A MODERN APPROACH TO

VERBAL REASONING

(FULLY SOLVED)

For Entrance Examinations:

- MBA, CAT, Hotel Management
- Bank PO, RBI, SBIPO, NABARD
- BSRB Recruitment
- Railway Recruitment, SCRA
- LICAAO, GICAAO, Asst. Grade
- SSC, UDC, LDC
- I Tax & Central Excise, CBI, CPO
- B Ed, MBBS
- IAS, PCS, IFS etc.,

S. CHAND

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ANALOGY

EXERCISE A

Directions: In each of the following questions,there is a certain relationship between two given words
on one side of : : and one word is given on another side of : :while another word is to be found from the given alternatives,having the same relation with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the correct alternative.

1 . Moon : Satellite : : Earth :?
(A) Sun (B) Planet (C)Solar System (D) Asteroid
Ans: (B)

Explanation: Moon is a satellite and Earth is a Planet .

2 . Forecast : Future : : Regret :?
(A) Present (B) Atone (C)Past (D)Sins
Ans: (C)

Explanation: Forecast is for Future happenings and Regret is for past actions .

3. Influenza : Virus : : Typhoid : ?
(A) Bacillus (B)Parasite (C)Protozoa (D) Bacteria
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is the disease caused by the second .

4. Fear : Threat : : Anger : ?
(A)Compulsion (B)Panic (C)Provocation (D)Force
Ans: (C)
Explanation: First arises from the second .

5. Melt : Liquid : : Freeze : ?
(A)Ice (B)Condense (C)Solid (D)Crystal
Ans: (C)
Explanation: First is the process of formation of the second .

6. Clock : Time : : Thermometer : ?
(A)Heat (B)Radiation (C)Energy (D)Temperature
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is an instrument used to measure the second .

7. Muslim : Mosque : : Sikhs : ?
(A)Golden Temple (B)Medina (C)Fire Temple (D)Gurudwara
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Second is the pace of worship for the first

. 8. Paw : Cat : : Hoof : ?
(A)Horse (B)Lion (C)Lamb (D)Elephant
Ans: (A)

Explanation: First is the name given to the foot of the second .

9. Eye :Myopia : : Teeth : ?
(A)Pyorrhea (B)Cataract (C)Trachoma (D)Eczema
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Second is a disease of the first
.
10. Tractor : Trailer : : Horse : ?
(A)Stable (B)Cart (C)Saddle (D)Engine
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Second is pulled by the first

. 11. Scribble : Write : : Stammer : ?
(A)Walk (B)Play (C)Speak (D)Dance
Ans: (C)
Explanation: First is an improper form of the second
.
12. Flower : Bud : : Plant : ?
(A) Seed (B)Taste (C)Flower (D)Twig
Ans: (A)

Explanation: First develop from the second .
13. Errata : Books : : flaws:?
(A)Manuscripts (B)Metals (C)Speech (D)Charter
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Errata comprises from the books.Similarly, Flaws are the defects in the metals.

14. Gun : Bullet : : Chimney : ?
(A)Ground (B)House (C)Roof (D)Smoke
Ans: (D)

Explanation: Second comes out of the first .
15. Breeze : Cyclone : : Drizzle : ?
(A)earth quake (B)Storm (C)Flood (D)Down pour
Ans: (D)

Explanation: Second is more intense than the first .

16. Car : Garage : : Aeroplane : ?
(A)Port (B)Depot (C)Hanger (D)Harbour
Ans: (C)
Explanation: First is temporarily parked in the second .

17. Race : Fatigue : : Fast : ?
(A)Food (B)Appetite (C)Hunger (D)Weakness
Ans: (C)
Explanation: First causes the second .

18. Candle : Wax : : Paper :?

(A)Wood (B)Tree (C)Bamboo (D)Pulp
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is made from the second

. 19. Acting : Theater : : Gambling : ?
(A)Casino (B)Club (C)Bar (D)Gymn
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Second is the place for performing the first .

20. Venerate : Worship : : Extol : ?
(A)Glorify (B)Homage (C)Compliment (D)Recommend
Ans: (A)
Explanation: The words in each pair are synonyms .

21. Water : Convection : : Space : ?
(A)Conduction (B)Transference (C)Vacuum (D)Radiation
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Second is the mode of transference of heat by the first .

22. Growth : Death : : Increase : ?
(A)Ease (B)decrease (C)Tease (D)Cease
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Second puts an end to the activity denoted by the first .

23. Oxygen : Burn : : Carbon dioxide : ?
(A)Isolate (B)Foam (C)Extinguish (D)Explode
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Oxygen helps in burnings while carbon dioxide extinguished fires .

24. Dog : Bark : : Goat : ?
(A)Bleat (B)Howl (C)Grunt (D)Bray
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Second is noise produced by the first .

25. Grain : Stock : : Stick : ?
(A)Heap (B)Bundle (C)Collection (D)String
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Second is collection of the first .

26. Nurture : Neglect : : Denigrate : ?
(A)Reveal (B)Extol(C)Recognize (D)Calumniate
Ans: (B)
Explanation: The words in each pair are antonyms .

27. Planet : Orbit : : Projectile : ?
(A)Trajectory (B)Track (C)Milky way (D)Path
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Second is the path traced by the first .

28. Genuine : Authentic : : Mirage : ?

(A)Image (B)Transpiration (C)Reflection (D)Illusion
Ans: (D)
Explanation: The words in each pair are synonyms .

29. Cobbler : Leather : : Carpenter : ?
(A)Furniture (B)Wood (C)Hammer (D)Chair
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Second is the raw material used by the first .

30. Rupee : Indian : : Yen : ?
(A)Turkey (B)Bangladesh (C)Pakistan (D)Japan
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Rupee is the currency of India . Similarly , Yen is the currency of Japan .

31. Ocean : Deserts : : Waves : ?
(A)Sea (B)Dust (C)Sand dunes (D)Ripples
Ans: (C)
Explanation: If oceans were deserts, waves would be sand dunes .

32. Pork : Pig : : Beef : ?
(A)Farmer (B)Herd (C)Cow(D)Lamb
Ans: (C)
Explanation: First is the name given to the meat of the second .

33. Illiteracy : Education : : Flood : ?
(A)Rain (B)Bridge (C)Dam (D)River
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Second helps ot get rid of the first

(A)Refuge (B)Mercy (C)Truancy (D)Remorse
Ans: (A)
Explanation: A prisoner is confined within the dungeon ,and an unsheltered person takes refuge within the asylum .

35. Appraiser : Building : : Critic : ?
(A)Book (B)Masterpiece (C)Judge (D)Gold
Ans: (A)
Explanation: First comments on the second .

(A)Doe (B)Stag (C)Leopard (D)Stallion
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is a young one of the second .
(A)Thresh (B)Sift (C)Pry (D)Rinse
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Second denotes the function performed by the first .
38. Fruit : Banana : : mammal : ?
(A)Cow (B)Snake (C)Fish (D)Sparrow
Ans: (A)
Explanation: First denotes the class to which the second belongs .
39. Tile : Mosaic : : Knot : ?

(A)Embroidery (B)Abacus (C)Macrame (D)Easle
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Just as tiles in mosaic make a pattern , so also the knots in a piece of macrame make a pattern .

40. Import : Export : : Expenditure : ?
(A)Deficit (B)Revenue (C)Debt (D)Tax
Ans: (B)
Explanation: The words in each pair are antonyms .

41. Hill : Mountain : : Stream : ?
(A)River (B)Canal (C)Glacier (D)Avalanche
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Second is bigger form of first .

42. Country : President : : State : ?
(A)Governor (B)Minister (C)Chief minister (D)Citizen
Ans: (A)
Explanation: President and Governor are the nominal heads of country and state respectively .

43. Bread : Yeast : : Curd : ?
(A)Fungi (B)Bacteria (C)Germs(D)Virus
Ans: (B)
Explanation: First is produced by the action of the second .
44. Court : Justice : : School : ?
(A)Teacher (B)Student (C)Ignorance (D)Education
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is the place where the second is imparted .
45. Quartz : Radio : : Gypsum : ?
(A)Glass (B)Porcelain (C)Cement (D)Powder
Explanation: First is used to make the second .

46. Chromite : Chromium : : Ilmenite :?
(A)Limestone (B)Cobalt (C)Manganese (D)Titanium
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Chromite is a mineral of chromium and ilmenite is a mineral of titanium .

47. Command : Order : : Confusion : ?
(A)Discipline (B)Clarity (C)Choas (D)Problem
Ans: (C)
Explanation: The words in each pair are synonyms.

48. Ruby : Red : : Sapphire : ?
(A)Blue (B)White (C)Green (D)Silver
Ans: (A)
red precious stone and sapphire is a blue precious stone .

49. House : Garbage : : Ore : ?

(A)Rubbish (B)Gangue (C)Sand (D)Dregs
Ans: (B)
Explanation: The waste of the house is called garbage .Similarly ,the impurities in the ore are called gangue .

50. HongKong : China : : Vatican : ?
(A)Rome (B)Mexico (C)Canada (D)Christianity
Ans: (A)
Explanation: HongKong is a city in China .Similarly ,Vatican is a city in Rome .

51. Stee : Rails : : Alnico : ?
(A)Aircraft (B)Machinery (C)Silver ware (D)Magnets
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is used to makes the second .

52. Poodle : Dog : : Moose : ?
(A)Duck (B)Donkey (C)Fowl (D)Deer
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Poodle is a bread of dog and moose is a bread of deer .

53. Push : Pull : : Throw : ? (A)Jump (B)Collect (C)Pick (D)Game Ans: (C)
Explanation: The words in each pair are antonyms .

54. Naphthalene : Coal tar : : Dyes : ?
(A)Petroleum (B)Oils (C)Chemicals (D)Carbon
Ans: (A)
Explanation: First is Obtained from the second .
55. Darwin : Evolution : : Archimedes : ?
(A)Friction (B)Lubrication (C)Buoyancy (D)Liquid
Explanation: Darwin gave the theory if evolution ,Like wise Archimedes gave the theory of buoyancy .

56. Hot : Oven : : Cold : ?
(A)Ice cream (B)Air conditioner (C)Show (D)Refrigerator
Ans: (D)
Explanation: An oven is an appliance to keep the food-items hot ,similarly a refrigerator keeps food-items cold.

57. Conference : Chairman : : Newspaper : ?
(A)Reporter (B)Distributer (C)Painter (D)Editor
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Chairman is the highest authority in a conference .Similarly editor is the highest authority in a news paper agency.

58. Drama : Stage : : Tennis : ?
(A)Tournament (B)Net (C)Court (D)Racket
Ans: (C)
Explanation:A drama ia performed on a stage .Similarly tennis is payed on the court

. 59. Tree : Forest : Grass : ?

(A)Lawn (B)Field (C)Garden (D)Farm
Ans: (A)
Explanation: A forest consists of trees and a lawn is made up of grass .

60. Giant : Dwarf : : Genius : ?
(A)Wicked (B)Gentle (C)Idiot (D)Tiny
Explanation: The words in each pair are opppsite of each other.
61. Bank : River : : Coast : ?
(A)Flood (B)Waves (C)Sea (D)Beach
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Bank is the land beside the river .Similary coast is the land beside the sea .

62. Flower : Butterfly : : Dirt : ?
(A)Rats (B)Fly (C)Bugs (D)Sweeper
Ans: (B)
Explanation: First attracts the second .

63. Malaria : Disease : : Spear : ?
(A)Wound (B)Sword (C)Weapon (D)Death
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Second denotes the class to which the first belongs to
.
64. Matricide : Mother : : Homicide : ?
(A)Human (B)Children (C)Father (D)Apes
Ans: (A)
Explanation: First implices killing the second .
65. Food : Stomach : : Fuel : ?
(A)Plane (B)truck (C)Engine (D)Automobile
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Food is processed by the stomach to provide energy for functioning the body .Similarly Fuel is processed by the engine to provide energy for the functioning of automobiles .

66. Quail : Partridges : : Yak : ?
(A)Cows (B)Deer (C)Oxen (D)Antelope
Ans : (C)
Explanation: First belongs to the family of second .

67. Engineer : Map : : Bricklayer : ?
(A)Design (B)Template (C)Mould (D)Cement
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Second gives pattern to be followed by the first .

68. Fire : Ashes : : Explosion : ?
(A)Flame (B)Death (C)Sound (D)Debris
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Second is the name given to the remains lef after the first

. 69. Pesticide : Crop : :Antiseptic : ?

(A)Wound (B)Clothing (C)Bandage (D)Bleeding
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Pesicide protects crops from insects and antiseptic protects wound from germs .

70. King : Throne : : Rider : ?
(A)Seat (B)Horse (C)Saddle (D)Chair
Ans: (C)
Explanation: A king sits on throne and a rider on a saddle .
71. Ocean : Water : : Glacier : ?
(A)Refrigerator (B)Ice (C)Mountain (D)Cave
Explanation: First consists of the second .

72. Reluctant : Keen : : Remarkable : ?
(A)Usual (B)Restrained (C)Striking (D)Evolution
Ans: (A)
Explanation: the words in each pair are antonyms

. 73. Sculptor : Statue : : Poet : ?
(A)Canvas (B)Pen (C)Verse (D)Chisel
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Second is prepared by the first .

74. Fossils : Creatures : : Mummies : ?
(A)Egypt (B)Human beings (C)Animals (D)Martyrs
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Fossils are the remains of the creatures .Similarly mummies are the remains of human beings .

EXERCISE B

Directions: There is a certain relation between two given words on one side of : : and one word is given on another side of : : while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the given pair has. Select the best alternative.

1. Dog : Rabies : : Mosquito : ?
   (a)Plague (b)Death (c)Malaria (d)Sting
   Ans: (c)
   Exp: The bite of the first causes the second.
2. Man : Biography : : Nation : ?
   (a)Leader (b)People (c)Geography (d)History
   Ans: (d)
   Exp: Second contains the story of the first.
3. Doctor : Diagnosis : : Judge : ?
   (a)Court (b)Punishment (c)Lawyer (d)Judgement
   Ans: (d)

Exp: The function of a doctor is to diagnose a disease and that of a judge is to give judgement.

4. Horse : Jockey : : Car : ?
   (a)Mechanic (b)Chauffeur (c)Steering (d)Brake
   Ans: (b)
   Exp: Horse is friven by a jockey .
   Similarly,car is driven by a chauffeur.
5. Fog : Visibility : : AIDS : ?
   (a)Health (b)Resistance (c)Virus (d)Death
   Ans: (b)
   Exp: First impairs the second.
6. Porcupine : Rodent : : Mildew :?
   (a)Fungus (b)Germ (c)Insect (d)Pathogen
   Ans: (a)
   Exp: Porcupine is a rodent and mildew is a fungus.
7. Reading : Knowledge : : Work:?
   (a)Experience (b)Engagement (c)Employment (d)Experiment
   Ans: (a)
   Exp: Second is acquired from the first.
8. Scrap : Food : : Lees : ?
   (a)Bread (b)Tea (c)Wine (d)Rice
   Ans: (c)
   Exp: First is the left over of the second.
9. Conscience : Wrong : : Police : ?
   (a)Thief (b)Law (c)Discipline (d)Crime
   Ans: (d)
   Exp: First prevents the second.
10. Cricket : Bat : : Hockey : ?
   (a)Field (b)Stick (c)Player (d)Ball
   Ans: (b)
   Exp: In cricket ball is hit with a bat.
   Similarly,in Hockey ,the ball is hit with a stick.
11. Glucose : Carbohydrate : : Soyabean : ? (a)Proteins (b)Vitamins (c)Minerals (d)Legumes
   Ans: (a)
   Exp: Glucose is rich in carbohydrates and Soyabean is rich in proteins.
12. Jeopardy:Peril:: Jealousy:?
   (a)Envy(b)Insecurity(c)Lust(d)Sin
   Ans:(a)
   Exp:First is a more intense form of the second.
13. Pigeon:Peace::White flag:?
   (a)friendship(b)Victory(c)Surrender(d)War
   Ans:(c)
   Exp:Pigeon is a symbol of peace and white flag is a symbol of surrender.
14. Teheran:Iran::Beijing:?
   (a)China(b)Japan(c)Turkey(d)Malaysia
   Ans:(a)
   Exp:Teheran is the capital of Iran and Beijing is the capital of China.
15. Enough:Excess:Sufficiency:?
   (a)Adequacy(b)Surplus(c)competency(d)Inport

Ans:(b)
Exp:Sufficiency indicates 'enough' and Surplus indicates 'excess.

16. Squint:Eye::Squeeze:?
(a)Tongue(b)Cloth(c)Throat(d)Hand
Ans:(d)
Exp:To squint is to constrict the eyes and squeeze is to constrict the hands.

17. Hermit:Solitude::Intruder:?
(a)Thief(b)Privacy(c)Burglar(d)Alm
Ans:(c)
Exp:The words in each pair are synonyms.

18. Tea:Cup::Tobacco:?
(a)Leaves(b)Hookah(c)Toxin(d)Cheroot
Ans:(d)
Exp:Tea is contained in the cup.
Tobacco is contained cheroot.

19. Market:Demand::Farming:?
(a)Farmer (b)Monsoons(c)Foodgrain(d)Supply
Ans:(b)
Exp:Market depends on Demand and Farming depends on Monsoons.

20. Skirmush:War::Disease:?
(a)Medicine(b)Patient(c)Epidemic(d)Infection
Ans:(c)
Exp:Second is a more intense form of the first.

21. Wimbledon Trophy:Tennis ::Walker's cup:?
(a)Hockey(b)Polo(c)Golf(d)Wrestling
Ans:(c)
Exp:Wimbledon Trophy is associated with the game of Tennis.
Similarly , Walker's cup is associated with the game of Golf.

22. Skeleton:Body::Grammar:?
(a)Language(b)Sentence(c)Meaning(d)Education
Ans:(a)
Exp:Just as skeleton forms the framework of the body,so also Grammar lays down the
essentials of language.

23. Atom:Matter::Particle:?
(a)Proton(b)Electron(c)Molecule(d)Dust
Ans:(d)
Exp:The smallest unit of matter is atom and that of dust is particle.

24. Disease:Pathology::Planet :?
(a)Astrology(b)Geology(c)Astronomy(d)Palaeontology
Ans:(c)
Exp:Diseases are studied under Pathology.
Similarly,Planets are studied in Astrology.

25. Mature:Regressed :: Varied:?
(a)Rhythmice(b)Monotonous(c)Decorous(d)Obsolete
Ans:(b)
Exp:The words in each pair are opposites of each other.

26. Wool:Sheep::Mohair:?
(a)Cat(b)Goat(c)Cow(d)Camel
Ans:(b)

Exp:Wool is a fibre obtained from sheep,
Similarly, mohair is a fibre obtained from goat.

27. Man:Machine::Master:?
(a)Worker(b)Manager(c)House(d)Slave
Ans:(d)
Exp:Machine is made to work by a man.
Similarly,Slave works under the instructions of his master.

28. Sedative :Pain::Solace:?
(a)Irritation (b)Kill(c)Grief(d)Hurt
Ans:(c)
Exp:First is the feeling associated with the second.

29. Elegance:Vulgarity::Graceful:?
(a)Awkward(b)Comely(c)Asperity(d)Dirty
Ans:(a)
Exp:The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.

30. Horse:Neigh ::Jackal:?
(a)Squeak(b)Chatter(c)Howl(d)Bray
Ans:(c)
Exp:Second is the noise produced by the first.

31. Harp:Drum::Flute:?
(a)Violin(b)Bugle(c)Harmonium(d)Piano
Ans:(b)
Exp:The voice of harp is shrill as compared to that of drum.
Flute produces a shrill sound as compared to that of bugle.

32. Imprison:Jail::Exile:?
(a)Country(b)Depart(c)Banish(d)Punishment
Ans:(c)
Exp:the words in each pair are synonyms.

33. Victory:Encouragement::Failure:?
(a)Sadness(b)Defeat(c)Anger(d)Frustration
Ans:(d)
Exp:Victory leads to encouragement and failure brings frustration.

34. Dilatory:Expeditious::Direct:?
(a)Tortuous(b)Circumlocutory(c)Straight(d)Curved
Ans:(b)
Exp:The words in each pair are opposites of each other.

35. Cunning:Fox::Timid:?
(a)Horse(b)Ant(c)Ass(d)Rabbit
Ans:(c)
Exp:Fox is a cunning animal and ass is a timid animal.

36. Aeroplane:Cockpit::Train:?
(a)Wagon(b)Coach(c)Compartment(d)Engine
Ans:(d)
Exp:As the pilot of an aeroplane sits in the cockpit,
the driver of a train works in the engine.

37. Major:Battalion::Colonel:?
(a)Company(b)Regiment(c)Army(d)Soldiers
Ans:(b)
Exp:As Major heads a battalion,the Colonel commands a regiment.

38. Heart:Pericardium::Brain:?

(a)Bones(b)Head(c)Skull(d)Cranium
Ans:(d)
Exp:Second is a bony protective covering for the first.

39. Crow:Carrion::Leech:?
(a)Bugs(b)Blood(c)Meat(d)Bones
Ans:(b)
Exp:First feeds on the second.

40. Insert:Extract::Mighty:?
(a)Thin(b)Strong(c)Frail(d)Feeble
Ans:(d)
Exp:The words in each pair are opposites of each other.

41. Perch:Fresh Water::?:Salt water
(a)Crocodile(b)Frog(c)Cod(d)Snake
Ans:(c)
Exp:A Perch is a fresh water fish.
Similarly, a cod is a salt water fish.

42. Orthologist :Birds::Anthropologist:?
(a)Plants(b)Animals(c)Mankind(d)Environment
Ans:(c)
Exp:Ornithologist specialises in the study of birds
Similarly, anthropologist specialises in the study of mankind.

43. Meat :Vegetarian::Liquor:?
(a)Insane(b)Introvert(c)Teetotaller(d)Foolish
Ans:(c)
Exp:One who abstains from meat is called a vegetarian and
one who abstains from liquor is called a teetotaller.

44. Amber:Yellow::Caramine:?
(a)Red(b)Green(c)Blue(d)Orange
Ans:(a)
Exp:Amber is a shade of yellow colour.
Similarly,caramine is a shade of red colour.

45. Wax:Wane::Zenith:?
(a)Nadir(b)Bottom(c)Fall(d)Depth
Ans:(a)
Exp:The words in each pair are antonyms.

46. Foundation:Edifice::Constitution:?
(a)Government(b)State(c)Nation(d)Cabinet
Ans:(c)
Exp:First forms the basis of the second.

47. Taxonomy:Classification::Pedology:?
(a)Nature(b)Farming(c)Soil(d)Mountain
Ans:(c)
Exp:Taxonomy is the science dealing with classification.
Similarly,pedology deals with study of soils.

48. Nightingale:Warble::Frog:?
(a)Yelp(b)Croak(c)Cackle(d)Squeak
Ans:(b)
Exp:Second is the sound produced by the first.

49. Rondo:Music ::Lay:?
(a)Song(b)Poem(c)Lyric(d)Story

Ans:(a)
Exp:Rondo is a type of music and lay is a type of song.

50. Deciduous:Willow::Coniferous:?
(a)Lime(b)Spruce(c)Oak(d)Elm
Ans:(b)
Exp:Willow is a deciduous tree and spruce is a Coniferous tree.

51. Palaeography:Writings::Ichthyology:?
(a)Fishes(b)Whales(c)Oysters(d)Mammals
Ans:(a)
Exp:Palaeography is the study of ancient writings.
Similarly,Ichthyology is the study of fishes.

EXERCISE C

Directions: There is a certain relation between two given words on one side of : : and one word is given on another side of : : while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the given pair has. Select the best alternative.

1. Painting : Artist : : Symphony : ?
(a)Novelist (b) Poet (c)Essayist (d)Composer
Ans:(d)
Exp: First is prepared by the second.

2. Pongee : Silk : : Shallot : ?
(a)Boat (b)Building (c)Ship (d)Stream
Ans: (a)
Exp: Pongee is a type of silk and shallot is a kind of boat.

3. Dawn : Dusk : : Inaugaration : ?
(a)Invitation (b)Valediction (c)Repetition (d)Organisation
Ans: (b)
Exp: One is followed by other.

4. Tectonics : Building : : Taxidermy : ?
(a)Classification (b)Conserving (c)Stuffing (d)Collecting
Ans: (c)
Exp: Tectonics is the science dealing with the art of building.
Similarly, taxidermy is the art of stuffing animals.

5. Legend : Story : : Merlin : ?
(a)Hawk (b)Eagle (c)crow (d)Parakeet
Ans: (a)
Exp: First is a type of second.

6. Annihilation : Fire : : Cataclysm : ?
(a)Earthquake (b)Flood (c)Emergency (d)Steam
Ans: (b)
Exp: First is the result of second.

7. Lemur : Monkey : : Rook : ?
(a)Cat (b)Crow (c)Vulture (d)Owl
Ans: (b)
Exp: Lemur belongs to the family of monkey and

rook belongs to the family of crow.

8. Vestry : Church : : Dispensary : ?
(a)Laboratory (b)Hospital (c)School (d)Monastery
Ans: (b)
Exp: Second is a higher institution than the first.

9. Visitor : Invitation : : Witness : ?
(a)Subpoena (b)Permission (c)Assent (d)Document
Ans: (a)
Exp: A Visitor is given an invitation to attend an occasion.
Witness is delivered a subpoena providing for attendance at the court.

10. Mash : Horse : : Mast : ?
(a)Cow (b)Monkey (c)Chimpanze (d)Pig
Ans: (d)
Exp: First is a food for the second.

11. Good : Bad : : Virtue : ?
(a)Blame (b)Sin (c)Despair (d)Vice
Ans: (d)
Exp: The words in each pair are opposites of each other.

12. Igloos : Canada : : Rondavels : ?
(a)Africa (b)Rangoon (c)Russia (d)Indonesia
Ans: (a)
Exp: First is the type of houses most commonly found in the second.

13. Penology : Punishment : : Seismology : ?
(a)Law (b)Liver (c)Earthquakes (d)Medicine
Ans: (c)
Exp: Penology is the study of punishment.
Seismology is is the study of Earthquakes.

14. Noise : Din : : Quiet : ?
(a)Hush (b)Dumb (c)Gag (d)Mouth
Ans: (a)
Exp: second is a more intense form of the first.

15. Touch : Feel : : Greet : ?
(a)Smile (b)Manners (c)Acknowledge (d)Success
Ans: (c)
Exp: Touch is felt and greet is acknowlwdged.

16. Wine : Grapes : : Perry : ?
(a)Whisky (b)Pears (c)Almonds (d)Pomagranates
Ans: (b)
Exp: First is made from the second.

17. Jungle : Zoo : : Sea : ?
(a)Aquarium (b)Harbour (c)Water (d)Fishery
Ans: (a)
Exp: The organisms living in a jungle are artificially reared in a Zoo.
The organisms living in the sea are artificially reared in an aquarium.

18. Primo : Music : : Suburb : ?
(a)Province (b)Country (c)State (d)City
Ans: (d)
Exp: First is a part of the second.

19. Mastic : Gum : : Suet : ?
(a)Milk (b)Fat (c)Hide (d)Fur

Ans: (b)
Exp: Mastic is a gum obtained from plants and suet is a fat obtained from animals.

20. Orgami : paper : : Ikebana : ?
(a)Trees (b)Theatre (c)Flowers (d)Tapestry
Ans: (c)
Exp: First is an art associated with the second.

21. Enterpreneur : Profit : : Scholar : ?
(a)Income (b)Knowledge (c)Service (d)Business
Ans: (b)
Exp: First strives to acquire the second.

22. Nautilus : Fish : : Teal : ?
(a)Chicken (b)Dolphin (c)Duck (d)Pigeon
Ans: (c)
Exp: Nautilus is a type of fish and teal is a type of duck.

23. Bank : Money : : Transport : ?
(a)Goods (b)Road (c)Traffic (d)Speed
Ans: (a)
Exp: Transaction of second is done through the first.

24. Archipelago : Islands : : Massif : ?
(a)Mountains (b)Caves (c)Forests (d)Hillocks
Ans: (a)
Exp: First is a group of the second.

25. Rill : Stream : : Pony : ?
(a)Mare (b)Mule (c)Donkey (d)Horse
Ans: (d)
Exp: Rill is a small stream and pony is a small horse.

26. Calf : Cow : : Puppy : ?
(a)Dog (b)Bitch (c)Horse (d)Donkey
Ans: (b)
Exp: The relationship is that of young one and female parent.

27. Eccrinology : Secretions : : Selenography : ?
(a)Sun (b)Moon (c)Crust (d)Mantle
Ans: (b)
Exp: Eccrinology is the study of secretions and selenography is the study of moon.

28. Coconut : Shell : : Letter : ?
(a)Letter-box (b)Stamp (c)Mail (d)Envelope
Ans: (d)
Exp: First is enclosed inside the second.

29. Roster : Duty : : Inventory : ?
(a)Furnace (b)Exports (c)Goods (d)Produce
Ans: (c)
Exp: Roster is a list of duties and inventory is a list of goods.

30. Hilt : Sword : : Out work : ?
(a)Hippodrome (b)Field (c)Rink (d)Fortness
Ans: (d)
Exp: First is a part of the second

. 31. Anaemia : Blood : : Anarchy : ?
(a)Disorder (b)Monarchy (c)Government (d)lawlessness

Ans: (c)
Exp: Anaemia is the lack of blood.
Similarly,anarchy is the lack of government.

32. Heed : Neglect : :Pacify: ?
(a)Victory (b)Incite (c)Allay (d)War
Ans: (b)
Exp: The words in each pair are opposites of each other.

33. Probe : Wound : : Anemography : ?
(a)Humidity (b)Rainfall (c)Force (d)Pressure
Ans: (c)
Exp: Probe is an instrument to examine a wound.
Similarly,anemogrphy is an instrument for recording force.

34. Loiter : Dwandle : : Impugn : ?
(a)Challenge (b)Gamble (c)Confiscate (d)Revenge
Ans: (a)
Exp: The words in each pair are synonyms of each other.

35. Oasis : Sand : : Island : ?
(a)River (b)Sea (c)Water (d)Waves
Ans: (c)
Exp: Oasis is a water pool amidst sand.
Similarly, island is a place of land amidst water.

36. Anatomy : Zoology : : Paediatrics : ? (a)Chemistry (b)Medicine (c)Palaeontology (d)Mechanics
Ans: (b)
Exp: Anatomy is a branch of zoology.
Similarly,Paediatrics is a branch of medicine.

37. War : Death : : Smoke : ?
(a)Burning (b)Pollution (c)Fire (d)Cigaratte
Ans: (b)
Exp: Second is the result of the first.

38. Scout : Army : : Clerk : ?
(a)Office (b)Files (c)Officer (d)Administration
Ans: (a)
Exp: Work of the second at the lowest level is performed by the first.

39. Winter : Hibernation : : Summer : ?
(a)Survival (b)Activation (c)Aestivation (d)Cache
Ans: (c)
Exp: Winter sleep of animals is called hibernation and summer sleep is called aestivation.

40. Sports : Logo : : Nation : ?
(a)Anthem (b)Ruler (c)Animal (d)Emblem
Ans: (d)
Exp: Second is a symbol of the first.

41. Vegetable : Chop : : Body : ?
(a)Cut (b)Amputate (c)Peel (d)Prume
Ans: (b)
Exp: Cutting of vegetables is called chopping.
Cutting off a body part is called amputating.

42. Mountain : Valley : : Genius : ?
(a)Brain (b)Idiot (c)Think (d)Intelligence

Ans: (b)
Exp: The words in each pain are opposites of each other.

43. Misogamy : Marriage : : Misogyny : ?
(a)Children (b)Husband (c)Relation (d)Women
Ans: (d)
Exp: First is a hatred for the second.

44. Eye : Wink : : Heart : ?
(a)Move (b)Throb (c)Pump (d)Ouiver
Ans: (b)
Exp: Second denotes the activity of the first.

45. Wine : Grapes : : Vodka : ?
(a)Potatoes (b)Apples (c)Oranges (d)Flour
Ans: (d)
Exp: First is prepared from the second.

46. Calender : Dates : : Dictionary : ?
(a)Vocabulary (b)Language (c)Words (d)Book
Ans: (c)
Exp: Calender is a list of dates.
Likewise,dictionary is a collection words.

47. Novice : Learner : : Harbinger : ?
(a)Messenger (b)Thief (c)Pickpocket (d)Robber
Ans: (a)
Exp: The words in each pair are synonyms.

48. Sikkim : Gangtok : : Manipur : ?
(a)Dispur (b)Cherapunji (c)Shillong (d)Imphal
Ans: (a)
Exp: Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim and Imphal is the capital of Manipur.

