed that a (an) life can never be as fruitful as a **sober** one.

- (a) excited (b) abstemious (c) tipsy (d) immoderate

Solution : 'Sober' means 'decent'. Clearly, the opposite of it is 'abstemious.'

Hence, the answer is (b).

PRACTICE SET 20

Directions : In each of the following sentences, choose the word opposite in meaning to the italicised word to fill in the blanks.

- Wood is **opaque** but glass is
(a) hard (b) smooth
(c) soft (d) transparent
- My plans may sound rather **nebulous** to you, but they are very to me.
(a) clear (b) concrete
(c) prominent (d) conspicuous
(C.B.I. 1988)
- Take these **stale** buns away and bring the ones.
(a) new (b) fresh
(c) good (d) sweet
- Though they expected a **surplus**, the annual accounts showed a of several thousand rupees.
(a) reduction (b) shortness
(c) loss (d) deficit
- People often prefer **ambiguity** to
(a) clarity (b) perversity
(c) rationality (d) certainty
(I.E.S. 1994)
- You can't **tackle** him, so just him.
(a) oppose (b) overlook
(c) avoid (d) appease
- Never **neglect** the ideals of elders, rather always them.
(a) follow (b) cherish
(c) praise (d) grasp
- I had always thought that Manick was **candid** in his dealings, but he turned out to be
(a) rude (b) cunning
(c) vague (d) deceptive
- Never **dissipate** energy resources, but always them.
(a) utilise (b) organise
(c) mobilise (d) conserve
- What one considers may be **vice** to another. (C.B.I. 1987)
(a) courtesy (b) kindness
(c) virtue (d) goodness
- Saviour** is always better than the
(a) torturer (b) redeemer
(c) executioner (d) destroyer
- The Mayor was a **miser** while his son was a
(a) wreck (b) generous person
(c) spendthrift (d) liberal person
- Just **incorporate** the necessary details and the rest.
(a) dissect (b) differentiate
(c) disjoin (d) exclude
- History has seen more wars than **civil** wars.
(a) political (b) urban
(c) military (d) rural

15. A *sedentary* worker requires more calories than a one.
(a) laborious (b) stationary
(c) mobile (d) efficient
16. If your knife has become *blunt*, you should get it
(a) filed (b) polished
(c) pointed (d) sharpened
17. I *never* drive to work, I walk.
(a) seldom (b) often
(c) always (d) sometimes
(C.B.I. 1988)
18. You shouldn't *taunt* him, rather his talents.
(a) praise (b) publicise
(c) boost (d) encourage
19. Nature teaches us not to *destroy*, but to
(a) invest (b) produce
(c) create (d) make
20. He is always *casual* and never with his friends.
(a) harsh (b) systematic
(c) formal (d) regular
21. Pleasure is and not *eternal*.
(a) immaterial (b) divine
(c) spiritual (d) transient
22. A *bold* man can live life better than a one.
(a) gentle (b) weak
(c) meek (d) ineffective
23. youths disturb the *tranquil* atmosphere by indulging in anti-social activities.
(a) Frustrated (b) Anxious
(c) Agitated (d) Quarrelsome
24. He holds *extreme* views on taxation, but there are others whose views are
(a) refined (b) moderate
(c) plain (d) ordinary
(C.B.I. 1987)
25. He was *dismissed* from the office, but when all the charges against him proved to be false, he was
(a) accepted (b) employed
(c) recalled (d) reinstated
26. I had left the room in an *orderly* state, but on returning I found it in a state of
(a) confusion (b) awkwardness
(c) turmoil (d) rummage
27. Shalini has a *slender* figure, while her husband is
(a) brave (b) frail
(c) healthy (d) stout
28. always helps man succeed, but *lethargy* makes him suffer in life.
(a) Intelligence (b) Activity
(c) Sharpness (d) Quickness
29. All her life she has been *insulated* from the harsh realities of the world but now she is all kinds of hardship.
(a) exposed to (b) troubled by
(c) used to (d) worried about
(C.B.I. 1987)
30. You must *avenge* your father's death, and not the culprit.
(a) exempt (b) reward
(c) forgive (d) save
31. Such talks are *absurd*; you should indulge in talks.
(a) correct (b) fictional
(c) proportional (d) rational
32. I feel *at home* in the hostel but in my house.
(a) unwelcome (b) unhappy
(c) unpleasant (d) ill at ease
33. You shouldn't be *proud*, but be your conduct.
(a) unsure of (b) worried about
(c) ashamed of (d) concerned about
(C.B.I. 1987)
34. Mohan is a *diligent* worker, while his brother Kishen is a one.
(a) sedulous (b) lazy
(c) sedentary (d) attentive
35. Ram Lal, through his hard labour, converted the land into a *fertile* one.
(a) unproductive (b) dry
(c) barren (d) deserted
36. *Elevation* and are important features of geographical study.
(a) Reduction (b) Compression
(c) Retardation (d) Depression
37. Sherlock Holmes is a *fictitious* character and not a one.
(a) authentic (b) concrete
(c) proven (d) real
38. All what he said was *pertinent* to the topic, and nothing was
(a) different (b) detached
(c) obsolete (d) irrelevant
39. This book seems rather *complicated*, I think this matter should be and categorized.
(a) smooth (b) simple
(c) fragmented (d) straight
40. She has an *attractive* figure, but her temper is most
(a) complex (b) unpredictable
(c) distracting (d) repulsive
(C.B.I. 1987)

41. We should *condemn* social evils, and those who did a lot to eradicate them.
(a) praise (b) prefer
(c) accept (d) esamour
42. I would advise you to *pacify* your father, and not him by arguing.
(a) insult (b) offend
(c) aggravate (d) injure
43. In these days of rising prices, you must be *economical* in your habits, don't be so
(a) cheap (b) extravagant
(c) miserly (d) expensive
44. I felt *tired* here, but the holiday in Ooty made me feel
(a) healthy (b) recovered
(c) rested (d) refreshed
45. Generally she is *cautious*, but you can't predict when she is
(a) kind (b) fast
(c) rash (d) hurtful
46. and not *hesitation* works in business.
(a) Optimism (b) Firmness
(c) Decision (d) Strength
47. These *spurious* documents can never substitute the ones.
(a) obvious (b) authentic
(c) fictitious (d) genuine
48. During our long freedom struggle, the non-violent movements received huge *acclamation* while those involving violence and bloody massacres faced
(a) denunciation (b) suppression
(c) termination (d) applause
49. *Absolute* control of the firm is what he wanted, but he ended up with powers.
(a) little (b) few
(c) complex (d) limited
(C.B.I. 1987)
50. ISI marked goods are always *pure* and never
(a) dirty (b) mixed
(c) adulterated (d) stained

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (c)
31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (d) 37. (d) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (c)

3. VOCABULARY TEST

This section deals with questions on general vocabulary. In this type of questions, a word is given, followed by some alternatives. The candidate is required to choose either the synonym or the antonym, whichever is present, for the given word from among the alternatives provided.

Directions : Pick out the word that is either most nearly the same in meaning or opposite of the word printed in capitals.

Ex. 1. EXHORT

- (a) Condemn (b) Urge (c) Prevent (d) Waste

Sol. Clearly, 'urge' is a synonym of 'exhort'.

Hence, the answer is (b).

Ex. 2. ERUDITE

- (a) Unfamiliar (b) Illiterate (c) Unknown (d) Ignorant

Sol. 'Erudite' means 'Knowledgeable'.

So, its antonym is 'ignorant'.

Hence, the answer is (d).

PRACTICE SET 1

Directions : In each question below, a word is given in capitals. Against this word there are some alternatives, one of which is either same in meaning (synonym) or opposite in meaning (antonym) of the word printed in BOLD TYPE. Find out which of the given alternatives is either a synonym or an antonym of the word printed in capitals.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| 1. CONSEQUENCE
(a) Indifference
(b) Affect
(c) Serial
(d) Outcome | (S.B.L.P.O. 1991) | 11. DEVIATE
(a) Locate
(b) Obliviate
(c) Concentrate
(d) Follow |
| 2. ENIGMATIC
(a) Short-sighted
(b) Learned
(c) Puzzling
(d) Displeased | | 12. SOPORIFIC
(a) Soothing
(b) Lethargic
(c) Merry
(d) Impressive |
| 3. VIRTUOUS
(a) Vulgar
(b) Insincere
(c) Vicious
(d) Miserly | | 13. CANDID
(a) Shallow
(b) Vague
(c) Secretive
(d) Anxious |
| 4. IMPETUOUS
(a) Pleasing
(b) Rash
(c) Violent
(d) Resourceful | | 14. GRANDIOSE
(a) Proud
(b) Heavy
(c) Clamsy
(d) Simple |
| 5. INTERIM
(a) Interval
(b) Temporary
(c) Timely
(d) Internal | | 15. BUCOLIC
(a) Healthy
(b) Rustic
(c) Intoxicated
(d) Simple |
| 6. EXPURGATE
(a) Admit
(b) Renew
(c) Stain
(d) Entertain | | 16. LIBERAL
(a) Unreliable
(b) Strong
(c) Intolerant
(d) Responsible |
| 7. ABATE
(a) Tighten
(b) Increase
(c) Abandon
(d) Postpone | (Bank P.O. 1996) | 17. PROGNOSIS
(a) Identification
(b) Preface
(c) Scheme
(d) Forecast |
| 8. TEMPERAMENTAL
(a) Satisfied
(b) Contented
(c) Unruffled
(d) Pleased | | 18. UNRULY
(a) Indifferent
(b) Obedient
(c) Intelligent
(d) Curious |
| 9. SLOTHFUL
(a) Ignorant
(b) Lazy
(c) Stubborn
(d) Fat | | 19. AMALGAMATE
(a) Frustrate
(b) Astonish
(c) Gather
(d) Unite |
| 10. EULOGISTIC
(a) Critical
(b) Stern
(c) Brief
(d) Free | | 20. STRIDENT
(a) Melodious
(b) Stable
(c) Musical
(d) Pleasant |

