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UNIT I

VOCABULARY USAGE

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
Deepak Aggarwal

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
(a) Clever
(c) Curious
(e) Enjoyable | (b) Enthusiastic
(d) Devoted
(f) Calm
(h) Dull | (c) Sluggish
(e) SERENE
(g) Solenn
(i) Delicate | (d) Smooth
(f) Meek
(h) Calm |
| 2. PLACID
(a) Clear
(c) Boost
(e) Manipulate | (b) Calm
(d) Remember
(f) Harmonise | 10. GRUESOME
(a) Lateful
(c) Tragic | (b) Painful
(d) Frightful |
| 3. COMMÉMORATE
(a) Boast
(c) Flatter
(e) Praise | (b) Remember
(d) Harmonise
(f) Challenge | 11. SECURE
(a) Secret
(c) Safe | (b) Comfortable
(d) Independent
(f) (Railways, 1991) |
| 4. DEIFY
(a) Praise
(c) Flatter
(e) Challenge | (b) Worship
(d) Harmonise
(f) Challenge | 12. TYRANNY
(a) Misrule
(c) Malice | (b) Power
(d) Cruelty |
| 5. AMENITIES
(a) Pageant
(c) Facilities
(e) Disparity | (b) Privileges
(d) Courtesies
(f) Unlikeness
(h) Distortion | 13. OBLIGATORY
(a) Useful
(c) Stubborn | (b) Required
(d) Agreeable
(f) (Railways, 1996) |
| 6. DISPARITY
(a) Injustice
(c) Partiality
(e) Barbarian | (b) Privileges
(d) Courtesies
(f) Unlikeness
(h) Distortion | 14. CONNOISSEUR
(a) Ignorant
(c) Delinquent | (b) Interpreter
(d) Lover of art |
| 7. BARBARIAN
(a) Arrogant
(c) Uncivilised
(e) LETHAL | (b) Impolite
(d) Unkind
(f) Unlawful
(h) Deadly | 15. IMPETUOUS
(a) Violent
(c) Flowing | (b) Resourceful
(d) Rash |
| 8. LETHAL
(a) Unlawful
(c) Deadly | (b) Deadly | | |

16. **NEBULOUS**
(a) Tiny
(b) Insignificant
(c) Vague
(d) Inadequate
(Assistant Grade, 1995)
17. **WRATH**
(a) Jealousy
(b) Anger
(c) Hatred
(d) Violence
18. **ABANDON**
(a) Abscond
(b) Discontinue
(c) Neglect
(d) Opposite
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) Inactivity
(c) Serenity
(d) Listlessness
22. **VERATE**
(a) Scold
(b) Judge
(c) Downgrade
(d) Deny
23. **MORBUND**
(a) Stagnant
(b) Gloomy
(c) Dying
(d) Superfluous
(S.E.C. 1997)
24. **REBATE**
(a) Loss
(b) Refund
(c) Compensation
(d) Discount
25. **HEMOAN**
(a) Lament
(b) Sootie
(c) Denounce
(d) Loathe
26. **SPITE**
(a) Concern
(b) Admiration
(c) Malice
(d) Indifference
27. **PROLIFIC**
(a) Plenty
(b) Competent
(c) Fertile
(d) Predominant
(NABARD, 1987)
28. **DEBILITATE**
(a) Weaken
(b) Attack
(c) Surmount
(d) Destroy
29. **OSTENTATIOUS**
(a) Pretty
(b) Modest
(c) Showy
(d) Flagrant
(C.B.I. 1994)
30. **AFFABLE**
(a) Friendly
(b) Cheerful
(c) Helpful
(d) Neutral
31. **DEFLECT**
(a) Frustrate
(b) Cheat
(c) Pervert
(d) Depress
32. **DAWDL**
(a) Assess
(b) Evaluate
(c) Pickle
(d) Loiter
(Railways, 1996)
33. **EXORBITANT**
(a) Odd
(b) Ridiculous
34. **PIVOTAL**
(a) Movable
(b) Crucial
(c) Internal
(d) Mechanical
35. **VULGAR**
(a) Thoughtless
(b) Unkind
(c) Coarse
(d) Illiterate
36. **OVERSEE**
(a) Bitter
(b) Reverse
(c) Opposite
(d) Adverse
37. **MIRTH**
(a) Sorrow
(b) Enthusiasm
(c) Adventure
(d) Merriment
(U.D.C. 1994)
38. **TERRIFIC**
(a) Big
(b) Excellent
(c) Tragic
(d) Terrible
39. **DILIGENT**
(a) Intelligent
(b) Energetic
(c) Modest
(d) Industrious
40. **ABRIDGE**
(a) Abate
(b) Span
(c) Shorten
(d) Cross
41. **WHIM**
(a) Fancy
(b) Clumsy
(c) Desire
(d) Strange behavior
42. **DISSOLUTE**
(a) Distant
(b) Repulsive
(c) Honest
(d) Immoral
(Clerks' Grade, 1993)
43. **FAISK**
(a) Defective
(b) Untrue
(c) Incorrect
(d) Inaccurate
44. **ANATHEMA**
(a) Religious chant
(b) Ban
(c) Musical subject
(d) Curse
45. **NIGGARD**
(a) Miser
(b) Loyal
(c) Divine
(d) Shrewd
46. **FLACATE**
(a) Pity
(b) Embroid
(c) Appear
(d) Amuse
(C.B.I. 1990)
47. **ABNEGATION**
(a) Self-denial
(b) Self-sacrifice
(c) Self-praise
(d) Self-criticism
48. **SUPERVENE**
(a) Examine
(b) Interfere
(c) Displace
(d) Proceed
49. **ABRADE**
(a) Scold
(b) Attach
(c) Wear off
(d) Twist
50. **SANQUINE**
(a) Cleave
(b) Plead
(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. (d) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (d) 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. **APPLUENT** (Railways, 1995)
(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. **MASACRE** (Section Officers, 1995)
(a) Slab
(b) Slaughter
(c) Murder
(d) Assassinate
5. **BEITITTLE**
(a) Diminish
(b) Mock
(c) Disparage
(d) Stiff
6. **REVESE**
(a) Edit
(b) Alter
(c) Correct
(d) Reconsider
7. **DISTINGUISH**
(a) Darken
(b) Abolish
(c) Differentiate
(d) Confuse
(Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
8. **ACCUSE**
(a) Abhor
(b) Exonerate
(c) Vindicate
(d) Impeach
9. **RECOVER**
(a) Heal
(b) Revive
(c) Return
(d) Retain
10. **ADMONISH**
(a) Threaten
(b) Praise
(c) Appeal
(d) Support
(U.D.C. 1995)
11. **GRATIFY**
(a) Frank
(b) Appreciate
(c) Pacify
(d) Indulge
12. **PENCHANT**
(a) Like
(b) Eagerness
(c) Dislike
(d) Dislike
13. **BARTER**
(a) Deal
(b) Return
(c) Lend
(d) Exchange
14. **UNCONSCIONABLE**
(a) Distasteful
(b) Unmanageable
(c) Excessive
(d) Unmindful
(Central Exams, 1994)
15. **TERMINATE**
(a) Suspend
(b) Dismiss
(c) End
(d) Interrupt
16. **DANK**
(a) Dangerous
(b) Ugly
(c) Funder
(d) Damp
17. **BOUNTY**
(a) Donation
(b) Gift
(c) Pleasure
(d) Reward
18. **DIVVY**
(a) Selfless
(b) Foolish
(c) Follower
(d) Preceptor
19. **OBJECT** (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Disobey
(b) Challenge
(c) Deny
(d) Disapprove
20. **RANGE**
(a) Level
(b) Expense
(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) Disused
(c) Calm
(d) Disappointed
(Steno. Exam, 1994)
27. **ADVERSITY**
(a) Crisis
(b) Misfortune
(c) Failure
(d) Helplessness

28. CANDID
(a) Rude
(b) Impertinent
(c) Eloquent
(d) Frank
29. EPHEMERAL
(a) Transient
(b) Mythical
(c) Short-lived
(d) Artificial
30. STUBBORN
(a) Easy
(b) Obstinate
(c) Willing
(d) Pliable
31. PROGNOSIS
(a) Indefiniteness
(b) Preface
(c) Forecast
(d) Scheme
32. ENGENDER
(a) Confound
(b) Suffice
(c) Sacrifice
(d) Beget
33. GLIB
(a) Smooth
(b) Indifferent
(c) Glib
(d) Rough
34. TACITURNITY
(a) Reserve
(b) Hastitation
(c) Chargeableness
(d) Dumbness
35. APPAREL
(a) Appearance
(b) Clothing
(c) Confession
(d) Manner
36. DOLEFUL
(a) Colourful
(b) Joyful
(c) Bright
(d) Mournful
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) Politeness
(b) Mission
40. RURAL
(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. STAFF
(a) Depressive
(b) Sedate
(c) Backward
(d) Dull
44. PERILOUS
(a) Uncertain
(b) Agreeable
(c) Tollivative
(d) Dangerous
45. LAVISH
(a) Joy
(b) Showy
(c) Profuse
(d) Carefree
46. ELICIT
(a) Induce
(b) Extract
(c) Divalge
(d) Instil
47. GRAVE
(a) Formidable
(b) Bitter
(c) Pregnant
(d) Solemn
48. DUD
(a) Failure
(b) Foolishness
(c) Sickness
(d) Negligence
49. PORTRAY
(a) Explain
(b) Paint
(c) Communicate
(d) Draw
50. INVIGOROUS
(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. (a) 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
(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) Blotish
(c) Destroy
(d) Scrub

5. ARTIFACT
(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
(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. AFFORTIONMENT
(a) Allotment
(b) Bestowal
(c) Delivery
(d) Presentation
13. DEAR
(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
(a) Drowsy
(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) Folly
20. BOWDLERISE
(a) Dictate
(b) Persuade
(c) Confuse
(d) Censor
21. INFINITE
(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
- (Railways 1995)
24. FERRY
(a) Bargain
(b) Celebrate
(c) Transport
(d) Drown
25. LOQUACIOUS
(a) Sad
(b) Secretive
(c) Quiet
(d) Talkative
26. TEDIOUS
(a) Painful
(b) Troublesome
(c) Lengthy
(d) Tiresome
27. CELIBATE
(a) Saint
(b) Bachelor
(c) Widower
(d) Teetotaler
28. DEARTH
(a) Decrease
(b) Loss
(c) Reduction
(d) Scarcity
29. EXPOSE
(a) Open
(b) Reveal
(c) Declare
(d) Concoal
30. OBSCENE
(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
(a) Routine
(b) Continuity
(c) Stability
(d) Consistency
35. DOCKLE
(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
(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**
(a) Hateful
(b) Exciting
(c) Devilish
(d) Damaging
44. **EQUIVOCAL**
(a) Quarrelsome
(b) Feasible
(c) Ambiguous
(d) Reasonable
45. **OBFUSCATE**
(a) Compete
(b) Confuse
(c) Remove
(d) Pass
46. **REPRISAL**
(a) Appreciation
(b) Retaliation
(c) Assessment
(d) Compensation
47. **PESTAL**
(a) Serious
(b) Sad
(c) Merry
(d) Noisy
48. **ASPERITY**
(a) Harshness
(b) Hope
(c) Slander
(d) Trouble
49. **CONCISE** (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Strong
(b) Solid
(c) Brief
(d) Small
50. **TRADESC**
(a) Harden
(b) Force
(c) Build
(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. (a) 34. (a) 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
(b) Sufficient
(c) Proficient
(d) Professional
2. **LURID**
(a) Happy
(b) Abundant
(c) Bright
(d) Shocking
3. **BUFF**
(a) Slave
(b) Enthusiast
(c) Clown
(d) Simpleton
4. **BLUSTER**
(a) Abuse
(b) Tolerate
(c) Suffer
(d) Threat
5. **PREEN**
(a) Reclaim
(b) Groom
(c) Ponder
(d) Prick
6. **BRASH**
(a) Slow
(b) Cultured
(c) Aggressive
(d) Humble
7. **ADMINISTRATION** (G.R.D. 1995)
(a) Warning
(b) Pardon
(c) Amusement
(d) Award
8. **ONEROUS**
(a) Difficult
(b) Awesome
(c) Burdensome
(d) Dutiful
9. **APPLAUD**
(a) Flatter
(b) Pray
(c) Praise
(d) Request
10. **IDENTIFY**
(a) Picture
(b) Envision
(c) Notice
(d) Recognise
11. **RETICENCE**
(a) Reserve
(b) Sincerity
(c) Frankness
(d) Generosity
12. **CONCEAL** (H.S.R.B. 1992)
(a) Steal
(b) Hide
(c) Avoid
(d) Keep
13. **RECTIFY**
(a) Connect
(b) Mend
(c) Resolve
(d) Solve
14. **IMPINGE**
(a) Soak
(b) Ridicule
(c) Argue
(d) Strike
15. **TENTATIVE** (I. Tax, 1990)
(a) Unreliable
(b) Current
(c) Provisional
(d) Final
16. **OBTUSE**
(a) Distant
(b) Blunt
(c) Excessive
(d) Vague
17. **RENEGADE**
(a) Rebel
(b) Substitute
(c) Informer
(d) Reformer
18. **RECOLLECT** (S.S.C. 1995)
(a) Remember
(b) Revive
(c) Memorise
(d) Recover

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

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. 1993)
 - (a) Accuse
 - (b) Condemn
 - (c) Wayward
 - (d) Confused
2. SUPERANNUATED
 - (a) Accepted
 - (b) Senile
 - (c) Deceased
 - (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) Invasive
 - (b) Rude
 - (c) Abusive
 - (d) Superficial
6. DECRY
 - (a) Deviate
 - (b) Despoil
 - (c) Denure
 - (d) Disparage
7. MOLLIFY
 - (a) Chastise
 - (b) Testify
 - (c) Rebuke
 - (d) Appease
8. RECALL (Railways, 1991)
 - (a) Speak
 - (b) Receive
 - (c) Fare
 - (d) Remember
9. JERAPARDY
 - (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) Embark
 - (b) Risk
 - (c) Travel
 - (d) Adventure
13. IMPERTINENT (R.R.B. 1995)
 - (a) Impudent
 - (b) Scceptical
 - (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
19. VEER
 - (a) Shift
 - (b) Dominate
 - (c) Delegate
 - (d) Concentrate
20. SUPERFLUOUS (C.B.I. 1999)
 - (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, 1999)
 - (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, 1990)
 - (a) Leap
 - (b) Mount
 - (c) Deviate
 - (d) Grow
28. OSTRACIZE
 - (a) Cut off
 - (b) Expedito
 - (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) Alkilate
 - (b) Rest
 - (c) Waste
 - (d) Wander
32. UGLY (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
 - (a) Fearful
 - (b) Hateful
 - (c) Evil-smee
 - (d) Repulsive
33. EFFETE
 - (a) Aftected
 - (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

Synonyms

36. INDOLENCE
 - (a) Lenency
 - (b) Relaxation
 - (c) Laziness
 - (d) Stagnation
37. ACCENTUATED (Bank P.O. 1996)
 - (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) Height
 - (d) Dark
42. STUPID (S.S.C. 1995)
 - (a) Silly
 - (b) Disobedient
 - (c) Insane
 - (d) Incapable
43. BUOLIC
 - (a) Helpless
 - (b) Intoxicated
44. (c) Shameless (d) Rustic
 - (a) Unsteady
 - (b) Sensible
 - (c) Sensitive
 - (d) Pensive
45. VIE
 - (a) Hemiate
 - (b) Compete
 - (c) Refuse
 - (d) Shirk
46. CONSOLE (Central Exeise, 1994)
 - (a) Sympathise
 - (b) Share
 - (c) Pansy
 - (d) Assist
47. GERISH
 - (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. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 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 (U.D.C. 1995)
 - (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) Hatful
 - (b) Dreadful
 - (c) Indifferent
 - (d) Merciless
5. DODGE
 - (a) Confuse
 - (b) Avoid
 - (c) Thwart
 - (d) Frustrate
6. INEXPLICABLE
 - (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) Injure
 - (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) Tuck
- 14. INDUSTRIOUS**
(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
(c) Extreme (d) Decisive
- 18. WARY** (J. Tax & Central Exise, 1980)
(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. EXTRA VAGANZA** (Railways, 1995)
(a) Frugality (b) Spectacular show
(c) Over reaching (d) Falsification
- 33. DETECT**
(a) Discover (b) Invent
(c) Determine (d) Fix
- 34. COUNTERVAIL**
(a) Recede (b) Demolish
(c) Equalize (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) Interesting (b) Loving
(c) Affectionate (d) Friendly
- 39. ENTHUSE**
(a) Pester (b) Provoke
(c) Excite (d) Annoy
- 40. GRUBBY** (J. Tax & Central Exise, 1980)
(a) Wet (b) Mudly
(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. KENTHUSIASTIC** (Central Exise, 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
- (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
- 47. INDOMITABLE**
(a) Inactive (b) Authoritative
(c) Rebellious (d) Unconquerable
- 48. LUG**
(a) Drag (b) Denounce
(c) Decline (d) Degrade
- 49. LEVITATE**
(a) Dance (b) Dance
(c) Float (d) Harass

- 50. RANCOUR** (Investigator's 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) Foul
2. SUBSIDE
(a) Submit (b) Oppress
(c) Subside (d) Surrender
3. ABSCOND
(a) Turn (b) Flew
(c) Manage (d) Avoid
4. GAINSAID
(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 Exise, 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
14. OVERSEE (B.S.R.B. 1992)
(a) Supervise (b) Glance
(c) Contest (d) Look
15. DECIEVE
(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. AFICIONADO
(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) Opponent (b) Specialist
(c) Amateur (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 (C.B.I. 1985)
27. REFLECTORY (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) Houdiwink (S.S.C. 1994)
30. CONFIDENTIAL (a) Hidden (b) Private (c) Trusted (d) Secret
31. LOATHIE (a) Abuse (b) Hurt (c) Repel (d) Detest
32. VENDETTA (a) Proposal (b) Feud (c) Revenge (d) Compromise (Railways, 1991)
33. PRESSED (a) Stressed (b) Urged (c) Demanded (d) Emphasized
34. TACITURNITY (a) Violence (b) Insolence (c) Prudence (d) Silence
35. INGENUOUS (a) Active (b) Frank (c) Skilful (d) Smart (J. Tax, 1992)
36. PROMULGATE (a) Proclaim (b) Inform (c) Promote (d) Enforce
37. INSIDIOUS (a) Slow (b) Treacherous (c) Pessimistic (d) Unfortunate
38. UBIQUITOUS (a) Inescapable (b) Crowded (c) Solitary (d) Defensive
39. WILT (a) Collapse (b) Strike (c) Challenge (d) Warn (Clerks' Grade, 1995)
40. HANDSOME (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 (Central Examin., 1994)
44. EXPLICIT (a) Clear (b) Exciting (c) Precise (d) Refined
45. ANIMOSITY (a) Vanity (b) Empathy (c) Indifference (d) Tension
46. BEPUDDLED (a) Wounded (b) Crowded (c) Enlightened (d) Stupid (M.B.A. 1994)
47. VENT (a) Sludge (b) Opening (c) End (d) Past tense of 'go'
48. TEETER (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. (b) 24. (b) 25. (c) 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. ECHRLON (a) Rank (b) Opponent (c) Follower (d) Identity
3. PREVARICATE (a) Lie (b) Lie (c) Anticipate (d) Authenticate
4. EXUDE (a) Onze (b) With (c) Overflow (d) Evaporate (Asst. Grade, 1996)
5. PRECARIOUS (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 (S.S.C. 1993)
9. DELEGATE (a) Officer (b) Participant (c) Member (d) Representative
10. ABANDON (a) Admit (b) Refrain (c) Abandon (d) Forsake
11. AVER (a) Assert (b) Confess (c) Impress (d) Trust
12. YAW (a) Dedicate (b) Soar (c) Arouse (d) Drift
13. DELECTABLE (a) Attractive (b) Delightful (c) Desirable (d) Delicate (J. Tax & Exceise, 1990)
14. HINDER (a) Obstruct (b) Challenge (c) Damage (d) Ruin
15. REITERATE (a) Reassess (b) Rewrite (c) Repeat (d) Stutter (C.B.I. 1991)
16. FEIGN (a) Pretend (b) Aloud (c) Condemn (d) Condone
17. VITUPERATE (a) Abuse (b) Abuse (c) Appreciate (d) Encourage
18. NAUSEATE (a) Tempt (b) Sicken (c) Deepise (d) Detest
19. INQUITOUS (a) Unequal (b) Curious (c) Biased (d) Wicked (Railways, 1990)
20. ECSTATIC (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 (M.B.A. 1991)
23. INNATE (a) Unique (b) Important (c) Inborn (d) Essential
24. FURTIVE (a) Baffling (b) Fleeting (c) Haughty (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 (Stenographers' Exam., 1994)
28. STALEMATE (a) Dead-end (b) Dead-end (c) Deadlock (d) Dead-drunk (Assistant Grade, 1991)
29. REQUITE (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 (a) Concurred (b) Energetic (c) Concerned (d) Too sensitive (J. Tax & Exceise, 1990)
34. FRATERNISE (a) Associate (b) Organise (c) Expel (d) Cheat

35. NUGATORY
(a) Worthless (b) Cheerful
(c) Negative (d) Migratory
36. AID (S.S.C. 1985)
(a) Supervision (b) Co-operation
(c) Assistance (d) Disease
37. DERIDE
(a) Mock (b) Confuse
(c) Shout (d) Snarl
38. SAVVY
(a) Deferm (b) Understand
(c) Destroy (d) Taste
39. COMMISERATE
(a) Sympathise (b) Flaccate
(c) Commemorate (d) Consecrate
(Translators' Exam, 1994)
40. REIN
(a) Overcome (b) Fling
(c) Control (d) Pour
41. GOODY
(a) Envy (b) Sentimental
(c) Ideal (d) Realistic
42. FORAY
(a) Indulgence (b) Raid
(c) Repentance (d) Pilgrimage
43. ABSOLUTE (M.B.A. 1988)
(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 (O.L.E.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 (M.B.A. 1993) (S.S.C. 1992)
(a) Illustrate (b) Reveal
(c) Recollect (d) Quote
2. BESIEGE
(a) Acquire (b) Attack
(c) Siege (d) Surround
3. BANDET
(a) Convict (b) Robber
(c) Thief (d) Cut throat
4. MILEE (Hotel Management, 1992)
(a) Frivolous dance (b) Kindness
(c) Simple song (d) Brawl
5. MARVELLOUS
(a) Wonderful (b) Attractive
(c) Fleeting (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) Painless
8. PARADIGM
(a) Theme (b) Example
(c) Proof (d) Fungus
9. AUGUR
(a) Heal (b) Hurt
(c) Signify (d) Reform
10. MAUNDER
(a) Worn (b) Capture
(c) Concentrate (d) Wander

11. JINK
(a) Inherit (b) Retrain
(c) Dodge (d) Travel
12. RELUCTANT (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(a) Ready (b) Willing
(c) Hesitating (d) Indited
13. ADMIT
(a) Adjoin (b) Confess
(c) Relate (d) Compt
14. DOWDY
(a) Unattractive (b) Elegant
(c) Raskish (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. CATAFULT
(a) Restrain (b) Control
(c) Contain (d) Shoot
18. MUTATION
(a) Variation (b) Display
(c) Severance (d) Silence
19. CONTRAFACTIVE (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, 1983)
(a) Progitative (b) Tolerant
(c) Generous (d) Educated
25. INTERIM
(a) Temporary (b) Internal
(c) Interval (d) Timely
26. HOON-WINK
(a) Deceive (b) Stab
(c) Prefer (d) Collide
27. IMPRECATION
(a) Abuse (b) Blessing
(c) Aspiration (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) Bored (b) Cultured
(c) Drunk (d) Moderate
31. AFFILIATE
(a) Control (b) Associate
(c) Copy (d) Discriminate
32. GAWK
(a) Sweetest (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) Betsy
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. OBEDIENT
(a) Admant (b) Helpful
(c) Simple (d) Flexible
42. IRONIC (Railways, 1996)
(a) Good natured (b) Inflexible
(c) Disquisedly sarcastic (d) Bitter
43. LIBERTY
(a) Obligation (b) Rights
(c) Freedom (d) Democracy
44. VINLE
(a) Beasful (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) Pleasant
48. FLABBY
(a) Obese (b) Fatty
(c) Chubby (d) Loose

49. DEMISE
(a) Decline
(c) Descent

(b) Dearth
(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. (c) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c) 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.