49. Line : Square : : Arc : ?
(a)Ring (b)Sphere (c)Circle (d)Ball
Ans: (c)
Exp: First is a part of the second.

50. Convoy : Ships : : Deputation : ?
(a)Voters (b)Representation (c)Politicians (d)Writers
Ans: (b)
Exp: First is a group of second , employed for a certain purpose.

51. Training : Leather : : Pyrotechnics : ?
(a)Wool (b)Fireworks (c)Bombs (d)Machinery
Ans: (b)
Exp: First is the process of manufacturing the second.

52. Shark : Fish : : Lavender : ?
(a)Shrub (b)Tree (c)Herb (d)Climber
Ans: (a)
Exp: Shark is a fish and Lavender is a shrub.

53. Circle : Circumference : : Square : ?
(a)Volume (b)Area (c)Diagonal (d)Perimeter
Ans: (d)
Exp: Second is a measure of the boundary of the first.

54. Oriel : Room : : Tendon : ?
(a)Blood (b)Muscles (c)Veins (d)Liver
Ans: (b)

Exp: First is a part of the second.

55. Car : Petrol : : Televison : ?
(a)Electricity (b)Transmission (c)Entertainment (d)Antenna
Ans: (a)
Exp: A car runs on petrol and a televison works by electricity.

56. Applique : Ornament : : Impound : ?
(a)Confiscate (b)Powder (c)Grab (d)Snatch
Ans: (a)
Exp: The given words are synonyms of each other.

57. Pig : Farrow :: Dog : ?
(a)Mare (b)Pappy (c)Bitch (d)Colt
Ans: (b)
Exp: Second is the young one of the first.

58. Mattock : Dig : : Shoval :?
(a)Break (b)Push (c)Scoop (d)Whittle
Ans: (c)
Exp: Mattock is a tool to dig hard ground
Similarly, Shoval is a tool to scoop.

59. Knoll : Hill : : Eclogue : ?
(a)Poem (b)Music (c)Drama (d)Ballad
Ans: (a)
Exp: Knoll is a small hill and eclogue is a short poem.

60. Receptionist : Office : : Hostess : ?
(a)Aircraft (b)Crew (c)Hospital (d)Airport
Ans: (a)
Exp: First attends the clients in the second.

61. Seismography : Earthquake : : Taseometer : ?
(a)Volcanoes (b)Resistances (c)Landslides (d)Strains
Ans: (d)
Exp: Seismography is an instrument to measure the intensity of an earthquake.
Similarly, taseometer is an instrument to measure strains.

62. Dum Dum : Calcutta : : Palam : ?
(a)Kerala (b)Delhi (c)Madras (d)Bombay
Ans: (b)
Exp: Dum Dum is an airport in Calcutta and Palam is an airport in Delhi.

63. Foresight : Anticipation : : Insomnia : ?
(a)Diamond (b)Iron (c)Sleeplessness (d)Gems
Ans: (c)
Exp: The words in each pair are synonyms.

Excercise D

Directions: In each of the following questions,there is a certain relationship between two given words on one side of : : and one word is given on another side of : :while another word is to be found from the given alternatives,having the same relation with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Doctor : Patient : : Lawyer : ?
(A)Customer (B)Accused (C)Magistrate (D)Client

Ans : (D)
Explanation : First works for the second .

2. Museum : Curator : : Prison : ?
(A)Manager (B)Mountain (C)Jailor (D)Warden
Ans : (C)
Explanation : First is managed by the second .

3. Soap : Wash : : Broom : ?
(A)Clean (B)Dust (C)Sweep (D)Floor
Ans : (C)
Explanation : Second denotes the function of the first .

4. Wax : Grease : : Milk : ?
(A)Drink (B)Ghee (C)Curd (D)Protein
Ans : (C)
Explanation : First is used to prepare the second .

5. Bread : Bakery : : Brick : ?
(A)Mint (B)Kiln (C)Furnace (D)Mine
Ans : (B)
Explanation : Second is the place where first id manufactured .

6. Sword : Slaughter : : Scalpel : ?
(A)Murder (B)Stab (C)Surgery (D)Chopping
Ans : (C)
Explanation : Second denotes the purpose for which the first is used .

7. Life : Autobiography : : Witness : ?
(A)Paper (B)Truth (C)Documents (D)Acceptance
Ans : (C)
Explanation : Second contains an amount of the first .

8. Chef : Restaurant : : Druggist : ?
(A)Medicine (B)Pharmacy (C)Store (D)Chemist
Ans : (B)
Explanation : Second is the working place of the first .
(A)Blue (B)Orange (C)Red (D)Yellow
Ans : (C)
Explanation : Jude is Green precious stone and garnet is a red precious stone .

10. Dancer : Stage : : Minister : ?
(A)Pulpit (B)Assembly (C)Parliament (D)State
Ans : (A)
Explanation : Second is the place for the first to perform on .

11. Ecology : environment : : Histology : ?
(A)Fossils (B)History (C)Tissues (D)Hormones
Ans : (C)
Explanation : Ecology deals with the study of environment .Similarly Histology deals with the study of tissues .

12. Life : Death : : Hope : ?
(A)Sad (B)Despair (C)Pain (D)Cry
Ans : (B)
Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other .

13. Hooke : Cells : : Mulder : ?
(A)Carbohydrates (B)Minerals (C)Vitamins (D)Proteins
Ans : (D)
Explanation : Hooke discovered the cells .Similarly Mulder discovered the

proteins
. 14. Needle : Thread : : Pen : ?
(A)Ink (B)Cap (C)Paper (D)Word
Ans : (A)
Explanation : Second is required for the working of the first .
15. Auger : Carpenter : : Awl : ?
(A)Sculptor (B)Cobbler (C)Chef (D)Mason
Explanation : First is a the tool used by the second .
16. Birds : Aviary : : Bees : ?
(A)Aquarium (B)Hive (C)Brewery (D)Apiary
Ans : (d)
Explanation : Second denotes the place where first kept and reared .
17. Resign : Politician : : Abdicate : ?
(A)Prince (B)King (C)Realm (D)throne
Ans : (B)
Explanation : First denotes the act of leaving the post of the second willingly .
18. Scissors : Cloth : : Scythe : ?
(A)Wood (B)Steel (C)Grass (D)Paper
Ans : (C)
Explanation : First is used to cut the second .
19. Garden : Trowel : : Seamstress : ?
(A)Saw (B)Scissors (C)Sneakers (D)Crowbar
Ans : (B)
Explanation : Second is the tool used by the first .
20. Prose : Writing : : lisp : ?
(A)Reading (B)Music (C)Speach (D)Drawing
Ans : (C)
Explanation : First is the type of the second .
21. Cub : Tiger : : Fawn : ?
(A)Stag (B)Monkey (C)Ass (D)Sheep
Ans : (A)
Explanation :Firsts is the young one of the second .
(A)Constellation (B)Asteroid (C)Galaxy (D)Meteor
Ans : (A)
Explanation : Sirius is a star and cygnus is a constellation .
23. Radical : Moderate : : Revolution : ?
(A)Change (B)Choas (C)Peace (D)Reformation
Ans : (C)
Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other .
24. Mathematics : Numbers : : History : ?
(A)People (B)Events (C)Dates (D)Wars
Ans : (B)
Explanation : Mathematics is the theory of numbers and history is the theory of past events .
25. Bag : Luggage : : Ship : ?
(A)Coal (B)Stock (C)Cargo (D)Weight
Ans : (C)
Explanation : Second is the load carried by the first .
26. Anthropology : Man : : Anthology : ?
(A)Nature (B)Trees (C)Apes (D)Poems

Ans : (D)

Explanation : Anthropology deals with the study of man .Similarly Anthology deals with the collection of poems.

27. Chatter : Teeth : : ? : Leaves

(A)Whistle (B)Ripple (C)Rustle (D)Cackle

Ans : (C)

Explanation : First is the noise produced by the second .

28. Loin : Prowl : :Bear : ?

(A)Frisk (B)Lumber (C)Stride (D)Bound

Ans : (B)

Explanation : Second is the manner of walking of the first .

29. Mirror : Reflection : : Water : ?

(A)Conduction (B)Dispersion (C)Immersion (D)Refractions

Ans : (D)

Explanation : light rays falling on a mirror undergo reflection and those falling on water undergo refraction .

30. Firm : Flabby : : Piquant : ?

(A)Bland (B)Salty (C)Pleasant (D)Small

Ans : (A)

Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other .

31. Wood : Ghacoad : :Coal : ?

(A)Fire (B)Smoke (C)Coke (D)Ash

Ans : (C)

Explanation : Second is obtained from the first .

32. Drama : Scene : : Book : ?

(A)Story (B)Page (C)Chapter (D)Author

Ans : (C)

Explanation : Second is a unit of first .

33. Betel : Chew : : Football : ?

(A)Play (B)Run (C)Roll (D)Kick

Ans : (D)

Explanation : First is the object and second is the action performed on it .

34. Motorcycle : Battery : : Life : ?

(A)Earth (B)Sun (C)Moon (D)Star

Ans : (B)

Explanation : Second is the ultimate source for the first .

35. Cyclone : Anticyclone : : Flood : ?

(A)Devastation (B)Havoc (C)River (D)Drought

Ans : (D)

Explanation : Both create opposite conditions .

36. Happiness : Sarrow : : Comfort : ?

(A)Hardship (B)Rest (C)Poverty (D)Difficult

Ans : (A)

Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other .

37. Appreciation : Reward : : Disgrace : ?

(A)Crime (B)Guilt (C)Allegation (D)Punishment

Ans : (D)

Explanation : Second brings the first .

38. Retirement : Service : : Dismissal : ?

(A)Agreement (B)Communication (C)Employment (D)Adoption

Ans : (C)
Explanation : First terminates the second .

39. Naphthalene : Woolen : : Antibiotic : ?
(A)Germs (B)Immunity (C)Diseases (D)Body
Ans : (D)
Explanation : First is used to protect the second from attack by germs and insects .

40. Drummer : Orchestra : : Minister : ?
(A)Voter (B)Constituency (C)Cabinet (D)Department
Ans : (C)
Explanation : First is the member of the second .

41. Sugar : Molasses : : Gasoline : ?
(A)Mine (B)Quarry (C)Drill (D)Petroleum
Ans : (D)
Explanation : First is obtained from the second .

42. Starvation : Nutrition : : Exhaustation : ?
(A)Energy (B)Bravery (C)Freshness (D)Courage
Ans : (A)
Explanation : The first denotes the lack of second .

43. Ballworn : Cotton : :Ghundibug : ?
(A)Wheat (B)Rice (C)Millet (D)Tomato
Ans : (B)
Explanation : First is a pest that damages the second .

44. Accident : Carefulness : : Disease : ?
(A)Sanitation (B)Treatment (C)Medicine (D)Doctor
Ans : (A)
Explanation :Lack of second results in first .

45. Annotate : Text : : Caption : ?
(A)Novel (B)Law (C)Film (D)Photograph
Ans : (D)
Explanation : First is a comment on the second .

46. Physiology : Biology : : Metaphysics : ?
(A)Physics (B)Statistics (C)Mathematics (D)Philosophy
Ans : (D)
Explanation : Physiology is branch of biology .Similarly mathematics is a branch of philosophy .

47. Highbrow : Cultivated : : Suave : ?
(A)Elegant (B)Urbane (C)Stylish (D)Broad-minded
Ans : (B)
Explanation : The words in each pair are synonyms .
(A)Insinuate (B)Reject (C)Convince (D)Deny
Ans : (A)
Explanation : Affirm is to confirm a change and Hint is to point at something Similarly Charge means to blame and Insinuate means to suggest indirectly .

49. Author : Book : : Choreographer : ?
(A)Drama (B)Ballet (C)Masque (D)Opera
Ans : (B)
Explanation : First composes the second .

50. thick : Thin : : Idle : ?
(A)Virtuous (B)Business (C)Industrious (D)Activity
Ans : (C)

Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other .

51. Gents : Cap : : Ladies : ?

(A)Scarf (B)Hat (C)Handkerchief (D)Hair band

Ans : (A)

Explanation : Second is worn by the first on the head .

52. Lumberjack : Axe : : Chef : ?

(A)Bow (B)Poker (C)Chisel (D)Colander

Ans : (D)

Explanation : Second is the tool used by the first .

53. Bread : Wheat : : Brick : ?

(A)Clay (B)Fire (C)Cement (D)Building

Ans : (A)

Explanation : Second is used to make the first

54. Scrupulous : Principles : : Ethical : ?

(A)Morals (B)Virtues (C)Religions (D)Profits

Ans : (A)

Explanation : When one abides by the second ,he is said to be the first by the nature .

55. Wince : Pain : : Prostration : ?

(A)Discomfiture (B)Frustration (C)Submissiveness (D)Strained

Ans : (C) Explanation : First is the sigh of the second . 56. Coherent : Consistent : : Irate : ? (A)Unreasonable (B)Unhappy (C)Irritated (D)Angry

Ans : (D)

Explanation : The words in each pair are synonyms .

57. Book : Magazine : : Newspaper : ?

(A)Journal (B)News (C)Article (D)Headline

Ans : (A)

Explanation : Second contains smaller articles of the same nature as the first .

58. Tungsten : Filament : : Bronze : ?

(A)Copper (B)Ships (C)Tin (D)Ornaments

Ans : (D)

Explanation : First is used to make the second .

59. Claymore : Sword : : Beretta : ?

(A)Club (B)Axe (C)Knife (D)Gun

Ans : (D)

Explanation : The first is the type of the second .

60. Indolence : Work : : Taciturn : ?

(A)Observe (B)Speak (C)Cheat (D)Act

Ans : (B)

Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other .

61. Afaoetoxin : Food poison : : Histamine : ?

(A)Allergy (B)Headache (C)Anthrax (D)Contamination

Ans : (A)

Explanation : First causes the second .

62. Bald : Blond : : Barren : ?

(A)Vegetation (B)Farm (C)Fertile (D)Inhabited

Ans : (C)

Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other .

63. Catalogue : Library Books : :Index : ?

(A)Chapter (B)Books (C)Preface (D)Contents

Ans : (D)

Explanation : Catalogue is an arranged list to find the names of the library books.Similarly Index is an arranged list of contents.

64. Tobaco : Nerves : : Alcohol : ?

(A)Liver (B)Liquor (C)Intoxication (D)Head

Ans : (A)

Explanation : Consumption of first adversely affects the second .

65. Man : Shout : : Crow : ?

(A)Cow (B)Chirp (C)Multer (D)Mob

Ans : (D)

Explanation :Second is the noisy sound produced by the first

ROOT WORDS-1

COMMON ROOTS AND STEMS

ROOT : Roots are basic words which have been carried over into english.

STEMS : Stems are variations of roots brought about by changes in declerision or conjugation.

COMMON SUFFIXES:

A suffixe is a syllable that is added to a word.Occasionally, it changes the meaning of the word. More frequently it serves to change the grammatical form of the word (noun to adjective, adjective to noun , noun to verb).

Noncommittal :- Undecided
Viceroy :- Governor acting in place of a king
v

PREFIX/ROOT/STEM	MEANING	ILLUSTRATION
ac,acr	sharp	Acrimonious-Bitter , caustic Acerbity-Bitterness of temper acidulate-Make somewhat acid sour
aev,ev	age,era	Primeval:-Of the age Coeval:-Of the same age or era

		Medieval (or) mediaeval:- of the middle ages
ag , act	to do	Act:- Deed Agent:-Doer
agog	leader	Demagogue :- False leader of people Pedagogue :- Teacher (Leader of Children)
agri , agrari	field	Agrarian :- One who works in the field Agriculture :- Cultivation of fields Peregrination :- Wandering (through fields)
ali	another	Alias :- Assumed (another) name Alienate :- Estrange (turn away from another)
alt	high	Altitude :- Height Altimeter :- Instrument for measuring height
alter	other	Altruistic :- Unselfish, considering others Alter ego :- A second self
am	love	Amorous :- Loving , especially sexually Amity :- Friendship Amicable :- Friendly
anim	mind, soul	Animadvert :- Cast criticism upon Unanimous :- Of one mind Magnanimity :- Greatness of mind or soul
ann , enn	year	Annuity :- Yearly remittance Biennial :- Every two years Perennial :- Present all year; persisting for several years
anthrop	human beings	Anthropology :- Study of human beings Misanthrope :- Hater of human kind Philanthropy :- Love of human kind ; charity
apt	fit	Aptitude :- Skill

		Adapt :- Make suitable (or) fit
aqua	water	Aqueduct :- Passageway for conducting water Aquatic :- Living in water Aquafortis :- Nitric Acid (strong water)
arch	ruler, first	Archaeology :- Study of antiquities (study of first things) Monarch :- Sole ruler Anarchy :- Lack of Government
aster	star	Astronomy :- Study of the stars Asterisk :- Star like character (*) Disaster :- Catastrophe (contrary star)
aud , audit	to hear	Audiable :- Able to be heard Auditorium :- Place where people may be heard Audience :- hearness
auto	self	Autocracy :- Rule by one person (self) Automobile :- Vehicle that moves by itself Autobiography :- Story of one's own life
belli	war	bellicose :- Inclined to fight Belligerent :- Inclined to wage war Rebellious :- Resisting authority
ben , bon	good	Benefactor :- One who does good deeds Benevolence :- Charity (wishing good) Bonus :- Something extra above regular pay
biblio	book	Bibliography :- List of books Bibliophile :- Lover of books Bible :- The book
bio	life	Biography :- writing about a person's life

		Biology :- Study of living things Biochemist :- Student of the chemistry of living things
breve	short	Brevity :- Briefness Abbreviate :- Shorten Breviloquent :- Marked by brevity of speech
cad , cas	to fall	Decadent :- Deteriorating. Cadence :- intonation , musical movement Cascade :- Waterfall
cap , capt , cept , cip	to take	Capture :- Seize Participate :- Take part Precept :- Wise saying (Originally a command)
capit , capt	head	Decapitate :- Remove (cut off) someone's head Captain :- Chief
carn	flesh	Carnivorous :- Flesh eating Carnage :- Destruction of life Carnal :- Fleshly
ced , cess	to yield , to go	Recede :- Go back , withdraw Antecedent :- That which goes before process , go farward
celer	swift	Celerity :- Swiftness Decelerate :- Reduce Swiftness Accelerate :- Increase Swiftness
cent	one hundred	Century :- One hundred years Centennial :- One hundredth anniversary Centipede :- Many – footed ,wingless animal
chron	time	Chronology :- Timetable of events Anachronism :- A thing out of time sequence Chronicle :- Register events in order of time
cid , cis	to cut , to kill	Incision :- A cut (surgical) Homicide :- Killing of a

		human being Fratricide :- Killing of a brother
cit , citat	to call , to start	Incite :- Stir up , Start up Excite :- Stir up Recitation :- A recalling aloud
civi	citizen	Civilization :- Society of citizens, culture Civilian :- Member of community Civil :- Courteous
clam , clamat	to cry out	Clamorous :- Loud Declamation :- Speech Acclamation :- Shouted approval
claud , claus , clos , clud	to close	Claustrophobia :- Fear of close places Enclose :- Close in Conclude :- Finish
cognosc, cognit	to learn	Agnostic :- Lacking knowledge , Skeptical Incognito :- Traveling under assumed name Cognition :- Knowledge
compl	to fill	Complete :- Filled out Complement :- That which completes something Comply :- Fulfill
cord	heart	Accord :- Agreement (from the heart) Cordial :- Friendly Discord :- Lack of Harmony
corpor	body	Incorporate :- Organize into a body Corporeal :- Pertaining to the body , fleshly Corpse :- Dead body
cred , credit	to believe	Incredulous :- Not believing, Skeptical. Credulity :- Gullibility Credence :- Belief
cur	to care	Curator :- Person who has the care of something Sinecure :- Position without responsibility Secure :- Safe.

curr , curs	to run	Excursion :- Journey Cursory :- Brief Precursor :- Fore Runner
da , dat	to give	Data :- Facts , Statistics Mandate :- Command Date :- Given time
deb , debit	to owe	Debt :- Something owed Indebtedness :- Debt Debenture :- Bond
dem	people	Democracy :- Rule of the people Demagogue :- False leader of the people Epidemic :- Widespread (among the people)
derm	skin	Epidermis :- Skin Pachyderm :- Thick skinned quadruped Dermatology :- Study of skin and its disorders
di , diur	day	Diary :- A diary record of activities , feelings etc. Diurnal :- Pertaining to day time
dic , dict	to say	Abdicate :- Renounce Diction :- Speech Verdict :- Statement of jury
doc , doct	to teach	Docile :- Obedient ; Easily taught Document :- Something that provides evidence Doctor :- Learned Person (Originally teacher)
domin	to rule	Dominate :- Have power over Domain :- Land under rule Dominant :- Prevailing
duc , duct	to lead	Viaduct :- Arched roadway Aqueduct :- Artificial Waterway
meta	involving change	Metamorphosis :- change of form
micro	small	Microcosm :- Miniature universe Microscopic :- Extremely small
mis	hatred	Misanthrope :- Person

		who hates mankind Misogynist :- Person who hates women
mono	one	Monarchy :- Government ruling by one person Monotheism :- Belief in one god
multi	many	Multifarious :- Having many parts. Multitudinous :- Numerous
neo	new	Neologism :- Newly coined word Neophyte :- Beginner , novice
non	not	
ob, oc, of, op	against	Oboloquy :- Infamy , Disgrace Occlude :- Close , block out Offend :- Insult Opponent :- Someone who struggles against
olig	few	Oligarchy :- Government ruling by few ones
pan	all , every	Panacea :- Cure all Panorama :- Gnob structured view in all directions
para	beyond , related	Parallel :- Similar Paraphrase :- Restate , Translated
per	through , complexity	Permeable :- Allowing passage through Pervade :- Spread throughout
peri	around , near	Perimeter :- Outer boundary Periphery :- Edge
poly	many	Polyglot :- Speaking several languages
post	after	Posthumous :- After death
pre	before	Preamble :- Introducing statement Premonition :- Forewarning
prim	first	Primordial :- Existing at the down of time Primogeniture :- State of

		being the first born
pro	forward , in favour of	Propulsive :- Driving forward Proponent :- Supporter
proto	first	Prototype :- First of its kind
pseudo	FALSE	Pseudonym :- Pen name
re	again , back	Reiterate :- Repeat Reimburse :- Pay back
retro	backward	Retrospect :- Looking back Retroactive :- Effective as of a past date
se	away , aside	Secede :- Withdraw Seclude :- Shut away
semi	half , partly	Semiconscious :- Partly conscious
sub , suc, suf,sug, sup,sus	under , less	Subjugate :- Bring under control Succumb :- Yield , close to resist Suffuse :- Spread through Suggest :- Hint Suppress :- Put down by force Suspend :- Delay.
super , sur	over , above	Super natural :- Above natural things . Surtax :- Additional tax.
syn , sym , syl , sys	with , together	Synchronize :- Time together Sympathize :- Pity ; Identify with Syllogism :- Explanation of how ideas relate System :- Network
tele	far	Telegraphic :- Communicated over a distance
trans	across	Transport :- Carry across
ultra	beyond , excessive	Ultracritical :- Exceedingly critical
un	not	Unkenpt :- Not combed; disheveled
under	below	Underling :- Someone inferior
uni	one	Unison :- Oneness of pitch ; complete accord
vice	in place of	

with	away , against	Withstand :- Stand up against ; resist
magn	great	Magnify :- Enlarge Magnanimity :- Generosity , greatness of soul Magnitude :- Greatness , extent
mal	bad	Malevolent :- Wishing evil Malediction :- Curse Malefactor :- Evil-doer
man	hand	Manufacture :- Create (make by hand) Manuscript :- Written by hand Emancipate :- Free (let go from the hand)
mater , matr	mother	Maternal :- Pertaining to motherhood Matriarch :- Female ruler of a family , group , or state Matrilineal :- Descended on the mother's side
mit , miss	to send	Missile :- Projectile Dismiss :- Send away Transmit :- Send across
mon , monit	to warn	Admonish :- Warn Premonition :- Foreboding Monitor :- Watcher (warner)
mori , mort	to die	Mortuary :- Funeral parlor Moribund :- Dying Immortal :- Not dying
nav	ship	Navigate :- Sail a ship Circumnavigate :- Sail around the world Naval :- Pertaining to ships
nomen	name	Nomenclature :- Act of naming , terminology Nominal :- In name only (as opposed to actual) Cognomen :- Surname , Distinguishing nickname
oper	to work	Operate :- Work Cooperation :- Working together

path	disease , feeling	Pathology :- Study of diseased tissue Apathetic :- Lacking feeling ; Indifferent Antipathy :- Hostile feeling
ped	child	Pedagogue :- Teacher of children Pediatrician :- Children's doctor
pel , puls	to drive	Compulsion :- A forcing to do Repel :- Drive back Expel :- Drive out , Banish
pet , petit	to seek	Petition :- Request. Appetite :- Craving , desire Compete :- Vie with others
pon,posit	to place	Postpone :- Place after Positive :- Definite , Unquestioned (definitely placed)
port, portat	to carry	Portable :- Able to be carried Transport :- Carry across
Psych	mind	Psychology :- Study of the mind
sacr	holy	Sacrilegious :- Impious , Violating , Something holy Sacrament :- Religious act
sci	to know	Omniscient :- Knowing all Conscious :- Aware
scope	to watch , to see	Periscope :- Device for seeing around corners Microscope :- Device for seeing small objects
scrib , script	to write	Transcribe :- Make a written copy Script :- Written text
sect	cut	Dissect :- Cut apart Bisect :- Cut into two pieces
sed , sess	to sit	Sedentary :- Inactive (Sitting)
sent , sens	to think , to feel	Resent :- Show indignation

		Sensitive :- Showing feeling
sequi , secut , seque	to follow	Consecutive :- Following in order Sequence :- Arrangement Sequel :- That which follows Nonswquitar :- Something that does not follow logically
solv,solut	to loosen	Absolve :- Free from blame Dissolute :- Morally lax
spec ,spect , spic	to look at	Spectator :- Observer Circumspect :- Cautious (looking around) Despicable :- Detestable (deserving to be looked down on) Perspicacity :- Clear sightedness
string , strict	bind	Stringent :- Strict Stricture :- Limit , something that restrains
tang , tact, ting	to touch	Tangent :- Touching Contact :- Touching with , meeting Contingent :- Depending upon
temper	time	Contemporary :- At same time
ten , tent	to hold	Tenable :- Able to be held Retentive :- Holding ; Having a good memory
term	end	Interminable :- Endless Terminate :- End
tors , tort	to twist	Distort :- Twist out of true shape (or) meaning Torsion :- Act of twisting
tract	to drag , to pull	Distract :- Pull (one's attention) away Intractable :- Stubborn, Unable to be dragged
trud , trus	to push , to share	Intrude :- Push one's way in Protrusion :- Something sticking out
vac	empty	Vacuous :- Lacking content, empty-headed

		Evaccate :- Compel to empty an area
vad , vas	to go	Invade :- Enter in a hostile fashion Evasive :- Not frank ; eluding
veni , vent, ven	to come	Intervene :- Come between Prevent :- Stop Convention :- Meeting
ver	TRUE	Veracious :- Truthful Verisimilitude :- Appearance of truth
verb	to see	Vision :- Sight Evidence :- Things seen
able , ible	capable of (adjective suffix)	Portable :- Able to be carried Legible :- Able to be read
ac , ic	like , pertaing to (adjective suffix)	Cardiac :- Pertaing to the heart Aquatic :- Pertaing to the water
acious , icious	full of (adjective suffix)	Audacious :- Full of daring Avaricious :- Full of greed
al	pertaining to (adjective or noun sufffix)	Maniacal :- Insane Portal :- Door way Logical :- Petaining to logical
ant , ent	full of (adjective of noun suffix)	Eloquent :- Pertaining to fluid , effective speech Suppliant :- Pleader (person full of requests) Verdant :- Green
ary	like, connected woth (adjective or noun suffix)	Dictionaruy :-Book connected with words Honorary :- With honor Luminary :- Celestial body
ate	to make (verb suffix)	Consecrate :-- To make holy Enervate :- To make weary Mitigate :- To make less severe
ation	that which is (noun suffix)	Exasperation :- Irritation Irritation :- Annoyance
cy	state of being (noun suffix)	Democracy :- Government ruled by the people

		Obstinacy :-Stubbornness	
eer , er , or	person who (noun suffix)	Person who rebess :- Mutineer Lecher :- Person who lasts Cersor :- Person who deletes improper remarks	
ent	becoming (adjective suffix)	Eranescent :- Tending to vanish Pubescent :- Arriving at puberty	
dynam fic	Power,strength making , doing (adjective suffix)	Terrific :- Arousing great fear Sporitic :- Causing sleep	Dynamite-powerful explosive dynamo-engine making electric power
Ego fy	to make (verbal suffix)	Magnify :- Enlarge Petrify :- Turn to stone	Egoist-person who is self-centered egotist-selfish person egocentric-revolving about self
Ferous Erg,urg	Producing , bearing Work (adjective sufffix)	Pestiferous :- Carrying disease Vociferous :- Bearing a loud voice	Energy-power ergatocracy-rule of the workers metallurgy-science & technology of metals
Err ir, ile	pertaing to , capable of (adjective suffix)	Puerile :- Pertaing to a boy Civil :- Polite (or) child	Error-mistake erratic-not reliable,wandering knight errant- wandering knight

ROOT WORDS-2

PREFIX/ROOT/STEM	MEANING	ILLUSTRATION
Eu	Good,well,beautiful	Eupeptic-having good digestion eulogize-praise euphemism-pleasant way of saying something blunt
Fac,fic,fec,fect	To make,to do	Factory-place where things are made fiction-manufactured story affect-cause to change
Fall,fals	To deceive	Fallacious-misleading infallible-not prone to error,perfect falsify-lie
Fer,lat	To bring,to bear	Transfer-bring from one place to another translate-bring from one language to another conifer-bearing cones,as pine trees
Fid	Belief,faith	Infidel-non believer,heathen confidence-assurance,belief
Fin	End,limit	Confine-keep within limits finite-having definite limits
Flect,flex	To bend	Flexible-able to bend deflect-bend away,turn aside
Fort	Luck,chance	Fortuitous-accidental, occuring by chance fortunate-lucky
Venter,ventris	Belly	Ventral-referring to the front or belly side ventricular-pertaining to one of the chambers of the heart