Vocabulary Test

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| 21. INQUISITIVE
(a) Careful
(b) Indolent
(c) Uninterested
(d) Dull | | 36. RECEDE
(a) Increase
(b) Bloom
(c) Advance
(d) Diminish |
| 22. RUMINATE
(a) Anticipate
(b) Concentrate
(c) Ponder
(d) Abscond | (Bank P.O. 1996) | 37. PROWESS
(a) Bravery
(b) Eagerness
(c) Keeness
(d) Understanding |
| 23. PEREMPTORY
(a) Dictatorial
(b) Unexpected
(c) Military
(d) Unreasonable | | 38. PRECIPITOUS
(a) Steep
(b) Absurd
(c) Exact
(d) Uncertain |
| 24. LACHRYMOSE
(a) Impious
(b) Mournful
(c) Unimpressive
(d) Moist | | 39. ANATHEMATISE
(a) Radiate
(b) Bless
(c) Deceive
(d) Locate |
| 25. INHIBIT
(a) Surrender
(b) Refrain
(c) Discard
(d) Activate | | 40. BOISTEROUS
(a) Adolescent
(b) Conflicting
(c) Grateful
(d) Vociferous |
| 26. FURTIVE
(a) Straight
(b) Obvious
(c) Unambiguous
(d) Open | | 41. INSTIL
(a) Express
(b) Extract
(c) Expand
(d) Eradicate |
| 27. TACIT
(a) Trivial
(b) Spoken
(c) Lengthy
(d) Neutral | (Bank P.O. 1995) | 42. PROFANE
(a) Respectful
(b) Arrogant
(c) Impious
(d) Intelligent |
| 28. EMULATE
(a) Discuss
(b) Question
(c) Deny
(d) Imitate | | 43. COMPENDIUM
(a) Glossary
(b) Reference
(c) Index
(d) Summary |
| 29. INCENTIVE
(a) Beginning
(b) Objective
(c) Goad
(d) Stimulation | | 44. OBSCENE
(a) Unwanted
(b) Dirty
(c) Unhealthy
(d) Indecent |
| 30. FESTAL
(a) Merry
(b) Serious
(c) Noisy
(d) Sad | | 45. EXTANT
(a) Unheeded
(b) Forgotten
(c) Extinguished
(d) Destroyed |
| 31. PUISSANT
(a) Weak
(b) Intelligent
(c) Careful
(d) Indifferent | | 46. TURGID
(a) Detailed
(b) Bright
(c) Clean
(d) Smooth |
| 32. EXONERATE
(a) Admit
(b) Accuse
(c) Contract
(d) Reject | (S.B.L.P.O. 1991) | 47. PUNITIVE
(a) Inconsistent
(b) Rewarding
(c) Cognisable
(d) Punctual |
| 33. VEHEMENTLY
(a) Openly
(b) Widely
(c) Abruptly
(d) Forcefully | | 48. REPRIMAND
(a) Release
(b) Encourage
(c) Praise
(d) Recommend |
| 34. STINGY
(a) Cheerful
(b) Extravagant
(c) Rich
(d) Generous | | 49. CAJOLE
(a) Persuade
(b) Scold
(c) Threaten
(d) Intimidate |
| 35. VINDICTIVE
(a) Revengeful
(b) Petty
(c) Prejudiced
(d) Unpopular | | 50. REPETITIVE
(a) Deny
(b) Frustrate
(c) Repeat
(d) Illustrate |

ANSWERS

The alphabets 'S' and 'A' given along with each of the following answers indicates whether the alternative chosen is a synonym or antonym of the given word.

1. (d) : S 2. (c) : S 3. (c) : A 4. (b) : S 5. (b) : S 6. (a) : A 7. (b) : A
8. (c) : A 9. (b) : S 10. (a) : A 11. (d) : A 12. (a) : S 13. (c) : A 14. (d) : A

- (b) : S 16. (c) : A 17. (a) : S 18. (b) : A 19. (d) : S 20. (d) : A 21. (c) : A
 (c) : S 23. (a) : S 24. (b) : S 25. (d) : A 26. (a) : A 27. (b) : S 28. (d) : S
 (d) : S 30. (a) : S 31. (a) : A 32. (b) : A 33. (d) : S 34. (d) : A 35. (a) : S
 (c) : A 37. (a) : S 38. (a) : S 39. (b) : A 40. (d) : S 41. (b) : A 42. (c) : A
 (b) : S 44. (d) : S 45. (d) : S 46. (c) : A 47. (b) : A 48. (c) : A 49. (a) : A
 (c) : S

PRACTICE SET 2

Directions : Pick out the word that is either most nearly the same in meaning or opposite of the word printed in capitals.

- VIRILE**
 (a) Pompous (b) Boastful
 (c) Athletic (d) Manly
- SLAKE**
 (a) Erase (b) Quench
 (c) Rub (d) Sharpen
- CHIMERICAL**
 (a) Wonderful (b) Unnatural
 (c) Realistic (d) Economical
- IMPECCABLE**
 (a) Faulty (b) Repulsive
 (c) Practical (d) Reasonable
 (S.B.I.P.O. 1991)
- RECOLLECT**
 (a) Forget (b) Memory
 (c) Distribute (d) Assemble
- REARRANGE**
 (a) Impure (b) Unsound
 (c) Bogus (d) Rotten
- CHURLISH**
 (a) Coarse (b) Modest
 (c) Niggardly (d) Courteous
- BELUCOSE**
 (a) Amusing (b) War-Like
 (c) Errant (d) Naval
 (Bank P.O. 1995)
- PARITY**
 (a) Vicinity (b) Similarity
 (c) Equivocal (d) Originality
- RECTIFY**
 (a) Build (b) Command
 (c) Correct (d) Destroy
- INSPIRED**
 (a) Dispirited (b) Sceptical
 (c) Overwhelmed (d) Disillusioned
- DISSOLUTE**
 (a) Repulsive (b) Distant
 (c) Honest (d) Immoral
 (Bank P.O. 1996)
- SALUBRIOUS**
 (a) Essential (b) Tarnished
 (c) Benign (d) Unhealthy
- RESOURCEFUL**
 (a) Pompous (b) Boastful
 (c) Athletic (d) Manly
- LETHARGY**
 (a) Listlessness (b) Serenity
 (c) Laxity (d) Impassivity
- GLOSSY**
 (a) Dull (b) Ventilating
 (c) Sleek (d) Obscene
- INCOMPATIBLE**
 (a) Contradictory (b) Capable
 (c) Indifferent (d) Faulty
- ARCANE**
 (a) Old fashioned (b) Modern
 (c) Common place (d) Secret
- ATTRITION**
 (a) Suffering (b) Friction
 (c) Attraction (d) Decline
- MALAISE**
 (a) Stagnation (b) Spite
 (c) Sickness (d) Curse
- EUPHONIOUS**
 (a) Strident (b) Lethargic
 (c) Distasteful (d) Significant
- BOUNTIFUL**
 (a) Shameful (b) Pretty
 (c) Spiritual (d) Generous
- FRUGAL**
 (a) Gaudy (b) Extravagant
 (c) Charitable (d) Generous
 (S.B.I.P.O. 1991)
- INACCESSIBLE**
 (a) Irreparable (b) Vulnerable
 (c) Uncountable (d) Measurable
- PRIVY**
 (a) Secretive (b) Dishonest
 (c) Quiet (d) Cautious
- DAINTY**
 (a) Delectable (b) Coarse
 (c) Obedient (d) Graceful
- NOISOME**
 (a) Dirty (b) Sleepy
 (c) Clean (d) Pleasant
- BRAZEN**
 (a) Modest (b) Shameless
 (c) Quick (d) Pleasant

- VIVACIOUS**
 (a) Bright (b) Strong
 (c) Languid (d) Open
- ENDOW**
 (a) Divest (b) Snatch
 (c) Rob (d) Dispossess
- VINDICTIVE**
 (a) Apologetic (b) Uncompromising
 (c) Revengeful (d) Fearful
 (Bank P.O. 1995)
- KNACK**
 (a) Disharmony (b) Skill
 (c) Clumsiness (d) Inferiority
- OSTENTATIOUS**
 (a) Showy (b) Talkative
 (c) Noisy (d) Wealthy
- INGENUITY**
 (a) Certainty (b) Sentimental
 (c) Dullness (d) Skilfulness
- LABYRINTHINE**
 (a) Obscure (b) Clear
 (c) Straight (d) Opaque
- QUELL**
 (a) Contract (b) Incite
 (c) Recommend (d) Praise
 (Bank P.O. 1996)
- GERMANE**
 (a) Impossible (b) Illogical
 (c) Irrelevant (d) Irresponsible
- NOSTALGIC**
 (a) Soothing (b) Homesick
 (c) Diseased (d) Indolent
- EXHUME**
 (a) Enter (b) Decipher
 (c) Admit (d) Integrate
- EXACERBATE**
 (a) Throw up (b) Aggravate
 (c) Wear away (d) Bring out
- OBLITERATE**
 (a) Decline (b) Block up
 (c) Slow down (d) Blot out
- BENIGN**
 (a) Gentle (b) Favourable
 (c) Peaceful (d) Wavering
- DILETTANTE**
 (a) Professional (b) Tidy
 (c) Stupid (d) Rapid
- INCARCERATE**
 (a) Liberate (b) Impress
 (c) Impersonate (d) Mobilize
- ESOTERIC**
 (a) Pleasant (b) Native
 (c) Familiar (d) External
- SERENE**
 (a) Complicated (b) Showy
 (c) Impure (d) Agitated
 (Bank P.O. 1996)
- RECUPERATE**
 (a) Resolve (b) Avenge
 (c) Cooperate (d) Recover
- RAVISH**
 (a) Misuse (b) Uphold
 (c) Preserve (d) Accumulate
- BALEFUL**
 (a) Virtuous (b) Deadly
 (c) Virtual (d) Doubtful
- ABJURE**
 (a) Project (b) Perjure
 (c) Discuss (d) Renounce
- MEDDLE**
 (a) Interfere (b) Overlook
 (c) Disregard (d) Free

ANSWERS

The alphabets 'S' and 'A' given along with each of the following answers indicates whether the alternative chosen is a synonym or antonym of the given word.

1. (d) : S 2. (b) : S 3. (c) : A 4. (a) : A 5. (a) : A 6. (c) : A 7. (d) : A
 8. (b) : S 9. (b) : S 10. (c) : S 11. (a) : A 12. (d) : S 13. (d) : S 14. (c) : S
 15. (a) : A 16. (a) : S 17. (d) : S 18. (b) : S 19. (c) : S 20. (a) : A 21. (d) : S
 22. (b) : A 23. (c) : S 24. (a) : S 25. (b) : A 26. (d) : A 27. (b) : S 28. (c) : A
 29. (d) : A 30. (c) : S 31. (b) : A 32. (a) : S 33. (c) : A 34. (c) : A 35. (b) : A
 36. (c) : A 37. (b) : S 38. (a) : A 39. (b) : S 40. (d) : S 41. (a) : S 42. (c) : A
 43. (a) : A 44. (c) : A 45. (d) : A 46. (d) : S 47. (a) : S 48. (b) : S 49. (d) : S
 50. (a) : S

4. DOUBLE SYNONYMS

ARE DOUBLE SYNONYMS?

3 are words which may be used to express the meanings of two or more words used in different sentences.

Example : Choose from the given words below the two sentences I and II, that which can substitute the italicised words in both the sentences.

The Commissioner has issued strict orders to *arrest* the anti-social elements responsible for recent cases of burglary and chain snatching in the area.

fear you would be able to rise to the occasion at this critical hour.

- (a) check (b) presume (c) suspect (d) apprehend (e) round up

Solution : Clearly, 'apprehend' may be used to express both the meanings—'to arrest' and 'to fear'.

∴ the answer is (d).

PRACTICE SET

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose from the given words the two sentences, that word which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the part given in italics in both the sentences.

