

1. **Alternate**—(being or coming by turns)

- I go to the hospital every alternate day.

Alternative—(one of the two courses or things between which there is a choice)

- There is alternative choice between Hindi and English in the course.

2. **Acceptance**—(the act of accepting a thing)

- I have already given my acceptance of the terms.

Acceptation—(the interpretation put on something)

- This is the correct acceptation of the term 'Renaissance'.

3. **Accession**—(means actual coming to; so accession to the throne *i.e.*, becoming sovereign)

- Richard II's accession to the throne was splendidly celebrated.

Access—(means the possibility of coming to)

- I have no access to the President.

4. **Admission**—(being admitted)

- All admissions are closed.

Admittance—(letting in)

- Admittance is restricted here.

5. **Artist**—(one who deals with a fine art)

- She is a great artist.

Artiste—(a performer in singing, dancing, etc.)

- She is a stage artiste.

Artisan—(one who practises some handicraft)

- This is a locality of artisans.

6. **Artistic**—(beautiful or having aesthetic appeal)

- He has built a very artistic house.

Artful—(cunning, clever)

- He is too artful to be trusted.

Artificial—(is opposed to natural)

- Her behaviour is very artificial.

7. **Appropriateness**—(suitability)

- The appropriateness of this building for school purposes is excellent.

Appropriation—(making one's own)

- His appropriation of this building is illegal.

8. **Affecting**—(moving, touching, pathetic)

- The scene of departure of the bride was very affecting.

Affectation—(false display, forced imitation)

- Her affectation of the Western culture was so ridiculous.

9. **Beside**—(by the side of, close to)

- My house is beside the church.

Besides—(moreover, in addition to)

- He has much cash besides gold.

10. **Barbarian**—(of the primitives)

- This ritual is barbarian.

Barbaric—(is used in a favourable sense and means simple or rough)

- Akbar's court had barbaric splendour.

Barbarous—(is used in an unfavourable sense and means cruel, inhuman)

- Tamburlaine was a barbarous conqueror.

11. **Barbarism**—(rude or uncivilized condition)

- There was barbarism in most countries upto the 10th century.

Barbarity—(cruelty)

- This kind of murder is an act of pure barbarity.

- 12. Beneficial**—(useful, advantageous)
 ● Regular exercise is beneficial to health.
Beneficent—(kind, generous)
 ● The owner of our factory is very beneficent.
- 13. Confident**—(to be sure, certain)
 ● I am confident of my success.
Confidant—(one who is entrusted with a secret)
 ● My confidant will never betray me.
- 14. Completeness**—(perfection)
 ● No completeness is possible in a work of art.
Completion—(ending)
 ● My educational career is coming to a completion.
- 15. Ceremonious**—(particular in observing forms; implies formalities over-done)
 ● He was more ceremonious than sincere.
Ceremonial—(relating to ceremony and rites)
 ● A ceremonial parade was held in his honour.
- 16. Contemptible**—(deserving contempt)
 ● His habits are contemptible.
Contemptuous—(hateful, disdainful, expressing contempt)
 ● He is contemptuous of the poor.
- 17. Comprehensive**—(extensive, including all the aspects)
 ● He has given a very comprehensive account of the case.
Comprehensible—(capable of being understood)
 ● His poetry is not comprehensible to the common reader.
- 18. Considerable**—(much, moderately large)
 ● He has given you considerable help.
Considerate—(thoughtful, regardful of others' interests)
 ● Our employer is very considerate to the needs of all workers.
- 19. Continuous**—(implies that continuity is absolute and uninterrupted)
 ● There has been continuous rain since the morning.
- Continual**—(implies that there are occasional breaks in continuity)
 ● There is continual rain through July and August every year.
- 20. Continuance**—(duration, or time of remaining in action)
 ● I shall complete all formalities during the continuance of my service.
Continuation—(prolongation or resumption)
 ● I am writing this in continuation of my former report.
- 21. Corporal**—(of human body, physical)
 ● Corporal punishment should not be given to young children.
Corporeal—(of the nature of body, material)
 ● Saints do not seek any corporeal pleasures.
- 22. Childish**—(used in a bad sense and means silly, trifling)
 ● His actions were childish.
Child-like—(used in a good sense and means as simple and innocent as a child)
 ● I love him for his child-like innocence.
- 23. Complacent**—(pleased ; well-satisfied)
 ● The poor workers are generally complacent by nature.
Complaisant—(polite; obliging)
 ● She is a complaisant lady.
- 24. Dependent**—(is an adjective meaning relying on)
 ● I am still dependent upon my father.
Dependant—(is a noun meaning one who depends on others)
 ● My servant is my dependant.
- 25. Dependence**—(reliance; living at another's cost)
 ● Your dependence on your father at this age is not good.
Dependency—(subject country)
 ● India was once a dependency of Britain.
- 26. Disinterested**—(unselfish; free from prejudice and personal motive)
 ● I have assessed this case in a most disinterested way.

