

# Word Power

## CHAPTER 12

### SYNONYMS

Nothing different from the previous chapter, except that this time around you have to look for the synonym instead of the antonym of the given word.

#### How to Solve

Again, the format is not that different. You are given a sentence or a paragraph about a word which is highlighted. If you have not seen the word before or don't know the meaning of it, just read the sentence and try to figure it out for yourself. After you have done this, from the options, choose the word that is an exact or close synonym of this highlighted word.

#### Examples

**Direction for Examples 1 to 5:** For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives given, that is closest in meaning in the given context.

##### Example 1.

Opprobrium: The police officer appears oblivious to the opprobrium generated by his blatantly partisan conduct.

- (a) Harsh criticism                      (b) Acute distrust                      (c) Bitter enmity                      (d) Stark oppressiveness

**Explanation** (a); Opprobrium refers to the state of extreme dishonour or a state of disgrace from public abuse. This word can be considered as an opposite to "getting attention from doing something good" i.e. bad behaviour results in opprobrium. Opprobrium is synonymous with censure, which means harsh criticism. The given statement means that the police officer seemed to lack awareness of the opprobrium he had created by conducting himself in a biased manner. Therefore, option (a) is right.

##### Example 2.

Portend: It appears to many that the US "war on terrorism" portends trouble in the Gulf.

- (a) Introduces                      (b) Evokes                      (c) Spells                      (d) Bodes

**Explanation** (d); Portend means "be a sign of something to come, esp. something important or bad", which is closest in meaning to 'Bodes'. Option (a) and option (b) are not foretelling and hence can be discarded. Option (c) is a close one, but can be discarded because it carries a 'certainty' with it, which is not the case with 'bodes'.

##### Example 3.

Prevaricate: When a videotape of her meeting was played back to her and she was asked to explain her presence there, she started prevaricating.

- (a) Speaking evasively                      (b) Speaking violently                      (c) Lying furiously                      (d) Throwing a tantrum

**Explanation** (a); Prevaricate means "be deliberately ambiguous or unclear in order to mislead or withhold information".

Thus, option (a) seems the best choice.

##### Example 4.

Restive: The crowd became restive when the minister failed to appear even by 10 p.m.

- (a) Violent                      (b) Angry                      (c) Restless                      (d) Distressed

**Explanation** (c); Restive means 'being in a tense state'. It is an adjective and has a connotation that the noun/pronoun that it would be describing would be restless or not at ease. Restive implies anxiousness and hence option (c) is the best choice.

##### Example 5.

Ostensible: Manohar's ostensible job was to guard the building at night.

- (a) Apparent                      (b) Blatant                      (c) Ostentatious                      (d) Insidious

**Explanation** (a); Ostensible means ‘appearing as such but not necessarily so’. The closest option has to be option (a).

**Directions for Questions 6 to 9:** Each of the following questions has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

**Example 6.**

Intelligent design derives from an early 19th-century explanation of the natural world given by an English clergyman, William Paley. Paley was the popularizer of the famous watchmaker analogy. Proponents of intelligent design are *crupping* Paley’s argument with a new gloss from molecular biology.

- (a) destroying (b) testing (c) resurrecting (d) questioning

**Explanation** (c); You have to understand the paragraph to be able to answer this one correctly. The proponents of intelligent design theory (which comes from the works of Paley) will not be ‘destroying’ or ‘testing’ or ‘questioning’ Paley’s argument with a new gloss (an outward or token appearance or form).

**Example 7.**

Women squat, heads covered, beside huge piles of limp fodder and *blunk* oil lamps, and just about all the cows in the three towns converge upon this spot. Sinners, supplicants and yes, even scallywags hand over a few coins for a crack at redemption and a handful of grass.

- (a) shining (b) bright (c) sputtering (d) effulgent

**Explanation** (c); Going with the tone of the paragraph, we can see that only some adjective that has a negative connotation can fit in the blank. This is true only of option (c), sputtering (the noise of something spattering or sputtering).

**Example 8.**

It is *klang* to a sensitive traveller who walks through this great town, when he sees the streets, the roads, and cabin doors crowded with beggars, mostly women, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms.

- (a) amusing (b) irritating (c) disgusting (d) distressing

**Explanation** (c); The degree of anguish caused by the different scenes as described by the narrator, is very high for a sensitive traveller. Thus, the best option is option (c), disgusting.

**Example 9.**

Or there is the most *fungummy* diplomatic note on record: when Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartans that, if he came within their borders, he would leave not one stone of their city, they wrote back the one word - ‘If’.

- (a) witty (b) rude (c) simple (d) terse

**Explanation** (d); The incident clearly speaks volumes about the laconicism (brief expressions/speech) of the Spartans. The correct answer is option (d).

## ANTONYMS

Simple. Get out there and find the antonym for the highlighted word.

### How to Solve

The question format is designed in such a manner that a word is highlighted and is used in a sentence to give you a contextual aid, just in case you do not know the word. This means that if you have not seen the word before or don’t know the meaning of it, just read the sentence and try to figure it out for yourself. After you have done this, from the options, choose the word that is an exact or close antonym of this highlighted word.

### Examples

**Direction for Examples 10 to 14:** For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is farthest in meaning in the given context.

**Example 10.**

Specious: A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth.

- (a) Deceitful (b) Fallacious (c) Credible (d) Deceptive

**Explanation** (c); Specious means ‘plausible but false’, a specious argument for example, would be one which seems to be good, true, logical or reasonable, but is not so. It is evident that such a statement, or something that is specious, cannot be even considered to be close to credible. Option (c) is right. A specious argument would be (a) deceitful, i.e. untrustworthy and fraudulent. It would also be (b) fallacious, because that argument is false, even though it might not seem so. It would be (c) deceptive too, as you would feel or think that it is right/good and you will be deceived, because actually it is wrong/bad.

**Example 11.**

Obviate : The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.

- (a) Prevent (b) Forestall (c) Preclude (d) Bolster

**Explanation** (d); Obviate means to prevent something from taking place, or to eliminate the requirement of something. The given statement indicates that obviate refers to eliminate a need or requirement. It says that the mass transit system may eliminate the need for personal vehicles. Option (d) is right, because bolster means increasing the amount, or supporting or strengthening,

which is of course just the opposite of what obviate means. Option (a) is wrong, because it is expected that the mass transit system may prevent the use of personal vehicles, so it is a similar word. Option (b) is wrong because forestall means to keep or prevent something from happening and in the context, it would mean to prevent the need for using personal modes of transportation. Option (c) is wrong, because preclude can be considered a synonym of forestall or obviate.

#### Example 12.

Disuse: Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete.

- (a) Prevalent (b) Discarded (c) Obliterated (d) Unfashionable

**Explanation** (a); Disuse is used to describe the state or condition of something that has not been used and is neglected, which is exactly the context mentioned in the question. Option (a) is correct, because prevalent means 'very common', so that is just the opposite of what disuse means. Option (b) is wrong, because discarded means 'thrown away' or neglected or not given importance. Option (c) is wrong too, because obliterated is a similar word: to obliterate, means to remove or completely get rid of something, which is also what disuse could mean. Option (d) is wrong too, because unfashionable means not in current use, i.e. not according to the current fashion.

#### Example 13.

Parsimonious: The evidence was constructed from very parsimonious scraps of information.

- (a) Frugal (b) Penurious (c) Thrifty (d) Altruistic

**Explanation** (d); Even though 'Altruistic' (showing unselfish concern for the welfare of others) is not an exact antonym of 'parsimonious' (excessively unwilling to spend), still, they seem close to being opposites where money is concerned. 'Frugal', 'penurious' and 'thrifty' are similar to or are synonyms of the given word.

#### Example 14.

Facetious: When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious.

- (a) Jovian (b) Jovial (c) Jocular (d) Joking

**Explanation** (a); Being facetious means being entertaining, or provoking laughter. In the given context, when the narrator suggests that wars are a way of controlling population, his father considers it a joke and terms it as a laughable thought. Option (a) is right, because Jovian means something related or in accordance with a Roman deity, 'Jupitar', (the planet Jupiter). So, it is clearly out of context here. Option (b) is wrong, because jovial can be used to describe someone who shows good humour, which is a similar word to the given one. Option (c) is wrong, because a jocular person is someone who makes a lot of jokes and is often happy. Option (d) is wrong too because joking as explained already, is a similar word to the given one.

## HOMONYMS

Each of two or more words having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins (e.g., pole and pole)

1. **Pole:** A long, slender, rounded piece of wood or metal, typically used with one end placed in the ground as a support for something; a tent pole
2. **Pole:** Either of the two locations ( North Pole or South Pole) on the surface of the earth (or of a celestial object) which are the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation.
  - Homo means Same
  - Nym means Name
  - Homonyms means same name
  - Pseudonym means Fake Name

We can define homonyms in other words that the words that sound the same or spelled the same but have different meanings.

**Example:** Bear/Bear or stalk/stalk, Left/left

**Bear-** A bear (animal) can **bear** (tolerate) very cold temperatures.

**Left-** The driver turned **left** (opposite to right) and **left** (departed from) the main road.

**Fair-** I went to the country **Fair**.

**Fair-** It is not **fair** that I can't go to the party.

**Fire:** The flames of the **fire** glowed brightly.

**Fire:** The boss will **fire** the bad employee.

**Pen:** **Pen** the animals in the corral.

**Pen:** Write your name with a blue **pen**.

**Stalk:** The stem of plant.

**Stalk:** To follow, to track, to pursue.

That creepy stranger **stalks** the woman who leaves up the flower **stalks** in the park.

**More Examples:**

- I never wear a **watch** when I **watch** TV.
- The actors in the play will **play** chess.
- **Scale** the fish, then weigh it on the **scale**.
- Shut your mouth so a **fly** doesn't fly into it!

- Itireat the thought of changing **atire**.
- Don't **park** the car near the **park** bench.
- Raise your **right** hand if you have the **right** answer.

**Homonyms are often the cause of a spelling or word usage error.**

*Example:*

- We accept (receive) a gift and we except (exclude) someone from a gift list.
- We can go to (a preposition) the store, tell someone we want to go too (also) and we can take two (a number) friends.
- Accept (to receive) and Except (excluding)
- Acts (things done) and Ax (chopping tool)
- Ad (advertisement) and Add (short for addition)
- Affect (to influence) and Effect (result)
- Aid (to assist) and Aide (an assistant)
- Air (stuff we breath) and Heir (one who will inherit)
- Aisle (walkway) and Isle (island)
- Allusion (an indirect reference) and Illusion (a misconception)
- Ant (insect) and Aunt (parent's sister)
- Bald (hairless) and Bawled (cried aloud)
- Band (a group) and Banned (forbidden)
- Capital (city) and Capitol (wealth and resources)
- Climactic (great intensity) and Climatic (weather conditions)
- Die (to become dead) and Dye (colouring agent)
- Elicit (to bring out) and Illicit (unlawful)
- Emigrate from (leave one country) and Immigrate to (enter another country)
- Fair (even-handed) and Fare (payment)
- Fairy (imaginary magic person) and Ferry (river-crossing boat)
- Gilt (gold-plated) and Guilt (did wrong)
- Gorilla (large ape) and Guerrilla (military soldier)
- Knead (working bread dough) and Need (must have)
- Mail (postal delivery) and Male (masculine person)
- Principle (a basic truth) and Principal (head of a school/sum of money)
- Scene (visual location) and Seen (past tense of saw)
- Than (a comparison) and then (shows time)
- There (a place) and Their (belongs to them) and They're (they are)
- To (a preposition) and Too (an adverb) and Two (a number)
- Your (possessive pronoun) and You're (you are)

**Homonyms have to be both a homograph and a homophone, or can it be just one or the other**

## HOMOPHONES

Some Homonyms may spell differently but sound alike, like one (the number) and won (having been victorious) are called homophones.

*Examples:*

**Air:** I love fresh **air**.

**Heir:** The prince is the queen's **heir**.

**Pair:** I washed my **pair** of Socks

**Pear:** I ate a **pear** for lunch.

**Waste:** Don't **waste** the remaining paper.

**Waist:** Tie a belt around your **waist**.

**Rain:** We need rain to end the drought.

**Reign:** The queen has had a long **reign**.

**Night:** It was a starry **night**.

**Knight:** The **knight** never used his sword.

**To:** I ride the bus **to** school.

**Too:** She does **too**!

**Two:** It is **two** o'clock.

**Hair:** My **hair** is a mess.

**Hare:** Have you read the story about the tortoise and the **hare**?

**Meat:** Vegetarians do not eat **meat**.

**Meet:** Where shall we **meet** for lunch?

## HOMOGRAPHS

These words have the same spelling. They may or may not have the same sound and meaning.

*Examples:*

- The words "lead" and "lead"  
Lead us through the dark woods.  
The package was as heavy as lead.
- The word "been"  
I have been [bin] tired lately. (U.S. accent)  
I have been [bean] tired lately. (Canadian accent)

*More Examples:*

- Please **close** the door.  
We sat **close** to each other.
- I want to **live** in Paris one day.  
He likes to fish with live bait.
- I have such a **fit (tantrum)**  
When these words don't **fit (match)**!
- The **wind** blew the leaves away.  
**Wind** up the toy and watch it go!
- The white **dove** is a beautiful bird.  
She **dove** into the swimming pool.
- The **desert** is sandy, hot, and dry.  
Don't **desert** a friend in need.
- Like when all through the **spring (season)**.  
All the deer jump and **spring (bounce)**

To remember:

	Same Sound	Same spelling	Same meaning
Homophones	YES air, heir, err	MAYBE No <input type="checkbox"/> air, heir, err Yes <input type="checkbox"/> a tire, to tire	MAYBE No <input type="checkbox"/> air, heir, err Yes <input type="checkbox"/> gases, gasses
Homonyms	YES	YES	NO
	a scale, to scale	a scale, to scale	a scale, to scale
Homonyms	MAYBE Yes <input type="checkbox"/> a tire, to tire No <input type="checkbox"/> to lead, lead (metal)	YES a tire, to tire to lead, lead (metal)	MAYBE No <input type="checkbox"/> a tire, to tire Yes <input type="checkbox"/> been ("bin v/s "bean")

**Some more examples of homonyms, homophones and homographs:**

- Your, you're
- They're, Their, There
- Too, To, Two
- For, Four
- By, Bye, Buy
- Who's, Whose
- Here, Hear
- Knew, New
- No, Know
- Accept, Except
- Affect, Effect
- All Ready, Already

- Pair, Pare, Pear
- Past, Passed
- Vary, Very
- Waist, Waste
- Ware, Wear, Where
- Ad, Add
- Dew, Do, Due
- Right, Rite, Wright, Write
- Praise, Prays, Preys
- Ware, Wear, Where
- Ewe, Yew, You
- Air, Err, Heir
- Aisle, I'll, Isle
- Hair, Hare
- Dough/Doze
- Ewe/You
- Flea/Flee
- Flew/Flu/Flue
- Flower/Flour
- For/Four/Fore
- Foul/Fowl
- Frees/Freeze
- Not/Knot/Naught
- Gym/Jim
- Grays/Graze
- Ring/Wring
- Rose/Rows
- Tacks/Tax
- Tail/Tale
- Wax/Whacks

## PARONYMS

A paronym is just a word that's derived from the same root as another word. Many errors in speech and writing are due to mix-ups involving paronyms.

**Definition:** The words from same roots with similar pronunciations but different spellings and meanings are called Paronyms. Like: sage/sagacious, just/justice, example/exemplary, proscribe/ prescribe, industrial/industrious, except/accept, affect/effect, beautiful/beauteous

Paronym isn't widely used to mean "Cognate", a word that is similar to a word in another language.