- The organisation was established at the *beginning* of this century.
II. The little boy could not *twist* the cap off the bottle. (NABARD, 1994)
(a) break (b) turn (c) swing
(d) crack (e) dawn
- The story is so dramatic that one cannot guess the *ultimate result*.
II. I could not understand the *purpose* of his visit.
(a) motive (b) end
(c) consequence (d) lot
- The truck was coming and its light was falling *straight* in my eyes.
II. After the death of the manager, there was no one to properly *guide* the company.
(a) correct (b) head (c) direct
(d) hook (e) line
- Ashok has got a *friendly* disposition.
II. The *warm* sunshine in the morning filled my heart with joy.
(a) joyous (b) pleasing (c) genial
(d) happy (e) congenial
(Bank P.O. 1991)
- I cannot *endure* such a loud noise any more.
II. He preferred to consider the other *view*.
(a) bear (b) support (c) stand
(d) opinion (e) position
- He had a very *difficult* period during his sickness.
II. Kant's father advised him that IAS was a career worth *attempting*. (Bank P.O. 1990)
(a) competing (b) trying
(c) intending (d) contending
(e) experimenting
- The document was declared *void* by the Court.
II. I felt pity for the *sickly person* lying on the pavement.
(a) useless (b) defective (c) invalid
(d) destitute (e) feeble
- Some of the edible oils *have* a high cholesterol level.
II. The forest authorities have failed to *control* poaching in that area.
(a) comprise (b) possess (c) restrain
(d) contain (e) suppress
(NABARD, 1994)
- Just leave a *small line* to be filled in by the requisite word.
II. I expected you to *rush* to the place as soon as you heard the news.
(a) dash (b) blank (c) void
(d) bustle (e) intervene
- He failed to produce any *reason* for his having behaved the way he did.
II. Man must live, struggle and die for a *mission*.
(a) target (b) goal (c) cause
(d) purpose (e) explanation
- His *understanding* of the subject was really good.
II. Vijay had to *hold on* to the handle of the door with all his strength.

Double Synonyms

- make (b) power (c) pull
(d) seizure (e) grasp (R.B.I. 1991)
- These *trees* yield commercially valuable varieties of wood.
II. The man who *desires* for many things at a time gets none.
(a) barks (b) pines
(c) trunks (d) yearns
- The government decided to *start* a new series of lectures called the 'Honour Lecture Series'.
II. The decision to *set up* a new University in that town was welcomed by the people.
(a) manage (b) organise (c) institute
(d) build (e) plan (S.B.I.P.O. 1992)
- The issue was finally *settled*, though with great difficulty.
II. Working women are given *definite* advantages over the men in our office.
(a) destined (b) fixed (c) installed
(d) negotiated (e) decided
- Priya spends her *leisure* time reading novels.
II. Kamal had a *lean* body and could manage to squeeze into the little space available. (Bank P.O. 1990)
(a) spare (b) relaxed (c) free
(d) thin (e) disjointed
- I found it difficult to find the man for I was not *acquainted* to the place.
II. The two articles had something *common* between them.
(a) similar (b) known (c) familiar
(d) resembling (e) same
- The morning was clear and warm and not a single *flake* of snow was noticed.
II. Santosh Yadav was the first Indian woman to *ascend* the Mt. Everest.
(a) climb (b) scale (c) level
(d) step (e) pare
- Mrs. Menon *put* all her jewellery in one box carelessly.
II. The equipment had to be *stored* in this ware house at short notice.
(a) stacked (b) dumped (c) stocked
(d) stowed (e) treasured (R.B.I. 1991)
- His was the only *remark* which was pertinent to the topic.
II. To check the insurgence of anti-social elements into the country, several *vigilance* posts were set up along the border.
(a) view (b) inspection (c) notice
(d) assertion (e) observation
- He is *frank* in his dealings with others.
II. The offer for the job is still *available*. (Bank P.O. 1991)
(a) due (b) open (c) honest
(d) plain (e) operating
- Mr. Roy soon earned great *admiration* from his fellow workers for his fair and frank dealings.
II. There was a substantial *rise* in the value of money with the sharp de-escalation of prices.
(a) acclamation (b) residence
(c) assessment (d) appreciation
(e) encouragement
- The stadium is so big that it can *seat* more than one lakh spectators.
II. Deepak is willing to *adjust* his itinerary with mine.
(a) hold (b) arrange (c) view
(d) participate (e) accommodate
(NABARD, 1994)
- Huge crowds *flung* into the hall as soon as the doors were opened.
II. As the dam broke, the water of the river *flowed* into the village and destroyed all crops.
(a) drained (b) poured (c) gushed
(d) threw (e) rained
- Avinash was the *first* suspect in that case.
II. The driver decided to *tune* the engine before going to sleep that day. (S.B.I.P.O. 1992)
(a) major (b) suffer (c) counter
(d) prime (e) complete
- The Government pleaded the terrorists to *release* the abducted ambassador.
II. Don't be so *lavish* in your habits.
(a) liberalise (b) liberate (c) free
(d) squander (e) discharge
- Saurabh was *going* to the library when he met me.
II. The newspapers carried the news about the murder with a large *caption*. (R.B.I. 1991)
(a) starting (b) venturing (c) heading

- (d) prefixing (e) beginning
27. I. I couldn't **refuse** to accept his proposal.
II. Our country is witnessing a steady **fall** in the moral standards of political leaders.
(a) retrograde (b) refute (c) droop
(d) decline (e) neglect
28. I. The tree was **leaning** towards the building.
II. I was **willing** to accept the first offer made by the shopkeeper.
(a) sloped (b) disposed (c) bent
(d) forced (e) inclined
(Bank P.O. 1990)
29. I. The constables decided to **separate** at the corner and approach the house from the two sides.
II. Shaloo was not willing to give her friend even a small **portion** of the cake she had.
(a) split (b) part (c) cut
(d) break (e) divide
30. I. Stars **emit** light.
II. The poor farmer lived in a **small hut**.
(a) shred (b) shade (c) cote
(d) shed (e) dwell
31. I. I saw your photograph with that **fat** follow.
II. I cannot do this work, was my **instantaneous** reply.
(a) plump (b) stout (c) bulky
(d) curt (e) prompt (Bank P.O. 1991)
32. I. Literature is an imperishable and veritable **arsenal** where all weapons of wit and irony are stored.
II. The youth are the **store-house** of all that is vital and strength-giving in life.
(a) collection (b) godown
(c) depository (d) heap
33. I. Sam's **ready** wit often got him out of tight spots.
II. The task they did was so different that the difference was **apparent**.
(a) sharp (b) clear (c) intelligible
(d) visible (e) transparent
(S.B.I.P.O. 1992)
34. I. The **aviator** was responsible for the fatal crash.
- II. The ship was bound to sink but the captain continually attempted to **steer** the vessel out of danger.
(a) driver (b) guide (c) pilot
(d) navigate (e) voyage
35. I. The commander gave order to **aim** the guns at enemy positions.
II. It was interesting to see the **line** of ducklings following the man.
(a) retinue (b) array (c) target
(d) turn (e) train (NABARD, 1994)
36. I. Every **confession** must be made in the name of God.
II. The concept of not allowing **entry** into the public places or temples, merely owing to caste barriers, is against humanity.
(a) appearance (b) disclosure
(c) permission (d) admission
(e) expression
37. I. I feel scared when I look at **towering** buildings.
II. Because of his **arrogant** behaviour, many people are offended with him. (Bank P.O. 1991)
(a) proud (b) lofty (c) haughty
(d) high (e) exalted
38. I. Be calm and **composed** in every situation.
II. The **invalid** must be given desired attention.
(a) patient (b) mote
(c) sick (d) concerned
39. I. The distance from Amman to Bombay is **too far** to be covered by the A 320 planes.
II. Ashish waited at the door for his father with a **sad** face. (R.B.I. 1991)
(a) bad (b) heavy (c) long
(d) unlucky (e) heavy
40. I. The waiter **pulled** the teapoy towards the chair.
II. The advocate **wrote** up an agreement for the partners.
(a) dragged (b) hauled (c) made
(d) drew (e) arranged
(S.B.I.P.O. 1992)
41. I. She was sitting under the **shadow** of the tree.
II. The customer wanted another **colour** of the paint on the kitchen wall of his house.
(a) fade (b) tint (c) cloud
(d) shade (e) reflection

- (d) conjunction (e) coordination
42. I. His **aloof** behaviour is an indication of his arrogance.
II. During our field visits we visited **remote** parts of Rajasthan.
(a) inner (b) distant (c) far-off
(d) introvert (e) depressed
(Bank P.O. 1991)
43. I. I think this particular **book** gives you all the desired knowledge on this topic.
II. For packaging one needs to have an idea of the desired **dimensions** of the box in which a set of items is to be contained.
(a) text (b) volume (c) matter
(d) edition (e) composition
44. I. Students started **picking** up their books when the bell rang.
II. There was a huge **crowd** at the Airport waiting for the President.
(a) arraying (b) collection
(c) swarming (d) gathering
(e) numbering (Bank P.O. 1990)
45. I. I entreated before him several times but without any **result**.
II. The Minister asked the officers to put the scheme into **operation**.
(a) influence (b) expression (c) effect
(d) consequence (e) conduct
46. I. People are **worried** about the growing corruption in our society.
II. In spite of all the provocations, he **maintained** utmost patience.
(a) restrained (b) exercised
(c) sustained (d) inflicted
(e) aggrieved (NABARD, 1994)
47. I. The place of **joining** of three rivers—Ganga, Yamuna & Saraswati is considered a sacred place.
II. Marriage provides a happy **bond** between souls.
(a) connection (b) union (c) linkage

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (e) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (e) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (e) 29. (b) 30. (d)
31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (e) 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (e) 40. (d)
41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (e) 50. (b)
51. (a) 52. (c)

5. HOMONYMS

Homonyms are words that have the same or almost the same pronunciation but are different in meaning.

Example : 'Aught' and 'ought' sound similar. But 'nught' means 'anything' and 'ought' means 'should' as is clear from the sentences below.

Tell me frankly, if you have *ought* to say.

We *ought* to obey our parents.

PRACTICE SET

Directions : In each question below are given two sentences numbered I and II. In these sentences, two homonyms are given in *italics type*, which may be either *mis-spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentences*. Read both the sentences carefully and decide on their correctness on the basis of the italicised words.

Give answer

- (a) if only sentence I is correct;
 (b) if only sentence II is correct;
 (c) if both the sentences I and II are correct;
 (d) if I as well as II are incorrect, but both could be made correct by interchanging the italicised words;
 (e) if neither I nor II is correct and the sentence could not be made correct by interchanging the italicised words.

