

2. ANTONYMS

What are Antonyms ?

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

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

So, its antonym would be 'Dependence'.

TYPE 1 : CHOOSING THE CORRECT ANTONYM OF THE GIVEN WORD

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

Example : Choose the correct antonym of the given word :

OBSCURE

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

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

Hence, the answer is (c).

PRACTICE SET 1

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

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. AUTONOMY (Assistant Grade, 1996) | 13. ANCESTORS |
| (a) Submissiveness (b) Dependence | (a) Supporters (b) Disciples |
| (c) Subordination (d) Slavery | (c) Followers (d) Descendants |
| 2. RECEDE | 14. ENDOW |
| (a) Rush (b) Advance | (a) Borrow (b) Steal |
| (c) Approach (d) Forward | (c) Snatch (d) Extort |
| 3. TRAGEDY | 15. SYNTHETIC (M.B.A. 1994) |
| (a) Humorous (b) Comedy | (a) Cosmetic (b) Plastic |
| (c) Romance (d) Calamity | (c) Affable (d) Natural |
| 4. KINDLE | 16. BLISS |
| (a) Ignite (b) Encourage | (a) Anguish (b) Sorrow |
| (c) Ignore (d) Extinguish | (c) Agony (d) Suffering |
| 5. SHALLOW (Stenographers' Exam, 1993) | 17. SPREAD |
| (a) High (b) Hidden | (a) Subdue (b) Repress |
| (c) Deep (d) Hollow | (c) Suppress (d) Contract |
| 6. LENIENT | 18. PRECARIOUS (S.S.C. 1992) |
| (a) Obstinate (b) Annoyed | (a) Dangerous (b) Safe |
| (c) Rude (d) Harsh | (c) Cautious (d) Easy |
| 7. ASSERT | 19. PROFANE |
| (a) Agree (b) Acquiesce | (a) Arrogant (b) Benign |
| (c) Abjure (d) Abdicate | (c) Respectful (d) Pious |
| 8. OVERT (R.R.B. 1995) | 20. MISERLY |
| (a) Deep (b) Shallow | (a) Hospitable (b) Generous |
| (c) Secret (d) Unwritten | (c) Extravagant (d) Philanthropic |
| 9. ACCORD (Railways, 1991) | 21. DEEP (I. Tax, 1994) |
| (a) Solution (b) Act | (a) Elementary (b) Superficial |
| (c) Dissent (d) Concord | (c) Shallow (d) Perfunctory |
| 10. START | 22. OBSTINATE |
| (a) Close (b) Shut | (a) Inflexible (b) Prominent |
| (c) End (d) Finish | (c) Pliable (d) Fashionable |
| 11. UNIVERSAL | 23. UNSTABLE |
| (a) Narrow (b) Regional | (a) Changing (b) Constant |
| (c) Miniature (d) Subsidiary | (c) Stagnant (d) Steady |
| 12. ALIVE (S.S.C. 1991) | 24. VALIDATE (e) Confined |
| (a) Passive (b) Dead | (a) Legalise (b) Spurious |
| (c) Asleep (d) Drowsy | (c) Authenticate (d) Disprove |