- Uninterested**—(indifferent; lacking in interest)
 ● I am absolutely uninterested in his affairs.
27. **Distinctness**—(clearness)
 ● There is remarkable distinctness in his arguments.
Distinction—(honour)
 ● He has completed his tenure of service with distinction.
28. **Divers**—(several or sundry)
 ● Divers suggestions were given by different speakers.
Diverse—(markedly different or unlike)
 ● The views of the opposition parties were markedly diverse from our views.
29. **Deliverance**—(rescue, freedom)
 ● Religion leads to man's deliverance from the bondage of sin.
Delivery—(style of speech, handing over of letters or goods)
 ● The delivery of his speech was remarkable.
30. **Device**—(noun, a plan)
 ● The latest device has been used in the manufacture of this machine.
Devise—(verb, to plan)
 ● Let us devise some other way to get out of this muddle.
31. **Decided**—(definite)
 ● This is my decided answer to you.
Decisive—(that which ends a discussion or controversy)
 ● We have now taken a decisive step to solve this problem.
32. **Envable**—(means arousing envy)
 ● His achievement is really enviable.
Envious—(means feeling envy)
 ● Don't be envious of the progress of others.
33. **Effective**—(means having a high degree of 'effect')
 ● The medicine was very effective.
Effectual—(applies to action, and means not falling short of the desired effect)
 ● The step taken by him proved quite effectual.
- Efficacious**—(means sure to have the desired effect)
 ● This medicine is quite efficacious in this disease.)
34. **Envelope**—(a noun meaning a letter-cover)
 ● Put the letter in the envelope.
Envelop—(a verb meaning to cover, surround or warp)
 ● The hills were enveloped in a thick veil of mist.
35. **Egotist**—(one who has the habit of talking a lot about oneself, selfconceited)
 ● An egotist is always a conceited fellow.
Egoist—(one who believes that self-interest is the foundation of morality, who believes in systematic selfishness)
 ● I shall have no dealings with an egoist like him.
36. **Especial**—(means to an exceptional degree)
 ● Mahatma Gandhi had an especial sense of honesty and integrity.
Special—(means for one purpose and no other)
 ● He is coming for this special purpose only.
37. **Elemental**—(pertaining to the elements)
 ● One cannot fight with elemental forces.
Elementary—(rudimentary ; introductory)
 ● His knowledge of Physics is still elementary.
38. **Estimate**—(approximate valuation of a thing)
 ● Let us first make an estimate of investment.
Estimation—(opinion ; judgment)
 ● I hold him in high estimation.
39. **Exposure**—(being exposed to air, cold, etc.)
 ● He has developed cold and fever on account of exposure.
Exposition—(explanation)
 ● Give a full exposition of the problem.
40. **Economic**—(associated with economy)
 ● This is our Government's Economic Policy.
Economical—(careful in expenditure)
 ● He is very economical in his habits.