- (C.B.I. 1995)
1. TURN UP
(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) Optimist
(c) Wishful
6. CANDID
(a) Sincere
(c) Plain-spoken
7. INCENSED
(a) Inspired
(c) Incited
8. INCONTINENT
(a) Unrestrained
(c) Incontinent
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
(a) Towering
(c) Lofty
14. HELM
(a) Corner
(c) Head
15. OCCULT
(a) Mysterious
(c) Dreadful
16. REFURCUSSION
(a) Remembrance
(c) Reaction
17. CIVIL
(a) Sophisticated
(c) Formal
18. ADJURE
(a) Provoked
(c) Entreat
19. PANDER
(a) Encourage
(c) Recommend
20. RANCOUS
(a) Noisy
(c) Pleasant
21. BROWSE
(a) Strike
(c) Deceive
22. PRIVY
(a) Secret
(c) Open
23. ACERE
(a) Unwilling
(c) Dangerous
24. INANITION
(a) Silliness
(c) Emptiness
25. SPECTATORS
(a) Listeners
(c) Onlookers
- (b) Handle
(d) Edge
(b) Harmless
(d) Amazing
(b) Consequence
(d) Recollection
(b) Social
(d) Polite
(b) Adjoin
(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
(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
(c) Shiver
- (b) Tempt
(d) Attract
(b) Aggressive
(d) Sickening
(b) Renewal
(d) Recreation
(b) Sentimental
(d) Vacillating
(b) Faultless
(d) Having integrity
(b) Foolhardy
(d) International
(b) Battle
(d) Quarrel
(b) Hungry
(d) Generous
(b) Grasping
(d) Sheltered
(b) Genuine
(d) Artificial
(b) Deprive
(d) Deceive
(b) Strike
(d) Whimper
(b) Flippancy
(d) Consistency
(b) Laxy
(d) Sleepy
(b) Dull
(d) Slow
(b) Blunder
(d) Virtue
(b) Bluff
(d) Hint
(b) Lower in quality
(d) Influence easily
(b) Talk insincerely
(d) Talk publicly against
(b) Transfer
(d) Criticize
(b) Advise
(d) Participate
(b) Moderate
(d) Proud
(b) Excessive
(d) Rancid
(b) Exclusive
(d) Extensive
(b) Insincere
(d) External
(b) Straight
(d) Sweet
(b) Stale
(d) Tasteless
(b) Other worldly
(d) Giddy
(b) Graceful
(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 (Ainst. Grade, 1986)
 - (a) Disrespectful
 - (b) Noisy
 - (c) Quarrelsome
 - (d) Rash
2. MALIGN
 - (a) Assign
 - (b) Deviate
 - (c) Depreciate
 - (d) Harmful
3. TENEBROUS
 - (a) Obsolete
 - (b) Gloomy
 - (c) Fragile
 - (d) Overhanging
4. OBLOQUY
 - (a) Forgetfulness
 - (b) Prejudice
 - (c) Conference
 - (d) Deformation
5. SCORNE (I. Tax & Central Excs., 1996)
 - (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. INESPID (C.B.I. 1991)
 - (a) Lapid
 - (b) Willy
 - (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. 1996)
 - (a) Squarish
 - (b) Necmetrical
 - (c) Pictorial
 - (d) Mathematical
13. INTREPID
 - (a) Coward
 - (b) Fearless
 - (c) Selfish
 - (d) Ugly
14. LAMENTABLE
 - (a) Deploable
 - (b) Contemptible
 - (c) Remorseful
 - (d) Scornful
15. DEFT (Stenographers' Exam, 1985)
 - (a) Skilful
 - (b) Vigorous
 - (c) Swift
 - (d) Deceitful
16. HOARD
 - (a) Destroy
 - (b) Hide
 - (c) Store
 - (d) Divide
17. WAFT
 - (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) Shoot
 - (d) Succeed
22. INDIGENOUS
 - (a) Normal
 - (b) Infernal
 - (c) Natural
 - (d) Native
23. OPULENT (Transmission Executives, 1994)
 - (a) Greedy
 - (b) Hungry
 - (c) Heavy
 - (d) Wealthy
24. SABULOUS
 - (a) Spotted
 - (b) Itching
 - (c) Sandy
 - (d) Powry
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) Paas
 - (c) Confined
 - (d) Drop
28. DESTITUTION (Section Officers, 1992)
 - (a) Beggary
 - (b) Poverty
 - (c) Humility
 - (d) Moderation
29. MOOT
 - (a) Invisible
 - (b) Obsequious
 - (c) Unexpected
 - (d) Controversial
30. PRIDLECTION
 - (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. WHETTL
 - (a) Decence
 - (b) Avoid
 - (c) Repose
 - (d) Conceal
34. MORONIC
 - (a) Sharp
 - (b) Inactive
 - (c) Inadequate
 - (d) Abusive

25. SYNTHETIC (C.B.I. 1990)
 - (a) Scientific
 - (b) Fake
 - (c) Artificial
 - (d) Superficial
26. JUVENILE
 - (a) Childish
 - (b) Tedious
 - (c) Humorous
 - (d) Pious
27. ERSATZ
 - (a) Inferior
 - (b) Imitation
 - (c) Genuine
 - (d) Original
28. MAGNANIMOUS (I. Tax, 1994)
 - (a) Loyal
 - (b) Generous
 - (c) Kind
 - (d) Loving
29. JOVIAL
 - (a) Merry
 - (b) Funny
 - (c) Smart
 - (d) Triumphant
30. EXCERPT
 - (a) Extract
 - (b) Invitation
 - (c) Debate
 - (d) Speech
31. ERADICATE
 - (a) Complicate
 - (b) Indicate
 - (c) Dedicate
 - (d) Eliminate
32. OSTENTATIOUS (Stenographers' Exam, 1991)
 - (a) Noisy
 - (b) Talkative
 - (c) Showy
 - (d) Wealthy
33. ENERVATE
 - (a) Energise
 - (b) Laze
 - (c) Weaken
 - (d) Calm
34. CONTRITE
 - (a) Repentant
 - (b) Shy
 - (c) Uncertain
 - (d) Serious
35. TIMID (Railways, 1988)
 - (a) Cowardly
 - (b) Plucky
 - (c) Veteran
 - (d) Fearful
36. TUTELAGE
 - (a) Perfection
 - (b) Disjection
 - (c) Rejection
 - (d) Protection
37. BOTCH
 - (a) Borrow
 - (b) Promote
 - (c) Collect
 - (d) Bungle
38. CONVIVIAL
 - (a) Jovial
 - (b) Solitary
 - (c) Aloof
 - (d) Crowded
39. ACUTY
 - (a) Sullen
 - (b) Dullness
 - (c) Sordid
 - (d) Sharpness
40. 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. (e)
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. (c) 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) Mingving
2. ERUBESCENT
 - (a) Glited
 - (b) Enthusiastic
 - (c) Lascious
 - (d) Arrogant
3. ACRID
 - (a) Dirty
 - (b) Pongent
 - (c) Unripe
 - (d) Bitter
4. POW-WOW
 - (a) Gossip
 - (b) Meeting
 - (c) Klite
 - (d) Discussion
5. BADGER
 - (a) Attempt
 - (b) Convince
 - (c) Poster
 - (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. PLUSH (I. Tax & Central Excs., 1989)
 - (a) Comforting
 - (b) Tasty
 - (c) Luxurious
 - (d) Delicious

11. SPORADIC
(a) Genuine (b) Accidental
(c) Irregular (d) Instinctive
12. LARGESSE
(a) Splendid (b) Liberal
(c) Bribe (d) Extravagant
13. DECIMATE (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(a) Disseminate (b) Dissipate
(c) Disfigure (d) Destroy
14. BELLIGERENT
(a) Reasonable (b) Aggressive
(c) Generous (d) Pacifist
15. BATTLE
(a) Check (b) Quibble
(c) Quarrel (d) Fight
16. REBATE (M.B.A. 1980)
(a) Commission (b) Interest
(c) Discount (d) Gift
17. VERNAL
(a) Dirty (b) Luxurious
(c) Spring-like (d) Prose
18. ESCULANT
(a) Edible (b) Hungry
(c) Thick (d) Lovable
19. MOROSE
(a) Gloomy (b) Stupid
(c) Serious (d) Stern
20. WHOLESOME
(a) Special (b) Complete
(c) Healthy (d) Handsome
21. ENNUI
(a) Weariness (b) Conviction
(c) Comedy (d) Expulsion
22. DESULTORY
(a) Obedient (b) Punctual
(c) Regular (d) Aimless
23. STYMIE
(a) Express (b) Hinder
(c) Flourish (d) Stagnate
24. ETHNIC
(a) Racial (b) Legal
(c) Moral (d) Foreign
25. AUDACIOUS
(a) Obvious (b) Darling
(c) Manifest (d) Venture
26. INFERNAL
(a) Exacting (b) Hateful
(c) Devilish (d) Damaging
27. MAGNANIMOUS
(a) Splendid (b) Marvellous
(c) Gentle (d) Benevolent
28. MYOPIC (G.I.C.A.A.O. 1996)
(a) Blind (b) Short-sighted
(c) Ambiguous (d) Cross-eyed
29. MOTLEY
(a) Variegated (b) Active
(c) Diagnosed (d) Sombre
30. WALLOW
(a) Awaken (b) Urge
(c) Dislike (d) Delight
31. CONJURE
(a) Damage (b) Destroy
(c) Revoke (d) Invoke
32. ACRYLITE
(a) Helper (b) Assistant
(c) Inferior (d) Servant
33. UNTIE (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Unfold (b) Unchain
(c) Undo (d) Unhinge
34. WRY
(a) Twisted (b) Undeserved
(c) Sad (d) Smiling
35. ESCHIEW
(a) Adapt (b) Oppress
(c) Avoid (d) Encourage
36. KNUCKLE
(a) Resign (b) Surrender
(c) Pace (d) Struggle
37. RIVAL
(a) Enemy (b) Claimant
(c) Competitor (d) Partner
38. PROWEES
(a) Bravery (b) Eagerness
(c) Keenness (d) Understanding
39. VULPINE
(a) Crafty (b) Wolfish
(c) Haggish (d) Ravenous
40. IMBROGLIO
(a) Callous (b) Coercion
(c) Confusion (d) Compulsion
41. IMPASSE (Central Exams, 1994)
(a) Stalemate (b) Impossibility
(c) Difficulty (d) Confrontation
42. FIASCO
(a) Hope (b) Failure
(c) Success (d) Strength
43. PERKY
(a) Pretty (b) Clean
(c) Comic (d) Buoyant
44. RANT (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Treat with scorn (b) Preach noisily
(c) Formalize (d) Praise inordinately
45. COZEN
(a) Ridicule (b) Cheat
(c) Convince (d) Flatter
46. SCHISM
(a) Split (b) Conspiracy
(c) Revolt (d) Ritualism
47. DISINTER
(a) Bury (b) Disguise
(c) Unearth (d) Shrewd
48. TERSE (Railways, 1985)
(a) Local (b) Talented
(c) Holy (d) Compact

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

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 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 (b) Sacred
(c) Historical (d) Ancient
2. CREDENCE
(a) Preference (b) Credit
(c) Assurance (d) Belief
3. VILIFY
(a) Defame (b) Perform
(c) Command (d) Communicate
4. EMPIRICAL
(a) Spiritual (b) Royal
(c) Practical (d) Theoretical
5. MOLLIFY (C.B.I. 1996)
(a) Flatter (b) Appease
(c) Sympathize (d) Avenge
6. PASTIME
(a) Tardiness (b) Recreation
(c) Memory (d) Antiquity
7. CHARTER
(a) Announcement (b) Article
(c) Declaration (d) Decree
8. THWARTED
(a) Accused (b) Opposed
(c) Diverted (d) Advocated
9. VOCATION (Clerks' Grade, 1995)
(a) Hobby (b) Occupation
(c) Past (d) Employment
10. PRATTLE
(a) Construct (b) Loiter
(c) Chatter (d) Meditate
11. FLOUNDER
(a) Run (b) Fluctuate
(c) Jump (d) Stumble
12. COY (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Beautiful (b) Sweet
(c) Shy (d) Precious
13. ERUDITE
(a) Strong (b) Precious
14. GRIPE
(a) Complaint (b) Journey
(c) Resentment (d) Satisfaction
15. EXTRANEOUS (Translators' Exam, 1994)
(a) Shallow (b) Superficial
(c) Irrelevant (d) Occasional
16. PROCURE
(a) Obtain (b) Endanger
(c) Inter (d) Rescue
17. MAVERICK
(a) Reformer (b) Unorthodox
(c) Novice (d) Conservative
18. COMMENSURATE (Railways, 1996)
(a) Appropriate (b) Beginning
(c) Proportionate (d) Measurable
19. ADAGE
(a) Mystery (b) Request
(c) Order (d) Proverb
20. DAUNT
(a) Deter (b) Annoy
(c) Abuse (d) Intimidate
21. IMPASSIONED
(a) Ardent (b) Impressive
(c) Sympathetic (d) Irresponsible
22. IMMACULATE (Investigators' Exam, 1988)
(a) Spotless (b) Dirty
(c) Shining (d) Clean
23. LUGUBROUS
(a) Consolatory (b) Deceitful
(c) Slick (d) Mourful
24. DISPARAGE
(a) Belittle (b) Compare
(c) Discourage (d) Separate
25. IEDIOUS
(a) Secret (b) Loathsome

- (c) Distilled (d) Hidden
26. PROLIFERATE (a) Assist (b) Preclaim (c) Generate (d) Support
27. IMPEDIC (a) Hinder (b) Reverse (c) Impose (d) Expedite
28. MUNDANE (a) Global (b) Worldly (c) Luxurious (d) Spiritual (U.D.C. 1995)
29. EXTRICATE (a) Pull (b) Flyse (c) Tie (d) Complicate
30. GRAPHIC (a) Vague (b) Distinct (c) Vivid (d) Conspicuous
31. DEPRECATE (a) Accept (b) Attack (c) Praise (d) Condemn (M.B.A. 1989)
32. INTERROGATE (a) To interfere (b) To question (c) To stop (d) To enter the gate
33. WRANGLE (a) Competition (b) Race (c) Dispute (d) Wrestling
34. QUIP (a) Comment (b) Injury (c) Blow (d) Joke
35. KNAVE (a) Rogue (b) Ignorant (c) Innocent (d) Simple
36. JEOPARDY (Stenographers' Exam, 1991) (a) Enmity (b) Danger (c) Adventure (d) Magic
37. REPUGNANCE (a) Approval (b) Affection (c) Like (d) Disinclination
38. PETTIFOGGING (a) Lenient (b) Unimportant (c) Stable (d) Strong (Railways, 1988)
39. TROTH (a) Ego (b) Faithful (c) Colourist (d) Disloyal
40. PRESPIRACY (a) Bad (b) Shrewd (c) Hairy (d) Clear
41. ENTHRAL (a) Persuade (b) Glorify (c) Annoy (d) Charm
42. SEWAIL (a) Envy (b) Accuse (c) Tear apart (d) Lament
43. EPISTLE (a) Practice (b) Sermon (c) Note (d) Letter
44. ABSOLVE (a) Exonerate (b) Consume (c) Maltreat (d) Engage (M.B.A. 1994)
45. KEN (a) Knowledge (b) Trial (c) Witness (d) Ignorance
46. CONSTRUE (a) Interpret (b) Scatter (c) Confuse (d) Unite
47. KIBITZ (a) Evade (b) Befriend (c) Avoid (d) Interfere
48. INORDINATE (a) Extraordinary (b) Inanimate (c) Subordinate (d) Excessive (Unassisted Executives, 1994)
49. BALMY (a) Fruitful (b) Tempestuous (c) Soothing (d) Modest
50. SIMULATE (a) Presume (b) Warn (c) Imitate (d) Take

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. (d) 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
 2. **INSURE** (a) Compel (b) Persuade (c) Infuse (d) Encourage
 3. **EXTRAVAGANT** (a) Proud (b) Expensive (c) Wasteful (d) Reckless (Asst. Grade, 1996)
 4. **INEBRIATE** (a) Drunken (b) Unsteady (c) Stupefied (d) Dreamy
 5. **PROSCRIBE** (a) Recommend (b) Allow (c) Advance (d) Banish
 6. **EGREGIOUS** (a) Progressive (b) Superficial (c) Exceptional (d) Cowardly
 7. **ABERRATE** (a) Shorten (b) Enlarge (c) Decrease (d) Change
 8. **ABOMINABLE** (a) Weird (b) Awful (c) Odd (d) Fine (Central Exams, 1989)
 9. **PLACID** (a) Clear (b) Calm (c) Enjoyable (d) Dull
 10. **PREDICT** (a) Determine (b) Analyse (c) Foretell (d) Describe
 11. **MULL** (a) Recommend (b) Think (c) Punish (d) Provoke
 12. **WHIRL** (a) Reap (b) Turn (c) Agitate (d) Weep (C.B.I. 1991)
 13. **VINDICTIVE** (a) Strategic (b) Triumphant (c) Revengeful (d) Demonstrative
 14. **ALACRITY** (a) Suspicion (b) Unwillingly (c) Unhesitatingly (d) Eagerly
 15. **PROEM** (a) Proclamation (b) Narrative (c) Conclusion (d) Preface
 16. **FEROCIOUS** (a) Predatory (b) Fertile (c) Overpowering (d) Fierce
 17. **MEDIOCRE** (Translators' Exam, 1994) (a) Mild (b) Indifferent (c) Suppliant (d) Average
 18. **SURFET** (a) Satisfy (b) Pass (c) Conficate (d) Delegate
 19. **DOGMA** (a) Possibility (b) Feeling (c) Tenet (d) Doubt (M.B.A. 1994)
 20. **ZANY** (a) Magician (b) Pet (c) Thief (d) Clown
 21. **LANGUISH** (a) Condemn (b) Condone (c) Console (d) Decline
 22. **RAKISH** (a) Frivolous (b) Immoral (c) Aggressive (d) Childish
 23. **DILIGENT** (Stenographers' Exam, 1991) (a) Indifferent (b) Intelligent (c) Modest (d) Energetic
 24. **RICOCHET** (a) Spare (b) Turn down (c) Hide (d) Rebound (C.B.I. 1986)
 25. **SCINTILLATING** (a) Warming (b) Touching (c) Glittering (d) Smouldering
 26. **MUSTY** (a) Stale (b) Irritable (c) Hungry (d) Ugly
 27. **REGALE** (a) Harass (b) Entertain (c) Express (d) Suppress
 28. **LASCIVIOUS** (a) Lustful (b) Foul (c) Fragrant (d) Naughty (Asst. Grade, 1996)
 29. **EMPHASISE** (a) Suggest (b) Plead (c) Stress (d) Force
 30. **OBLIGATORY** (a) Required (b) Stubborn (c) Agreeable (d) Useful
 31. **SLAKE** (a) Erase (b) Quench (c) Rub (d) Sharpen
 32. **BARGE** (a) Interpret (b) Shoot (c) Restrain (d) Enter
 33. **APPURIENCE** (a) Privilege (b) Journey (c) Concept (d) Necessity (U.D.C. 1994)
 34. **SYCOPHANT** (a) Flatterer (b) Follower (c) 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
(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. JINGOLISTIC
(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
46. COUNTERMAND
(a) Criticise (b) Cancel
(c) Devastate (d) Intrigue
47. AFLAME
(a) Agitation (b) Noise
(c) Sacrifice (d) Self-control
48. ABERGATION
(a) Abridgement (b) Deprivation
(c) Annulment (d) Dismissal
49. PLACID
(a) Clear (b) Calm
(c) Enjoyable (d) Doll
50. MACILOQUENT
(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. (a) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 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
(a) Morality (b) Wisdom
(c) Sanity (d) Uprightness
(Translators' Exam, 1994)
7. ANGST
(a) Anxiety (b) Pride
(c) Modesty (d) Simplicity
8. KULAK
(a) Fortress (b) Priest
(c) Incense (d) Farmer
9. SALACITY
(a) Recession (b) Indecency
(c) Depression (d) Blaze
(O.B.A. 1994)
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) Double
(c) Likely to be late (d) Inspire 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) Driveway
(S.B.P.O. 1989)
16. FRAGMENT
(a) Dissection (b) Cut
(c) Crumble (d) Scrap
17. CADGE
(a) Beg (b) Hide
(c) Bicker (d) Impression
18. EXORCISE
(a) Expel (b) Expose
(c) Explain (d) Mock
(Railways, 1992)
19. AMBITION
(a) Plan (b) Proclamation
(c) Desire (d) Decision
20. TAIN
(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. UNULATK
(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) British
(c) Superfluous (d) Coarse
28. INEVITABLE (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Unavoidable (b) Probable
(c) Expected (d) Fixed
29. VENDETTA
(a) Fend (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
33. GRAND (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(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. LAPIDARY
(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) Fettering (d) Propagated
39. FOMENT
(a) Incite (b) Restrict
(c) Rectify (d) Pacify
40. DAUB
(a) Publish (b) Advertise
(c) Paint (d) Propagate
41. CONSOLIDATE
(a) Contrive (b) Connive
(c) Unite (d) Conspire
(Transmission Executives, 1994)
42. BAWDY
(a) Crude (b) Vulgar
(c) Proud (d) Arrogant

ANSWERS

2. (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. 1995)

- (a) prompt (b) show (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.
(a) desire (b) bias
(c) liking (d) training
2. The defendant was grateful for the judge's **clemency**. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) patience (b) mercy

Synonyms

- (c) relaxed attitude (d) politeness
3. He **hardly** works.
(a) strenuously (b) scarcely
(c) assiduously (d) ardently
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. 1995)
(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. 1995)
(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 night 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) honorable (b) honorary
(c) honest (d) honorific
31. The host looked quite **faded** 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. (Cleyk'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 runs a person.
(a) habit (b) crime
(c) sin (d) evil (Railways, 1995)
36. Ritu asked Rashmi not to **meddle** in her affairs.
(a) intercede (b) impose
(c) cross (d) interfere (C.D.S. 1992)
37. His speech was full of **affectation**.
(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 **late** 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. **Footsurdness** is the result of constant strains.
(a) Exhaustion (b) Ubitary
(c) Sickness (d) Foolishness
46. Physical courage urges a man to risk injury or death.
(a) compels (b) focuses
(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 organization was very useful. (N.D.A. 1991)
(a) analyzed (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. (b) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (c) 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. **Spontaneous** rise in his temperature has caused as much worry. (C.U.S. 1994)
(a) Frequent (b) Irregular
(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. 1996)
(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 **fibres**.
(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. 1993)
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 **dewdling**.
(a) confused (b) playing
(c) loitering (d) chit-chatting
11. The little coy birds 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 **waver** 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. Gandhi 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) memorise (d) assemble
18. He was warned at the **outset** of his career. (Railways, 1994)
(a) end (b) beginning
(c) middle (d) entrance
19. The **haunts** 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) molar
(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

25. Methods of spreading the family planning message have been as **fecund** as they have been **abstruse**.
(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) serenity
28. His commands were so **peremptory** that we felt humiliated.
(a) apertious (b) poignant
(c) desultory (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) derivatively (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 **candid** 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) undiminished (b) irreconcilable
(c) unchanging (d) unsatisfiable
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 mysteries 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
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 **raucous** 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
44. What is the **ultimate** goal of life? (C.D.S. 1992)
(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
47. During his stay in Canada, he had quite a few **frustrating** experiences. (Railways, 1995)
(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. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) repetitive (b) exhausting
(c) irksome (d) unenjoyable
50. There was always an **imminent** danger of the falling of that damaged roof.
(a) constant (b) impending
(c) remote (d) treacherous

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. (c) 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. (J.E.S. 1993)
(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) available
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. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) palace (b) feast
(c) ornament (d) table
12. The troops were **mobilitised** to take control of the tense 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) straining
(c) droopy (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) carnival (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

18. Feeling *drowsy* may be a side effect of too many antibiotics.
(a) dizzy (b) energetic
(c) irritable (d) sluggish
19. 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
20. Everyone was listening to the news of earthquake with mounting *anxiety*.
(a) interest (b) cognance
(c) uneasiness (d) grief
(Bank P.O. 1983)
21. The accident occurred due to his *lapse*.
(a) haste (b) error
(c) ignorance (d) carelessness
22. Courtesy does not cost one anything.
(a) Gentility (b) Civility
(c) Amiability (d) Urbanity
23. It was *incumbent* on him to report the matter at once.
(a) pointless (b) depending
(c) greasing (d) optional
24. The Indians *strangled* the lady to death.
(a) thrashed (b) forced
(c) compressed (d) throttled
25. Only my neighbour succoured me during my illness. (Central Examine, 1991)
(a) nourished (b) treated
(c) ended (d) attended
26. That case is not *amenable* to ordinary rules.
(a) applicable (b) interpreted
(c) contradictory (d) dealt with
27. As they whispered, I felt awkward in their company.
(a) inconvenient (b) clumsy
(c) embarrassed (d) embarrassed
28. 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
29. He tried to *cajole* her, but it was in vain.
(a) enjoin (b) coax
(c) rejoice (d) inspire
(N.D.A. 1992)
30. Pakistan has been vigorously pursuing a *clandestine* nuclear weapons programme.
(a) nefarious (b) progressive
(c) synoptic (d) secretive
31. He was annoyed at his *stipitant* remark.
(a) discourteous (b) bitter
(c) humorous (d) casual
32. Some people are extremely *fastidious* in their choice of dress. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) pompous (b) fussy
(c) discriminating (d) careless
33. The magazine was *embellished* with amusing articles.
(a) filled (b) replete
(c) adorned (d) sprinkled
34. His views on children and their upbringing are indeed *outlandish*.
(a) realistic (b) funny
(c) strange (d) offensive
35. Samit *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)
36. His *credulous* nature often landed him in trouble.
(a) dreamy (b) naughty (c) innocent
(d) willing to believe easily
37. 'To be or not to be' was the dilemma of Hamlet.
(a) question (b) obsession
(c) problem (d) helplessness
38. You should have watched that *glint* in her eyes when speaking of her husband.
(a) disgust (b) sparkle
(c) anger (d) sadness
39. War always has a *baneful* effect on the people of a nation.
(a) unpleasant (b) foul
(c) pernicious (d) harmful
(C.D.S. 1985)
40. People refuse to pay *obedience* to people whom they do not accept as their leaders.
(a) attention (b) respect
(c) obedience (d) command
41. His endeavours proved *fruitful*.
(a) justified (b) futile
(c) efficient (d) productive
42. The newly found drug on the epidemic was not at all *deterious*.
(a) effective (b) intoxicating
(c) noxious (d) successful
43. The boy was *chided* for his impertinence.
(a) praised (b) beaten
(c) applauded (d) rebuked
44. People of different *persuasions* have met on the same platform. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) personalities (b) tastes
(c) qualifications (d) convictions
45. The problem is *tedious* to tackle.
(a) easy (b) difficult
(c) tiring (d) troublesome