Somnus	Sleep	Somnambulistic-pertaining to sleepwalking insomnious-unable to fall asleep
Fort	Strong	Fortitude-strength,firmness of mind fortress-stronghold
Frag,fract	To break	Fragile-easily broken infraction-breaking of a rule fractious-unruly,tendind to break rules
Fug	To flee	Fugitive-someone who flees refuge-shelter,home for someone fleeing
Fus	To pour	Effusive-gushing,pouring out diffuse-wide spread(poured in many directions)
Gam	Marriage	Polygamy-having many wives or husbands at the same time monogamy,bigamy
Gen,gener	Class,race	Genus-group of animals or plants with similar traits generic-characteristic of a class gender-class organized by sex
Grad,gress	To go,to step	Digress-go astray(from the main point) regress-go backward gradual-step by step
Graph,gram	Writing	Epigram-pithy statement telegram-instantaneous message over great distance stenography-short hand(writing narrowly)
Greg	Flock,herd	Gregarious-tending to group together as in a herd aggregate-group,total egregious-conspicuously bad;shocking
Helio	Sun	Heliotrope-flower that faces the sun heliograph-instrument that uses the sun’s rays to send signals
It,itiner	Journey,road	Exit-way out itinerary-plan of journey
Jac,jact,jec	To throw	Projectile-missile;something thrown forward trajectory-path taken by thrown object ejaculatory-casting or throwing out
Jur,jurat	To swear	Perjure-testify falsely jury-group of men & women sworn to seek the truth adjuration-solemn urging
Labor,laborat	To work	Laboratory-place where work is done collaborate-work together with others laborious-difficult
Leg,lect,lig	To choose,to read	Election-choice legible-able to be read

		eligible-able to be selected
Leg	Law	Legislature-law_making body legitimate,legal-lawful
Liber,libr	Book	Library-collection of books libretto-the “book” of a musical play
Liber	Free	Liberation-the fact of setting free liberal-generous;tolerant
Log	Word,study	Entomology-study of insects etymology-study of word parts and derivations momologue-speech by one person
Loqu,locut	To talk	Soliloquy-speech by one individual loquacious-talkative elocution-speech
Luc	Light	Elucidate-enlighten lucid-clear translucent-allowing some light to pass throughv
In,il,im,ir	In,on,upon	Invite-call in illustration-something that makes clear impression irradiate-shine upon
Inter	Between,among	Intervene-come between international interjection-a statement thrown in
Intra,intro	Within	Intramural-within a school introvert-person who turns within himself
Macro	Large,long	Macrobiotic-tending to prolong life macrocosm-the great world(the entire universe)
Mega	Great,million	Megalomania-delusions of grandeur megaton-explosive force of a million tons of TNT
Dis,dif	Not,apart	Discord-lack of harmony differ disagree-carry apart
Dys	Faulty,bad	Dyslexia-faulty ability to read dyspepsia-indigestion
Ex,e	Out	Expel-drive out eject-throw out
Extra,extro	Beyond,outside	Extracurricular-beyond the curriculum extrovert-person intrested chiefly in external objects & actions
Hyper	Above,excessively	Hyperbole-exaggeration hyper ventilate-breathes at an excessive rate
Hypo	Beneath,lower	Hypoglycemia-low blood sugar
In,il,im,ir	Not	Inefficient inarticulate-not clear

		illegible-not readable impeccable-not capable of sinning,flawless irrevocable-not able to be called back
Cata	Down	Catastrophe-disaster cataract-waterfall catapult-hurl(throw down)
Circum	Around	Circumnavigate-sail around circumspect-cautious(looking around) circumscribe-limit
Com,co,col,con,cor	With,together	Combine-merge with coeditor,conference,corroborate collateral-subordinate
Contra,contro	Against	Contravene-conflict with controversy-dispute
De	Down,away	Debase-lower in value decadence,deterioration
Demi	Partly,half	Demigod-partly divine being
Di	Two	Dichotomy-division into two parts dilemma-choice between two bad alternatives
Dia	Across	Diagonal-across a figure diameter-distance across a circle
Ab,abs	From,away from	Abduct-lead away abjure-renounce
Ad,ac,af,ag,an,ap.ar,as,at	To,forward	Adit-entrance accord,agreement,annexation, addition,appease,assumption
Ambi	Both	Ambiguous,ambivalent-having two conflicting emotions
An,a	Without	Anarchy-lack of government amoral-with out moral sense
Ante	Before	Antecedent-preceding event antediluvian
Anti	Against,opposite	Antipathy-hatred antithetical-exactly opposite
Arch	Chief,first	Archetype-original archibishop-chief bishop
Be	Over,thoroughly	Bedaub-smear over befuddle-confuse thoroughly
Bi	Two	Bicameral-composed of two houses(congress)
Venter,ventris	Belly	Ventriloquist, ventral-referring to the front or belly side
Loquor	To speak	Loquacity
Auris	Ear	Auricle,

		auricular
Fero	To bear,carry	Vociferous-rejoinder carries a lot of voice somniferous-carrying or bringing sleep
Avunculus	Uncle	Avuncular-like an uncle;protective
Dorsum	Back	Dorsal-referring to the back side endorsement-support;approval
Vox,vocis	Voice	Vociferousness-loudness;clamorousness vociferate-say loudly and with great vehemence
Somnus	Sleep	Somnolent-drowsy somnambulistic-pertaining to sleep walking insomnious-unable to fall asleep
Ambulo	To walk	Ambulatory-able to walk,after being bedridden amble-walk aimlessly
Per	Through	Perambulate-stroll through;walk around perambulater-baby carriage
Sopor	Sleep	Soporific-causing sleep,sleeping pill
in-	Negative suffix	Incoherence-inarticulateness(inability to get words out) insomnious-wakefull,unable to fall asleep
-ity	Noun suffix	Banality-lack of originality;lack of imagination in speech,actions;hackneyed or phraseology
Magnus	Big,large,great	Magniloquent
Opero	To work	Operator-magnum opus work
Garrio	To chatter	Garrulous
Verbum	Word	Verbatim
Volvo;volutus	To roll	revolution
Dico,dictus	To say,tell	Dictatorial-words that signify telling others what to do dictaphone-sound contradict-to say against addiction-a saying towards
Plac	To please,appease,soothe,pacify	Placating-an angry colleague,you turn that person's hostile attitude into one that is friendly
-ive, -ory	Adjuctive suffix	Placative,placatory
im-(in-)	Not,negative prefix	Infidelity,infidel,implacability
Com,con,col,cor	With,together	Complacent-you are pleased with yourself condone-to forgive,overlook, pardon(or)be uncritical of colloquial- when people speak together they are engaging in conversation
Dono	To give	Donor-one who gives donation-a gift

Taceo	To be scilent	Taciturnity-world famous,and no one,iam sure,ever conceived of him as cheerful,overfriendly(or) perticularly sociable tacit-unspoken,unsaid
Re	Again	Reticent-who prefers to keep silent
Laconia	Sparta	Laconiccess,laconicity,laconism
Grandis	Grand	Grandiloquent-exaggerated
Gregis	Herd,flock	Egregious-lie,act,crime,mistake etc.,
Con	With,together	Conscience-is your knowledge with a moral sence of right and wrong conscious-awareness of one's emotions(or)sensations,(or)of what's happening around one
Omnis	All	Omniscient-all knowing;possessed of infinite knowledge
Pre	Before	Prescient-knowing about events before they occuri.e., possessed of unusal powers of prediction
E,ex	Out	Egregiousness-lie,act
Ness	Noun suffix	Glibness-frankness gregariousness-friendlyness
Se	Apart	Segregate-analyze,change
-ion	Noun suffix added to worbs	Congregation,segregation,aggregation
Par	Equal	Parity payments-refer to payments that shows an equality to earnings for some agreed-upon year disparate-indicates essential (or)complete difference(or)inequality
Vox,vocis	Voice	Equivocate-you seem to be saying both yes and no with equal voice
-Ment	Noun suffix attached to verbs	Disparagement
-ity	Noun suffix attached to adjectives	Disparity,parity
Dis	Negativeprefix	Disagree,disparity,discouraging
-ate	Verb suffix	Disparate,equivocate
-ion	Noun suffix attached to verbs ending in -ate	Equivocation
-ous	Adjective suffix	Ambiguous
Equ-	Equal	Inequity-injustice,unfairnessiniquity by one of those delightful surprises and caprices characteristic of language
Nox,noctis	Night	Equinox-when day and night are of equal length,occures twice a year:about march 21 and

		again about sep 21st nocturnal-describes people,animals(or)plants that are active (or)flourish at night rather than during daylight hours
Animus	Mind	Equanimity-equal mind equability-a person of equable temperment is characteristically calm,serene,unflappable,even tempered
Libra	Balance	Equilibrium-the forcr of gravity is stronger than your ability to stay upright equilibrist-a performer successfully defining the law of gravity by balancing on a thin overhead wire
Equator	divides the earth into equal halves	Equivalent,equidistant,equilateral
Eques	Horse	Equestrian-is someone on a horse,horse back riding,as an equestrain statue
Fero	To bear,carry	Vociferous-play of young children though unfortunatly eliminated child noises
Scribo,scriptus	To write	Proscribe-to forbid(is commonly used for medical,religious, or legal prohibitions) scribble,prescribe,script ,manuscript,subscribe
De	Down	Describe-to write down
Manus	Hand	Manuscript-is something handwritten the word was coined before the invention of the typewriter
Sub	Under	Subway,subsurface etc.,
Ant,ent	Full of(adj., or noun suffix)	Eloquent-pertaining to fluid,effective speech suppliant-pleader(person full of requests) verdant-green
Ary	Like,connected with(adj., or noun suffix)	Dictionary-book connected with words honorary-with honor luminary-celestial body
Ate	To make(verb suffix)	Consecrate-to make holy enervate-to make weavy mitigate-to make less severe
Ation	That which is(noun suffix)	Exasparation-irritation irritation-annoyance
Cy	State of being(noun suffix)	Democracy-government ruled by the people obstinacy-stubbornness
Eer,er,or	Person who(noun suffix)	Mutineer-person who rebels lecher-person who lusts censor-person who deletes improper remarks
Escent	Becoming(adj. Suffix)	Evanescent-tending to vanish

		pubescent-arriving at puberty
Fic	Making,doing(adj. Suffix)	Terrific-arousing great fear soporific-causing sleep
Fy	To make(verb suffix)	Magnify-enlarge petrify-turn to stone
Iferous	Producing,bearing(adj suffix)	Pestiferous-carrying desease vociferous-bearing a loud voice
Il,ile	Pertaining to,capable of(adj suffix)	Puerile-pertaining to a boy or child civil-polite
Ism	Doctrine,belief(noun suffix)	Monotheism-belief in one god fanaticism-excessive zeal;extreme belief
Ist	Dealer,doer(noun suffix)	Realist-one who is realistic artist-one who deals with art
Ity	State of being(noun suffix)	Creduality-state of being unduly willing to believe segacity-wisdom
Ive	Like(adj. Suffix)	quantitative-concerned with quantity effusive-gushing
Ize,ise	To make(verb suffix)	Harmonize-make harmonious enfranchise-make free or set free
Oid	Resembling,like(adj. Suffix)	Ovoid-like an egg anthropoid-resembling a human being spheroid-resembling a sphere
Ose,ous	Full of(adj. Suffix)	Verbose-full of words Nauseous-full of nausea ludicrous-foolish
Osis	Condition(noun suffix)	psychosis-diseased mental condition hypnosis-condition of induced sleep
Tude	State of(noun suffix)	Fortitude-state of strength certitude-state of sureness
Ego	I	Egocentric-consider yourself egomaniac
Alter	Other	Altruistic-actions look towards the benefits of others alternate-you slip one and take another
Vert	To turn	Introvertyour thoughts are constantly turned inwards extrovert-outwards
Ambi	Both directions	Ambidextrous-able to use both hands with equal skill
Misein	To hate	Misanthrope-person who hates mankind misogamist-person who hates marriage
Gyne	Women	Gynaeocologist-the medical specialist who treats

		female disorders misogynist-person who hates women
Anthropos	Mankind	Anthropology-the study of the development of the human race philanthropist-one who loves mankind and shows such love by making substantial financial contributions to charitable organizations (or)by donating time and energy to helping those in need
Gamos	Marriage	Monogamy-only one marriage bigamy,polygamy
Derma	Skin	Hypodermic-needla penetrates under the skin dermatitis-general name for any skin inflammation,irritation, or infection
Oculus	Eye	Ocular-refer to the eye binoculars-field glasses that increse the range of two eyes
Orthos	Straight(or)correct	Orthopaedist-straightens children orthodontics-the straightening of teeth
Cardia	Heart	Cardiologist-science regarding heart cardiac-condition refers to some malfunctioning of the heartbeat
Neuron	Nerve	Neuralgia-is acute pain along the nerves and their branches neuritis-inflammation of the nerves
Psyche	Spirit,soul(or)mind	Psychologist-is one who studies the mind psychosomatic-theory of medicine
Peri	Around,surrounding	Periodontist-is a gum specialist
Endo	Inner,within	Endodontist-specializes in work on the pulp of the tooth and in root-canal therapy
Metron	Measurement	Optometrist-measures vision thermometer-an instrument to measure heat
Osteon	Bone	Osteopath-disease is caused by pressure of the bones on blood vessels and nerves
Cheir	Hand	Chiropractors-heal with their hands
Pous,podos	Foot	Octopus-the eight armed sea creature podium-speaker’s platform
Graphein	To write	Graphologist-analyses handwriting calligrapher-is called upon to design and write announcements,place cardsetc., as a touch of elagance
Geras	Oldage	Geriatrician-specializes in the medical care of the elderly
Senex	Old	Senile-showing signs of the physical and/or

		mental detioration that generally marks very old age senescent-aging,growing old senior-older senate-originally a council of older,and presumably wiser,citizens
Astron	Star	Astronomer-is interested in the arrangement of stars and other celestical bodies astrology-which assesses the influence of planets and stars on human events
Aster	Is a star shaped flower	Asterisk-a star shaped symbol(*)is generally used in writing (or)printing to direct the reader to look for a footnote astrophysics-is the branch of physics dealing with heavenly bodies
Nomos	Arrangement,law(or)order	Autonomy-self law,self-government
Ge(geo)	Earth	Geologist geometry-branch of mathematics dealing with the measurement and properties of solid and plane figures,such as angles, triangles,squares,spheres,primes etc.,
Bios	Life	Biography-writing about someone's life autobiography-the story of one's life written by oneself
Botane	Plant	Botanist botany
Zoion	Animal	Zoologist zoology
Tome	A cutting	Etomology-a cutting appendectomy-the appendix
Dicha	In two	Dichotomy-a splitting in two dichotomous-thinking is the sort that divides everything into two parts-good and bad
Kentron	Centre	Eccentric-out of the centre,hence deviating from the normal in behaviour attitudes etc.,(or)unconventional odd,strange
A	Not,negative	Atom-one that could not be cut any further
Ana	Up	Anatomy-originally the cutting up of a plant(or)animal to determine its structure,later the bodily structure itself
Epi	On,upon	Epitome-may refer to a summary,condensation
Logos	Word,speech	Philolegy-the love of words
Lingua	Tounge	Linguistics-the science of language
Philein	To love	Philanthrophy-the love of mankind

		bibliophile-is one who loves books as collectibles,admiring their binding,typography,illustrations etc.,
Sophos	Wise	Philosophy-love of wisdom
Adelphos	Brother	Philadelphia-is the city of brotherly love
Anglus	English	Anglophile-admires and is fond of the british people,customs & culture etc.,
Socius	Companion	Socius-is the source of such common words as associate, social,society,and antisocial etc.,
Anti	Against	Antisocial-person actively dislikes people,and often behaves in ways that are detrimental(or)destructive to society(or)the social order
Notus	Known	Notoriouswidely but unfavourably known
Summus	Highest	Consummate-artist has reached the very highest point of perfection
Carrigo	To correct,set straight	Incorrigible-if they do anything to excess,and if all efforts to correct(or)reform them are to no avail
Vetus	Old	Inveterate-gamblers have growm old in the habit
Genesis	Birth,origin	Genetics-is the science that deals with the transmission of hereditary characteristics from parents to offspring genealogy-is the study of family trees(or)ancestral origins
chronos	Time	Anachronism-is someone (or)something out of time,out of date, belonging to a different era,either earlier(or)later
Con	With,together	Incongruous-to wear a sweater and slacks to a formal wedding
Facio,factus	To do(or)make	Maleficent-acts,deeds,behaviour malefactor wrong doer,an evildoer,a criminal
Malus	Bad,evil	Maladroit-clumsy,bungling, awkward,unskillful malicious,malice,malady,malpractice,malnutritio etc.,
-ence,-ancy	Noun suffix	Militancy,maligancy,maleficence,malevolence
Bonus,bene	Good,well	Benign,benignant-kindly,good-natured,not harmful benediction-blessing benefactor-one who does good things for another, as by giving help,providing financial gifts(or)aid,(or)coming to the rescue when someone is in need Benevolent-Wish them well
Fides	Faith	Bonafide-good faith,hence valid,without

		pretence,deception, (or)fraudulent intent fidelity-faithfullness infidel-one who does not have the right faith(or)religion, especially to the marriage vows

Synonyms- A

Synonyms- A

1.Abase = lower , degrade , humiliate

usage:Anna expected to have to curtsy to the king of Siam, whentold to cast herself down on the ground before him however,she refused toabase herself

2.Abate = subside ,moderate

Usage : Rather than leaving immediately ,they waited for the storm to abate

3.Aberrant = abnormal ,deviant

Usage : Given the aberrant nature of the day,we came to doubt the validity of the entire experiment

4.Abeyance = suspended action , not in continuation

Usage : The deal was held in abeyance until her arrival

5.Abet = Assist, usually doing something in wrong

Usage : She wall unwilling to abet him in the swindle he had planned

6.Abbreviate = shorten

Usage : because we were running out of time , the lecture had to abbreviate her speech

7.Abolish = cancel, put an end to

Usage : The president of the college refused to abolish to physical education requirement

8.Ablution = Washing

Usage : His daily ablutions were accompanied by loud noises

that he humorously labeled opera in the both.

9.Abominate = loathe ,hate

Usage : Moses scold the idol worshipers in the tribe because of abominated the custom

10. Adjure = renounce upon oath, he adjured his allegiance to the king

11. Abnegation = renunciation ,self sacrifice

Usage : Rani and Son loved one another but their love was doomed she had to wed the king their act of abnegation was necessary to preserve the kingdom

12.Abscission = cutting off, separation

Usage : when a flower or leaf separates naturally from the parent ,this process is called abscission

13.Abridge = condence ,shorten

Usage : Because the publishers felt the public wanted a shorter versionof war and peace ,they proceeded to abridge the novel

14.Abscond = depart secretly, and hide

Usage : The teller who absconded with the bonds went uncaptured until some one recognized him

15.Absolute = complete, certain

Usage : The king of Siam was an absolute monarch

16.Absolve = pardon

Usage : The father confessor absolved him of his sons

17.Abstinence = restraint from eating or drinking

Usage : The doctor recommended total abstinence from salted foods

18.Abusive = coarsely insulting

Usage : An abusive parent damages a child both mentally and physically

19.Abut = border upon

Usage : where our estates abut , we must build a fence

20.Abortive = unsuccessful, fruitless

Synonyms- B

Synonyms- B

1.Bard:Poet
Shakespeare is a great **poet**(Bard).
2.Boretaced:Shameless,bold Shocked by Huck finn's **boretaced** lies,Miss Watson prayed the good lord would give him a sense of his regenerate dickedness.
3.Bask:luxuriate,take pleasure in warmth.
Basking on the beach,she relaxed so completely that shell fell asleep. 4.Bate:let down,restrain.
Until it was to open the presents,the children had to **bate** their curiosity.
5.Beatific:giving bliss,blissful.
The **beatificsmile** on the child's face made us very happy.
6.Beeline:Direct,Quick route.
As soon as the movie was over,jim made a **beeline** for the exit.
7.Behoove:Be suited to.
In this time of crisis,it **behooves** all of us to remain calm and await the instruction of our superiors.
8.Belie:Contradict,give a false impression.
His coarse,hard bitten exterior **belied** his innate sensitivity.
Bestow:Conter.
He wished to **bestow** great honors upon the hero.
10.Bilk:Swindle,Cheat.
The Con man specialized in **bilking** insurance companies.
11.Bland:Soothing or mild,agreeable.
Jill tried a **bland** ointment for her sun burn.
12.Blanch:Bleach,whiten.
Although age had **blanched** his hair,he was still energetic.
13. Bicker:Quarrel.
The children **bickered** morning,noon and night ,exasperating their parents.
14.Blurt:utter impulsively.
Before she could stop him,he **blurted** out the news.
15.Boon:blessing,benefit.
The recent rains that filled our empty reservoirs were a **boon** to the whole community.
16.Brawn:Muscular strenght,sturdiness.
It takes **brawnto** become a champion weight-lifter.
17.Brook:tolerate;endure.
The dean would **brook** no interference with his disciplinnary actions.
18.Brittle:easily broken,difficult.
My employer's **brittle** personality made it difficult for me to get along with her.
19.Broach:Introduce,open up.
He did not even try to **broach** the subject.

20.Brazen:Insolent.
Her **brazen** contempt for authority angered the aooicials.
21.Brandish:Wave around,Hourish.
Doctor watson wildly **brandished** his gun until Holmes told him to put the thing away before he shot himself.
22.Brunt:Main impact or shock.
Tom sawyer claimed credit for painting the fence,but the **brunt** of the work fell on others.
23.Brackish:Somewhat salinc.
He found the only wells in the area were **brackish**.
24.Bizarre:Fantastic,violently contrating.
The plot of the novel was too **bizarre** to be believed.
25.Bivouac:Temporary encampment.
While in **bivouac**,we spent the night in our sleeping bags under the stars.
26.Bait:harass,tease.
The school bully **baited** the smaller children.
27.Babble:Chatter idly.
The little girl **babbled** about her doll.
28.Balk:Stop short,as it faced with an obstacle and refuse to continue.
The cheif of police **balked** at sending his officers into the riot torn area.
29.Banal:hackneyed,commonplace,trite,lacking originality.
He even resorted to the **banality** of having someone slip on a banana peel!
30.Beneficent:Kindly,doing good.
The overgenerous philanthropist had to curb his **beneficent** impulses before he gave away all his money and left himself with nothing.

Synonyms- C

Synonyms- C

1)Cacophonous Discardant,Inharmonious

Usage:Some of th students in the orchestra enjoy the cacophonous sounds .

2)Capricious Unpredctable,steadfast

UsageThe storm was capricious changed couse constantly

3)Castigation Punishment,severe criticism,commendation

Usage:Woolf could not bear the castigation that she faced in certain reviews.

4) Catalyst :Agent that brings about chemical change while it remains uneffected and unchanged

Usage:Many chemical reactions can't take place without the presenc of a catalyst

5) Cache: Hiding place

Usage : The dective followed the suspect until he led them to the cache where he had store his loot.

6)Callow : Immature,inexperenced,Youthful

Usage : In both the cases the judge shows how callow he was.

7) Chast :Pure,modest.outspoken

Usage:The crusader had her fitted out with a chastebelt.

8)Coagulate :Thicken , clot

Usage:Even after u remove the pudding from the bushes , it willcontinue to coagulate as it stands.

9)Coda :Concluding section of a musical composition

Usage:The piece concluded with distinctive coda that strickingly brought together various motifs.

10)Connoisseur :Person competent to act as judge of art,A loverof an art.

Usage:She had developed into a connoisseur of fine chdna.

Synonyms- D

Synonyms- D

1)Dabble : Work at in a non serious fashion ,splash around

Usage:The amateur painter dabbled at art , but seldom produced

a finished pece.

2)Dally :Tritle with.

Usage:Lourtes told Ophelia that Hamlet would only dally with her affections.

3)Dank :Damp

Usage:The walls of the dungen were dank and slimy

4)Dappled : Neat and trim

Usage:The odd couple Nimmy played Felix , an excessively dapper soul who could not stand to have a hair out the wall.

5)Daub :Smear

Usage: From the way he daubed his paint on the canvas, I could tell he knew nothing of oils.

6)Daunt :frighten

Usage:'Boast all you like your prowess mere word cannot daunt me,' the hero answered the villian

7)Debris :rubble

Usage:a full year after the earthquake in Mexico city, workers were still carting a way the debris.

8)Dawdle :loiter, waste time

Usage:we have to meet a dead line dont dwadle.Just get down to work

9)Dearth:scarcity

Usage:The dearth of skilled labour compelled the employers to open trade schools.

10)Decant:pour of gently

Usage:Be sure to decant this wine before serving it.

11)Decapitate:behead

Usage:They didd not hand Lady Jane ;they decapitated her."off with her head", cried the Duches, eager to decapitate poor alice

12)Decipher:Decode

Usage:I could not decipher the doctor's hand writing.

13)Declivity :Downward slope

Usage:The children loved to skid down the declivity.

14)Deface:Mar, Disfigure.

Usage: If you deface a library book you have to pay a hefty fine.

15)Decoy : Lure or bait

Usage:the wild ducks were not fooled by the decoy

16)Defile:Pollute, profane

Usage:the hand looms defiled the church with their scurrilous writings.

17)Descry :catch site of

Usage:In the distance, we could darely descry the enemy vessels.

18)Derogatory: expressing a low opinion

Usage:I resent your derpgatory remarks.

19)Dirge :layment with music

Usage:the funeral dirge stirred us to tears.

20)Diadem:Crown

Usage:The King's diadem was on display at the museum

Synonyms- E

Synonyms- E

1)Encumber:Burden

Usage:Some people encumber themselves with too much luggage when they take short trips.

2)Endearment:Fond word or act

Usage:Your gifts and endearments can't make me forget your earlier insolence.

3)Endure:Provide with some Quality , endow.

Usage ; He was endued with a lions courage.

4)Enduring:asting , surviving.

Usage:Keats believed in the enduring power of great art, which would out last its creators brief lives.

5)Eminent:Lofty , Conspicious , celebrated,remarkable .

UsageV:VThis award will be given away by an eminent person.

6) Enervate:Weaken

Usage:She was slow to recover from her illness;even a sheet walk to the window enervated her

7)Engross:Occupy fully

Usage:John was so engrossed in the studies thst he didn't he hear his mother call

8)Engima:Puzzle , Mystery

Usage:Their behaviour was an engima to him

9)Ennui:Borden

Usage:The monotous routine of hospital life induced a feeling of ennui that amde her moodyard irritable.

10)Enormity:Hugeness

Usage:He didn't realize the enormity of his crime untill he saw what suffering he had caused.

11)Enrapture:Please intensely

Usage:The audience was enraptured by the freshness of the voices the excellent orchestration.

12)Ensconce:Settle comfortably

Usage:Now that children were ensconced safely in the private school.

13)Ensue: Follow

Usage:he evils that ensured were direct result of the miscalculations of the leaders.

14)Entail:Require , necessitate ;involve

Usage: Building a college level vocabulary will entail some work on your part.

15)Entreat:Plead , ask earnestly.

Usage: She entreated her father to let her stay out till midnight.

16)Eon:Long peroid of time , on age

Usage:It has taken Eons for our civilization to develop.

17)Enthrall:Capture ,enslave

Usage: From the moment he saw her picture, he was enthralled by her beauty.

18)Epiram:

Usage:Witty thought or saying usually short.poor richards epigrams made Benjamin frankline famous.

19)Epilogue:Short speech at conclusion of dramatic work.

Usage:The audience was so disappointed in the play that many did not remain to heaer the epilogue.

20)Erode:Eat away

Usage:The limestoen was eroded by the dripping water until only a thin shell remained.

21)Erotic :Pertaining to passionate love.

Usage:The erotic passages in this novel should be removed as they are merely pornographic.

22)Erroneous :Mistaken ,wrong

Usage:I thought my answer was correct , but it was erroneous.

23)Eshew:Avoid

Usage:Hoping to present himself to his girlfriend as a totally reformed character ,he tried to eshew all this vices ,especially chewing tobacco and drinking bathtub gin.

24)Escapade:Prank , Flighty conduct.

Usage:The headmaster could not regard this latest escapade as a byish joke and expelled the young man.

25)Espouse:adopt,support.

Usage:She was always ready to espouse a worthy cause.

Synonyms- F

Synonyms- F

1. Fanciful : whimsical, visionary

This is a fanciful scheme because it does not consider the facts.

2. Fatuos : foolish , inane

She is far too intelligent to utter such fatous remarks.

3. Falter : hesitate

when told to dive off the high board she did not falter but proceeded at once.

4. Farce : broad comedy , mockey , nothing went right ,

The entire interview degenerated into farce.

5. Fecundity : fertilty , frutfulness

The fecundity of her mind illustrated by many vivid imagesin her poems.

6. Fell : cruel, deadly

The newspaper told of the tragic spread of the fell disease.

7. Felon : person convicted of a grave crime.

A convicted felon loses the right to vote.

8. Ferret : drive or hunt out of hiding.

She ferreted out their secret.

9. Fete : honor at a festival

The returning hero was feted at a community supper and dance.

10. Flay : strip off skin , plunder

The criminal was condemned to be flayed alive.

11. Fleece : rob , plunder

The tricksters fleeced him of his inheritance.

12.Flinch : hesitate , shrink

She did not flinch in the face of danger but tought back bravely.

13.Finesse : delicate , skill

The finesse and adroitness of the surgeon impressed the observers in the operation room.

14.Filch : steal

The boys filched apples from fruit stand.

15. Figment : invention , imaginary thing.

That incident never took place , it is a figment of your imagination.

16.Fidelity : loyalty

A dogs fidelity to its owner is one of the reasons why animal is a favourite househod pet.

17. Fiat : command

I cannot accept government by fiat.

18.Felter : shackle

The prisoner was feltered to the wall

19.fetid : malodorous

The neglected wound became fetid.

20.Flit : fly, dart lightly, pass swiftly by.

Like a bee flitting from flower to flower, Rose flitted from one boyfriend to next.

21. Floe : mass of floating ice

The ship made slow progress as it batlered its way through the ice floes.

22. Flourish : grow well , prosper , make sweeping gestures.

The orange trees flourished in the sun.

23.Flout : reject , mock

The headstrong youth flouted all authority , he refused to be curbed.

24. Fluster : confuse

The teachers sudden question flustered him and he stammered his reply.

25. Foray : raid

The company staged a midnight foray against the enemy outpos.

Synonyms- G

Synonyms- G

1.Gadfly=animal-biting,An irritating person

Usage:like a **gadfly** he irritated al the guests in the hotel.

2.Gattle=social blunder

Usage:According to Miss manners to call your husband by your lover's
name is worse than a mere **gattle** ,it is a mistake.

3.Gainsay=deny

Usage:she was too honest to **gainsay** the truth of the report.

4.Gait=Manner of walking or running ,spped

Usage: The lame man walked with an uneven **gait**.

5.Gale=windstrom

Usage:The weather channel warned viewers about a rising **gale**, with winds of up to 60mph.

6.Gall=bitterness,nerve

Usage:The knowledge of his failure filled him with **gall**.

7.Gall=annoy,chate

Usage:Their faunts **galled** him.

8.Gambol=skip about

Usage:Watching the children **gambol** inthe park, betty morveled at their youthful energy.

9.Gape=open widely

Usage:The huge pit **gaped** before him.

10.Garner=gather ,store up

Usage:She hoped to **garner** the woorld literature in one library.

11.Gauche=clumsy ,coarse and uncouth

Usage:Compared to the sophisticated young ladies intheir elegant gowns,
tomboyish felt **gauche** and out of place.

12.Gaunt=lean and angular

Usage:His once round face looked surprisingly **gaunt** after he had lost weight.

13.Gavel=hammerlike tool ,mallet

Usage:"sold" cried the actioneer ,banging her **gavel** on the table
to indicate she had accepted the final bid.

14.Gentry=people of standing ,class of people just below nobility

Usage:The llocal **gentry** did not welcome the visits of summer tourists and tried to ignore their presence in the community.

15.Genuflect=bend the knee as in worship

Usage:A proud democrat,he refused to **genuflect** to any man.

16.Ghostly=horrible

Usage:The murdered man was a **ghostly** sight.

17.Gibe=mock

Usage:As you **gibe** at their superstitious beliefs,do you realize that you,too,are guilty of similarly foolish thoughts?.

18.Giddy=light-hearted,dizzy

Usage:He felt his **giddy** youth was past.

19.Girth=distance around something;circumference

It took an extra large cunmerbund to fit around Andrew Carnegies considerable **girth**.

20.Gory=bloody

Usage:The audience shuddered as they listened to the details of the **gory** massacre.

Synonyms- H

Synonyms- H

1.Hale=healthy

Usage :After a brief ilness,he was soon **hale**.

2.Hap=chance,luck

Usage :In his poem **hap**,thomas objects to the path chance plays in our lives.

3.Haphazard=random,by chance

Usage :His **haphazard** reading left him unacquired with many classic books.

4.Haggard=wasted away,gaunt

Usage :After his long illness he was pale and **haggard**.

5.Halcyon= cam , peaceful

Usage :In those **halcyon** days ,people were not worried about sneak attacks.

6. Hallucination=delusion

Usage : Ithink you are frightened by a **hallycination** that you created in your own mind.

7.Harbinger=forerunner

Usage :The crocus is an early **harbinger** of spring.

8.Hew = cut to pieces with axe or sword

Usage :The cavalry rushed into themelee and **hewed** the enemy with their swords.

9.Heedless=not noticing,disregardind

Usage :She drove on, **heedless** of the warnings that the road was dangerous.

10.Heckler=person who verbaly harasses others

Usage :The **hackler** kept interrupting the speaker with rude remarks.

11.Hazy=slightly obsecure

Usage :In **hazy** weather,you cannot see the top of the mountain.

12.Harbor=provide a & refuge for,hide

Usage :The church **harbored** illegal aliens who were politica refugees.

13.Hibernal=wintry

Usage :Bears prepare for their long **hibernal** sleep by overeating.

14.Hurtle=crash,rush

Usage :The runway train **hurtled** toward disaster.

15.Hypercritical=excessively exacting

Usage :You are **hypercritical** in your demands for perfection, we all make mistakes.

16.Hypochondriac=person unduly worried about his health, without cause about ilness

Usage :The docter prescribed chocolate pills for her patient who was a **hypochondriac**.

17.Hover=hang about,wait nearby

Usage :The police helicopter **hovered** above the accident.

18.Humdrum=dul,monotonous

Usage :After her years of adventure she coud not settle down to a **humdrum** existence.

19.Humility=humbleness of spirit

Usage :He spoke with a **humility** and lack of pride that impressed his listeners.

20.Homage=honor,tribute

Usage :In herspeech she tried to pay **homage** to a great man.