- I. Cannons are used in war.
 II. The Geeta deals with high *canons* of morality and religion.
- I. An *ordnance* declaring President's rule in the state has been issued today.
 II. The *ordinance* depot is situated far away from this city. (NABARD, 1994)
- I. A painter is an *artiste*.
 II. Rāj Kapoor is a skilled *artist*.
- I. You should not interfere in one's *personal* affairs.
 II. The *personel* of ICS were proud of their positions during the British rule in India.
- I. It is on account of his extensive social service that people *deify* him everywhere.
 II. We should not *defy* the authority of the Government.
- I. The Government plans to take some *sanitary* measures in the state.
 II. The *sanitary* condition of the town is not good.
- I. You should talk to your boss in a *reurent* manner.
 II. Our *reverd* Principal is coming.
- I. This drawer is the *depository* of my private letters.
 II. Now a days it is not wise to be *depository* of other's valuables.
- I. He was being laughed at for his *antc* gesture.
 II. *Anticue* articles are priced much these days.
- I. This is the best stationary shop in our locality.
 II. I saw a *stationery* van there.
- I. The tragic tale narrated by the old man *affected* all the children.
 II. The humane attitude of the new manager *efected* a profound change in labour relations. (NABARD, 1994)
- I. Ghosts are not *corporeal* beings.
 II. Saints care little for *corporeal* affairs.
- I. A volcanic *eruption* engulfed the entire city.
 II. Alexander's *irruption* is a memorable event in Indian history.
- I. He is respected for his *pcity*.
 II. Have *pity* on the poor.
- I. He is *wrapt* up in pleasurable contemplation.
 II. I listened to her song with *rapr* attention.
- I. I think this electric *metre* is faulty.
 II. I require two *meters* of cloth for this purpose. (Bank P.O. 1995)
- I. *Piane* living and high thinking should be our motto.
 II. Men in the *plains* are generally less hardy than the hillmen.
- I. His manners are *urban*.
 II. People of *urbane* area are civil in manners.
- I. Quinine is an efficacious *physic* for the cure of malaria.
 II. He is a man of strong *physicue*.

Homonyms

- I. Living organisms tend to have an inbuilt system to *adopt* themselves to changing environment.
 II. He is an *adopt* criminal.
- I. Mr. Khanna died in a railway *collision*.
 II. Some gentlemen act in *collusion* with robbers.
- I. He won the election only because of the support he got from his *zealous* party workers.
 II. Savita's friends were *jealous* of her success in the prestigious competition. (NABARD, 1994)
- I. His views are *opposite* to mine.
 II. The speech was *oposite* to the occasion.
- I. It is a *knauhty* problem.
 II. Suresh is a *naughtly* boy.
- I. He *practises* what he preaches.
 II. The *practise* of closing shops on Sundays is quite common.
- I. I saw a *hard* of nomads.
 II. Ali Baba found out the *hoard* of robbers' gold and jewels.
- I. During the reign of Gupta rulers, India made tremendous advancements in art and culture.
 II. He has taken over the *riens* of the new government.
- I. He *ought* to have *persecuted* his studies.
 II. Trespassers will be *prosecuted*.
- I. I *loathe* battery.
 II. He was *loth* to go with Rahul.
- I. Some of the African *immigrants* indulge in smuggling in our country.
 II. Many *emnigrants* from India have settled in America. (Bank P.O. 1995)
- I. He did not *acceed* to my request.
 II. Don't *exceed* the limits.
- I. Order for ten *bails* of cotton.
 II. He was released on *bale*.
- I. He broke my *cycle carter* yesterday.
 II. A slight *carelessness* on your part can spoil your career.
- I. The *tenur* of his speech was not clear.
 II. His *teneur* of office is drawing to a close.
- I. Archana bought the expensive costume to *complement* her wardrobe for the beauty contest.
 II. When James remarked that she looked gorgeous, Jane thanked him for the *compliment*.
- I. Don't *merge* your hand in hot water.
 II. A dolphin *emerged* out of the ocean.
- I. He *waived* his sword in the air.
 II. I *wave* my claim in your favour.
- I. This dress does not *suit* you.
 II. He filed a civil *suite* against Mr. Arora.
- I. The white colour in our National Flag is a *symbol* of purity of thought.
 II. The folk singers sang to the accompaniment of the *ymbol*.
- I. He drank a *draut* of wine.
 II. Crops failed due to *droust*.
 (Bank P.O. 1995)
- I. Raju is an *ingenious* worker.
 II. He made an *ingenuous* confession of his fault.
- I. An *over-dose* of this medicine might be harmful for you.
 II. You are not allowed to *dose* in the class.
- I. A vote of *censur* was passed against the President.
 II. Before release, every film is sent to the *ensor* office for recommendation.
- I. Despite all our efforts, success remained *elusive*.
 II. His manners are *ilusive*.
- I. His dismissal is a *foregone* conclusion.
 II. I cannot *forgo* my claim.
- I. Deepak did not get involved in the scandal on account of his friend's *wise council*.
 II. Some of the members of the *counsil* walked out in protest during the session. (NABARD, 1994)
- I. There is a great *affection* between the two brothers.
 II. Her modesty is mere *affection*.
- I. We look for the date and day in a *calandar*.
 II. Sheet rubber is made by passing rubber through *calenders*.
- I. Sudden *lightening* and the rumble of thunder frightened the baby.
 II. Mercury lamps are used for *lightning* the roads.
- I. Painting is done on *canvass*.
 II. He was *canvassing* for votes.

ANSWERS

Along with answers, the meanings of each pair of homonyms are given in brackets for better understanding.

1. (c) : [Cannon = military tank;
Canon = rule of conduct]
2. (d) : [Ordinance = enactment;
Ordnance = military stores]
3. (d) : [Artist = a person skilled in fine arts, such as drawing, poetry etc.;
Artiste = a person skilled in theatrical arts such as singing, dancing, acting.]
4. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'personnel'.
[Personal = private;
Personnel = body of persons employed in a department.]
5. (c) : [Defy = to worship as God;
Defy = to challenge]
6. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'sanatory'.
[Sanatory = promoting health,
Sanitary = hygienic]
7. (c) : The correct word in I is 'reverent' and that in II is 'reuerend'.
[Reverent = respectful;
Reuerend = respectable]
8. (d) : Depository = place where anything is deposited
Depositary = one with whom a thing is deposited]
9. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'Antique'.
[Antic = odd, Antique = old]
10. (d) : [Stationery = a shop selling writing materials,
Stationary = immobile]
1. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'effected'.
[effect = result, affect = to influence]
2. (a) : The correct word in II should also be 'corporeal'.
[Corporal = bodily;
Corporeal = having body or material]
e.g. Corporal punishment is not justified.
3. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'eruption' and that in II should be 'irruption'.
[Eruption = sudden outbreak,
irruption = invasion]
4. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'piety'.
[Pity = compassion, piety = pioussness]
5. (c) : [Wrapt = lost in something,
- Rapt = enraptured]
16. (d) : [Meter = a measuring apparatus,
Metre = unit of length]
17. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'Plain'.
[Plain = clear, level;
Plane = level surface]
e.g. Only one circle can be drawn through three points on the same plane.
18. (d) : [Urbane = courteous;
Urban = pertaining to city]
19. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'physique'.
[Physic = medicine;
Physique = bodily structure]
20. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'adapt' and that in II should be 'adept'.
[Adapt = change accordingly;
adept = skilled;
adopt = to take recourse to]
e.g. Do not adopt foul means to earn money.
21. (c) : [Collision = violent clash;
Collusion = secret agreement to act unlawfully]
22. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'jealous'.
[Zealous = full of zeal;
Jealous = envious]
23. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'opposite'.
[Opposite = contrary;
Apposite = suitable]
24. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'knotty'.
[Naughty = wicked,
Knotty = difficult to solve]
25. (d) : [Practice = a noun;
Practise = verb of 'practice']
26. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'horde'.
[Reign = rule; Rein = rigid control]
27. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'reign' and that in II should be 'rain'.
[Reign = rule; Rein = rigid control]
28. (c) : [Persecute = to pursue,
Prosecute = treat cruelly]
29. (c) : [Loathe = dislike,
Loth/Loath = unwilling]

30. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'migrants'.
[Emigrant = one who leaves his country to settle in any other country;
Immigrant = one who enters a country to settle there]
31. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'accede'.
[Accede = agree; Exceed = surpass]
32. (d) : [Bale = bundle; Bail = security]
33. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'carrier'.
[Carrier = that which carries,
Career = progress through life]
34. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'tenor' and that in II should be 'tenure'.
[Tenor = general meaning,
Tenure = duration of holding office]
35. (c) : [Complement = that which completes,
Compliment = greeting]
36. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'immerge'.
[Immerge/Immerse = to dip into;
Emerge = to come out]
37. (d) : The correct word in I should be 'waive' and that in II should be 'waice'.
[wave = brandish; waive = give up]
38. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'suite'.
[Suit = case, to fit;
Suite = attendants or followers of a person]
e.g. The prince and his suite took shelter in a cave.
39. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'cymbal'.
[Symbol = sign;
Cymbal = musical instrument]
40. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'draught' and that in II should be 'drough'.
[Draught = act of swallowing without taking breath,
Drought = want of rain]
41. (c) : [Ingenious = skilful,
Ingenuous = frank]
42. (d) : The correct word in I should be 'dose' and that in II should be 'doze'.
[Dose = quantity of medicine to be taken at a time,
Doze = to slumber for short periods]
43. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'censure'.
[Censure = no-confidence;
Censor = official who examines plays, films, books etc.]
44. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'illusive'.
[Elusive = difficult to grasp,
Illusive = deceptive]
45. (c) : [Forego = to precede,
Forgo = to give up]
46. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'counsel' and that in II should be 'council'.
[Counsel = opinion;
Council = assembly]
47. (c) : [Affection = love;
Affectation = pretence]
48. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'calendar'.
[Calender = a roller-machine]
49. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'lightning' and that in II should be 'lighting'.
[Lightning = electric discharge from clouds
Lighting = providing light,
Lightening = making less heavy]
50. (d) : [Canvas = a tough cloth,
Canvass = to propagate]

6. ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

This chapter deals with two types of questions :

- (a) Selecting a single word for a given phrase or sentence
(b) Selecting a single word for a group of words used in a sentence.