### Example:

- a. **Accept:** To take or receive that which is offered  
**Except:** excluding  
**Sentence:** His mom must accept that her son likes all vegetables except for Cabbage.
- b. **Collision:** noun – crash, clash, conflict  
**Collusion:** noun – a secret agreement that is oftentimes illegal  
**Sentence:** The collision resulted from the collusion over traffic signs.
- c. **Alternatively:** Use one, then the other, then the first again.  
**Alternately:** Use one instead of the other.  
Easily Confusing Paronyms
  1. **Allusion-** an indirect reference, a hint  
**Illusion-** a distortion of the senses, anything that seems to be something that it is not  
**Sentence:** Your allusion to the illusion in the movie is most transparent.
  2. **Choose-** To pick, to elect, to decide  
**Chose-** simple past tense form of "to choose"  
**Choice-** an option, a decision  
**Sentence:** I chose to choose the ethical choice.
  3. **Complement (noun)** - something that completes  
**Complement (verb)** - to complete  
**Compliment (noun)** - an expression of praise, congratulations, or encouragement  
**Compliment (verb)** - to express a favorable opinion  
**Sentence:** The compliment from my boss complemented the celebratory party.
  4. **Than-** Used in comparisons  
**Then-** at that time, next  
**Sentence-** Then selects a cover larger than the couch.
  5. **Diffuse-** to spread over  
**Defuse-** to make less danger  
**Sentence:** The SWAT team defused the bomb while the police diffused the crowd.
  6. **Decent-** fair, good enough, okay  
**Descent-** a way down, a drop to lower position  
**Dissent-** to disagree, to differ from  
**Sentence:** the experienced hiker dissented to taking the decent down the mountain



7. **Desert**- a barren area of land with little to no precipitation  
**Dessert**- a sweet confection served at the end of a meal  
**Sentence**- We shall gorge on desserts once we leave this godforsaken desert

## ODD ONE OUT

There are a lot of different varieties of vocabulary questions. A common type (incidentally, not very common on the CAT) is 'finding the odd one out'. Your job is to find the relationship, identify the word that doesn't fit and mark the respective option as the answer.

### Tips

If you are not able to form a connection with the meaning of words, working backwards from the options can be a good idea too in this question type. You could negate words based on a certain characteristic that you are sure should not be there in the solution.

### How to Solve

These questions are pretty basic, such that their format remains the same, and mostly there are never any tweaks or changes in how these questions are asked. The best way to solve these questions is to just read all the given words, and try to form connections.

These connections could be of any type and any subject, the point is just to find something which connects the words. If you end up connecting three words, and such a connection leaves out the fourth word, then you might have a right answer. There isn't much theory to this, and this isn't a topic that is asked often on difficult papers, hence it's better to go to practice right away.

### Examples

*Example 15.*

- (a) Sun                                      (b) Moon                                      (c) Earth                                      (d) Tides

**Explanation** (d) Sun, moon and earth are all celestial bodies.

*Example 16.*

- (a) A                                      (b) E                                      (c) U                                      (d) H

**Explanation** (d) A, E, and U are vowels.

*Example 17.*

- (a) Bike                                      (b) Car                                      (c) Boat                                      (d) Truck

**Explanation** (c) Bike, Car and Truck are all land vehicles.

*Example 18.*

- (a) Pray                                      (b) Sing                                      (c) Listen                                      (d) Talk

**Explanation** (c) When praying, singing or talking, we use our vocal capabilities. While listening, we use our hearing capabilities.

*Example 19.*

- (a) Understanding                      (b) Realizing                      (c) Seeing                      (d) Antipathy

**Explanation** (d) 'Understanding', 'Realizing' and 'Seeing' are all about gauging the real meaning of something, or about how one can sympathize with others. Option (d) is contrary to these thoughts.

## MAXIMUM FIT

As the name suggests, you have to select that option which fits or is appropriate for the most number of sentences/blanks. These questions are also rarely asked, but you should still practice a few of these.

Let us see what these questions are all about:

Four sentences, generally from different contexts, are given and four options representing a word each are provided. Now, we have to pick that option which is appropriate for, if not all, then the most number of given sentences.

### How to solve

- (1) Read all the given sentences while making sure you understand their context, or what they are trying to convey.
- (2) Read all the given options, and try fitting the words in the different sentences. Note down how many blanks can the word (in a particular option) fill.
- (3) Choose that option which fits in the most sentences.

### Tips

- (1) The given options may have two or more words whose meanings are a bit similar. These can be tricky, so be careful.
- (2) Make sure that you understand the meaning of the given words, because without that, it is a bit of a risk to attempt this type of question.
- (3) If the question looks complex, see if you can differentiate the given words on the basis of the different parts of speech they may belong to. For example, they may be nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. This division could help you find the right answer, but do not forget that some words can act as both, verb and noun.

**Common mistakes**

(A) Picking the option which looks appropriate for the sentence is not the right way to solve this type of question. You have to make sure that the meaning or the definition of the word fits in appropriately with the given sentence.

(B) As we know, a word may have multiple meanings, and some students may disregard this while they eliminate an option. It is a mistake which the question-creator will have in his/her mind while framing this question, so do not fall in this trap.

**Examples****Example 20.**

- A. Professional studies has become the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rich.  
 B. Every citizen has the \_\_\_\_\_ to speak, travel and live as he pleases.  
 C. He has a definite \_\_\_\_\_ over all his rivals.  
 D. Sheron no longer has the \_\_\_\_\_ of the company's bungalow and car.  
 (a) advantage (b) privilege  
 (c) right (d) concession

**Explanation** (a); Advantage means 'the quality of having a superior or more favourable position'. It can be considered as a head start in a race. This word cannot be used in A, because 'advantage of the rich' does not make sense. It can be used in B. Using this in C makes sense, because it would mean that that person is in a more benefiting or favourable position compared to his rivals. Its usage makes sense in D too, because then it would mean that Sheron no longer has the benefit of having the bungalow and the car given by the company.

Privilege means "a special advantage" and it is special in the sense that it is not enjoyed by all. It can be used in two sentences: A and D.

Right can be used in only sentence B.

Concession (a contract granting the right to operate a subsidiary business) cannot be used in any of the sentences.

**Example 21.**

- A. People want \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B. A bad \_\_\_\_\_ case had come in - a person with a smashed arm.  
 C. And then, without warning, \_\_\_\_\_ struck.  
 D. The dogs were the first to recognize the signs of oncoming \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) tragedy (b) accident  
 (c) calamity (d) order

**Explanation** (c); The correct words are written with the sentences:

People want (tragedy/order).

A bad (accident) case had come in - a person with a smashed arm.

And then, without warning, (calamity) struck.

The dogs were the first to recognize the signs of oncoming (calamity).

Calamity can be used in two sentences which is the most of any of these options.

**Example 22.**

- A. The men there have fought \_\_\_\_\_ and emotional withdrawal, and were more capable of helping Jim.  
 B. But \_\_\_\_\_ does occasionally inflict all the adults.  
 C. A person who is deeply hurt feels very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 D. It is hard to survive this feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) dejected (b) lonely  
 (c) trouble (d) depression

**Explanation** (d); The correct words are written with the sentences:

The men there have fought (depression) and emotional withdrawal, and were more capable of helping Jim.

But (depression/trouble) does occasionally inflict all the adults.

A person who is deeply hurt feels very (dejected/lonely).

It is hard to survive this feeling of (depression).

**Example 23.**

- A. I have the power of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B. Down with a very high fever, he suffers from frequent fits of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 C. They are now bitter enemies - all because of a small \_\_\_\_\_.  
 D. Her \_\_\_\_\_ is the most creative thing she has ever possessed.  
 (a) illusion (b) imagination  
 (c) hallucination (d) misunderstanding



**Explanation** (b); The correct words are written with the sentences:

I have the power of (illusion/imagination).

Down with a very high fever, he suffers from frequent fits of (hallucination).

They are now bitter enemies - all because of a small (misunderstanding).

Her (imagination) is the most creative thing she has ever possessed.

**Example 24.**

A. Communism states that every individual must live for the \_\_\_\_\_ .

B. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the affairs of the nation is deplorable.

C. \_\_\_\_\_ have been laid down by the United States : states The Statesman.

D. No \_\_\_\_\_ has succeeded in gaining complete autonomy from the Federal government.

(a) state

(b) nation

(c) government

(d) condition

**Explanation** (a); The correct words are written with the sentences:

Communism states that every individual must live for the (state/nation).

The (state/condition) of the affairs of the nation is deplorable.

() have been laid down by the United States : states The Statesman. (Had option (d) been 'conditions', it could have fit in here, but since this is not so, none of the options fit in this sentence.)

No (state) has succeeded in gaining complete autonomy from the Federal government.

# Practice Exercise

## LEVEL-I

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 - 45):** In the following questions, each word in capital letters is followed by four words or phrases. Choose the one which is similar in meaning to the word given in the, capital letters.

1. ACCOUTREMENTS
  - (a) Relatives
  - (b) Companions
  - (c) Blemishes
  - (d) Belongings
2. APOLITICAL
  - (a) Antipolitical
  - (b) Terrorist
  - (c) Not interested in politics
  - (d) Subversive
3. AZURE
  - (a) Blue
  - (b) Green
  - (c) Brown
  - (d) Round and big
4. BONHOMIE
  - (a) Friendliness
  - (b) Wrath
  - (c) Very
  - (d) Greed
5. CANDOUR
  - (a) Enthusiasm
  - (b) Openness
  - (c) Freedom
  - (d) Intimacy
6. FLUCTUATION
  - (a) Increase
  - (b) Change
  - (c) Stability
  - (d) Decrease
7. BASHFUL
  - (a) Haughty
  - (b) Discreet
  - (c) Shy
  - (d) Upset
8. TRIVIAL
  - (a) Significant
  - (b) Momentous
  - (c) Unimportant
  - (d) Critical
9. RIVALRY
  - (a) Competition
  - (b) Cooperation
  - (c) Compromise
  - (d) Campaign
10. COLLAPSE
  - (a) Rise
  - (b) Failure
  - (c) Rebirth
  - (d) Debt
11. OMINOUS
  - (a) Threatening
  - (b) Powerful
  - (c) Ubiquitous
  - (d) Burdensome
12. PROCRASTINATE
  - (a) Multiply
  - (b) Irregular
  - (c) Postpone
  - (d) Predict
13. HIATUS
  - (a) Atrocious
  - (b) Gap
  - (c) Dominance
  - (d) Obscure
14. FOMENT
  - (a) Vex
  - (b) Waste
  - (c) Renounce
  - (d) Instigate
15. VAGARY
  - (a) Caprice
  - (b) Emptiness
  - (c) Enthusiasm
  - (d) Truthfulness
16. MACABRE
  - (a) Innocent
  - (b) Tarried
  - (c) Gruesome
  - (d) Pleasing
17. DENOUEMENT
  - (a) Outcome
  - (b) Eschew
  - (c) Action
  - (d) Character
18. MANACLE
  - (a) Fetter
  - (b) Ornament
  - (c) Spectacles
  - (d) Order
19. FEIGN
  - (a) Hesitate
  - (b) Pretend
  - (c) Deserve
  - (d) Attend
20. ASSAY
  - (a) Attack
  - (b) Accept
  - (c) Case
  - (d) Evaluate
21. REVULSION
  - (a) Apathy
  - (b) Violence
  - (c) Disgust
  - (d) Avenge
22. GRIT
  - (a) Bold
  - (b) Courage
  - (c) Grease
  - (d) Level
23. SALACIOUS
  - (a) Obscene
  - (b) Wise
  - (c) Wholesome
  - (d) Confident
24. CLOUT
  - (a) Fear
  - (b) Claw
  - (c) Joke
  - (d) Power
25. FOMENT
  - (a) Instigate
  - (b) Shield
  - (c) Frustrate
  - (d) Waver
26. REPERCUSSION
  - (a) Reaction
  - (b) Acceptance
  - (c) Resistance
  - (d) Magnificence
27. PROPITIOUS
  - (a) Favourable
  - (b) Similar
  - (c) Humble
  - (d) Versatile
28. TALISMAN
  - (a) Fiction
  - (b) Charm
  - (c) Aptitude
  - (d) Strength
29. PENURY
  - (a) Destitution
  - (b) Digestive
  - (c) Pension
  - (d) Vigour
30. AFFRONT
  - (a) Exile
  - (b) Contour
  - (c) Eruption
  - (d) Indignity
31. AMICABLE
  - (a) Nebulous
  - (b) Abominable
  - (c) Harmonious
  - (d) Delicate
32. DREGS
  - (a) Cream
  - (b) Power
  - (c) Debris
  - (d) Accoutrements
33. LOQUACIOUS
  - (a) Obstinate
  - (b) Secondary
  - (c) Talkative
  - (d) Competitive

34. WAIVE  
(a) Restrict (b) Relax  
(c) Permit (d) Admit
35. ELAN  
(a) Flair (b) Spiritual  
(c) Inspiration (d) Boredom
36. GAUCHE  
(a) Vain (b) Rich  
(c) Polished (d) Tactless
37. BROWBEAT  
(a) Ambitious (b) Challenging  
(c) Intimidate (d) Tarnish
38. IMPOSTURE  
(a) Claim (b) Status  
(c) Destruction (d) Deception
39. PROBOSCIS  
(a) Search (b) Probe  
(c) Snout (d) Prove
40. PARLEY  
(a) Discuss (b) Deliver  
(c) Sweeten (d) Race
41. FURLOUGH  
(a) Soldiers holiday (b) Wild growth  
(c) Wooden plough (d) Till
42. PUNCTILIOUS  
(a) Prude (b) Wasteful  
(c) Meticulous (d) Timid
43. ENCOMIUM  
(a) Verve (b) Eulogy  
(c) Doggerel (d) Force
44. INVIDIOUS  
(a) Irritable (b) Harsh  
(c) Sinful (d) Unpopular
45. LACHRYMOSE  
(a) Terse (b) Mournful  
(c) Indecent (d) Lecherous
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46 - 90):** A word in capital letters is followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.
46. ELAN  
(a) Brashness (b) Dignity  
(c) Composure (d) Nervousness
47. IRASCIBLE  
(a) Kind (b) Friendly  
(c) Roguish (d) Clever
48. NEBULOUS  
(a) Concrete (b) Unkind  
(c) Undramatic (d) Uninteresting
49. PENCHANT  
(a) Disinclination (b) Lone  
(c) Directness (d) Lack of skill
50. PERFUNCTORY  
(a) Quick (b) Slow  
(c) Careful (d) Loud
51. TRANSIENT  
(a) Urgent (b) Youthful  
(c) Original (d) Eternal
52. SUBLIME  
(a) Base (b) Concise  
(c) Partial (d) Insist
53. MANSION  
(a) Castle (b) Hovel  
(c) House (d) Hotel
54. PARTITION  
(a) Maintain (b) Enjoin  
(c) Unify (d) Break
55. PRIMITIVE  
(a) Polite (b) Naive  
(c) Weak (d) Sophisticated
56. TERMAGANT  
(a) Charming (b) Turbulent  
(c) Brawling (d) Shrewish
57. TRANSIENT  
(a) Transitory (b) Fleeting  
(c) Permanent (d) Momentary
58. REGRESSION  
(a) Reverse (b) Relapse  
(c) Regenerate (d) Retreat
59. VENGEFUL  
(a) Forgiving (b) Revenge  
(c) Vindictive (d) Vicious
60. TIRADE  
(a) Censure (b) Declamation  
(c) Discredit (d) Eulogy
61. SALUTATORY  
(a) Sad (b) Valedictory  
(c) Derivative (b) romising
62. TRACTABLE  
(a) Irreligious (b) Incapable  
(c) Unmanageable (d) Unreal
63. CYNICAL  
(a) Trusting (b) Gallant  
(c) Brazen (d) Tiresome
64. GRISLY  
(a) Fragrant (b) Haggard  
(c) Pleasant (d) Shapely
65. CADAVEROUS  
(a) Skilful (b) Obese  
(c) Lucid (d) Inquisitive
66. SOLICITIOUS  
(a) Concerned (b) Indifferent  
(c) Eager (d) Noisy
67. RAMPANT  
(a) Furious (b) Stylish  
(c) Restrained (d) Healthy
68. PROLIFIC  
(a) Barren (b) Backward  
(c) Reckless (d) Profound
69. SEQUESTER  
(a) Slump (b) Isolate  
(c) Unify (d) Simple
70. TRITE  
(a) Hackneyed (b) Correct  
(c) Original (d) Certain