Antonyms

57

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 2

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

- TRANSPARENT** (I. Tax, 1993)
 1) Coloured (c) Helpful (d) Futile
 2) Opaque (b) Childlike
 3) Ride (d) Imminent
 4) Humility (b) Shame
 5) Humbleness (d) Debasement
 6) Acquisitive (b) Frugal
 7) Miserly (d) Austere
 8) Simple
 9) Urban
 10) Country-made (b) Pastoral
 11) Provincial (d) Rural
 12) Latent
 13) Noisy (b) Quiet
 14) Barren (d) Slow
 15) Grim
 16) Rash (b) Extravagant
 17) Foul (d) Shameful
 18) Exhibit (Clerks' Grade, 1994)
 19) Conceal (b) Prevent
 20) Withdraw (d) Concede
 21) Allege
 22) Outfit (b) Lose
 23) Burn (d) Remove
 24) Teen
 25) Dull (b) Rogue
 26) Ardent (d) Shrewd
 27) Naughty (S.S.C. 1991)
 28) Pitable (b) Scared
 29) Humble (d) Cowardly
 30) Undertaking
 31) Resignation (b) Trial
 32) Refusal (d) Denial
 33) Audacious
 34) Timid (b) Vulgar
 35) Low (d) Unpractised
 36) Enough
 37) Inadequate (b) Scarce
 38) Deficit (d) Less
 39) Virtue (Stenographers' Exam, 1993)
 40) Vice (b) Fraud
 41) Wickedness (d) Crime
 42) Equal
 43) Hostility (b) Diffidence
 44) Apathy (d) Contempt
 45) Empathy
 46) Enmity (b) Cruelty
 47) Abhorrence (d) Apathy
 48) Rudite (Assistant Grade, 1991)
 49) Professional (b) Immature
 50) Unimaginative (d) Ignorant
 51) Apathetic
 52) Lucky (b) Kind
21. HAPPINESS (a) Contentment (b) Grief (c) Renunciation (d) Beatitude (M.B.A. 1994)
 22. ACQUITTED (a) Entrusted (b) Convicted (c) Burdened (d) Freed
 23. VULGAR (a) Refined (b) Cheerful (c) Jolly (d) Relevant
 24. THRIFT (a) Purchase (b) Destroy (c) Waste (d) Invest
 25. LACONIC (Central Excise, 1993) (a) Prolong (b) Profligate (c) Prolific (d) Bucolic
 26. QUERULOUS (a) Bright (b) Splendid (c) Smart (d) Happy
 27. ABSOLUTE (Stenographers' Exam, 1995) (a) Scarce (b) Limited (c) Faulty (d) Deficient
 28. TRUMPERY (a) Defeat (b) Wastage (c) Treasure (d) Vague
 29. MAGNIFY (M.B.A. 1989) (a) Induce (b) Diminish (c) Destroy (d) Shrink
 30. DISSENT (a) Agreement (b) Dispute (c) Disunity (d) Controversy
 31. CELIBACY (a) Chastity (b) Misogyny (c) Matrimony (d) Divorce
 32. BOOST (Railways, 1993) (a) Hinder (b) Obstruct (c) Discourage (d) Rebuttle
 33. IMPROPRIETY (a) Decorum (b) Purity (c) Ideal (d) Conformity
 34. UNSULLIED (a) Visible (b) Foul (c) Stainless (d) Strong
 35. SMOOTH (U.D.C. 1994) (a) Ugly (b) Awkward (c) Hard (d) Rough
 36. NERVOUS (a) Bold (b) Doubtful (c) Timid (d) Shrewish
 37. ACUTE (a) Sharp (b) Critical (c) Dull (d) Sensitive