PRACTICE SET 1

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

- To examine one's own thoughts and feelings (C.B.I. 1993)
(a) Meditation (b) Retrospection
(c) Reflection (d) Introspection
- A short, usually amusing, story about some real person or event
(a) Anecdote (b) Antidote
(c) Tale (d) Allegory
- Woman who offers the use of her body for sexual intercourse to any one who will pay for this
(a) Voluptuary (b) Cuckold
(c) Prostitute (d) Concubine
- Life history of a person written by another
(a) Autobiography (b) Biography
(c) Bibliography (d) Memoir
- Custom of having many wives
(a) Monogamy (b) Bigamy
(c) Polygamy (d) Matrimony (M.B.A. 1969)
- A person who does not believe in any religion
(a) Philatelist (b) Rationalist
(c) Atheist (d) Pagan
- Bringing about gentle and painless death from incurable disease
(a) Suicide (b) Euphoria
(c) Gallows (d) Euthanasia
- A man of lax moral
(a) Ruffian (b) Licentious
(c) Pirate (d) Vagabond
- A small enclosure for cattle, sheep, poultry etc.
(a) Cellar (b) Sty
(c) Pen (d) Lair
- To cause troops etc. to spread out in readiness for battle (U.D.C. 1995)
(a) Align (b) Collocate
(c) Deploy (d) Disperse
- One who forcibly seizes control of a bus or an aircraft
(a) Pirate (b) Swindler
(c) Hijacker (d) Pilferer
- The act of killing one's wife
(a) Genocide (b) Uxoricide
(c) Canticide (d) Avicide
- Music sung or played at night below a person's window
(a) Serenade (b) Sonnet
(c) Lyric (d) Primo
- A government by the nobles
(a) Democracy (b) Bureaucracy
(c) Autocracy (d) Aristocracy
- Anything written in a letter after it is signed (S.B.I.P.O. 1991)
(a) Posterity (b) Postdiction
(c) Postscript (d) Corrigendum
- Strong and settled dislike between two persons
(a) Apathy (b) Hatred
(c) Antipathy (d) Animosity
- A person who has no money to pay off his debts
(a) Debtor (b) Pauper
(c) Beggar (d) Insolvent
- An entertainer who performs difficult physical actions
(a) Clown (b) Gymnast
(c) Magician (d) Acrobat
- A small house with all rooms on one floor.
(a) Bungalow (b) Cottage
(c) Flat (d) Castle
- A song embodying religious and sacred emotions
(a) Lyric (b) Ode
(c) Hymn (d) Ballad
- The policy of extending a country's empire and influence
(a) Imperialism (b) Capitalism
(c) Internationalism (d) Communism (Assistant Grade, 1994)
- Government by a single person
(a) Monarchy (b) Autocracy
(c) Plutocracy (d) Aristocracy
- Practice of a married woman having extra marital relationship
(a) Polygamy (b) Puberty
(c) Lechery (d) Adultery
- A workman who fits and repairs pipes
(a) Mechanic (b) Blacksmith
(c) Plumber (d) Technocrat
- Part of a church in which bells hang
(a) Minaret (b) Chapel
(c) Belfry (d) Spire

- Mania for balking
(a) Legomania (b) Pyromania
(c) Bibliomania (d) Kleptomania
- The custom of having more than one husband at the same time
(a) Polygamy (b) Polyandry
(c) Debauchery (d) Bigamy (Section Officer's Exam, 1993)
- An extremely deep crack or opening in the ground
(a) Chasm (b) Aperture
(c) Ditch (d) Pit
- The study of ancient societies
(a) History (b) Anthropology
(c) Ethnology (d) Archaeology
- The foolish belief that one is God
(a) Blasphemy (b) Theocracy
(c) Paranoia (d) Theomania
- List of headings of the business to be transacted at a meeting
(a) Schedule (b) Agenda
(c) Proceedings (d) Excerpts (Assistant Grade, 1991)
- A process involving too much official formality
(a) Neopitism (b) Diplomacy
(c) Red-tapism (d) Bureaucracy
- Person who brings an action at law
(a) Plaintiff (b) Litigant
(c) Deponent (d) Defendant
- The short remaining end of a cigarette
(a) Stump (b) Stub
(c) Rag (d) Scrap
- The place where public, government or historical records are kept
(a) Coffer (b) Pantry
(c) Scullery (d) Archives
- A post without remuneration
(a) Voluntary (b) Sinecure
(c) Honorary (d) Involuntary (Central Excise, 1994)
- Large scale departure of people
(a) Migration (b) Emigration
(c) Immigration (d) Exodus
- Lottery in which an article is assigned by lot to one of those buying tickets
(a) Auction (b) Raffle
- Audit (d) Transit
- To send an unwanted person out of the country (B.Ed. Entrance, 1993)
(a) Exclute (b) Ostracise
(c) Deport (d) Expatriate
- Voluntarily giving up throne by king in favour of his son
(a) Abdication (b) Resurrection
(c) Accession (d) Renunciation
- Child bereaved of one or both the parents
(a) Desolate (b) Destitute
(c) Orphan (d) Lout
- Gift left by will
(a) Alimony (b) Parimony
(c) Legacy (d) Property
- A government run by a dictator
(a) Democracy (b) Autocracy
(c) Oligarchy (d) Theocracy (C.B.I. 1994)
- One who always runs away from danger
(a) Escapist (b) Timid
(c) Coward (d) Shirker
- A poem written on the death of someone loved and lost
(a) Ode (b) Epic
(c) Sonnet (d) Elegy
- One who despises persons of lower social position
(a) Prim (b) Saeb
(c) Prig (d) Aristocrat
- Gradual recovery from illness
(a) Hysteria (b) Amnesia
(c) Superannuation (d) Convalescence
- One who is determined to exact full vengeance for wrongs done to him
(a) Vindicator (b) Usurer
(c) Vindictive (d) Virulent (Assistant Grade, 1994)
- A person who believes that pleasure is the chief good
(a) Stoic (b) Hedonist
(c) Epicure (d) Sensual
- Commencement of words with the same letter
(a) Rhyme (b) Alliteration
(c) Pun (d) Oxymoron

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (d) | 36. (c) | 37. (d) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (c) | 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) | 49. (b) | 50. (b) |

PRACTICE SET 2

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the most suitable "one word" for the given expressions.

1. An office or post with no work but high pay (Railways, 1991)
 - (a) Honorary
 - (b) Sinecure
 - (c) Gratis
 - (d) Ex-officio
2. One who is well-versed in any subject; a critical judge of any art, particularly fine arts
 - (a) Veteran
 - (b) Philistine
 - (c) Dilettante
 - (d) Connoisseur
3. *Person who is indifferent to both pleasure and pain
 - (a) Saint
 - (b) Ascetic
 - (c) Stoic
 - (d) Hermit
4. A person who is against the standards of ordinary society especially in dressing
 - (a) Joker
 - (b) Hippie
 - (c) Scapegoat
 - (d) Butt
5. Murder of a brother
 - (a) Patricide
 - (b) Regicide
 - (c) Homicide
 - (d) Patricide

(Stenographer's Exam, 1993)
6. Mania for stealing articles
 - (a) Logomania
 - (b) Nymphomania
 - (c) Kleptomania
 - (d) Hypomania
7. Mental weariness for want of occupation
 - (a) Fatigue
 - (b) Ennui
 - (c) Languor
 - (d) Debility
8. One who loves all and sundry
 - (a) Optimist
 - (b) Humanist
 - (c) Altruist
 - (d) Philanthropist
9. Mania for travel
 - (a) Dromomania
 - (b) Pyromania
 - (c) Bibliomania
 - (d) Logomania
10. A person living permanently in a certain place (B.Ed. Entrance, 1992)
 - (a) Native
 - (b) Resident
 - (c) Domicile
 - (d) Subject
11. Paying back injury with injury
 - (a) Vendetta
 - (b) Repression
 - (c) Subjugation
 - (d) Reprisal
12. Acutely affected by external impressions
 - (a) Ingenious
 - (b) Impressionable
 - (c) Credulous
 - (d) Sensitive
13. To slap with a flat object
 - (a) Hew
 - (b) Swat
 - (c) Chop
 - (d) Gnaw

(Central Exeise, 1995)
14. An assembly of hearers
 - (a) Audience
 - (b) Crowd
 - (c) Congregation
 - (d) Assemblage
15. An associate in an office or institution
 - (a) Companion
 - (b) Ally
 - (c) Colleague
 - (d) Accomplice
16. One who is unrelenting and cannot be moved by entreaties
 - (a) Inesorable
 - (b) Infallible
 - (c) Impregnable
 - (d) Inexplicable
17. Regard for others as a principle of action
 - (a) Cynicism
 - (b) Nepotism
 - (c) Philanthropy
 - (d) Altruism

(Assistant Grade, 1991)
18. Person who claims to have great love for and understanding of what is beautiful in nature, art etc.
 - (a) Critic
 - (b) Aesthete
 - (c) Connoisseur
 - (d) Artist
19. A disease which spreads by contact
 - (a) Infectious
 - (b) Contagious
 - (c) Contiguous
 - (d) Contextual
20. An animal story with a moral
 - (a) Fable
 - (b) Tale
 - (c) Anecdote
 - (d) Parable
21. To change shape, nature or substance of
 - (a) Modulate
 - (b) Substitute
 - (c) Remodel
 - (d) Transmute
22. Person who believes that God is every thing and everything is God
 - (a) Agnostic
 - (b) Theist
 - (c) Pantheist
 - (d) Pantechnicon

(B.S.R.B. 1995)
23. Person who pilots or travels in a balloon, airship or other aircraft
 - (a) Aeronaut
 - (b) Astronaut
 - (c) Aerobat
 - (d) Acrobat
24. Witty, clever retort
 - (a) Sarcasm
 - (b) Repartee
 - (c) Platitude
 - (d) Inveective
25. Words different in meaning but similar in sound
 - (a) Homonym
 - (b) Synonym
 - (c) Acronym
 - (d) Antonym
26. Simplest and smallest form of plant life, present in air, water and soil; essential to life but may cause disease (U.D.C. 1993)
 - (a) Virus
 - (b) Amoeba
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) Toxin
27. A girl or woman who flirts, that is, tries to attract people and make advances in love simply to satisfy her vanity
 - (a) Prostitute
 - (b) Coquette
 - (c) Spinster
 - (d) Concubine
28. A person who regards the whole world as his country
 - (a) Patriot
 - (b) Nationalist

One Word Substitution

- (c) Cosmopolitan
- (d) Metropolitan
29. Relationship by blood or birth
 - (a) Parentage
 - (b) Affiliation
 - (c) Consanguinity
 - (d) Nepotism

(Translator's Exam., 1994)
30. A story in which ideas are symbolised as people
 - (a) Allegory
 - (b) Fable
 - (c) Legend
 - (d) Parable
31. The cessation of warfare before a treaty is signed
 - (a) Affidavit
 - (b) Agreement
 - (c) Armistice
 - (d) Amnesty
32. A person who makes love without serious intentions
 - (a) Consort
 - (b) Philanderer
 - (c) Romeo
 - (d) Goon
33. Opposed to great or sudden change
 - (a) Static
 - (b) Revolutionary
 - (c) Conservative
 - (d) Evolutionary

(S.B.L.P.O. 1991)
34. Having no beginning or end to its existence
 - (a) Eternal
 - (b) Obscure
 - (c) Universal
 - (d) Immeasurable
35. The art of cutting trees and bushes into ornamental shapes
 - (a) Horticulture
 - (b) Bonsai
 - (c) Pruning
 - (d) Topiary
36. Walking in sleep
 - (a) Somniloquism
 - (b) Somnambulism
 - (c) Obsession
 - (d) Hallucination