46. We were *touched* by the honesty of the beggar.
(a) impressed (b) moved
(c) surprised (d) horrified
47. The time I spent in the library was the most *rewarding* one. (Railways, 1994)
(a) predece (b) serviceable
(c) profitable (d) paying
48. The food we had to eat was *incomparable* to our needs.
(a) harmonising (b) according
(c) corresponding (d) unsuitable
49. The kingdom suffered a constant threat from certain *predatory* tribes.
(a) wild (b) violent
(c) rebellious (d) plundering
50. He decided to *avow* a big financier for his new scheme.
(a) employ (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. (c) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (d)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (c)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46. (a) 47. (d) 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) plan
(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 *deprecated* the move of the Government to introduce electoral reforms in a haste.
(a) extolled (b) humiliated (c) denied
(d) protested (e) welcomed
(Bank P.O. 1994)
5. He was drawn to the *vortex* of politics at a very early age.
(a) whirlpool (b) field
(c) arena (d) hall
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 *sicarious* 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, 1988)
9. If you lack in *meagranimity*, 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) sily (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 flower 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, 1996)
(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. 1999)
(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. 1998)
(a) sportive (b) intelligent
(c) lively (d) beautiful
24. The story which Gaurav *narrated* was very exciting.
(a) dictated (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) green-land (b) landscape
(c) waterhole (d) wetland
27. It is quite *unseemly* that person should 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 *outish*.
(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 9.09 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 *menace*. (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) fanless (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 usually high taxes on export of Italian 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) bell
(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) 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. (d) 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. (d) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (a) 49. (a) 50. (b)

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 *glib* 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 rising glasses at a moment's notice. (ACC, 1997)
(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 baffle 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 *cushward*.
(a) ashamed (b) inconvenient
(c) embarrassed (d) clumsy
16. He was punished to rigorous imprisonment for *larceny*.
(a) murder (b) forgery
(c) stealing (d) embezzlement
17. The drug were *innoxious* 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) sleepiness
(c) severe pain in the joints (d) intoxication (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 *perter* the sleeping mother when he wanted money.
(a) shake (b) wake (c) trouble
(d) disturb (e) annoy
23. In spite of their efforts, the *teams* of scientists could not make much *headway* to solve the problem.
(a) results (b) start (c) efforts
(d) progress (e) thinking (B.M.K. 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) ditty
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) unkindly
(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 *snatched* 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 *staid* 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 *expeditions* 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. (C.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. 1995)
(a) problem (b) quarrel
(c) ferocity (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) cruel
(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) killed (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. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (a)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (d) 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 italicized 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 seems enough to satisfy his *tear*.
(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 looser, 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 *sycephants* around them who earn bad name for their leaders.
(a) critics (b) flatterers
(c) fopish (d) janitor (M.B.A. 1994)
9. Twenty people were killed as the boat *foundered* 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. 1993)
(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 repatriation 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) consume (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) subsidize (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 reflection 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 *abstract* 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 *crucial* 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 *generated* 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
37. Some people *adopt* excellent manners only to *camouflage* their real character.
(a) project (b) hide
(c) misrepresent (d) reveal (Bank P.O. 1994)
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 *unsmooth* inaneities. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) wasteful (b) dirty
(c) undesirable (d) 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) nerve (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) lacks
(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. (d) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (d) 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. (c) 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 italicized 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) impute (b) inhire
(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 *fadies* 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 landlord were totally *fabricated*.
(a) historical (b) genuine
(c) forged (d) constructed
(Bank P.O. 1994)
- The cat did not *relish* his nearness to the tigress.
(a) enjoy (b) like
(c) grieve (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) deemed (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 *ostracized*.
(a) hated (b) shot 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. T.S. 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. 1995)
(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 *incurable* and a constant source of trouble to his mother.

Synonyms

- (a) transient (b) bad beyond correction
(c) rash (d) dishonest
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has written an *erudite* commentary on the Bhagwad Gita. (C.D.S. 1995)
(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 *perplexing* 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) précis
- 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. 1992)
(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 *prevailing* sense of *anxiety* grips Gujarat. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) anger (b) anxiety
(c) weariness (d) melancholy
- The demand for an *autonomous* state is responsible for insurgence of separatism 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
- (a) satisfying (b) happy
(c) (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
- 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 unocial 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. (d) 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 *some*.
 (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) graceful
 (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 *swelter* 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 *supine* 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. 1994)
 (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 *tinned* 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 cudge and box his ears, and cuff him.

SYNONYMS

- (a) lock (b) abuse
 (c) solid (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) submissive (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) free lance (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) incisive (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, 1995)
 (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. Songs 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 his predecessor.
 (a) rectify (b) modify
 (c) revoke (d) reinstate (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
(a) 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. (a) 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 italicized bold part of the sentence.

1. My philosophy lecturer is unflinchingly **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) candour
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 **secluded** 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) condensed (b) confirmed
(c) seconded (d) disapproved
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 **mouthy**.
(a) finished (b) cold
(c) stale (d) sour
12. Tired and **weary** he returned home late that night.
(a) exhausted (b) frustrated (c) lithe
(d) emancipated (e) wretched
13. He was adjudged as the best **orator** of the college.
(a) critic (b) debater
(c) singer (d) speaker

14. His **forthright** behavior shows that he is honest but he seems rude to some people. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) courteous (b) correct
(c) straightforward (d) tactful
15. Prashant likes his friend, Hishabh, in spite of his little **frailties**.
(a) weaknesses (b) oddities
(c) timidities (d) failures
16. Kamal 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) cautious
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** increases in prices.
(a) unmanageable (b) uncontrollable
(c) unreasonable (d) inflationary
21. He tried to **mollify** my hurt feelings.
(a) amuse (b) ignore
(c) soften (d) suppress (I. T.S. 1991)
22. All his friends marvelled at his power of **rationisation**.
(a) rationalisation (b) speculation
(c) imagination (d) reasoning
23. His singing **enthralled** the entire audience.
(a) disappointed (b) captivated
(c) entertained (d) surprised
24. A **rapture** 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) intense
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.N.B. 1993)
(a) genuine (b) correct
(c) suitable (d) selected
28. After a dynamic speech by the Prime Minister, one often hears **repurcussions** aloud.
(a) repercussions (b) recriminations
(c) interpretations (d) gesticulations
29. The army has laid out an entire web of agents to detect the **surfeitous** 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 (I.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 **discouraged**.
(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. 1995)
(a) bold (b) courageous
(c) vigorous (d) brave
40. The **ubiquity** of God cannot be questioned.
(a) greatness (b) mystery

- (c) unimportance (d) existence
41. Our posterity shall hold us responsible for the devastation caused by cutting of trees.
(a) predecessors (b) successors
(c) offspring (d) followers
42. He whirled round in a trice, with a revolver in his hand. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) a circle (b) a prance
(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 infirmity 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 trash.
(a) ugly (b) bareless
(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. (a) 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. (c) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (b)
31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (c) 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
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 detected
(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) insensitive (e) superfluous
8. It was on the *brink* 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. 1995)
(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) haughty (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 wait 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) censured
23. The thieves left her tied up with rope but she *riggled* 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 specialised 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-Haburi'.
(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) uncertaining
32. All the characters in the novel are *fictitious*. (Railways, 1995)
(a) unreliable (b) unbelievable
(c) unreal (d) unimaginative
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. 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 *golden* are always *pura*.
(a) clear (b) fresh
(c) unmixt (d) clean
39. I don't mean to be *flippant* but there is no sure 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 *befogged* in that situation.
(a) penicky (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

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. (a) 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 Ashay does not study hard, he always comes first in his class.
(a) scores (b) stands
(c) arrives (d) completes
- (R.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. 1995)
(a) dependability (b) trustworthiness

- (c) principles
(d) capacity to return loans
5. He failed to *survey* the full implications of the agreement that he had signed.
(a) remember (b) memorize
(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 *flamboyant* gardener. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) crazy (b) fantastic
(c) excessively enthusiastic (d) abused
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) preconscious
- (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
28. 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) inhibit (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 *stipulate* the ways of God to man.
(a) explain (b) support
(c) justify (d) criticize
(C.D.S. 1992)
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. 1993)
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. (U.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 *exorable* 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 longing for the United Nations is, at best of times an *arduous* task.
(a) laborious (b) inconvenient
(c) difficult (d) delicate
(C.D.S. 1993)
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. 1996)

ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 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. (b) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (d) 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* hold 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 last few weeks, 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. *Archie* 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) discreet (b) insulting
(c) appreciate (d) funny
(R.R.B. 1990)
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 glum.
(a) warlike (b) barbarous
(c) avaricious (d) comedic
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. The physician has *proscribed* non-vegetarian diet.
(a) recommended (b) allowed
(c) increased (d) forbidden
14. Long illness has *maimed* his body so much so that he is reduced to flesh and bones.
(a) afflicted (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
(Odisha, 1993)
17. This is *blatant* injustice done to him.
(a) convicted (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.J.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 *avow* 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 *exhausted*.
(a) disheartened (b) confused
(c) saddened (d) weakened (R.R.D. 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 *attest* 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) scholastic (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. 1996)
(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) avoided
(d) called upon to answer a charge
42. They knew by his *sophomoric* remarks that he was still naive 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 mercurial 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) robs (b) incinerates
(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 *bladderdash*. (S.C.R.A. 1993)
(a) adventure (b) nonsense
(c) thriller (d) romance
48. After the severe *rick*, the police continued the curfew lest there was no *recrudescence* of disorder.
(a) new outbreak (b) spread
(c) exaggeration (d) aggravation
49. Whenever I go by that shop, the diamond necklace in the window *taunt*ed 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, 1995)
Glowing in the heart of the Thar, the burnished sandstone, today is an intricately (1) moulded wonderland. Once, what was formidable (2) desert land, today is a place of guided (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.
5. (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 run 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
(c) unusual (b) unimagined
(d) unforeseen (c) undesirable
(e) unfavourable
13. (a) negative (b) hostile
(c) opposite (d) unlucky
(e) counteractive
14. (a) predicted (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. (g) 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:

OBSOLETE

(a) Pedantic

(b) Implicit

(c) Explicit

(d) Obnoxious

Solution: 'Obsolete' 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)
 - (a) Submissiveness
 - (b) Dependence
 - (c) Subordination
 - (d) Slavery
- 2. REDECE**
 - (a) Rush
 - (b) Advance
 - (c) Approach
 - (d) Forward
- 3. TRAGEDY**
 - (a) Humorous
 - (b) Comedy
 - (c) Romance
 - (d) Calamity
- 4. KINDLE**
 - (a) Ignite
 - (b) Encourage
 - (c) Ignore
 - (d) Extinguish
- 5. SHALLOW** (Stenographers Exam, 1999)
 - (a) High
 - (b) Hidden
 - (c) Deep
 - (d) Hollow
- 6. LENIENT**
 - (a) Obsolete
 - (b) Annoyed
 - (c) Rude
 - (d) Harsh
- 7. ASSAULT**
 - (a) Agree
 - (b) Acquiesce
 - (c) Abjure
 - (d) Abdicate
- 8. OVERT** (R.R.B. 1995)
 - (a) Deep
 - (b) Shallow
 - (c) Secret
 - (d) Unwritten
- 9. ACCORD** (Railways, 1991)
 - (a) Solution
 - (b) Act
 - (c) Dissent
 - (d) Concord
- 10. START**
 - (a) Close
 - (b) Shift
 - (c) End
 - (d) Finish
- 11. UNIVERSAL**
 - (a) Narrow
 - (b) Regional
 - (c) Miniature
 - (d) Subsidiary
- 12. ALIVE** (S.S.C. 1991)
 - (a) Passive
 - (b) Dead
 - (c) Asleep
 - (d) Drowsy
- 13. ANCESTORS**
 - (a) Supporters
 - (b) Disciples
 - (c) Followers
 - (d) Descendants
- 14. ENDOW**
 - (a) Borrow
 - (b) Steal
 - (c) Snatch
 - (d) Extort
- 15. SYNTHETIC** (M.B.A. 1994)
 - (a) Cosmetic
 - (b) Plastic
 - (c) Artistic
 - (d) Natural
- 16. BLISS**
 - (a) Anguish
 - (b) Sorrow
 - (c) Agony
 - (d) Suffering
- 17. SPREAD**
 - (a) Subdue
 - (b) Repress
 - (c) Suppress
 - (d) Contract
- 18. PRECARIOUS** (S.S.C. 1992)
 - (a) Dangerous
 - (b) Safe
 - (c) Cautious
 - (d) Easy
- 19. PROFANE**
 - (a) Arrogant
 - (b) Benign
 - (c) Respectful
 - (d) Pious
- 20. MISERLY**
 - (a) Hospitable
 - (b) Generous
 - (c) Extravagant
 - (d) Philanthropic
- 21. DEEP** (I.Tax. 1994)
 - (a) Elementary
 - (b) Superficial
 - (c) Shallow
 - (d) Perfunctory
- 22. OBSTINATE**
 - (a) Inflexible
 - (b) Prominent
 - (c) Pliable
 - (d) Fashionable
- 23. UNSTABLE**
 - (a) Changing
 - (b) Constant
 - (c) Stagnant
 - (d) Steady
- 24. VALIDATE**
 - (a) Legalise
 - (b) Spurious
 - (c) Authenticate
 - (d) Disprove

Antonyms

- 25. LEND** (Section Officers' 1990)
 - (a) Hire
 - (b) Pawn
 - (c) Cheat
 - (d) Borrow
- 26. JUDICIOUS**
 - (a) Unequal
 - (b) Unlawful
 - (c) Impure
 - (d) Indiscreet
- 27. Juxtaposition**
 - (a) Difference
 - (b) Opposition
 - (c) Separation
 - (d) Appropriateness
- 28. PAUCITY** (Bank P.O. 1991)
 - (a) Surplus
 - (b) Scarcity
 - (c) Presence
 - (d) Richness
- 29. OFFER**
 - (a) Beg
 - (b) Borrow
 - (c) Snatch
 - (d) Request
- 30. BURY**
 - (a) Examine
 - (b) Open
 - (c) Disinter
 - (d) Dig
- 31. MINOR** (Stenographers' Exam, 1991)
 - (a) Heavy
 - (b) Tall
 - (c) Major
 - (d) Big
- 32. LUSCIOUS**
 - (a) Dry
 - (b) Sour
 - (c) Ugly
 - (d) Stale
- 33. AMELIORATE**
 - (a) Lessen
 - (b) Hasten
 - (c) Expedite
 - (d) Worsen
- 34. GORGEOUS**
 - (a) Desperate
 - (b) Plain
 - (c) Fashionable
 - (d) Sumptuous
- 35. FORMER**
 - (a) Subsequent
 - (b) Later
 - (c) Resultant
 - (d) Latter
- 36. IMPERVIOUS**
 - (a) Penetrable
 - (b) Hidden
 - (c) Tolerable
 - (d) Gentle
- 37. APPROPRIATE** (Assistant Grade, 1995)
 - (a) Unskilled
 - (b) Unsuitable
 - (c) Unqualified
 - (d) Unable
- 38. RETRIEVE**
 - (a) Respond
 - (b) Dismiss
 - (c) Foll
 - (d) Abandon
- 39. RABID**
 - (a) Decent
 - (b) Fair
 - (c) Rational
 - (d) Pure
- 40. OPAQUE** (Class. Grade, 1993)
 - (a) Misty
 - (b) Covered
 - (c) Clear
 - (d) Transparent
- 41. FRATERNITY**
 - (a) Hospitality
 - (b) Hostility
 - (c) Brotherhood
 - (d) Enmity
- 42. PRETENTIOUS**
 - (a) Deranged
 - (b) Small
 - (c) Depressing
 - (d) Humble
- 43. MAWKISH**
 - (a) Sentimental
 - (b) Intelligent
 - (c) Certain
 - (d) Carefree
- 44. RUTHLESS** (Central Examin., 1990)
 - (a) Mindful
 - (b) Compassionate
 - (c) Majestic
 - (d) Merciful
- 45. ABDICATE**
 - (a) Claim
 - (b) Snatch
 - (c) Plunder
 - (d) Seize
- 46. DECEIT**
 - (a) Reality
 - (b) Trust
 - (c) Truthfulness
 - (d) Fact
- 47. VIOLENT** (U.D.C. 1995)
 - (a) Tame
 - (b) Humble
 - (c) Gentle
 - (d) Harmless
- 48. ABHORRENCE**
 - (a) Aversion
 - (b) Liking
 - (c) Appreciation
 - (d) Fear
- 49. PARSIMONIOUS**
 - (a) Generous
 - (b) Frugal
 - (c) Crude
 - (d) Stingy
- 50. DEARTH** (C.B.I. 1990)
 - (a) Extravagance
 - (b) Scarcity
 - (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. (a)
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. Test, 1995)
 (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
- IBAN**
 (a) Country-made (b) Pastoral
 (c) Provincial (d) Rural
- SLANT**
 (a) Noisy (b) Quiet
 (c) Barren (d) Slow
- WIM**
 (a) Rash (b) Extravagant
 (c) Foul (d) Shameful
- WHIT** (Clerks' Grade, 1994)
 (a) Conceal (b) Prevent
 (c) Withdraw (d) Concede
- ALVAGE**
 (a) Outfit (b) Love
 (c) Burn (d) Remove
- LEN**
 (a) Dull (b) Rogue
 (c) Ardent (d) Shrewd
- LAUGHTY** (S.S.C. 1991)
 (a) Falsible (b) Scared
 (c) Humble (d) Cowardly
- INDERTAKING**
 (a) Designation (b) Trial
 (c) Refusal (d) Denial
- JUDICIOUS**
 (a) Timid (b) Vulgar
 (c) Low (d) Unpractised
- NOUGH**
 (a) Inadequate (b) Scarce
 (c) Deficit (d) Less
- IRVUE** (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
- 21. HELPFUL**
 (a) Contentment (b) Grief
 (c) Resuscitation (d) Beatitude
- 22. ACQUITTED** (M.B.A. 1994)
 (a) Entrusted (b) Convicted
 (c) Burdened (d) Freed
- 23. VULGAR**
 (a) Refined (b) Cheerful
 (c) Jolly (d) Relevant
- 24. THRIFT**
 (a) Purchase (b) Destroy
 (c) Waste (d) Invest
- 25. LACONIC** (Central Excise, 1993)
 (a) Prolific (b) Profligate
 (c) Prolific (d) Brevity
- 26. QUERULOUS**
 (a) Bright (b) Splendid
 (c) Smart (d) Happy
- 27. ABSOLUTE** (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
 (a) Scarce (b) Limited
 (c) Facile (d) Deficient
- 28. TRUMPERY**
 (a) Defeat (b) Westage
 (c) Treachery (d) Vague
- 29. MAGNIFY** (M.B.A. 1999)
 (a) Induce (b) Diminish
 (c) Destroy (d) Shrink
- 30. DISSENT**
 (a) Agreement (b) Dispute
 (c) Dissimilarity (d) Controversy
- 31. CELIBACY**
 (a) Chastity (b) Misogyny
 (c) Matrimony (d) Divorce
- 32. BOOST** (Railways, 1993)
 (a) Hinder (b) Obstruct
 (c) Discover (d) Rebuke
- 33. IMPROPRIETY**
 (a) Decorum (b) Purity
 (c) Ideal (d) Conformity
- 34. UNSULLIED**
 (a) Vile (b) Foul
 (c) Stainless (d) Strong
- 35. SMOOTH** (U.D.C. 1994)
 (a) Ugly (b) Awkward
 (c) Hard (d) Rough
- 36. NERVOUS**
 (a) Bold (b) Doubtful
 (c) Timid (d) Shrewish
- 37. ACUTE**
 (a) Sharp (b) Critical
 (c) Dull (d) Sensitive

Antonyms

- 38. RASH** (Central Excise, 1992)
 (a) Roof (b) Height
 (c) Top (d) Climax
- 39. DISSUADE**
 (a) Incite (b) Persuade
 (c) Advise (d) Instigate
- 40. NAIVE**
 (a) Cunning (b) Wealthy
 (c) Sophisticated (d) Complicated
- 41. MOIST** (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
 (a) Parished (b) Dry
 (c) Hard (d) Crisp
- 42. ANATHEMATISE**
 (a) Radiate (b) Regulate
 (c) Deceive (d) Elude
- 43. PREGNANT**
 (a) Barren (b) Solid
 (c) Unploughed (d) Hard
- 44. DEMON** (Railways, 1995)
 (a) Charitable (b) Kind-hearted
 (c) Angel (d) Fair-minded
- 45. VANQUISH**
 (a) Surrender (b) Debase
- 46. DESTROY**
 (a) Argue (b) Justify
 (c) Admire (d) Approve
- 47. BRUTE** (C.R.I. 1990)
 (a) Impudent (b) Insert
 (c) Inspire (d) Injure
- 48. DESPONDENCY**
 (a) Humility (b) Pleasure
 (c) Cheerfulness (d) Excitement
- 49. MISERLY**
 (a) Liberal (b) Spendthrift
 (c) Charitable (d) Generous
- 50. DISCOUNT**
 (a) Interest (b) Premium
 (c) Profit (d) Concession
- 51. VOLUNTARY**
 (a) Ordered (b) Alternative
 (c) Compulsory (d) Essential
- 52. ONEROUS** (Central Excise, 1998)
 (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. (c) 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. (c) 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** (Clerks' Grade 1994)
 (a) Horrible (b) Awesome
 (c) Delightful (d) Hideous
- 6. INTRUDE**
 (a) Withdraw (b) Surrender
 (c) Accept
- 7. FACSIMILE**
 (a) Reproduction (b) Sincere
 (c) Original (d) Engineers
- 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. SUNTUGATE**
 (a) Liberate (b) Enslave
 (c) Enrich (d) Identify
- 12. KVACUATE** (C.R.I. 1991)
 (a) Admit (b) Emerge
 (c) Abandon (d) Invade

13. **OUTMODED**
(a) Polished
(b) Fashionable
14. **CONDENSE**
(a) Lengthen
(b) Expand
(c) Distribute
(d) Interpret
(S.S.C. 1992)
15. **BRIDGE**
(a) Divide
(b) Blind
(c) Release
(d) Open
16. **TRANQUIL**
(a) Impatient
(b) Agitated
(c) Voracious
(d) Noisy
17. **INDULGE**
(a) Avoid
(b) Abstain
(c) Forgo
(d) Neglect
(Central Excise, 1994)
18. **ATTRACT**
(a) Repulse
(b) Reject
(c) Repel
(d) Distract
19. **RESPIRE**
(a) Tension
(b) Exertion
(c) Regularity
(d) Delay
20. **PACCHANAL**
(a) Cautious
(b) Grave
(c) Cunning
(d) Sober
(I.Tax, 1992)
21. **GRATUITY**
(a) Annuity
(b) Stipend
(c) Discount
(d) Wages
22. **ECLIPSE**
(a) Shine
(b) Enlarge
(c) Goggle
(d) Gleam
23. **MALFORMED**
(a) Petal
(b) Sketchy
(c) Curvaceous
(d) Shapely
(Clerks' Grade, 1995)
24. **KNOWLEDGE**
(a) Ignorance
(b) Foolishness
(c) Backwardness
(d) Illiteracy
25. **DEGENERATE**
(a) Create
(b) Progress
(c) Restore
(d) Reproduce
(Assistant Grade, 1995)
26. **NADIR**
(a) Progress
(b) Liberty
(c) Modernity
(d) Modernity
27. **WRECK**
(a) Make
(b) Build
(c) Restore
(d) Relieve
28. **DELIBERATE**
(a) Premeditated
(b) Sparking
(c) Methodical
(d) Impulsive
29. **FLACCID**
(a) Upright
(b) Taut
(c) Uneven
(d) Tough
(Steno. 1993)
30. **FOREIGNER**
(a) National
(b) Stronger
(c) Native
(d) Alien
31. **AVOIDANCE**
(a) Possession
(b) Passion
(c) Pursuit
(d) Power
32. **IMPOUND**
- (a) Generate
(b) Stimulate
(c) Smart
(d) Fast
33. **LANGUID**
(a) Smart
(b) Energetic
(c) Fast
(d) Fercious
(Railways, 1991)
34. **COMPLY**
(a) Refuse
(b) Agree
(c) Disagree
(d) Deny
35. **BAULK**
(a) Admirer
(b) Strengthen
(c) Classroom
(d) Encourage
(M.B.A. 1994)
36. **STRINGENT**
(a) Magnanimous
(b) Lenient
(c) Vexatious
(d) General
37. **IGNORE**
(a) Support
(b) Pavour
(c) Reassure
(d) Accept
38. **DEBAUCHEE**
(a) Moralist
(b) Thinker
(c) Schemer
(d) Dreamer
39. **ALLEVIATION**
(a) Exaggeration
(b) Exasperation
(c) Magnification
(d) Intecification
40. **MITIGATE**
(a) Scagrate
(b) Suffer
(c) Aggravate
(d) Instigate
41. **MINION**
(a) Master
(b) Quorum
(c) Majority
(d) Host
42. **GOBLIN**
(a) Angel
(b) Hermit
(c) Traveller
(d) Pilot
43. **ALIENATE**
(a) Gather
(b) Identify
(c) Assemble
(d) Unite
(I. Tax & Central Excise, 1990)
44. **HAMPER**
(a) Open
(b) Release
(c) Hold
(d) Hasten
45. **EVANESCENT**
(a) Blooming
(b) Growing
(c) Twinkling
(d) Teasing
46. **MALICIOUS**
(a) Beautiful
(b) Indifferent
(c) Kind
(d) Generous
(U.D.C. 1995)
47. **OFFICIAL**
(a) Domestic
(b) General
(c) Public
(d) Private
48. **HOLY**
(a) Offensive
(b) Orthodox
(c) Profane
(d) Obscure
(C.B.I. 1990)
49. **SPURIOUS**
(a) False
(b) Genuine
(c) Simple
(d) Systematic
50. **LISSOME**
(a) Ungainly
(b) Huge
(c) Pungent
(d) Crude