Antonyms

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 3

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

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

13. OUTMODED
(a) Polished
(c) Stylish
14. CONDENSE
(a) Lengthen
(c) Distribute
15. BRIDGE
(a) Divide
(c) Release
16. TRANQUIL
(a) Impatient
(c) Vociferous
17. INDULGE
(a) Avoid
(c) Forego
18. ATTRACT
(a) Repulse
(c) Repel
19. RESPITE
(a) Tension
(c) Regularity
20. BACCHANAL
(a) Cautious
(c) Cunning
21. GRATUITY
(a) Annuity
(c) Discount
22. ECLIPSE
(a) Shine
(c) Goggle
23. MALFORMED
(a) Fetid
(c) Curvaceous
24. KNOWLEDGE
(a) Ignorance
(c) Foolishness
25. DEGENERATE
(a) Create
(c) Restore
26. NADIR
(a) Progress
(c) Zenith
27. WRECK
(a) Make
(c) Restore
28. DELIBERATE
(a) Premeditated
(c) Methodical
29. FLACCID
(a) Upright
(c) Uneven
30. FOREIGNER
(a) National
(c) Native
31. AVOIDANCE
(a) Possession
(c) Pursuit
32. IMPOUND
- (b) Practicable
(d) Fashionable
- (b) Expand
(d) Interpret
(S.S.C. 1992)
- (b) Bind
(d) Open
- (b) Agitated
(d) Noisy
- (b) Abstain
(d) Neglect
(Central Excise, 1994)
- (b) Reject
(d) Distract
- (b) Exertion
(d) Delay
- (b) Grave
(d) Sober
(I.Tax, 1992)
- (b) Enlarge
(d) Gleam
- (b) Sketchy
(d) Shapely
(Clerks' Grade, 1995)
- (b) Illiteracy
(d) Backwardness
- (b) Progress
(d) Reproduce
(Assistant Grade, 1996)
- (b) Liberty
(d) Modernity
- (b) Build
(d) Relieve
- (b) Sparking
(d) Impulsive
- (b) Taut
(d) Tough
(Steno. 1993)
- (b) Stranger
(d) Alien
- (b) Passion
(d) Power
- (a) Generate
(c) Stimulate
33. LINGUIST
(a) Smart
(c) Fast
34. COMPLY
(a) Refuse
(c) Disagree
35. BAULK
(a) Admire
(c) Clamour
36. STRINGENT
(a) Magnanimous
(c) Vehement
(M.B.A. 1994)
37. IGNORE
(a) Support
(c) Redress
38. DEBAUCHEE
(a) Moralist
(c) Schemer
39. ALLEVIATION
(a) Exaggeration
(c) Magnification
40. MITIGATE
(a) Stagnate
(c) Aggravate
41. MINION
(a) Master
(c) Majority
42. GOBLIN
(a) Angel
(c) Traveller
43. ALIENATE
(a) Gather
(c) Assemble
(I. Tax & Central Excise, 1990)
44. HAMPER
(a) Open
(c) Hold
45. EVANESCENT
(a) Blooming
(c) Twinkling
46. MALICIOUS
(a) Boastful
(c) Kind
47. OFFICIAL
(a) Domestic
(c) Public
48. HOLY
(a) Offensive
(c) Profane
49. SPURIOUS
(a) False
(c) Simple
50. LISSOME
(a) Ungainly
(c) Pungent
- (b) Strengthen
(d) Release
(Railways, 1991)
- (b) Energetic
(d) Ferocious
- (b) Agree
(d) Deny
- (b) Strengthen
(d) Encourage
- (b) Lenient
(d) General
- (b) Favour
(d) Accept
- (b) Thinker
(d) Dreamer
- (b) Exasperation
(d) Intensification
- (b) Suffer
(d) Instigate
- (b) Quorum
(d) Host
- (b) Hermit
(d) Pilot
- (b) Identify
(d) Unite
- (b) Release
(d) Hasten
- (b) Growing
(d) Teasing
(U.D.C. 1995)
- (b) Indifferent
(d) Generous
- (b) General
(d) Private
- (b) Orthodox
(d) Obnoxious
(C.B.I. 1990)
- (b) Genuine
(d) Systematic
- (b) Huge
(d) Crude

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 4

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

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

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 5

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

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

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

2. CAJOLE
(a) Dissuade (b) Detract
(c) Disclose (d) Confide
3. PATERNITY (I. Tax & Excise, 1993)
(a) Posterity (b) Successors
(c) Offspring (d) Ancestors
4. BOORISH
(a) Handsome (b) Happy
(c) Quite (d) Genteel
5. BENIGN
(a) Gracious (b) Sinister
(c) Novel (d) Humane
6. DEVIATE
(a) Follow (b) Locate
- (c) Break (d) Concentrate
47. AMPLIFY
(a) Mummify (b) Shock
(c) Curtail (d) Embalm
48. SPARSE
(a) Expensive (b) Heavy
(c) Scattered (d) Lavish
49. EXOTIC
(a) Poor (b) Inexpensive
(c) Ugly (d) Conventional
50. AMNESTY
(a) Hostility (b) Punishment
(c) Immunity (d) Acquittal