## 71. COMPASSIONATE

- (a) Indecisive (b) Unsympathetic  
(c) Unlawful (d) Untrustworthy

## 72. RESTIVE

- (a) Buoyant (b) Placid  
(c) Resistant (d) Insolent

## 73. GRADUAL

- (a) Energetic (b) Dynamic  
(c) Rapid (d) Enthusiastic

## 74. RUDIMENTARY

- (a) Developed (b) Polite  
(c) Pale (d) Weak

## 75. SALVAGE

- (a) Burn (b) Remove  
(c) Confuse (d) Lose

## 76. SEDENTARY

- (a) Vivid (b) Afraid  
(c) Indolent (d) Active

## 77. SCRIMP

- (a) Lavish (b) Parsimonious  
(c) Meticulous (d) Polite

## 78. DELECTABLE

- (a) Agonising (b) Appetising  
(c) Distasteful (d) Laborious

## 79. GRAVE

- (a) Noble (b) Inconsequential  
(c) Solemn (d) Senile

## 80. CONFIDANT

- (a) Turncoat (b) Arrogant  
(c) Confederate (d) Firm

## 81. AMALGAMATE

- (a) Merge (b) Consecrate  
(c) Impoverish (d) Split

## 82. BOISTEROUS

- (a) Serene (b) Tumultuous  
(c) Brazen (d) Opaque

## 83. ASSET

- (a) Credibility (b) Liability  
(c) Poverty (d) Prosperity

## 84. SMOTHER

- (a) Repress (b) Cheer  
(c) Nurture (d) Irritate

## 85. REPRIMAND

- (a) Reward (b) Appreciate  
(c) Encourage (d) Praise

## 86. TANGIBLE

- (a) Gentle (b) Elusive  
(c) Refined (d) Palpable

## 87. ZOOM

- (a) Soothe (b) Plummet  
(c) Subjugate (d) Refute

## 88. PREDILECTION

- (a) Antipathy (b) Ignorance  
(c) Dissonance (d) Disharmony

## 89. DOCILE

- (a) Unmanageable (b) Dutiful  
(c) Submissive (d) Painful

## 90. EQUIVOCAL

- (a) Mistaken (b) Quaint  
(c) Clear (d) Universal

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-105):** For the following questions, choose the option which does not belong to the group (ODD-ONE-OUT).

91. (a) dull (b) gloomy  
(c) omnipresent (d) boring  
92. (a) archenemy (b) archrival  
(c) archetype (d) duplicity  
93. (a) dishonour (b) laud  
(c) brand (d) stigmatise  
94. (a) disclaim (b) intimate  
(c) hint (d) suggest  
95. (a) allegory (b) parody  
(c) joke (d) lampoon  
96. (a) comedy (b) protagonist  
(c) tragedy (d) car  
97. (a) flourish (b) burgeon  
(c) nursery (d) sprout  
98. (a) nemesis (b) pretense  
(c) sham (d) deception  
99. (a) bonus (b) beneficial  
(c) benevolent (d) bond  
100. (a) entice (b) lure  
(c) whim (d) beguile  
101. (a) grand (b) majestic  
(c) august (d) raunchy  
102. (a) mercurial (b) mutable  
(c) staunch (d) fickle  
103. (a) bucolic (b) choleric  
(c) bilious (d) cantankerous  
104. (a) pelf (b) moolah  
(c) lucre (d) tantrums  
105. (a) munch (b) masticate  
(c) crush (d) revive

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-110):** In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning.

106. (A) Expanded (B) Proclaimed  
(C) Shrunk (D) Facilitated  
(a) A - D (b) B - D  
(c) C - D (d) B - C  
(e) A - C  
107. (A) Indelible (B) Erasable  
(C) Insignificant (D) Temporary  
(a) A - C (b) C - B  
(c) A - B (d) B - D  
(e) C - D  
108. (A) Intangible (B) Restless  
(C) Vast (D) Meagre  
(a) C - A (b) C - D  
(c) C - B (d) B - A  
(e) B - D

109. (A) Cutting (B) Establishing  
(C) Transferring (D) Pruning  
(a) A - B (b) C - D  
(c) B - C (d) A - C  
(e) A - D

110. (A) Fixed (B) Stiff  
(C) Indelible (D) Soapy  
(a) A - B (b) A - D  
(c) A - C (d) B - C  
(e) C - D

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 111-115):** In each of these questions, two of the words are related in some way, i.e. they are similar or opposites. Pick out the option which represents that pair.

111. (A) moderate (B) easy  
(C) significant (D) strenuous  
(a) B-D (b) A-B  
(c) A-C (d) B-C  
(e) C-D

112. (A) focus (B) trivial  
(C) vital (D) site  
(a) A-B (b) B-D  
(c) A-C (d) C-D  
(e) B-C

113. (A) defer (B) dispute  
(C) prefer (D) challenge  
(a) B-C (b) A-C  
(c) B-A (d) B-D  
(e) C-D

114. (A) Withstand (B) Climate  
(C) Hot (D) Surrender  
(a) A - B (b) B - C  
(c) A - D (d) B - D  
(e) C - D

115. (A) Perky (B) Lively  
(C) Honest (D) Kind  
(a) A - B (b) B - C  
(c) C - D (d) B - D  
(e) A - C

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 116 -120):** In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning.

116. (A) Fallacy (B) Adage  
(C) Dictum (D) Endorse  
(a) B - D (b) C - D  
(c) B - C (d) A - D  
(e) A - B

117. (A) Elevate (B) Frugal  
(C) Exult (D) Lament  
(a) C - D (b) A - B  
(c) B - C (d) B - D  
(e) A - D

118. (A) Surreptitious (B) Taciturn  
(C) Exaggerate (D) Covert

- (a) A - D (b) A - B  
(c) A - C (d) B - D  
(e) C - D

119. (A) Handy (B) Sparse  
(C) Redundant (D) Exhausted  
(a) A - C (b) B - C  
(c) B - D (d) C - D  
(e) A - B

120. (A) Timid (B) Conceited  
(C) Humane (D) Modest  
(a) A - C (b) B - D  
(c) B - C (d) A - D  
(e) C - D

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 121-125) :** In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination.

121. (A) instigate (B) enquire  
(C) construe (D) interpret  
(a) A-C (b) A-B  
(c) C-D (d) B-D  
(e) A-D

122. (A) superficial (B) superfluous  
(C) enlightened (D) surplus  
(a) A-C (b) A-B  
(c) B-C (d) B-D  
(e) A-D

123. (A) appalling (B) sinister  
(C) perturbed (D) threatening  
(a) A-B (b) B-D  
(c) A-C (d) A-D  
(e) D-C

124. (A) imprison (B) torture  
(C) excruciate (D) extract  
(a) B-D (b) B-C  
(c) A-B (d) C-D  
(e) A-C

125. (A) pertinent (B) impolite  
(C) irrelevant (D) insecure  
(a) A-C (b) B-D  
(c) C-D (d) A-D  
(e) B-C

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-145) :** Select single word or phrase which means most nearly the same as the given idiomatic phrase.

126. An office with pay but little responsibility  
(a) sinecure (b) presidency  
(c) factotum (d) plutocracy

127. A group of small ships  
(a) archipelago (b) fleet  
(c) flotilla (d) tugs

128. A person in the habit of pointing out others faults  
(a) interloper (b) officious  
(c) gossamer (d) gadfly

129. The study of handwriting as a guide to character

- (a) forensic (b) graffiti  
(c) hieroglyphics (d) graphology

130. A long boring speech

- (a) horology (b) harangue  
(c) valediction (d) filibuster

131. Accidental solving of a crime

- (a) investigation (b) detection  
(c) sixth-sense (d) serendipity

132. A commonplace and unoriginal statement

- (a) witticism (b) preamble  
(c) prevarication (d) platitude

133. Mutual loyalty among group members

- (a) etiquette (b) homogeneity  
(c) esprit de corps (d) rendezvous

134. Poetry that is silly

- (a) observe (b) doggerel  
(c) dirge (d) limerick

135. Inscription on a grave

- (a) epigram (b) oration  
(c) obituary (d) epitaph

136. A place where bees are kept

- (a) aviary (b) artifice  
(c) diadem (d) apiary

137. Something short-lived

- (a) ephemeral (b) Epicurean  
(c) interim (d) illusory

138. Interested only in money

- (a) marmoreal (b) mordant  
(c) mercenary (d) munificent

139. Scientific study of birds

- (a) aviation (b) ornithology  
(c) microbiology (d) supersonics

140. A very light and thin material

- (a) gossamer (b) gazelle  
(c) coterie (d) poultice

141. Mercy-killing of patients who are incurably ill

- (a) circumsppection (b) benignity  
(c) euthanasia (d) apoplexy

142. General act of forgiveness on a national occasion

- (a) benediction (b) emancipation  
(c) investiture (d) amnesty

143. Passing off someone else's writing as one's own

- (a) copying (b) patenting  
(c) plagiarism (d) adaptation

144. A lake of sea water

- (a) archipelago (b) lagoon  
(c) gorge (d) inundation

145. The science of making watches

- (a) graphology (b) morphology  
(c) aneroid (d) horology

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146 -148) :** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet. [SSC CHSL 2012]

146. Apprise :

- (a) Praise (b) Inform  
(c) Conceal (d) Assess

147. Periodic :

- (a) Infrequent (b) Continuous  
(c) Occasional (d) Regular

148. Gruesome :

- (a) Sullen (b) Hideous  
(c) Exhausting (d) Insulting

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 149 -151) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet. [SSC CHSL 2012]

149. Knack :

- (a) Talent (b) Dullness  
(c) Dexterity (d) Balance

150. Pernicious :

- (a) Prolonged (b) Ruinous  
(c) Ruthless (d) Beneficial

151. Opulence :

- (a) Luxury (b) Transparency  
(c) Weath (d) Poverty

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 152 -155) :** Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentences. [SSC CHSL 2012]

152. Someone who scientifically studies the birds:

- (a) earthologist (b) orthopaedic  
(c) orthodontist (d) ornithologist

153. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.

- (a) figment (b) insight  
(c) mirage (d) shadow

154. Someone having many skills:

- (a) versatile (b) projectile  
(c) cyclostyle (d) anglophile

155. To officially take private property away to seize.

- (a) offer (b) confiscate  
(c) annex (d) hijack

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 156 & 157):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet. [SSC CHSL 2013]

156. Wily

- (a) Angry (b) Wise  
(c) Stupid (d) Cunning

157. Temerity

- (a) Paucity (b) Verity  
(c) Audacity (d) Simplicity



**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 158 & 159):** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet. [SSC CHSL 2013]

158. Insipid  
 (a) Tasty (b) Colourful  
 (c) Colourless (d) Dull
159. Relinquish  
 (a) Relish (b) Continue  
 (c) Vanish (d) Quench

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 160-162):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words /sentence. [SSC CHSL 2013]

160. A former student of a school, college or university  
 (a) Alumnus (b) Genius  
 (c) Scholar (d) Learner
161. A building in which aircraft are housed  
 (a) Hangar (b) Granary  
 (c) Dockyard (d) Garage
162. A short story based on your personal experience  
 (a) Parable (b) Legend  
 (c) Anecdote (d) Fable

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 163-167):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words sentence [SSC CHSL 2014]

163. A poem of fourteen lines.  
 (a) Ballad (b) Psalm  
 (c) Sonnet (d) Carol
164. Incapable of error.  
 (a) Erroneous (b) Incurable  
 (c) Unbeatable (d) Infallible
165. One who believes everything he or she hears.  
 (a) Credulous (b) Credible  
 (c) Creditable (d) Credential
166. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated.  
 (a) Alimony (b) Parsimony  
 (c) Matrimony (d) Honorarium
167. Wild imagination.  
 (a) Whim (b) Fantasy  
 (c) Fancy (d) Memory

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 168-172):** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet. [SSC CHSL 2014]

168. Equilibrium  
 (a) Work out (b) Disturb  
 (c) Imbalance (d) Unhappiness
169. Immortal  
 (a) Eternal (b) Permanent  
 (c) Deathly (d) Temporary
170. Focus  
 (a) Disappear (b) Disperse  
 (c) Link (d) Layer

171. Veteran  
 (a) Activist (b) Enthusiast  
 (c) Novice (d) Master

172. Superfluous  
 (a) Essential (b) Excess  
 (c) Unwanted (d) Necessary

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 173-177):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC CHSL 2014]

173. Persevere  
 (a) Fickle (b) Persist  
 (c) Constant (d) Polite
174. Petition  
 (a) Rotation (b) Administration  
 (c) Appeal (d) Vocation
175. Proposition  
 (a) Intimation (b) Protestation  
 (c) Proposal (d) Invitation
176. Vivacious  
 (a) Imaginary (b) Lively  
 (c) Perceptible (d) Languid
177. Sporadic  
 (a) Timely (b) Scattered  
 (c) Frequent (d) Irrelevant

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 178-182):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. [SSC Sub Insp. 2012]

178. Indiscriminate  
 (a) undifferentiated (b) instant  
 (c) sensible (d) discreet
179. Literal  
 (a) verbatim (b) formal  
 (c) idealistic (d) outdated
180. Intricate  
 (a) puzzling (b) illusive  
 (c) complicated (d) assertive
181. Expeditiously  
 (a) rudely (b) gently  
 (c) meekly (d) quickly
182. Idiosyncrasies  
 (a) demands (b) needs  
 (c) ideologies (d) eccentricities

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 183-187):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence. [SSC Sub Insp. 2014]

183. An act or notion to look back in the past  
 (a) Retrospective (b) Postnatal  
 (c) Retrogressive (d) Primitive
184. Medicine to counteract the effect of a poison  
 (a) Emetic (b) Antidote  
 (c) Anti-venom (d) Antiseptic

185. A collection of poems  
 (a) Pathology (b) Anthology  
 (c) Oncology (d) Pedology
186. One who studies mankind  
 (a) Anthropologist (b) Physicist  
 (c) Pathologist (d) Philanthropist
187. An opinion contrary to popular belief  
 (a) Paradox (b) Orthodoxy  
 (c) Hearsay (d) Heresy

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 188-192) :** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Sub Insp. 2012]

188. Resourcefulness  
 (a) scarcity (b) stupidity  
 (c) incompetence (d) bankruptcy
189. Evolve  
 (a) withdraw (b) withhold  
 (c) suspend (d) stop
190. Antiquated  
 (a) renewed (b) unique  
 (c) modern (d) renovated
191. Pathetic  
 (a) comic (b) ridiculous  
 (c) dramatic (d) trivial
192. Fastidious  
 (a) ugly (b) shabby  
 (c) shallow (d) discourteous

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 193-197) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Sub Insp. 2013]

193. Abnormal  
 (a) Unnatural (b) Aggressive  
 (c) Unique (d) Informal
194. Venal  
 (a) Corrupt (b) Comprehensible  
 (c) Legible (d) Forgivable
195. Conjuror  
 (a) Magician (b) Jester  
 (c) Performer (d) Trickster
196. Invoice  
 (a) Word (b) Sound  
 (c) Statement (d) Language
197. Ameliorate  
 (a) Improve (b) Degrade  
 (c) Motivate (d) Agree

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 198-202) :** In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Sub Insp. 2013]

198. Debacle  
 (a) Success (b) Response  
 (c) Acceptance (d) Agreement
199. Abusive  
 (a) Laudatory (b) Profuse  
 (c) Effusive (d) Noble

200. Amorphous  
 (a) Amoral (b) Definite  
 (c) Perfect (d) Irregular
201. Unitary  
 (a) Single (b) Triple  
 (c) Multiple (d) Double
202. Adulteration  
 (a) Purification (b) Normalization  
 (c) Rejuvenation (d) Consternation

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 203-207) :** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet.