(U.D.C. 1994)
37. One who cannot die
 - (a) Stable
 - (b) Immortal
 - (c) Perpetual
 - (d) Perennial
38. A formal written charge against a person for some crime or offence
 - (a) Accusation
 - (b) Indictment
 - (c) Allegation
 - (d) Acrimony
39. Language difficult to understand because of bad form
 - (a) Rhetoric
 - (b) Jargon
 - (c) Pedantic
 - (d) Verbatim
40. Belief or opinion contrary to what is generally accepted (Central Exeise, 1994)
 - (a) Unbelief
 - (b) Superstition
 - (c) Non conformity
 - (d) Heresy
41. A person obsessed with exclusively one idea or subject
 - (a) Crazy
 - (b) Kleptomaniac
 - (c) Monomaniac
 - (d) Nymphomaniac
42. A child of unusual or remarkable talent
 - (a) Scholar
 - (b) Diligent
 - (c) Freak
 - (d) Prodigy
43. A disease which ends in death
 - (a) Contagious
 - (b) Lethal
 - (c) Fatal
 - (d) Deadly
44. A person who kills somebody especially for political reasons
 - (a) Criminal
 - (b) Murderer
 - (c) Assassin
 - (d) Hangman
45. One who loves mankind (C.B.L. 1993)
 - (a) Anthropologist
 - (b) Philanthropist
 - (c) Suiamologist
 - (d) Optometrist
46. A small piece of potato
 - (a) Chunk
 - (b) Chip
 - (c) Scrap
 - (d) Bit
47. A child who stays away from school without any good reason
 - (a) Vagabond
 - (b) Delinquent
 - (c) Schizophrenic
 - (d) Truant
48. A common place remark
 - (a) Dialogue
 - (b) Platitude
 - (c) Epigram
 - (d) Statement
49. Line at which the earth or sea and sky seem to meet
 - (a) Horizon
 - (b) Zenith
 - (c) Fringe
 - (d) Pinth
50. A person who rules without consulting the opinion of others (Asst. Grade, 1995)
 - (a) Democrat
 - (b) Bureaucrat
 - (c) Autocrat
 - (d) Fanatic

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) | 36. (b) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (d) | 43. (c) | 44. (c) | 45. (b) | 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (b) | 49. (a) | 50. (c) |

PRACTICE SET 3

Directions : In each question below, a phrase is given below which some alternatives are given. One of these is the most appropriate word i.e. it best conveys the meaning of the phrase. Find out the most appropriate word in each case.

- Study of mankind (Asstt. Grade, 1991)
 - Pathology
 - Physiology
 - Philology
 - Anthropology
- Intentional destruction of racial groups
 - Homicide
 - Genocide
 - Fratricide
 - Regicide
- One who is interested in the welfare of women
 - Feminine
 - Feminist
 - Effeminate
 - Flamboyant
- Study of statistics of births, deaths, diseases to show the state of community
 - Geography
 - Anthropology
 - Topography
 - Demography
- Through which light cannot pass
 - Dull
 - Dark
 - Obscure
 - Opaque
 (Stenographer's Exam, 1933)
- A sudden rush of wind
 - Gale
 - Typhoon
 - Gust
 - Storm
- One who takes delight in excessive cruelty
 - Anarchist
 - Sophist
 - Sadist
 - Nihilist
- An unexpected stroke of good luck
 - Fortune
 - Windfall
 - Boon
 - Breakthrough
- A person who helps you break the law
 - Spy
 - Collaborator
 - Ally
 - Accomplice
- Not conforming to ordinary rules of behaviour
 - Lunatic
 - Absurd
 - Eccentric
 - Maniacal
- Stealing from the writings of others
 - Copying
 - Refraining
 - Reproducing
 - Plagiarism
 (Central Excise, 1994)
- Short descriptive poem of picturesque scene or incident
 - Malsady
 - Sonnet
 - Idyll
 - Charade
- A man who starves body for the good of soul
 - Monk
 - Ascetic
 - Saint
 - Spiritualist
- A person who is reserved in talks
 - Reticent
 - Silent
 - Mendicant
 - Garrulous
- A short stay at a place
 - Halt
 - Interlude
 - Intermission
 - Sojourn
 (Translator's Exams, 1994)
- A raised place on which offerings to a god are made
 - Mound
 - Chapel
 - Altar
 - Archives
- To talk much without coming to the point
 - Verbosity
 - Garrulouness
 - Loquacity
 - Circumlocution
- Constant effort to achieve something
 - Perseverance
 - Attempt
 - Enthusiasm
 - Vigour
 (S.B.L. P.O. 1991)
- A place where a wild animal lives
 - Forest
 - Stable
 - Lair
 - Sanctuary
- A person who looks on the bright side of things
 - Sycophant
 - Optimist
 - Cynic
 - Pessimist
- One who lends money at high rate of interest
 - Solvent
 - Uxorious
 - Usurer
 - Shylock
- One who cuts precious stones
 - Philatelist
 - Drover
 - Lapidist
 - Oculist
- Government by the Gods
 - Plutocracy
 - Theocracy
 - Thearchy
 - Pantisocracy
- A person not sure of the existence of God
 - Theist
 - Atheist
 - Agnostic
 - Cynic
 (Assistant Grade, 1994)
- One who compiles dictionary
 - Calligrapher
 - Editor
 - Lexicographer
 - Compiler
- Which can be easily believed
 - Credulous
 - Creditable
 - Trustworthy
 - Credible
- Woman trained to help other women in child birth
 - Virgin
 - Midwife
 - Matron
 - Nurse
- A person with full discretionary powers to act on behalf of a country
 - Ambassador
 - Emisary
 - Plenipotentiary
 - Envoy

- Design made by putting together coloured pieces of glass or stones
 - Olograph
 - Mosaic
 - Tracery
 - Relief
 (C.B.I. 1995)
- To deprive a thing of its holy character
 - Sacrilege
 - Blasphemy
 - Consecrate
 - Desecrate
- A man with prejudiced views against religion
 - Orthodox
 - Bigot
 - Fanatic
 - Profane
- The school or college in which one has been educated
 - Matinee
 - Alumni
 - Alma mater
 - Calvin
- One who deserts his religion
 - Deserter
 - Turn-coat
 - Fanatic
 - Apostate
 (Railways, 1991)
- Medicine which lessens pain
 - Balm
 - Panacea
 - Anodyne
 - Antibiotic
- A woman whose husband is dead
 - Virgin
 - Spinster
 - Wedlock
 - Widow
- To take one to task
 - Disgrace
 - Handle
 - Entreat
 - Rebuke
- One who uses fear as a weapon of power
 - Terrorist
 - Militant
 - Extremist
 - Anarchist
 (Stenographer's Exam, 1993)
- A small piece of wood
 - Splinter
 - Crumb
 - Scrap
 - Chip
- Mania for setting fires
 - Pyromania
 - Kleptomania
 - Logomania
 - Nymphomania

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (d) | 34. (c) | 35. (d) | 36. (d) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (d) | 46. (a) | 47. (c) | 48. (b) | 49. (b) | 50. (c) |

PRACTICE SET 4

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1. A person who speaks for or supports an idea
(a) Pioneer (b) Adviser
(c) Advocate (d) Ideologist
2. A man of odd habits
(a) Eccentric (b) Cynical
(c) Introvert (d) Moody
(Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
3. A thing or person behind time
(a) Lazy (b) Sluggish
(c) Indolent (d) Antiquated
4. One whose attitude is: 'eat, drink and be merry'
(a) Epicurean (b) Cynic
(c) Materialistic (d) Stoic
5. Science of printing
(a) Calligraphy (b) Typography
(c) Topography (d) Cryptography
6. Man whose wife has been unfaithful to him
(a) Dandy (b) Bastard
(c) Concubine (d) Cuckold
7. Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain on others (Section Officers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Sadism (b) Malevolence
(c) Bigotry (d) Masochism
8. One who robs smuggler of his smuggled goods after the border has been crossed
(a) Pirate (b) Malefactor
(c) Hijacker (d) Philanderer
9. Course for chariot races
(a) Sanatorium (b) Hangar
(c) Hippodrome (d) Arena
10. One who pretends illness to escape duty
(a) Traunt (b) Malingerer
(c) Hypocrite (d) Concubine
11. The power of reading the thoughts of others (B.Ed. Entrance, 1992)
(a) Psychopathy
(b) Telecommunication
(c) Psychology (d) Telepathy
12. Use of more words than are needed to express the meaning
(a) Circumlocution (b) Verbatim
(c) Ventriloquism (d) Pleonasm
13. The science of judging a person's character, capabilities, etc. from an examination of the shape of his skull
(a) Physiology (b) Anthropology
(c) Phrenology (d) Morphology
14. One filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in cause (Asst. Grade, 1991)
(a) Martyr (b) Pedant
(c) Fanatic (d) Patriot
15. A person who rarely speaks the truth
(a) Scoundrel (b) Liar
(c) Crook (d) Hypocrite
16. Time after twilight and before night
(a) Evening (b) Dawn
(c) Dusk (d) Eclipse
17. Custom of having many wives
(a) Polyandry (b) Polygyny
(c) Matrimony (d) Celibacy
18. To bring peace, and end violence
(a) Soothe (b) Harmonize
(c) Pacify (d) Tranquillize
19. Animals living on land and in water
(a) Ambiguous (b) Amphibian
(c) Amorphous (d) Ambivalent
(Bank P.O. 1990)
20. One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally
(a) Veteran (b) Player
(c) Connoisseur (d) Amateur
21. That which can be interpreted in any way
(a) Ambient (b) Ambivalent
(c) Amphibious (d) Ambiguous
22. A political leader who tries to stir up people
(a) Demagogue (b) Dictator
(c) Statesman (d) Martinet
23. A light sailing boat built especially for racing (I. Tax & Central Ex. Sec, 1995)
(a) Dinghy (b) Canoe
(c) Yacht (d) Frigate
24. Person who has long experience
(a) Stalwart (b) Pedantic
(c) Itinerant (d) Veteran
25. Atone ment for one's sins
(a) Redemption (b) Repentance
(c) Salvation (d) Expiation
26. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
(a) Microscope (b) Telescope
(c) Periscope (d) Kaleidoscope
27. Be the embodiment or perfect example of
(a) Signify (b) Characterise
(c) Personify (d) Masquerade
(Bank P.O. 1995)
28. A general pardon of political offenders
(a) Parole (b) Forgiveness
(c) Clemency (d) Amnesty
29. A man who operates on sick people
(a) Physician (b) Operator
(c) Surgeon (d) Physiotherapist
30. A person who maliciously destroys by fire
(a) Antagonist (b) Activist
(c) Terrorist (d) Incendiary
31. A house for storing grains (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Cellar (b) Store
(c) Godown (d) Granary
32. A person very hard to please
(a) Obstinate (b) Unconquerable
(c) Pastidious (d) Invincible
33. A person claiming to be superior in culture and intellect to others
(a) Intellectual (b) Aristocrat
(c) Elite (d) Highbrow
34. One who totally abstains from alcoholic drinks
(a) Puritan (b) Samaritan
(c) Pedant (d) Teetotaler
35. A name adopted by an author in his writings (Asst. Grade, 1994)
(a) Title (b) Nomenclature
(c) Nickname (d) Pseudonym
36. The line which a plough cuts in the ground
(a) Vale (b) Trench
(c) Furrow (d) Trough
37. A man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance
(a) Snob (b) Duffer
(c) Dandy (d) Licentious
38. A person who forsakes religion
(a) Charlatan (b) Apostle
(c) Renegade (d) Apotheosis
39. Of unknown and unadmitted authorship
(a) Gullible (b) Anonymous
(c) Unanimous (d) Vexation
(Railways, 1991)
40. Contempt of God
(a) Athesim (b) Nihilism
(c) Blasphemy (d) Agnosticism
41. Person holding a scholarship at a university
(a) Intellectual (b) Pedant
(c) Scholar (d) Bursar
42. A person concerned with practical results and values
(a) Pragmatist (b) Realist
(c) Pastidious (d) Fundamentalist
43. Member of a band of robbers (B.Ed. 1993)
(a) Dacoit (b) Brigand
(c) Thief (d) Pirate
44. A person without manners or polish
(a) Rustic (b) Naive
(c) Boorish (d) Barbarian
45. A speech by an actor at the end of a play
(a) Epilogue (b) Monologue
(c) Duologue (d) Prologue
46. Responsible according to law
(a) Liable (b) Eligible
(c) Legalised (d) Legitimate
47. A funny imitation of a poem
(a) Counterfeit (b) Sonnet
(c) Caricature (d) Parody
48. Decision made upon a political question by the votes of all qualified persons
(a) Veto (b) Suffrage
(c) Plebiscite (d) Franchise
49. Wistful longing for something one has known in the past
(a) Hysteria (b) Megalomania
(c) Nostalgia (d) Logomania
50. A person who is made to bear the blame due to others (Translator's Exam, 1994)
(a) Innocent (b) Scapegoat
(c) Ignoramus (d) Nincompoop