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. **HINDRANCE**
(a) Agreement
(b) Cooperation
(c) Persuasion
(d) Aid
(Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
2. **JEER**
(a) Mourn
(b) Praise
(c) Mock
(d) Sneer
3. **BEAUTIFUL**
(a) Ugly
(b) Dark
(c) Rough
(d) Dirty
4. **ADEQUATE**
(a) Profuse
(b) Abounding
(c) Scanty
(d) Abundant
5. **PLACATE**
(a) Embroid
(b) Antagonize
(c) Amuse
(d) Pacify
6. **FRAULTY**
(a) Emaciation
(b) Strength
(c) Health
(d) Boldness
(C.B.I. 1984)
7. **PROHIBIT**
(a) Accept
(b) Permit
(c) Agree
(d) Grant
8. **EMBRACE**
(a) Suspect
(b) Harm
(c) Reject
(d) Hurt
9. **EASHFUL**
(a) Daring
(b) Boastful
(c) Upright
(d) Confident
(Clerks' Grade, 1994)
10. **ROUGHLY**
(a) Exactly
(b) Completely
(c) Pointedly
(d) Largely
11. **EXONERATE**
(a) Compel
(b) Accuse
(c) Imprison
(d) Boldness
12. **LIBERALISM**
(a) Humanism
(b) Dynamism
(c) Totalitarianism
(d) Charitable
(S.S.C. 1991)
13. **MISERLY**
(a) Generous
(b) Liberal
(c) Spend thrift
(d) Charitable
14. **WONDER**
(a) Stock
(b) Expectation
(c) Amusement
(d) Surprise
15. **MALICE**
(a) Honour
(b) Ertstny
(c) Goodwill
(d) Happiness
(Central Excise, 1992)
16. **DENSITY**
(a) Brightness
(b) Clarity
(c) Intelligence
(d) Rarity
17. **COMMODIOUS**
(a) Limited
(b) Expensive
(c) Numerous
(d) Leisurely
18. **APPOINTMENT**
(a) Disappointment
(b) Supersation
(c) Dismissal
(d) Discharge
19. **CONTENTED**
(a) Rash
(b) Narrow-minded
(c) Gloomy
(d) Disappointed
(Railways, 1995)
20. **MAMMOTH**
(a) Doll
(b) Weak
(c) Tiny
(d) Bright
21. **CONCEAL**
(a) Unfold
(b) Reveal
(c) Open
(d) Discover
(Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
22. **EXTENSION**
(a) Condemnation
(b) Subtraction
(c) Deletion
(d) Weakening
23. **KILL**
(a) Arose
(b) Relief
(c) Execute
(d) Animate
(I. Tax, 1993)
24. **SELDOM**
(a) Rarely
(b) Daily
(c) Often
(d) Never
25. **PERTINENT**
(a) Indifferent
(b) Detached
(c) Determined
(d) Irrelevant
26. **AMALGAMATE**
(a) Generate
(b) Repair
(c) Materialize
(d) Separate

- 37. GUILTY** (M.R.A. 1989)
(a) Innocent (b) Pure
(c) Virtuous (d) Angelic
- 38. DREARY**
(a) Plenty (b) Monotonous
(c) Unhappy (d) Cheerful
- 39. BESECH**
(a) Bully (b) Solicit
(c) Demand (d) Diminish
- 40. SEETHE**
(a) Plumb (b) Cool
(c) Freeze (d) Chill
- 41. HUMBLE** (Assistant Grade, 1995)
(a) Dominant (b) Proud
(c) Despotic (d) Pomposity
- 42. EXECRABLE**
(a) Importable (b) Acceptable
(c) Desirable (d) Irritable
- 43. STRIDENT**
(a) Stable (b) Pleasant
(c) Musical (d) Melodious
- 44. RRAR** (U.D.C. 1994)
(a) Front (b) Foreground
(c) Forehead (d) Forward
- 45. RATTY**
(a) Frquent (b) Sans
(c) Crazing (d) Cautious
- 46. MILITANT**
(a) Religious (b) Combative
(c) Spiritual (d) Pacifist
- 47. PACIFY** (I. Tax, 1989)
(a) Insult (b) Injure
(c) Offend (d) Aggravate
- 48. SUBLIME**
(a) Strange (b) Low
(c) Radicalness (d) Mean
- 49. GRADUALLY**
(a) Hastily (b) Suddenly
(c) Thoughtlessly (d) Impulsively
- 50. SAGE** (Clerk's Grade, 1993)
(a) Rogue (b) Fool
(c) Egoist (d) Snob
- 51. ACCLAMATION**
(a) Denunciation (b) Suppression
(c) Termination (d) Applause
- 52. AMBIGUOUS**
(a) Obscure (b) Secular
(c) Explicit (d) Evasive
- 53. ANTI-PATHY** (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Obedience (b) Admiration
(c) Agreement (d) Fondness
- 54. ELISS**
(a) Paradise (b) Heaven
(c) Misery (d) Happiness
- 55. EUPHONIOUS**
(a) Strident (b) Lethargic
(c) Literary (d) Musical
- 56. EXTERIOR** (S.S.C. 1995)
(a) Internal (b) Inner
(c) Interior (d) Inward
- 57. IMPOUND**
(a) Release (b) Strengthen
(c) Generate (d) Stimulate
- 58. COMPACT**
(a) Shattered (b) Enlarged
(c) Spread (d) Diffused
- 59. HOST** (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Accomplish (b) Enlarge
(c) Spread (d) Diffuse
- 60. VIGOUR**
(a) Failure (b) Negligence
(c) Frailty (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. (a) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (a)
41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (b) 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 (Bank P.O. 1991)
(a) Natural (b) Viscary
(c) Reasonable (d) Actual
2. DEPRAVED
(a) Great (b) Enhanced
(c) Moral (d) Prosperous
3. METICULOUS (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Slovenly (b) Meretricious

Antonyms

- (c) Shaggy (d) Mutual
4. AMICABLE
(a) Cunning (b) Shy
(c) Hostile (d) Cray
5. CLARITY (Clerk's Grade, 1993)
(a) Exaggeration (b) Candour
(c) Confusion (d) Reserve
6. OPULENT
(a) Wealthy (b) Poor
(c) Sumptuous (d) Drooping
7. SANCTIFY
(a) Dedicate (b) Patronise
(c) Venerate (d) Pollute
8. CHALLENGE (Central Excise, 1994)
(a) Admire (b) Accept
(c) Favour (d) Praise
9. TIDICUS
(a) Pleasant (b) Lovely
(c) Lively (d) Gay
10. COMMEND
(a) Censure (b) Condemn
(c) Duty (d) Defame
11. SUPERFICIAL (S.S.C. 1993)
(a) Artificial (b) Deep
(c) Shallow (d) Real
12. EFFETE
(a) Adornant (b) Strong
(c) Courageous (d) Bold
13. COMMEND (I. Tax & Excise, 1990)
(a) Admonish (b) Admonish
(c) Dislike (d) Dislike
14. SERENE
(a) Jovial (b) Moving
(c) Agitated (d) Nervous
15. ANTI-PATHY
(a) Fondness (b) Obedience
(c) Agreement (d) Admiration
16. DAUNTLESS (C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Cautious (b) Thoughtful
(c) Weak (d) Adventurous
17. CHAFFING
(a) Expensive (b) Achieving
(c) Capitalistic (d) Serious
18. TRAGIC (S.S.C. 1985)
(a) Funny (b) Comic
(c) Light (d) Humorous
19. EXODUS (Assistant Grade, 1990)
(a) Restoration (b) Return
(c) Home-coming (d) Influx
20. PREVENT
(a) Excite (b) Support
(c) Invite (d) Induce
21. RUGGED
(a) Delicate (b) Coarse
(c) Tough (d) Timid
22. EDIFICATION
(a) Lamentation (b) Annotation
(c) Corruption (d) Segregation
23. INNOCENT (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
(a) Sinful (b) Guilty
(c) Deadly (d) Corruption
24. PACIFY
(a) Quarrel (b) Challenge
(c) Threaten (d) Daring
25. FURTIVE
(a) Straight (b) Obvious
(c) Unambiguous (d) Open
26. SECULAR
(a) Righteous (b) Religious
(c) Spiritual (d) Moral
27. DRAR (Section Officers' 1993)
(a) Cheap (b) Worthless
(c) Free (d) Priceless
28. ASCETICISM
(a) Bliss (b) Pleasure
(c) Joy (d) Trance
29. PREDILECTION
(a) Denial (b) Concealment
(c) Aversion (d) Attraction
30. APPOSITE (Asst. Grade, 1991)
(a) Inappropriate (b) Intemperate
(c) Inconsistent (d) Irregular
31. JETTISON
(a) Rejoice (b) Surrender
(c) Accept (d) Defend
32. PERSISTENT
(a) Wavering (b) Obsolete
(c) Enduring (d) Steady
33. SCOLD
(a) Enamour (b) Rebuke
(c) Criticise (d) Praise
34. PODGY (S.S.C. 1991)
(a) Short (b) Thin
(c) Weak (d) Slim
35. SEGREGATION
(a) Appreciation (b) Cohesion
(c) Integration (d) Union
36. JITTERY
(a) Profuse (b) Tense
(c) Bold (d) Shaky
37. VIRTUOUS (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Scandalous (b) Vicious
(c) Wicked (d) Corrupt
38. EXASPERATE
(a) Belittle (b) Annoy
(c) Please (d) Tarnish
39. SORDID
(a) Steady (b) Enthusiastic
(c) Generous (d) Sympathetic
40. GRIM (C.B.I. 1991)
(a) Serious (b) Satisfying
(c) Delightful (d) Painful
41. DEplete
(a) Refund (b) Replenish
(c) Fulfil (d) Recover

2. CAJOLE
(a) Disuade
(b) Detract
(c) Disclose
(d) Confide
(I. Tax & Excise, 1993)
3. PATERNITY
(a) Posterity
(b) Successors
(c) Offspring
(d) Ancestors
4. BOORISH
(a) Handsome
(b) Happy
(c) Quite
(d) Gentle
5. BENIGN
(a) Gracious
(b) Sinister
(c) Novel
(d) Humane
6. DEVIATE
(a) Follow
(b) Locate

(d) Concentrate

47. AMPLIFY

(a) Mummify

(b) Shock

(c) Curtail

(d) Embalme

48. SPARSE

(a) Expensive

(b) Heavy

(c) Scattered

(d) Lavish

49. EKOTIC

(a) Poor

(b) Inexpensive

(c) Ugly

(d) Conventional

50. ANNESTY

(a) Hostility

(b) Punishment

(c) Immunity

(d) Acquisit

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. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (c) 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.S.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. PROFEL
(a) Hide
(b) Shove
11. PATCHY
(a) Clear
(b) Uniform
(c) Modesty
(d) Compassion
12. VANITY
(a) Modesty
(b) Kindness
(c) Compassion
(d) Moderation
13. STENUGOUS
(a) Unflattering
(b) Irresolute
(c) Unwavering
(d) Lazy
14. WANE
(a) Swell
(b) Prosper
(c) Pattern
(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 (I. Tax, 1992)
(a) Indifferent
(b) Harmless
(c) Insignificant
(d) Unknown
22. LEVITY
(a) Stupidity
(b) Gravity
(c) Lethy
(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) Devious
(d) Credit
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. DISINGENUOUS
(a) Industrious
(b) Camberstone
(c) Stethful
(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. JOOCE
(a) Dull
(b) Humorous
36. PLAYFUL
(a) Fable
(b) Illusion
(c) Affirm
(d) Reject
37. GAINSAY
(a) Appreciate
(b) Secret
(c) Artificial
(d) Candid
38. CRYPTIC (U.D.C. 1994)
(a) Superficial
(b) Foreigner
(c) Alien
(d) Stranger
39. NATIVE
(a) Newcomer
(b) Good
(c) Likable
(d) Natural
40. AFFECTATION
(a) Love
(b) Basic
(c) Thorough
(d) Superficial
41. RADICAL (I. Tax & Excise, 1989)
(a) Uncompromising
(b) Simple
(c) Thorough
(d) Immodesty
42. MODICUM
(a) Simplicity
(b) Large amount
(c) Brzeness
(d) Immodesty
43. SLUR
(a) Promise
(b) Hope
(c) Credit
(d) Virtue
44. DEBILITATING
(a) Strengthening
(b) Enfeebling
(c) Occupying
(d) Inhabiting
45. MASK
(a) Deface
(b) Expose
(c) Deface
(d) Hit
46. PICKLE
(a) Dissolved
(b) Fast
(c) Constant
(d) Quick
47. PASSIONATE
(a) Calm
(b) Arrogant
(c) Sure
(d) Forwent
48. CHOICE (Railways, 1995)
(a) Refusal
(b) Dilemma
(c) Harm
(d) Approval
49. DAINY
(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. (a) 37. (a) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (a) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (c)

PRACTICE SET 7

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

1. RESERVED (Stenographers' Exam, 1990)
 - (a) Likeable
 - (b) Talkative
 - (c) Popular
 - (d) Companionable
2. SUB ROSA
 - (a) Fresh
 - (b) Intoxicating
 - (c) Open
 - (d) Repulsive
3. CULPRIT
 - (a) Jury
 - (b) Witness
 - (c) Accused
 - (d) Victim
4. INVETERATE (Asstt. Grade, 1991)
 - (a) Stupid
 - (b) Uneducated
 - (c) Ignorant
 - (d) Inexperienced
5. ZANY
 - (a) Cautious
 - (b) Calculating
 - (c) Cunning
 - (d) Sane
6. DISDAIN
 - (a) Depreciate
 - (b) Admiration
 - (c) Paucity
 - (d) Contempt
7. OBSOLETE (C.B.I. 1991)
 - (a) Conducive
 - (b) Rare
 - (c) Useless
 - (d) Recent
8. HAWK
 - (a) Conciliation
 - (b) Dove
 - (c) Pacifist
 - (d) Pigeon
9. INFELICITOUS
 - (a) Devious
 - (b) Straight
 - (c) Remote
 - (d) Attractive
10. INSANITY (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
 - (a) Sanity
 - (b) Normality
 - (c) Lucidity
 - (d) Sobriety
11. IMMEDIATE
 - (a) Delayed
 - (b) Gradual
 - (c) Leisurely
 - (d) Slow
12. QUISCENT
 - (a) Troublesome
 - (b) Weak
 - (c) Indifferent
 - (d) Unconcerned
13. CHURLISH (I. Tax & Excise, 1990)
 - (a) Accommodating
 - (b) Polite
 - (c) Helpful
 - (d) Happy
14. HARMONY
 - (a) Hatred
 - (b) Friction
 - (c) Discard
 - (d) Enmity
15. GROTESQUE
 - (a) Imaginary
 - (b) Familiar
 - (c) Hatred
 - (d) Natural
16. ARTIFICIAL (U.D.C. 1995)
 - (a) Solid
 - (b) Truthful
 - (c) Authentic
 - (d) Natural
17. DEBACLE
 - (a) Regain
 - (b) Progress
 - (c) Rise
 - (d) Movement
18. ARCHAIC
 - (a) Modern
 - (b) Broken
19. CAPITULATE
 - (a) Old
 - (b) Disappointed
 - (c) Conquer
 - (d) Venerate
20. MUNDANE (I. Tax, 1988)
 - (a) Extraordinary
 - (b) Superb
 - (c) Heavenly
 - (d) Excellent
21. INDOLENT
 - (a) Desirable
 - (b) Adequate
 - (c) Energetic
 - (d) Consistent
22. COSSET
 - (a) Neglect
 - (b) Divert
 - (c) Pamper
 - (d) Pinch
23. DOLEFUL
 - (a) Poor
 - (b) Happy
 - (c) Rich
 - (d) Steady
24. MORTAL (Section Officers', 1993)
 - (a) Eternal
 - (b) Spiritual
 - (c) Immortal
 - (d) Divine
25. MASTICATE
 - (a) Gobble
 - (b) Conceal
 - (c) Chew
 - (d) Review
26. UNDERHAND
 - (a) Cruel
 - (b) Quiet
 - (c) Secret
 - (d) Open
27. NEAT
 - (a) Sleepy
 - (b) Fragrant
 - (c) Spruce
 - (d) Prodigal
28. TERSE (Clerks' Grade, 1991)
 - (a) Concise
 - (b) Detailed
 - (c) Expressive
 - (d) Descriptive
29. ILLUSTRIOUS
 - (a) Uneducated
 - (b) Uncivilised
 - (c) Unintelligent
 - (d) Unknown
30. PASTEL
 - (a) Urtion
 - (b) Delicate
 - (c) Bright
 - (d) Sweet
31. LETHAL
 - (a) Safe
 - (b) Payful
 - (c) Virulent
 - (d) Forgiving
32. ENCOURAGE
 - (a) Warn
 - (b) Discourage
 - (c) Dampen
 - (d) Disapprove
33. INNOCENCE (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
 - (a) Crime
 - (b) Mischief
 - (c) Guilt
 - (d) Sin
34. DIABOLIC
 - (a) Patient
 - (b) Generous
 - (c) Kind
 - (d) Simple
35. FRUGAL (S.S.C. 1992)
 - (a) Gaudy
 - (b) Generous
 - (c) Extravagant
 - (d) Charitable

36. JUSTIFY
 - (a) Accuse
 - (b) Infuriate
 - (c) Absolve
 - (d) Vindicate
37. ERRATIC
 - (a) Regular
 - (b) Right
 - (c) Punctual
 - (d) Free
38. CRITICISE (Central Exclse, 1994)
 - (a) Judge
 - (b) Appreciate
 - (c) Flatter
 - (d) Analyse
39. MONOLOGUE
 - (a) Dialogue
 - (b) Prologue
 - (c) Epilogue
 - (d) Catalogue
40. CATHOLIC
 - (a) Rigid
 - (b) Orthodox
 - (c) Strict
 - (d) Narrow-minded
41. CHIDE (C.B.I. 1990)
 - (a) Praise
 - (b) Fear
 - (c) Criticise
 - (d) Flatter
42. UNCOUTH
 - (a) Crude
 - (b) Awkward
 - (c) Coarse
 - (d) Refined
43. BLEMISH
 - (a) Preserve
 - (b) Purify
44. RELIGIOUS
 - (a) Atheistic
 - (b) Immoral
 - (c) Secular
 - (d) Sinful
45. REPRISE
 - (a) Relief
 - (b) Forgiveness
 - (c) Exemption
 - (d) Relaxation
46. DISCREPANCY
 - (a) Variance
 - (b) Inappropriateness
 - (c) Consistency
 - (d) Inconsistency
47. FRIEND (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
 - (a) Rival
 - (b) Acquaintance
 - (c) Foe
 - (d) Competitor
48. DIVERGE
 - (a) Repulse
 - (b) Converge
 - (c) Reurge
 - (d) Constrict
49. ALLURE
 - (a) Repulse
 - (b) Develop
 - (c) Entice
 - (d) Decay
50. CRASS
 - (a) Gross
 - (b) Refined
 - (c) Coarse
 - (d) Deign

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 8

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

1. CULPABLE (Assistant Grade, 1994)
 - (a) Irresponsible
 - (b) Careless
 - (c) Blameless
 - (d) Defendable
2. VENERATE
 - (a) Accuse
 - (b) Defame
 - (c) Criticise
 - (d) Abuse
3. DENOUNCE
 - (a) Defend
 - (b) Gather
 - (c) Defend
 - (d) Rally
4. HESITATE (I. Tax, 1993)
 - (a) Plead
 - (b) Confident
 - (c) Certain
 - (d) Reluctant
5. TACIT
 - (a) Order
 - (b) Written
 - (c) Oral
 - (d) Understanding
6. DOUR
 - (a) Radical
 - (b) Active
 - (c) Young
 - (d) Cheerful
7. WRATH
 - (a) Solace
 - (b) Peace
 - (c) Delight
 - (d) Choler
8. VITAL (Bank P.O. 1991)
 - (a) Peripheral
 - (b) Dead
 - (c) Unimportant
 - (d) Outer
9. COVERT
 - (a) Clandestine
 - (b) Open
 - (c) Virtuous
 - (d) Wide
10. VILIFY
 - (a) Commend
 - (b) Pray
 - (c) Admonish
 - (d) Worship
11. CAPACIOUS (M.R.A. 1994)
 - (a) Changeable
 - (b) Foolish
 - (c) Caring
 - (d) Limited
12. HATE
 - (a) Admire
 - (b) Abhor
 - (c) Concern
 - (d) Loathe

13. VINDICATE
(a) Exonerate
(c) Defend
(b) ADMONISH
(a) Command
(c) Flatter
15. OLIB
(a) Unwilling
(c) Modest
(b) POMPOUS
(a) Feeble
(c) Humble
17. LEAP
(a) Plunge
(c) Immerse
(b) INSIPID
(a) Nervous
(c) Saucy
19. POLEMIC
(a) Cooperation
(c) Friendship
(b) BIZARRE
(a) Soft
(c) Gentle
21. EDACIOUS
(a) Smart
(c) Fastidious
(b) MORBID
(a) Healthy
(c) Upright
23. ADVANCE
(a) Retreat
(c) Withhold
(b) CONSIDERATE
(a) Harsh
(c) Opposed
25. ALIEN (Stenographers' Exam, 1996)
(a) Resident
(c) Domiciled
(b) HAGGARD
(a) Healthy
(c) Robust
27. NUGATORY
(a) Voluptuous
(c) Valuable
(b) ROISTEROUS
(a) Calm
(c) Good
29. EVIDENT
(a) Suspected
(c) Doubtful
(b) DESTROY
(a) Invent
(c) Produce
31. ESTABLISH
(a) Disrupt
(c) Corrode
(b) Condemn
(d) Excuse
(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 Exams, 1989)
(b) Usual
(d) Same
(b) Glutinous
(d) Even
(b) Clever
(d) Sickly
(S.S.C. 1995)
(b) Restrain
(d) Defiant
(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
33. ACCELERATE
(a) Creep
(c) Lag
(b) COARSE
(a) Beautiful
(c) Pile
34. DEFIANCE
(a) Dismay
(c) Obedience
(d) Anxiety
35. EVOLVING
(a) Regressing
(c) Stagnating
(b) Stiffing
(d) Suffering
36. OVERWEENING
(a) Humble
(c) Miserly
(b) PRESUMPTION
(a) Recumptions
(c) Humility
37. REDOLENT
(a) Stinking
(c) Yellowish
(b) KOOK
(a) Illiterate
(c) Peculiar
39. CALLIOUS
(a) Confident
(c) Sensitive
(b) SUBJUGATE
(a) Enrich
(c) Enslave
41. DEBONAIR
(a) Worried
(c) Grim
(b) CONCEALMENT
(a) Identification
(c) Evidence
43. IMMERSE
(a) Disinter
(c) Engrass
(b) ARROGANT
(a) Proud
(c) Insolent
45. ASTUTE
(a) Alarm
(c) Cowardly
(b) Foolish
(d) Impolite
(b) Indifference
(d) Cautiousness
47. PANIC
(a) Alarm
(c) Serenity
(b) LEGATO
(a) Uproot
(c) Silent
49. CO-OPERATION
(a) Rebellion
(c) Hindrance
(b) BRILLIANT
(a) Dull
(c) Dumb
(Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
- (b) Drag
(d) Move slowly
(b) Soft
(d) Attractive
(Central Exams, 1993)
(b) Suspicion
(d) Anxiety
(b) Sedate
(d) Clever
(I. Tax, 1992)
(b) Propensity
(d) Assumption
(b) Sickly
(d) Gloomy
(b) Sane
(d) Foolish
(S.S.C. 1993)
(b) Sentimental
(d) Capable
(b) Liberate
(d) Free
(b) Pensive
(d) Serious
(Rathways, 1995)
(b) Broadness
(d) Indication
(b) Douze
(d) Disappear
(b) Meek
(d) Rude
(C.B.I. 1996)
(b) Foolish
(d) Impolite
(b) Indifference
(d) Cautiousness
(b) Brief
(d) Smooth
(b) Resistance
(d) Opposition
(b) Dull
(d) Dumb