[SSC Sub Insp. 2014]

203. Scorn  
 (a) concise (b) despise  
 (c) bias (d) fierce
204. Catastrophe  
 (a) tragedy (b) anger  
 (c) violence (d) hatred
205. Abjure  
 (a) renounce (b) announce  
 (c) pronounce (d) denounce
206. Assess  
 (a) overload (b) measure  
 (c) permit (d) enter
207. Elastic  
 (a) free (b) liberal  
 (c) flexible (d) broad

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 208-212) :** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval [●] in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC Sub Insp. 2014]

208. One who offers his service of his own free will  
 (a) Worker (b) Slave  
 (c) Volunteer (d) Servant
209. One who is always doubting  
 (a) Sceptic (b) Deist  
 (c) Rationalist (d) Positivist
210. A collection of slaves  
 (a) Coffle (b) Crew  
 (c) Company (d) Cortege
211. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army  
 (a) Mercenary (b) Liquidator  
 (c) Venal (d) Hireling
212. Not likely to be easily pleased  
 (a) Fastidious (b) Infallible  
 (c) Fatalist (d) Communist

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 213-217) :** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet.

[SSC Sub Insp. 2014]

213. Safe  
 (a) rash (b) insecure  
 (c) beneficial (d) harsh
214. Redundant  
 (a) repentant (b) surplus  
 (c) singular (d) required

215. Fair  
 (a) untrue (b) unjust  
 (c) coarse (d) harsh
216. Boisterous  
 (a) serenity (b) calm  
 (c) cheerful (d) courageous
217. Substantial  
 (a) flimsy (b) hefty  
 (c) actual (d) excess

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 218-220):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC Multi tasking 2013]

218. Barbaric  
 (a) Thorny (b) Uncivilized  
 (c) Premeditated (d) Barber's
219. Hurdle  
 (a) Suspicion (b) Throw  
 (c) Opposition (d) Obstacle
220. Deter  
 (a) To hinder (b) To neglect  
 (c) To disapprove (d) To differ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 221 - 223) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC Multi tasking 2013]

221. Indolent  
 (a) Solvent (b) Diligent  
 (c) Malvolent (d) Brilliant
222. Coherent  
 (a) Distorted (b) Disorganized  
 (c) Inept (d) Carefree
223. Brutal  
 (a) Adamant (b) Humane  
 (c) Fearless (d) Criminal

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 224 - 228) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

[SSC Multi tasking 2013]

224. One who is unable to pay one's debt  
 (a) Borrower (b) Bankrupt  
 (c) Bank-roll (d) Extravagant
225. Instrument that magnifies objects  
 (a) Microscope (b) Periscope  
 (c) Stethoscope (d) Telescope
226. Animals which live in water  
 (a) Barren (b) Wild  
 (c) Domestic (d) Aquatic

227. The study of plant life  
 (a) Geology (b) Zoology  
 (c) Botany (d) Geography
228. Exclusive possession or control of anything  
 (a) Mono-mania (b) Monotheism  
 (c) Monopoly (d) Monoism

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 229-231):** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC Multi tasking 2013]

229. Predilection  
 (a) Predicament (b) Afterthought  
 (c) Aversion (d) Postponement
230. Pompous  
 (a) Uppish (b) Humble  
 (c) Meek (d) Grandiose
231. Serene  
 (a) Calm (b) Angry  
 (c) Ruffled (d) Bitter

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 232-238):** In the following question out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval [•] in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC Multi tasking 2013]

232. Belief in many gods  
 (a) pantheism (b) monotheism  
 (c) polytheism (d) atheism
233. A cluster of flowers on a branch  
 (a) bouquet (b) inflorescence  
 (c) wreath (d) incandescence
234. A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human actions  
 (a) agnostic (b) cynic  
 (c) sceptic (d) misogynist
235. A highly skilled musician  
 (a) artiste (b) virtuoso  
 (c) performer (d) diva
236. A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly  
 (a) steam (b) bake  
 (c) saute (d) parboil
237. The group, especially in the arts, regarded as being the most experimental  
 (a) avant-garde (b) iconoclast  
 (c) revolutionary (d) nerd
238. One who helps people by giving them money or other aid  
 (a) benefactor (b) beneficiary  
 (c) tycoon (d) patriot

## LEVEL-II

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-10):** Each question below consists of a word printed in capitals, followed by four small lettered words or phrases. Choose two small lettered words or phrases that are most nearly the same in meaning to the word in capitals.

1. SHAM
  - (a) feign
  - (b) spread
  - (c) mellow
  - (d) hypocrisy
2. WILE
  - (a) during
  - (b) guile
  - (c) entice
  - (d) guilt
3. FIAT
  - (a) decree
  - (b) edict
  - (c) auto
  - (d) design
4. SECT
  - (a) crowd
  - (b) belief
  - (c) faction
  - (d) party
5. RANK
  - (a) bottom
  - (b) complete
  - (c) lever
  - (d) flagrant
6. AVER
  - (a) avoid
  - (b) attest
  - (c) avow
  - (d) deny
7. CANT
  - (a) jargon
  - (b) contradiction
  - (c) argot
  - (d) talk
8. DOLE
  - (a) senator
  - (b) put
  - (c) distribute
  - (d) parcel (out)
9. MIRE
  - (a) bog
  - (b) mush
  - (c) briar
  - (d) entangle
10. TILT
  - (a) charge
  - (b) incline
  - (c) fall
  - (d) admire

**DIRECTONS (Qs. 11-40)** Choose the word which best expresses the closest meaning of the given word.

11. FRUGALITY
  - (a) Foolishness
  - (b) Extremity
  - (c) Enthusiasm
  - (d) Economy
12. HARBINGER
  - (a) Messenger
  - (b) Steward
  - (c) Forerunner
  - (d) Pilot
13. EXODUS
  - (a) Genius
  - (b) Uninteresting person
  - (c) Worm
  - (d) Arthropod
14. EQUANIMITY
  - (a) Resentment
  - (b) Dubiousness
  - (c) Duplicity
  - (d) Excitement
15. VERACIOUS
  - (a) False
  - (b) Varied
  - (c) Image
  - (d) Truthful
16. PERTURB
  - (a) Stipulate
  - (b) Turn around
  - (c) Disturb greatly
  - (d) Compatible
17. ACQUIESCENCE
  - (a) Quiet Submission
  - (b) Great Diligence
  - (c) Intense Confrontation
  - (d) Subtle Variation
18. WHEEDLE
  - (a) Emaciated
  - (b) Flattery
  - (c) Purge
  - (d) Scant
19. IMMISERATION
  - (a) Immigration
  - (b) Immersion
  - (c) Impoverishment
  - (d) Discrimination
20. BEATITUDE
  - (a) Accursed
  - (b) Cleansed
  - (c) Retreated
  - (d) Blessed
21. BEDIZEN
  - (a) Nomadic Arab
  - (b) Gaudily Dressed
  - (c) Honest Citizen
  - (d) Tumultuous Event
22. CACHINNATE
  - (a) Sing Aloud
  - (b) Speak Aloud
  - (c) Laugh Aloud
  - (d) Cry Aloud
23. CANOODLE
  - (a) Cuddle
  - (b) Canonise
  - (c) Brazen
  - (d) Articulate
24. TUMESCENT
  - (a) Shrink
  - (b) Annoy
  - (c) Engorge
  - (d) Enlighten
25. TWADDLE
  - (a) Smart
  - (b) Indecisive
  - (c) Obscene
  - (d) Waffle
26. ENNUI
  - (a) Lassitude
  - (b) Confront
  - (c) Enthuse
  - (d) Entrap
27. LOW-KEY
  - (a) official
  - (b) secret
  - (c) subdued
  - (d) complicated
28. STIPULATION
  - (a) imitation
  - (b) signal
  - (c) excitement
  - (d) requirement
29. ANTITHESIS
  - (a) fixed dislike
  - (b) musical response
  - (c) lack of feeling
  - (d) direct opposite
30. ENTRENCHED
  - (a) filled up
  - (b) fortified
  - (c) followed by
  - (d) kept down

31. AMENABLE  
(a) religious (b) masculine  
(c) proud (d) agreeable
32. AFFLUENT  
(a) neutral (b) sentimental  
(c) wealthy (d) handsome
33. COUNTERPART  
(a) hindrance (b) peace offering  
(c) password (d) complimentary
34. DISPARAGE  
(a) separate (b) compare  
(c) refuse (d) belittle
35. INTREPID  
(a) middle (b) tolerant  
(c) fearless (d) rude
36. GRANDIOSE  
(a) imposing (b) unpretentious  
(c) boring (d) lanky
37. PARLEY  
(a) fraud (b) paraphrase  
(c) conclave (d) spectacle
38. PASSE  
(a) rude (b) old-fashioned  
(c) modern (d) chic
39. UTOPIA  
(a) holiday home (b) music  
(c) vacant (d) perfect state
40. SIMPLETON  
(a) dunce (b) tattler  
(c) genius (d) quack
- DIRECTIONS for (Qs. 41- 80) :** A word in capital letters is followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.
41. ZOOM  
(a) Soothe (b) Plummet  
(c) Subjugate (d) Refute
42. PREDILECTION  
(a) Antipathy (b) Ignorance  
(c) Dissonance (d) Disharmony
43. DOCILE  
(a) Unmanageable (b) Dutiful  
(c) Submissive (d) Painful
44. EQUIVOCAL  
(a) Mistaken (b) Quaint  
(c) Clear (d) Universal
45. PROSAIC  
(a) Pensive (b) Imaginative  
(c) Rhetorical (d) Pacified
46. LEVITY  
(a) Praise (b) Blame  
(c) Solemnity (d) Frivolity
47. OBLOQUY  
(a) Praise (b) Cruel  
(c) Slander (d) Dialogue
48. CANTANKEROUS  
(a) Irascible (b) Co-operative  
(c) Adamant (d) Captivate
49. EMBLAZON  
(a) Extol (b) Cinder  
(c) Embalm (d) Subtle
50. INVEIGH  
(a) Harangue (b) Celebrate  
(c) Endorse (d) Neglect
51. LEAVEN  
(a) Static (b) Transform  
(c) Coherent (d) Diffuse
52. OPPROBRIUM  
(a) Ignominy (b) Opportunity  
(c) Obituary (d) Honour
53. PARSIMONIOUS  
(a) Extravagant (b) Penurious  
(c) Partial (d) Passionate
54. INSIDIOUS  
(a) Deceitful (b) Apparent  
(c) Insincere (d) Tepid
55. RAPACIOUS  
(a) Avaricious (b) Satiated  
(c) Decorated (d) Subconscious
56. SOPORIFIC  
(a) Somnolent (b) Unromantic  
(c) Alert (d) Slumber
57. UBIQUITOUS  
(a) Universal (b) Rare  
(c) Ensnare (d) Conscientious
58. PUISSANCE  
(a) ignorance (b) approbation  
(c) impotence (d) repudiation
59. RECONDITE  
(a) miniature (b) philosopher  
(c) arable (d) obvious
60. RESTITUTION  
(a) inflation (b) cataclysm  
(c) deprivation (d) constitution
61. SCAD  
(a) Allocation (b) Restraint  
(c) Dearth (d) Provision
62. LIMBER  
(a) Orderly (b) Groomy  
(c) Sturdy (d) Stiff
63. OBLIQUITY  
(a) Straightforwardness (b) Conformity  
(c) Praise (d) Self-righteousness
64. SPUNK  
(a) Success (b) Loss of prestige  
(c) Lack of intelligence (d) Timidity
65. STILTED  
(a) Tenative (b) Informal  
(c) Verbose (d) Senseless



66. PREVARICATE  
(a) State truthfully (b) Postulate  
(c) Emphasise (d) Consider thoughtfully
67. BILK  
(a) Reduce in size (b) Make famous  
(c) Renovate (d) Pay in full
68. CAVIL  
(a) Discern (b) Disclose  
(c) Introduce (d) Commend
69. AMUSING  
(a) silent (b) later  
(c) boring (d) nice
70. AMBIGUITY  
(a) lucidity (b) basal  
(c) lovable (d) necessity
71. AMASS  
(a) demote (b) remote  
(c) scatter (d) better
72. ECSTASY  
(a) anguish (b) appeal  
(c) amenable (d) lucidity
73. ANTIDOTE  
(a) medicine (b) poison  
(c) anodyne (d) amity
74. HAUGHTINESS  
(a) unskilled (b) affability  
(c) adduce (d) abject
75. APPLAUD  
(a) placate (b) denounce  
(c) order (d) conserve
76. DISARRAY  
(a) disorder (b) order  
(c) bore (d) store
77. BADGER  
(a) bad (b) sober  
(c) pacisty (d) assure
78. BENIGN  
(a) benevolent (b) malevolent  
(c) blessing (d) curse
79. BLASPHEMOUS  
(a) irreligious (b) inferior  
(c) reverent (d) blarney
80. PARADOXICAL  
(a) rational (b) crazy  
(c) daft (d) zany

**DIRECTIONS for (Qs. 81-90):** Match each of the words on the left with one of those on the right that is most nearly opposite in meaning.

81. whelp (a) alien  
82. hirsute (b) judicious  
83. denizen (c) parent  
84. immutable (d) to antagonise  
85. conciliate (e) to purify  
86. asinine (f) to welcome  
87. duplicity (g) variable  
88. adulterate (h) honesty  
89. exacerbate (i) hairless  
90. spurn (j) to mollify, appease

**DIRECTIONS for (Q. 91-98)** Find the odd one out from the group of words.

91. (a) Bludecon (b) Drazon  
(c) Blackjack (d) Order
92. (a) temporal (b) ephemeral  
(c) transient (d) eternal
93. (a) abominable (b) tempestuous  
(c) abhorrent (d) detestable
94. (a) absolve (b) exonerate  
(c) exculpate (d) disburden
95. (a) captivate (b) enchant  
(c) fascinate (d) dazzle
96. (a) reprimand (b) dissipate  
(c) chastise (d) castigate
97. (a) reprehend (b) censure  
(c) sprawl (d) chide
98. (a) defraud (b) cheat  
(c) swindle (d) allure

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 99-118):** Select single word or phrase which means most nearly the same as the given idiomatic phrase.