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 6

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

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

20. RELINQUISH
(a) Withdraw (b) Attack
(c) Assume (d) Conquer
21. CONSPICUOUS (I. Tax, 1992)
(a) Indifferent (b) Harmless
(c) Insignificant (d) Unknown
22. LEVITY
(a) Stupidity (b) Gravity
(c) Lofty (d) Absurdity
23. GLUT
(a) Dearth (b) Limit
(c) Drain (d) Supply
24. AROMATIC
(a) Tart (b) Disagreeable
(c) Sour (d) Odorous
- (e) Oppressive
25. VIVACIOUS
(a) Quarrelsome (b) Sober
(c) Notorious (d) Drunken
26. CONFESS (Stenographers' Exam, 1995)
(a) Deny (b) Refuse
(c) Contest (d) Contend
27. INFALLIBLE
(a) Erring (b) Untrustworthy
(c) Dubious (d) Unreliable
28. GATHER
(a) Separate (b) Suspend
(c) Scatter (d) Spend
29. EXALT
(a) Depreciate (b) Ennoble
(c) Glorify (d) Simplify
30. HOARD (I. Tax, 1993)
(a) Deposit (b) Supply
(c) Satisfy (d) Accumulate
31. DISINGENOUS
(a) Industrious (b) Cumbersome
(c) Slothful (d) Naive
32. EFFETE
(a) Strong (b) Adamant
(c) Bold (d) Courageous
33. PROVOCATION (M.B.A. 1994)
(a) Destruction (b) Peace
(c) Pacification (d) Vocation
34. SUCCUMB
(a) Curb (b) Resist
(c) Injure (d) Shoot
35. JOCOSE
(a) Dull (b) Humorous
- (c) Playful (d) Diseased
36. FACT (Railways, 1993)
(a) Fable (b) Story
(c) Illusion (d) Fiction
37. GAINSAY
(a) Affirm (b) Reject
(c) Appreciate (d) Lose
38. CRYPTIC
(a) Superficial (b) Secret
(c) Artificial (d) Candid
39. NATIVE (U.D.C. 1994)
(a) Alien (b) Foreigner
(c) Newcomer (d) Stranger
40. AFFECTATION
(a) Love (b) Good
(c) Likable (d) Natural
41. RADICAL
(a) Uncompromising (b) Basic
(c) Thorough (d) Superficial
42. MODICUM (I. Tax & Excise, 1989)
(a) Simplicity (b) A large amount
(c) Brazenness (d) Immodesty
43. SLUR
(a) Promise (b) Hope
(c) Credit (d) Virtue
44. DEBILITATING
(a) Strengthening (b) Enfeebling
(c) Occupying (d) Inhabiting
45. MASK (Clerks' Grade, 1993)
(a) Deface (b) Injure
(c) Expose (d) Hit
46. FICKLE
(a) Diseased (b) Fast
(c) Constant (d) Quick
47. PASSIONATE
(a) Calm (b) Arrogant
(c) Sure (d) Fervent
48. CHOICE (Railways, 1995)
(a) Refusal (b) Dilemma
(c) Harm (d) Approval
49. DAINITY
(a) Splendid (b) Aggressive
(c) Vigorous (d) Towering
50. NIMBLE
(a) Giant (b) Clumsy
(c) Quick (d) Frank

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 7

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

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

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 8

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

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. CULPABLE (Assistant Grade, 1996) | (a) Irresponsible | (b) Careless | 7. WRATH | (a) Solace | (b) Peace |
| (c) Blameless | (d) Defendable | | (c) Delight | (d) Choler | |
| 2. VENERATE | (a) Accuse | (b) Defame | 8. VITAL (Bank P.O. 1991) | (a) Peripheral | (b) Dead |
| (c) Criticise | (d) Abuse | | (c) Unimportant | (d) Outer | |
| 3. DENOUNCE | (b) Gather | 9. COVERT | (a) Clandestine | (b) Open | |
| (a) Defend | (d) Rally | (c) Virtuous | (d) Wide | | |
| 4. HESITATE (I. Tax, 1993) | (b) Confident | 10. VILIFY | (a) Commend | (b) Pray | |
| (c) Certain | (d) Reluctant | (c) Admonish | (d) Worship | | |
| 5. TACIT | (b) Written | 11. CAPACIOUS (M.B.A. 1994) | (a) Changeable | (b) Foolish | |
| (c) Oral | (d) Understanding | (c) Caring | (d) Limited | | |
| 6. DOUR | (b) Active | 12. HATE | (a) Admire | (b) Abhor | |
| (a) Radical | (d) Cheerful | (c) Concern | (d) Loathe | | |