Synonyms- I

Synonyms- I

1. Ichthyology:Study of fish

2. Idolatry:Worship of idols,excessive admiration.

   Such idolatry of singers of country music is typical of the excessive enthusiasm of youth.

3. Igncous:produced by fire ,volcanic,Lava,pumia.

   Igncous rocks an found in great abundana around mount vesuvius.

4. Ignoble:unworthy,not noble.

   A true knight,sir Galahad never stopped to perform an ignoble dud.

5. Immonility:State of being immovable.

   Modern armless cannot afford the luxury of immobility.

6. Impair:injure,hurt.

Drinking alcohol can impair your ability to drive safely.

7. Imbecility:weakness of mind.

I am amazed at the imbecility of the readers of these trashy magazines.

8. Imbibe:drink in

The dry soil imbibed the rain quickly.

9. Illusory:deceptive ,not real,unfortunately.

The cast of running the lemonde stand were so high that Tom's profits proved illusory.

10. Impeach:Charge with crime in office,indid .

The angry congressman wanted to impeach the president for his misdeeds.

11. Impasse:Predicament from which there is no escape

In this impasse ,all turned to prayer as their last hope.

12. Impending:Nearing,approaching.

The entire country was saddene by the news of his impending death.

13. Implicit:understood but not stated.

Jack never told Gill he adored her,he believed his love was implicit in his deeds.

14. Impediment:hindrance ,stumbling block.

She had a speech impediment that prevented her from speaking clearly.

15. Implode:Burst inward

If you break a vaccume tube the glass tube implodes.

16. Implore:Beg.

He implored her to give him a second chance.

17. Implausible:unlikely,unbelievable.

Though her alibiseemed implausible,it infact turned out to be true.

18. Impinge:touch, collide with .

How could they be married without impinging one's another freedom.

19. Imponderable:weightless.

I can evalute the data gathered in this study .The imponderable items are not

so easily analyzed.

20. Importunate:demanding.

He tried to hide from his importunate creditors until his allowance arrived.

Synonyms- J

Synonyms- J

1. Jabber:Chatter rapidly or unintelligibly.

Why does the fellow insist on jabbering understand a ward he says .

2. Jaded: Fatigued ,surfeited.

He looked for exotic foods to simmulate his jaded appetite.

3. Jargon:language used by a special group,Technical terminology,
gibberish.

The computer salesmen at the store used a jargon of their own
that we simply couldn't follow.

4. Jaundiced:Prejudiced ,yellowed ,envious.

Because sue disliced carolyn,
she looked at carolyn's paintings
with a jaundiced eye,

Calling them formless smears.

5. Jaunt:Trip,Short journey.

He took a quick jaunt to Atlantic.

6. Jaunty:Lighthrearted ,animated,easy,carefree.

In singing in rain ,Gene kelly sand and danced his way through
the lighthreated title number

in a properly jaunty style.

7. Jeopardize:endanger,imperil,put at risk.

You can't give me a D in chemistry:you'll jeopardize my chances
of being admitted to M.I.T.

8. Jettison:throw overboard.

In order to enable the ship to ride safely through the storm,the captain had to jettison much of his cargo.

9. Jibe:agree,be in harmony with.

Their stories just don't jibe.

10. Jingoist:extremely aggressive and militant patriot, was like chauvinist.

Always bellowing "America first!" the congressman was such a jingoist you could almost hear

the sabers rattling as he marched down the halls.

11. Jocose:given to joking.

The salesman was so jocose that many ofn his customers suggested that he become a stand up comic.

12. Jostle:Shove,bump.

In the subway he was jostled by the crowds.

13. Jocular:said (or) done in jest.

Although Bill knew the boss hated jokes,he couldn't resist making on jocular remark.

14. Jocund:merry

Santa claus is always cheerful and jocund.

15. Jollity:gaiety,cheerfulness.

The festive christmas dinner was a merry one, and old and young alike joined in the general jollity.

16. Jovial:good-natured,merry.

A frown seemed out of place on his invariably jovial face.

17. Jubilation:rejoicing.

There was great jubilation when the armistice was announced.

18. Judicious:Sound in judgement,wise.

At a key moment in his life ,he made a judicious investment that was the foundation of his later wealth.

19. Juggernaut:irresistible crushing force.

Nothing could survive in the path of the juggernaut.

20. Juncture:Crisis,joining point

At this critical juncture ,let us think carefully before determining the course we shall follow.

Synonyms- K

Synonyms- K

1. Ken : range of knowledge

I cannot answer your question since this matter is beyond my ken.

2. Kernel : Central or vital part , whole speed.

'Watson , bured within this tissue of lies there is a kernel of truth; when
I find it, mystery will be solved

3. Kindred : related , simlar in nature or character.

Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn were kindred spirits.

4. Kismet : fate

Kismet is the Arabic word for fate.

5.Knead : mix, work dough

Her hands grew strong from kneading bread.

6.Knell : tolling of a bell, especially to indicate a funeral, disaster , sound of funeral bell.

" The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

7.Knit : contract into wrinkles , grow together

whenever David worries , his brow knits in a frown.

8.knoll : little , round hill

Robert Louise Stevenson's grave is a knoll in Somoa; to reach the grave site ,
you must climb uphill and walk a short distance.

9.knotty : intricate, difficult , tangled

what to Watson had been a Knotty problem to Sherlock Holmes was simplicity itself.

10.kudos : honor, glory , praise

The singer complacently received kudos on his performance from his entourage.

11. knave : Untrustworthy person , rodue , scoundrel

Any politician nicknamed Tricy Dick clearly has the reputation of a knave

12. Killjoy : grouch , spoilsport

At breakfast we had all been enjoying our bacon and eggs until that killjoy John started talking about how bad animal fats and cholesterol were for our health

Synonyms- L

Synonyms- L

1)Laggard : Slow, Sluggish

Usage : The Sailor had been taught not to be Laggard

n carrying out orders.

2)Laconic : Brief and to the point.

Usage : Many of the characters portrayed by client

Eastwood are Laconic types:Strong men of few words.

3)Lank : Long and thin

Usage : Lank , gaunt , Abraham lincon was a striking figures.

4)Lassitude: Languor , Weariness.

Usage : After a message and a long soak n the hot tub, I surrendered to my growing lassitude and down for a nap.

5)Laud : Praise

Usage : The NFL lauded Boomer Esiason’s efforts to raise money to combat cystic fibrosis.

6) Lavish : Liberal , Wasteful.

Usage : The actors lavish gifts pleased her.

7) Leery : Suspicious , cautions

Usage : Don’t eat the sushi at this restaurant .I am a bit Leery about how fresh it .

8)Levee : Earthen or stone embankment to prevent flooding.

Usage : As the river rose and threatened to overflow the levee ,emergency workers rushed to reinforce the walls with sandbags.

9)Levity : Lack of seriousness or steadiness;

Usage : Stop giggling and wriggling around in the pew : such levity is improper in Church.

10)Lewd : Lustful

Usage : They found his lewd stories objectionable.

11)Lexicon : Dictionary

Usage : I can’t find this word in any lexicon in the library.

12)Limber : Flexible

Usage : Hours of ballet classes kept him Limber.

13)Limpid : Clear

usage : The teacher Limpid every doubt in the syllabus.

14)Lionize : Treat as a celebrity.

Usage : She enjoyed being lionized and adored by the public.

15)Flexible : Flexible , supple

Usage : Her figure was Lithe and will lowy.

16)Lofty : Very High.

Usage : Though barbara jordan’s fellow students used tease her about herlofty ambitions

17)Lank : Long and Thin

Usage : Lank , gaunt , Abraham Lincoln was a striking figure

18)Lassitude : Languor , Weariness

Usage : After a message and a long soak in the hot tub , I surrender to my growing lassitude and lay down for a nap.

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Synonyms- M

Synonyms- M

1. Macobre : gruesome , grisly

The city morgue is a macobre spot for the uninitiated.

2.Magisterial : Authoritatve ,impervious

The learned doctor laid down the law to his patient in a magisterial tone of voice.

3. Magnitude : Greatness , Extent

It is difficult to comprhend the magnitude of his crime.

4. Malady : illness

A mysterious malady swept the country , filling doctors offices wth feverish ,purple spotted patients.

5.Malefactor: evildoer, animal

Mighty mouse will save the day , huntinmg dowm malefactors and reescuing innocent
 mice from peril

6.Malign : Speak evil of , bad-mouth , defame

Putting her hands over her ears Rose refused to listen to Betty malign her friend Susan

7.Manifesto : declaration , Statement of policy.

 The communist manifesto by Marx proclaimed the principles of modern communism.

8. Mandatory : obligatory

These instructions are mandatory , any violation will be severely punished.

9.Maladorous : Foul smelling

The compost heap was most malodorous in summer.

10. Manacle : restran , handcuff.

The police immediately manacledthe prisoner so he could not escape.

11. Masochist : person who enjoys his own pain

The masochist begs , ' hit me' . The sadist smiles and says , 'I wont'.

12.Matriarch : woman who rules a family or larger social group
.

The matriarch ruled her gypsy tribe wth a firm hand.

13.Maritime : bordering on the sea, nautical

The maritime provinces depend on the sea for the wealth.

14. Marred : damaged . disfigured

She had to refinish the marred by his overexcited fans

15.Maul : handle roughly

The rock star was mauled by his overexcited fans.

16.Maxim : proverb, a truth pithily stated.

Aesop's tables illustrate moral maxims.

17.Meritricious : flashy , tawdry

Her jewels were inexpensive but not meritricious.

18.Mediocre : ordinary , common place

we were disapointed because he gave a rather
mediocre performance in this role.

19. Meek : Submissive ; patient and long suffering

Ram never expected his meek daughter would dare
to defy him by eloping with her suitor.

20. Mete : measure , distribute

He tried to be impartial in his efforts to mete out justice.

21.Migrant : changing its habitat , wondering

These migrant birds return every spring .

22. Mishap : accident

With a little care you could have avoided this mishap.

23.Mirage : unreal reflection, optical illusion

The lost prospector was fooled by a mirage in the desert.

24.mire : entangle ,stick in swampy ground

Ther rear wheels became mired in mud.

25. Mirth : merriment , laughter

Sober found Sir Loby's mirth improper.

26. Misadventure : mischona, ill luck

The young explorer met death by misadventure.

27. Mnemonic : pertaining to memory

She used mnemonic tricks to master words.

28.Misogynist : hater of women

She accused him of being a misogynist because he had been a bachelor all his life.

29.Mogul : powerful person

The oil moguls made great profits when the price of gasoline rose.

30. motif : theme

This simple motif runs throughout the score

31.Monotheism: belief in one God.

Abraham was first to proclaim his belief in monotheism

32. Mordant : biting , sarcastic , stinging

Actors feared the critics mordant pen.

33. Mulet : defraud a person of something

The lawyer was accused of trying to mulet the boy of his legacy

Synonyms- N

Synonyms- N

1. Narcissist : Conceited person.

A narcissist is his own best friend.

2. Natation : Swimming

The Red Cross emphasizes the need for courses in nation.

3. Nauseate : cause to become sick , Fill with disgust.

The foul smells began to nauseate her.

4. Neophyte : recent , beginner

This mountain slope contains sldes that will challenge experts as well as neophytes.

5.Nostrum : Questionable medicine.

No quack selling nostrums is gong to cheat me.

6.Niggle : Spend too much time on minor points , crap

Let's not niggle over details niggling.

7.Nostalgia : Homesickness , longing for the past.

My grandfather spoke of life in the old country . He had little patience with nostalgia.

8.Nexus : connection

I fal to see the nexus that binds thse two widely separated events.

9.Nugatory : Futile , worthless

The agreement is nugatory for no court wll enforce it.

10.Nullify : make invalid

Once the contract was nullified , it no longer had any legal force.

11. Numismatist : person who collects coins.

The numismatist had a splendid collection of antique coins.

12.Noxious : harmful

We must trace th source of these noxious gases before they asphyxiate us.

13.Novelty : Something new, newness

The computer is no longer a novelty around the office.

14. Nocturnal : Done at night .

Mr.Jan obtained a watch dog to prevent the nocturnal raids on his chicken coops.

15. Nomadic : wandering

Several nomadic tribes of Indians would hunt in this area each year

Synonyms- O

Synonyms- O

1. Obdurate : Stubborn

He was obdurate in his refusal to listen to out complaints.

2.Obeisance : bow

She made an obeisance as the king an queens entered the room .

3.Obese : Excessively fat.

It is advisable that obese people try to lose weight.

4. Obelish : tall coloumn tapering and ending in a pyramid.

Cleopatra's Needle is an obesile in Newyork.

5. Obituary : death notice

I first learned of her death when I read the
obituary in the newspaper.

6. Obligatory : binding , required.

It is obligatory that books borrowed from th elibrary
be returned within two weeks.

7.Obliterate : destroy completely.

The tidal wave obliterated several islan villages.

8.Oblaguy : slander , disgrace , infamy

I reset the obloguy that you are casting upon my reputation.

9.Obscure : darken, make unclear

At times he seemed purposely to obscure his meaning
was still obscure .

10.Obnoxious : Offensive

I find your behaviour obnoxious, please mend your ways.

11.Obsequy : funeral ceremony

Hundreds paid their last respects at his obsequies.

12.Occlude : shut , close

A blood clot occluded an artery to his heart.

13. Occult: mysterious , secret , supernatural

The occult rites of the organization were revealed
only to members.

14.Odoriferous : giving off an odour

The odoriferous spices stimulated her jaded appetite.

15.Odyssey : long , eventful ,journey

The refugees journey from Cambodia was a terrifying odyssey .

16. Ominous : threating

Those clouds are ominous , they suggest that a severe storm on the way.

Synonyms- P

Synonyms- P

1.Paean=song of praise or joy

Paeans celebrating the victory filled the air.

2.Paleontology=study of prepistorie life

The proffesor of **paleontology** had a superb collection of fossils.

3.Pall=grow tiresome

The study of word lists can eventually **pall** and put one to sleep.

4.Panacea=cure-allremeady for all diseases

There is no easy **panacea** that will solve our complicated international situation.

5.Paragon=model of perfection

The fellow students disliked Lavinia,becoz Miss Minchin always pointed her out as a **paragon** of virtue.

6.Parlance=language,idiom

All this legal **parlance** confuses me.I need an interpretor.

7.Passe=old-fashioned,past the prime

Her style is **passe** and reminiscent of victorian era.

8.Pastoral=rural

In thase stories of **pastoral** life,we find an understanding of the daily tasks of country folk.

9.Patriarch=father and ruler of a family or tribe

In many primitive tribes,the leaders & lawmarker was the **patriarch**.

10.pauper=very poor person

though widow brown was living on a reduced income,she was by no means a **pauper**.

11.Pedestrain=ordinary,unimagnative

Unintentionally boring,he wrote page after page of **pedestrain** prose.

12.Perennial=something long-lasting

These plants are hardy **perennials** and will bloom for many years.

13.Perfidious=treacherous,disloyal

When Caesar realizesd that Brutus had betrayed him,he reproached his **perfidious** friend.

14.Perpetrate=commit an offense

Only an insane person could **perpetrate** such a horrible crime.

15.Perpetual=ever lasting

Ponce hoped to find the legendary fountain of **perpetual** youth.

16.Pert=impertinent,forward

I think you **pert** and impudent remarks call for an apology.

17.Pillage=plunder

The enemy **pillaged** the quiet village & left it in rains.

18.Placid=peaceful,calm

After his vacation in this **placid** section he felt soothed rested.

19.Portent=sign,omen,forewarning

He regarded the black could as a **portent** of evil.

20.Pragmatist=practical person

No **pragmatist** enjoys becoming involved in a game that he can never win.

Synonyms- Q

Synonyms- Q

1.quadruped=four-footed animal

most mammles are **quadrupeds**.

2.Quail=cower,lose heart

He was afraid that he would **quail** in the face of danger.

3.Quaint=odd,old-fashioned

Her **quaint** clothes and old fashioned language marked her as an eccentric.

4.Quay=dock,landing place

Because of the captains carelessness,the ship crashed into the **quay**.

5.Quack=charlatant,impostor

Do not be misled by the exorbitant claims of this **quack**.

6.Quarantine=isolation of a person,place,or ship to prevent spread of infection.

We will have to place this house under **quarantine** until we determine.

7.Quorum=no.of members necessary to conduct a meeting

The senator asked for a roll call to determine whether a **quorum** was present.

8.Quietude=tranquility

He was impressed by the air of **quietude** and peace that pervade the valley.

9.Quintessence=purest and highest embodiment

Noel coward displayed the **Quintessence** of wit.

10.Quiver=case for arrows

Robin reached back and plucked one last arrow from his **quiver**.

11.Quip=taunt

You are unpopular,because you are too free with your **quips** and sarcastic comments.

12.Quiver=tremble,shake

The bird dog's nose twitched and his whiskers **quivered** as he strains eagerly against the leash.

Synonyms- R

Synonyms- R

1.Rankle=irritate,fester

The memory of having been jitted **rankled** him foe years.

2.Rancid=having the odor of stale fat

A **rancid** odor filled the ships galley ans nauseated the crew.

3.Raspy=grating,harsh

The sergeants **raspy** voice grated on the recruits ears.

4.Revage=plunder,despoil

The marauding army **ravaged** the countryside.

5.Ravenous=extremely hungry

The **ravenous** dog upset several garbage pails in its search for food.

6.Realm=kingdom.field or sphere

In the animal **realm** the lion is king of beasts.

7.Renege=deny,go back on

He **reneged** on paying off his debt.

8.Repast=meal,feast,bonquet

The caterers prepared a delicious **repast** for Fred & Jud's wedding day.

9.Regal=royal

Prince Albert had a **regal** manner.

10.Rig=fix,manipulate

the Dard boss das **rigged** a lot of votes.

11.Roster=list

They print the **roster** of players in the season's program.

12.Reek=emit(odor)

The room **reeked** with state tobacco smoke.

13.Reiterate=repeat

She **reiterated** the warning to make sure everyone understand it.

14.Remorse=guilt,self-reproach

The murderer felt no **remorse** for his crime.

15.Regicide=murder of a king or queen

The beheading of Mary Queen of scots was an act of **regicide** .

16.Refectory=dining hall

In the huge **refectory** ,we can feed the entire student body at one sitting.

17.Redoient=fragrant,odorous,suggestive of an order

Even though it is feb,the air is **redoient** of spring.

18.Retinue=following,attendants

The queen's **retinue** followed her down the aiste.

19.Ruse=trick,strategy

You will not be able to fool your friends with such an obvious **ruse** .

20.Ruffian=bully,scoundrel

The **ruffians** throw stones at the police.

Synonyms- S

Synonyms- S

1.Sage : person celebrated for wisdom

Hearing tales of a mysterious master of all knowledge who lived in the hills of Tibet,Sandy was possessed with a burning deisre to consult the legendary sage.

2.Salubrious : healthful

Many people with hey fever move to more salubrious sections of the country during the months of August and September.

3.Sap : diminish , Undermine

The element Kryptoxite had an unhealthy effect on superman : It sapped his strength.

4.Sotiate : Satisfy fully

Having stuffed themselves with goodies until they satiated, the Quests were
so full they were reay for nap.

5.Savor : enjoy , have a distinctive Havor , smell or quality.

Relishing his triumph, costness especially savored th chagrin and critics who had predicted his failure.

6.Sear : char or burn , brand

Accidentally brushing against the hot grill , she seared her hand badly.

7. Scad : great quantity

Refusing Dave's offer to lend him a shirt, phil replied , " No , thanks , I have got scads of clothes".

8.Spate: sudden flood

I am worried about the possibility of a spate if the rans do not diminiish soon

9.Sodden : Soaked , dull , as if from drink

He set his sodden overcoat near the radiator to dry.

10.Snivel : run at the nase , snuffle, whine.

Don't you come snivelling to me complaining about yours big brother.

11. Smirk : concited smile.

Wipe that smirk off your face

12.Slacken : slowup, loosen

As thry passed the finish line, the runners slackened their place

13.Sineway: tough, setstrong and firm

The steak was too sineway to chew.

14Shyster : lawyer using Questionable methods

On L.A Law , respectable attorney Brackman was horrified to learn that his newly
discovered half brother was a cheap shyster.

15.Shard : fragment , generally of pottery

The archaeologist assigned several students the task reassembling earthenware vessels

from the shards he had brought back from the expedition.

16.Stanch:Check flow of blood.

It is imperative that we stanch the gushing wound before we attend to the other injuries.

17.Stint : be thrifly, set limits

" Spare no expense ", the bride's father said, refusing to stint on the wedding arrangment.

18.Stolid : dull , impassive

The earthquake shattered stuarts usual stolid demeanor, trembling , he crouchedd on
the no longer stable ground.

19. subside : settleddown, descend , growquiet

The doctor assured us that th fever would eventually subside.

20.Sylvan: pertaining to the woods , rustic

His painting of nymphs of sylvan backgrounds were criticized as over sentimental.

21.Sybarite : lover of luxury.

Rich people are not always sybarites.

22.Swindles : cheat

She was gullible and trusting, an easy victim for the first swindlerwho came along

Synonyms- T

Synonyms- T

1.Tacit : understood , not put into words.

We have a tacit agreement based on only a handshake.

2. Tactile :pertaining to the organs or sense of touch.

His callused hands had lost their tactile sensitivity.

3.Talon : claw of bird.

The falconer wore a leather gaunt let to avoid being clawed by the hawk's talons.

4. Taut : tight , ready

The captain maintained that he ran a taut ship.

5. Tawdry : cheap and gaudy

he won a feew tawdry trinkets at Coney Island.

6. Tarry : delay, dawdle

We can't tarry if we want to get to the airport on time .

7.tenuous : thin,rare, slim

The allegiance of our allies is held by rather tenuous ties, let us hope they will remaiin loyal.

8. Testy : Irritable , short tempered

My advice is to avoid discussing this problem with her today as she is rather testy and may shout at you.

9.Toady : servile Hatterer , Yes man

Never tell the boss anything he doesn't want to hear; he doesn't want an independent adviser, he just wants a toady.

10.Tirade : extended scolding

Everytime the boss holds a meeting , he goes into a lengthy tirade, scolding us for everything from tordiness to padding our expenses.

11. Toga : Roman outer robe

MarcAntony pointed to the slashes in Caesar's toga.

12.Tome : large volume

She spent much time in the libraries poring over ancient times.

13.Tyro :beginner , novice

For a mere tyro, you have produced some marvelous results.

14.Tumid: swollen , pompous, bombastic

I especially dislike his tumid style, I prefer writing that is less swollen and bombastic.

15.Turgid : Swollen , disintended

The turgid river threatened to overflow the leaves and flood the countryside.

16.Tremor : Trembling

She had a nervous tremor in her right hand.

17.Trek : travel, journey

The tribe made their trek further north that summer in search of game.

18.Trenchant : cutting , keen

I am afraid of his trenchant wit for it is often sarcastic.

19.Traduce : Expose to slander

His opponents tried to traduce the candidates reputation by spreading rumor's about the past.

20.Tureen : Deep dish for serving soup

The waiters brought the soup to the tables in silver tureen.

21. Trappings : outward decorations , ornaments.

He loved the trapping of successv

22.Tryst : meeting

The lovres kept their Tyrst even though they realized their danzer.

23.Transcrible : copy

When you transcrible your notes , please send a copy to Mr.Smith and keep the original for our files

24.Trajectory : Path taken by a projectile

The police tried to locate the spot from which the assasin has tried the fatal shot by tracing the trajectory of the bullet.

25.Tycoon : Wealthy leader

John D.Rocketeller was a prominent tycoon.

Synonyms- U

Synonyms- U

1.Ultimatum=last demand,warning

Since they have ignored our **ultimatum** our only resource is to declare war.

2.Unearth=dig up

when they **unearthed** the city,the archeologists found many relies of an ancient civilization.

3.Uncanny=stranger,mysterious

You have the **uncanny** knack of reading my innermost thoughts.

4.Unction=the act of anointing with oil

The anointing with oil of a person near death is called extreme **unction** .

5.Unguent=ointment

Apply this **unguent** to
the sore muscles before retiring.

6.Unruly=disobedient,lawless

The only way to curb this **unruly** mob is to use tear gas.

7.Unsavory=distasteful,morally offensive

People with **unsavory** reputations should not be allowed to work with young children.

8.Usury=lending money at illegal rates of interest

The loan sark was found guilty of **usury** .

9.Unison=unity of pitch,complete accord

The choir song is **unison** .

10.Urchin=mischievous child

Get out!this store is no place for grybby **urchins** .

11.Urbane=suave,refined,elegant

The courtier was **urbane** and sophisticated.

12.Unwitting=unintensional,not knowing

She was the **unwitting** tool of the swindiers.

13.Unfledged=immature

It is hard for an **unfledged** writer to find a sympathetic publisher.

14.Uninhibited=unrepressed

The congregation was shocked by her **uninhibited** laughter during the sermon.

15.Unravel=disentangle,solve

With equal ease Miss Marple **unraveled** tangled balls of yarn and battling murder mysteries .

Synonyms- V

Synonyms- V

1.Vulpine=like a fox,crafty

She disliked his siy ways,but granted him a certain **vulpine** intelligence.

2.Volition=act of making a conscious choice

She selected this dress of her own **volition** .

3.Vixen=female fox,ill-tempered woman

Aware that she was right once again,he lost his temper and called her a shrew and a **vixen** .

4.Voyeur=peeping tom

Jill called Jack a **voyeur** when she caught him aiming his binoculors at a bedroom window of the house next door.

5.Vituperative=abusive,scolding

He became more **vituperative** as he realized that we were not going to grant him his wish.

6.Vouge=popular fashion

Jeans became the **Vouge** on many college campuses.

7.Virile=manly

I do not accept the premise that a man **virile** only when he is belligerent.

8.Viscous=sticky,gluey

Melted tar is a **Viscous** substance .

Synonyms- W

Synonyms- W

1.Waft=moved gently by wind or waves

Daydreaming,he gazed at the leaves that **wafted** past his window.

2.Waive=give up temporarily,yield

I will **waive** my rights in this matter in order to expedite our reaching a proper decision.

3.Wallow=roll in,indulge in;become helpless

The hippopotamous loves to **wallow** in the mud.

4.Wan=having a pale or sickly color,pallid.

Suckling asked "why so pale and **wan** fond lover?".

5.Wary=very cautious

The spies grew **Wary** as they approached the sentry.

6.Welter=turmoil,bewildering jumble

The existing **Welter** of overlapping federal and state proclaims cries out for immediatereform.

7.Wane=decrease in size or strength,draw gradually to an end

To **wane** is the opposite of to wax or increase in size.

8.Whiff=puff or gust,hint

The slightest **Whiff** of old spice cologne brought memories of george to her mind .

9.Whimsical=capricious,fanciful

In Mrs.Ram,the hero is a playful, **whimsical** man who takes a nation to dress up as a woman so that he can look after his children,who are in the custody of his ex-wife.

10.Wince=shrink back,flinch

The screech of the chalk on the blackboard made her **wince** .

11.Wry=twisted,with a humorous twist

We enjoy Dorothy Parker's verse for its **wry** wit.

12.Woe=deep,inconsolable grief,suffering

Pale and Wan with grief,wanda was bowed down beneath the burden of her **woes** .

Synonyms- X

Synonyms- X

1. Xenophobia : fear or hatred of foreigners

when the refugee arrived in America, he was unprepare for the xenophobia he found there.

Synonyms- Y

Synonyms- Y

1.Yen = longing,urge

She had ayen to get away an live on her own for a while

2. Yeoman : man owning small estate, middle-class farmer.

It was not the aristrocrat but the yeoman who determined the enation's policies.

3.Yoke : join together , unite

I dont wish to be yoked to him in marriage , asf we were cattle pulling a plow.

4.Yokel : country pumpkin

At school his classmates regarded him as a yokel and laughes at his rustic mannerisms.

5. Yore : time past

She dreamed of the elegant homes of yore but gave no thought to theirinelegant plumbing.

Synonyms- Z

Synonyms- Z

1.Zany = crazy , comic

I can watch the marx brother's zany antics for hours

2.Zeal = eager enthusiasm

Wang's zeal was contagious

3. Zealot : fanatic

Though Glenn was devout , he was no Zealot, he never tried to force his religious
 beliefs on his friends.

4. Zephyr : Gentle breeze , west wind

When these Zephyrs blow , it is good to be in an open boat under a full sail

Antonyms

Letter-'A'

Letter-'A'

1.ADULATION X CRITICISM

Meaning : Flattery,Admiratioin(respect highly)

Usage : The rock star thrived on the adulation of his groupies and yes-men.

2.ADVOCATE X OPPOSE

Meaning : A person who recommends a policy, recommended(v).

Usage : The abolitionists advocated freedom for the slaves.

3.AFFABLE X RUDE

Meaning : Easyilyapproachable,warmly friendly.

Usage : Nicholas was amazed at how affable his new employer was.

4.AFFECTED X UNFEIGNED

Meaning : Artificial,pretended manner,assumed inorder to impress.

Usage : His affected mannerisms his harvard accent, his air of boredom his use of obscure foreign words bugged us.

5.AFFLUENCE X POVERTY

Meaning : Abundance,wealth.

Usage : Foreigners are amaged by the affluence and luxury of american way of life.

6.AGILITY X AWKWARDNESS

Meaning : Nimbleness,quick removing.

Usage : The agility of the acrobat amazed and thrilled the audience.

7.ALACRITY X SLOWNESS

Meaning : cheerful ,promptness,eagerness.

Usage : They packedup their skigear and climbed into the van with alacrity.

8.ALLEVIATE X WORSEN

Meaning : Relieve.

Usage : This should alloviate the pain, if it does not we shal have to use stronger drugs.

9.ALLUR X REPEL

Meaning : Entice,attract.

Usage : Allured by the song of the sirens, the helmsman steered the ship towards the roof.

10.ALOO X GRAGARIOUS

Meaning : apart,reserved.

Usage : Shy by nature,she remained aloof while all the rest conversed.

11.AMALGAMATE X SEPARATE

Meaning : combine,unite in one body.

Usage : the union will attempt to amalgamate their groups into one national body

12.AMBIGUOUS X CLEAR

Meaning : Unclear,doubtful in meaning.

Usage : His ambiguous instructions misled us, we did not know which road to take.

13.AMBLE X HASTEN

Meaning : Moving at an easy pace.

Usage : When she first mounted the horse, she was afraid to urge the animal to go faster than a gentle amble.

14.AMBULATORY X BEDRIDDEN

Meaning : Able to walk,not bedridden.

Usage : Calvin was a highly ambulatory patient,not only did he refused to be confined to bed,but also he insisted onriding his skate board up down the halls.

15.AMELIORATE X MAKE WORSE

Meaning : Improve.

Usage : Many social workers have attempted to amelirate the the conditions of people living in the slums.

16.ANALOGOUS X NOT COMPARABLE

Meaning : Comparable.

Usage : she called our attention to the things that had been done in an analogous situation and recommended that we do the same.

17.ANATHEMATIZE X BLESS

Meanin : Curse.

Usage : The ayotolla khomeini heaped anatheme upon “The Great satan”,that is the us.

18.ANOMALY X REGULARITY

Meaning : Irregularity

Usage : A bird that can not fly is an anomaly.

19.ANTIPATHY X FONDNESS

Meaning : Aversion,dislike.

Usage : Among his other antipathies are honking cars,boom boxes and heavy metal rock.

20.ANTITHISIS X SIMILARITY

Meaning : Contrast,direct opposite of or to.

Usage : This tyranny was the antithisis of all that he had hopped for ,and he tought it with all his strenghts.

Letter-'B'

Letter-'B'

1.BAROUQUE X SIMPLE

Meaning : highly ornate

Usage : Accustomed to the severe,angular lines of modern skyscrapers ,they found the flamboyance of baroque architecture amusing.

2.BEATIFIC X DREADFUL

Meaning : Giving bliss

Usage : The beatific smile on child's face made us very happy.

3.BELITTLE X EXTOL

Meaning : Disparage,deprecate

Usage : Parents should not belittle the children's early attempts at drawing, but should encourage their efforts.

4.BELLICOSE X PEACEFUL

Meaning : Warlike

Usage : His bellicose disposition alienated his friends.

5.BENIGN X MALIGANT

Meaning : Kindly,Favorable.

Usage : Benign at poor people is the best nature of human beings.

6.BENISON X CURSE

Meaning : Blessing

Usage : Let us pay that benision of peace oncemore shall prevail among the nations of the world.

7.BERATE X PRAISE

Meaning : Scold strongly.

Usage : He feared, she would berate him for his forgetfulness.

8.BESTIAL X NOBLE

Meaning : Beastlike,brutial,inhuman.