99. The right to vote  
(a) ballot (b) electorate  
(c) franchise (d) graffiti
100. A person who believes he is always ill  
(a) maverick (b) metaphysics  
(c) neophyte (d) hypochondriac
101. One who assails traditional beliefs  
(a) critic (b) atheist  
(c) anthropologist (d) iconoclast
102. A person who chooses to live in a foreign country  
(a) traveller (b) explorer  
(c) immigrant (d) refugee
103. An official inquiry into the cause of an unnatural death  
(a) inquest (b) investigation  
(c) post-mortem (d) instigation
104. A massive moving entity  
(a) miasma (b) juggernaut  
(c) jamboree (d) typhoon
105. A happening that cannot be altered  
(a) invincible (b) fate  
(c) fait-accompli (d) congruence
106. A person with good artistic taste  
(a) gourmet (b) gourmand  
(c) connoisseur (d) judge
107. A flirting woman  
(a) virago (b) shrew  
(c) martinet (d) coquette
108. Forcefully enlisting private property for military use  
(a) occupation (b) commandeering  
(c) trespass (d) encroachment
109. A block of individual apartments  
(a) flats (b) congruence  
(c) architecture (d) condominium
110. A contraption used during French Revolution for beheading people  
(a) guinea (b) gabardine  
(c) guillotine (d) icicle



111. An imaginary but a perfect society  
 (a) idealism (b) cornucopia  
 (c) utopia (d) plethora
112. Genocide based on race or religion  
 (a) apartheid (b) segregation  
 (c) animism (d) pogrom
113. Theft of someone else's writings  
 (a) facsimile (b) plagiarism  
 (c) forgery (d) parody
114. A gentle breeze  
 (a) south wind (b) squall  
 (c) draft (d) zephyr
115. Next month  
 (a) ultimo (b) instant  
 (c) praximo (d) pronto
116. Fire works display for amusement  
 (a) glitter (b) crackers  
 (c) pyrotechnics (d) sparklers
117. Interesting narrator of stories  
 (a) novelist (b) broadcaster  
 (c) raconteur (d) orator
118. Exact and methodical thinking  
 (a) non sequitur (b) ratiocination  
 (c) rationalism (d) psychiatry
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 119-148) :** *In each of these questions four words are given marked a, b, c and d. Two of these words are most nearly the same are opposite in meaning. Identify those two words:*
119. A. Umpteen B. Waspish  
 C. Countless D. Testimony  
 (a) A-C (b) B-C  
 (c) C-D (d) A-B
120. A. Buffoon B. Scholar  
 C. Candid D. Gullible  
 (a) A-D (b) B-C  
 (c) C-D (d) A-B
121. A. Pandemonium B. Realm  
 C. Sporadic D. Tranquility  
 (a) A-B (b) B-C  
 (c) C-D (d) A-D
122. A. Fidgety B. Elation  
 C. Nervous D. Exuberant  
 (a) B-C (b) A-B  
 (c) B-D (d) A-C
123. A. Oblivious B. Kudos  
 C. Conscious D. Adulation  
 (a) A-B (b) B-C  
 (c) B-D (d) C-D
124. A. Iconoclast B. Critic  
 C. Luscious D. Naive  
 (a) A-C (b) A-B  
 (c) B-C (d) B-D
125. A. Lugubrious B. Cheerful  
 C. Welter D. Gaffe  
 (a) B-D (b) A-B  
 (c) C-D (d) B-D
126. A. Paltry B. Oriental  
 C. Occidental D. Obnoxious  
 (a) A-D (b) B-D  
 (c) B-C (d) C-D
127. A. Exorbitant B. Moderate  
 C. Ephemeral D. Mammoth  
 (a) A-B (b) C-D  
 (c) B-C (d) A-D
128. A. Peccable B. Lassitude  
 C. Jeopardy D. Perfect  
 (a) B-C (b) A-D  
 (c) C-D (d) B-D
129. A. Gaucherie B. Dexterity  
 C. Eulogise D. Dearth  
 (a) B-C (b) C-D  
 (c) A-B (d) B-D
130. A. Fallacious B. Pusillanimity  
 C. Fortitude D. Fallible  
 (a) B-C (b) A-B  
 (c) C-D (d) A-D
131. A. Incarcerate B. confine  
 C. Impeccable D. Felicitate  
 (a) A-B (b) C-D  
 (c) B-D (d) B-C
132. A. Dis interested B. comprehensible  
 C. Emulate D. Impartial  
 (a) C-D (b) B-C  
 (c) A-D (d) C-A
133. A. Inamorata B. Beloved  
 C. Imbecile D. Novice  
 (a) A-C (b) A-B  
 (c) C-D (d) B-C
134. A. Adumbrate B. Overshadow  
 C. Zany D. Vulpine  
 (a) A-B (b) B-C  
 (c) C-D (d) D-A
135. A. Cantankerous B. Querulous  
 C. Amicable D. Occult  
 (a) B-D (b) A-A  
 (c) A-C (d) B-C
136. A. Jouisance B. Joyousness  
 C. Betrothed D. Usurp  
 (a) A-B (b) B-C  
 (c) C-D (d) B-D
137. a hunky-dory B. Choleric  
 C. Shoddy D. Enervate  
 (a) B-C (b) C-D  
 (c) A-C (d) D-A

138. A. Certitude  
C. Certainty  
(a) C-B  
(c) A-C
139. A. Hood wink  
C. Gauche  
(a) A-B  
(c) B-D
140. A. Flummox  
C. Fastidious  
(a) A-B  
(c) D-C
141. A. Exorcise  
C. Diatribe  
(a) A-C  
(c) D-A
142. A. Draconian  
C. Bliss  
(a) A-C  
(c) A-B
143. A. Deify  
C. Deluge  
(a) B-D  
(c) C-D
144. A. Clandestine  
C. Graceful  
(a) A-B  
(c) C-D
145. A. Bellicose  
C. Peaceful  
(a) A-B  
(c) B-D
146. A. Frugal  
C. Anomaly  
(a) A-B  
(c) C-D
147. A. Asinine  
C. Tranquil  
(a) A-B  
(c) C-D
148. A. Crass  
C. Elegant  
(a) B-D  
(c) A-C
- B. Hoipolli  
D. Hostile  
(b) A-B  
(d) B-D
- B. Sincere  
D. Fiasco  
(b) B-C  
(d) A-C
- B. Enlighten  
D. Esoteric  
(b) B-C  
(d) A-D
- B. Bedevil  
D. Hyperbole  
(b) B-D  
(d) A-B
- B. Cruel  
D. Noble  
(b) B-D  
(d) C-D
- B. Blasphemy  
D. Hubris  
(b) B-C  
(d) A-B
- B. Cosmopolitan  
D. Furtive  
(b) B-C  
(d) A-D
- B. Affront  
D. Adroit  
(b) B-C  
(d) A-C
- B. Spendthrift  
D. Anathema  
(b) B-C  
(d) A-D
- B. Besolted  
D. Knowledgeable  
(b) B-C  
(d) A-D
- B. Nexus  
D. Credulous  
(b) A-D  
(d) C-B

**DIRECTIONS (Q. 149 & 150) :** Choose a single word which is opposed to the meaning contained in the sentence.

149. He was magnanimous and his benevolence made him give to charity.  
(a) mean  
(c) snobbish  
(b) cruel  
(d) tyrannical
150. Biannual is  
(a) once in two years  
(c) twice a year  
(b) every year  
(d) after every two years

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151 & 152) :** In each of these questions, four words are given marked as A, B, C and D two of these words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Identify those two words:

151. (A) Enthralling  
(C) Projecting  
(a) A - B  
(c) B - C
- (B) Respecting  
(D) Alluring  
(b) C - D  
(d) A - D
152. (A) Swoop  
(C) Plump  
(a) A - D  
(c) B - C
- (B) perturb  
(D) Boil  
(b) A - C  
(d) B - D

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 153 & 160) :** In each of the following questions, a word is given for which a usage is provided. Out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

153. AUTOCHTHONOUS : The Dravidians were the autochthonous population of India before the arrival of Aryans.  
(a) original  
(c) indigenous  
(b) majority  
(d) important
154. EGREGIOUS : A generation ago, parents would not tolerate such egregious behaviour, but nowadays they just smile and say that it's just a phase, all adolescents go through.  
(a) indolent  
(c) unwanted  
(b) impertinent  
(d) outrageous
155. GNOME : I like the style of this book- every chapter starts with a gnome  
(a) dwarf  
(c) aphorism  
(b) question  
(d) logo
156. CULPABILITY : The culpability of one, who unknowingly sins, has different connotations in these Eastern regions.  
(a) accountability  
(c) Praiseworthiness  
(b) Laudatory  
(d) usefulness
157. PERSPICUOUS : A perspicuous argument is far more effective than mere rhetoric when it comes to achieving a solution  
(a) synthetic  
(c) ineffective  
(b) Lucid  
(d) obscure
158. ATROPHY : The brain like an unused limb, will atrophy if not exercised enough.  
(a) thrive  
(c) succeed  
(b) deteriorate  
(d) degenerate
159. VAPIDITY : The vapidty of the hostess's conversation ensured that the evening was a failure.  
(a) Provocativeness  
(c) agitation  
(b) dullness  
(d) interesting
160. PEREMPTORY : Beauty that has lost all modesty becomes peremptory and vain.  
(a) aggressive  
(c) democratic  
(b) illusive  
(d) permanent

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 161-165) :** Below is given a single word with options to its meaning in different contexts. You have to select all those options which are synonyms of the word when the context is changed. Select the correct alternative from (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) which represents all those synonyms.

161. **MASK**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Cover                     | (2) Hide                  |
| (3) Conceal                   | (4) Disguise              |
| (a) Only (1)                  | (b) Both (2) and (4)      |
| (c) Only (2), (3) and (4)     | (d) Only (1), (2) and (3) |
| (e) All (1), (2), (3) and (4) |                           |

162. **REGULAR**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Present                   | (2) Common                |
| (3) Indiscriminate            | (4) Uniform               |
| (a) Only (4)                  | (b) Both (2) and (4)      |
| (c) Both (1) and (3)          | (d) Only (2), (3) and (4) |
| (e) All (1), (2), (3) and (4) |                           |

163. **LABOUR**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Expedite                  | (2) To move faster        |
| (3) Controlled                | (4) Toil                  |
| (a) Only (4)                  | (b) Both (1) and (3)      |
| (c) Both (2), (3) and (4)     | (d) Only (1), (3) and (4) |
| (e) All (1), (2), (3) and (4) |                           |

164. **MEAN**

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Imply                     | (2) Understand              |
| (3) Average                   | (4) Characterized by malice |
| (a) Only (3)                  | (b) Both (1) and (4)        |
| (c) Only (1), (3) and (4)     | (d) Only (1), (2) and (4)   |
| (e) All (1), (2), (3) and (4) |                             |

165. **ALONE**

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Exclusively               | (2) Morose                |
| (3) Solitary                  | (4) Human being           |
| (a) Only (1)                  | (b) Both (1) and (3)      |
| (c) Both (2) and (3)          | (d) Only (1), (3) and (4) |
| (e) All (1), (2), (3) and (4) |                           |

**DIRECTIONS (Qs.166-170):** In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination, by darkening the appropriate oval in your answer sheet.

[SBI PO 2013]

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 166. (A) Consent   | (B) Nascent      |
| (C) Emerging       | (D) Insecure     |
| (a) A-C            | (b) B-D          |
| (c) B-D            | (d) A-D          |
| (e) A-B            |                  |
| 167. (A) Elated    | (B) Eccentric    |
| (C) Explicit       | (D) Abnormal     |
| (a) A-B            | (b) B-D          |
| (c) A-C            | (d) A-D          |
| (e) D-C            |                  |
| 168. (A) Abundance | (B) Incomparable |
| (C) Projection     | (D) Plethora     |
| (a) A-C            | (b) A-B          |
| (c) C-D            | (d) B-D          |
| (e) A-D            |                  |

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 169. (A) Purposefully | (b) Inaccurately |
| (C) Inadvertently     | (d) Unchangeably |
| (a) A-C               | (b) A-B          |
| (c) B-C               | (d) B-D          |
| (e) A-D               |                  |
| 170. (A) germane      | (B) generate     |
| (C) reliable          | (D) irrelevant   |
| (a) B-D               | (b) B-C          |
| (c) A-B               | (d) C-D          |
| (e) A-D               |                  |

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 171-175):** In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and mark the number of the correct letter combination as your answer.

[SBI PO 2011]

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 171. (A) Discomfit  | (B) Baffle      |
| (C) Epicure         | (D) Enumerate   |
| (a) A-B             | (b) A-C         |
| (c) A-D             | (d) B-C         |
| (e) B-D             |                 |
| 172. (A) Testimony  | (B) Aura        |
| (C) Augment         | (D) Decrease    |
| (a) A-B             | (b) B-C         |
| (c) C-D             | (d) A-D         |
| (e) B-D             |                 |
| 173. (A) Unkempt    | (B) Unremitting |
| (C) Slackening      | (D) Distasteful |
| (a) A-B             | (b) B-C         |
| (c) C-D             | (d) A-D         |
| (e) B-D             |                 |
| 174. (A) Gregarious | (B) Quixotic    |
| (C) Sociable        | (D) Discernible |
| (a) A-B             | (b) B-C         |
| (c) C-D             | (d) A-C         |
| (e) B-D             |                 |
| 175. (A) Apathetic  | (B) Wrath       |
| (C) Whirl           | (D) Twirl       |
| (a) A-B             | (b) A-C         |
| (c) A-D             | (d) B-C         |
| (e) C-D             |                 |

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 176 - 180):** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

[SSC CGL, 2012]

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 176. Vociferous |          |
| (a) violent     | (b) loud |
| (c) secret      | (d) true |

177. Fictional  
 (a) genuine (b) authentic  
 (c) fanciful (d) real
178. Trivial  
 (a) crucial (b) significant  
 (c) vital (d) ordinary
179. Impudent  
 (a) Vigilant (b) Astute  
 (c) Insolent (d) Arrogant
180. Pompous  
 (a) Pretentious (b) Supportive  
 (c) Demanding (d) Flashy

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 181- 185) :** In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

[SSC CGL 2012]

181. Cultivated  
 (a) Crude (b) Genteel  
 (c) Suave (d) Refined
182. Impertinent  
 (a) Insolent (b) Impudent  
 (c) Cheeky (d) Courteous
183. Divulge  
 (a) Disseminate (b) Dissemble  
 (c) Publicize (d) Transmit
184. Appreciation  
 (a) Aspersions (b) Admiration  
 (c) Commendation (d) Compliment
185. Supple  
 (a) Pliant (b) Pliable  
 (c) Rigid (d) Flexible

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 186 - 190) :** In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

[SSC CGL 2012]

186. A round or cylindrical container used for storing things such as food, chemicals or rolls of film  
 (a) tankard (b) canister  
 (c) vessel (d) casket
187. A place of permanent residence  
 (a) abode (b) dormitory  
 (c) domicile (d) apartment
188. That cannot be altered or withdrawn  
 (a) irrevocable (b) irretrievable  
 (c) irrefutable (d) irresistible
189. Money paid to employees on retirement  
 (a) gratuity (b) gift  
 (c) pension (d) arrears
190. A place where clothes are kept  
 (a) closet (b) drawer  
 (c) wardrobe (d) cupboard

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 191-193) :** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

[SSC CGL 2013]

191. Fabricate  
 (a) Unearth (b) Construct  
 (c) Demolish (d) Renovate
192. Gregarious  
 (a) Sociable (b) Societal  
 (c) Unsociable (d) Solitary
193. Pragmatic  
 (a) Indefinite (b) Vague  
 (c) Optimistic (d) Idealistic

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 194 - 200) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CGL 2013]

194. That which has a double meaning  
 (a) doubtless (b) uncertain  
 (c) controversial (d) ambiguous
195. Incapable of making errors  
 (a) infallible (b) incorrigible  
 (c) impervious (d) inexplicable
196. Governed by a sense of duty  
 (a) conscious (b) sensible  
 (c) intelligent (d) conscientious
197. The depository where state records and documents are preserved  
 (a) museum (b) library  
 (c) emporium (d) archive
198. That which is no longer fashionable or in use  
 (a) unused (b) ancient  
 (c) obsolete (d) old
199. Murder of a king  
 (a) homicide (b) fratricide  
 (c) regicide (d) parricide
200. A place where birds are kept  
 (a) Aviary (b) House  
 (c) Aquarium (d) Apiary

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 201 - 203) :** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CGL 2013]

201. Condone  
 (a) Forgive (b) Support  
 (c) Forget (d) Defend
202. Analogy  
 (a) Difference (b) Comparison  
 (c) Addition (d) Deletion
203. Allure  
 (a) Extol (b) Excite  
 (c) Entice (d) Elicit

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 204-206):** In Question Nos. 161 to 163, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

**[SSC CGL, 2014]**

204. Persist

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Resist | (b) Leave  |
| (c) Quit   | (d) Insist |

205. Eventually

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) previously | (b) briefly      |
| (c) finally    | (d) successfully |

206. Impeccable

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) remarkable | (b) unbelievable |
| (c) flawless   | (d) displeasing  |

**DIRECTIONS (Qs.207-211) :** In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the number of correct letter combination.