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 9

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

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

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 10

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

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

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

PUTRID
(a) Fresh
(c) Sweet
OVERWROUGHT
(a) Alert
(c) Excited
DEROGATORY
(a) Immediate
(c) Opinionated
BALMY
(a) Hard
(c) Mild

(b) Fragrant
(d) Agreeable
(I. Tax, 1989)

(b) Alive
(d) Calm

(b) Praising
(d) Roguish

(b) Genuine
(d) Fragrant

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

ANSWERS

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

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

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

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

Mahatma Gandhi led a very *austere* life.

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

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

PRACTICE SET 11

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 12

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

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

9. People know him for his **vanity**.
(a) humanity (b) honesty
(c) courtesy (d) modesty
10. Let us not **aggravate** the sufferings of the poor. (N.D.A. 1993)
(a) abbreviate (b) alleviate
(c) advocate (d) appreciate
11. It was a **mystery** as to where the young girl had acquired such a **cynical** attitude.
(a) mature (b) naive
(c) eccentric (d) crazy
12. Avogadro's **hypothesis** has proved significant till the present day.
(a) fact (b) theory
(c) conclusion (d) experiment
13. He stood gazing at the **serene** expanse of the sea. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) scenic (b) clear
(c) tranquil (d) ruffled
14. The authorities inflicted harsh **penalty** on him for indulging in forgery.
(a) commendation (b) default
(c) concession (d) reward
15. He is always **hungry** for wealth.
(a) ravenous (b) famished
(c) satiated (d) greedy
16. Machine-civilisation has made human life **artificial**. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) genuine (b) natural
(c) true (d) authentic
17. This shop keeps only **genuine** articles.
(a) imported (b) spurious
(c) antique (d) duplicate
18. He has been **commended** for all that he did.
(a) dismissed (b) condemned
(c) censured (d) rejected
19. The drug will have **pernicious** effect on your health. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) beneficial (b) prolonged
(c) ruinous (d) pornographic
20. It was a **unanimous** decision.
(a) uncertain (b) partial
(c) discordant (d) divergent
21. Phoolan Devi had to **surrender** under the most pressing circumstances.
(a) release (b) claim
(c) plunder (d) attack
22. The students **assembled** in the meeting hall. (B.S.R.B. 1992)
(a) removed (b) diffused
(c) dispersed (d) eliminated
23. His **boorish** ways amused everyone.
(a) refined (b) funny
(c) eccentric (d) friendly
24. How can you cut an apple with this **blunt** knife?
(a) pointed (b) sharpened
(c) polished (d) filed
25. He has suspended his secretary on a **flimsy** ground. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) vigorous (b) strong
(c) sound (d) salutary
26. A faithful officer is always **vigilant** towards his duties.
(a) innocent (b) ignorant
(c) irresponsible (d) careless
27. The **gross** domestic product (GDP) is an essential component of economy.
(a) rough (b) coarse
(c) refined (d) estimated
28. It was really a **gracious** occasion for me.
(a) benign (b) infructuous
(c) churlish (d) wasteful
29. The man at the gate had a **forbidding** appearance. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) lenient (b) handsome
(c) tranquil (d) mild
30. Terrorism is a serious **hazard** to the country.
(a) chance (b) peril
(c) safety (d) problem
31. **Nourishing** food is a necessity both for a pregnant mother and a baby.
(a) Unhygienic (b) Poor
(c) Undercooked (d) Heavy
32. There is a **dearth** of milk in Delhi nowadays.
(a) extravagance (b) scarcity
(c) abundance (d) sufficiency
33. Gandhi did not welcome the idea of being a mute spectator to the **atrocious** behaviour of the whites towards the non-whites in Africa.
(a) gracious (b) noble
(c) civilised (d) pleasing
34. A **friendly** dog met us at the farmgate.
(a) hostile (b) quiet
(c) understanding (d) helpful
(C.D.S. 1995)
35. The scene was indeed **captivating**.
(a) hateful (b) disgusting
(c) repulsive (d) obscene
36. That police officer is known to be **humane** in his approach.
(a) unsympathetic (b) uncultured
(c) uncompromising (d) uncivilised
37. A crowd **gathered** quickly when the police came. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) collected (b) dispersed
(c) spread (d) disappeared
38. Matter **expands** on heating.
(a) shrinks (b) reduces
(c) diminishes (d) contracts