41. **Funeral**—(a burial procession or ceremony)
 ● His funeral was held at Shanti Ghat.
Funereal—(solemn or sad, dismal, gloomy)
 ● Why do you keep a funereal face ?
42. **Fatal**—(deadly)
 ● Cancer is a fatal disease.
Fatalist—(one who believes in fate)
 ● A fatalist depends upon God's will.
Fateful—(important ; producing important results)
 ● It was the most fateful day of my life.
43. **Fastal**—(pertaining to a feast or a holiday)
 ● Let us enjoy in fastal mood today.
Festive—(joyous, gay, mirthful)
 ● He is festive by nature.
44. **Forceful**—(possessing force)
 ● This was his most forceful argument.
Forcible—(done by force or compulsion)
 ● Good work cannot be done under forcible circumstances.
45. **Godly**—(pious)
 ● My grandmother is a very godly lady.
God-like—(resembling God)
 ● Many sages have God-like lustre in their eyes.
46. **Graceful**—(handsome, refined)
 ● Her manners are very graceful.
Gracious—(merciful)
 ● He is a very gracious old gentleman.
47. **Human**—(belonging to mankind)
 ● It is only a human weakness.
Humane—(kind ; merciful)
 ● He is always humane in his dealings with his workers.
48. **Healthy**—(means enjoying good health)
 ● He is quite healthy at this age.
Healthful—(means preserving or promoting health)
 ● Regularity is a very healthful habit.
49. **Honorary**—(holding office without any remuneration or pay)
 ● He is working in an honorary capacity.
Honourable—(worthy of honour)
 ● Many saints are really honourable persons.
50. **Historic**—(Famous or likely to become famous in history)
 ● January 26 is a historic day.
Historical—(pertaining to history)
 ● Red Fort is a historical building.
51. **Imaginary**—(fancied, unreal)
 ● He lives in an imaginary world.
Imaginative—(given to imagining, contemplative)
 ● A poet is an imaginative person.
52. **Industrious**—(diligent, laborious)
 ● An industrious person must get success.
Industrial—(relating to industry or commerce)
 ● Kanpur is an industrial city.
53. **Intelligent**—(wise, sensible)
 ● She is quite intelligent.
Intelligible—(clear and understandable)
 ● His lecture was not intelligible to an average student.
54. **Judicial**—(pertaining to legal justice, or to a judge)
 ● We should not interfere with judicial proceedings.
Judicious—(prudent; wise)
 ● His advice is very judicious.
55. **Luxuriant**—(used to express richness in growth)
 ● She has a luxuriant growth of hair.
Luxurious—(implies luxury or fashion)
 ● He lives in a very luxurious way.
56. **Lovable**—(worthy of love)
 ● All her habits and manners are lovable.
Lovely—(exciting love, charming)
 ● She is a lovely girl.
57. **Limit**—(boundary, last degree)
 ● Don't try me to the limit of my patience.
Limitation—(restriction or inability)
 ● I have my own limitations.
58. **Momentous**—(very important)
 ● I have taken a momentous decision.
Momentary—(lasting only for a moment, short-lived)
 ● His anger is only momentary.

- 59. Memorable**—(worth remembering)
 ● This is a memorable quotation.
Memorial—(statue, festival, etc. serving to commemorate)
 ● A memorial statue has been installed in his honour.
- 60. Negligent**—(one who is careless in particular things)
 ● Don't be negligent about your dress.
Neglectful—(one who is careless in general)
 ● You should not be so neglectful.
Negligible—(something so small or unimportant that it may be disregarded)
 ● His income is still so negligible.
- 61. Observance**—(strict and attentive performance)
 ● I am very particular in the observance of my regular habits.
Observation—(notice ; remark)
 ● His observation was neither just nor balanced.
- 62. Official**—(as a noun means an officer, as an adjective means pertaining to an office)
 ● He has come on official duty.
Officious—(too forward in offering unwanted service)
 ● He was very officious to me.
- 63. Prudent**—(wise, intelligent)
 ● He is a very prudent person.
Prudential—(those ideas or motives which lead a man to prudent action)
 ● All his actions are prudential.
- 64. Provident**—(thrifty ; showing foresight)
 ● One should be provident in both thought and action.
Providential—(divine, strikingly opportune)
 ● He had a providential escape.
- 65. Practical**—(opposed to theoretical)
 ● He was put to practical test.
Practicable—(capable of being performed)
 ● This is not a practicable solution.
- 66. Pitiable**—(arousing pity)
 ● Her condition is pitiable.
Pitiful—(feeling pity)
 ● My grandfather is very pitiful.
Piteous—(means either exciting pity or showing it)
 ● Her cries were piteous.
- 67. Politic**—(wise, prudent, sagacious)
 ● The measures taken by our Prime Minister are really politic.
Political—(pertaining to politics)
 ● It is a serious political problem.
- 68. Proportional**—(in due proportion)
 ● Let us come to a proportional distribution of the property.
Proportionate—(equal, corresponding in degree or amount)
 ● Your wages are proportionate to your labour.
- 69. Prophecy**—(noun, a forecast or prediction)
 ● His prophecy came out true.
Prophecy—(verb, to foretell)
 ● I cannot prophesy what may happen.
- 70. Reverend**—(means deserving reverence and is applied to persons only)
 ● The Archbishop is a reverend scholar.
Reverent—(means showing reverence and is applied to both persons and things)
 We should be reverent to every religion.
- 71. Respectable**—(deserving respect)
 ● He is a respectable teacher.
Respectful—(showing respect)
 ● One should be respectful to one's teachers.
Respective—(relating to particular persons or things)
 ● They did their respective duties faithfully.
- 72. Righteous**—(just)
 ● A judge ought to be a righteous person.
Rightful—(having a just and legal claim)
 ● This is my rightful property.
- 73. Regretful**—(full of regret or sorrow)
 ● He is regretful for his hasty action.
Regrettable—(causing regret)
 ● He acted in a regrettable way.
- 74. Servitude**—(state of slavery)
 ● One cannot act freely in servitude.
Servility—(means spirit of servitude)
 ● His attitude is one of servility.
- 75. Social**—(relating to society)
 ● This is a social obligation.
Sociable—(fond of mixing in society)
 ● He is a sociable person.