**[SBI PO 2014]**

207. (A) dominate

(B) radical

(C) determined

(D) monopolise

(1) A - B

(2) B - C

(3) A - D

(4) B - D

(5) C - D

208. (A) critical

(C) impartial

(1) A - B

(3) A - D

(5) C - D

209. (A) shining

(C) flourish

(1) A - B

(3) C - D

(5) A - C

210. (A) Affable

(C) pacify

(1) A - B

(3) C - D

(5) B - D

211. (A) energetic

(C) diffuse

(1) A - B

(3) C - D

(5) B - D

(B) equitable

(D) unearth

(2) B - C

(4) B - D

(B) raise

(D) thrive

(2) B - C

(4) B - D

(B) rude

(D) cajole

(2) B - C

(4) A - D

(B) partial

(D) dispassionate

(2) B - C

(4) A - D



## Hints & Solutions



### LEVEL-I

1. (b) Accoutrements means additional requirements for a dress, blemishes are spots so can't be the synonym, belongings refer to objects one owns and this too cannot be the answer. Of relatives and companions the latter will be the correct choice because relatives implies intrinsic relations while companions are only additional people with you.
2. (c) 'A' when added as a prefix does not imply anti but an indifference or apathy e.g. 'amoral' and 'immoral' immoral means not moral while amoral is only someone who does not care about morals.
3. (a) Azure means blue.
4. (a) Bonhomie means cheerful, friendly, while wrath means extreme anger.
5. (b) Candour means frankness, Enthusiasm is excitement and Intimate is closeness or nearness.
6. (b) Fluctuation refers to a change, it may be an increase or conversely a decrease
7. (c) Bashful means a shy person, haughty is very proud and snobbish, discreet is someone who is cautious and prudent, not showy.
8. (c) Trivial means insignificant or unimportant, momentous means for/of the moment, critical is someone who looks for faults.
9. (a) Rivalry means competition, campaign is an organised course of action.
10. (b) Collapse means to fall down or lose strength, of the given options the nearest to its meaning is failure.
11. (a) Ominous is a sign of something bad in future, a forboding, threat is a warning for future, ubiquitous is something that is found everywhere, burdensome is thing that appears like a burden to the owner.
12. (c) Procrastinate is to delay and so is postpone, predict is to guess something about future.
13. (b) Hiatus is a break or a gap in a process, atrocious is bad and crude, while dominance is extreme and forceful influence. Obscure is anything not clear.
14. (d) Foment is to stir up, and instigate means to initiate or incite which is very similar to stir up or provoke, renounce is to give up and vex is annoyed.
15. (a) Vagary is a capricious idea, enthusiasm is excitement, caprice means whim or sudden fancy.
16. (c) Macabre means gruesome or horrible, Tarried is delayed.
17. (a) Denouement is the final part of a drama or a story, i.e. the outcome, eschew is to avoid doing something bad.
18. (a) Manacle is a chain or something used to bind, fetters are also chains, ornaments are piece of jewelry.
19. (b) Feign is to pretend or act something that one is not, hesitate is reluctant.
20. (d) Assay is to evaluate something for its quality.
21. (c) Revulsion is opposite of attraction, it means a repellant disgusting feeling, avenge is to take revenge, apathy means indifference or cold attitude toward a thing or person.
22. (b) Grit is a sense of determination to face a difficult condition i. e., courage.
23. (a) Salacious and Obscene both mean vulgar and offending in sexual matters. Wholesome is pleasant or enjoyable.
24. (d) Clout means influence or dominance or power in the respective field.
25. (a) Foment means to provoke something evil or to do wrong. Shield is to cover or protect someone or something. Waver means to get gradually weak in intensity or effort or voice.
26. (a) Repercussion means the consequent action or result or reaction of an action.
27. (a) Propitious means favorable. Versatile is someone who has many talents or skills
28. (b) Talisman is an object supposed to bring good luck, that would be a charm, fiction is a figment of imagination, untrue.
29. (a) Penury and destitution both mean extreme poverty, vigour is active physical or mental strength, digestive is related to digestion.
30. (d) Affront means an insult, indignity is humiliation which also means insult, exile is being sent away from one's country usually is a punishment, contours are the outlines of an object or geographical area. Eruption is a sudden break out.
31. (c) Amicable means friendly and harmonious means an agreement and working together with perfect cooperation, friendliness is always harmonious, nebulous means not in a definite shape, abominable is hateful, delicate is soft.
32. (c) Dregs means left over, last and useless part of something, debris also means the remaining ruins of a structure, accoutrements means additional items needed with a dress.
33. (c) Loquacious is to talk a lot, i.e., talkative, obstinate mean stubborn,
34. (b) Waive is used as the discounts or relaxations given in a loan or a debt, e.g., 'I will waive off the interest for last two months' thus the synonym will be release, permit is to allow, admit is to accept, restrict is to stop or control.
35. (a) Elan means vivacious, i.e., full of colour, life and enthusiasm, flair means natural ability, means inner enthusiasm to do a thing, spiritual is 'of the spirit', inspiration is motivation.
36. (d) Gauche is lacking ease or grace of manner, i.e. someone dull and incipient, Vain means false pride, polished is sophisticated and refined so opposite to Gauche, tactless is someone who is dumb or dull.
37. (c) Browbeat is to scare someone by powerful words, intimidate is also to overpower or influence greatly, incite fear. Tarnish is to lose lustre.
38. (d) Imposture means deception or cheating.
39. (c) Proboscis means long flexible snout, probe is to question.
40. (a) Parley is to discuss, sweeten is to make something sweet.
41. (a) Furlough means leave or absence.
42. (c) Punctilious means very careful about details, meticulous also means the same, prude is a person who has an exaggerated sense of propriety and gets shocked easily. Timid is a person who is shy, fearful.
43. (b) Encomium is formal praise and eulogy is a piece of spoken or written praise, verve is enthusiasm or vigour, doggerel is bad verse.



44. (a) Invidious means improper, this may cause irritation or anger.
45. (b) Lachrymose is tearful, mournful will also be tearful, terse is brief, lecherous is someone extremely interested in sex.
46. (d) Elan means vigour or energy and enthusiasm, opposite of enthusiasm would be nervousness, composure means calmness, dignity is calm and serious manner while brashness is opposite to composure.
47. (c) Irascible is hot tempered, or someone who easily gets angry, roguish is playful, it is more clearly an antonym to hot tempered than friendly or even kind. Both words Irascible and roguish concern the temperament of a person, while others are about his nature.
48. (a) Nebulous is indistinct something that does not have a clear outline, Concrete is solid and of definite shape.
49. (a) Penchant is a natural inclination towards something, lone means only, alone, single.
50. (c) Perfunctory is a task performed only for the sake of it, done carelessly without much attention.
51. (d) Transient is something that is momentous or not fixed, which passes away with time, eternal is what lasts forever.
52. (a) Sublime is magnificent and great, base is anything low, ordinary, concise means short or compact, partial is not complete, and Insist is to make a request.
53. (b) Mansion is a very big house, while hovel is a small, dingy house, castle is a large fortified residence.
54. (c) Partition is to divide, unify is to bring together, enjoin means command or an order.
55. (d) Primitive means of the very old time, and thus not very developed or refined, sophisticated is well-refined and well mannered, Naive means inexperienced.
56. (a) Termagant means quarrelsome or someone who always quarrels while charming is the one who pleases. Turbulent means agitated. Brawling is to fight and create noise, shrewish also means quarrelsome.
57. (c) Transient is what doesn't last forever, i.e. what is not permanent. Transitory, fleeting, momentary all means the same as transient.
58. (c) Regression means to go back or return; reverse, relapse and retreat all mean going back. Regenerate on the other hand means to create a new life, go ahead. Thus is the antonym.
59. (a) Vengeful is full of vengeance, i.e., anger and revenge; forgiving will be opposite to taking revenge; Vindictive is to attack and Vicious is something evil.
60. (d) Tirade is a formal and strong criticism, Censure, declamation and discredit are synonymous to Tirade, analogy means excessive praise.
61. (a) Salutatory is the welcome speech and valedictory is a farewell speech, derivative means something that has been derived from another.
62. (c) Tractable is something that can be managed easily, i.e., manageable.
63. (a) Cynical is a person who believes the motives and intentions of other people are always bad or evil, i.e., he always suspects, doubts mistrusts, as opposite to a trusting person. Gallant is very brave, brazen means shameless and Tiresome is long and tiring work.
64. (c) Grisly means unpleasant, fragrant is something that smells pleasant, haggard is very thin and lean.
65. (b) Cadaverous is very slim or thin, obese is very fat, lucid means clearly expressed, inquisitive is to be very curious, and skillful is someone who shows great skill.
66. (b) Solicitous is someone who is anxious about a person's welfare, concerned will be a synonym to solicitous. Indifferent is one who does not care, eager is full of desire.
67. (c) Rampant is widespread, something that can't be controlled or kept in limits, furious is angry and restrained is controlled, kept in limits.
68. (a) Prolific means fecund or very productive, Barren means unproductive, reckless is wildly impulsive, profound is something with much depth (of meaning).
69. (c) Sequester is to isolate or confiscate and unify means to bring together. Slump is a sudden fall down in an economy. Isolate will be a synonym to sequester.
70. (c) Trite and hackneyed mean something that has been overused and thus has lost its impact, original on the other hand is the get unused new in character, being the first form of something still has its impact.
71. (b) Compassionate is someone who cares or is concerned about another person, unsympathetic is one who does not care or understand another's condition or position. Indecisive means someone who cannot take decisions easily, unlawful is something against law, and Untrustworthy is someone who cannot be trusted.
72. (b) Restive is something very difficult to control and placid is calm and peaceful so can be controlled easily. Buoyant is very cheerful and insolent is rude.
73. (c) Gradual refers to a slow and steady process, Rapid means quick and swift, dynamic means changing.
74. (a) Rudimentary means still in the initial stage, developed will be opposite to this.
75. (a) Salvage is to save something from destruction, burn will be to destroy.
76. (d) Sedentary means something inactive or sleeping. Indolent means rude.
77. (a) Scrimp means to live on very little money and Lavish is to live extravagantly, i.e., spending a lot of money, parsimonious are means for making money.
78. (c) Delectable is delightful or pleasant, distasteful is something unpleasant, agonising is something that gives pain and anxiety, appetising means to rouse or increase appetite, laborious means something that needs or shows much effort.
79. (b) Grave means seriously important, and inconsequential is something of no importance at all, solemn means serious and calm and can be synonymously used with Grave, senile is to grow old and weaker.
80. (a) Confident is the person you tell your secrets and who keeps that secret, turncoat is a person who changes allegiance from one to another and does not remain loyal, arrogant means rude, firm means strict and strong, confederate means joined by a treaty or agreement.
81. (d) Amalgamate is to blend two things together, split is to break up, merge is synonymous to amalgamate, impoverish is to make poor inequality and consecrate is to devote something for religious purpose.
82. (a) Boisterous means with lot of energy and noise, serene is calm, tumultuous means turbulent or agitated, Brazen means shameless and opaque is an object through which one can see.
83. (b) Asset means a useful property of a person, liability means a debt or an obligation, credibility means believable, prosperity means progress.
84. (c) Smother means to suffocate or stifle, i.e., to prevent the growth of something, nurture is to help the growth, repress also means to prevent the growth and thus is a synonym to smother.
85. (b) Reprimand means to scold, while appreciate means to praise, praise is not the right antonym because praise is a noun while reprimand and appreciate are both verbs. Reward is to give prize.

86. (b) Tangible means available physically, concretely, elusive is something that eludes, i.e. is difficult to catch, touch or understand, palpable is a synonym to tangible.
87. (b) Zoom is to rise fast and sharply. Plummet is to downslide very fast, soothe is to make someone or something calm. Refute is to deny or contradict, subjugate means to bring under control.
88. (a) Predilection means a special liking for someone. Antipathy means hate for someone or a strong dislike. Dissonance is difference of opinion.
89. (a) Docile means submissive and therefore can be controlled very easily, unmanageable is someone or something that cannot be controlled or managed easily.
90. (c) Equivocal means doubtful or ambiguous, clear will be opposite to that, Quaint means strangely delightful.
91. (c) 'Omnipresent' does not belong to the group of 'dull' (a), 'gloomy' (depressed, sullen, dismal, depressing, dark) (b) and 'boring' (d); they are synonyms. Except (c), all other options are wrong.
92. (d) 'Duplicity' (double-dealing, deceitfulness) does not belong to the group of 'archenemy' (a), 'archrival' (b) and 'archetype' (an original model; a prototype) (c); they share the prefix 'arch' (chief, superior, preeminent of its kind).
93. (b) 'Laud' (praise or extol, especially in hymns) does not belong to the group of 'dishonour' (a), 'brand' (stigmatise, mark with disgrace) (c) and 'stigmatise' (d), they are synonyms.
94. (a) 'Disclaim' does not belong to the group of 'intimate' (state or make known, imply, hint) (b), 'hint' (c) and 'suggest' (d), they are synonyms.
95. (a) 'Allegory' does not belong to the group of 'parody' (humorous, exaggerated imitation of an author, literary work, style etc.) (b), 'joke' (c) and 'lampoon' (a satirical attack on a person) (d), they are types of comedy.
96. (d) 'Car' does not belong to the group of 'comedy' (a), 'protagonist' (the chief person in a drama, story etc.) (b), 'tragedy' (c), they are theatrical / literary terms.
97. (c) 'Nursery' (a room or place equipped for young children; a place where plants, trees etc. are reared for sale) does not belong to the group of 'flourish' (grow vigorously, thrive) (a), 'burgeon' (begin to grow rapidly, flourish) (b) and 'sprout' (put forth, produce, begin to grow, put forth shoots) (d), they are growth-related terms.
98. (a) 'Nemesis' (retributive justice, a downfall caused by this) does not belong to the group of 'pretense' (pretending; make believe; a pretext or excuse) (b), 'sham' (feign, pretend) (c) and 'deception' (d), they are synonyms.
99. (d) 'Bond' (noun – a thing that ties another down or together; verb – adhere, hold together) does not belong to the group of 'bonus' (a), 'beneficial' (advantageous, having benefits) (b) and 'benevolent' (wishing to be good; actively friendly and helpful), they share the root "bon"/"bene" meaning something good.
100. (c) 'Whim' (a sudden fancy, a caprice) does not belong to the group of 'entice' (persuade by the offer of pleasure or reward) (a), 'lure' (entice) (b) and 'beguile' (charm; amuse) (d), they are synonyms.
101. (d) 'Raunchy' (coarse, earthy, boisterous, sexually provocative) does not belong to the group of 'grand' (a) 'majestic' (b) and 'august' (venerable, impressive) (c), they are synonyms.
102. (c) 'Staunch' (trustworthy, loyal, strong) does not belong to the group of 'mercurial' (of a person sprightly, ready-witted, volatile) (a), 'mutable' (liable to change, fickle) (b) and 'fickle' (d), they are synonyms.
103. (a) 'Bucolic' (of or concerning shepherds, rural) does not belong to the group of 'choleric' (irascible, angry) (b), 'bilious' (bad tempered, affected by a disorder of the bile) (c) and 'cantankerous' (bad-tempered, quarrelsome) (d), they are synonyms.
104. (d) 'Tantrums' (outburst of bad temper or petulance) does not belong to the group of 'pelf' (money, wealth) (a), 'moolah' (money) (b) and 'lucre' (financial profit or gain) (c), they are synonyms.
105. (d) 'Revive' (bring back to life, consciousness or strength) does not belong to the group of 'munch' (eat steady with marked action of the jaws) (a), 'masticate' (grind or chew with one's teeth) (b) and 'crush' (c), they are synonyms.
106. (e) 107. (c) 108. (b) 109. (e) 110. (a) 111. (a)  
112. (e) 113. (d) 114. (c) 115. (a) 116. (c) 117. (a)  
118. (a) 119. (b) 120. (b) 121. (c) 122. (d) 123. (d)  
124. (b) 125. (a) 126. (a) 127. (c) 128. (d) 129. (d)  
130. (b) 131. (d) 132. (d) 133. (c) 134. (b) 135. (d)  
136. (d) 137. (a) 138. (c) 139. (b) 140. (a) 141. (c)  
142. (d) 143. (c) 144. (b) 145. (d) 146. (b) 147. (d)  
148. (b) 149. (b) 150. (d) 151. (d) 152. (d) 153. (a)  
154. (a) 155. (b)
156. (d) 'Wily' means 'cunning' which also means skillful or clever.
157. (c) 'Audacity' best expresses the meaning of 'temerity' which also means 'arrogance'
158. (a) The opposite of 'insipid' is 'tasty'. The word 'insipid' means dull, boring or colorless.
159. (b) The opposite of 'relinquish' is 'continue'. Relinquish means to 'give up'.
160. (a) 161. (a) 162. (c)
163. (c) A sonnet is a short rhyming poem with 14 lines. The original sonnet form was invented in the 13/14th century by Dante and an Italian philosopher named Francisco Petrarch. The form remained largely unknown until it was found and developed by writers such as Shakespeare. Sonnets use iambic meter in each line and use line-ending rhymes.
164. (d) "Fallible" means capable of making mistakes - or, easier to remember - capable of failing. Infallible means exactly the opposite - incapable of failing.
165. (a) A credulous person is one who is willing to believe or trust too readily, especially without proper or adequate evidence.
166. (a) Alimony is a legal obligation on a person to provide financial support to his or her spouse before or after marital separation or divorce.
167. (b) Fantasy is the faculty or activity of imagining impossible or improbable things.
168. (c) Equilibrium means balance. Its opposite is imbalance.
169. (d) immortal means death-defying or endless. Its opposite is temporary.
170. (a) Focus means the state or quality of having or producing clear visual definition. Its opposite is disappear.
171. (c) veteran means experienced. Whereas, Novice means a person just learning something.
172. (d) Superfluous means unnecessary. Its opposite is necessary.
173. (b) Persevere means continue in a course of action even in the face of difficulty or with little or no indication of success. Persist means continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition.