39. Hydra is biologically believed to be *immortal*.
(a) undying (b) perishable
(c) ancient (d) eternal
40. *Crestfallen* he returned as he had never faced such humiliation in the whole of his life. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) Disturbed (b) Vainglorious
(c) Triumphant (d) Indignant
41. A feeling of brotherhood should be *propagated* amongst the masses.
(a) disseminated (b) suppressed
(c) dissipated (d) crushed
(e) countered
42. She is beautiful as well as *frivolous*.
(a) indecent (b) serious
(c) insane (d) rude
(Railways, 1993)
43. The problem of dowry in our country has assumed *gargantuan* proportions.
(a) negligible (b) bearable
(c) minute (d) minimal
44. The boy found himself in a *pathetic* situation.
(a) comical (b) marvellous
(c) common (d) surprising
45. We must realise the *futility* of wars.
(a) urgency (b) usefulness
(c) value (d) importance
(N.D.A. 1993)
46. The scheme proved harmful for the people, the middle income group in *particular*.
(a) common (b) usual
(c) specific (d) general
47. His punctuality and regularity *propitiates* everyone with whom he deals.
(a) depresses (b) excites
(c) enrages (d) appeases
48. Most surfaces are made *glossy* by polishing.
(a) rough (b) crude
(c) dull (d) ugly
49. It is *obligatory* for a common citizen to follow the rules. (C.D.S. 1992)
(a) optional (b) superfluous
(c) necessary (d) advisable
50. Every detail of the painting is *prominent* enough to be seen.
(a) negligible (b) insignificant
(c) trifling (d) inconspicuous

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 13

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

1. He is extremely *intelligent* but proud.
(a) simple (b) ignorant
(c) weak (d) dull
(C.D.S. 1995)
2. She looked *gorgeous* in her new dress.
(a) ugly (b) beautiful
(c) ordinary (d) shabby
3. We all heard her but it was a *superficial* talk.
(a) profound (b) difficult
(c) secretive (d) mystical
4. In ancient days, a *fragile* glass jar was considered to be more valuable than a human slave. (N.D.A. 1994)
(a) broad (b) tall
(c) strong (d) heavy
5. The Gupta rulers *patronised* all cultural activities and thus the Gupta era came to be known as 'the Golden Era' of Indian history.
(a) criticised (b) rejected
(c) opposed (d) spurned
6. Last month tomatoes were quite *cheap*.
(a) inexpensive (b) costly

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

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 14

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. The lady shouted with a loud, **shrill** voice.

(a) feeble (b) blunt
(c) muffled (d) inaudible

45. Merit need not be **swamped** while filling vacancies through a quota system.

(a) considered (b) raised
(c) remembered (d) heeded

46. On the face of it Poirot's glance conveyed **humorous** impatience. (N.D.A. 1993)

(a) disappointed (b) dejected
(c) pathetic (d) dismayed

47. The intricate carvings on the panels are **notable**.

(a) hateful (b) uncommon
(c) ordinary (d) absurd

48. **Ostentation** is now the life style of big cities.

(a) Ugliness (b) Poverty
(c) Frugality (d) Modesty

49. Lucy is a **smart** girl.

(a) casual (b) indecent
(c) active (d) lazy

50. Mr. Arun Lal is a **noted** personality in the town.

(a) condemned (b) ostracised
(c) notorious (d) obscure

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 15

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

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

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

(a) exhibit (b) demonstrate
(c) reveal (d) parade

His family has **accumulated** wealth over the years.