Usage : The red cross sought to put an end to the bestial treatment of prisoners of war.

9.BIGOTRY X TOLERANCE

Meaning : Stubborn,intolerance.

Usage : Brought up in a democratic atmosphere the student was shocked by the bigotry and narrowness

expressed by several of his classmates.

10.BIZARRE X NORMAL

Meaning : Fantastic

Usage : the plot of novel was too bizarre to be believed.

11.BLANCH X DARKEN

Meaning : Bleach,whiten.

Usage : Although age had blanched his hair, he was still vigorous and energitic.

12.BLEND X SOFT

Meaning : Soothing or mild,agreeable.

Usage : Jill tried a bland onitment for his sunburn.

13.BLESE X ARDENT

Meaning : Bored with pleasure or dissipation.

Usage : Although beth was an thrilled with

the idea of atrip to paris as her classmates were, she tried to act supercool and blasé as if she'd been abroad hundreds of times.

14.BLITHE X CHEERLESS

Meaning : Gay,joyous

Usage : Shelley called skylark a blithe spirit because of its happy song.

15.BLEAK X CHEERFUL

Meaning : Unlikely to be favorable,clod or cheerless.

Usage : The frigid inhospitable aleution islands are bleak militory outposts.

Letter-'C'

Letter-'C'

1.CAPACIOUS X NOT SPACIOUS

Meaning : SPACIOUS

Usage : The capacious areas of railroad terminal, thousands of travelers lingered while waiting for their trains.

2.CAPRICIOUS X STEADFAST

Meaning : Unpredictable,fickle.

Usage : The storm was capricious it changed course constantly.

3.CAPTIOUS X TOLERANT

Meaning : Faultfinding

Usage : His criticisms were always capacious and frivolus,never offering constructive suggestions.

4.CARNAL X SPIRITUAL

Meaning : Freshly

Usage : Is the public more interesed in carnal pleasures than in spiritual matters?

5.CARNIVOROUS X VEGITARIAN

Meaning : Meat-eating

Usage : A cow is not a carnivore,she likes the taste of grain, not gore.

6.CARPING X UNCRITICAL

Meaning : Petty criticism,fault finding

Usage : Welcoming constructive criticism, lexy appreciated her editor;'s comments, finding them free of carping.

7.CASTIGATION X COMMENDATION

Meaning : Punishment,severe criticism.

Usage : Sensitive even to mild criticism, woolf could not bear the castigation that she found in certain reviews.

8.CATEGORIAL X QUALIFIED

Meaning : Without exceptions,unqualified.

Usage : Though the captain claimed he was never, sick at sea, he finally qualified his categorial denial.

9.CATHOLIC X NARROW

Meaning : Universal,wide ranging liberal.

Usage : He was extremely catholic in his taste and read everything the could find in the library.

10.CELERITY X DELAY

Meaning : Speed,rapidity

Usage : Hamlet resented his mother's celerity in remarrying
within a month after his father's death.

11.CELIBATE X MARRIED

Meaning : Unmarried,Abstaining from sexual intecourse.

Usage : Though the late havelock ellis wrote extensively about.Recentstudies maintain he was celebrate throughout his life.

12.CENSURE X PRAISE

Meaning : Blame,criticize

Usage : The senator was censured for behavior in appropriate to a member of congress.

13.CENTRIFUGAL X CENTRIPETAL

Meaning : Radiating,departing from center.

Usage : Many automatic drying machines remove excess moisture from clothing by centrifugal force.

14.CESSATION X GRAVITY

Meaning : Stoppage

Usage : The airline employees threatened acessation of all work if managemet failed meet their demands.

15.CHAFFING X CAPITILISTIC

Meaning : Bantering,joking

Usage : Sometimes chad's flipant, chaffing remarks aanoy us still chad's keeps us laughing.

Letter-'D'

Letter-'D'

1. DANK X DRY

Meaning : The Damp

Usage : The walls of the dungeon were dank and slimy

2. DAPPER X UNTIDY

Meaning : neat and trim

Usage : In the odd couple, Tony Randall played Felix Unger,an excessively dapper soul who could not stand to have a hair out of place

3. DAUNTLESS X COWERDLY

Meaning : bold

Usage : despite the dangerous nature of the

undertaking,the dauntless soldier volunteered for the assignment

4. DEARTH X BUNDANCE

Meaning : scarity

Usage : the dearth of the skilled labor compelled the employeers to open trade schools

5. DEBACLE X PROGRESS

Meaning : Sudden downfall, complete disaster

Usage : Air plane movies, every flight turns into a debacle, with passengers and crew members collapsing, engines falling apart, and carry-on baggage popping out of the overhead bins

6. DEBILIATE X STRENGTHEN

Meaning : weaken,Enfeeble

Usage : Michael's severe bout of the flu debilitated him very much that he was too tired to go to work for a week

7. DEBONAIR X AWKWARD

Meaning : Friendly, aiming to please

Usage : The debonair youth was liked by all who met him,because of his cheerful and obliging manner

8. DEROGATORY X PRAISING

Meaning : Expression a low opinion

Usage : I resent your derogatory remark .

9. DESECRATE X CONSERETE

Meaning : profane, violate the sancitity of

Usage : Shattering the altar and trampling the holy objects underfoot, the invaders desecrated the sanctuary

10. DESTITUTE X AFFLUENT

Meaning : extremely poor

Usage : because they had no health insurance, the father's costly illness left the family destitute.

11. DEVOID X FULL OF

Meaning : lacking

Usage : you may think cher's mind is a total void, but she's actually not devoid of intelligence. she just sounds like an airhead

12. DEVOUT X IMPOUS

Meaning : pious

Usage : the devout man prayed daily

13. DIABOLICAL X SERAPHIC

Meaning : devilish

Using : ”what a fiend i am, to devise such a deabolical scheme to destroy Gotham city” chortled the joker.

14. DIATRIBE X EULOGY

Meaning : Bitter Scolding, investive

Using : During the leanghty diatribe delivered by his opponent he remained calm and self-controlled.

15. DIFFDENCE X BOLDNESS

Meaning : Shyness

Usage : You must ovrecome your dffidence if you intend to become a salesperson

16. DILATE X CONTRAST

Meaning : Expand

Usage : In the dark the pupils of your eyes dilate.

17. DILATORY X PROMPT

Meaning : delaying

Usage : your dilatory tactics may compel me to cancel the contact.

18. DIMINUTION X APPRECIATION

Meaning : Lessening, reduction in size

Usage : Old Jack was as sharp at eighty as he had been at fifty;increasing age led no diminution of

hes mental acuity.

19. DIN X SILENCE

Meaning : continued loud noice

Usage : The din of the jack-hammers outside the classroom window drowned out the lecturer's voice.

20. DISABUSE X DECEIVE

Meaning : Correct a false impression, undeceive.

Usage : I will attempt to disabuse you of your impression of my client's guilt; I know he is innocent.

21. DISCONSOLATE X JOYOUS

Meaning : sad

Usage : The death of his wife left him desconsolate.

Letter-'E'

Letter-'E'

1.ENERVATE X STRENGTHEN

2.ENHANCE X DEGRADE

3.ENNUI X EXCITEMENT.

4.ENUNCIATE X MUMBLE

5.EPHEMERAL X ETERNAL

6.EQUABLE X STORMY

7.EQUANIMITY X AGITATION

8.EQUILIBRIUM X IMBALANC

9.EWUITABLE X UNFAIR

10.EQUIVOCAL X CLEAR

11.ERRATIC X STEADY

12.ERRONEOUS X ACCURATE

13.ERUDITE X IGNORANT

14.ETHEREAL X EARTHY

15.EULOGISTIC X CRITCAL

Letter-'G'

Letter-'G'

1.GRANDIOSE X SIMPLE

Meaning : Impressive,planned on large scale,ridiculusly exaggerated,pretentious.

Usage : The aged matinee idol still had grandiose notation of his supposed importance in the theatrical world.

2.GRATUITOUS X WARRANTED

Meaning : Given frely,unwarranted,uncalled for.

Usage : Quit making gratuitous comments about my driving no one asked you for your opinion.

3.GREGARIOUS X ANTISOCIA

Meaning : Helpful,sociable

Usage : Typically party-throwers are gregarious,hermits are not.

4.GRISLY X ANTISOCIAL

Meaning : Ghastly,causing fear, informal very unpleasent.

Usage : She shuddered at the grisly sight.

5.GULLIBLE X INCREDULOUS

Meaning : Easily deceived

Usage : Guillible people have only themselvesto blame if they fall for can artists repeatedly.

6.GUSTO X DISTASTE

Meaning : Enjoyment,enthusiasm

Usage : He accepted the assignment with such gusto that i feel he would have been satisfied with a small salary.

7.GUSTY X CALM

Meaning : Windy,brave,spirited,greedy

Usage : The gusty weather made sailing.

Letter-'H'

Letter-'H'

1.HACKNEYED X ORIGINAL

Meaning : Overused,lacking impact,commonplace

Usage : When the reviewer criticized the movie for its hackneyed spot, we agreed.

2.HAGGARD X PLUMP

Meaning : Wasted away,gaunt

Usage : After his long illness, he was pale and haggard.

3.HALCYON X MARTIAL

Meaning : Calm,peaceful

Usage : In those halcyon days,people were not worried about sneak attacks and bombings.

4.HAPHAZARD X DELIBERATE

Meaning : Random,bychance

Usage : his haphazared reading left him ubacquainted with many classic books.

Letter-'I'

Letter-'I'

1.IGNOBLE X WORTHY

unworthy,not noble

A true knight ,Si Galahad never stopped to perform an ignoble deed

2.ILLUSIVE X NOT DECEPTIVE

This is only a mirage,let us not be fooled by its illusive effect.

3.IRKSOME X INTERESTING

annoying, tedious

He found working on the assembly line irksome because of the monotony
of the operation he had to perform.

4.IRRELEVANT X PERTINENT
not applicable, unrelated

no matter how irrelevant the patients mumblings may seem, they give
us some indications of what is on his mind.

5.IRREPARABLE X CORRECTABLE
not able to be corrected or repaired
Your apology cannot alone for the irreparable damage you have done to her repultion.

6.IRREVERENT X PIOUS
Lack of proper respect
Some people are irrevent to this elders.

Letter-'J'

Letter-'J'

1.Jaded x Stimulated

Usage:He looked for exotic food to stimulate his **jaded** appetite

2.Jaundiced x Unbiased

Usage: Because she disliked uma ,she looked at uma's paintings with a **jaundiced** eye , caling them formless smears.

3.Jaunty x sedate

Usage: In singing in the rain ,sowji sang and danced with her way through the lighthearted number in a property **jaunty** style.

4.Jeopardy x Safety

Usage: Yoou can not give me a d in chemistry , you will **jeopardize** my chances or being admitted to mit.

5.Jettison x Salvage

Usage:In order to enable the ship to ride safely through the storm,the captain had to **jettison** much of his cargo.

6.Jocular x Serious

Usage: Although bill knew the boss hated jokes , he could not resist making one **jocular** remark , his jocularity cost him the job.

7.judicious xunwise

Usage:At akey moment in his life , he made a **judicious** investment that was the foundation of his later wealth.

Letter-'K'

Letter-'K'

1.KINDLE X EXTINGUISH

Meaning : Start a fire,inspire

Usage : Her teacher's praise for her poetry kindled a spark of hope inside maya.

2.KEEN X DULL

Meaning : Sharp

Usage : Generalist must have keen observation on their work.

3.KNOWLWDGE X IGNORANCE

Meaning : Knowing about something

Usage : It has come to my knowledge that she gave a secret assurance to him

4.KILL X ANIMATE

Meaning : Spoil

Usage : The smoke killed off the mosquitoes.

Letter-'L'

Letter-'L'

1.LACHRYMOSE X CHEERING

Meaning : Producing tears

Usage : His voice has a lachrymose quality that is more appropriate at a funeral than a class reunion.

2.LACKADAISICAL X AMBITIOUS

Meaning : Lacking purpose or zest.

Usage : Their Lackadaisical approch to their work resulted in a huge loss of the bussiness.

3.LACONIC X VERBOSE

Meaning : Brief and to the point.

Usage : Many of the characters portrayed by clint eastwood are loconictypes strong men offew words

4.LAMPOON X PRAISE

Meaning : Ridicule,a literacy composition abusing others

Usage : The article lampoon the pretension of some movie moguls

5.LANGUOR X VITALITY

Meaning : Lassitude,deprssion

Usage : His friends tried to overcome the languor into which ha had fallen by taking him to parties and tothe theater.

6.LATENT X OBVIOUS

Meaning : Potential but undeveloped

Usage : education means to bring our thr latent potential alities of everyday

7.LAVISH X FRUGAL

Meaning : Liberal,wasteful

Usage : The actors lavish gifts pleased her

8.LAUDATORY X DEFAMATORY

Meaning : Praise

9.LAX X STRICT

Meaning : Careless

Usage : We dislike restaurants where the service is lax and inattentive.

10.LECHERY X PURITY

Meaning : Gross lewdness,lustfulness

Usage : His lecherous life made him miserable.

11.LETHARGIC X INVIGORATING

Meaning : Drowsy,dull

Usage : The stuffy room made her lethergic, she felt as if she was about to nod off

12.LEVITY X SOLEMNITY

Meaning : Lak of seriousness or steadiness

Usage : Stop giggling and wriggling around in the few such levity is improper in church

13.LIMPID X TURBID

Meaning : Clear

Usage : A limpid stream ranthrough his property

14.LITHE X STIFF

Meaning : Flexble,supple

Usage : Her figure was lithe

15.LOATH X EAGER

Meaning : Reluctant,disinclined

Usage : Romeo and juliet wereboth loath for him to go

16.LOQUACIOUS X TACITURN

Meaning : Talktive

Usage : She is a laquacious lady

17.LUGUBRIOUS X CHEERFUL

Meaning : Mornful

Usage : The lugubrious of the dogs added to our sadness

18.LURID X DULL

Meaning : Colorful

Usage : the lurid tale of the crimininal filled our hearts with sbock and despair.

Letter-'M'

Letter-'M'

1.MALIGAN - Eulogize

Speak evil of,bad mouth,dafame,aggresively,malevolent

Putting her hands over her ears,Rose refused to listen to Betty malign her friend Susan

2.MALLEABLE X Brittle

Capable of being shaped by pounding ,impressionable

Gold is malleable metal,easily shaped into bracelets and rings

3.MANIACLE X Sane

Restrain ,Handcuff

The police immediately manacled the prisioner so he could not escape

4.MANIFEST X Obscure

Evident ,visible,obvious

Digby's embarassment when he met Madonna was manifest:his eyes turned bright pink

5.MANUMIT X Enslave

Emancipate,free from bondage

Enlightend slave owners were willing to manumit their slaves and thus put an end to the evil

6.MARTIAL X Bellicose

Pertaining to marriage

After the publication of his book on martal affairs,he was often consulted by married people verge of dworie

Letter-'N'

Letter-'N'

1.NEBULOUS X Clear

Wague,hazy,cloudy

Uma and sowji tried to come with a clear intelligible business plan,not some hazy

2.NEFARIOUS X Berign

Very wicked

The villans crimes though various were one and all nefarious

3.NEGATION X Afferimation

Cancle out,nullify,deny

A Sudden surge of adrenalin can negate the effects of fatigue

4.NEOPHYTE X Veteran

Recent convert,beginner

The mountain slope contains slides that will challenge experts as well as

neophytes

5.NIGGARDLY X Prodigal

Meanly stingy,parsimonious

The neggardly pittance the window receives from the government

6.NOCTURNAL X Daily

Done at night

Uma obtaned a watch dog to prevent the nocturnal raids on

her children coops

Letter-'O'

Letter-'O'

1.OBDURATE *FLEETING

Meaning:stubborn

Usage:He was OBDURATE in his refusal to listen to our complients.

2.OBESE*CADAVEROUS

Meaning:Excessively Fat

Usage:It is advisable that OBESE people try to loose weight.

3.OBJECTIVE*EMOTIONALLY INVOLVED

Meaning:Goal,Aim

Usage:Even though he was her son,she tried to be

objective of his behaviour.

4.OBLIGATORY*OPTIONAL

Meaning:Binding,Required

Usage:It is OBLGATORY that books borrowed from the library be returned with in 2 weeks.

5.OBLOQUY*PRAISE

Meaning:Slander,Disgrace,infamy

Usage:I resent the OBLIQUY that u r costing upon my reputation.

6.OBSEQUIOUS*SUPERCILIOUS

Meaning:servile,slavishly,attentive,showing undew respect

7.ODIUM*LIKING

Meaning:Detestation,Hatefulness

Usage:Prince charming could not express the odium ,he felt toward cinderella’s stepsisters because of their mistreatment of poor cinderella.

8.OMNIPOTENT*WEAK

Meaning:All powerful

Usage:The monarch regarded himself as OMNIPOTENT and responsible to no one for his acts.

9.OMNISCIENT*IGNORANT

Meaning:All Knowing

Usage:I do not pretend to be Omniscient but I am positive about this fact.

10.OPIATE*STIMULANT

Meaning:Medicine to induce Sleep or Deaden pain

Usage:To say that religion is the OPIATE of the

people is to condemn religion as drug that keeps the people quite and submissive to those in power.

11.OPPORTUNE*AWKWARD

Meaning:Timely,Well choosen

Usage:Clearly this would not be an OPPORTUNE moment to ask him for an increase in her allowance

12.OPPORTUNIST*MAN OF PRINCIPLE

Meaning:Individual who sacrifice principles for a expediency by taking adv. Of circumstances.

Usage:Forget about ethics ,he is such an OPPORTUNIST that he will vote in favour of any deal that will give him a break

13.OPPROBRIUM*PRAISE

Meaning:infamy,vilification

Usage:His criticism of the prime minister contained certain OPPROBRIUM terms.

14.OPTIMUM*WORST

Meaning:most favorable

Usage:f u wait for the optimum moment to act u may never begin ur project.

15.OPULENCE *POVERTY

Meaning:Extreme Wealth,luxuriousness,abundance

Usage:The glitter and OPULENCE of the ballroom took cinderella’s breath away.

16.OSTENTATIOUS*UNASSUMING

Meaning:Showy,Pretentious

Usage:Trump’s latest casino in atlantic city is the most OSTENTATIOUS gambling place in the east.

Letter-'P'

Letter-'P'

1.Precipitete X Stationary.

Meaning:Walking about,moving.

Usage: The peripatetic school of philosophy derives its name frm the fact that aristote walked with his pupils while discussing phylosophy with them

2.Permeable X impenetrable

Meaning:penetrable,porous,allowing liquds,gas to pass

Usage: If your jogging clothes were not made out of permeable fabric,you would

drown in your own sweat.

3.Pernicious X Harmless

Meaning:harmful,injurious

Usage: Never pursue pernicious policies

4.Perpeteral X momentary

Meaning:ever lasting

Usage:Ponce de leon hoped to find the legendary fountain of perpetual youth

5.Perspicuity X Vegueness

Meaning: having insight,penetrating,astute

Usage:The brilliant lawyer was known for his perspicacious deduction

6.pertinacious X Superficial

Meaning: stubborn,persistent

Usage:she is bound to succed because her pertinacious nature will not permt her

to quit

7.Petualant X Uncomplaining

Meaning:complaing,touchy,peevish

8.Percipitate X Cautious

Meaning:throw headlong,hasten

Usage:The remval of american political support appeared to have precipitated the downfall of the macros regime.

9.Prefactory X Conclusive

Meaning:Introductory

Usage: The chairman made a few prefatory remarks
before he called on the frst speaker

Letter-'Q'

Letter-'Q'

1.QUELL x INCITE

Meaning:- Supress,subdue,putdown

Usage:-The military regine is taking every possible step to

que the riots in the country.

2.QUINTESSENCE X IMPURE

Meaning:-Purest,highest embodiment

Usage:-Noel coward displayed the quintessence of wit

3QUEUE x CURVE,ZIGZAG

Meaniing:-Line

Usage:-They stood patiently in the queue outside the

movie theatre.

Letter-'R'

Letter-'R'

1.Resilient x Unyielding

elastic,having the power of spruning back
Highly resilient steel makes excellent bed springs

2.Restive x placid

restlessly imaptient,obstinately resisting control waiting
impatiently inline to see Santaclause,even the best behaved
childrengrow restiva and start to fidget.

3.Retentive x forgetful

holding,having a good memory
the pupil did not need to spend much time in study as he
had a retentive mind

4.reticence x loquaciousness
reserved,uncommunicative,inclined to silence
fearing his competition might get advance word about his
plans from talkitive staff memebers Huges preferred
reticent employees to loquacious ones.

5.Retrograde x progressing
backwards degenerate
instead of advancing our civilization seems to have
retrogarded in ethics and culture

6.reverie x dishonor
daydream,musing
she was awakened from her reverie by the teachers question

7.rife x scant
abundant,current
in the face of the many rumore of scandal which are rife
at the momment it is best to remain silent

8.robust x weak
vigorous,strong
after pumping vion and taking karate for six months the
little old lady was far more robust in health and could
break a plank with her fist

9.rotunoity xslimness
roundness,sonorousness of speech
Washington Irving emphasized the rotunoity of the governor by describing his height and circumference

10.rubble x unbrokenstone
fragments
ten years after world war II some of the rubbles left by enemy bombings could still be seen

11.ruddy x war
reddish,healthy looking
SantaClause's ruddy cheeks nicely complement Radolph the Reindeer's bright red nose

12.Rudimentary x developed
not developed,elementary,crude
Although my grandmother's english vocabulary was limited to a few rudimentary phrases,she always could make herself understood

13.rueful x content
regret,lament,mourn
Uma rrued thae night she met sowjy and wondered how she ever fell for such a jerk

14.rustic x urban
pertaining to country people,uncount
The backwoodman looked out of place in his rustic attire.

15.ruthless x merciful
pittiless,cruel
CAptain Hook was a dangerous ,ruthless villain who would stop at nothingt to destroy Peter pan.

Letter-'W'

Letter-'W'

1. WRECK * Restore

Meaning: To destroy

Usage:seventy passengers in a ship wreck.

2. WONDER * Expectations

Meaning: Feeling of surprise,struck

Usage: The world in which we live is a land of wonder.

3. WANE * Prosper

Meaning: Waningy

Usage: His chances of getting promotion are waning.

4. WRATH * Delight

Meaning: Severe anger

Usage: Due to the escaping of her son father has wrath to his son.

5. WITHIN * Beyond

Meaning: Inside

Usage: The account will be closed within one week.

Letter-'Z'

Letter-'Z'

1.Zany X sane

meaning : physically healthy

usage: He is zany from one week.

2. Zeal X apathy

meaning : enthusiasm

usage : His zeal for learning inpress me a lot

PUZZLE TEST

COMPARISION BASED PROBLEMS

In such type of questions, clues are given regarding comparisons among a set of persons or things with respect to one or more qualities. The candidate is required to analyse the whole information, from a proper ascending/descending sequence and then answer the given questions accordingly.

Read the following information and answer the questions given below it:

There are five friends Sachin, Kunal, Mohit, Anuj and Rohan. Sachin ia shorter than Kunal but taller

than Rohan. Mohit is tallest. Anuj is a little shorter than Kunal an little taller than Sachin.

1.Who is the shortest?

(a) Rohan (b) Sachin (c) Anuj

(d) Kunal (e) None of these

2.If they stand in the order of their heights, who will be in the middle?

(a) Kunal (b) Rohan (c) Sachin

(d) Anuj (e) None of these

3.If they stand in the order of increasing heights, who will be the second?

(a) Anuj (b) Sachin (c) Rohan

(d) Kunal (e) None of these

4.Who is the second tallest?

(a) Sachin (b) Kunal (c) Anuj

(d) Rohan (e) None of these

5.Who is taller than Anuj but shorter than Mohit?

(a) Kunal (b) Rohan (c) Sachin

(d)Date Inadequate (e) None

Solution:

Let us denote the five boys by the first letter of their names,namely S, K, M, A and R.

Then , R < S < K < M and S < A < K

R < S < A < K < M

Answer for 1st question is (a), Rohan is shortest.

Answer for 2nd question is (d), Anuj is in the middle.

Answer for 3rd question is (b), In the order of increasing heights i,e shortest to tallest, Sachin is second.

Answer for 4th question is (b). Kunal is second tallest.

Answer for 5th question is (a), Kunal is taller than Anuj but shorter than Mohit.

Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1)There is a group of five girls.

(2)Kamini is second in height but younger than Rupa.

(3)Pooja is taller than Monika but younger in age.

(4)Rupa and Monika are of the same age but Rupa is tallest between them.

(5)Neelam is taller than Pooja and elder to Rupa.

6.If they are arranged in the ascending order of heights, who will be in the third position?

(a) Monika (b) Rupa (c) Monika or Rupa

(d) Date Inadequate (e) None of these

7.If they are arranged in a the descending order of their ages, who will be in the fourth position?

(a) Monika or Rupa (b) Kamini or Monika c) Pooja

(d)Data Inadequate (e) None of these

8.To answer the question “who is the youngest person in the group”, which of the given statements is superfluous?

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2) (c) Only (5)

(d) either (1) or (4) (e) None

Solution :

We first find the sequence of heights

by (3) we have :M < P

by (5) we have : P < N

Now, Rupa is tallest and kamini is second in height.

So the sequence of heights is : M < P < N < K < R.

Now, we determine the age sequence

by (2) we have : K < R.

by (3) we have : P < M.

by (4) we have : R = M.

by (5) we have : R < N.

So the sequence of ages is:N < R = M < K < P or N < R = M < P < K.

Answer for 6th question is (e),in the increasing order of heights, Neelam is in third position.

Answer for 7th question is (e), in the descending order of ages, Neelam will be in fourth position (because Monika and Rupa both lie at third position).

Answer for 8th question is (a), Only statement (1) is not necessary.

EXERCISE

1.Compare the knowledge of persons X, Y, Z, A, B and C in relation to each other.

1.X knows more than A.

2.Y knows as much as B.

3.Z knows less than C.

4.A nows more than Y.

The best knowledge person amongst all is:

(a) X (b) Y (c) A

(d) C

Answer is (a), Clearly, we have : A < X, Y = B, Z < C, Z < B, Y < A

thus the sequence becomes X > A >Y = B > C > Z.

So, X is the best knowledgeable person.

2.Five children were administrated psychological tests to know their intellectual levels. In the report, psychologists pointed out that the child A is less intelligent than the child B. The child C is less intelligent than the child D. The child B is less intelligent than the child C and child A is more intelligent than child E. Which child is most intelligent?

(a) A (b) B (c) D

(d) E (e) None of these

Answer is (c), we have A < B, C < D, B < C and E < A.

So, the sequence becomes: E < A < B < C < D.

Clearly, child D is most intelligent.

3.In an examination, Raj got more marks than Mukesh but not as many as Priya.Priya got more marks than Dinesh and Kamal. Dinesh got less marks than Mukesh but his marks are not the lowest in the group. Who is the second in the descending order of marks?

(a) Priya (b) Kamal (c) Raj

(d) Cannot be determine (e) None of these

Answer is (c)

In terms of marks obtained

Mukesh < Raj, Raj < Priya, Dinesh < Priya, Kamal < Priya, Dinesh < Mukesh.

Since Dinesh mars are not the lowest, so Kamal's marks are the lowest.

So, the sequence becomes: Kamal < Dinesh < Mukesh < Raj < Priya.

Clearly, in the descending order, Raj comes second.

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions

given below it:

(A)Gopal is shorter than Ashok but taller than Kunal.

(B)Navin is shorter than Kunal.

(C)Jayesh is taller than Navin.

(D)Ashok is taller than Jayesh.

4.Who among them is the tallest?

(a) Gopal (b) Ashok (c) Kunal

(d) Navin (e) Jayesh

5.Whisch of the given information is not necessary to answer the

above question?

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

(e) None of these

Solution for 4th and 5th questions.

In terms of height we have : Gopal < Ashok, Kunal < Gopal, Navin < Kunal,

Navin < Jayesh, Jayesh < Ashok.

So, the sequence becomes: Navin < Kunal < Gopal < Jayesh < Ashok.

Answer for 4th question is (b), Clearly, Ashok is tallest.

Answer for 5th question is (c), Clearly, statement C is not necessary.

6.B is twice as old as A but twice younger than F.

C is half the age of A but twice the age of D.

Which two persons from the pair of oldest and youngest?

(a) F and A (b) F and D (c) B and F

(d) F and C (e) None of these

Answer is (b)

Let's A's age be x, then B's age is 2x. B is twice younger than F i,e F

is twice older than B. So, F's age is 4x. C is half the age of A i,e C's

age is x/2. C is twice the age of D i,e D is half the age of C i,e D's

age is x/4. So, the descending order of ages is F, B, A, C, D.

Clearly, F is the oldest and is the youngest.

Directions (questions 7 to 11) Read the following information and answer

the questions given below it:

(1)Seven students P, Q, R, S, T, U and v take a series of tests.

(2)No two students get similar marks.

(3)V always scores more than P.

(4)P always scores more than Q.

(5)Each time either R scores the highest and t gets the least or

alternatively S scores the highest and U or Q scores the least.

7.If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following

can be true?

(a) V is ranked first or fourth (b) R is ranked second or third

(c)Pis ranked second or fifth (d) U is ranked third or fourth

(e) T is ranked fourth or fifth.

8.If R gets more, V should be ranked not lower than:

(a) second (b) third (c) fourth

(d) fifth (e) sixth

9.If R is ranked second and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following must

be true?

(a) S is ranked third (b) T is ranked sixth

(c) P is ranked sixth (d)V is ranked fourth

(e) U is ranked sixth

10.If S is ranked second, which of the following can be true?

(a) U gets more than V (b) V gets more than S

(c) P gets more than R (d)P gets more than V

(e) T gets more than Q

11.If V is ranked fifth, which of the following must be true?

(a) S scores the highest (b)R is ranked second

(c) T is ranked third (d)Q is ranked fourth

(e) U scores the least

Solution for 7th to 11th :

In terms of scores we have :

V > P, P > Q i,e V > P > Q.

If R scores the highest, we have R > ---------- > T.

If S scores the highest, we have S > ---------- > Q

or S > ---------- > U.

Answer for 7th question is (d), If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked fifth,we have

_ > _ > _ > _ > Q > S > _

In this case, R will ran the highest and thus T will rank the least. we have

R > _ > _ > _ > Q > S > T

Also, the order V > P > Q will be maintained i,e V and P will have second,

third or
fourth places. So, statements (a), (b), (c), (e) cannot follow.

Thus (d) is the answer.

Answer for 8th question is (c), Again, if R ranks most, T ranks lowest

and occupies seventh place. Since V always ranks above P and Q so in

the maximum, P and Q will occupy fifth and sixth places. Thus, V will

not rank lower than fourth.

Answer for 9th question is (b), If R is ranked second, S will rank first

and Q and U lowest. But Q ranks fifth. So, U ranks lowest. Also, the order

V > P > Q will be followed.

So, the arrangement will be S > R > V > P > Q > _ U.Thus , the sixth place

will be occupied by T.

Answer for 10th question is (a), If S ranks second, R ranks first and T

ranks lowest.The order V > P > Q will be followed.
So, the arrangement

will be R > S > _ > _ > _ > _ > T.

Clearly, statements (b), (c), (d) and (e) cannot follow. so the answer is

(a).

Answer for 11th question is (a), If V ranks fifth, P and Q coming before it

will occupy sixth and seventh places respectively i,e Q ranks least. So,

S will score the highest.

Directions (questions 12 to 16): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

(1)A, B, C, D and E are five friends.

(2)B is elder to E, but not as tall as C.

(3)C is younger to A, and is taller to D and E.

(4)A is taller to D, But younger to E.

(5)D is elder to A but is shorter in the group.

12.Who among the following is the eldest?

(a) A (b) B (c) C

(d) D (e) None of these

13.Which of the following pairs of students is elder to D?

(a) BA (b) BC (c) BE

(d) EA (e) None of these

14.Which of the following statements is correct about B?

(1)B is not the tallest (2) B is shorter to E

(3)When they are asked to stand in ascending order with respect to their heights,B is in the middle.

(a) Only (1) is correct (b) Only (1) and (3) are correct

(c)All are correct (d) All are incorrect

(e) None of these

15.If F, another friend is taller than C, how many of them will be

between F and E according to their height?

(a) None (b) One (c) Two

(d) Three (e) None of these

16.If a selection is to be made among them who would be relatively older and also taller, who among them should be chosen?

(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

e) E

Solutions for 12th to 16th :

In terms of age we have:

E < B, C < A, A < E, A < D

So, we have C < A< E < B, A < D.