174. (c), Petition means a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause.
175. (c), Proposition means a plan or scheme proposed.
176. (b), Vivacious means attractively lively and animated.
177. (b), sporadic means occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated.
178. (b) The meaning of Indiscriminate (adj.) : random, chaotic. "Instant" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
179. (a) The meaning of Literal (adj.) word for word, exact, real. "Verbatim" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
180. (c) The meaning of Intricate (adj.) : complicated, elaborate. "Complicated" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
181. (d) The meaning of Expeditiously (adverb) : actively, intently. "Quickly" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
182. (d) The meaning of idiosyncrasies (noun) : oddity, way of doing something "Eccentricities" word best expresses the meaning of given word.
183. (a) 184. (b) 185. (b) 186. (a) 187. (d)
188. (c) The meaning of Resourcefulness (adj.) : ability to cope with difficult situation.  
The meaning of Incompetence (noun) : Lack of ability. "Incompetence" is opposite to given word.
189. (d) The meaning of Evolve (verb) : adj. develop, progress. The meaning of stop (noun) : end, halt. "Stop" is opposite to given word.
190. (c) The meaning of Antiquated (adj.) : obsolete, ancient. The meaning of Modern (adj.) new, up to date. "Modern" is opposite to given word.
191. (a) The meaning of Pathetic (adj.) : Sad, affecting. The meaning of comic (noun) : funny. "Comic" is opposite to given word.
192. (b) The meaning of Fastidious (adj.) very careful. The meaning of shabby (adj.) : broken-down. "Shabby" is opposite to given word.
193. (a) The word **Abnormal (Adjective)** means: unusual, irregular ; unnatural ; different from what is usual.  
**Look at the sentence :**  
They thought his behaviour was abnormal.
194. (a) The word **Venial (Adjective)** means : corrupt; prepared to do dishonest or immoral thing in return for money.  
**Look at the sentence :**  
Venial leaders should be denied vote.
195. (c) The word **Conjurer (Noun)** means: a person who performs magic tricks ; magician.
196. (c) The word **Invoice (Noun)** means: list of goods that have been sold ; bill ; statement.
197. (a) The word **Ameliorate (Verb)** means: to make something better; improve.
198. (c) The word **Debacle (Noun)** means : a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment.
199. (a) The word **Abusive (Adjective)** means: expressing praise or admiration.
- The word **Laudatory (Adjective)** means : expressing praise or admiration.
200. (b) The word **Amorphous (Adjective)** means : shapeless ; irregular, having no definite shape.
201. (c) The word **Unitary (Adjective)** means : single : forming one unit.  
**Multiple** = many in number
202. (a) The word **Adulteration (Noun)** means : making impure by mixing; contamination.  
The word **Purification (Noun)** means : making something pure by removing substances that are dirty, harmful.
203. (b) Scorn means contempt toward something.
204. (a) Catastrophe means an event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering.
205. (a) Abjure means solemnly renounce.
206. (b) Assess means to get measure of.
207. (c) Elastic means able to encompass much variety and change; flexible and adaptable.
208. (a) A volunteer is a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise and undertake a task.
209. (a) Scepticism means a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
210. (a) Coffle means a line of slaves / animals fastened or driven along together.
211. (a) A mercenary is a hired professional soldier who fights for any state or nation without regard to political principles.
212. (a) Fastidious means difficult to please.
213. (b) Safe means free from harm. Its opposite is insecure.
214. (c) Redundant means excessive. Its opposite is singular.
215. (b) Fair means impartial. Its opposite is unjust.
216. (b) boisterous means noisy and mischievous. Its opposite is calm.
217. (a) Flimsy means insubstantial and easily damaged.
218. (b) means uncivilised
219. (d) means obstacle
220. (a) means to hinder
221. (b) malevolent means malicious, spiteful, wicked
222. (b) disorganised means muddled, jumbled, confused
223. (b) humane means gentle, benevolent, civilised
224. (b) bankrupt means insolvent or penniless
225. (a) microscope
226. (d) aquatic
227. (c) botany
228. (c) monopoly can also mean domination
229. (c) The opposite of 'predilection' is 'aversion'.
230. (b) The opposite of 'pompous' is 'humble'.
231. (c) The opposite of 'serene' is 'ruffled'.
232. (c) Belief in many Gods-Polytheism.
233. (b) Cluster of flowers on a branch-Inflorescence.
234. (b) A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human action-Cynic.
235. (b) A highly skilled musician-Virtuoso.



236. (d) A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly Parboil.  
 237. (a) The group, especially in arts, regarded as being the most experimental Avant-garde.  
 238. (a) One who helps people by giving them money or other aid Benefactor.

## LEVEL-II

1. (a), (d) 'Sham' : (as verb) feign, pretend; (as noun) imposture, pretence; 'feign' (1) and 'hypocrisy' (d) are closest synonyms, 'spread' (b) and 'mellow' (soft and rich, softened or matured) (c) are not. Except (a) and (d) other options are wrong.
2. (b), (c) 'Wile' : (as noun) a stratagem, a trick or cunning procedure; (as verb) lure or entice; 'guile' (treachery, deceit, cunning) (b) and 'entice' (persuade by the offer of pleasure or reward) (c) are closest synonyms; 'during' (a) and 'guilt' (d) are not. Except (b) and (c) other options are wrong.
3. (a), (b) 'Fiat' : an authorisation, a decree or order; 'decree' (a) and 'edict' : (an order proclaimed by authority) (b) are closest synonyms; 'auto' (c) and 'design' (d) are not. Except (a) and (b) other options are wrong.
4. (c), (d) 'Sect' : a party or faction in a religious body, a religious denomination, a body of people subscribing to religious doctrines different from others in the same religion; 'faction' (a small organised, dissenting group) (c) and 'party' (d) are closest synonyms. Except (c) and (d) other options are wrong.
5. (b), (d) 'Rank' : (here) offensive, loathsome, indecent, flagrant, gross, complete etc.; 'complete' (b) and 'flagrant' (d) are closest synonyms, 'bottom' (a) and 'lever' (c) are not. Except (b) and (d) other options are wrong.
6. (b), (c) 'Aver' : assert, affirm, attest (certifying the validity of, be evidence of) (b) and 'avow' (admit, confess) (c) are closest synonyms; 'avoid' (a) and 'deny' (d) are not. Except (b) and (c) other options are wrong.
7. (a), (c) 'Cant' : insincere, pious, moral talk, language peculiar to a class, profession, sect etc.; 'jargon' (words used by a particular profession or group) (a) and 'argot' (the jargon of a group or class, formerly esp. of criminals) (c) are closest synonyms; 'contradiction' (b) and 'talk' (d) are not. Except (a) and (c) other options are wrong.
8. (c), (d) 'Dole' : a charitable (esp. sparing, niggardly gift of food, clothes or money), 'distribute' (c) and 'parcel' (out) (d) are closest synonyms; 'senator' (a) and 'put' (b) are not. Except (c) and (d) other options are wrong.
9. (a) (d) 'Mire' : a stretch of boggy or swampy ground, mud, dirt; 'bog' (a) and 'entangle' (cause to get caught in a snare or among obstacles) (d) are closest synonyms; 'mush' (soft pulp; feeble sentimentality) (b) and 'briar' (any prickly bush esp. of a wild rose) (c) are not. Except (a) and (d) other options are wrong.
10. (a), (b) 'Tilt' : assume or cause to assume a sloping position, strike or charge at; 'charge' (a) and 'incline' (b) are the synonyms; 'fall' (c) and 'admire' (d) are not. Except (a) and (b), other options are wrong.
11. (d) Frugal is someone who thinks twice before spending money. Economical is direct synonym for it. There is no fight with other wayward easy options.
12. (c) Harbinger - One that indicates or foreshadows what is to come; a forerunner. Although pilot projects/samples also somewhat forerunners but that is figurative meaning and second best option.
13. (a) Exodus means outflow and influx is opposite with a meaning inflow. Home coming is opposite for the word expatriate— which means going out of one's native land. Restoration and return is also not suitable.
14. (d) Equanimity refers to maintaining calm and balance. Its opposite is excitement where calm is lost. Resentment is anger.
15. (d) "Veracious" means 'truthful or honest'.
16. (c) "Perturb" means 'to disturb or disquiet greatly in mind'.
17. (a) "Acquiescence" means 'passive assent or agreement without objection'. This is closest in meaning to "quiet submission", which means "giving in without a fight".
18. (b) 'Wheedle' means 'to try to influence (a person) by smooth flattering or beguiling words or acts. 'Flattery' is closest in meaning to 'wheedle'.  
 Emaciated: made or became extremely thin, especially as a result of starvation.  
 Purge: to rid of whatever is impure or undesirable; cleanse; purify  
 Scant: limited; meagre  
 Thus options (a), (c) and (d) are eliminated.
19. (c) 'Immiseration means misery or impoverished'.  
 Immigration: settling in a country or region to which one is not native  
 Immersion: placing under water or other liquid  
 Impoverishment: poverty  
 Discrimination: partiality; discernment  
 Therefore, the word closest in meaning to immiseration is impoverishment.
20. (d) 'Beatitude' means 'supreme blessedness exalted happiness'.  
 Accursed: under a curse; doomed; ill-fated  
 Cleansed: made clean  
 Retreated: withdrew, as into safety or privacy; retirement; refuge; seclusion  
 Blessed: sacred; holy  
 Therefore, the word closest in meaning to beatitude is blessed
21. (b) 'Bedizen' means to dress or adorn in a showy, gaudy or tasteless manner  
 Therefore, 'gaudily dressed' is the closest in meaning
22. (c) Cachinnate means to laugh loudly or immoderately  
 Therefore, laugh aloud is the closest in meaning.
23. (a) Cono-dole means caress fondle or pet amorously  
 Cuddle: to hold close in an affectionate manner; hug tenderly  
 Canonise: to consider or treat as sacrosanct or holy; to glorify  
 Brazen: shameless or impudent  
 Articulate: uttered clearly in distinct syllables  
 Therefore, the word closest in meaning to canoodle is cuddle.
24. (c) 'Tumescent' means 'becoming swollen swelling; slightly tumid'.  
 Shrink: to contract or lessen in size  
 Annoy: to bother (a person) in a way that displeases, troubles, or slightly irritates; to harass  
 Engorge: to swallow greedily; glut or gorge  
 Enlighten: to instruct; impart knowledge to  
 Therefore, the word closest in meaning to 'tumescent' is 'engorge'.
25. (d) 'Twaddle' means 'trivial, feeble, silly, or tedious talk or writing'.  
 The words smart, indecisive and obscene are not related to twaddle.  
 'Waffle' means 'to talk foolishly or without purpose idle away time talking'.
26. (a) 'Ennui' is a noun meaning 'a feeling of utter weariness and discontent resulting from satiety or lack of interest boredom; listlessness'.

Lassitude: weariness of body or mind from strain, oppressive climate, etc.; lack of energy; listlessness.

The words 'confront', 'enthuse' and 'entrap' are verbs and are not related to the noun ennui.

Therefore, the word closest in meaning to 'ennui' is 'lassitude'.

27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (d) 30. (b) 31. (d)  
 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (a)  
 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (a)
41. (b) Zoom is to rise fast and sharply. Plummet is to downslide very fast, soothe is to make someone or something calm. Refute is to deny or contradict, subjugate means to bring under control.
42. (a) Predilection means a special liking for someone. Antipathy means hate for someone or a strong dislike. Dissonance is difference of opinion.
43. (a) Docile means submissive and therefore can be controlled very easily, unmanageable is someone or something that cannot be controlled or managed easily.
44. (c) Equivocal means doubtful or ambiguous, clear will be opposite to that, Quaint means strangely delightful.
45. (c) Prosaic means ordinary, whereas Rhetorical is impressive, ornate and is meant to influence. Pensive means sad and thoughtful.
46. (c) Levity means lack of seriousness whereas solemnity means seriousness. Frivolity is something that lack a serious intention and can be taken synonymous with levity.
47. (a) Obloquy is severe criticism publicly, an abuse. Slander means false charges on someone.
48. (b) 'Cantankerous' means 'disagreeable to deal with; contentious peevish cranky  
 Irascible: easily angered; irritable; grouchy  
 Co-operative: working or acting together willingly for a common purpose or benefit  
 Adamant: utterly unyielding in attitude or opinion; inflexible; uncompromising  
 Captivate: to attract and hold the attention or interest of; fascinate.  
 Therefore the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'cantankerous' is 'co-operative'.
49. (d) 'Emblazon' means 'to decorate with brilliant colours to proclaim'.  
 Extol: to praise highly  
 Cinder: a partially or mostly burned piece of coal, wood, etc  
 Embalm: to treat (a dead body) so as to preserve it, as with chemicals, drugs, or balsams  
 Subtle: faint, tenuous, or rarefied, as a fluid or an odour; fine or delicate in meaning or intent; difficult to perceive or understand  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to emblazon is subtle
50. (c) 'Inveigh' means 'to protest strongly or attack vehemently with words'.  
 Harangue: a scolding or a long or intense verbal attack; rant  
 Celebrate: to observe (a day) or commemorate (an event) with ceremonies or festivities  
 Endorse: to approve, support, or sustain  
 Neglect: to pay no attention or too little attention to  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'inveigh' is 'endorse'.
51. (a) 'Leaven' refers 'to a substance as yeast or baking powder that causes fermentation and expansion of dough or batter or an element that produces an altering or transforming influence'.  
 Static: showing little or no change

Transform: to change

Coherent: logically connected; consistent

Diffuse: to pour out and spread, as a fluid

Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to leaven is 'static'.