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. (c) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (c) 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. 1992)
(a) Immediate (b) Urgent
(c) Developed (d) Final
2. PARALLEL
(a) Divergent (b) Curved
(c) Random (d) Wavy
3. STUBBORN (S.S.C. 1993)
(a) Willing (b) Consenting
(c) Pliable (d) Easy
4. NOVEL
(a) Formal (b) Ancient
(c) Customary (d) Traditional
5. LIABILITY (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Treasure (b) Debt
(c) Assets (d) Property
6. MANAGE
(a) Direct (b) Avail
(c) Bungle (d) Wild
7. ILLUSORY
(a) Deceptive (b) Real
(c) Imaginary (d) Certain
8. ARID (Assistant Grade, 1985)
(a) Plentiful (b) Productive
(c) Humid (d) Agreeable
9. DISPERSE
(a) Collect (b) Assemble
(c) Heard (d) Save
10. IMPULSIVE
(a) Cautious (b) Considerate
(c) Clever (d) Cunning
11. AUSPICIOUS (Clerks' Grade, 1992)
(a) Unfavourable (b) Intrude
(c) Condemnatory (d) Perforate
12. ENGULFED
(a) Enveloped (b) Groped
(c) Disfigured (d) Detached
13. CONVEX
(a) Flat (b) Protuberant
(c) Full (d) Indented
14. LUXURIANT
(a) Barren (b) Small
(c) Ghostly
(d) Decaying
(I. Tax & Central Exams, 1990)
(a) Unwilling
(b) Hesitant
(c) Dumb
(d) Modest
(a) Restive
(b) Callous
(c) Indifference
(d) Distate
(a) Direct
(b) Straight
(c) Plain
(d) Strong
(U.D.C. 1995)
(a) Attract
(b) Concentrate
(c) Attend
(d) Continue
(a) Satisfied
(b) Scattered
(c) Steadfast
(d) Inured
(a) Ridiculous
(b) Genuine
(c) Engineered
(d) Magnificent
(C.B.I. 1990)
(a) Casual
(b) Cunning
(c) Foolish
(d) False
(a) Conversation
(b) Dialogue
(c) Dramatic
(d) Prologue
(a) Demoralizing
(b) False
(c) Discouraging
(d) Unconvincing
(a) Abandon
(b) Harbour
(c) Intrude
(d) Drop
(a) Denominate
(b) Perforate
(c) Penalty
(d) Retribution
(a) Agree
(b) Accept
(c) Embrace
(d) Adopt
(a) Repress
(b) Curb
(c) Check
(d) Control

- 28. WITNESS**
(a) Without (b) Past
(c) Over (d) Beyond
- 29. BRAZEN**
(a) Respectful (b) Innocent
(c) Delicious (d) Helpful
- 30. ADVERSITY**
(a) Divinity (b) Affliction
(c) Prosperity (d) Catastrophe
- 31. PALTRY**
(a) Strong (b) Worthwhile
(c) Mean (d) Bitter
- 32. DORSAL** (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Inactive (b) Ventral
(c) Peripheral (d) Central
- 33. VAGUE**
(a) Known (b) Published
(c) Popular (d) Definite
- 34. SUPERVISE**
(a) Overlook (b) Misdirect
(c) Neglect (d) Forget
- 35. MAGNANIMOUS** (C.B.I. 1991)
(a) Selfish (b) Naive
(c) Generous (d) Small
- 36. CULMINATE**
(a) Frustrate (b) Fail
(c) Abort (d) Defeat
- 37. AMENABLE**
(a) Stubborn (b) Docile
(c) Obedient (d) Offensive
- 38. ACQUIT** (I. Tax, 1994)
(a) Confirm (b) Blame
(c) Punish (d) Indict
- 39. FORBIDDEN**
(a) Allowed (b) Prohibited
- 40. DISSIPATE**
(a) Agree (b) Forsaken
(c) Sustain (d) Conserve
- 41. CONFIDENT** (S.S.C. 1995)
(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
- 44. DIM** (Stenographers' Exam, 1994)
(a) Bright (b) Understandable
(c) Lead (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
- 49. ACCOMPLICE** (Central Excise, 1993)
(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. (d) 10. (a)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (c)
31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (d) 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 (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Interior (b) Invaluable
(c) Lowly (d) Worthless
2. INTRANSPARENT
(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
6. INIMICAL (Section Officers' 1993)
(a) Friendly (b) Cheerful
(c) Neutral (d) Emotional
7. PROSCRIBE
(a) Indulge (b) Allow
(c) Extend (d) Betray
8. INTRICATE
(a) Fodder (b) Simple
(c) Straight forward (d) Easy
9. MEAGRE (U.D.C. 1994)
(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) Deceptor (d) Enemy
12. EQUANIMITY (I. Tax, 1992)
(a) Excitement (b) Duplicity
(c) Dabiousness (d) Resentment
13. TURBID
(a) Easy (b) Hazy
(c) Clear (d) Distinct
14. OBFUSCATE
(a) Simplify (b) Explain
(c) Describe (d) Clarify
15. BEGUILE (S.S.C. 1993)
(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
18. DESTINY (Railways, 1995)
(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) Estricate (b) Waver
(c) Bind (d) Desert
22. AGONY (Central Excise, 1993)
(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) Seread (b) Disturbed
(c) Gloomy (d) Quiet
28. LUXURY
(a) Sadness (b) Treachery
(c) Duplicity (d) Austerity
29. FORBID (Central Excise, 1993)
(a) Provoke (b) Appropriate
(c) Celebrate (d) Purain
30. DIRECTION
(a) Resignation (b) Invitation
(c) Joining (d) Co-operation
31. DUSKY
(a) Visible (b) Fair
(c) Obscure (d) Shadowy
32. PUNCTILIOUS (Asst. Grade, 1991)
(a) Irregular (b) Fussy
(c) Careless (d) Curious
33. CAPRICIOUS
(a) Fixed (b) Solid
(c) Firm (d) Reliable
34. SHAMEFUL
(a) Naked (b) Braven
(c) Wanton (d) Unblushing
35. FLAGITIOUS (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Privilous (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
38. CRIBATE (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Profligate (b) Reprobate
(c) Extravagant (d) Prodigal
39. DITIER
(a) Cry (b) Refer
(c) Decide (d) Defer
40. CONSOLIDATE
(a) Isolate (b) Weaken
(c) Divide (d) Identify
41. INSOLENT (Clerks' Grade, 1994)
(a) Agreeable (b) Coward
(c) Polite (d) Considerate
42. LIABILITY
(a) Assumption (b) Exception
(c) Consumption (d) Presumption

- PUTRID**
(a) Fresh
(b) Sweet
(c) Fragrant
(d) Agreeable
- OVERWROUGHT**
(a) Alert
(b) Excited
(c) Bored
(d) Calm
- DEROGATORY**
(a) Immediate
(b) Opinionated
(c) Barmy
(d) Hard
- BALMY**
(a) Mild
(b) Genuine
(c) Fragrant
(d) Calm

47. **OSTENTATIOUS** (Central Exclse, 1992)
(a) Awkward
(b) Bankrupt
(c) Ignorant
(d) Unpretentious
48. **PROBLEM**
(a) Reply
(b) Solution
(c) Answer
(d) Revolution
49. **EXECRATE**
(a) Care
(b) Praise
(c) Love
(d) Bless
50. **MODERATE**
(a) Radical
(b) Revolutionary
(c) Nihilist
(d) Anarchist

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (c) 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. (c) 47. (d) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (c)

EXERCISE 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 italicized. The alternatives are suggested below it. The candidate is required to choose that word which is opposite in meaning to the italicized word.

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

- Mahatma Gandhi had a very *austere* life.
(a) exciting (b) boisterous (c) luxurious (d) dreadful (e) adventurous
The word 'Austere' here means 'simple'. So the opposite of 'austere' is 'luxurious'.
∴ the answer is (c).

PRACTICE SET 11

Directions : Each of the following questions consists of a word or phrase which is italicized 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 italicized bold word or phrase.

1. He is a very *timid* person. (N.D.A. 1982)
(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) laze
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. (R.S. 1994)
(a) repel (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 Exclse 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) message
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 food habits. (N.D.A. 1994)
(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) none
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) intrigues (b) amuses
(c) repels (d) revolts
27. This window-pane is *transparent*. (Railways, 1993)
(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. (Clerk 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) cruel (b) right
(c) innocent (d) correct
32. *Honesty* is the best policy.
(a) Sincerity (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 *laconic* style.
(a) notorious (b) unpopular
(c) unknown (d) renowned
35. The king *consolidated* his 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) shudding (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)
13. He returned home much *inspired*, no wonder the plan had worked.
(a) dearest (b) dearest
(c) dearest (d) dearest
14. He returned home much *inspired*, no wonder the plan had worked.
(a) overawed (b) dispirited
(c) disillusioned (d) sceptical
15. You must *quote* examples to support your statement.
(a) reveal (b) restrain

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. (c) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (d)
21. (c) 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. (c) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (a) 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 *posits* in meaning of the *italicised* word.

1. I thought about her a lot during the following months. (Railways, 1984)
(a) preceding (b) preceding
(c) preceding (d) preceding
This is the *cardinal* point of the issue.
(a) minor (b) vital
(c) debatable (d) insignificant
2. She is indeed *human*.
(a) universal (b) devilish
(c) terrestrial (d) divine
3. It was universally characterised as a *progressive* measure. (C.D.S. 1986)
(a) abhorrent (b) retrograde
(c) obstructive (d) regressive
4. Geetanjali is loved by all for her *madness*.
(a) harshness (b) pride
(c) anger (d) passion
5. It was a *voluntary* gesture.
(a) compulsory (b) violent
(c) deliberate (d) valuable
6. There has always been a feeling of *rancour* between the two families.
(a) rivalry (b) competition
(c) friendliness (d) suspicion
7. The government is taking measures to *augment* the country's food supply.
(a) prohibit (b) decrease
(c) surpass (d) compensate

8. People know him for his *vanity*.
(a) humanity (b) honesty
(c) courtesy (d) modesty
9. Let us not *aggravate* the sufferings of the poor. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) abbreviate (b) alleviate
(c) advocate (d) appreciate
10. It was a mystery as to where the young girl had acquired such a *cynical* attitude.
(a) naive (b) naive
(c) eccentric (d) crazy
11. Avogadro's hypothesis has proved significant till the present day.
(a) fact (b) theory
(c) conclusion (d) experiment
12. He stood gazing at the *serene* expanse of the sea. (N.D.A. 1986)
(a) somber (b) clear
(c) tranquil (d) ruffled
13. The authorities inflicted harsh *penalty* on him for indulging in forgery.
(a) commendation (b) default
(c) concession (d) reward
14. He is always *hungry* for wealth.
(a) ravenous (b) famished
(c) satiated (d) greedy
15. Machine-civilisation has made human life *artificial*. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) genuine (b) natural
(c) true (d) authentic
16. This shop keeps only *genuine* articles.
(a) imported (b) spurious
(c) antique (d) duplicate
17. He has been *commended* for all that he did.
(a) dismissed (b) condemned
(c) censured (d) rejected
18. The drug will have *pernicious* effect on your health. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) beneficial (b) prolonged
(c) ruinous (d) pornographic
19. It was a *unanimous* decision.
(a) uncertain (b) partial
(c) discordant (d) divergent
20. Poojan Devi had to *surrender* under the most pressing circumstances.
(a) release (b) claim
(c) plunder (d) attack
21. The students *assembled* in the meeting hall. (B.S.R.B. 1992)
(a) removed (b) diffused
(c) dispersed (d) elicited
22. His *boorish* ways amused everyone.
(a) refined (b) funny
(c) eccentric (d) friendly
23. How can you cut an apple with this *dull* knife?
(a) pointed (b) sharpened
(c) polished (d) filed
24. He has suspended his secretary on a *flimsy* ground. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) vigorous (b) strong
(c) sound (d) salutary
25. A faithful officer is always *vigilant* towards his duties.
(a) innocent (b) ignorant
(c) irresponsible (d) careless
26. The gross domestic product (GDP) is an essential component of economy.
(a) rough (b) coarse
(c) refined (d) estimated
27. It was really a *gracious* occasion for me.
(a) benign (b) instructive
(c) thrifish (d) wasteful
28. The man at the gate had a *forbidding* appearance. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) lenient (b) handsome
(c) brusque (d) mild
29. Terrorism is a serious *hazard* to the country.
(a) chance (b) peril
(c) safety (d) problem
30. *Nourishing* food is a necessity both for a pregnant mother and a baby.
(a) Unhygienic (b) Poor
(c) Undercooked (d) Heavy
31. There is a *dearth* of milk in Delhi nowadays.
(a) extravagance (b) scarcity
(c) abundance (d) sufficiency
32. Gandhi did not welcome the idea of being a mute spectator to the *atrocious* behaviour of the whites towards the non-whites in Africa.
(a) gracious (b) noble
(c) civilized (d) pleasing
33. A friendly dog met us at the farmgate.
(a) hostile (b) quiet
(c) understanding (d) helpful
(C.D.S. 1995)
34. The scene was indeed *captivating*.
(a) hateful (b) disgusting
(c) repulsive (d) obscene
35. That police officer is known to be *humane* in his approach.
(a) unsympathetic (b) uncultured
(c) uncompromising (d) uncivilized
36. A crowd *gathered* quickly when the police came. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) collected (b) dispersed
(c) spread (d) disappeared
37. Matter *expands* on heating.
(a) shrinks (b) reduces
(c) diminishes (d) contracts

39. Hyacinth 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. 1993)
(a) Disturbed (b) Veinglorious
(c) Triumphant (d) Indignant
41. A feeling of brotherhood should be propagated amongst the masses.
(a) disseminated (b) suppressed
(c) dissipated (d) crushed
42. She is beautiful as well as **pitulous**.
(a) indecent (b) serious
(c) insane (d) rude (Railways, 1988)
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
45. We must realise the **futility** of wars.
(a) urgency (b) usefulness
(c) value (d) importance (N.D.A. 1993)
46. The scheme proved harmful for the people, the middle income group in particular.
(a) common (b) usual
(c) specific (d) general
47. His punctuality and regularity **propitiated** everyone with whom he deals.
(a) depresses (b) excites
(c) enrages (d) appeases
48. Most surfaces are made **glossy** by polishing.
(a) rough (b) crude
(c) dull (d) ugly
49. It is **obligatory** for a common citizen to follow the rules. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) optional (b) superfluous
(c) necessary (d) advisable
50. Every detail of the painting is prominent enough to be seen.
(a) negligible (b) insignificant
(c) trifling (d) inconspicuous

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. (c) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (d) 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 italicized 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 italicized word or phrase.

1. He is extremely *intelligent* but proud.
(a) simple (b) ignorant
(c) weak (d) dull (C.D.S. 1995)
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 (R.S.C. 1993)
7. His move was a *calculated* one.
(a) idiotic (b) simple
(c) thoughtless (d) artless
8. I *except* your plan.
(a) deny (b) dismiss
(c) reject (d) decline
9. Sherlock Holmes is a *fictitious* 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) suspicious (d) right
11. Politicians today are *robbing* the nation of its wealth.
(a) strengthening (b) protecting
(c) helping (d) enriching
12. That man is known for his *elegance*.
(a) awkwardness (b) idleness
(c) clumsiness (d) savagery
13. It is a *Herculean* task for me.
(a) indecent (b) puny
(c) ponderous (d) big (M.B.A. 1993)
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. 1993)
(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) ally (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 *meagre* temper.
(a) excitable (b) hot
(c) irrational (d) fickle
24. The actor is well known both for his *familarity* 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 *insate* 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) starting (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. Dhanraj 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) instigible
(c) inevident (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 competitions 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) parity
(c) simplicity (d) miserliness
49. India is a land of *abundant* resources.
(a) enough (b) poor
(c) deficient (d) limited
50. One is undoubtedly a *morbid* society.
(a) healthy (b) virtuous
(c) liberal (d) progressive

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (c) 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. 1993)
(a) protected (b) dismissed
(c) released (d) deterred
2. The lung sickness has turned the boy *stinky*.
(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) dispiriting
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 idea.
(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 *denoted* in most of the present day institutions.
(a) uplifted (b) required
(c) nurtured (d) projected
8. 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. Ranjit is suffering from *benign* tumor.
(a) contagious (b) infectious
(c) spreading (d) malignant
11. The patient looks a little more *cheerful* this morning.
(a) depressed (b) dull
(c) energetic (d) stupid (N.D.A. 1995)
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) ordinariness (d) anger (N.D.A. 1995)
25. He has bought *genuine* pearls.
(a) inexpensive (b) unattractive
(c) spurious (d) extraneous
26. The stuffed toy bore a *glowy* 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) venacious
(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. 1995)
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) voracious

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. 1990)

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. (R.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) laudatory (b) respectable
(c) praiseworthy (d) admirable
(C.D.S. 1993)

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

45. Merit need not be **assumed** 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) ostracised
(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. (c) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (c)
(a) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (b)
(b) 32. (c) 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, use the one which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the italicized word.

We have no doubt about the **veracity** of the statement. (C.D.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 **vitalise** your hairs.
(a) shorten (b) enfeeble
(c) repress (d) damour

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) levish
(c) acerbic (d) azure

10. Under the circumstances, such **pejorative** comments should have been avoided. (I.E.S. 1968)
(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 **jaunal** 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

18. She bought a **gaudy** shawl as a wedding gift for her sister.
(a) fatuous (b) sober
(c) garish (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) question
(c) certainty (d) firm

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. Joy and terrors are **sphemeral** 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
(Clarks' Grade, 1983)

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

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 **advice** 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
9. He does every job with great **zeal** and vigour.
(a) indifference (b) constraint
(c) passion (d) difficulty
1. Their meeting was rather **boisterous**.
(a) quiet (b) business like
(c) noisy (d) calm
(C.D.S. 1993)
1. The minister was punished with **defection** for his anti-party activities.
(a) resignation (b) co-operation
(c) invitation (d) joining
1. You should **quote** this example as an evidence.
(a) reveal (b) adduce
(c) restrain (d) contradict

ANSWERS

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

- The chairman **rebuked** the accounts officer for not supervising the work of his coordinators. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) praised (b) received
(c) awarded (d) invited
- (a) strengthened (b) wasted
(c) destroyed (d) disintegrated
- Many of the propositions he put up at the conference were **ludicrous**.
(a) obvious (b) humorous
(c) praiseworthy (d) impractical
1. We received a **cordial** welcome from our host. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) official (b) cold
(c) distrustful (d) indifferent
5. Everyone **admitted** 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) hardly (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 **compulsory** form.
(a) expanded (b) enlarged
(c) diffused (d) broken
9. Some people indulge in loud **ulgar** talk.
(a) simple (b) restrained
(c) graceful (d) refined
10. He was the most **eccentric** and difficult patron. (C.D.S. 1990)
(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 **good affinity** between them.
(a) apathy (b) empathy
(c) antipathy (d) sympathy
(A.A.O. 1985)
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) uncivil
(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 **enow** the Manager with all essential perks.
(a) rob (b) dispossess
- (c) divest (d) snatch
20. The story was set up in an **eerse** 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 **brazen** 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) reverence (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 **salty** 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

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- (c) hinder (d) restrain
34. He found an *ancient* statue in the village.
(a) fresh (b) new
(c) recent (d) modern
35. This is a *trivial* matter. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) difficult (b) easy
(c) small (d) important
36. Elephants, when they go *wild*, ought to be killed.
(a) tame (b) nick
(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*. (Clarke's 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 village is *very dull*.
(a) serious (b) wasteful
(c) baffling (d) pleasant
42. We must *abolish* evil customs.
(a) eradicate (b) restore

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (d)
31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (b) 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 *least* to the opposite in meaning of the italicised 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 candidate's *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) Review (b) Revision
(c) Relaxation (d) Obedience

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4. He puts on airs and claims himself to be *omniscient*.
(a) ignorant (b) uneducated
(c) unequalled (d) backward
(I. Tax & Central Exise, 1993)
5. It was *alternation* 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
(Clarke's 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 *indictive* 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
23. Under conditions of anxiety, the blood vessels *dilate*.
(a) squeeze (b) swell
(c) constrict (d) shorten
24. He is quite *industrious*. (C.D.S. 1990)
(a) hard working (b) indifferent
(c) lazy (d) indolent
25. The luxurious hotel is a paradise for *hedonists*.
(a) stoics (b) ascetics
(c) adventurers (d) saints
26. By murdering that woman, he has committed a *hideous* crime.
(a) normal (b) generous
(c) handsome (d) fair
(c) logical
27. The last show of the concert at the Ritz Theatre was a *fiasco*. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) triumph (b) victory
(c) livid (d) success
28. From his acts of hunting, it can be inferred that he is a *wicked* man.
(a) innocent (b) decent
(c) pious (d) peaceful
29. She was in a state of *anxiety* when I met her.
(a) pleasure (b) happiness
(c) relief (d) laughter
30. Tuberculosis is *endemic* in this area now a days.
(a) concentrated (b) scattered
(c) limited (d) sporadic
31. I think you should *undertake* this job; it would really be a profitable venture for you.
(a) leave (b) refrain
(c) conceal (d) relieve

32. That was a *dauntless* 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. 1996)
(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) criticize
(c) encourage (d) glorify
(Railways, 1990)
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 *innoxious*. (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) restate
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
3. He has a *superficial* knowledge of the subject. (N.D.A. 1990)
(a) wide (b) profound
(c) sufficient (d) excessive
4. His style of writing is quite *verbose*.
(a) laud (b) succinct
(c) unusual (d) concise
5. His *smooth* manners endeared him to everyone.
(a) hard (b) rough
(c) gruff (d) tough
6. Everybody called it a *lavish* party.
(a) expensive (b) frugal
(c) wasteful (d) big
(N.D.A. 1995)
7. This is only the most *tenuous* evidence for it.
(a) abundant (b) enough
(c) reasonable (d) less
8. The dinner set she presented to me was *durable* enough.
(a) worn out (b) fragile
(c) light (d) delicate
9. His *meanness* is proverbial. (S.S.C. 1988)
(a) generosity (b) pragmatism
(c) timidity (d) kindness
10. Vigour and excitement are the prime characteristics of *youth*.
(a) adolescence (b) teenage
(c) childhood (d) senility
11. I *worship* him as my ideal.
(a) defy (b) despise
(c) abuse (d) neglect
12. The influence of political broadcasts on elections is *considerable*. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) inadequate (b) unimpeachable
(c) negligible (d) insignificant
13. There was not a single *hibulous* adventurer in our expedition.
(a) fearful (b) cowardly
(c) sober (d) unenergetic
14. Ranjeet drove to the place by a *circutious* route.
(a) short (b) roundabout
(c) direct (d) obvious
15. The minister gave a public speech on the controversial subject to *precipitate* the matter. (Bank P.O. 1994)
(a) poll (b) push
(c) defer (d) create
16. Only *egalitarianism* can lay the foundations of a strong nation.
(a) dictatorship (b) domination
(c) imperialism (d) elitism
17. The stranger who stayed with us was a *ruthless* fellow.
(a) candid (b) sympathetic
(c) cordial (d) courteous
18. The club meets on the last Thursday of every month in a *dilapidated* palace.
(a) furnished (b) renovated
(c) neglected (d) regenerated
(Railways, 1994)
19. People who are actually running the system often take a *myopic* view of the situation.
(a) blind (b) visionary
(c) glassy (d) farsighted
20. His *arrogant* behaviour made him successful in his trade.
(a) flattering (b) humble
(c) polite (d) pleasant
21. The Principal hardly managed to give the papers a *cursory* glance. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) superficial (b) thorough
(c) thorough (d) curious
22. He exhibited a *comprehensive* approach towards the matter in hand.
(a) slipshod (b) sketchy
(c) exhaustive (d) superficial
23. Giving alms to the poor is considered *holy*.
(a) horrible (b) obnoxious
(c) profane (d) offensive
24. Mohini was often teased as *corpulent* by her friends. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) belligerent (b) gaunt
(c) garrulous (d) fat
25. He received a *flattering* compliment from Sumita immediately after the speech.
(a) disparagement (b) eulogy
(c) contempt (d) notoriety
26. The gatekeeper ought to be more *vigilant* these days.
(a) irresponsible (b) ignorant
(c) careless (d) innocent
27. 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)
28. He nurtured in him a strong craving for revenge from those criminals.
(a) mercy (b) pardon
(c) pity (d) forgiveness
29. He was often sent to *foreign* towns by the company.
(a) native (b) inland
(c) homely (d) local

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (d)
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. (c) 40. (b)
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 italicized. It is followed by some words. Select the word which is closest to the opposite in meaning to the italicized word.