- 76. Sensible**—(having sense or consistent with reason)
 ● He is a sensible person.
Sensitive—(one who is easily affected, touchy)
 ● One should not be too sensitive.
Sensual—(used in a bad sense and means voluptuous, carnal)
 ● A sensual person is a person of weak character.
Sensuous—(used in a good sense for one who has a keen appreciation of the beautiful relating to all senses)
 ● Keats was a sensuous poet.
- 77. Speciality**—(the state or quality of being special)
 ● What is the speciality in your machine ?
Specialty—(special pursuit or skill)
 ● His specialty is landscape painting.
- 78. Signification**—(meaning)
 ● What is the signification of the term 'Renaissance' ?
Significance—(importance, value)
 ● This is not a matter of any significance to me.
- 79. Spiritual**—(pertaining to soul or spirit)
 ● I believe in high spiritual values.
Spirituous—(alcoholic)
 ● One should avoid spirituuous drinks.
- 80. Tolerable**—(applied to things and conditions that are bearable)
 ● His behaviour is not tolerable.
Tolerant—(usually applied to a person who is liberal and who will tolerate any opinion different from his own)
 ● My father is very tolerant.
- 81. Temperance**—(moderation, sobriety)
 ● One should exercise temperance in everything.
Temperament—(disposition, mental character of an individual)
 ● She is a lady of sweet temperament.
- 82. Temporary**—(lasting for a short time)
 ● This is a temporary post.
- Temporal**—(as opposed to spiritual)
 ● One should value spiritual gains more than temporal gains.
- 83. Transient**—(of short duration)
 ● Man's life is transient.
Transitory—(speedily vanishing)
 ● Material possessions are transitory.
- 84. Unmoral**—(applied to a person who is non-moral ; one who has no idea of morals)
 ● A child is an unmoral being.
Immoral—(applied to a person or thing which is depraved and evil.)
 ● Don't do anything immora.
- 85. Union**—(act of uniting, an organization)
 ● He is a member of the Indian Trade Union.
Unison—(agreement of sounds)
 ● The hymns were sung by all in unison.
Unity—(oneness)
 ● There is strength in unity.
- 86. Vocation**—(chief occupation or calling)
 ● Tailoring is his vocation.
Avocation—(diversion from usual occupation, hobby)
 ● Painting is my avocation.
- 87. Virtual**—(real ; in effect, though not in form)
 ● He is in a state of virtual madness.
Virtuous—(blameless, possessing moral goodness)
 ● My mother is a very virtuous lady.
- 88. Willing**—(ready, having no reluctance)
 ● I am willing to go.
Wilful—(deliberate, conscious)
 ● His negligence is wilful.
- 89. Wait**—(often intransitive in use)
 ● I shall wait for you.
Await—(always transitive in use)
 ● He was eagerly awaited.
- 90. Womanly**—(used in a good sense and means affectionate and modest)
 ● She has womanly gentleness.
Womanish—(used in a bad sense and means weak and cowardly)
 ● He is womanish in his behaviour.