52. (d) 'Opprobrium' means 'disgrace arising from exceedingly shameful conduct; ignominy'.  
 Ignominy: disgrace; dishonour  
 Opportunity: a situation or condition favourable for attainment of a goal  
 Obituary: a notice of the death of a person  
 Honour: high public esteem; fame; glory  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'opprobrium' is 'honour'.
53. (a) Parsimonious means frugal or stingy miserly  
 Extravagant: spending much more than is necessary or wise; wasteful  
 Penurious: extremely stingy  
 Partial: being a part; biased or prejudiced  
 Passionate: having intense emotion or strong feeling  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'parsimonious' is 'extravagant'.
54. (b) 'Insidious' means 'intended to entrap or beguile; stealthily treacherous or deceitful'.  
 Deceitful: misleading  
 Apparent: readily seen; obvious  
 Insincere: not sincere; not honest in the expression of actual feeling  
 Tepid: moderately warm; characterized by a lack of force or enthusiasm  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'insidious' is 'apparent'.
55. (b) Rapacious means given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed  
 Avaricious: greedy  
 Satiated: satisfied, as one's appetite or desire, to the point of boredom  
 Decorated: furnished or adorned with something ornamental  
 Subconscious: the part of the mind below the level of conscious perception  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'rapacious' is 'satiated'.
56. (c) 'Soporific' means 'causing sleep; sleepiness; drowsiness'.  
 Somnolent: tending to cause sleep  
 Unromantic: pragmatic; matter-of-fact  
 Alert: fully aware and attentive  
 Slumber: to sleep, especially lightly; doze; drowse  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to soporific is alert
57. (b) 'Ubiquitous' means 'existing or being everywhere esp at the same time; omnipresent'.  
 Universal: pertaining to, or characteristic of all or the whole; applicable everywhere or in all cases; general  
 Rare: coming or occurring far apart in time; unusual; uncommon; exceptional  
 Ensnare: to capture in, or involve as in, a snare; entrap  
 Conscientious: scrupulous; upright  
 Therefore, the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'ubiquitous' is 'rare'

58. (c) Puissance is "having great power" while impotence means "powerless".
59. (d) Recondite means 'not understood by many people' so, obvious is the correct antonym.
60. (c) Restitution is the act of giving back something that was lost or stolen to its owner. Deprivation means 'the fact of not having something that one needs'.
61. (c) Scad means in large numbers/amounts or in abundance. Opposite would be dearth or shortage.
62. (d) Limber refers to doing physical exercises in order to stretch and prepare your muscles before taking part in a sporting activity. Stiff refers to firm and difficult to bend or move.
63. (a) Obliquity refers to deceptiveness, opposite to straight forwardness.
64. (d) Spunk refers to courage or determination, while Timidity refers to not being brave.
65. (b) Stilted refers to very formal written or verbal communication.
66. (a) Prevaricate refers to avoiding /giving direct answer to a question in order to hide the truth.
67. (d) Bilk means to cheat somebody especially by taking money from them or to evade payment to somebody.
68. (d) Cavil refers to making unnecessary complaints about something or to criticise for petty reasons while commend refers to praising somebody, especially publicly.
69. (c) 70. (a) 71. (c) 72. (a) 73. (b)  
74. (b) 75. (b) 76. (b) 77. (c) 78. (b)  
79. (c) 80. (a)
81. (c) 'Whelp' : a young dog, a puppy, an ill-mannered child or youth; 'parent' is the right antonym.
82. (i) 'Hirsute' : hairy, shaggy, untrimmed; 'hairless' is the right antonym.
83. (a) 'Denizen' : an inhabitant or occupant; 'alien' (unfriendly, unfamiliar) is the right antonym.
84. (g) 'Immutable' : unchangeable; 'variable' (changeable) is the right antonym.
85. (d) 'Conciliate' : make calm and amenable, pacify; 'to antagonise' (evoke hostility or enmity) is the right antonym.
86. (b) 'Asinine' : stupid, of or concerning asses; 'judicious' (sensible, prudent) is the right antonym.
87. (h) 'Duplicity' : double-dealing, deceitfulness; 'honesty' is the right antonym.
88. (e) 'Adulterate' : debase by adding other or inferior substances; 'to purify' is the right antonym.
89. (j) 'Exacerbate' : make pain, anger etc. worse; 'to mollify' or 'to appease' (to pacify) is the right antonym.
90. (f) 'Spurn' : to reject with disdain, treat with contempt; 'to welcome' is the right antonym.
91. (b) While bludgeon, black jack and order are both nouns and verbs, dragon is only a noun and can't be used as a verb.  
Bludgeon —A short heavy club, usually of wood, that is thicker or loaded at one end tr.v. bludgeoned, bludgeoning, bludgeon—To hit with or as if with a heavy club.  
"Blackjack", a small easily concealable club weapon.  
Dragon—A dragon is a legendary creature, typically with serpentine or reptilian traits.  
Order is also used for as noun and verb.
92. (d) "Temporal", 'ephemeral' and 'transient' mean 'lasting a very short time; short-lived; transitory'. This is the exact opposite of 'eternal'.
93. (b) tempestuous - resembling or pertaining to a violent storm. Other words are related to 'hateful'.
94. (d) disburden - to get rid of a burden; unload. Other words are related to 'acquittal from blame, crime etc'.
95. (d) dazzle - to overpower with strong light. Other words are related to charm.
96. (b) dissipate - to scatter; to dispel. Other words are related to 'criticism'.
97. (c) sprawl - to stretch; to speed. Other words are related to 'blame'; reprove.
98. (d) allure - ability to fascinate; charm. Other words are synonymous.
99. (c) 100. (d) 101. (d) 102. (c) 103. (a) 104. (b)  
105. (c) 106. (c) 107. (d) 108. (b) 109. (a) 110. (c)  
111. (c) 112. (d) 113. (b) 114. (d) 115. (c) 116. (c)  
117. (c) 118. (b)
119. (a) A. Umpteen means in large number, countless.  
B. Waspish means bad tempered.  
D. Testimony means evidence, proof  
Umpteen is synonym to option (c).
120. (d) A. Buffoon means a fool.  
B. Scholar means a person with good knowledge.  
C. Candid means frank, unbiased  
D. Gullible means a person who is easily duped or cheated.  
A-B are antonym in nature.
121. (d) A. Pandemonium means chaos  
B. Realm-domain, sphere  
C. Sporadic is scattered, occurring casually.  
D. Tranquility is peace  
Thus, A and D are antonym to each other.
122. (d) A. Fidgety means nervous, restless, uneasy.  
B. Elation means to feel proud, cheer  
C. Nervous is feeling uneasy.  
D. Exuberant means luxuriant, lavish.  
A and C are synonym to each other.
123. (d) A. Oblivious is forgetful.  
B. Kudos means fame renown.  
C. Conscious means being aware of  
D. Adulation - to praise excessively  
Thus C is antonym to A.
124. (b) A. Iconoclast means critic, dissident rebel.  
B. Critic means who says and gives opinion about others.  
C. Jusciuous means succulent, juicy  
D. Naive means artless frank.  
Thus A and B are synonymous.
125. (b) A. Lugubrious means dismal  
B. Cheerful means happy, gay  
C. Welter is a confused mixture of things or people.  
D. Gaffe means a blunder.  
Thus A and B are synonymous.
126. (c) A. Paltry means worthless, trifling.  
B. Oriental is related to east  
C. Occidental is to west.  
D. Obnoxious means unpleasant, offensive  
Thus B and C are antonym.
127. (a) A. Exorbitant means excessively high price.  
B. Moderate means not in extreme, not excessive  
C. Ephemeral means short-lived.  
D. Mammoth large extinct species of elephant.  
Thus option (A) shows the antonym variant.
128. (b) A. Peccable means imperfect  
B. Lassitude means weariness.  
C. Jeopardy means great danger or risk.  
D. Perfect is completely good.  
Thus A and D are antonyms.



- 129.(c) A. Gaucherie means clumsiness  
B. Dexterity means skillful; adroitness  
C. Eulogise means praise, extol.  
D. Dearth means scarcity.  
Thus A and B are antonym to each other.
- 130.(a) A. Fallacious means mistaken belief, faulty.  
B. Pusillanimity is cowardly.  
C. Fortitude-courage in pain or adversity.  
D. Fallible-one who commits fault.  
Thus B is antonym to C.
- 131.(a) A. Incarcerate means to imprison, confine.  
C. Impeccable means flawless.  
D. Felicitate is to congratulate  
Thus A is synonym of B.
- 132.(c) A. Disinterested means impartial, not influenced  
B. Comprehensible means including all.  
C. Emulate is to copy.  
D. Impartial means supporting one person or group than another.  
Thus both are synonym to each other.
- 133.(b) A. Inamorata means beloved  
B. Beloved means much loved  
C. Imbecile is stupid or person of weak intellect.  
D. Novice means beginner.  
Thus A and B are synonyms.
- 134.(a) A. Adumbrate means indicate faintly,  
B. Overshadow means to throw a shadow over.  
C. Zany means a clown, buffoon  
D. Vulpine means crafty; cunning  
Thus A and B are synonym.
- 135.(c) A. Cantankerous is bad tempered, quarrelsome  
B. Querulous means complaining  
C. Amicable means friendly  
D. Occult means mysterious.  
Thus A is antonym to C
- 136.(a) A. Jouisance means pleasure, joy.  
B. Joyousness means merry, happiness.  
C. Betrothed means promise to marry, bind with  
D. Usurp means seize or assume right.  
Thus A and B are synonymous.
- 137.(c) A. Hunky-dory means excellent.  
B. Choleric means easily angered.  
C. Shoddy means inferior, pretentious.  
D. Enervate means to deprive of strength or vigour.  
Thus A and C are antonym.
- 138.(c) A. Certitude means certainty.  
B. Hoipolli means common people.  
C. Certainty means sure.  
D. Hostile means unfriendly, enemy  
Thus A is synonymous to C.
- 139.(a) A. Hood wink is to deceive, cheat  
B. Sincere means really believing what you say, not pretending  
C. Gauche means tactless.  
D. Fiasco means failure  
Thus A is antonym of B.
- 140.(a) A. Flummox means bewilder, confuse  
B. Enlighten means to give knowledge, clarify  
C. Fastidious means not easy to please  
D. Esoteric means intelligible to those with special knowledge.  
Thus A is antonym to B.
- 141.(d) A. Exercise means to drive out the evil,  
B. Bedevil is confuse, trouble  
C. Diatribe is bitter criticism in speech.  
D. Hyperbole means exaggeration  
Exorcise is to purge the man from evil and bedevil is to trouble thus A is antonym of B.
- 142.(c) A. Draconian means severe.  
B. Cruel means harsh  
C. Bliss means happiness  
D. Noble is excellent character, magnanimous.  
Thus A is synonym to B.
- 143.(d) A. Deify to worship as god, make a god of  
B. Blasphemy is to show disrespect.  
C. Deluge means heavy flood  
D. Hubris means pride.  
Thus A is antonym to B.
- 144.(d) A. Clandestine means secretive  
B. Cosmopolitan means including masses  
C. Graceful means charm  
D. Furtive means secretive  
Thus A is synonym to D.
- 145.(d) A. Bellicose means quarrelsome, warlike  
B. Affront means insult openly.  
C. Peaceful means calm, quiet  
D. Adroit means skilful.  
Thus A is antonym to C.
- 146.(a) A. Frugal means economical  
B. Spendthrift means extravagant person  
C. Anomaly means abnormality  
D. Anathema means a curse  
Thus A is antonym to B.
- 147.(d) A. Asinine means stupid, foolish.  
B. Besotted means made silly by love  
C. Tranquil means calm, peace.  
D. Knowledgeable means having lot of knowledge.  
Thus A is antonym to D.
- 148.(c) A. Crass means unrefined  
B. Nexus means a connection  
C. Elegant means refined, graceful  
D. Credulous means gullible.  
Thus A is antonym to C.
149. (a) "Magnanimous" means 'generous' and "benevolence" means 'charitableness'.  
Meanness, selfishness are opposed to the meaning contained in the given sentence.
150. (d) Biannual after every two years opposed the meaning contained in the sentence.
151. (d) Enthralling (To hold spellbound; captivate) and alluring (very attractive or tempting; enticing; seductive) are synonyms.
152. (b) Swoop (to come down upon something in a sudden, swift attack) and perturb (to disturb or disquiet greatly in mind; agitate) are synonyms.
153. (c)      154. (d)      155. (a)      156. (b)  
157. (d)      158. (b)      159. (a)      160. (d)
161. (e) **Dictionary Meaning of MASK -**  
1. A covering worn on the face to conceal one's identity,  
2. A protective covering for the face or head.
162. (d)      163. (a)
164. (c) **Dictionary Meaning of MEAN -**  
1. (a) To be used to convey; denote.  
(b) To act as a symbol of; signify or represent  
2. To be mean – cheap, selfish or negativity attached to it.
165. (b) **Dictionary Meaning of ALONE -**  
1. Being apart from others; solitary.  
2. Being without anyone or anything else; only.

3. Considered separately from all others of the same class.
4. Being without equal; unique  
Synonyms: alone, lonely, lonesome, solitary
166. (c) emerging/ nascent mean almost the same (just coming up)
167. (b) eccentric / abnormal mean almost the same (strange behaviour)
168. (e) abundance and plethora mean the same ( large quantity of something)
169. (a) purposefully / inadvertently are opposites , former means deliberately and latter by mistake
170. (e) germane / irrelevant are opposites – germane means relevant
171. (a) same
172. (c) opposite
173. (b) opposite
174. (d) same
175. (e) same
176. (b) The meaning of word Vociferous (Adjective) is : outspoken, blunt.  
Its synonym should be : Loud.
177. (c) The meaning of word Fictional (Adjective) is : Imaginary, unreal, fabricated, mythical  
Its synonym should be : fanciful
178. (d) The meaning of word Trivial (Adjective) is : not important.  
Its synonym should be : ordinary.
179. (c) The meaning of word Impudent (Adjective ) is : Insolence.  
It's synonyms should be : Insolent.
180. (a) The meaning of word pompous (Adjective) is : self Important.  
It's synonym should be : Pretentious.
181. (a) The meaning of word cultivated (Adjective) is : Educated.  
It's antonym should be : Crude.
182. (d) The meaning of word Impertinent (Adjective) is : Ill mannered, disrespectful.  
It's antonym should be : courteous.
183. (b) The meaning of word Divulge (verb) is : Reveal, make known.  
Its antonym should be : Dissemble.
184. (a) The meaning of word Appreciation (Noun) is : Thankfulness.  
It's antonym should be : Aspersian.
185. (c) The meaning of word Supple (Adjective) is : Flexible.  
It's Antonym should be : Rigid.
186. (b) canister
187. (c) Domicile
188. (a) Irrevocable
189. (a) Gratuity
190. (c) Wardrobe
191. (a) Fabricate means make up something artificial or untrue while demolish means destroy completely which is just opposite.
192. (c) Gregarious denotes tending to form a group with others of the same species and unsociable is the opposite.
193. (a) Pragmatic means concerned with practical matters while indefinite denotes vague or not clearly defined or stated.
194. (d) Ambiguous means having more than one possible meaning.
195. (a) If someone or something is infallible, that means they are incapable of failure or error.
196. (d) Conscientious is the one who is guided by or in accordance with conscience or sense of duty and right and wrong.
197. (d)
198. (c) Obsolete means no longer in use
199. (c) regicide means the act of killing a king.
200. (a) Aviary is a building where birds are kept.
201. (a) condone and forgive are similar in meaning.
202. (b) Analogy denotes comparison.
203. (c) Allure and entice both denote provoking someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.
204. (d) 'Persist' means 'to insist'.
205. (c) 'Eventually' means 'finally'.
206. (c) 'Impeccable' means 'flawless'.
207. (c) **Dominat (Verb)** = to control or have a lot of influence over somebody/something; to be the most important feature of something.  
**Monopolise (Verb)** = to have or take control of the larger part of something.  
Hence, synonymous relationship.
208. (b) **Equitable (Adjective)** = fair and reasonable; treating everyone in an equal way.  
**Impartial (Adjective)** = not supporting one person or group more than other; unbiased.  
Hence, synonymous relationship.
209. (c) **Flourish (Verb)** = to develop quickly and be successful; to grow well; thrive.  
**Look at the sentence:**  
Few businesses are flourishing in the present economic climate.
210. (a) **Affable (Adjective)** = pleasant, friendly and easy to talk to; genial.  
**Rude (Adjective)** = discourteous; impolite; showing lack of respect for other people.  
Hence, antonymous relationship.
211. (e) **Partial (Adjective)** = showing or feeling too much support for one person, idea etc. in a way that is unfair; biased.  
**Dispassionate (Adjective)** = not influenced by emotion; impartial.  
Hence, antonymous relationship.