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (b)
11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d)
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (d)
31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 5

Directions : Choose the most suitable 'one word' for the following phrases/expressions.

1. Act of taking one's life
(a) Suicide (b) Slaughter
(c) Homicide (d) Immolation
2. A person who brings goods illegally into the country (Asst. Grade, 1994)
(a) Exporter (b) Importer

- (c) Smuggler (d) Imposter
3. A man who dances to the tunes of his wife
(a) Effeminate (b) Slave
(c) Henpecked (d) Chum
4. A place of ideal peace and happiness
(a) Asylum (b) Utopia
(c) El Dorado (d) Elysium
5. One who stirs people for personal politics or profit
(a) Pedagogue (b) Demagogue
(c) Dictator (d) Hypocrite
6. One who is honourably discharged from service
(a) Emeritus (b) Honorary
(c) Sinecure (d) Retired
7. Shining, brilliant and magnificent
(a) Luminous (b) Gleaming
(c) Resplendent (d) Polished
8. Cutting for stone in the bladder
(a) Dichotomy (b) Tubectomy
(c) Vasectomy (d) Lithotomy
(Bank P.O. 1990)
9. A heavy unnatural slumber
(a) Nap (b) Insomnia
(c) Coma (d) Stupor
10. Changing one's mind too quickly
(a) Adaptability (b) Instability
(c) Versatility (d) Vacillation
11. A person who travels to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion
(a) Hermit (b) Pilgrim
(c) Saint (d) Mendicant
(B.Ed. Entrance, 1993)
12. To do away with a rule
(a) Cancel (b) Repeal
(c) Obliterate (d) Abrogate
13. One who talks very little
(a) Reserved (b) Mute
(c) Phlegmatic (d) Stoic
14. A person sharing responsibility for a political party's discipline and tactics
(a) Statesman (b) Diplomat
(c) Whip (d) Defector
15. Food which agrees with one's taste
(a) Pungent (b) Palatable
(c) Sensuous (d) Edible
(Transmission Executives, 1994)
16. Government by the representatives of the people
(a) Diplomacy (b) Democracy
(c) Socialism (d) Autocracy
17. Informal business communication with a personal signature
(a) Agendum (b) Corrigendum
(c) Plagiarism (d) Memorandum
18. One who loves books (C.B.I. 1993)
(a) Bibliophile (b) Bibliographer
(c) Bibliophile (d) Bibliophagist
19. One knowing everything
(a) Learned (b) Omnipresent
(c) Omnipotent (d) Omniscient
20. A story in verse
(a) Elegy (b) Hymn
(c) Sonnet (d) Ballad
21. Plain or self-evident truth
(a) Proverb (b) Precept
(c) Truism (d) Formula
22. The list of courses at a meal or of dishes that can be served in a restaurant
(a) Agenda (b) Menu
(c) Biodata (d) Catalogue
23. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river's banks (U.D.C. 1995)
(a) Swamps (b) Archipelago
(c) Hinterland (d) Isthmus
24. Printed notice of somebody's death
(a) Condolence (b) Calumny
(c) Obituary (d) Oujia
25. A room leading into a large room or hall
(a) Anteroom (b) Lounge
(c) Lobby (d) Pantry
26. Just punishment for wrong doing
(a) Nemesis (b) Purgation
(c) Wrath (d) Catharsis
27. A person who has just started learning
(a) Foreman (b) Accomplice
(c) Novice (d) Apprentice
28. A low-area storm with high winds rotating about a centre of low atmospheric pressure
(a) Cyclone (b) Tornado
(c) Typhoon (d) Hurricane
(Assistant Grade, 1993)
29. To break off proceedings of a meeting for a time
(a) Convene (b) Terminate
(c) Adjourn (d) Procrastinate
30. A fault that may be forgiven
(a) Mercenary (b) Venial
(c) Pardonable (d) Excusable
31. One who promotes the idea of absence of government of any kind, when every man should be a law unto himself
(a) Anarchist (b) Belligerent
(c) Iconoclast (d) Agnostic
(B.Ed. 1994)
32. One who is likeable
(a) Amicable (b) Amiable
(c) Effusive (d) Ebullient
33. Person who gives himself up to luxury and sexual pleasures
(a) Masochist (b) Voluptuary
(c) Debsuch (d) Epicure
34. A field or a part of a garden where fruit trees grow
(a) Park (b) Nursery
(c) Yard (d) Orchard
35. Something which is not thorough or profound (Stenographer's Exam, 1993)
(a) Superficial (b) Superstitious
(c) Superfluous (d) Supernatural
36. A woman of lax moral
(a) Prostitute (b) Harlot
(c) Concubine (d) Hostess
37. A slow-witted and incompetent person
(a) Nigger (b) Dud
(c) Snotty (d) Duffer
38. Using of new words
(a) Coinage (b) Vocabulary
(c) Neologism (d) Malapropism
39. Indifference to pleasure or pain
(a) Docility (b) Stoicism
(c) Patience (d) Reticence
(Translator's Exam, 1994)
40. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
(a) Tolerable (b) Commoner
(c) Mediocre (d) Diligent
41. Equal in rank, merit or quality
(a) Chum (b) Contemporary
(c) Peer (d) Colleague
42. Person who gives written testimony for use in a law court
(a) Deponent (b) Appellant
(c) Witness (d) Litigant
43. Present opposing arguments or evidence
(a) Rebut (b) Criticise
(c) Rebuff (d) Reprimand
(Bank P.O. 1995)
44. Books, pictures etc. intended to arouse sexual desire
(a) Lewd (b) Licentious
(c) Pornography (d) Erotica
45. A person who makes and sells ladies' hats, etc.
(a) Draper (b) Tinker
(c) Milliner (d) Farrier
46. Careful in performing duties
(a) Punctual (b) Punctilious
(c) Sincere (d) Pugnacious
47. To mediate between two parties in a dispute (Central Excise, 1994)
(a) Interfere (b) Interact
(c) Interrupt (d) Intercede
48. A thing liable to be easily broken
(a) Breakable (b) Ductile
(c) Brittle (d) Delicate
49. The place where bricks are baked
(a) Foundry (b) Mint
(c) Cemetery (d) Kiln
50. The branch of medical science which deals with the problems of the old
(a) Oncology (b) Geriatrics
(c) Obstetrics (d) Endocrinology
(Section Officer's Exam, 1993)

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (d)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (d)
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (c)
41. (a) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (d) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 6

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the word which can be substituted for the given phrase/sentence.

1. One who specialises in the study of birds
(a) Biologist (b) Naturalist
(c) Zoologist (d) Ornithologist
(C.B.I. 1994)
2. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors
(a) Allimony (b) Patrimony
(c) Legacy (d) Inheritance
3. Connoisseur of choice food
(a) Greedy (b) Glutton
(c) Gourmet (d) Gourmand
4. Person who makes love for amusement without serious intentions

- (a) Concubine (b) Philanderer
(c) Dandy (d) Flirt
5. A person pretending to be somebody he is not (Asst. Grade, 1994)
(a) Imposter (b) Liar
(c) Rogue (d) Magician
6. One who eats human flesh
(a) Beast (b) Savage
(c) Cannibal (d) Carnivorous
7. Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation
(a) Bail (b) Alimony
(c) Dole (d) Compensation
8. Fear of going to bed
(a) Clinophobia (b) Ballistophobia
(c) Xenophobia (d) Stenophobia
9. Official in charge of a museum
(a) Dean (b) Warden
(c) Curator (d) Supervisor
10. The doctrine that human souls pass from one body to another at the time of death
(a) Metamorphosis (b) Transition
(c) Transmigration (d) Extrapolation (B.Ed. Entrance, 1992)
11. People at a lecture or concert
(a) Congregation (b) Audience
(c) Mob (d) Spectators
12. A person's first speech
(a) Preface (b) Maiden
(c) Opener (d) Extempore
13. To come as a settler into another country
(a) Alienate (b) Emigrate
(c) Migrate (d) Immigrate
14. A drawing on transparent paper
(a) Red print (b) Blue print
(c) Negative (d) Transparency (I. Tax, 1995)
15. Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Favouritism (b) Nepotism
(c) Corruption (d) Worldliness
16. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyments
(a) Epicure (b) Stoic
(c) Lusty (d) Hedonist
17. A person who pretends to have more knowledge or skill than he really has
(a) Renegade (b) Apostle
(c) Charlatan (d) Apotheosis
18. The act of violating the sanctity of church
(a) Heresy (b) Desecration
(c) Sacrilege (d) Blasphemy
19. One who sacrifices his life for a cause
(a) Soldier (b) Revolutionary
(c) Martyr (d) Patriot (Assistant Grade, 1994)
20. Bring to an end
(a) Hurl (b) Hustle
(c) Final (d) Finish
21. An old unmarried woman
(a) Virgin (b) Bachelor
(c) Spinster (d) Matron
22. A style in which a writer makes a display of his knowledge (Central Exctise, 1995)
(a) Pedantic (b) Ornate
(c) Verbose (d) Pompous
23. A person guilty of malicious setting on fire of property etc.
(a) Plagiarist (b) Anarchist
(c) Arsonist (d) Incendiarist
24. One who thinks that human nature is essentially evil (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(a) Agnostic (b) Cynic
(c) Sceptic (d) Misogynist
25. Science of bodily structure
(a) Anthropology (b) Neurology
(c) Hygiene (d) Anatomy
26. That which makes it difficult to recognise the presence of real nature of somebody or something (C.B.I. 1993)
(a) Cover (b) Mask
(c) Pretence (d) Camouflage
27. A person who lives by himself
(a) Venerable (b) Sage
(c) Quietus (d) Recluse
28. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate
(a) Voucher (b) Dossier
(c) Affidavit (d) Document
29. A physician who delivers babies
(a) Paediatrician (b) Obstetrician
(c) Gynaecologist (d) Psychiatrist
30. The loop of rope with a running knot used to hang a person
(a) Noose (b) Cable
(c) Cord (d) Chord
31. Yearly celebration of a date or an event
(a) Centenary (b) Jubilee
(c) Anniversary (d) Birthday (Assistant Grade, 1994)
32. Public building where weapons and ammunition are made or stored
(a) Godown (b) Cellar
(c) Armoury (d) Arsenal
33. The caretaker of a public building
(a) Dean (b) Curator
(c) Custodian (d) Warden
34. Interested mainly in a small group, country etc.
(a) Fanatic (b) Patriotic
(c) Insular (d) Usurer
35. One who cannot be corrected (I. Tax, 1991)
(a) Invulnerable (b) Hardened