In terms of height we have

B < C, D < C, E < C, D < A.

Answer for 12th question is (e) : Either B or D is the eldest.

Answer for 13th question is (e) : It cannot be determined for sure.

Answer for 14th question is (a) : B is shorter than C, so B is not the tallest.

Thus (1) is correct. B and E are shorter than C. So, it cannot be concluded that B is shorter to E. Thus (2) is incorrect.

A single definite order of heights cannot be obtained from the given information. So (3) is incorrect.

Answer for 15th question is (e) :Since no definite order of height can be obtained.So it cannot be determined for sure how many persons

lie between F and E.

Answer for 16th question is (b) :A and C are youngest so they cannot be selected.

D is shorter than two persons A and C.

B is shorter than C only and is only relatively order. So, B will be selected.

E is younger than B.

Directions (questions 17 to 20) : Read the following information given below and answer the questions that follow:

A * B means A and B are the same age.

A – B means B is younger than A.

A + B means A is younger than B.

17.Sachin * Madan – Reena means

(a) Reena is youngest (b) Reena is the oldest

(c) Madan is younger than Reena

(d)None of these

18.X+Y+Z is same as

(a) Y-X-Z (b) Z-Y-X (c) Z-X-Y

(d) None of these

19.For an expression Farha-Fardina-Arif which of the following cannot

be correct under any circumstances?

(a)Arif is father of Farha.

(b)Arif is the younger brother of Farha.

(c)Farha is the mother of both Arif and Fardina.

(d)None of these

20.Deven-Shashi*Hemant is opposite to

(1)Hemant+Shashi+Deven (2)Hemant-Shashi+Deven

(3)Shashi*Hemant+Deven

(a) (1) only (b) (1) an (2) only (c) (2) and (3) only

(d) None of these

Solution for 17th to 20th :

Answer fro 17th question is (a) : Sachin*Madan-Reena means Sachin and Madan are of the same age and Reena is younger than Madan. This means that Reena is the youngest.

Answer for 18th question is (b) : X+Y+Z means X is younger than Y and Y is younger than Z. This can also be written as Z-Y-X.

Answer for 19th question is (a) : Farha-Fardina-Arif means Fardina is younger than Farha and Arif is younger than Fardina. This means that Arif is younger than Farha.
So, Arif cannot be the father of Farha.

Answer for 20th question is (d) : Deven-Shashi*Hemant means Shashi is younger than Deven ans Shashi and Hemant are of the same age. Thus Deven is the oldest.

Now, the opposite statements would mean : Deven is the youngest.

(1)Hemant+Shashi+Deven means Hemant is younger than Shashi, who is younger than Deven.So, Deven is the oldest.

(2)Hemant-Shashi+Deven means Shashi is younger than both Hemant and Deven.Thus eother Hemant or Deven is the oldest, but Deven is not the youngest.

(3)Shashi*Hemant+Deven means Shashi and Hemant are of the same age and Hemant is younger than Deven. So, Deven is the oldest.

PROBLEMS ON SEATING ARRANGEMENT

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

In this type of questions, some clues regarding seating or placing (linear/ circular)of some persons or items is given. The candidate is required to form the paper sequence using these clues and answer the questions accordingly.

1) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Six persons A,B,C,D,E and F are sitting in two rows, three in each.

E is not at the end of any row

Dis second to the left of F.

C the neighbour of E, is sitting diagonally opposite to D.

B is the neighbour of F

1.Which of the following are sitting diagonally opposite to each other?

(a) F and C (b) D and A (c) A and C (d) A and F (e) A and B

2.Who is facing B?

(a) A (b) C (c) D (d) E (e) F

3.Which of the following are in same row?

(a)A and E (b) E and D (c) C and B (d) A and B (e) C and E

4.Which of the following are in one of the two rows?

(a) FBC (b) CEB (c) DBF (d) AEF (e) ABF

5.After interchanging seat with E, who will be the neighbours of D in the new position?

(a) C and A (b) F and B (c) only B (d) only A (e) only C

Solution :

The given information can be analysed as follows :

E is not at end so, E must be in the middle of one of the rows.

D is second to the left of F so, order of rows must be D_F.

C is neighbour of E and is sitting diagonally opposite to D means

C is under F in the other row i,e D _ F _ E C.

B is neighbour of F, s the arrangement must be D B F A E C.

1.Other than D and C, A and F are sitting diagonally opposite to each

other,as seen in the arrangement. So the answer is (d).

2.Clearly, E is opposite to B in the other row . So ,E is facing B and

the answer is (d).

3.Clearly, from amongst the given alternatives, A and E are in the same

row .So the answer is (d).

4.Clearly, from amongst the given alternatives, D,B and F are in the

same row.So, the answer is (c).

5.Clearly, neighbours of E are A and C. So, on interchanging the seat

with E, the new neighbours of D will be A and C. So the answer is (a).

2)Eight books are kept one over the other counting from the top the second,

fifth and sixth books are on plays. Two books on plays are between two

books on composition. One book of plays is between two books on poetry.

While the book at the top of the book of literature is a book of

composition .Which book is fourth from the top?

(a) plays (b) poetry (c) composition (d)literature

Solution :

We analyse the given information as follows :

Let C denote 'composition' , P denote 'plays' , Po denote 'poetry' and

L denote 'literature'.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
_	P	_	_	P	P	_	_
_	_	_	C	P	P	C	_
Po	P	Po	_	_	_	_	_
_	_	_	_	_	_	C	L

So the arrangement becomes:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Po	P	Po	C	P	P	C	L

Clearly the fourth book from the top is on composition. So the answer is (c).

3)Read the following information and answer the questions that follows.

(1)Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a closed circle facing

the center.

(2)E is to the left of D.

(3)C is between A and B.

(4)F is between E and A.

1.Who is to the left of B?

(a) A (b) C (c) D (d) E (e) none of these

2.Who is to the right of C?

(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) E (e)F

3.Which of the above given statements is superfluous?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) none of these

Solution :

Clearly, in the circle this arrangement is as shown

D

B E

C F

A

1.Clearly , D is the left of B. so the answer is (c).

2.Clearly ,A is to the right of C. so the answer is (a).

3.Since all the statements are necessary to determine the arrangement none of them is superfluous. so the answer is (e).

EXERCISE

1.Four girls are sitting on a bench to be photographed. Shikha is to the left of Reena.

Manju is to the right of Reena. Rita is between Reena and Manju.

Who would be second from the left in the photograph?

(a) Reena (b) Shikha (c) Manju (d) Rita

Answer is (d)

Shikha is to the left of Reena and Manju is to her right.

Rita is between Reena and Manju.

So the order is Shikha ,

Reena , Rita and Manju. In the photograph Rita will be second from left.

2.There are five different houses, A to E in a row. A is to the right

of B and E is to the left of C and right of A. B is to the right of D.

Which of the houses is in
the middle?

(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) E

Answer is (a)

B is to the right of D. A is to the right of B. E is to the right of A

and left of C.So the order is D, B, A, E, C . Clearly A is

in the middle.

3.In a march past , seven persons are standing in a row. Q is standing

left to R but right to P. O is standing right to N and left to P.

Similarly , S is standing right to R and left to T. Find out who is

standing in middle?

(a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) O

Answer is (b)

Q is left to R and to the right of P i,e P, Q, R.

O is to the right of N and left of P i,e N, O, P.

S is to the right of R and left of T i,e R, S, T.

Clearly , Q is in the middle.

4.Five children are sitting in a row. S is sitting next to P but

not T. is sitting next to R who is sitting on extreme left and T is

not sitting next to K. Who are sitting adjacent to S?

(a) K and P (b) R and P (c) only C (d) P and T (e)Insufficient Information

Answer is (d)

S is sitting next to P. So, the order S, P or P, S is followed. is

sitting next to R.So, the order R, K is followed because R is on the extreme

left. T is not next to P or K.

So, the arrangement will be R, K, P, S, T.

Clearly, P and T are sitting adjacent to S.

5.Five girls are sitting in a row , Rashi is not adjacent to Sulekha or Abha.Anuradha is not adjacent to Sulekha. Rashi is adjacent to Monika. Monika is at the middle in the row. Then, Anuradha is adjacent to whom out of the following ?

(a) Rashi (b) Sulekha (c) Abha (d) Monika (e) Cannot be determined

Answer is (a)

Clearly, the order is

Anuradha, Rashi, Monika, Abha. Anuradha is adjacent to Rashi

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

(A)There are five friends

(B)They are standing in a row facing south.

(C)Jayesh is to the immediate right to Alok.

(D)Pramod is between Bhagat and Subodh.

(E)Subodh is between Jayesh and Pramod.

6.Who is at the extreme left end?

(a) Alok (b) Bhagat (c) Subodh (d) Data Inadequate

(e) None of these

7.Who is in the middle?

(a) Bhagat (b) Jayesh (c) Pramod (d) Subodh (e)Alok

Solution:

The boys are standing facing south. So, consider left and right accordingly.

Jayesh is to the right of Alok i,e Jayesh, Alok.

Pramod is between Bhagat and Subodh i,e Bhagat, Pramod, Subodh

Subodh is between Jayesh and Pramod.

So, the sequence is

Bhagat Pramod Subodh Jayesh Alok

Answer for 6th question is (a), Alok is at extreme left end.

Answer for 7th question is (d), Subodh is in the middle.

Study the given information carefully and answer the questions that follows.

(1)A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting on a wall and all of them are facing east.

(2)C is on the immediate right to D.

(3)B is at an extreme end and has E as his neighbour.

(4)G is between E and F.

(5)Dis sitting third from the south end.

8.Who is sitting to the right of E?

(a) A (b) C (c) D (d) F (e) None of these

9.Which of the following pairs of people are sitting at the extreme ends?

(a) AB (b) AE (c) CB (d) FB (e) Cannot be determined

10.Name the person who should change places with C such that he gets the third

place from the north end?

(a) E (b) F (c) C (d) D

11.Immediatly between which of the following pairs of people is sitting?

(a) AC (b) AF (c) CE (d) CF (E) None of these

Solution:

C is to the right of D.

D is third from south.

So, B will be at the extreme end from north because it should have

E as its neighbour.

G is between E and F. SO, the sequence is

B->

E->

G->

F-> East

D->

C->

A->

Answer for 8th question is (e), G is sitting to the right of E.

Answer for 9th question is (a), A and B are sitting at the extreme ends.

Answer for 10th question is (c), G should change place with C

to make it third from north.

Answer for 11th question is (d), D is sitting between C and F.

12.In the Olympic games, the flags of six nations were flown on the masts in

the following way:

The flag of America was to the left of Indian tricolor and to the right of the flag
of France. The flag of Australia was on the right of the Indian flag but was to the
left of the flag of Japan, which was to the left of the flag of China Find the two
flags which ate in the center.

(a) India and Australia (b) America and India

(c)Japan and Australia (d) America and Australia

Solution:

The correct sequence is

France, America, India, Australia, Japan, China.

The two flags in the center are India and Australia.

13.Mr A , Miss B, Mr C and Miss D are sitting around a table and discussing

their trades.

(1)Mr A sits opposite to cook.

(2)Miss B sits right to the barber.

(3)The washer man is on the left of the tailor.

(4)Miss D sits opposite to Mr C.

What are the trades of A and B?

(a) Tailor and Barber (b) Tailor and Cook

(c)Barber and Cook (d) Washer man and Cook.

Solution : (b)

C and D sit opposite to each other .So if A sits opposite to cook, B shall be cook.

Now B is to the right of barber. So, one of the rest say C will be barber, then D on the opposite side shall be washer man or tailor. But washer man is left of tailor and D is to the left of A. So, D is washer man and A is tailor. Thus , A and B are Tailor and Cook.

On the information given below, answer the questions.

(A) P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a circle facing the center.

(B) R is immediate left of T.

(C) P is between S and T.

14.Who is to the immediate left of R?

(a) P (b) Q (c) S (d) T (e) cannot be determine

15.To find the answer to the above question, which of the following statements

can be dispensed with?

(a) None (b) B only (c) C only (d) B or C only

Solution: Solution for 14th and 15th questions are

In the circle the arrangement is as shown:

P

S T

Q

R

Answer for 14th question is (b), Q is to the immediate left of R.

Answer for 15th question is (a), All the statements are necessary.

16.Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a closed circle facing the center.
A is facing D. C is between A and B. F is between E and A. Who is to the
immediate left of B?

(a) A (b) C (c) D (d) E

Answer is (b)

Clearly, in a circle the arrangement is as shown:

```
                    A
C                   F
B                   E
                    D
```

So, C is to the immediate left of B.

A, B, C, D, E and F are seated in a circle facing the center. C is between F and B.
A is second to the left of D and second to the right of E.

17.Who is facing A?

(a) B (b) D (c) F (d) either F or B (e) None

18.Who among the following is facing D?

(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) cannot be determine (e) None

Solution: Solution for 17th and 18th questions is

The circular arrangement is as shown

```
          C
A                 E
F                  B
          D
```

Answer for 17th question is (a), Clearly B is facing A.

Answer for 18th question is (b), C is facing D.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in circle facing the center.
B is sitting between G and D. H is third to the left of B and second to the right of A.
C is sitting between A and G and B and E are not sitting opposite to each other.

19.Who is third to the left of D?

(a) A (b) E (c) F (d) cannot be determine (e) None

20.Which of the following statements is not correct?

(a) C is third to the right of D.

(b) A is sitting between C and F.

(c)D and A are sitting opposite to each other.

(d)E is sitting between F and D.

(e) E and C are sitting opposite to each other

Solution: Solution for 19th and 20th question is

B is between G and D i,e the order is G B D. H is third to the left of B
and second to the right of A. So, forming a circle we have:

```
                    H              A

                    G              D
                            B
```

C is between A and G. But E is not opposite B. So, C is between A and H.

```
                            C
                    H            A
                F                   E
                    G            D
                            B
```

Answer for 19th question is (c) , F is third to the left of D.

Answer for 20th question is (d), Clearly, E is not sitting between F and D.

21.A group of eight members sit in a circle. D is between A and F and is
opposite to G.E is to the right of A but on the left of C, whose right
hand neighbour is G. B enjoys having H to his left and F to his right .
Find the members who is diagonally opposite to A?

(a) B (b) F (c) G (d) H

Answer for 21st question is (d)

In a circle the arrangement is as shown

```
                            G
                H                   C
            B                           E
                F                   A
                            D
```

H is diagonally opposite to A.

FAMILY BASED PROBLEMS

FAMILY BASED QUESTIONS

In such type of questions, clues are given regarding comparisons among a set of persons or things with respect to one or more qualities.
The candidate is required to analyse the whole information, from a proper ascending/descending sequence and then answer the given questions accordingly.

Read the following information and answer the questions given below it:

There are five friends Sachin, Kunal, Mohit, Anuj and Rohan.
Sachin is shorter than Kunal but taller than Rohan.
Mohit is tallest. Anuj is a little shorter than Kunal an little taller than Sachin.

1.Who is the shortest?

(a) Rohan (b) Sachin (c) Anuj (d) Kunal (e) None of these

2.If they stand in the order of their heights, who will be in the middle?

(a) Kunal (b) Rohan (c) Sachin (d) Anuj (e) None of these

3.If they stand in the order of increasing heights, who will be the second?

(a) Anuj (b) Sachin (c) Rohan (d) Kunal (e) None of these

4.Who is the second tallest?

(a) Sachin (b) Kunal (c) Anuj (d) Rohan (e) None of these

5.Who is taller than Anuj but shorter than Mohit?

(a) Kunal (b) Rohan (c) Sachin (d)Date Inadequate (e) None

Solution:
Let us denote the five boys by the first letter of their names, namely
S, K, M, A and R.Then , R < S < K < M and S < A < K
R < S < A < K < M
Answer for 1st question is (a),Rohan is shortest.
Answer for 2nd question is (d),Anuj is in the middle.
Answer for 3rd question is (b),In the order of increasing heights i,e shortest to tallest, Sachin is second.
Answer for 4th question is (b).Kunal is second tallest.
Answer for 5th question is (a),Kunal is taller than Anuj but shorter than Mohit.

Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow:
(1)There is a group of five girls.
(2)Kamini is second in height but younger than Rupa.
(3)Pooja is taller than Monika but younger in age.
(4)Rupa and Monika are of the same age but Rupa is tallest between them.
(5)Neelam is taller than Pooja and elder to Rupa.

6.If they are arranged in the ascending order of heights, who will be
in the third position?
(a) Monika(b) Rupa (c) Monika or Rupa (d) Date Inadequate
(e) None of these

7.If they are arranged in a the descending order of their ages, who will be in the fourth position?
(a) Monika or Rupa (b) Kamini or Monika (b) Pooja
(d)Data Inadequate (e) None of these
8.To answer the question “who is the youngest person in the group”, which of the given statements is superfluous?

(a) Only (1)(b) Only (2) (c) Only (5) (d) either (1) or (4)(e) None

Solution : We first find the sequence of heights
by (3) we have :M < P
by (5) we have : P < N
Now, Rupa is tallest and kamini is second in height.
So the sequence of heights is : M < P < N < K < R.
Now, we determine the age sequence
by (2) we have : K < R.
by (3) we have : P < M.
by (4) we have : R = M.
by (5) we have : R < N.
So the sequence of ages is : N < R = M < K < P or N < R = M < P < K.
Answer for 6th question is (e), in the increasing order of heights, Neelam is in third position.
Answer for 7th question is (e), in the descending order of ages, Neelam will be in fourth position (because Monika and Rupa both lie at third position).
Answer for 8th question is (a), Only statement (1) is not necessary.

EXERCISE

1.Compare the knowledge of persons X, Y, Z, A, B and C in relation to each other.
1.X knows more than A.
2.Y knows as much as B.
3.Z knows less than C.
4.A nows more than Y.
The best knowledge person amongst all is:

(a) X (b) Y (c) A (d) C

Answer is (a), Clearly, we have : A < X, Y = B, Z < C, Z < B, Y < A

thus the sequence becomes X > A >Y = B > C > Z.

So, X is the best knowledgeable person.

2.Five children were administrated psychological tests to know their intellectual levels. In the report, psychologists pointed out that the child A is less intelligent than the child B. The child C is less intelligent than the child D. The child B is less intelligent than the child C and child A is more intelligent than child E. Which child is most intelligent?

(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) E (e) None of these

Answer is (c), we have A < B, C < D, B < C and E < A.

So, the sequence becomes: E < A < B < C < D.

Clearly, child D is most intelligent.

3.In an examination, Raj got more marks than Mukesh but not as many as Priya.
Priya got more marks than Dinesh and Kamal. Dinesh got less marks than Mukesh but his marks are not the lowest in the group. Who is the second in the descending order of marks?

(a) Priya (b) Kamal (c) Raj (d) Cannot be determine
(e) None of these

Answer is (c)

In terms of marks obtained

Mukesh < Raj, Raj < Priya, Dinesh < Priya, Kamal < Priya, Dinesh < Mukesh.

Since Dinesh mars are not the lowest, so Kamal's marks are the lowest.

So, the sequence becomes: Kamal < Dinesh < Mukesh < Raj < Priya.

Clearly, in the descending order, Raj comes second.

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

(A)Gopal is shorter than Ashok but taller than Kunal.

(B)Navin is shorter than Kunal.

(C)Jayesh is taller than Navin.

(D)Ashok is taller than Jayesh.

4.Who among them is the tallest?

(a) Gopal (b) Ashok (c) Kunal (d) Navin (e) Jayesh

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5.Whisch of the given information is not necessary to answer the above question?

(a) A(b) B (c) C (d) D (e) None of these

Solution for 4th and 5th questions.

In terms of height we have : Gopal < Ashok, Kunal < Gopal, Navin < Kunal,

Navin < Jayesh, Jayesh < Ashok.

So, the sequence becomes: Navin < Kunal < Gopal < Jayesh < Ashok.

Answer for 4th question is (b), Clearly, Ashok is tallest.

Answer for 5th question is (c), Clearly, statement C is not necessary.

6.B is twice as old as A but twice younger than F.

C is half the age of A but twice the age of D.

Which two persons from the pair of oldest and youngest?

(a) F and A (b) F and D (c) B and F (d) F and C (e) None of these

Answer is (b)

Let's A's age be x, then B's age is 2x. B is twice younger than F i,e F is
twice older than B. So, F's age is 4x. C is half the age of A i,e C's age is x/2. C is twice the age of D i,e D is half the age of C i,e D's age
is x/4. So, the descending order of ages is F, B, A, C, D.

Clearly, F is the oldest and is the youngest.

Directions (questions 7 to 11) Read the following information and answer the
questions given below it:
(1)Seven students P, Q, R, S, T, U and v take a series of tests.

(2)No two students get similar marks.

(3)V always scores more than P.

(4)P always scores more than Q.
(5)Each time either R scores the highest and t gets the least or alternatively
S scores the highest and U or Q scores the least.

7.If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following can be true?

(a) V is ranked first or fourth (b) R is ranked second or third
(c)Pis ranked second or fifth (d) U is ranked third or fourth
(e) T is ranked fourth or fifth.

8.If R gets more, V should be ranked not lower than:

(a) second (b) third (c) fourth (d) fifth (e) sixth

9.If R is ranked second and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following must be true?

(a) S is ranked third (b) T is ranked sixth (c) P is ranked sixth
(d)V is ranked fourth (e) U is ranked sixth

10.If S is ranked second, which of the following can be true?

(a) U gets more than V (b) V gets more than S (c) P gets more than R
(d)P gets more than V (e) T gets more than Q

11.If V is ranked fifth, which of the following must be true?

(a) S scores the highest (b)R is ranked second (c) T is ranked third
(d)Q is ranked fourth (e) U scores the least

Solution for 7th to 11th :

In terms of scores we have :

V > P, P > Q i,e V > P > Q.

If R scores the highest, we have R > ---------- > T.

If S scores the highest, we have S > ---------- > Q or S > ---------- > U.

Answer for 7th question is (d), If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked fifth, we have
_ > _ > _ > _ > Q > S > _

In this case, R will ran the highest and thus T will rank the least. we have

R > _ > _ > _ > Q > S > T

Also, the order V > P > Q will be maintained i,e V and P will have second, third or
fourth places. So, statements (a), (b), (c), (e) cannot follow. Thus (d) is the answer.

Answer for 8th question is (c), Again, if R ranks most, T ranks lowest and occupies
seventh place. Since V always ranks above P and Q so in the maximum, P and Q will
occupy fifth and sixth places. Thus, V will not rank lower than fourth.

Answer for 9th question is (b), If R is ranked second, S will rank first and
Q and U lowest. But Q ranks fifth. So, U ranks lowest. Also,
the order V > P > Q will be followed.
So, the arrangement will be S > R > V > P > Q > _ U. Thus , the sixth place
will be occupied by T.

Answer for 10th question is (a), If S ranks second, R ranks first and T ranks

lowest. The order V > P > Q will be followed. So, the arrangement will
be R > S > _ > _ > _ > _ > T.

Clearly, statements (b), (c), (d) and (e) cannot follow. so the answer is (a).

Answer for 11th question is (a), If V ranks fifth, P and Q coming before it will
occupy sixth and seventh places respectively i,e Q ranks least.
So, S will score the highest.

Directions (questions 12 to 16): Read the following information carefully
and answer the questions given below :
(1)A, B, C, D and E are five friends.
(2)B is elder to E, but not as tall as C.
(3)C is younger to A, and is taller to D and E.
(4)A is taller to D, But younger to E.
(5)D is elder to A but is shorter in the group.
12.Who among the following is the eldest?

(a) A(b) B (c) C (d) D (e) None of these

13.Which of the following pairs of students is elder to D?
(a) BA (b) BC (c) BE (d) EA (e) None of these

14.Which of the following statements is correct about B?
(1)B is not the tallest (2) B is shorter to E
(3)When they are asked to stand in ascending order with respect to their
heights, B is in the middle
(a) Only (1) is correct
(b) Only (1) and (3) are correct

(c)All are correct
(d) All are incorrect
(e) None of these

15.If F, another friend is taller than C, how many of them will be between F
and E according to their height?

(a) None (b) One(c) Two (d) Three (e) None of these

16.If a selection is to be made among them who would be relatively older and
also taller, who among them should be chosen?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
Solutions for 12th to 16th :

In terms of age we have:

E < B, C < A, A < E, A < D
So, we have C < A< E < B, A < D.
In terms of height we have
B < C, D < C, E < C, D < A.

Answer for 12th question is (e) :
Either B or D is the eldest.

Answer for 13th question is (e) :
It cannot be determined for sure.

Answer for 14th question is (a) :
B is shorter than C, so B is not the tallest.
Thus (1) is correct. B and E are shorter than C. So, it cannot be concluded that B
is shorter to E. Thus (2) is incorrect. A single definite order of heights
cannot be obtained from the given information. So (3) is incorrect.

Answer for 15th question is (e) :
Since no definite order of height can be obtained.
So it cannot be determined for sure how many persons lie between F and E.

Answer for 16th question is (b) :
A and C are youngest so they cannot be selected.
D is shorter than two persons A and C.
B is shorter than C only and is only relatively order. So, B will be selected.
E is younger than B.

Directions (questions 17 to 20) : Read the following information given below
and answer the questions that follow:A * B means A and B are the same age.

A – B means B is younger than A.
A + B means A is younger than B.

17.Sachin * Madan – Reena means
(a) Reena is youngest (b) Reena is the oldest
(c) Madan is younger than Reena (d)None of these

18.X+Y+Z is same as
(a) Y-X-Z (b) Z-Y-X (c) Z-X-Y (d) None of these

19.For an expression Farha-Fardina-Arif which of the following cannot be correct
under any circumstances?(a)Arif is father of Farha.
(b)Arif is the younger brother of Farha.
(c)Farha is the mother of both Arif and Fardina.
(d)None of these

20.Deven-Shashi*Hemant is opposite to
(1)Hemant+Shashi+Deven (2)Hemant-Shashi+Deven
(3)Shashi*Hemant+Deven
(a) (1) only (b) (1) an (2) only (c) (2) and (3) only
(d) None of these

Solution for 17th to 20th :
Answer fro 17th question is (a) :
Sachin*Madan-Reena means Sachin and Madan are of the same age and Reena
is younger than Madan. This means that Reena is the youngest.

Answer for 18th question is (b) : X+Y+Z means X is younger than Y and Y
is younger than Z. This can also be written as Z-Y-X.
Answer for 19th question is (a) : Farha-Fardina-Arif means Fardina is younger than
Farha and Arif is younger than Fardina. This means that Arif is younger than Farha.
So, Arif cannot be the father of Farha.

Answer for 20th question is (d) : Deven-Shashi*Hemant means Shashi is younger than
Deven ans Shashi and Hemant are of the same age. Thus Deven is the oldest. Now, the
opposite statements would mean : Deven is the youngest.

(1)Hemant+Shashi+Deven means Hemant is younger than Shashi, who is younger than Deven.
So, Deven is the oldest.

(2)Hemant-Shashi+Deven means Shashi is younger than both Hemant and Deven.
Thus eother Hemant or Deven is the oldest, but Deven is not the youngest.

(3)Shashi*Hemant+Deven means Shashi and Hemant are of the same age and Hemant is
younger than Deven. So, Deven is the oldest.

Odd man out series

Odd Man out Series

In this oddman out section we need choose the word or pair thatdifferent from remaining words or pairs.
For Example:
1.a, apple b, mango c, watermelon d, guava
Explanation:
Here expect ‘ C’ all of other are grow on trees. So watermelonis the the odd man here.

Exercise:

1. a.irran:asia b.candera:Australia
c.norway:europe d.algeria:aferica

Ans: (b)
explanation:
In all other pairs ,second is continent to which the country denotedby the first belongs.

2. a.scapel: surgeon b. chisel:solder
c.awl:cobbler d.knife:chef

Ans:(b)
explanation:
In all other pairs ,first is tool used by the second.

3. a.mulder:proteins b.curie:redium
c.becquerel:radioactivity d.einstein:television

Ans: (d)
explanation:
In all other pairs ,first is name of o scientist who discovered the second.

4. a.sheep:bleat b.horse:neigh
c.ass:grunt d.owl:hoot

Ans: (c)
explanation:
In all other pairs second one is the sound made by the first.

5. a.door:bang b.piano:play
c.rain:ptler d.drum:be

Ans: (b)
explanation:

In all other pairs ,second one is sound made by the first.

6. a.chandragupta:mouryan b.bardar:mugal
c.krisha:kushan d.mahavira:jainism

Ans: (d)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,second one is the name of the dynasty found by the first.

7. a.Ammeter:current b.hygrometer:presure
c.odometer:speed d.seismograph:earthquakes

Ans: (b)
explanation:
In all oter pairs ,first one is the instrument used to measure the second.

8. a.solder:tin b.haematite:iran
c.bauxite:aluminium d.malachite:copper

ans: (a)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first name of the metal of which the second is an ore.on the other hand ,solder is an alloy.

9. a.whale:manmal b.salamander:insect
c.snake:reptile d.frog:pmphibiam

ans: (b)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first one is the animal which is belong to second type.

10. a. profit:loss b. wise:foolish
c. virtue:vice d. seduce:attract

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all ther pairs ,the words are antonyms to each other.

11. a. onomatology:names b. nidology:nests
c. phycology:algae d. concology:shells

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all other pairs first one is the study of the second one.

12. a. aphid:paper b. mon th:wool
c. termite:wood d.locust:plant

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

In all other pair ,first on e the insect which damages the second.

13. a. Deer: flesh b. mongoose:sanke
c. crow: carrion d. carne:fish

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

In all other pairs first one is feeds on the second.

14. a.cockroach:antenna b. lizard:flagella
c. hydra: tentacles d. plasmodium:cilia

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

In other pairs ,second is organ for movement of the first.

15. a. malaria:protozoa b. yeast:fungi
c. typhoid:bacteria d. polious

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,first diseasecaused by the second one.

16. a. Phyrohelimeter:radiation b.calorimeter:heat
c. planimeter :area d.barometer:humidity

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,first is the instrument to measure the second.

17. a.chaff:wheat b.grit:pulses
c.grain:crop d. dregs:wine

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,first is the waste obtained from the second.

18. a. Broom:swep b. spoon:feed

c. nut:crack d.saop:bathe

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,first one is used for purpose of second.

19. a. proteins:marasmus b. sodium:rickets
c. iodine:gotire d. iron:anaemia

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

In all other pairs .second one is the disease caused by the deficiency of the the first.

20. a. apple:jam b. leamon:citrus
c. orange:squash d. tomato:pury

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,second one is the form in which the first is preserved.

21. a. Cow:fodder b. crow:carrion
c. poultry:farm d. vulture:prey

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,second is the food over which the first feeds.

22. a. fish:pisciculture b. birds:horticulture
c. bees:apiculture d. slikworm:sericulture

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,second one the name given to the artifical rearing of the first.

23. a .backsmith:anvil b. carpenter:saw
c. barber:scissor d.goldsmith:ornaments
e. sculpter:chisel

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all other pairs,second is the tool used by the first.

24. a. cow:calf b. dog: bitch
c. lion:cub d. tortoise:turtle
e. insect:larva

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

In all other pairs second onis young of the first.

25. a. sprinkle:four b. happies:merrient
c. mist:fog d. sad:unhappy

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,second one is the higher intensity than the first.

26. a. chia:beiling b. russia:moscow

c. japan:singapore d. spain: madrid

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

In all other pairs second one is the capital of the first.

27. a.daring:timid b. beatiful:pretty
c. clear:vague d. youth:adult

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,second one is the antonym of the first.

28. a.fish:shoal b. cow:herd
c. sheep:flock d. man:mod

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,secind one is the colllective group of the first.

29. a.Lion:roar b. snake:hiss
c. bees:hum d. frog:bleat

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all other pairs second one is the noise produced by the first.

30. a.Farmer:plough b. butcher:chopper
c. author: book d. jockey:tack

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,second on is the tool used by first one.

31. a.steel:utensils b. bronze:statue
c. duralumin:aircraft d. iron:rails

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

In all other pairs .first is the alloy used to make the second.

32. a. flurry:blizzard b. moisten:drench
c. prick:stab d. scrub:polish

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

In all other pairs, second is hieher intensity than first.

33. a.needle:prick b. gun:fire
c. auger:bore d. chisel:carve

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

In all other pairs ,second is the action of the first.

34. a.twigs:nest b. wood:furniture
c.picture:pottery d.gold:ornaments

Ans: (c)

Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first one is the material made by the second.

35. a.donald:comdy b.holmes:suspense
c. premchand:novel d.rodinson:adventure
Ans: (c)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first character which is famous for the second one.

36. a.petican:reptile b.gnu:antelpoe
c.elk:deer d.shark:fish
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first one is the type of second.