1. His interpretation of the poem is *superficial*. (L.R.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
11. 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
12. One should never be *reckless* in his dealings with others.
(a) indifferent (b) careful
(c) imprudent (d) lenient
13. His short but pointed speech was *applauded* by all sections of the audience. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) welcomed (b) praised
(c) misunderstood (d) disapproved
14. The doctor advised us to give him *wholesome* nutrition.
(a) sickly (b) stupendous
(c) depressing (d) fragmentary
15. He is a good fellow ; but what I dislike is his *reckless* handling of things.
(a) intelligent (b) cautious
(c) diligent (d) brilliant
16. Her *eloquence* attracted everybody.
(a) beauty (b) humor
(c) apathy (d) truthfulness (N.D.A. 1993)
17. *Vanity* never pays in the long run.
(a) Profanity (b) Conceit
(c) Pretence (d) Humility
18. Unlike his brother, he is fat and *plabby*.
(a) healthy (b) tall
(c) skinny (d) thin
19. James had the habit of *running down* his colleagues. (Railways, 1998)
(a) deriding (b) pushing down
(c) praising (d) supporting
20. After meeting the holy man, his nagging mood of *diffidence* suddenly changed.
(a) confusion (b) self-assurance
21. (c) contentment (d) consternation (A.A.O. 1995)
22. The room was filled with a *delicious* odour.
(a) bitter (b) repulsive
(c) strange (d) unpalatable
23. I suppose you should *authorize* him to do so.
(a) pulverize (b) prescribe
(c) detach (d) proscribe
24. Mahatma Gandhi said that *compassion* is more important than truth.
(a) violence (b) unceasing
(c) callousness (d) hardness
25. The British policy was not one of *domination* but that of suppression.
(a) licence (b) liberty
(c) freedom (d) charity
26. She was surprised by his *unreliability*.
(a) pessimism (b) prudence
(c) sincerity (d) petulance (C.D.S. 1994)
27. A *terrestrial* being can never be immortal.
(a) abnormal (b) marvelous
(c) amphibious (d) celestial
28. He was *defected* when he heard the news. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) elated (b) impressed
(c) hilarious (d) gleeful
29. You cannot blame him because all his dealings are *above board*.
(a) under hand (b) boring
(c) under hand (d) beneath
30. Overeating can often be *detrimental* to health.
(a) beneficial (b) injurious
(c) useful (d) destructive (N.D.A. 1996)
31. His partners felt that it was a *stable* business proposition. (N.D.A. 1999)
(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. (d) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (c) 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. (c) 39. (c) 40. (b)
(d) 42. (d) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (a)

1. Like poverty, *affluence* can sometimes create its own problems. (C.D.S. 1995)
(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) disappointment (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 *imperious* 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. 1999)
(a) state (b) declare
(c) reveal (d) announce
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 his 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 *flippant* 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) tenacity
(c) pliability (d) rigidity
18. He proved utterly *capricious* in his dealings with his friends.
(a) helpful (b) steadfast
(c) understanding (d) obstinate (Central Exams, 1991)
19. Rohit is a very *courageous* 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, precludes 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) sterile
(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 **hasty** 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) luscious
(c) argumentative (d) lively

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

- (a) discarded (b) desired
(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 16th 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 **slovenly** 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) piety

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

47. Her **debonair** manners were noticed by everyone present in the city. (N.D.A. 1992)

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

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

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

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. (c) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (c)
31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (c)
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.

1. Wood is *opaque* but glass is
(a) hard (b) smooth
(c) soft (d) transparent
2. 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)
3. Take these *stale* buns away and bring the ones.
(a) new (b) fresh
(c) good (d) sweet
4. Though they expected a *surplus*, the annual accounts showed a of several thousand rupees.
(a) reduction (b) shortness
(c) loss (d) deficit
5. People often prefer *ambiguity* to
(a) clarity (b) perversity
(c) rationality (d) certainty (I.E.S. 1954)
6. You can't *tackle* him, so just him.
(a) oppose (b) overlook
(c) avoid (d) appease
7. Never *neglect* the ideals of elders, rather always them.
(a) follow (b) cherish
(c) praise (d) grasp
8. 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
9. Never *dissipate* energy resources, but always them.
(a) utilise (b) organise
(c) mobilise (d) conserve
10. What one considers may be vice to another. (C.B.I. 1987)
(a) courtesy (b) kindness
(c) virtue (d) goodness
11. Saviour is always better than the
(a) torturer (b) redeemer
(c) executioner (d) destroyer
12. The Mayor was a miser while his son was a
(a) wreck (b) generous person
(c) spendthrift (d) liberal person
13. Just *incorporate* the necessary details and the rest.
(a) dissect (b) differentiate
(c) disjoin (d) exclude
14. 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) publicize
(c) boast (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 over 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. *politics* 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 *insulted* 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 *abstract*, 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) enquire
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) harmful
(C.B.I. 1987)
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. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (c) 40. (c)
41. (c) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (c) 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

(S.B.I.P.O. 1991)

- (a) Indifference (b) Affect
(c) Serial (d) Outcome

2. ENIGMATIC

- (a) Short-sighted (b) Learned
(c) Puzzling (d) Displeased

3. VIRTUOUS

- (a) Vulgar (b) Inimious
(c) Vicious (d) Miserly

4. IMPEVIOUS

- (a) Pleasing (b) Rash
(c) Violent (d) Resourceful

5. INTERIM

- (a) Interval (b) Temporary
(c) Timely (d) Internal

6. EXPURGATE

- (a) Admit (b) Renew
(c) Stain (d) Entertain

7. ABATE

- (a) Tighten (b) Increase
(c) Abandon (d) Diminish

8. TEMPERAMENTAL

- (a) Satisfied (b) Contented
(c) Unruffled (d) Pleased

9. SLOTHFUL

- (a) Ignorant (b) Lazy
(c) Stubborn (d) Fat

10. EULOGISTIC

- (a) Critical (b) Stern
(c) Brief (d) Free

11. DEVIATE

- (a) Locate (b) Obliviate
(c) Concentrate (d) Follow

12. SOPORIFIC

- (a) Soothing (b) Lethargic
(c) Merry (d) Impressive

13. CANDID

- (a) Shallow (b) Vague
(c) Secretive (d) Anxious

14. GRANDIOSE

- (a) Free (b) Heavy
(c) Chansy (d) Simple

15. BUCCOLIC

- (a) Healthy (b) Rustic
(c) Intoxicated (d) Sick

16. LIBERAL

- (a) Unreliable (b) Strong
(c) Intolerant (d) Responsible

17. PROGNOSIS

- (a) Identification (b) Preface
(c) Scheme (d) Forecast

18. UNRULY

- (a) Indifferent (b) Obedient
(c) Intelligent (d) Curious

19. AMALGAMATE

- (a) Frustrate (b) Astonish
(c) Gather (d) Unite

20. STRIDENT

- (a) Melodious (b) Stable
(c) Musical (d) Pleasant

Vocabulary Test

21. INQUISITIVE

- (a) Careful (b) Indolent
(c) Uninterested (d) Dull

22. RUMINATE

- (a) Anticipate (b) Concentrate
(c) Ponder (d) Abscond

23. PEREMPTORY

- (a) Dictatorial (b) Unexpected
(c) Military (d) Unreasonable

24. LACHRYMOSE

- (a) Impious (b) Mournful
(c) Unimpressive (d) Moist

25. INHIBIT

- (a) Surrender (b) Refrain
(c) Discard (d) Activate

26. FURTIVE

- (a) Straight (b) Obvious
(c) Unambiguous (d) Open

27. TACIT

- (a) Trivial (b) Spoken
(c) Lengthy (d) Neutral

28. EMULATIVE

- (a) Diverse (b) Question
(c) Deny (d) Imitate

29. INCENTIVE

- (a) Beginning (b) Objective
(c) Goal (d) Stimulation

30. FESTAL

- (a) Merry (b) Serious
(c) Noisy (d) Sad

31. PLEASANT

- (a) Weak (b) Intelligent
(c) Careful (d) Indifferent

32. EXONERATE

- (a) Admit (b) Accuse
(c) Contract (d) Reject

33. VEHEMENTLY

- (a) Openly (b) Widely
(c) Abruptly (d) Forcefully

34. STINGY

- (a) Cheerful (b) Extravagant
(c) Rich (d) Generous

35. VINDICTIVE

- (a) Revengeful (b) Petty
(c) Prejudiced (d) Unpopular

36. RECDE

- (a) Increase (b) Bloom
(c) Advance (d) Diminish

37. PROWESS

- (a) Bravery (b) Eagerness
(c) Keenness (d) Understanding

38. PRECIPITOUS

- (a) Steep (b) Absurd
(c) Exact (d) Uncertain

39. ANATHEMATISM

- (a) Radiate (b) Bless
(c) Deceive (d) Locate

40. BOISTEROUS

- (a) Adolescent (b) Conflicting
(c) Grateful (d) Vociferous

41. INSTIL

- (a) Express (b) Extract
(c) Expand (d) Eradicate

42. PROFANE

- (a) Respectful (b) Arrogant
(c) Impious (d) Intelligent

43. COMPENDIUM

- (a) Glossary (b) Reference
(c) Index (d) Summary

44. OBSCENE

- (a) Unwanted (b) Dirty
(c) Unhealthy (d) Indecent

45. EXTANT

- (a) Unhealed (b) Forgotten
(c) Extinguished (d) Destroyed

46. TURPID

- (a) Detailed (b) Bright
(c) Clean (d) Smooth

47. PUNITIVE

- (a) Inconsistent (b) Rewarding
(c) Cognisable (d) Pandual

48. REPRIMAND

- (a) Release (b) Encourage
(c) Praise (d) Remind

49. CAMOLE

- (a) Persuade (b) Sould
(c) Threaten (d) Intimidate

50. RIVETER

- (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. (a) : A

- (b) : S 16. (c) : A 17. (a) : S 18. (b) : A 19. (d) : S 20. (d) : A 21. (c) : A
 (c) : S 22. (a) : S 23. (b) : S 24. (b) : S 25. (d) : A 26. (a) : A 27. (b) : S 28. (d) : S
 (d) : S 29. (e) : S 30. (a) : A 31. (a) : A 32. (b) : A 33. (d) : S 34. (d) : A 35. (a) : S
 (c) : A 36. (a) : S 37. (a) : S 38. (a) : S 39. (b) : A 40. (d) : S 41. (b) : A 42. (c) : A
 (b) : S 43. (d) : 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) Pungent (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
- RECOLLECT**
 (S.B.L.P.O. 1991)
 (a) Forget (b) Memory
 (c) Distribute (d) Assemble
- REARRANGE**
 (a) Genuise (b) Unsound
 (c) Rogus (d) Rotten
- CHURLISH**
 (a) Coarse (b) Modest
 (c) Niggardly (d) Courteous
- BELLICOSE**
 (a) Amusing (b) War-Like
 (c) Errant (d) Naval
- PARITY**
 (Bank P.O. 1995)
 (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
- SALUBRIOUS**
 (Bank P.O. 1996)
 (a) Essential (b) Tarnished
 (c) Benign (d) Unhealthy
- RESOURCEFUL**
 (a) Boastful (b) Quench
 (c) Manly (d) Sharpen
- LETHARGY**
 (a) Listlessness (b) Serenity
 (c) Laziness (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
- MALISE**
 (a) Stagnation (b) Spite
 (c) Sickness (d) Curse
- EUPHONIOUS**
 (a) Strident (b) Lethargic
 (c) Distantful (d) Significant
- BOUNTIFUL**
 (a) Shameful (b) Pretty
 (c) Spiritual (d) Generous
- FRUGAL**
 (a) Gaudy (b) Extravagant
 (c) Charitable (d) Generous
- INACCESSIBLE**
 (S.B.L.P.O. 1991)
 (a) Irreparable (b) Vulnerable
 (c) Unaccountable (d) Measurable
- PRIVY**
 (a) Secretive (b) Discreet
 (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

Vocabulary Test

- 28. VIVACIOUS**
 (a) Bright (b) Strong
 (c) Languid (d) Open
- 29. ENDOW**
 (a) Divest (b) Snatch
 (c) Rob (d) Dispossess
- 30. VINDICTIVE**
 (a) Apologetic (b) Uncompromising
 (c) Revengeful (d) Fearful
- 31. KNACK**
 (a) Disharmony (b) Skill
 (c) Clumsiness (d) Inferiority
- 32. ORIENTATIOUS**
 (a) Showy (b) Talkative
 (c) Noisy (d) Wealthy
- 33. INGENUITY**
 (a) Certainty (b) Sentimental
 (c) Dullness (d) Skillfulness
- 34. LABYRINTHINE**
 (a) Obscure (b) Clear
 (c) Straight (d) Opaque
- 35. QUELL**
 (a) Contract (b) Incite
 (c) Recommend (d) Praise
- 36. GERMANE**
 (Bank P.O. 1996)
 (a) Impossible (b) Illogical
 (c) Irrelevant (d) Irresponsible
- 37. NOSTALGIC**
 (a) Soothing (b) Homesick
 (c) Diseased (d) Indolent
- 38. EXHUME**
 (a) Enter (b) Decipher
 (c) Admit (d) Integrate
- 39. EXACERBATE**
 (a) Throw up (b) Aggravate
 (c) Wear away (d) Bring out
- 40. OBLITERATE**
 (a) Decline (b) Block up
 (c) Slow down (d) Blot out
- 41. BENIGN**
 (a) Gentle (b) Favourable
 (c) Peaceful (d) Wavering
- 42. DILETTANTE**
 (a) Professional (b) Tidy
 (c) Stupid (d) Rapid
- 43. INCARCERATE**
 (a) Liberate (b) Impress
 (c) Impersonate (d) Mobilise
- 44. ESOTERIC**
 (a) Pleasant (b) Native
 (c) Familiar (d) Maternal
- 45. SERENE**
 (a) Complicated (b) Showy
 (c) Impure (d) Agitated
- 46. RECUPERATE**
 (Bank P.O. 1995)
 (a) Resolve (b) Avenge
 (c) Cooperate (d) Recover
- 47. RAVERS**
 (a) Misuse (b) Uphold
 (c) Preserve (d) Accumulate
- 48. BALEFUL**
 (a) Virtuous (b) Deadly
 (c) Virtual (d) Doubtful
- 49. ABJURE**
 (a) Project (b) Perjure
 (c) Discuss (d) Renounce
- 50. MISDEED**
 (a) Interface (b) Overlook
 (c) Disregard (d) Free

ANSWERS

The alphabets 'S' and 'A' given along with each of the following answers indicate 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. (c) : S 48. (b) : S 49. (d) : S
 50. (a) : S

4. DOUBLE SYNONYMS

WHAT ARE DOUBLE SYNONYMS?

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 won't 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 'fear'.

e. 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 same context as the part given in italics in both the sentences.

I. 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

I. 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

I. 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

I. Ashok has got a *friendly* disposition.

II. The *warms* sunshine in the morning filled my heart with joy.

(a) joyous (b) pleasing (c) genial

(d) happy (e) congenial

(Bank P.O. 1991)

I. I cannot *endure* such a loud noise any more.

II. He preferred to consider the other *view*.

(a) bear (b) support (c) stand

(d) opines (e) position

I. He had a very *difficult* period during his sickness.

II. Kanti's father advised him that IAS was a career worth *attempting*. (Bank P.O. 1990)

(a) compelling (b) trying

(c) intending (d) contending

(e) experimenting

I. 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

I. 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)

I. 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

I. 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

I. 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

(a) make (b) power (c) poll
(d) seizure (e) grasp (R.B.I. 1981)

12. I. These *trees* yield commercially valuable varieties of wood.

II. The man who *desires* for many things at a time gets none.

(a) barks (b) plies

(c) trunks (d) yearns

13. I. The government decided to *start* a new series of lectures called the 'Honor Lecture Series'.

II. The decision to *set up* a new University in that town was welcomed by the people.

(a) manage (b) organize (c) institute

(d) build (e) plan (S.B.I.P.O. 1992)

14. I. 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

15. I. 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) disappointed

16. I. 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

17. I. 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

18. I. 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) stored (e) treasured (R.B.I. 1991)

19. I. 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

20. I. 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

21. I. 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) adoration (b) resilience

(c) assessment (d) appreciation

(e) encouragement

22. I. 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)

23. I. 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

24. I. Arjun 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

25. I. The Government pleaded the terrorists to *release* the abducted ambassador.

II. Don't be so *fastidious* in your habits.

(a) liberalise (b) liberate (c) free

(d) squander (e) discharge

26. I. 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) stooped (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) note
(d) shed (e) dwell
31. I. I saw your photograph with that *fat* fellow.
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 *valuable* *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 *accident* 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) mute
(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) bed (b) heavy (c) lung
(d) unlucky (e) heavy
40. I. The waiter *pulled* the canopy 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) tide (b) tint (c) cloud
(d) shade (e) reflection

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) inward (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 entrusted 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 politeness.
(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
- (d) conjunction (e) coordination
48. I. The message was written on a *piece* of paper.
II. Gantam got into a *fight* with his classmate. (S.B.I.P.O. 1992)
(a) grab (b) box (c) scrap
(d) brush (e) fist
49. I. The officer lost his sense of integrity and managed to *embezzle* a large amount of money from the public funds.
II. The remarks he made in the presence of members of the Board were really not *opportune*.
(a) defalcate (b) opine (c) proper
(d) divest (e) appropriate
50. I. Sachin managed to *hold* the ball even though he had to run a long distance.
II. Anshul said that the plan was not as simple as I was making it out and there was some *trap* in it.
(a) take (b) catch (c) grab
(d) bring (e) clutch (R.B.I. 1991)
51. I. The Management did not find her *suitable* for the job of a receptionist.
II. Kanak failed to *arrange* the parts of the machine properly.
(a) fit (b) harbour (c) adjust
(d) deploy (e) harness
52. I. Marriage is not only a meeting of two individuals in the physical and social sense, but a spiritual *union* between two souls.
II. They have executed a *deed* to transfer their property rights in favour of the organisation of which they have been dedicated members for years.
(a) harmony (b) union (c) bond
(d) treaty (e) agreement

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (e) | 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 'ought' 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

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

1. Cannons are used in war.
II. The Gesta deals with high canons of morality and religion.
2. I. An ordinance declaring President's rule in the state has been issued today.
II. The ordinance depot is situated far away from this city. (NABARD, 1990)
3. I. A painter is an artist.
II. Raj Kapoor is a skilled artist.
4. I. You should not interfere in one's personal affairs.
II. The personnel of ICS were proud of their positions during the British rule in India.
5. 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.
6. I. The Government plans to take some sanitary measures in the state.
II. The sanitary condition of the town is not good.
7. I. You should talk to your boss in a *revert* manner.
II. Our *reverend* Principal is coming.
8. I. This *drawor* is the depository of my private letters.
II. Now a days it is not wise to be depository of other's valuables.
9. I. He was being laughed at for his *antc* gesture.
II. *Antic* articles are priced much these days.
10. I. This is the best *stationary* shop in our locality.
II. I saw a *stationary* van there.
11. I. The tragic tale narrated by the old man affected all the children.
II. The humane attitude of the new manager effected a profound change in labour relations. (NABARD, 1994)
12. I. Ghosts are not corporeal beings.
II. Saints care little for corporeal affairs.
13. I. A volcanic eruption engulfed the entire city.
II. Alexander's *trugtion* is a memorable event in Indian history.
14. I. He is respected for his *pcity*.
II. Have *pcity* on the poor.
15. I. He is *wrapt* up in pleasurable contemplation.
II. I listened to her sung with *ragt* attention.
16. I. I think this electric *metre* is faulty.
II. I require two *meters* of cloth for this purpose. (Bank P.O. 1995)
17. I. *Piane* living and high thinking should be our motto.
II. Men in the *plains* are generally less hardy than the hillmen.
18. I. His *manners* are urban.
II. People of *urbene* area are civil in manners.
19. I. Quinine is an efficacious *physic* for the cure of malaria.

Homonyms

- I. He is a man of strong *physique*.
II. Living organisms tend to have an inhault system to *adep* themselves to changing environment.
- I. He is an *adep* criminal.
II. Mr. Khanna *died* in a railway collision.
- I. Some *gesti*man act in *collusion* with robbers.
II. He won the election only because of the support he got from his zealous party workers.
- I. Savita's friends were *jalous* of her success in the prestigious competition. (NABARD, 1994)
II. His views are *oposite* to mine.
- I. The speech was *oposite* to the occasion.
II. It is a *knashty* problem.
- I. Suresh is a *nashty* boy.
II. He *practises* what he preaches.
- I. The *practise* of closing shops on Sundays is quite common.
II. I saw a *hard* of *nomads*.
- I. During the *riegn* of Gupta rulers, India made tremendous advancements in art and culture.
II. He has taken over the *riens* of the new government.
- I. He *outght* to have persecuted his studies.
II. Trespassers will be *prosecuted*.
- I. I *lonthe* flattery.
II. He was *losh* to go with Rahul.
- I. Some of the African *immigrants* indulge in smuggling in our country.
II. Many *emigrants* from India have settled in America. (Bank P.O. 1995)
- I. He did not *acced* 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* *carier* yesterday.
II. A slight *carelessness* on your part can spoil your career.
- I. The *tnur* of his speech was not clear.
II. His *tenour* 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 *snore* my chin in your favour.
- I. This dress does not *suit* you.
II. He filed a *civil* *sute* against Mr. Azera.
- I. The white colour is our National Flag is a symbol of purity of thought.
II. The folk singers sang to the accompaniment of the *cymbol*.
- I. He drank a *drowt* of wine.
II. Crops failed due to *drowt*. (Bank P.O. 1995)
- I. Riju is an *ingenious* worker.
II. He made an *ingenous* 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 censor office for *recomendation*.
- I. Despite all our efforts, success remained *elusive*.
II. His *manners* are *elusive*.
- 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 counsel.
II. Some of the members of the council walked out in protest during the session. (NABARD, 1994)
- I. There is a great *affection* between the two brothers.
II. Her *modesty* is mere *affedation*.
- I. We look for the date and day in a *calandar*.
II. Sheet rubber is made by passing rubber through *calenders*.
- I. *Sudden* lightning and the rumble of thunder frightened the baby.
II. Mercury lamps are used for *lighting* the roads.
- I. *Painting* is done on *canvases*.
II. He was *convincing* for votes.

ANSWERS

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

1. (c) : Canon = military task;
Canon = rule of conduct
2. (d) : Ordinance = enactment;
Ordinance = 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) : [Daisy = to worship as God;
Defy = to challenge]
6. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'sanatory'.
[Sanatory = promoting health,
Sanitary = hygienic]
7. (e) : The correct word in I is 'revere' and that in II is 'revere'.
8. (d) : [Reverent = respectful;
Reverend = respectable]
9. (d) : Depository = place where anything is deposited
Depository = one with whom a thing is deposited
10. (c) : The correct word in II should be 'Antique'.
[Antic = odd, Antiques = old]
11. (d) : [Stationery = a shop selling writing materials,
Stationary = immobile]
12. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'affected'.
[Effect = result, affect = to influence]
13. (a) : The correct word in II should also be 'corporeal'.
[Corporal = bodily;
Corporeal = having body or material]
e.g. Corporal punishment is not justified.
14. (c) : The correct word in I should be 'eruption' and that in II should be 'irruption'.
[Eruption = sudden outbreak,
irruption = invasion]
15. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'piety'.
[Pity = compassion; piety = piety]
16. (c) : [Pity = compassion; piety = piety]
17. (a) : The correct word in I should be 'Rapt'.
[Rapt = enraptured]
18. (d) : [Meter = a measuring apparatus,
Metre = unit of length]
19. (a) : The correct word in I should be 'Plane'.
[Plane = clear, level;
Plane = level surface]
e.g. Only one circle can be drawn through three points on the same plane.
20. (c) : [Urbane = courteous;
Urban = pertaining to city]
21. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'physique'.
[Physic = medicine;
Physique = bodily structure]
22. (c) : The correct word in I should be 'adapt'.
[Adapt = change accordingly;
adapt = skilled;
adapt = to take reverse to]
e.g. Do not adapt foul means to earn money.
23. (c) : [Collision = violent clash;
Collusion = secret agreement to act unlawfully]
24. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'zealous'.
[Zealous = full of zeal;
Jealous = envious]
25. (d) : The correct word in II should be 'opposite'.
[Opposite = contrary;
Apposite = suitable]
26. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'naughty'.
[Naughty = wicked;
Knotty = difficult to solve]
27. (d) : [Practice = a noun;
Practise = verb of 'practice']
28. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'harsh'.
[Harsh = rule; Rein = rigid control]
29. (c) : [Persecute = to persecute;
Prosecute = treat cruelly]
30. (c) : [Loathe = dislike;
Loth/Loath = unwilling]

30. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'emigrant'.
[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) : [Hale = 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 'treasure'.
[Tenor = general meaning,
Treasure = duration of holding office]
35. (c) : [Complement = that which completes,
Compliment = greetings]
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 'waiver'.
[Waive = brandish; waive = give up]
38. (a) : The correct word in II should be 'suit'.
[Suit = case, to fit;
Suite = attendants or followers of a person]
e.g. The prince and his suite took shelter in a cave.
39. (c) : 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 'drought'.
[Draught = act of swallowing without taking breath,
Drought = want of rain]
41. (c) : [Ingenious = skilful,
Ingenious = frank]
42. (d) : The correct word in I should be 'dose' and that in II should be 'dose'.
[Dose = quantity of medicine to be taken at a time,
Dose = 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 'elusive'.
[Elusive = difficult to grasp,
Illusive = deceptive]
45. (e) : [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;
Affection = pretence]
48. (b) : The correct word in I should be 'calendar'.
[Calendar = a roller-machine]
49. (e) : The correct word in I should be 'lightning' and that in II should be 'lightning'.
[Lightning = electric discharge from clouds
Lightning = 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 :

- Selecting a single word for a given phrase or sentence
- 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
(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) Voluntary (b) Cockhold
(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
- A person who does not believe in any religion
(a) Philologist (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
(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) Caudice (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
(a) Postscript (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
- 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) Technician
- Part of a church in which bells hang
(a) Minaret (b) Chapel
(c) Belfry (d) Spire

ANSWERS

- Misdeeds for balking
(a) Locomania (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) Nepotism (b) Diplomacy
(c) Red-tapism (d) Bureaucracy
- Person who brings an action at law
(a) Plaintiff (b) Litigant
(c) Deposition (d) Defendant
- The short remaining end of a cigarette
(a) Stump (b) Stub
(c) Rag (d) Scrap
- The place where books, government or historical records are kept
(a) Coffer (b) Pantry
(c) Scullery (d) Archives
- A part without remuneration
(a) Voluntary (b) Sinacure
(c) Honorary (d) Involuntary
- (Central Exams, 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
- (a) Audit (d) Transit
- To send an unwanted person out of the country
(a) Exile (b) Outcast
(c) Deport (d) Expatriate
- Voluntarily giving up throne by king in favour of his son
(a) Abdication (b) Resurrection
(c) Accusation (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) Shaker
- 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) Pious (b) Snob
(c) Frig (d) Aristocrat
- Gradual recovery from illness
(a) Hysteria (b) Annesia
(c) Superannuation (d) Convalescence
- One who is determined to exact full vengeance for wrong 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

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 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. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) |
| 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.