- (c) Incurable (d) Incurrigible
36. A person who enters without any invitation
(a) Burglar (b) Intruder
(c) Thief (d) Vandal
37. The period between two reigns
(a) Lapse (b) Interregnum (c) Stasis
(d) Anachronism (e) Intermission
38. Poem in short stanzas narrating a popular story
(a) Ballet (b) Epic
(c) Ballad (d) Sonnet
39. Lack of enough blood
(a) Annesia (b) Insomnia
(c) Anaemia (d) Allergy
40. A man who is having the qualities of woman
(a) Loquacious (b) Celibate
(c) Effeminate (d) Epicurean
41. A word no longer in use (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Exotic (b) Primitive
(c) Obsolete (d) Ancient
42. One who does not know how to save money
(a) Reckless (b) Lavish
(c) Careless (d) Spendthrift
43. A person 70 to 79 years old
(a) Nonagenarian (b) Centenarian
- (c) Octogenarian (d) Septuagenarian
44. A person who sneaks into a country
(a) Infiltrator (b) Sciper
(c) Invader (d) Aggressor
45. A short journey made by a group of persons together (B.Ed. Entrance, 1992)
(a) Hike (b) Excursion
(c) Picnic (d) Stroll
46. People in a rowdy scene
(a) Mob (b) Crowd
(c) Rabble (d) Congregation
47. Creature having both male and female organs
(a) Sodomite (b) Homosexual
(c) Masochist (d) Hermaphrodite
48. One who has suddenly gained new wealth, power or prestige (C.B.I. 1995)
(a) Aristocrat (b) Affluent
(c) Maverick (d) Parvenu
49. A person working in the same place with another
(a) Comrade (b) Colleague
(c) Assistant (d) Contemporary
50. Interval between two events or two periods of time of different character
(a) Intermission (b) Interlude
(c) Interpolation (d) Appendix

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (c) 40. (c)
41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (d) 49. (b) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 7

Directions : In each of the following questions, choose the most suitable 'one word' for the given expression.

1. One who comes from a country area and is often considered to be stupid
(a) Villager (b) Rustic
(c) Bumpkin (d) Philanderer
2. Murder of a new-born child (M.B.A. 1992)
(a) Homicide (b) Regicide
(c) Fratricide (d) Infanticide
3. Walk in a vain, self-important way
(a) Jog (b) Trek
(c) Trudge (d) Strut
4. Place which provides both board and lodging
(a) Cafe (b) Inn
(c) Restaurant (d) Motel
5. Clumsy or ill-bred fellow
(a) Boor (b) Oaf
(c) Lout (d) Yokel
6. A small shop that sells fashionable clothes, cosmetics etc.
(a) Booth (b) Stall
(c) Boutique (d) Store

7. Thing that can be felt or touched
(a) Pandemic (b) Palpable
(c) Paltry (d) Panchromatic
(B.S.R.B. 1995)
8. A person who readily believes others
(a) Credible (b) Credulous
(c) Sensible (d) Sensitive
9. A book containing summarised information on all branches of knowledge
(a) Dictionary (b) Anthology
(c) Encyclopaedia (d) Directory
10. The normal abode of any animal or plant
(a) Environment (b) Habitat
(c) Settlement (d) Niche
11. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool
(Asst. Grade, 1995)
(a) Dotage (b) Imbecility
(c) Senility (d) Superannuation
12. A violent and bad-tempered woman
(a) Prostitute (b) Concubine
(c) Virago (d) Amazon
13. One who talks continuously
(a) Impecunious (b) Loquacious
(c) Voracious (d) Avaricious
14. A person who is skilled in horsemanship
(a) Cavalier (b) Equestrian
(c) Jockey (d) Cavalryman
(U.D.C. 1994)
15. To atone for one's sins
(a) Apologise (b) Ingratiate
(c) Expiate (d) Propitiate
16. The rule of a person who is tyrant
(a) Despotism (b) Anarchy
(c) Tyranny (d) Dictatorship
17. A paper written in one's own handwriting (C.B.I. 1993)
(a) Manuscript (b) Scroll
(c) Parchment (d) Transcript
18. To congratulate someone in a formal manner
(a) Wish (b) Solemnize
(c) Celebrate (d) Felicitate
19. Interested in and clever at many things
(a) Manicure (b) Manifest
(c) Intelligent (d) Versatile
20. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence (Asst. Grade, 1996)
(a) Formalism (b) Statesmanship
(c) Protocol (d) Hierarchy
21. People in a riot
(a) Crowd (b) Rabble
(c) Mob (d) Congregation
22. That which can be carried
(a) Handy (b) Portable
(c) Potable (d) Bearable
23. Of outstanding significance
(a) Meaningful (b) Ominous
(c) Evident (d) Monumental
24. A small, named group of fixed stars
(a) Galaxy (b) Cluster
(c) Constellation (d) Congregation
25. Run away from home with lover
(a) Ostracize (b) Vanquish
(c) Abscond (d) Elope
26. A place of good climate for invalids
(a) Asylum (b) Hospital
(c) Cemetery (d) Sanatorium
(Stenographers' Exam, 1991)
27. A tumour which is not likely to spread
(a) Benign (b) Localised
(c) Dead (d) Malignant
28. Place where bankers exchange cheques and adjust balances
(a) Exchequer (b) Clearing house
(c) Bank (d) Commerce house
29. One who promotes the idea of absence of government of any kind, when every man should be a law into himself
(Assistant Exam, 1991)
(a) Anarchist (b) Belligerent
(c) Iconoclast (d) Agnostic
30. To remove the skin of a potato or an orange
(a) Rinse (b) Peel
(c) Scrub (d) Remove
31. Irrational fear of crowds
(a) Orchophobia (b) Claustrophobia
(c) Sitophobia (d) Astrophobia
32. One appointment by two parties to settle a dispute
(a) Arbitrator (b) Mediator
(c) Negotiator (d) Middleman
33. A list of explanation of words, especially unusual ones at the end of a book
(a) Appendix (b) Index
(c) Glossary (d) Bibliography
34. One who can use either of his hands with ease (Railways, 1991)
(a) Amateur (b) Expert
(c) Ambidextrous (d) Gluttonous
35. A statement which cannot be understood
(a) Infallible (b) Illegible
(c) Inexplicable (d) Incomprehensible
36. The plants and vegetation of a region
(a) Flora (b) Fauna
(c) Landscape (d) Environment
37. A person who is talkative
(a) Garrulous (b) Speaker
(c) Orator (d) Laxative
38. Medical study of the skin and its diseases (C.B.I. 1995)
(a) Dermatology (b) Orthopaedics
(c) Venerology (d) Homeopathy

39. Room with toilet facilities
(a) Suite (b) Deluxe
(c) Lavatory (d) Cabin
40. One who speaks or understands many languages
(a) Scholar (b) Grammarian
(c) Linguist (d) Polyglot
41. To talk without respect of something sacred or holy
(a) Blasphemy (b) Obscenity
(c) Rudeness (d) Vulgarity
(Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
42. A person who lives alone and avoids other people
(a) Ascetic (b) Recluse
(c) Unsocial (d) Agnostic
43. Explicit undertaking to do something
(a) Agreement (b) Decision
(c) Settlement (d) Promise
44. Murder of a king (Bank P.O. 1995)
(a) Matricide (b) Genocide
(c) Regicide (d) Homicide
45. To surround with armed forces
(a) Seize (b) Attack
(c) Cease (d) Besiege
46. A person who wishes to throw over all establishments
(a) Rebel (b) Anarchist
(c) Terrorist (d) Hooligan
47. A dramatic performance
(a) Mask (b) Masque
(c) Masque (d) Mascoot
(Central Excise, 1996)
48. Seat on elephant's back
(a) Saddle (b) Howdah
(c) Lounge (d) Hoof
49. An expression of mild disapproval
(a) Reproof (b) Impertinence
(c) Warning (d) Denigration
(Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
50. Forcing out (blood, etc.) from its vessel
(a) Extrapolate (b) Extravasate
(c) Exuberate (d) Extricate

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (b)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (a) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (b) 49. (a) 50. (b)

PRACTICE SET 8

Directions : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1. Incapable of being explained or accounted for
(a) Incredible (b) Inexplicable
(c) Inexplic (d) Inexpressible
2. A person interested in reading books and nothing else (Assistant Grade, 1994)
(a) Student (b) Book worm
(c) Scholar (d) Book-keeper
3. A book or picture produced merely to bring in money
(a) Money-spinner (b) Pot-hook
(c) Pot-boiler (d) Blue-bird
4. Deviation of departure from common rule or standard
(a) Heterogeneity (b) Anomaly
(c) Unanimity (d) Anonymity
5. A person who hates women
(a) Misanthropist (b) Masochist
6. Elderly woman in charge of a girl on social occasions
(a) Spinster (b) Matron
(c) Chaperon (d) Chandler
7. Land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island (Bank P.O. 1990)
(a) Archipelago (b) Isthmus
(c) Peninsula (d) Lagoon
8. A place adjoining kitchen, for washing dishes etc.
(a) Cellar (b) Wardrobe
(c) Scullery (d) Pantry
9. Incapable of being wounded
(a) Invulnerable (b) Invincible
(c) Infallible (d) Impregnable
10. A fixed orbit in space in relation to earth
(a) Geological (b) Geo-synchronous