37. a.beans:pluse b. rice:cercals
c.tea:beverage: d.legumes:nodules
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,second denotes the the class to which the first belongs.

38. a.avesta:parsi b.torah:jew
c.tripitake:buddhist d. temple:hindu
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first is the religion book of the second .

39. a.housband:wife b. lion:fox
c.dog : cat d.king : minister
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first is masculine ,while the second one is feminine.

40. a. ornithology : birds b. mycology : fungi
c. phycology : algue
d.entomology : insects
e. biology : botany
Ans: (e)
Explanation:
In all other pairs ,first is the study of the second.

41. a.microscope b.telescope
c.periscope d.stethoscope
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
Except stethoscope all other are optical instruments.

42. a. almrah b. rack
c. safe d. cupboard
Ans: (d)

Explanation:

Except cupboard ,all other are closed one.

43. a.rial b.knesset
c.guilder d. drachma
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
Except this all other are names of currencies.

44. a.resume b.admit
c.confess d.depend
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
Except this all are synonyms.

45. a.commander b.commodore
c.brigadier d.admiral
Ans: (c)
Explanation:
Except this all are ranks in navy , while this is the rank in army.

46. a. tempest b. hurricane
c.cyclone d. monson
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
Except this all are violent winds.

47. a.albatross b. ostrich
c. pelican d. penguin
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
Except this all other are water birds.

48. a. faun b. mermaid
c.minerva d.sphink
Ans: (c)
Explanation:
Except this all are half- human creature ,while this minerva is goddesss.

49. a. Abominable b.tempestuous
c.abhorrent d.detestable
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
tempestuous = resembling pertaining to vilent storm. All other are related to hateful.

50. a.accure b.exuberate
c.numerous d. pullulate
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
accure = grow in natural form, to be added by way of advantage.

All other words are related to abundance.

51. a. purgation b. pulverisation
c. detrition d. trituration

Ans: (a)
Explanation:
purgation = act of spiritual purification
all other words are related to ‘ powderiness’.

52. a.absolve b.exonerate
c.exculpate d.disburden

Ans: (d)
Explanation:
disburden = to rid of burden, unload.
All other words are related to ‘acquital from blame , crime etc’.

53. a. perspicacious b. abstruse
c. intogible d. impalpable

Ans: (a)
Explanation:
perspicacious = having clear mental vision.
All other words are related to ‘ difficulty, mystry,that which is difficult to understand’.

54. a. captivate b. enchant
c. fascinate d. dazzle

Ans: (d)
Explanation:
dazzle = to overpower with strong light.
All other words are related to charm.

55. a. reprimand b. dissipate
c. chastise d. castigate

Ans: (b)
Explanation:
dissipate = to scatter, to dispel .
All other words are related to criticism.

56. a. reprehend b. censure
c. sprawl d. chide

Ans: (c)
Explanation:
sprawl = to strech, to spread .
All other word are related to ‘ blame,reprove’.

57. a. defraud b. cheat
c.swindle d.allure

Ans: (d)
Explanation:
allure = ability to fascinate, charm.
All other words are synonyms.

58. a. cleavage b. divulge
c. fracture d. severance

Ans: (b)
Explanation:
divulge = to make public ,to reveal.
All other words are related to break.

59. a. brim b. obscure

c. brink d. rim

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

obscure = hidden,dark, unclear.
All other words are related to edge.

60. a. buxom b. plumb
c. chubby d. obsence

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

obsence = lewd, indecent.
All other words are related to fatty.

61. a. cajole b. coax
c. wheedle d. loconic

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

laconic = replying,expreesing in few words.
All other words are related to 'argue into'

62. a. disaster b. motley
c. catastrophe d. calamity

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

motley = varigate, heterogenous.
All other words are synonyms.

63. a. expidition b. campaign
c. crusade d. cruise

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

curise = a sea voyage for pleasure.
All other words are related to 'journey on land, sea with a aim'.

64. a. renovate b. flourish
c. thrire d. blossom

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

renovate = remodel, modernize , to make new again.
All other words are synonyms.

65. a .bluffer b. notorious
c. imposter d. fraud

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

notorious = one whi is of bad reputation .
All other words are synonyms.

66. a. cursory b. brusque
c. abrupt d. curt

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

cursory = supericial, casual,hasty.
All other words are related to ' bluntness'.

67. a. bonafide b. genuine
c. credential d. authentic

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

credential = that which entitles ti
credit 'or' belief,thrust worthiness.
All other words are related to "true".

68. a. intercourse b. breed
c. procreate d. propagate

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

intercorse = the act of mating ,
intelligent,discussion.
All other words are related to '
brith and reproduction'.

69. a. frugal b . concise
c. terse d . succinct

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

frugal = economical in use of resourses.
All other words are related to ' brief'.

69. a. bizarre b. fantastic
c. extravagent d. tentative

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

tentative = experimental, provisional.
All other words are related to
' odd and strange'.

70. a. incognito b. inane
c. void d. blank

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

incognito = unknown, disguised.
All other words are related to ' empty'.

71. a. blasphemous b. profane
c. sacrilegious d. impious

Ans: none

Explanation:

here all words are synonyms.

72. a. blink b. wink
c. bat d. shove

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

shove = to thrust , to push.
All other words are related to
' eages desire'.

73. a. barbarous b. savage
c. brutal d. nihilistic

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

nihilistic = a belief that nothing exits in
reality,moral, spiritual principle.
All other words are related to ' cruelty'.

74. a. decadent b. pauper
c. mendicant d. destitute
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
decadent = one who is degenerate.
All other words are related to ‘ beggar’.

75. a. bewilder b. perplex
c. baffle d. scintillate
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
scintillate = sparkle (light), bo brilliant.
All other words are realted to ‘ confusion’.

76. a. bicker b. quarrel
c. wrangle d. inveigle
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
inveigle = to ensure by cajolery.
All other words are related to ‘disagremant,dispute’.

77. a. anarchy b. chaos
c. pandemonium d. shield
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
shield = a protective plate , a trophy.
All other words are related to ‘ confusion’ .

78. a. propitiate b. conciliate
c. appeare d. appreciate
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
appreciate = to estimnate,to raise the value.
All other words are related to ‘ pacify’.

79. a. spurious b. atrocious
c. apocryphal d. unauthentic
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
atrocious = extermely cruel, wicked.
All other words are related to ‘ flaseness’.

80. a. append b. swarm
c. annex d. attach
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
swarm = large group of animals.
All other words are related to ‘ addition’.

81. a. severe b. strenuous
c. rigorous d. excruciate
Ans: (a)
Explanation:

excruciate = to torture.
All other words are related to ‘ hard’.

82. a. profuse b. ample
c. titanic d. copious
Ans: (c)
Explanation:
titanic = enormous in size and strength.
All other words are related to ‘ abudant,pletiful’.

83. a. adapt b.accommodate
c. adopt d. reconcile
Ans: (c)
Explanation:
adopt = chose , to take up,to embrace.
All other words are related to ‘ agreement,adjust’.

84. a. alias b. allonym
c. nomdeplume d. pseudonym
Ans: none
Explanation:
here all the words are synonyms.

85. a. allay b. alienate
c. mitigate d. assuge
Ans: none
Explanation:
here all the words are synonyms.

86. a. anachronous b. wavering
c. vacillating d. fluctuating
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
anachronous = out of date,ahead of time.
Rest of the words are related to ‘ to and fro movement’

ODD MANOUT SERIES

“This section deals with the removing the odd man from the following options. That means the options are given and we have to pick out the odd one which is not related to the remaining options. To do this we must be familiar with the words and their relation with the other words.
Here we have given some frequently asked questions and its very simple to do.”

1) A) Curd B) Butter C) Cheese D) Oil E) Cream

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except the Oil are products of Milk.

2) A) Rose B) Lotus C) Marigold D) Lily E) Tulip

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- Here all except Lotus are flowers ,which are grown on Land ,While Lotus is a Water Flower.

3) A) Pistol B) Sword C) Gun D) Rifle E) Cannon

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except sword are fire- arms.

4) A) Cathedral B) Mosque C) Church D) Monastery E) Temple

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- Here all except Monastery are places of worship, While monastery is a place where monks stay

5) A) Poland B) Greece C) Spain D) Italy E) Korea

Ans:- (E)

Exp:-All except Korea are European Countries,While Korea is Asian Country.

6) A) Copper B) Tin C) Brass D) Platinum E) Zinc

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- Here all except Brass are Metals while Brass is an Alloy.

7) A) Gangtok B) Singhbhum C) Hyderabad D) Chennai

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All Except Singhbhum are capitals for states of India.

8) A) Canoe B) Igloo C) Yacht D) Dinghy E) Raft

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All Except Igloo are types of boats while Igloo is a kind of house in polar region.

9) A) Deck B) Quay C) Stern D) Bow E) Mast

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except Quay are parts of ship.

10) A) Skull B) Appendix C) Pelvis D) Fibula E) Vertebra

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All Except Appendix are bones while Appendix is an Organ

11) A) Hostel B) Club C) Inn D) Hotel E) Motel

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except club is the place where people stay.

12) A) Orange B)Jack fruit C) Apple D) Strawberry E) Banana

Ans:- (D)

Exp:- All except Strawberry is the fruit which has the seeds inside the fruit, while strawberry has the seeds outside the fruit.

13) A) Ear B) Lung C) Eye D) Heart E) Kidney

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Heart are present in pair in the body while Heart is the only one.

14) A) Pound B) Yen C) Ounce D) France E) Dollar

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Ounce are the Currencies,While Ounce is unit of weight.

15) A) Inch B) Foot C) Yard D) Quart E) Meter
Exp:- All except Quart are the Measuring distances.

16) A) Epicentre B) Sesimology C) Focus D) Crater E) Richter Scale

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Crater are the terms related to the Earth Quakes.

17) A) Arc B) Diagonal C) Radius D) Tangent E)Diameter

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except Diagonal are Associated with the Circle.

18) A) Potassium B)Silicon C) Zirconium D) Gallium E) Germanium

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except Potassium are metal used in semiconductors devioces.

19) A)Sleet B) Fog C) Hailstone D) Vapour E) Mist

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Vapour are different forms of Precipitation.

20) A) Raid B) Attack C) Asault D) Defence E) Ambush

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except defence are forms of attack.

21) A) Flute B) Giutar C) Sitar D) VIolin E) Veena

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except flute are string Instruments.
22) A) December B) February C) March D) July E) May

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except February has 31 days .While February has 28 or 29 days.

23) A) Tomato B) Cucumber C)Peas D) Cabbage E) Potato

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except potato can be eaten raw.

24) A) Uncle B) Nephew C) Brother D)Cousin E) Niece

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Brother are related to parents,Brothers and sisters.

25) A) Table B) Cupboard C) Chair D) Sofa E) Paper weight

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except paper weight are items of furniture.

26) A) Galileo B) Copernicus C) Columbus D) Bhaskara

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Columbus are Austronomers , while columbus is an explorer.

27) A) Producer B) Director C) Investor D) Financier E)Enterpreneur

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except director spend money

28) A) Pony B) Kitten C) Pig D) Larva

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except pig are younger ones of the animals .while younger one of pig is Forrow.

29) A) Chorus B) Boquet C) Flock D) Cattle

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except cattle are group,while group of cattle is herd.

30) A) Oracle B) Linux C) Ingress D) DB2

Ans:- (B)
Exp:-All except Linux are databases while Linux is an Operating System.

31) A) Linux B) Unix C) SOLARIS D) SQL Server

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except SQL server are Operating Systems while SQL is a Database

32) A) Ode B) Lyric C) Sonnet D) Limerick E) Epic

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except epic are different forms of Poem.

33) A) Baboon B) Gibbon C) Chimpanzee D) Gorilla E) Jaguar

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except Jaguar are different species of monkeys or apes while jaguar belongs to the Cat family.

34) A) Ruffian B) Criminal C) Gangstar D) Paragon E) Pirate

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except paragon are Evil-doers.

35) A) Cow B) Deer C) Donkey D) Rhinoceros E) Goat

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Donkey have Horns.

36) A) Bake B) Peel C) Boil D) Fry E) Roast

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except Peel are forms of Cooking.

37) A) Island B) Coast C) Harbour D) Oasis E) Peninsula

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Oasis are features related to area to sea while Oasis related to Desert.

38) A) Reader B) Writer C) Printer D) Publisher E) Reporter

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except Reader are persons involved in the preparation of a journal, news paper or Magazine.

39) A) Spade B) Spanner C) Shovel D) Rake E) Pick-axe

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except spanner are tools used by a gardener while a spanner is used by Carpenter.

40) A) Mew B) Howl C)Bark D) Grunt E) Shout

Ans:- (E)
Exp:-All except shout are sounds made by Animals.

41) A) Jumping B) Running C) Sprinting D) Jogging E) Exercising

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except Exercising are different forms of Exercises

42) A) Odour B) Smell C) Foul D) Fragrance E) Incense

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Foul are synonyms.

43) A) Autocracy B) Bureaucracy C) Democracy D) Diplomacy E) Theocracy

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Diplomacy are forms of Administration.

44) A) Taxi B) Phaeton C) Cart D) Rickshaw E) Tonga

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except Taxi are pulled by Human being.

45) A) Mother B) Friend C) Sister D) Brother E) Father

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except Friend are Blood- relation .

46) A) Volga B) Nile C) Amazon D) Congo E) Niagara

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except Niagara are rivers, while Niagara is Waterfall.

47) A) Coat B) Shirt C) Blouse D) Trousers E) Sweater

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Trousers are garments which cover the upper part of the body

48) A) Gujarat B) Maharashtra C) Uttar pradesh D) West Bengal E) Kerala

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Uttar pradesh have the sea-coast.

49) A) Engineer B) Architect C) Mechanic D) Mason E) Blacksmith

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Mechanic help in a building house.

50) A) Cotton B) Jute C) Silk D) Nylon E) Wool

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Nylon are Natural fibers while Nylon is a synthetic fiber.

51) A) Mountain B) Valley C) Glacier
D) Coast E) Ridge

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All Except Glacier has no movement, While Glacier has the geographical movement.

52) A) Anger B) Grief C) Humorous C) Kindness D) Joy

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Humorous are nouns while Humorous is an adjective.

53) A) Buffalo B) Llama C) Cow D) Goat E) Camel

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except Llama is Milk-yielding Animal.

54) A) Snore B) Slumber C) Yawn D) Doze E) Dream
Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Yawn are actions in sleep, while Yawn is a form of boredom.

55) A) Cot B) Sheet C) Quilt D) Pillow E) Blanket

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except Cot are parts of bed- spread.

56) A) King B) Queen C) Bishop D) Minister E) Knight

Ans:- (C)

Exp:- All except Minister are chessmen .

57) A) Morarji Desai B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Charan Singh
D)Lal Bahadhur E) Servepalli Radhakrishnan

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except Rhetoric are terms associated with Poetry.
59) A) Hindi B) Sindhi C) Urdu D) Oriya E) Gujarati

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Urdu are Indo – Aryan Languages.
60) A) Lymphocytes B) Plasma C) Fibronogen
D) Hemoglobin E) Pepsinogen

Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except Pepsinogen are constituents of blood
while pepsinogen is an enzyme.

61) A) Walk B) Run C) Ride D) Crawl

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All Except Ride are the movements done by limbs.

62) A) Kiwi B) Ostrich C) Eagle D) Penguin

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Eagle are flightless birds.

63) A) Hypothesis B) Assumption C) Observation D)
Experiment

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All others are part of experiment where experiment is
not.

64) A) Mermaid B) Sphnix C) Unicon D) Dinosaur

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Dinosaur are Imaginary Creatures.

65) A) Green B) Violet C) Red D) Yellow

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except Violet are Traffic – Signal Lights .

66) A) Bromine B) Mercury C) Copper D) Silver

Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except Bromine are Metals while Bromine is a Non-
Metal.

67) A) Cheras B) Chandelas C) Pallavas D) Cholas

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except Chandelas were associated with ancient Kingdom
in southern India, While Chandleas formed Kingdom in
North – America.

68) A) Ruby B) Sapphire C) Granite D) Topaz

Ans:- (C)

Exp:-All except Granite are precious stones.

69) A) Tempest B) Hurricanes C) Cyclone D) Monsoon

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All Except Monsoon are Violent winds.

70) A) Othello B) King Lear C) Oliver Twist D) Macbeth

Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Oliver Twist are works of Shakespears while Oliver Twist is a work of Charles Dicknes.

71) A) Henry Becquerel B) Roentgen C) Madam Curie D) Einstein
Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Einstein are scientists related to Radioactivity.
72) A) Viscometer B) Anemometer C) Spectroscope D) Pyknometer

Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All Except Anemometer are Instruments used in Physics .

COMPREHENSION

COMPREHENSION

The word ' comprehend 'means ' to understand.You are required to go through a passage, grasp its gist, and then answer the questions based on it.It involves the use of your vocabulary,the ability to locate meanings, your intelligence to assess the real spirit of the passage and infer conclusions from the given content.

Answers must be based on and confirmed by the information given in the passage and not by any outside source.

The words information, elimination ,and inference may be used as the main keys.

IEI FORMULA:

INFORMATION :

Every passage offers you some information. Some questions are straight forward and they may be answered from the information within the passage itself. The information in the passage may

ELIMINATION :

Elimination is saying no to alternatives onjustifiable grounds until you have a positive answer.Usually, questions of the 'true' or 'false' category can be answered by this process of elimination.

INFERENCE :

The word ' inference ' means to arrive at a logical conclusion. Some questions which can't be answered by information or elimination require the process of inference. Inference may be either simple or complex

By IEI Formula:

Passage 1:

Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion. The general recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase,' It is the busiest man who has time to spare'. Thus, an elderly lady at leisure can spend the entire day writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in writing a postcard , another hunting for spectacles, half an hour to search for the address , an hourand a quarter in compositionand twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when goingto the pillar box in the street. Thetotal effort that could occupy a busy manfor three minutes,

all told may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt ,anxiety and toil.

1.What happens when the time to be spent on some work increases?

a) the work is done smoothly.

b) the work is done leisurely.

c) work consumes all the time.

d) The work needs additional time.

Here the method of elimination and inference applies. A and D are eliminated at the first reading. The description that the lady who has enough leisure time takes the entire day in writing the postcard

gives us the clue that the correct answer is ‘c’ .

2. Explain the sentence : work expands so as to fill the time available

for its completion’.

a) The more work there is to be done , the more time needed.

b) whatever time is available for a given amount of work, all of it will

be used.

c) If you have more time you can do some work.

d) If you have some important work to do , you should always have some

additional time.

The answer here is b). This can be found out through simple inference.

A statement is made right in the beginning of the passage and the story

of the lady illustrates the fact that whatever time is available for a

work people tend to use all of it.

3.Who is the person likely to take more time to do work.:

a) a busy man.

b) a man of leisure.

c) an elderly person.

d)an exhausted person.

Here the answer is b). It requires inference from the facts given in the

passage that more the time you have , the more you will need. Therefore,

the answer is arrived at through complex inference.

4.What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a

postcard?

a) Three minutes.

b) four hours and five minutes.

c) half day

d)the entire day.

The answer is d).and it is based on the information given in the

passage.

5. What does the expression ‘pillar box’ stand for?

a) a box attached to the pillar.

b) a box in the pillar

c) box office.

d) a pillar type postbox.

The answer is d). It can be derived through implied information.The lady has to go to the pillar box to drop her letter.

Now a one line passage or very short passages comprising only two or three sentences are set. Normally in a short passage there is a basicidea and all points are given to illustrate or analyze or prove the centralidea. The answer must confirm to the central idea. The accessory or secondary points may be true but they have a partial identity only and thus they cannot be the correct answers.

Passage 2:

Accidents on roads can be prevented, provided the quality of

roads is improved and the drivers are instructed in safety rules which they must follow for their own protection. It is also necessary thatthe illumination on the roads is adequate so as to prevent accidents at night.

1.This paragraph best supports the statement that-

a) Road accidents are solely due to improper illumination.

b) Road accidents result in large number of deaths.

c) Road accidents are man made and are always avoidable.

d) Safety rules are not taught properly to all drivers.

The answer for this is ‘c’ , which is the central idea in the given passage.

There is still another variation in which the passage is short, comprising one or two sentences, but the questions are so many.On the basis of Information Elimination Inference formula answers can be located.

Passage 3:

The surprisingly abundant life of the Indian Ocean is confined to the upper layers; the deeper and especially the bottom waters are devoid of oxygen and are often permeated with hydrogen sulphide.

1. The sentence gives the information about

a) the life of the people near the Indian Ocean.

b) the reason why life exists in particular water layers.

c) the reason why oxygen is found in the bottom layers.

d) the reason why hydrogen sulphide is found in the bottom layers.

2. The bottom waters of the Indian Ocean

a) have no oxygen

b) have large amounts of oxygen

c) have no hydrogen sulphide.

d) contain oxygen and hydrogen sulphide.

3. The waters of the Indian Ocean

a) are devoid of life.

b) are always permeated with hydrogen sulphide.

c) have life only in the lower layers.

d) lack life and it is very surprising.

4.Which of the following is the most opposite of the word ABUNDANT , as used in the passage?

a) plentiful

b) minute

c) insufficient

d) meager

e) tiny

5. The sentence suggests which one of the following :

a) observers are surprised at how little life exists in the Indian Ocean.

b) Hydrogen sulphide is necessary to life.

c) both oxygen and hydrogen sulphide are necessary to life.

d) oxygen is not necessary for marine life

e) There are different layers of waters in the ocean

ANSWERS:

1. d
2. b
3. d
4. e
5. a

Passage 4:

It is not luck but labour that makes man. Luck, says an American Writer, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will always turns up something. Luck lies in bed andwishes the postman would bring him news of

legacy ; labour turns out at sixand with busy pen ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence . Luck whines, labour watches. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other words that a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to hisindustry, to his attention to small things.

1.Which one of the following statements sumps up the meaning of the passage ?

a) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.

b) Luck is self-indulgent but labour is selfless.

c) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves although it complains

d)Luck often ends in defeat, but labour produces luck.

2.Which one of the following words in the passage indicate that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?

a) ' Luck .....is ever waiting'.

b) ' Luck whines'

c) Diligence is the mother of good luck

d)Luck ... wishes the postman would bring him news.

3.Which of the following statements is true about the following passage?

a) Luck is necessary for success.

b) Success depends only on hard luck.

c) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.

d)Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.

4.'..... Labour turns out at six and with busy pen ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence '.

what does this statement mean?

a) Hard work of all kinds make people efficient.

b) Labour lays the foundation of the building.

c) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.

d) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.

Answers with explanation:

1. The answer is (d) .

It can be derived through inference .Elimination will also help.

(a) and (b) are eliminated easily on the basis of information .

c) and d) are of a general nature, but you may come to the right conclusion by arguing that labour is not always selfless. One does hard labour for a purpose. Again, remember the general hint that you should prefer choice in such cases which includes the largest possibility.

2.The answer is c).
The answer can be arrives at by simple inference.

This is the implication of the passage as well.

3. The answer is d). The information is in the last sentence.

4. The answer is a).
The information given in the middle of the passage

and simple inference will help. The reference to both pen and hammer

implies that the meaning here includes all kinds of work. The

pen stands for mental work and hammer for the physical labour.

Passage 5:

The last half of my life was spent at one of those painful epochs of human history, during which world was getting worse and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary.

When I was young , Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would spread gradually throughout the world through an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty , tyranny and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone thought of the nineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

1. The author feels sad about the latter part of his life because:

a) He was nostalgic about his childhood.

b) The world had not become prosperous.

c) The author had not won any further victories.

d) The world was painfully disturbed during that period of time.

2. The victories of the past:

a) Brought permanent peace and prosperity.

b) Ended cruelty, tyranny and injustice.

c) proved to be temporary events.

d) Filled men with a sense of pessimism.

3. The word definitive used in the passage means

a) Defined

b) Final

c) Temporary

d)Incomplete

4. During the Victorian age people believed that

a) Strife would increase.

b) There would be unlimited freedom.

c) wars would be fought on a bigger scale
.

d) Peace would prevail and happiness would engulf the world.

Answers with explanation:

1.The answer is d).

You can hit at the answer through inference. The clue is in the first sentence itself--' the world is getting worse'. The whole passager also implies that the last half of the life of the author was a period of turmoil.

2.The answer is c).

and it can be based on the information given in the passage:the nineteenth century was a brief interlude'.

3.the answer is b).

both information and simple inference suggest this answer.

4. The answer is d). It is based on information.

Passage 6:

To those who do listen, the desert speaks of things with an emphasis quite different from that of the shore, the mountain, the valley or the plains, whereas these invite action and suggest limitless opportunity and exhaust less resources, the implications and the

mood of the desert are something different. For one thing , the desert is conservative not radical. It is more likely to provide awe than to invite conquest. The heroism which it encourages is the heroism of endurance, not that of conquest. It brings man up against this limitation, turns him upon himself and suggests values which more indulgent regions suppress. Sometimes it includes contemplation in men who have never contemplated before : And of all the answers to the question- what is a desert good for – 'contemplation' is perhaps the best.

1.In order to receive the desert's message,the beholder needs to be

a) courageous in his reaction.

b) conservative in his responses.

c) A good listener.

d) Sensitive to nature.

2.The desert is unique among landscapes in that it encourages only

a)contemplation

b)Indolence

c)Heroic Endeavor

d)Adventurous Spirit

3.If one responds with insight to the mood of the desert,

it evokes

a)An inclination for deep thought

b)The possibility of unending resources

c)The desire for Heroic conquest

d)A sense of intense revulsion

4.The writer calls the desert “conservative rather than radical” because

it provides an environment that

a)Inspires man to explore it

b)Offers unlimited opportunity to conquer

c)Tests ones Endurance

d)makes one gloomy

5.What does the phrase ”it brings man up against his limitations”,

mean?

a)It makes man feel hopeless about his limitations

b)It makes man aware of his limitations

c)It compels man to fight against his limitations

d)It persuades man to overcome his limitations

Answers :

1.D

2.A

3.A

4.C

5.D

Practice set

Directions

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

1. Famous painter James Whistler said, " industry in art is a necessity

not a virtue- and any evidence of the same, in the production, is a

blemish not a quality”.

Q: Whistler is arguing that

a) of necessity art becomes industrialized.

b) The qualities of art are it's virtues.

c) blemished paintings are the work of over industrious artists

d) the product reflects the means of production.

e) the artist must work hard, but the art should look away

.

2. Deliberations of our governing bodies are held in public in order to

allow public scrutiny of each body's actions and take to task those

actions that citizens feel are not, for whatever reason, in their best

interest.

Q: with which of the following statements would the author of the above
passage probably agree?

a) Deliberations of our governing bodies should be held in public.

b) public scrutiny usually results in the criticism of governing bodies.

c) The best interests of the public usually do not coincide with the motives of our governing bodies.

d) No government decisions ought to be kept from the public.

e) citizens in other countries are not cared for by the government.

3. Recent studies indicate that more violent crimes are committed during

hot weather than during cold weather. Thus, if we could control the

weather, the violent crime rate would drop.

Q: The argument above makes which of the following assumptions

I) The relationship between weather conditions and crime rate is merely

coincidental.

II) The relationship between weather conditions and crime rate is casual.

III) The relationship between weather conditions and crime rate is controllable.

a) I only b) II only c) I & II only

d) II & III only e) I , II & III

Q: The argument would be strengthened if it printed out that

a) The annual crime statistics for Newyork are higher than those for Los angels.

b) In laboratory tests, increased heat alone accounted for increased

aggressive behaviour between members of the test group.

c) Poor socio economic conditions,more uncomfortable in hot weather than

in cold are the direct causes of increased crime.

d) weather control will be possible in the near future.

e) more people leave their doors and windows open during hot weather.

4. In most economies, the government plays a role in the market system.

Government enforces ' ' the rules of the game ' , impose taxes and may

control prices through price ceilings or price supports. These actions

necessarily may create shortages or surpluses. In moat developed and

interdependent economies, the necessity of the government's playing same

role in the economy is disputed.

i) Q. The final sentence in the passage suggests that

a) Interdependence and development goes hand in hand.

b) There are underdeveloped countries whose attitude toward government

control may be hostile.

c) disputes over government control usually come from an illiterate
populace.

d) price supports are necessary.

e) economic success is sophisticated achievement.

ii) Q. The author of the passage would probably agree that

a) economic surpluses are always good.

b) market shortages are a necessary evil.

c)higher prices strengthen the economy.

d)price ceilings add to the shortages .

e) surpluses are not usually created intentionally.

5. The older we get get the less sleep we should desire. This is because our advanced knowledge and capabilities are most enjoyable when
used, therefore 'mindless ' sleep becomes a waste of time.

i) Q. Which of the following distinction is not expressed or

implied by the author.

a) between sleep and wakefulness

b) between youth and maturity.

c) between productivity and waste.

d) between a desire and a requirement.

e) between more sleep and less sleep.

ii)Q. The author of this statement assumes that

a) less sleep is not desirable.

b) sleep advance knowledge and capabilities.

c) mindlessness coincides with wakefulness.

d) knowledge and capabilities naturally improve with age
.

iii) The author's statement might be strengthened if he or she point
out that

a) advanced knowledge is often manifested in creative dreams

b) the mind is quite active during sleep.

c) few empirical studies have concluded that sleep is an intellectual stimulant.

d) advanced capabilities are not necessarily mind associated.

e) dreams teach us how to use waking experience more intelligently.

iv) The author's statement might be wakened by pointing out that

a) eight hours of sleep is a cultural , not a physical requirement.

b) the more capable people rarely sleep.

c) rest is a positive contribution to knowledge and capability.

d) young children enjoy themselves less than knowledgeable adults.

e) people rarely waste time during their waking hours.

Answers and explanation.

1. answer is e.

whistler is saying that constant effort (industry) is necessary but that

the artwork (production) should not evidence that effort.

2. answer is a.

By describing in very positive terms the effects of public deliberations,

the author suggests the opinion that such deliberations should be public.

3. answer is b.

The only correct choice is II. it is argued that hot weather causes crime.
This is not mere confidence, and the statement does not say that we can
control the weather.

4. i) answer is b.

The last sentence says that developed or interdependent economies

acquiesces to the idea that government must control the economy

to some extent. This leaves underdeveloped countries unspoken for

and raises the possibility they might not acquiesce to government

control.

ii) answer is b.

The paragraph states that government action may create shortages
or surpluses.

5. i) answer is d.

The author doesn't address the distinction between how much sleep we

desire and how much our bodies require. Each of the other distinctions

is addressed in the passage.

ii) answer is d.

the passage suggests that more sleep is undesirable, knowledge and

capabilities are connected wakefulness, and mindlessness is connected

with sleep.

iii) answer is c.

choices a, b, e present information that supports the value of sleep

and d) disassociates capabilities from the mind thus damaging the authors mind/mindlessness distinction.

iv) answer is c.

only choice c asserts the positive value of sleep and thus weakens

the author's stance in favour of decreased sleep.

SENTENCE CORRECTION

SENTENCE CORRECTION

SPOTTING THE ERRORS:

Spotting errors is a common test and forms a part of almost all

important examinations that have Objective English test on their syllabi.

It requires an awareness of the basic rules of grammar – parts of speech,

genders, infinitives , participles, subject- verb accord, form of tenses,

use of articles and certain exceptional usages.

Rules and Examples:

1. Some nouns always take a singular verb.

Scenery , advice, information, machinery, stationary, furniture, abuse,

fuel, rice, gram, issue , bedding, repair, news, mischief, poetry, business, economics, physics, mathematics, classics, ethics, athletics,
innings, gallows.

a) The Scenery of Kashmir are enchanting. (Incorrect)
   The Scenery of Kashmir is enchanting. (correct)
b) He has given advices. (Incorrect)
   He has given advice. (correct)
c) The Indian team defeated the English by innings (Incorrect)
   The Indian team defeated the English by an innings (correct)
d) Mathematics are a good subject (Incorrect).
   Mathematics is a good subject (correct).

2. Some nouns are singular in form, but they are used as plural nouns and always take a plural verb.

Cattle, gentry, vermin, peasantry, artillery, people, clergy, company,
police.

a) The cattle is grazing in the ground. (Incorrect)
   The cattle are grazing in the ground. (correct)
b) The clergy is in the church(Incorrect)
   The clergy are in the church(correct)

3. Some nouns are always used in a plural form and always take a plural verb.

Trousers, scissors, spectacles, stockings, shorts,measles, goods, premises, thanks, tidings, annals, chattels etc.

a) where is my trousers? (Incorrect)
   where are my trousers? (correct)
b) Spectacles is now a costly item (Incorrect)
   Spectacles are now a costly item (Incorrect)

4. There are some nouns that indicate length, measure, money, weight or number. when they are preceded by a numeral, they remain unchanged in form.

Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million

a) It is a three years degree course (Incorrect)
   It is a three year degree course (correct)

5. Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and another in the plural.

authority = command ,authorities = persons in power
good = wise , goods= property
force = strength forces = army
content = satisfaction contents = things contained.
physic = medicine physics = physical sciences.
iron = metal irons= fetter, chains

Examples :
a) Air is necessary for human life.
b) It is bad to put on airs.
c) I have been eaten one quarter of the cake.

d) I live in the government quarters.

6. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person , number and gender.

Examples :

a) Every man must bring his luggage
b) All students must do their home work.
c) Each of the girls must carry her own bag.
Each student must bring their books (incorrect)
Each student must bring his books (correct)

7. The pronoun 'one' must be followed by ' one's '.

one must finish his task in time. (Incorrect)
one must finish one's task in time. (Incorrect)

8. 'who' denotes the subjects and 'whom' is used for the object.

a) Whom do you think won the award? (Incorrect).
Who do you think won the award? (correct).
b) Who are you talking to ? (Incorrect).
Whom are you talking to ? (Incorrect).

9. 'Cost' – amount paid by the shopkeeper.price - amount paid by the customer.

a) The cost of production of automobile items has gone up.
b) Sometimes the buyers have to pay higher price for necessary items.

10. 'Cause' produces a result , while 'reason' explains or justifies a cause.

a) Scientists try to find out the cause of a phenomenon.
b) You have a good reason to be pleased with your students.

11. 'Men' is plural of man; 'People' is used for persons.

a) There are five men in the room.
b) The people of Bihar are simple.

12. ' House ' is a building to live in ;
' Home ' is one's native place.

a) Quarters are houses alloted to us for a definite period.
b) My home town is Hyderabad.

13. ' Customer ' -- a buyer of goods;
' Client ' -- one who avails oneself of a service

a) The shopkeepers welcome customers with smiles.
b) The lawyers discusses the cases of his clients.

14. Use of ' less ' and ' fewer ' .
'Less' denotes quantity and fewer denotes number.

a) No less than fifty persons were killed (Incorrect)
No fewer than fifty person were killed. (correct).
b) There are no fewer than five litres of water in the jug. (Incorrect)

There are no less than five litres of water in the jug.(correct)

15.Use of little , a little , the little.
' Little ' means ' hardly any '.

There is a little hope of his recovery. (Incorrect)
There is little hope of his recovery. (Incorrect)
' a little ' means ' some ' , though not much.
Little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Incorrect).
A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Incorrect).
' The little ' means ' not much but all there is' .
A little milk that is in the pot may be used for the patient. (Incorrect)
The little milk that is in the pot may be used for the patient. (Correct).

16. Use of ' elder ' , 'older'
' Older' refers to persons as well as things and is followed by ' than '.

Ram is elder than all other boys of his area. (Incorrect)
Ram is older than all other boys of his area. (correct)
' Elder ' is used for members of the family.
Suresh is my older brother (Incorrect).
Suresh is my elder brother (correct).

17. Normally ' than' is used in the comparative degree, but with words like superior,
inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior, prefer--- ' to' is used.

Shelly is junior than Wordsworth (Incorrect)
Shelly is junior to Wordsworth (correct)
I prefer reading than sleeping (Incorrect)
I prefer reading to sleeping (correct)

18. When a comparision is made by using a comparitive followed by ' than' ,
the word 'other' must be used to exclude the thing comapred from the class
of things with which it is compared from the class of things with which it
is compared.

He is stronger than any man (Incorrect)
He is stronger than any other man. (Correct).

19.'One of ' always takes a plural noun after it.

It is one of the important day in my life (Incorrect)
It is one of the important days in my life (correct)

20.' Scarcely ' and ' hardly' are folowed by' when'and not by ' than' .

I had scarcely entered the room than the phone rang (Incorrect)
I had scarcely entered the room when the phone rang (correct)

21. ' Since ' indicates a point of time and ' for ' stands for the length of time.

He has been reading the book since two hours. (Incorrect).
He has been reading the book for two hours. (correct).
It has been raining for monday last (Incorrect).
It has been raining since monday last (correct).

22. Until expresses time. It has a negative sense. and thus 'not' should
never be used with it.

Wait here until I do not return. (Incorrect).
Wait here until I return. (Incorrect).

23. Use of ' when ' and ' while ' : Proper attention must be paid to these words.
' when ' indicates a general sense and ' while' implies a time during the
process of doing a work.

When learning to swim, one of the most important things is to relax. (Incorrect)
While learning to swim, one of the most important things is to relax. (correct)

PRACTICE SET 1:

Read each sentence to find if there is any grammatical error in it. If there is any error, it will be only one part of the sentence. The number or alphabet of that part is your answer.
(Disregard punctuation errors if any)

1 I shall / ring him / tommorow / in the afternoon.
A B C D

2. I enjoyed / during my / stay in / England.
A B C D

3.The clothes / were neatly / hanged /on the cloth line.
A B C D

4.The major / along with / his soldiers / were killed in the field/.
A B C D

5.The firm show / began / when we arrived / in the hall.
A B C D

6. 6.I believe / that respect / is more preferable than / money.
A B C D

7. I never have / visited / or intend to visit / foreign countries /
A B C D

8.In this way nuclear fission / or the splitting / of the atom / have been achieved /
A B C D

9.Modern film techniques / are far superior / than that / employed in the past /
A B C D

10. No sooner the news appeared in the paper/ than / there was a rush / in the counter/
A B C D

Answers and Explanation

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. A

1. ' Ring him up' in palce of ' ring him '. Ring up is the correct idiom.

2. ' I enjoyed myself' in place of ' I enjoyed' . Some verbs take reflexive pronouns after them.

3. 'Hung' in place of ' hanged' .' Hanged' is used for living beings an ung is used for other objects.

4. was killed in place of were killed.

5. had begun in place of hegan

6. 'preferable to ' in place of 'more preferable than' . ' preferable ' is word indicating a comparative sense and thus is more superflous. Secondly ' prefer ' is followed by 'to'.

7. ' nor' in place of 'or' . Nor is used after neither.

8. ' Has been ' in place of ' have been ' . when two subjects are joned by 'or' . It is treated as singular.

9. ' To those ' in place of ' than that' , superioris followed by 'to' . Techniques is a plural subject and thus the pronoun for it must be plural . Thus ' those' in place of 'that'

10. ' No sooner had the news appeared' in place of ' No sooner the news appeared'. 'No sooner' is used in 2 forms

1. No sooner had and
2. no sooner did.

PRACTICE SET 2:

1.John' s salary is much larger than Tom.
2.Ramesh helped not only me but also
3.Give me three thousands rupees, please.
4.More than two boys were present n the class.
5.More than one person have found it correct.
6.Only three- fourths of the work are complete and we are left with no time.
7.The English defeated french in the battle of Waterloo.
8.The three last chapters of this book are very interesting.
9.In summer ,days are warm than nights.
10.A large number of houses are coming up in our town

Answers with Explanation

1. ' That of Tom' in place of 'Tom'
2. No error. The sentnce is correct.
3. ' Three thousan ' in place of ' Three thousans ' . Some nouns when preceded by a numeral remain unchanged in form.
4. No error .The sentnce is correct.
5. ' Has found ' in place of ' have found ' . More than one is singular.
6. ' Is ' in place of 'are' . ' Three- fourths ' make one unit an thus it is singular.
7. ' The French' in place of ' french ' . ' The French ' means ' The French people.
8. ' The last three ' in plac of ' the three last'
9. ' warmer ' in place of warm. Here the sentence is in the comparative degree and thus 'warmer' is appropriate.
10. No error .The sentnce is correct.

PRACTICE SET 3:

1. They appointed him as a manager as he is efficient.
2. The reason of his failure is due to his intelligence.
3. The prices of this article considerably varies in different parts o the country.
4. Mr.Sharma is planning to settle in Delhi as soon as he will retire in April next year.
5.One should always take care of his health .
6. Mary is smarter than anybody in her class.
7. I lived in a three- hundred – years old house in Bombay.
8. He is the strongest and very tall boy in the whole college.
9. I was born on the March 31st 1984 in Bihar.
10. The principal offered me tea but I denied it.

Answers and Explanation

1. ' Manager ' in place of ' as a manager '.
2. ' Due to ' should be deleted. The reason is sufficient .
' Due to ' is a duplication and thus is superflous.
3. ' The price ' in place of ' The prices '.
4. ' He retires ' in plac eof ' he will retire'
5. ' of one's ' in place of 'his' . ' one ' is followed by one's .
6. ' Anybody else ' in place of ' anybody '.
7. ' Three hundred year' in place of ' Three hundred years' .
8. ' The stronger and tallest ' in place of ' very tall ' . A word showing superlative degree should not be joined by a word showing comaparative or he assertve degree. Both qualifiers must be of the same degree.
9. ' On 31 st March ' in place of ' 31st March' . When the letter or the number form is used, the article will be used. Thus we can say '31 st March ' and ' the thirty first March '.
10 . 'declined ' in place of ' denied '

PRACTICE SET:4

1.Even though he was over ninety he stll enjoyed reading novels and sometimes spend an evening at the cinema.

2.Up to the time the last vote was recordedd it was difficult to decide whether victory lay with the ruling party or the opposition .

3.We should always side with those who are true ans unselfish and work for other

4.I will now deal with him in a manner different from th eone I have adopted so far.

5.His manners indicate that he has no other intention than to steal his money.

6.Page after Page of Gita were read and it gave great consolation to his mind.

7.He was unanimously elected the General Secretary of our Association.

8.Before giving the mixture to the child shake it thouroughly.

9.The short story should not exced more than two hundred words.

10.He looks at everything from their best side.

Answers with Explanation:4

1.' Spent ' in the place ' spend '. The reporting verb is in the past tense an thus all other clauses must be in the past tense.

2.' Lied ' in the place of ' up to lay '

3.' who work for others ' in place of ' work of others ' . One form of the verb pattern should be used with one subject.If the verb pattern changes the subject must be mention.Here the subject is ' those who ' and the verb is ' are '. It is an auxillary verb. Thus there must be a subject.

4.' I have been adopting' in place of ' I have ' . here the tense should be continous tense.

5.' But ' in the place of ' than '.

6.' The Gita was ' in place of ' Gita were '.

8.' It ' is confusng. It is not clear whether ' it ' is for the mixture or the child.Thus better to use the word 'the misture'.

9.'More than' should be deleted.Double comparatives are to be avoided.' Exceed is sufficient

10. 'Its' in place of ' their '. see the rules of pronouns.
The pronoun for everything is its.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

1.More insurers are limiting the sale of property insurance in

coastal areas and other regions --------- natural disasters.[E]

a)safe from b)according to c)which include d)despite e)prone to

Explanation:

It is easy enough to understand that insurers don’t like to insure the

property in places where natural disasters are likely to happen .The

term prone to in[e] mean s having a tendency to, so it is correct.

2.Roman Regions ------ the Mountain ------ of Masada for three years

before they were able to seize it .[C]

a) dissembled------ bastion b)assailed ---- symbol

c)besieged ----citadel d) surmounted ------ dwelling

e)honed---- stronghold

Explanation:

If it took Roman regions three years to seize Masada , we can

predictthat they spent a long time “surrounding or isolating”

the mountain fortress or strong hold of Masada before they were

finally able to take it [c] is the best choice. [b] assailed ,

meaning “attacked” would make sense. And [e] strong hold and [a]

bastion would fit too. But [a] ,[b],[e] ‘ s first position words

don’t make sense when plugged in.

Besieged : Surrounded with armed forces.

Citadel : fortress

assailed : attacked

bastion : fortified area

honed : sharpened

3.Unlike his calmer,more easygoing colleagues ,the senator was---, ready to quarrel at the slightest provocation.[B]

a)whimsical b)irascible c)gregarious
d)ineffectual e)benign

Explanation:

If the senator was unlike “his calmer, more easygoing colleagues” and “ready to quarrel at the slightest provocation “ its fair to infer that the senator was short tempered or extremely irritable. The best choice is [b] irritable.

Irascible : easily angered

whimsical : unpredictable

gregarious : sociable

ineffectual : unproductive

benign : harmless

4.Although historians have long thought of Genghis Khan as a---potentate ,new research has shown he was -----by many of his subjects.[B]

a)tyrannical ----abhorred b) despotic ----- revered

c)redundant --- venerated d)jocular -----esteemed

e)peremptory ----- invoked

Explanation :

Here we don’t have to know that Genghis Khan was a violent dictator to get his question right .The first word of the sentence ,although ,implies that the two blanks have to contrast with each other .[b] isthe best choice. Although historians had thought that Genghis Khanwas a despotic potentate ,new research shows that many of his subjects nevertheless revered him. [a] tyrannic synonyms with despotic, [a]’sabhorred ,doesn’t provide thecontrast which is predicted . Choice [c] venerated doesn’t really contrast with redundant and [e],it doesn’t make sense to say that Khans subjects invoked him despite his peremptory reputation.

Despotic : dictatorial

potentate : dictator

revered : worshiped

abhorred : hated

venerated : highly respected

redundant : repetitive

jocular : jolly

peremptory: putting an end to debate

invoke : call upon for help

5.Jill was ---by her employees because she often ---them for not working hard enough.[B]

a)deified ----- goaded b) loathed ---- berated

c)disregarded----- eulogized d) cherished----- decided

e)execrated ----lauded

Explanation :

we can predict two positive words,like Jill was appreciated by her employees because she often forgive the fact that they were lazy, or two negative words like Jill was disliked by her employees because she often scolded them for being lazy. [b] matches the later prediction .Jill was loathed by her employees because she often berated them for not working hard enough. No other choice besides{b}contain two like charges.

Loathed : hated

berated : scolded

deified : made godlike

lauded : celebrated

derided : made fun of

execrated : cursed

6.Reconstructing the skeletons of extinct species like dinosaurs is ------ process that requires much patience and effort by paleontologists.[E]

a)a nascent b)an aberrant c) a disheveled d)a worthless e)an exacting

Explanation:

If reconstructing the skeletons of extinct species like dinosaurs requiresmuch patience and effort by paleontologists ,we can predict that such an activity is a painstaking or tough ,demanding process. [e] is the best choice.

Exacting : requiring lots if attention and extreme accuracy

nascent : introductory or starting

aberrant : abnormal

7.Nearly ------ by disease and the destruction of their habitat , Koalas are now found only in isolated parts of eucalyptus forester .[C]

a)dispersed b)compiled c)decimated d)infuriated
e) averted

Explanation:

Because of disease and the destruction of their habitat ,Koala are now found only in isolated parts of eucalyptus forester .The word in blank must mean something like “killed off” or “destroyed”, since things like disease andhabitat destruction are destructive process [c] is the best choice. Decimated or wiped out by diseaseand habitat destruction , koala are now found only isolated parts of eucalyptusforest. [a] dispersed , meaning “scattered “ ,may have been a little tempting ,but there is no reason to assume that the Koala were scattered around the forests due to disease and habitat destruction

dispersed : scattered

compiled : collected , arranged

averted : avoided

8.Deep ideological ----and internal power struggles---the government.[E]

a)disputes....facilitated b) similarities..... protracted
c) distortions .accelerated d) agreements ....stymied
e) divisions .... paralyzed

Explanation:

From the first blank ,if there were “ internal power struggles ’’ in the government then it’s likely that the government had something like deep ideological difference or conflicts .For the second blank ,we can predict that these conflicts and power struggles harmed or crippled the government although [c] ‘s first blank distortions , like difference or conflicts ,[a] , [e] make more sense .we can easily imagine “deep ideological disputes “ or deep ideological divisions ,But it is hard to imagine ideological distortions.

Distortions : twisted versions

facilitate : assist

stymied : impeded , frustrated

9.It is ---- that a people so capable of treachery and brutality

should also exhibit such a tremendous capacity for heroism .[C]

a)unfortunate b)explicable c)paradoxical d)distressing e)appalling

Explanation :

Here ,brutal , on the other they are heroic , description of two contradictory characteristics which exist in the same group of people . Such an occurrenceis termed a paradox and therefore [c] paradoxical is the correct answer Choices[a] ,[d] and [e] are wrong. It is unfortunate ,distressing and appalling that they are brutal but not that they are heroic

Paradoxical : opposed to common sense but it is true

explicable : able to be explained

10.Despite their fierce appearance ,caymans are rarely -----, and will not attach humans unless provoked .[E]

a)extinct b)timid c)domesticated d)amphibious e)aggressive

Explanation :

Despite is our first clue word ,despite their fierce appearance , caymans are actually rarely ,to the point at which they wont attack humans unless provoked so for the blank we need a word

that means the same as “ fierce “.The closest word here is choice [e] ,aggressive .[b] was exact opposite of what we wanted [c] domesticated, means tame ,and usually refers to animals treated as house pets.

11.Some historians claim that the concept of courtly love is a------ that dates from
the age of chivalry ,while others
believe ithas more -----
origins.[B]

a)relic .... simultaneous b) notion .... ancient
c) memento .... discovered d) period ... documented
e) doctrine .... amorous

Explanation :

Let us start with second blank ,one groups argues that courtly love “ dates from the age of chivalry “ in other words ,they think its afairly old idea ,dating back from the days of knights and fair maidens.Anothergroup think something else though ,so they must feel its either an oldenidea. A quick check through the answer choices for the second blank leadsus to choice [b] ancient. Notation oridea,fits quiet nicely into the first blank ,fitting with the word “ concept” in the first half of the sentence.

12.In Shakespeare’s day ,---theater audience would often through

fruits and vegetables at actions who failed to live up to their expectations.[D]

a)doting b) ravenous c) jingoistic d) boisterous
e) stagnant

Explanation:

Here people like this kind are surely not doting [a] . over indulgent or excessively fond ,nor or they ravenous [b] .or extremely hungry .If they were hungry , they'd eat the food instead of thouing it at the stage. There is nothing to imply that the audience is [c] jingoistic , or excessively nationalistic. However the audience might certainly be described as[d] boisterous ,or rowdy . [e] stagnant means dead or lifeless ,which is illogical in the blank.

13.Although they physically resemble each other ,the brothers could not be more ---temperamentally ; while the one is quiet and circumspect ,the other is brashand---

a) inimical .... timid b) passionate ... superficial
c) dissimilar ..... audacious d)different..... forgiving
e) alike.... respectful

Explanation:

Although two brothers look a like ,they could not be more in

terms of their personalities “not alike” a different or same such word mustgo into thisfirst blank ,something that helps convey that they look alike ,but their behavior is not alike. While one is circumspect ,or cautious ,the other word is brash or the opposite of cautious. For this second blank ,you should predict something that means the opposite of quiet , something that’s sort of synonyms with brash.The best answer is choice [c], because dissimilar fits over prediction for the first blank , while audacious means bold it’s kind of a synonym for brash. [a] inimical is related to the word “enemy”.Inimicalmeans hostile.

14.The retreat of Napoleon’s army from Moscow quickly turner into arout as French soldiers ,already---in the show ,were--by Russian troops.[D]

a)replenishing.... ravaged b) pursing ..... joined
c) sinking .... camouflaged d)floundering .... assaulted
e) tottering ..... upbraided

Explanation :

Napoleon’s army was hightailing it out of Moscow .The retreat “quickly turned into a rout “ ,a state of wild confusion ,a disastrousdefeat.Why did it turn into an even bigger defeat ? Probably because the French were doing well traveling through snow ,it’s unlikely they would end up being such big losers . Then something was done to them by Russian troops.Well if you know that Napoleon’s army was routedby the opposing side ,then

it seems that we want a second blank word that means something like “clobbered”choices [a] ,[d] come close to that prediction. Ravage means to violently destroy. Now ,going back to the first blank , we know we want something thatimplies the troops were starch or struggling in the snow. Only choice is [d]fits both blanks. The retreat of Napoleon’s army turned into a routas French troop already floundering in the snow ,were assaulted by Russian soldiers.To flounder is to struggle awkward and stumble about.In [a] ,replenishing in the snow sounds a bit weird replenishing means replacing something that was used up. In[e], tottering meanswalking unsteadily ,and upbraided means scolded or reprimanded a little mild -mannered for our purpose here.

15.The Morgan library in Newark provides a ----environment in whichscholars work amidst costly tapestries , paintings , stained-glass windows , and hand -crafted furniture.[C]

a)realistic b)frugal c) sumptuous
d) friendly e)practical

Explanation :

We want a word that describes an environment composed of tapestries, paintings,stained glass windows,and hand crafted furniture .
A quicksurvey of the answer choices leads us to choice [c] ,because sumptuousmeans costlyor latish ,particularly with regard to furnishings and decor. While you mighthave been tempted to think that friendly in choice [d] was a plausible answer ,it is hard to

say to sure that an environment filled with rich ,arty items isa friendly environment.For some people ,such surroundings might be quiet intimidating . Frugal ,in choice [b] ,means thrifty or careful with money ,which is quite the opposite of what we wanted here.

16.The lecturer’s frustration was only -----by the audience’s--- totalk during her presentation.[A]

a) compounded ... propensity b) alleviated ...invitation

c) soothed ... authorization d) increased ... inability

e) supplanted ..... desire

Explanation :

Her a lecturer is frustrated by something her audience has done. This frustration was only by some connection between the audience and talking.It sounds like the lecturer was frustrated by her audience desire or tendency to talk during her presentation. Lecturer want to be heard ; an audience’s inability or lack of desire to talkwould not frustrate a lecturer. So , for the second blank ,we want something like desire choice [a] propensity, or tendency ,and choice [e] desire could work. [c] make no sense. Supplanted ,or replaced ,is illogical .So [a]’s gotto be correct. The lecturer’s frustration was compounded or increased ,by the audience propensity ,or tendency to talk.

17.The proposal to build a nuclear power plant was the most ---- issue ever to come up with a council meeting , it is astonishing

,therefore ,that the members vote was unanimous.B]

a)popular b)contentious c)concise

d) exorbitant e)inconsequential

Explanation:

There is something about the issue of the nuclear power plant that makes itsurprising the council all voted in argument. The issue must have been divisive or controversial .The answer here is choice [b] ,because contentiousmeans causing controversy and disagreement .Concise in [c] means brief and to the point ,while exorbitant in [d] means extravagant or excessive.

18.The itinerary set by their travel agent included so many stops in ---- amount of time that they received only the most ----- impressions of places visited. [B]

a)a limited... lasting b) a brief ... cursory

c)a generous .. favorable d)a sufficient...fleeting

e)an unnecessary ... preliminary

Explanation:

So many stops in some particular amount of time led to only the most ... impression about the places the tour visited . There is a connection between the amount of time spent visiting , and the impression of places visited. So the words that will fill

in the blanks must be roughly synonyms.Only choice [b] works here. There were so many in such a brief amount of time that only a cursory impression of places was gained. [d]’s second word fits the blank but [d] s first word ,sufficient ,isn’t a rough synonym and doesn’t fit. In [a],many stops probably wouldn’t leave a lasting impression.Nor would a tour at breakneck speed necessarily leave [c] a favorable impression on travellers.

19.The ground reality demanded sterner administrative measures which were being ---- due to variety of reasons.[E]

a) ameliorated b) refrained c) prompted
d) defined e) thwarted

Explanation:

a)ameliorated : formal male something better

b)refrained : stop oneself from doing something(or) the part of asong that repeated at the end of each verse.

c)prompted : repeating

d)defined : to give definition

e)thwarted : to baffle ,to frustrate

20.He has tried to ---- the image of the company by projecting it as pro consumer.

[B]

a) hamper b)refurbish c)portend d)insinuate e)praise

Explanation:

a)hamper : basket used for food

b)refurbish : to restore and decorate

c)portend : be a sign or working that is likely to happen

d) insinuate : suggest in an indirect and unpleasant way

e) praise : express approval of or admiration for

21.The land reforms were diluted , if not sabotaged ,in ---- with politicians and lower legal officials

a) collusion b)pandemonium c)contract d)disguise e)union

[A]

Explanation:

a)collusion : a secrete agreement to deceive

b)pandemonium : uproar or confusion

c) contract : a written or spoken agreement intended to be

enforceable by law.

d)disguise : alter in appearance or nature so as to conceal the identity of

22.The most valuable ---- of the freedom struggle and 50 years of freedom is awakening among the common people.[C]

a) curio b)phenomenon c)legacy
d)cleavage e)collection

Explanation:

a)curio : an object that is interesting because it is rare or unusual

b)phenomenon : a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen

c)legacy : Anything material or immaterial handed down by a predecessor

d)cleavage : a sharp division ,a split

e)collection : a group of things that have been collected

23.The morning ,when he and his comrades were hanged , is still vinidly -----on my mind.[E]

a)imposed b)moistened c)ventured d)duped e)etched

Explanation:

a)imposed : force something to be accepted.

b)moistened : tiny drops of water or other liquid in the air , or condensed on a surface

c)ventured : dare to do something dangerous or risky

e)etched : to impress deeply

24.She appeared to be about n intern or twenty ,and was fair ,tall and

with ----looks

a)emaciated b)contagious c)demure d)sardonic e)blond

[C]

Explanation:

a)emaciated : abnormally thin and weak

b)contagious : spread by direct or indirect contact between people

c)demure : sober , modest

d)sardonic : mocking

e)blond : having fair hair and a light complexion

25.San jay was ----- with divine vision to see the battle .[C]

a)authorized b)entrusted c)endowed d)apprised e)burdened

Explanation:

a)authorized : give official permission for

b)entrusted : give a responsibility to put into someone’s care

c)endowed : give or leave on income or property to an establish bydonating funds

d)apprised : inform

e)burdened : cause of hardship,worry, or grief

26.The evil of class and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in an -----state ,otherwise it may grow to dangerous proportions.

[D]

a)amorphous b)overt c)uncultivated

d)embryonic e)independent

Explanation:

a)amorphous : vague

b)overt : obvious or evident

c)uncultivated : unrefined ,or growing without proper care or training

d)embryonic : in an easy stage of development

e)independent : free and unconstrained

27.Because experienced had convinced her that he was self . Seeking and avaricious,she rejected the likelihood that his donation had been ------ [E]

a)redundant b)frivolous c)inexpensive
d)ephemeral e)altruistic

Explanation:

a)redundant : no longer needed or useful

b)frivolous : not having any serious purpose or value

c)inexpensive : not costing a great deal

d)ephemeral : lasting or living for a very short time

e)altruistic : unselfish concern for others

28.Paradoxically ,the more ------ the details this artist choose the better able she is to depict her fantastic , other -worldly landscapes .[B]

a)ethereal b)realistic c)fanciful
d)extravagant e)sublime

Explanation :

a)ethereal : extremely delicate and light

b)realistic : having a sensible and practical idea of what can be achieved

c)fanciful : existing only in the imagination

d)extravagant : lacking restraint in spending money or using resources

e)sublime : of very high quality and causing great admiration

29.This island is a colony , however in most matters ,it is ----

and receives no orders from the mother country.[D]

a)synoptic b)methodical c)heretical
d)autonomous e)disinterested

Explanation:

a)synoptic : having to do with a synopsis

b)methodical : orderly or systematic

c)heretical : person believing

d)autonomous : self governing or independent

e)disinterested : impartial or not influenced by personal feelings

30.The mind of a bigot is like the pupil of the eye ,the more light you pour upon it
the more it will ----- [E]

a)blink b)veer c)stare d)reflect e)contract

Explanation:

a)blink : shut and open the eyes quickly

b)veer : diverge

c)stare : look at someone or something with great concentration and the eyes wide open

d)reflect : throw back from a surface

e)contract : shrink in size

31.Normally an individual thunderstorm lasts about 45 min ,but under certain conditions the storm may----,becoming ever more severe, for as long as four hours. [C]

a)wane b)moderate c)persist d)vacillate e)disperse

Explanation:

a)wane : have a progressively smaller part of its visible surface lit up.So that it appears to decrease in size.

b)moderate : average in amount , intensity

c)persist : continue doing something in spite of difficulty

d)vacillate : waver between different opinions or actions

e)disperse : go or distribute in different directions

32.Perhaps because something in us instinctively distribute

such displays of natural fluency , some readers approach John up dike’s fiction with -----

a)indifference b)suspicion c)veneration
d)recklessness e)bewilderment
[B]

Explanation:

a)indifference : having no interest

b)suspicion : a feeling that something is possible

c)veneration : regard with great respect

d)recklessness : without thought or care for the result of an action

e)bewilderment : puzzle or confuse

33.We lost confidence in him because he never----the grandiose promises he had made.[D]

a)forgot about b)reneged on c)tired of
d)delivered on e)retreated from

Explanation:

b)reneged on : go back on a promise or contract

d)delivered : launch or aim

e)retreated : with draw from attacking enemy forces

34.We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most ----- of public speakers could, in a single speech ,electrify an audience and bring them cheering to their feet. [C]

a)enthralling b)accomplished c)pedestrian
d)auspicious e)masterful

Explanation:

a)enthralling : capture,enslave

b)accomplished : partner in crime

c)pedestrian : ordinary, unimaginative

d)auspicious : favoring success

35.If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience, you cannot do by being understated, tentative ,or ------- [B]

a)hyperbolic b)restrained c)argumentative
d)authoritative e)passionate

Explanation:

a)hyperbolic : overstatement

b)restrained : moderation or self control

d)authoritative : having the weight of authority

36.Despite the mixture’s ---- nature ,we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory we could dramatically reduce its tendency to vaporize. [B]

a)resilient b)volatile c)homogeneous
d)insipid e)acerbity

Explanation:

a)resilient : elastic

b)volatile : changeable

c)homogeneous : of the same kind

d)insipid : lacking in flavor, dull

e)acerbity : bitterness of speech and temper

37.No other artist rewards the viewer with more sheer pleasure than micro, he is one of those blessed artists who combine

profoundity and ------[D]

a)education b)wisdom c)faith d)fun e)depth

Explanation:

a)education : knowledge

b)wisdom : wise,having sense and knowledge

c)faith : belief

d)fun : amusement

e)depth : deep

38.Some central intelligence agency officers have---their previous statements denying any involvement on their part with the contra aid network and are now revising theirearlier testimony.[B]

a)justified b)recanted c)repeated
d)protracted e)herded

Explanation:

a)justified : to up hold

b)recanted : disclaim or disavow

c)repeated : saying or doing again and again

d)protracted : prolong

e)heeded : noticing

PRACTICE SET

1.Rajeev failed in the examination because none of her answers were -- to the questions asked

a)allusive b)revealing c) pertinent
d)referential e)impecable

2.There are ---- views on the issue of giving bonus to the employees

a)independent b)divergent c)modest
d)adverse e)valuable

3.Man who has committed such an ----- crime must get the most severe punishment.

a)injurious b)unchritable c)unworhty
d)admoniable e)irreproachable

4.He has --- people visiting him at his house because he fars

it will cause discomfort to neighbours

a)curtailed b)requested c)stopped

d)warned e)forbidden

5.Although he never learnt to read, his exceptional memory and enquiring mind eventually made him a very ---- man.

a)dedicated b)erudite c)pragmatic

d)benevolent e)charismatic

6.Traffic problems in Bombay are as serious as in any other city in india ,and they are complicated by digging of roads by corporations on this or that -----

a)reason b)instance c)aspect

d)intension e)pretext

7.The defending champion justified his top --- by clinching the titile

a)skill b)form c)technique

d)supremavy e)billing

8.We must ---our students on subjects like health and sanitation besides the usual subjects.

a)learn b)teach c)insist d)educate e)impart

9.The judge used his ----- power and left him off with a reprimand

a) residuary b)official c)legal
d)absolute e)discretionary

10.He applied for and was--legal aid by the labour ministry

a)offerd b)granted c)allowed
d)awarded e)implemented

11.The president called upon politicians not to----- themselves with communaland parochial forces.

a)counter b) favour c)cope
d) align e) confront

12.A glue produced by bees to ---- their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances.

a) collect b) design c)build
d)decorate e)structure

13.The authorities are --- through the records of criminals to make arrangements for making security arrests

a)wading b) waxing c)studying
d)scratching e)analysing

14.He very successfully ---- all the allegations levelled against him

a)extricated b)eradicated c)retailed

d)rebutted e)protected

15.Iwant to have a ----- of flats on rental basis

a)bllock b)pack c)set d)conclave e)suite

KEY TO PRCTISE SET

1.(c) 2. (b) 3 (d) 4 (c) 5.(b)

6.(e) 7.(e) 8.(d) 9.(e) 10.(b) 11.(d)

12.(c) 13.(a) 14.(d) 15.(c)