- An office or post with no work but high pay
(a) Honorary (b) Sinecure
(c) Gratia (d) Ex-officio
- 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
- Person who is indifferent to both pleasure and pain
(a) Saint (b) Ascetic
(c) Stoic (d) Hermit
- A person who is against the standards of ordinary society especially in dressing
(a) Joker (b) Hippie
(c) Scapegoat (d) Butt
- Murder of a brother
(a) Patricide (b) Regicide
(c) Homicide (d) Fratricide
(Strongographer's Exam, 1993)
- Mania for stealing articles
(a) Logomania (b) Nymphomania
(c) Kleptomania (d) Hypomania
- Mental weariness for want of occupation
(a) Fatigue (b) Ennui
(c) Languor (d) Debility
- One who loves all and sundry
(a) Optimist (b) Humanist
(c) Altruist (d) Philanthropist
- Mania for travel
(a) Dromomania (b) Perseomania
(c) Bibliomania (d) Logomania
- A person living permanently in a certain place
(a) Native (b) Resident
(c) Domicile (d) Subject
(B.E. Entrance, 1992)
- Paying back injury with injury
(a) Vendetta (b) Repression
(c) Subjugation (d) Retaliation
- Acutely affected by external impressions
(a) Impressionable (b) Impressionable
(c) Cerebrulous (d) Sensitive
- To slap with a flat object
(a) Flee (b) Swat
(c) Chop (d) Cane
(Central Examine, 1993)
- An assembly of hearers
(a) Audience (b) Crowd
(c) Congregation (d) Assemblage
- An associate in an office or institution
(a) Companion (b) Ally
(c) Colleague (d) Accomplice
- One who is unrelenting and cannot be moved by entreaties
(a) Inexorable (b) Infallible
(c) Impregnable (d) Inexplicable
- Regard for others as a principle of action
(a) Cynicism (b) Nihilism
(c) Philanthropy (d) Altruism
(Assistant Grade, 1991)
- 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
- A disease which spreads by contact
(a) Infectious (b) Contagious
(c) Contiguous (d) Contextual
- An animal story with a moral
(a) Fable (b) Tale
(c) Anecdote (d) Parable
- To change shape, nature or substance of
(a) Modulate (b) Substitute
(c) Remodel (d) Transmute
- Person who believes that God is every thing and everything is God
(a) Agnostic (b) Theist
(c) Pantheist (d) Pantheism
(B.S.R.B. 1995)
- Person who pilots or travels in a balloon, siphon or other aircraft
(a) Aeronaut (b) Astronaut
(c) Aerobot (d) Acrobat
- Witty, clever retort
(a) Sarcasm (b) Repartee
(c) Platitude (d) Invective
- Words different in meaning but similar in sound
(a) Homonym (b) Synonym
(c) Acronym (d) Antonym
- 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
- 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
- A person who regards the whole world as his country
(a) Patriot (b) Nationalist

One Word Substitution

- Relationship by blood or birth
(a) Parentage (b) Affiliation
(c) Consanguinity (d) Nuptial
(Translator's Exam, 1994)
- A story in which ideas are symbolised as people
(a) Allegory (b) Fable
(c) Legend (d) Parable
- The cessation of warfare before a treaty is signed
(a) Affidavit (b) Agreement
(c) Amistice (d) Amnesty
- A person who makes love without serious intentions
(a) Coarct (b) Philanderer
(c) Romeo (d) Don
- Opposed to great or sudden change
(a) Static (b) Revolutionary
(c) Conservative (d) Evolutionary
(S.B.J.P.O. 1991)
- Having no beginning or end to its existence
(a) Eternal (b) Obscure
(c) Universal (d) Innumerable
- The art of cutting trees and bushes into ornamental shapes
(a) Horticulture (b) Bonsai
(c) Pruning (d) Topiary
- Walking in sleep
(a) Somnambulism (b) Somnambulism
(c) Chastelion (d) Halkination
- One who cannot die
(a) Stable (b) Immortal
(c) Perpetual (d) Perennial
- A formal written charge against a person for some crime or offence
(a) Accusation (b) Indictment
(c) Allegation (d) Accrimony
- Language difficult to understand because of bad form
(a) Rhetoric (b) Jargon
(c) Pedantic (d) Verbatim
- Belief or opinion contrary to what is generally accepted (Central Examine, 1994)
(a) Unbelief (b) Superstition
(c) Non conformity (d) Heresy
- A person obsessed with exclusively one idea or subject
(a) Cray (b) Kleptomaniac
(c) Monomaniac (d) Nymphomaniac
- A child of unusual or remarkable talent
(a) Scholar (b) Diligent
(c) Freak (d) Prodigy
- A disease which ends in death
(a) Contagious (b) Lethal
(c) Fatal (d) Deadly
- A person who kills somebody especially for political reasons
(a) Criminal (b) Murderer
(c) Assassin (d) Hangman
- One who loves mankind (C.B.L. 1993)
(a) Anthropologist (b) Philanthropist
(c) Seismologist (d) Optometrist
- A small piece of potato
(a) Chunk (b) Chip
(c) Scrap (d) Bit
- A child who stays away from school without any good reason
(a) Vagabond (b) Delinquent
(c) Schizophrenic (d) Truant
- A common place remark
(a) Dialogue (b) Platitude
(c) Epigram (d) Statement
- Line at which the earth or sea and sky seem to meet
(a) Horizon (b) Zenith
(c) Fringe (d) Pinch
- A person who rules without consulting the opinion of others (Asst. Grade, 1993)
(a) Democrat (b) Bureaucrat
(c) Autocrat (d) Fascist

ANSWERS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 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. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 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.

1. Study of mankind (Assn. Grade, 1991)
 - (a) Pathology (b) Physiology
 - (c) Philology (d) Anthropology
2. Intentional destruction of racial groups
 - (a) Homicide (b) Genocide
 - (c) Fratricide (d) Regicide
3. One who is interested in the welfare of women
 - (a) Feminine (b) Feminist
 - (c) Effeminate (d) Flamboyant
4. Study of statistics of births, deaths, diseases to show the state of community
 - (a) Geography (b) Anthropology
 - (c) Topography (d) Demography
5. Through which light cannot pass
 - (a) Dull (b) Dark
 - (c) Obscure (d) Opaque

(Stenographer's Exam, 1992)
6. A sudden rush of wind
 - (a) Gale (b) Typhoon
 - (c) Gust (d) Storm
7. One who takes delight in excessive cruelty
 - (a) Anarchist (b) Sophist
 - (c) Sadist (d) Nihilist
8. An unexpected stroke of good luck
 - (a) Fortune (b) Windfall
 - (c) Boon (d) Breakthrough
9. A person who helps you break the law
 - (a) Spy (b) Collaborator
 - (c) Ally (d) Accomplice
10. Not conforming to ordinary rules of behaviour
 - (a) Lunatic (b) Absurd
 - (c) Eccentric (d) Magical
11. Stealing from the writings of others
 - (a) Copying (b) Reframing
 - (c) Reproducing (d) Plagiarism

(Central Exctse, 1994)
12. Short descriptive poem of picturesque scene or incident
 - (a) Malady (b) Sonnet
 - (c) Idyll (d) Charade
13. A man who starves body for the good of soul
 - (a) Monk (b) Ascetic
 - (c) Saint (d) Spiritualist
14. A person who is reserved in talks
 - (a) Reticent (b) Silent
 - (c) Meticulous (d) Garrulous
15. A short stay at a place
 - (a) Halt (b) Interlude
 - (c) Intermission (d) Sojourn

(Translator's Exam, 1994)
16. A raised place on which offerings to a god are made
 - (a) Mount (b) Chapel
 - (c) Altar (d) Archives
17. To talk much without coming to the point
 - (a) Verboosity (b) Garrulness
 - (c) Loquacity (d) Circumlocution
18. Constant effort to achieve something
 - (a) Perseverance (b) Attempt
 - (c) Enthusiasm (d) Vigor

(S.B.I. P.O. 1991)
19. A place where a wild animal lives
 - (a) Forest (b) Stable
 - (c) Lair (d) Sanctuary
20. A person who looks on the bright side of things
 - (a) Sycophant (b) Optimist
 - (c) Cynic (d) Pessimist
21. One who lends money at high rate of interest
 - (a) Solvent (b) Uxorious
 - (c) Usurer (d) Shylock
22. One who cuts precious stones
 - (a) Philatelist (b) Drover
 - (c) Lapidist (d) Oculist
23. Government by the Gods
 - (a) Plutocracy (b) Theocracy
 - (c) Thearchy (d) Pantisocracy
24. A person not sure of the existence of God
 - (a) Theist (b) Atheist
 - (c) Agnostic (d) Cynic

(Assistant Grade, 1994)
25. One who compiles dictionary
 - (a) Calligrapher (b) Editor
 - (c) Lexicographer (d) Compiler
26. Which can be easily believed
 - (a) Credulous (b) Creditable
 - (c) Trustworthy (d) Credible
27. Woman trained to help other women in child birth
 - (a) Virgin (b) Midwife
 - (c) Mairen (d) Nurse
28. A person with full discretionary powers to act on behalf of a country
 - (a) Ambassador (b) Emissary
 - (c) Plenipotentiary (d) Envoy

One Word Substitution

29. Design made by putting together coloured pieces of glass or stones
 - (a) Olograph (b) Mosaic
 - (c) Tracery (d) Relief

(C.B.I. 1995)
30. To deprive a thing of its holy character
 - (a) Sacrilege (b) Blasphemy
 - (c) Consecrate (d) Desecrate
31. A man with prejudiced views against religion
 - (a) Orthodox (b) Bigot
 - (c) Fanatic (d) Profane
32. The school or college in which one has been educated
 - (a) Matinee (b) Alumni
 - (c) Alma mater (d) Calvin
33. One who deserts his religion
 - (a) Dissenter (b) Turn-coat
 - (c) Apostate (d) Apostasy

(Railways, 1991)
34. Medicine which lessens pain
 - (a) Balm (b) Panacea
 - (c) Anodyne (d) Antihistatic
35. A woman whose husband is dead
 - (a) Virgin (b) Spinster
 - (c) Widow (d) Widow
36. To take one to task
 - (a) Disgrace (b) Handle
 - (c) Retreat (d) Rebuke
37. One who uses fear as a weapon of power
 - (a) Terrorist (b) Militant
 - (c) Extremist (d) Anarchist

(Stenographer's Exam, 1993)
38. A small piece of wood
 - (a) Splinter (b) Crumb
 - (c) Scrap (d) Chip
39. Mania for setting fires
 - (a) Pyromania (b) Kleptomania
 - (c) Logomania (d) Nymphomania
40. A pioneer of a reform movement
 - (a) Renegade (b) Apostle
 - (c) Apothecist (d) Apothecary
41. Wicked to a high degree
 - (a) Cruel (b) Hateful
 - (c) Heinous (d) Abominable
42. The original inhabitants of a country
 - (a) Aborigines (b) Citizens
 - (c) Natives (d) Primitive

(Bank P.O. 1990)
43. Dugman entered by trapdoor
 - (a) Cellar (b) Ditch
 - (c) Vault (d) Duhetia
44. One desirous of getting money
 - (a) Avaricious (b) Voracious
 - (c) Garrulous (d) Greedy
45. Places where birds are kept (C.B.I. 1994)
 - (a) Zoo (b) Apiary
 - (c) Armory (d) Aviary
46. A person with a beautiful and elegant handwriting
 - (a) Calligrapher (b) Collier
 - (c) Choreographer (d) Cartographer
47. A person who is always dissatisfied
 - (a) Heretic (b) Felon
 - (c) Malcontent (d) Surrogate
48. Loss of power to move in any or every part of the body
 - (a) Rheumatism (b) Paralysis
 - (c) Excrema (d) Leprosy
49. One who does not care for literature or art
 - (a) Barbarian (b) Philistine
 - (c) Iliterate (d) Primitive

(Assn. Grade, 1994)
50. A group of three novels or plays, each complete in itself
 - (a) Triplet (b) Triumvir
 - (c) Trilogy (d) Trivet

ANSWERS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 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. (d) |
| 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 word/sentence.

- A person who speaks for or supports an idea
(a) Pioneer (b) Adviser
(c) Advocate (d) Ideologist
- A man of old habits
(a) Eccentric (b) Cynical
(c) Inconvert (d) Moody
(Stereographers' Exam, 1993)
- A thing or person behind time
(a) Lazy (b) Sluggish
(c) Indolent (d) Antiquated
- One whose attitude is 'eat, drink and be merry'
(a) Epicurean (b) Cynic
(c) Materialistic (d) Stoic
- Science of printing
(a) Calligraphy (b) Typography
(c) Topography (d) Cryptography
- Man whose wife has been unfaithful to him
(a) Dandy (b) Bastard
(c) Concubine (d) Cuckold
- Enjoying pleasure from inflicting pain on others
(a) Sadism (b) Malice
(c) Bigotry (d) Masochism
- One who robs smuggler of his smuggled goods after the border has been crossed
(a) Pirate (b) Malefactor
(c) Hijacker (d) Philanderer
- Course for chariot races
(a) Sanatorium (b) Hangar
(c) Hippodrome (d) Arena
- One who pretends illness to escape duty
(a) Traitor (b) Malingerer
(c) Hypocrite (d) Concubine
- The 'power of reading the thoughts of others'
(a) Psychopathy (b) Ectoplasia
(c) Telecommunication (d) Telepathy
(R.E.D. Entrance, 1995)
- Use of more words than are needed to express the meaning
(a) Circumlocution (b) Verbalism
(c) Ventriloquism (d) Pileonism
- The science of judging a person's character, capabilities, etc. from an examination of the shape of his skull
(a) Physiology (b) Anthropology
(c) Phenology (d) Morphology
- One filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in cause
(a) Martyr (b) Pedant
(c) Zealot (d) Fanatic
- A person who rarely speaks the truth
(a) Sounder (b) Liar
(c) Crook (d) Hypocrite
- Time after twilight and before night
(a) Evening (b) Dawn
(c) Dusk (d) Moonlight
- Custom of having many wives
(a) Polyandry (b) Polygyny
(c) Matrimony (d) Celibacy
- To bring peace, and end violence
(a) Sopha (b) Harmonise
(c) Pacify (d) Tranquillize
- Animals living on land and in water
(a) Ambiguous (b) Amphibian
(c) Amorphous (d) Ambivalent
(Bank P.O. 1990)
- One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally
(a) Veteran (b) Player
(c) Connoisseur (d) Amateur
- That which can be interpreted in any way
(a) Ambivalent (b) Ambivalent
(c) Ambiguous (d) Ambiguous
- A political leader who tries to stir up people
(a) Demagogue (b) Dictator
(c) Statesman (d) Martinet
- A light sailing boat built especially for racing
(a) Dinghy (b) Canoe
(c) Yacht (d) Frigate
- Person who has long experience
(a) Stalwart (b) Podantle
(c) Itinerant (d) Veteran
- Atone for one's sins
(a) Redemption (b) Repentance
(c) Salvation (d) Repitiation
- An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
(a) Microscope (b) Telescope
(c) Periscope (d) Kaleidoscope
- Be the embodiment or perfect example of
(a) Signify (b) Characterize
(c) Personify (d) Misqu Shore
- A general pardon of political offenders
(a) Parole (b) Forgiveness
(c) Clemency (d) Amnesty
- A man who operates on sick people
(a) Physician (b) Operate
(c) Surgeon (d) Physiotherapist

- A person who maliciously destroys by fire
(a) Antagonist (b) Activist
(c) Terrorist (d) Incendiary
- A house for storing grains (C.B.I. 1994)
(a) Cellar (b) Store
(c) Godown (d) Granary
- A person very hard to please
(a) Obstinate (b) Unconquerable
(c) Fastidious (d) Inevitable
- A person claiming to be superior in culture and intellect to others
(a) Intellectual (b) Aristocrat
(c) Elite (d) Highbrow
- One who totally abstains from alcoholic drinks
(a) Puritan (b) Samaritan
(c) Pedant (d) Teetotaler
- A name adopted by an author in his writings
(a) Title (b) Nomenclature
(c) Nickname (d) Pseudonym
(Asst. Grade, 1994)
- The line which a plough cuts in the ground
(a) Vale (b) Trench
(c) Furrow (d) Trough
- A man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance
(a) Snob (b) Duffer
(c) Dandy (d) Legititious
- A person who forsakes religion
(a) Charlatan (b) Apostle
(c) Renegade (d) Apotheosis
- Of unknown and unadmitted authorship
(a) Gullible (b) Anonymous
(c) Unanimous (d) Vocation
(Railways, 1991)
- Contempt of God
(a) Athesia (b) Nihilism
(c) Blasphemy (d) Agnosticism
- Person holding a scholarship at a university
(a) Intellectual (b) Pedant
(c) Scholar (d) Bursar
- A person concerned with practical results and values
(a) Pragmatist (b) Realist
(c) Fundamentalist (d) Fundamentalist
- Member of a band of robbers (B.Ed. 1993)
(a) Damsit (b) Brigand
(c) Thief (d) Pirate
- A person without manners or polish
(a) Rustic (b) Naive
(c) Boorish (d) Barbarian
- A speech by an actor at the end of a play
(a) Epilogue (b) Monologue
(c) Dialogue (d) Prologue
- Responsible according to law
(a) Liable (b) Eligible
(c) Legalized (d) Legitimate
- A fancy imitation of a poem
(a) Counterfeit (b) Sonnet
(c) Caricature (d) Parody
- Decision made upon a political question by the votes of all qualified persons
(a) Veto (b) Suffrage
(c) Plebiscite (d) Franchise
- Wistful longing for something one has known in the past
(a) Hysteria (b) Megalomania
(c) Nostalgia (d) Lagnomania
- A person who is made to bear the blame due to others
(a) Innocent (b) Scapegoat
(c) Ignoramus (d) Nincompoop
(Translator's Exam, 1994)

ANSWERS

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

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

- (c) Snuggler (d) Imposter
3. A man who dines to the tunes of his wife
(a) Effeminate (b) Slave
(c) Henpecked (d) Chum
4. A place of social 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.E.D. 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
(Transnistria 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) Omniscient (d) Omniscient
20. Actory 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) Biedata (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) Oulja
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) Numen (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) Conducit (d) Agnostic
(B.E.D. 1994)
32. One who is likeable
(a) Amicable (b) Amiable
(c) Effusive (d) Ebulient

One Word Substitution

33. Person who gives himself up to luxury and sensual pleasures
(a) Macochist (b) Voluptuary
(c) Debauch (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 low moral
(a) Prostitute (b) Harlot
(c) Concubine (d) Hostess
37. A slow-witted and incompetent person
(a) Nigger (b) Dull
(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) Commaiser
(c) Medisere (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) Lascivious
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 Exams, 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) Poultry (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. (a) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (c)
41. (c) 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) Alimony (b) Patrimony
(c) Legacy (d) Inheritance
3. Conscience 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 (Assess. Grade, 1994)
(a) Imposter (b) Liar
(c) Rogue (d) Magician
6. One who eats human flesh
(a) Brut (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 exchange 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) Metemorphosis (b) Transition
(c) Transmigration (d) Extirpation (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, 1996)
15. Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin (Stenography Exam, 1995)
(a) Favouritism (b) Nepotism
(c) Corruption (d) Worldliness
16. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyments
(a) Epicure (b) Stint
(c) Lusty (d) Hedonist
17. A person who pretends to have more knowledge or skill than he really has
(a) Renegade (b) Apostate
(c) Charlatan (d) Apothecary
18. The act of violating the sanctity of church
(a) Heresy (b) Deceit
(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 Exams, 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) Incendiary
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) Hypnosis (d) Hygiene
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) Quiscent (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) Pantheist (b) Patriotic
(c) Insular (d) Usurer
35. One who cannot be corrected (I. Tax, 1991)
(a) Invulnerable (b) Hardened

- (c) Incurable (d) Incurable
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) Intermision
38. Poem in short stanza narrating a popular story
(a) Ballet (b) Epit
(c) Ballad (d) Sonnet
39. Lack of enough blood
(a) Amnesia (b) Incontinence
(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) Lax
(c) Careless (d) Spendthrift
43. A person 79 to 79 years old
(a) Nonagenarian (b) Centenarian
- (c) Octogenarian (d) Septuagenarian
44. A person who sneaks into a country
(a) Infiltrator (b) Sniper
(c) Invader (d) Aggressor
45. A short journey made by a group of persons together (B.Ed. Entrance, 1992)
(a) Hike (b) Excursion
(c) Famine (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) Intermision (b) Interlude
(c) Interpolation (d) Appendix

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 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) Bumkin (d) Philandereer
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) Yoke
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) Polity (d) Panchromatic
(D.S.R.B. 1983)
8. A person who readily believes others
(a) Credible (b) Credulous
(c) Sensible (d) Sensitive
9. A book containing summarized 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
(a) Dotage (b) Imbecility
(c) Senility (d) Superannuation
(Ass. Grade, 1994)
12. A violent and bad-tempered woman
(a) Prostitute (b) Concubine
(c) Virago (d) Amazon
13. One who talks continuously
(a) Inexpensive (b) Loquacious
(c) Vociferous (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
(a) Manuscript (b) Scroll
(c) Parchment (d) Transcript
(C.B.I. 1993)
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
(a) Formalism (b) Statesmanship
(c) Protocol (d) Hierarchy
(Ass. Grade, 1994)
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
(Bank P.O. 1995)
24. A small, named group of fixed stars
(a) Galaxy (b) Cluster
(c) Constellation (d) Congregation
25. Run away from home with lover
(a) Estrange (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) Exchange (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 to himself
(a) Anarchist (b) Belligerent
(c) Iconoclast (d) Agnostic
(Assistant Grade, 1991)
30. To remove the skin of a potato or an orange
(a) Hinge (b) Peel
(c) Strub (d) Remove
31. Irrational fear of crowds
(a) Ochlophobia (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
(a) Amateur (b) Eager
(c) Ambidextrous (d) Gluttonous
(Railways, 1991)
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
(a) Dermatology (b) Orthopaedics
(c) Venerology (d) Homeopathy
(C.B.I. 1995)

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) Chastity
(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
(a) Matricide (b) Genocide
(c) Regicide (d) Homicide
(Bank P.O. 1995)
45. To surround with armed forces
(a) Seize (b) Attack
(c) Gaze (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) Mosque
(c) Masque (d) Mascot
(Central Excise, 1994)
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) Extravagate
(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. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (c) 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) Incredibly (b) Inexplicable
(c) Insuperable (d) Inexpressible
2. A person interested in reading books and nothing else
(a) Student (b) Book worm
(c) Scholar (d) Book-keeper
(Assistant Grade, 1994)
3. A book or picture produced merely to bring in money
(a) Money-spinner (b) Pot-book
(c) Fox-broker (d) Blue-bird
4. Deviation or departure from common rule or standard
(a) Heterogeneity (b) Anomaly
(c) Unanimity (d) Anonymity
5. A person who hates women
(a) Misanthropist (b) Misogynist
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
(a) Archipelago (b) Isthmus
(c) Peninsula (d) Lagoon
(Bank P.O. 1990)
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) Invenable
(c) Infallible (d) Impregnable
10. A fixed orbit in space in relation to earth
(a) Geological (b) Geo-synclinal

- (d) Geocentric (e) Geo-stationary
(Central Exctes, 1995)
11. Part-song for several voices without instrumental accompaniment
(a) Ballad (b) Madrigal
(c) Pastoral (d) Limerick
12. A person who is the property of another and bound to serve him
(a) Bondman (b) Slave
(c) Servant (d) Subordinate
13. A perception without objective reality
(a) Allusion (b) Illusion
(c) Dyspepsia (d) Hallucination
14. One who possesses many talents.
(a) Versatile (b) Gifted
(c) Exceptional (d) Nubile
(Asset Grade, 1990)
15. A person who studies the formation of the earth
(a) Meteorologist (b) Anthropologist
(c) Geologist (d) Seismologist
16. A tube filled at one end with mirrors and pieces of coloured glass which shows many coloured patterns when turned
(a) Kaleidoscope (b) Periscope
(c) Microscope (d) Gyroscope
17. Word for word reproduction
(a) Copying (b) Mugging
(c) Verbatim (d) Photostat
(Stenographer's Exam, 1993)
18. A person who collects coins
(a) Philatelist (b) Numismatist
(c) Narcissist (d) Fatalist
19. Open rebellion of soldiers and sailors against lawful authority
(a) Revolt (b) Revolution
(c) Mutiny (d) Anarchy
20. A school for infants and young children
(a) School (b) Nursery
(c) Infants (d) Kindergarten
21. Policy of a political party
(a) Manifesto (b) Agenda
(c) Report (d) Circular
22. Story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth.
(a) Didactic (b) Parable
(c) Paragon (d) Paradigm
(B.A.R.R. 1993)
23. One who believes that everything is pre-destined
(a) Fatalist (b) Fatalist
(c) Palmist (d) Astrologer
24. A person who betrays a friend
(a) Traitor (b) Cheat
(c) Hypocrite (d) Disloyal
25. Averse letter
(a) Epistle (b) Epitaph
(c) Pantomime (d) Lay
26. One who eats everything (Bank P.O. 1995)
(a) Omnivorous (b) Insolvent
(c) Omniscient (d) Omnivorous
27. Joint sovereignty exercised over a country by two or more countries
(a) Colonialism (b) Rente
(c) Pandemonium (d) Condominium
28. Stage between boyhood and youth
(a) Puberty (b) Adolescence
(c) Infancy (d) Maturity
29. To move along with quick, short twirlings
(a) Swagger (b) Stumble
(c) Wriggle (d) Crawl
(Transmission Executives, 1994)
30. That which cannot be done without
(a) Irrevocable (b) Impracticable
(c) Indispensable (d) Impossible
(S.R.L.P.O. 1991)
31. That which cannot be rectified or made good
(a) Irrevocable (b) Irreparable
(c) Irreconcilable (d) Irreparable
32. A ride on someone else's back or shoulders
(a) Hunchback (b) Piggyback
(c) Kickback (d) Cuddle
33. A cure for all diseases
(a) Exorcism (b) Incantation
(c) Panacea (d) Antibiotic
(Bank P.O. 1995)
34. Unrenewing enthusiasm for the glorification of one's country
(a) Communism (b) Imperialism
(c) Patriotism (d) Chauvinism
35. The form of madness which gives a person the idea that his importance is very great
(a) Paroxysm (b) Megalomania
(c) Insanity (d) Braggart
36. One who travels from place to place
(a) Itinerant (b) Mendicant
(c) Journeyman (d) Tramp
(C.R.I. 1995)
37. That which is perceptible by touch
(a) Tangible (b) Tenuous
(c) Contagious (d) Contingent
38. A person who is bad in spelling
(a) Calligraphist (b) Pedant
(c) Cacographist (d) Linguist
39. A short walk for pleasure or exercise
(a) Jog (b) Stroll
(c) Gallop (d) Promenade
(I. Tax, 1994)
40. That which cannot be understood
(a) Illegible (b) Unintelligible
(c) Unknown (d) Undescribable
(Section Officers' Exam, 1993)

41. A person who is more interested in himself rather than anything that is going on around him
(a) Egoist (b) Extrovert
(c) Introvert (d) Eclectic
42. A story that can hardly be believed
(a) Fictitious (b) Imaginary
(c) Connected (d) Incredible
43. Something which can be taken for granted
(a) Dogma (b) Maxim
(c) Tenet (d) Postulate
44. Areas abounding in islands (C.B.I. 1993)
(a) Strait (b) Archipelago
(c) Ocean (d) Gulf
45. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen
(a) Alien (b) Native
(c) Foreigner (d) Prodigal
46. One who draws maps and charts
(a) Leisographer (b) Mapper
(c) Cartographer (d) Graphologist
47. Anything which destroys the effect of poison
(a) Serum (b) Antiseptic
(c) Seramycin (d) Antidote
48. A song sung at a burial
(a) Elegy (b) Ode
(c) Dirge (d) Ballad
49. Words used in ancient times but no longer in general use now
(a) Extinct (b) Antiquated
(c) Ancient (d) Archaic
(Section Officers' Exam, 1993)
50. Ridiculous use of words
(a) Onomatopoeia (b) Malapropism
(c) Neologism (d) Pun

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 9

Directions : In each of the following questions, find out which one of the words given below the sentence can most appropriately replace the group of words italicised in the sentence.

1. He spent a long time cutting all the waste paper into pieces. (B.R.I. 1990)
(a) slashing (b) tipping
(c) shredding (d) disposing
2. The *stipend* of the son was the only witness to the murder.
(a) butler (b) waiter
(c) imposter (d) jockey
3. A *nation* engaged in war cannot attain high levels of excellence in cultural fields.
(a) bellicose (b) belligerent
(c) imperialist (d) imperialist
4. *Sumi* was buying tickets at the counter when suddenly he noticed a lady's purse lying on the floor.
(a) rationale (b) parol
(c) vestibule (d) val
5. The man's nervousness depicted that it was the first speech delivered by him.
(a) malice (b) peroration
(c) maiden (d) platitude
6. Nowadays, we often come across cases of admission to institutions through counterfeit certificates and documents.
(a) stoicism (b) pugacity
(c) epitaph (d) surgery
7. He is very careful and particular about everything he does.
(a) precise (b) scrupulous
(c) meticulous (d) conscientious
8. A soldier who fights for sake of money cannot be branded as courageous and patriotic.
(a) sinecure (b) honorary
(c) mercenary (d) equestrian
9. Government by all cannot ensure order.
(a) democracy (b) bureaucracy
(c) plutocracy (d) pansocracy

10. The most common local means of transport in British times was a two-wheeled rick for two to ride inside with driver mounted up behind.
(a) carriage (b) wagon
(c) locomotive (d) rickshaw
11. We are looking forward to a good winter this year. (Bank P.O. 1982)
(a) encouraging (b) getting (c) hoping
(d) predicting (e) visualising
12. The automobile has tended to destroy without any trace the difference between rural and urban life.
(a) cancel (b) negate
(c) obliterate (d) nullify
13. Virus is a biological entity which lives on another organism.
(a) dependent (b) parasite
(c) symbiotic (d) plebsite
14. The discovery of the instrument with lenses for making very small objects appear larger widened our scope of knowledge.
(a) telescope (b) binoculars
(c) microscope (d) bioscope
15. We should always be grateful to one who has suffered for a great cause.
(a) fanatic (b) martyr
(c) devotee (d) patriot
16. Study of environment is a newly evolving branch of science.
(a) Geography (b) Ethnology
(c) Geology (d) Ecology
17. Rajesh was a hater of learning and knowledge. (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) misogynist (b) misologist
(c) misanthropist (d) bibliophile
18. He is working in return for being taught the trade.
(a) disciple (b) pupil
(c) apprentice (d) soberquet
19. Submarines operate below the surface of the sea.
(a) superfluous (b) surreptitious
(c) porcupineous (d) subterranean
20. Tuberculosis is a disease which spreads by contact.
(a) infectious (b) contiguous
(c) fatal (d) contagious
21. Ravi impressed everyone with his persuasive and fluent speech. (R.B.I. 1990)
(a) discourse (b) expression
(c) eloquence (d) lecture
22. A loud talk or speech is never impressive.
(a) Magniloquence (b) Harangue
(c) Eudition (d) Malevolence
23. No theorem can be proved without using the elements which are taken for granted.
(a) maxims (b) tenets
(c) postulates (d) stipulations
24. The bus has to go back and forth every six hours. (R.B.I. 1990)
(a) travel (b) run
(c) cross (d) shuttle
25. The Committee insisted on a total check on all social evils and he was the one who avoided the resolution.
(a) harbinger (b) apostate
(c) renegade (d) apostle
26. During the Sultanate rule in India, men were not allowed to enter the women's part of dwelling.
(a) wardrobe (b) pantry
(c) harem (d) anteroom
27. You are requested to send a list of goods sent, with their prices, along with the parcel so that the payment can be done immediately.
(a) agenda (b) invoice
(c) catalogue (d) inventory
28. It is a custom of Christianity to sing morning prayer in the church regularly.
(a) epilogue (b) matin
(c) epiphany (d) vesper
29. Not many people were impressed by a speech delivered without previous preparation.
(a) epilogue (b) prologue
(c) soliloquy (d) extempore
30. A man can be sentenced to death for killing another human being.
(a) fratricide (b) regicide
(c) homicide (d) genocide (N.D.A. 1988)
31. The complete eradication of poverty is an unreal and visionary ideal.
(a) meditative (b) fantastic
(c) chimerical (d) contemplative
32. The caretaker of a public building needs to be a vigilant and an honest person.
(a) custodian (b) mentor
(c) watchman (d) dean
33. A careful preservation and protection of wildlife is the need of the hour.
(a) Embarkment (b) Promotion
(c) Conservation (d) Management
(e) Enhancement (Bank P.O. 1992)
34. Both Buddha and Mahavira lived of the same time.
(a) simultaneous (b) contemporary
(c) coincident (d) synchronised

35. This process is a long one as it involves too much official formality.
(a) diplomacy (b) bureaucracy
(c) nepotism (d) red-tapism
36. Those who pass through this gate without permission will be prosecuted.
(a) Bypassers (b) Culprits
(c) Absconders (d) Thoroughfares
37. The officer was not willing to take a definite stand on that point. (R.B.I. 1990)
(a) vague (b) evasive
(c) ambiguous (d) complex
38. The shelter for cow ought to be clean and well ventilated.
(a) hut (b) byre (c) hanger
(d) kennel (e) barracks
39. The servant had not even left the place when a sudden rush of wind blew away the clothes which he had just dried.
(a) breeze (b) storm (c) gale
(d) typhoon (e) gust
40. I find that your views are not to my liking.
(a) abhorrent (b) irritating
(c) painful (d) revolting
41. His father is a doctor who treats children and infants.
(a) dermatologist (b) gynaecologist
(c) podiatrist (d) paediatrician
42. The fashion of bell-bottomed trousers has become out of date.
(a) preposterous (b) debilitating
(c) obsolescent (d) obstreperous
43. Rajiv Gandhi was awarded 'Bharat Ratna' after his death.
(a) ephemeral (b) posthumous
- (c) extempore (d) maiden
44. He does unpaid work for the Red Cross.
(a) honorific (b) honest
(c) hectorary (d) honourable (C.D.S. 1988)
45. The education in primitive gurukuls comprised mainly of telling the stories of old-time gods or heroes.
(a) ole (b) epic
(c) allegory (d) legend
46. The conclusions derived from experiments showed deviation from the common rule.
(a) heterogeneity (b) anomaly
(c) anonymity (d) strange
47. In the olden days, the king was considered all powerful.
(a) vassal (b) omnipotent
(c) omnivorous (d) omniscient
48. Despite being in the career of singing for the last ten years, he has not been able to earn fame on account of his practice of borrowing ideas and words from others and using them as his own.
(a) adaptation (b) pantomime
(c) imitation (d) plagiarism
49. Every person is not allowed to enter the place where public, government or historical records are kept.
(a) scullery (b) pantry
(c) archives (d) coffer
50. The advertisement assured the public that the medicine would give back to the users, their youthful vigour and appearance. (R.B.I. 1990)
(a) rejuvenate (b) restore
(c) replenish (d) render

ANSWERS

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



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UNIT II

COMPREHENSION ABILITY

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**7. COMPREHENSION—I
(Long Passages)**

To comprehend means to understand and grasp. A comprehension exercise is, therefore, meant to test a candidate's ability to understand and retain the contents of a given passage.

Trend of Questions :

In this type of questions, generally a long passage consisting of certain paragraphs is given, followed by 10–15 questions based on it. The questions may be based on :

- (i) Theme of the passage
- (ii) Choosing the correct or wrong statement on the basis of the given passage
- (iii) View of the author regarding the main point discussed in the passage
- (iv) Synonyms or Antonyms of some selected words in the passage

Technique of Solving :

1. Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme.
2. Note what the questions are about.
3. Answer the questions.

*In questions on Synonyms & Antonyms, what is to be remembered is that the answer is to be given according to the sense in which the word has been used in the passage, not just on the basis of its literal meaning.

Example : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we guard our capital and live from the interest. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it, we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illness or provide industry with the raw materials of wealth creation. Professor Edward Wilson, of Harvard University says, "The folly of our descendants are least likely to forgive us is the ongoing loss of genetic and species diversity. This will take millions of years to correct."

Only 150 plant species have ever been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world, with a population growing by 90 million each year, so much wasted potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are worth around 40 billion dollars a year. Over 5000 species are known to yield chemical with cancer fighting potential. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 10-30 million with only around 1.4 million identified.

The web of life is torn when mankind exploits natural resources in short-sighted ways. The trade in tropical hardwoods can destroy whole forests to extract just a few commercially attractive specimens. Bad agricultural practices triggers 24 billion tonnes of top soil erosion a year losing the equivalent of 9 million tonnes of grain output. Cutting this kind of unelectable exploitation and instituting "sustainable utilisation" will help turn the environmental crisis around.

1. Why does the author compare 'nature' to 'business'?

- (a) Because of the capital depletion in nature and business
- (b) Because of the similarity with which one should use both
- (c) Because of the same interest level yield
- (d) Because of the diversity of the various capital inputs

2. "The folly of our descendants are least likely to forgive us." What is the business equivalent of the folly the author is referring to?

- (a) Reducing the profit margin
- (b) Not pumping some money out of profits into the business.
- (c) Eroding the capital base of the business
- (d) Putting interest on capital back into the business

3. Which of the following statements is false in context of the given passage?

- (a) The diversity of plant life is essential for human existence.
- (b) Scientists know the usefulness of most plant species.
- (c) Chemicals for cancer treatment are available from plants.

- (d) There are around ten times the plant species undiscovered as compared to the discovered ones.
4. Which of the following correctly reflects the opinion of the author to take care of hunger in the world?
- (a) Increase the number of edible plants being cultivated.
 (b) Increase cultivation of the 150 species presently under cultivation.
 (c) Increase the cultivation of medicinal plants.
 (d) Increase the potential of the uncultivated edible plants?
5. Which of the following is mentioned as the immediate cause for the destruction of plant species?
- (a) Soil Erosion (b) Destruction of habitat
 (c) Cultivation (d) Agricultural practices

Directions : Choose the word which is nearly same in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

6. WASTED
 (a) Consumed (b) Squandered
 (c) Utilised (d) Unprofitable
7. TRIGGERS
 (a) Starts (b) Makes
 (c) Results (d) Causes
8. WORTH
 (a) Cost (b) Purchase
 (c) Deserving (d) Sell

Directions : Choose the word which is nearly opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

9. CUTTING
 (a) Uniting (b) Increasing
 (c) Joining (d) Combining
10. GUARD
 (a) Demolish (b) Relieve
 (c) Consume (d) Release

Solution :

1. (b) : According to the author, just as in business, capital is kept safe and its interest is utilised, similarly man should increase the potential of available diversity for his benefit and not destroy the bounties of nature.
2. (c) : Same clue as Q. 1.
3. (b) : The author's statement that some plant varieties are edible, some have medicinal uses, some varieties yield cancer fighting drugs, uses, some varieties yield cancer fighting drugs etc. Confirms (a).
 The author's statement that over 5000 species are known to yield chemical with cancer fighting potential verifies (c).
 According to the passage, the total number of plant species is 10-30 million and that of those identified is 1.4 million. Thus, (d) is correct.
4. (d) : The author says that out of 75,000 edible plant species, only 150 are cultivated. So, to take care of hunger in the world, the potential of uncultivated edible species should be increased.
5. (b) : The last paragraph of the passage gives us the answer.
6. (c) : The author talks about cultivating only 150 species out of 75,000 as 'wasted potential'. Thus, 'wasted' means 'utilised'.
7. (d) : 'Triggers' as used in third paragraph means 'causes'.
8. (c) : 'worth' as used in second paragraph means 'deserving'.
9. (b) : 'Cutting' as used in last sentence means 'reducing'. So, opposite of it is 'increasing'.

10. (a) : 'Guard' as used in first paragraph means 'protect'. So, opposite of it is 'demolish'.

PRACTICE SET

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in *italics* to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Passage 1 (S.B.I.P.O. 1994)

Today the import duty on a complete machine is 35% for all practical purposes, whereas the import duty on the raw materials and components ranges from 40% to 55%. The story does not end here. After paying such high import duties on components, once a machine is made, it suffers excise duty from 5% to 10% (including on the customs duty already paid). At the time of sale, the machine tools suffer further taxation, i.e., central sales tax or state sales taxes which range from 4% to 16%. This much for the tax angle. Another factor which pushes the cost of manufacture of machine tools is the very high rate of interest payable to banks ranging, upon 22%, as against 4%-7% prevailing in advanced countries.

The production of machine tools in India being not of the same scale as it is in other countries, the price which India's machine tools builders have to pay for components is more or less based on pattern of high pricing applicable to the prices of spares. The above represents only a few of the extraneous reasons for the high cost of Indian machines.

The machine tool industry in India has an enviable record of very quick technology absorption, assimilation and development. There are a number of success stories about how machine tool builders were of help at the most critical times. It will be a pity, in fact a tragedy, if we allow this industry to die and disappear from the scene.

It is to be noted that India is at least 6000 km away from any dependable source of supply of machine tools. The Government of India has always given a great deal of importance to the development of small scale and medium scale industries. This industry has also performed pretty well. Today, they are in need of help from India's machine tool industry to enable them to produce quality

components at reduced costs. Is it anybody's case that the needs of this fragile sector (which needs tender care) will be met from 6000 km away?

Then, what is it that the industry requests from the Government? It wants level playing field. In fact, all of us must have a deep introspection and recognise the fact that the machine tool industry has a very special place in the country from the point of strategic and vital interests of the nation. Most important, it requests for the Govt's consideration and understanding.

1. According to the passage, assembling imported components into machines proves ultimately
- (a) cheaper than importing complete machine
 (b) costlier than importing machine
 (c) more cost effective than importing machine
 (d) on par with the cost of imported machine
 (e) a very stupendous and unmanageable task
2. According to the passage, all the following factors are responsible for high cost of Indian machines except
- (a) higher import duty on spares
 (b) excise duty
 (c) bank's rate of interest on loans for manufacturers
 (d) high profit margin expected by manufacturers
 (e) sales tax
3. If the bank's rate of interest in India is made on par with that in advanced countries, the cost of manufacture of machine tools
- (a) may go up by about 4 to 7%
 (b) may increase by about 25%
 (c) may decrease by about 4 to 7%
 (d) may decrease by about 15 to 18%
 (e) will remain the same due to import duty
4. The availability of Indian machine tool industries' help to small scale industry is most likely to result into

- (a) increase in the demand of imported machine tools
 (b) deterioration in the quality of components manufactured by them
 (c) further increase in the customs duty on imported machines
 (d) enhancement in the quality and quantity of their production at a cheaper cost
 (e) severe competition among the small and medium scale industries
5. Which of the following is true in the context of this passage?
 (a) India's machine tool industry has a praise-worthy record of performance.
 (b) In critical times, the machine tool builders allowed the industry to perish.
 (c) In the case of machines, the excise duty is levied only on the cost price.
 (d) India's quantum of production of machine tools is more than that of other advanced countries.
 (e) None of these
6. The disparity in the quantum of machine production in India and that in other countries leads to
 (a) the development of small scale and medium scale industries
 (b) lethargy in the process of absorption and assimilation of new technology
 (c) a need to pay higher for components and spares
 (d) overproduction of machines as compared to the actual need.
 (e) the necessity to export the machine from India to other countries
7. Which of the following statements is definitely true in the context of the passage?
 A. The vital role of India's machine tool industry has not been duly recognised by the Government.
 B. Small scale industries' performance can be further improved with the help from Indian machine tool industry.
 C. The author of the passage has not discussed all the factors which are responsible for high cost of Indian machines.
 (a) A & B (b) A & C (c) B & C
 (d) All of these (e) None of these
8. Which of the following best explains the sentence 'It wants a level playing field' as

used in the passage? The machine tool industry in India

- (a) wants to adopt novel marketing strategies for sale promotion
 (b) seeks to have small scale industry as its patron
 (c) needs freedom to import the desired components at a low cost
 (d) needs land for opening more factories
 (e) None of these
9. Why do small and medium scale industries look for help from India's machine tool industry?
 (a) To produce low cost components without dilution in quality
 (b) To produce cheaper components notwithstanding the poor quality
 (c) To remain in Government's focus of attention
 (d) To improve their poor financial status
 (e) None of these
10. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the content of the passage?
 (a) The Govt. of India has duly recognised the role of machine tool industry.
 (b) Levying heavy custom duty is absolutely necessary.
 (c) The Govt. of India was not considerate to the difficulties faced by machine tool industry.
 (d) India should not waste its precious resources on the production of machine tools.
 (e) Banks in other countries are running in loss owing to a low interest rate.
11. Which of the following is the principal focus of the content of the passage?
 (a) Reduction in rate of interest on loans to machine tool industry
 (b) Indian machine tool industry and its vital role in country's development
 (c) Encouragement to small and middle scale industries
 (d) Unrealistic strategy of development of technology
 (e) Exorbitant sales tax

Passage 2

Motivations for ruralism in under developed countries are understandably different from those in developed countries. There, it is a sheer physical necessity for the very act of man's survival. In the Third

World countries, which are predominantly rural, the only lever that can lift human life above its present subhuman level, is rural development. Rural life in such countries has been stagnating for centuries on end. Nothing worthwhile has been done to ameliorate the conditions of the rural population, which is only slightly different from that of their quadruped counterparts. Ignorance, ill health and poverty have become synonyms of rural life in the undeveloped and underdeveloped countries. But the worst tragedy is that the concerned human populations have taken this state of affairs for granted, as something unalterable, something for which there is no remedy. Every ray of hope has gone out of their lives. In such countries, Rural Development is the inevitable condition of any material or non-material advancement. As such, enlightened nations of all such countries have been taking ever growing interest in the question of Rural Development.

This was also part of the legacy of their freedom struggle. In countries like India, it is well-known that attempts at Rural Development were an inseparable part of the Independence movement. Leaders like Gandhiji realised quite well that Real India lived in her stagnating villages. Cities, which were mostly the products of Western colonialism, were just artificial showpieces. Even there, these were two worlds. The poor areas, where the affluent few, mostly the products and custodians of imperial interest lived, were little islands engulfed by the vast ocean of dirt, represented by the vast majority of people.

Cities were by no means unknown to India, but in ancient India, they were integral parts, organically related to the rest of the country and society. But, modern cities are exotic centres of commercial and industrial exploitation. Cities in ancient India were the flowers of cultural and artistic excellence of the nation, modern cities are just parasites, preying on and debilitating the country.

Hence, Gandhiji started the 'Go to Village Movement' which alone, according to him, could bring freedom to India and sustain it. Rural Development had the pride of place in his strategy for the

nation's freedom. Thus, it had its origin in the freedom struggle.

1. People are taking growing interest in Rural Development because
 (a) nothing worthwhile can be done in the near future.
 (b) they have now become optimistic about it.
 (c) they have realised the indispensability of it.
 (d) they have been suffering from severe health problems.
2. Which of the following is the 'lever' according to the passage?
 (a) Upliftment of the rural masses
 (b) Enlightenment of certain sections of the society
 (c) Non-material advancement
 (d) Stagnation of rural life
3. Which of the following is the worst tragedy according to the author?
 (a) Lack of realisation of the importance of rural development.
 (b) Exploitation of the rural people by the city-dwellers
 (c) The subhuman condition of the people
 (d) The pessimism of the rural people about their own conditions
4. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
 (a) Most of the rich people dwelling in modern cities are genuinely concerned about rural development.
 (b) Rural development is a pre-requisite of any other advancement and progress.
 (c) The rural folk in the Third World countries feel that their subhuman condition cannot be improved.
 (d) Only rural development can raise the standard of living of people in the Third World countries.
5. Rural Development was considered as a part of India's freedom movement because
 (a) Gandhiji was against the Western colonialism
 (b) real India was then under the British rule
 (c) imperial interest lived only in villages.
 (d) the country comprised of mainly villages.
6. The standard of living of human beings in the Third World countries is