(a) drained (b) squandered

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

(a) unforeseen (b) negligible
(c) significant (d) peripheral

(N.D.A. 1995)

5. This tonic serves to **vitalize** your hairs.

(a) shorten (b) enfeeble
(c) repress (d) clamour

6. I liked the poem for its **literal** meaning.

(a) complex (b) figurative

Antonyms

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

(a) optimistic (b) idealistic
(c) indefinite (d) vague

8. He is really an **obstinate** man.

(a) considerate (b) friendly
(c) understanding (d) compliant

9. His **diabolical** ways made him unpopular.

(a) mischievous (b) lavish
(c) seraphic (d) azure

10. Under the circumstances, such **pejorative** comments should have been avoided. (I.E.S. 1993)

(a) soothing (b) sporting
(c) appreciative (d) critical

11. The property of **contraction** of matter on cooling is put to several practical uses.

(a) improvement (b) growth
(c) expansion (d) diminution

12. He is a man with a **jovial** nature.

(a) talkative (b) morose
(c) monotonous (d) quiet

13. It was a very **dreary** day. (N.D.A. 1994)

(a) drab (b) dangerous
(c) beautiful (d) bright

14. The flight was **delayed** because of bad weather.

(a) quickened (b) released
(c) expedited (d) triggered

15. The beautiful girl looked so **morose**.

(a) healthy (b) gloomy
(c) haggard (d) cheerful

16. The error in the newspaper article is **accidental**. (Railways, 1994)

(a) permissible (b) usual
(c) conventional (d) intentional

17. The General ordered the troops to **advance** to the fort.

(a) retire (b) return
(c) escape (d) retreat (e) abscond

18. She bought a **gaudy** shawl as a wedding gift for her sister.

(a) fatuous (b) sober
(c) garnish (d) ornate

19. His friends liked everything about him except his **frugality**. (C.D.S. 1994)

(a) short temper (b) extravagance
(c) shabbiness (d) punctuality

20. Our knowledge of the past is still largely a matter of informed **conjecture**.

(a) guess (b) position
(c) certainty (d) form

21. The teacher told the student to **abridge** the essay he had written.

(a) amplify (b) shorten

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

(a) impartiality (b) hatred
(c) condemnation (d) indifference

23. His living style and his conduct showed him **opulent**.

(a) sumptuous (b) drooping
(c) wealthy (d) poor

24. Joys and tensions are **ephemeral** aspects of life.

(a) stable (b) permanent
(c) spiritual (d) ethical

25. The thief **confessed** at the police station that he had stolen my watch.

(a) concealed (b) disproved
(c) denied (d) admitted

(Clerks' Grade, 1993)

26. Do not **follow** others.

(a) emulate (b) praise
(c) oppose (d) criticise

27. The complete eradication of poverty from our country is really an **illusion**.

(a) a truth (b) a fact
(c) a reality (d) an actuality

28. The revised pay scale is **uniform**.

(a) equal (b) different
(c) opposite (d) varied

(C.D.S. 1990)

29. Sarita did not heed the **disdain** she had to bear at the hands of her step-mother.

(a) penitence (b) humility
(c) love (d) admiration

30. I was shocked to hear the **scurrilous** talks of the members of the Board.

(a) decent (b) relevant
(c) accurate (d) useful

31. Much to the **chagrin** of his parents, Ajit married a very poor girl.

(a) satisfaction (b) relief
(c) pleasure (d) excitement

32. His attitude is very **hostile**. (N.D.A. 1992)

(a) friendly (b) kind
(c) humane (d) helpful

33. **Tolerance** is the essence of religion.

(a) Impatience (b) Cruelty
(c) Bigotry (d) Indifference

34. He made an **exhaustive** list of the items his secretary should attend to.

(a) meticulous (b) short
(c) interesting (d) incomplete

35. His **urbane** attitude won him many friends. (C.D.S. 1992)

(a) rude (b) rustic
(c) violent (d) indifferent

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

- (a) smiling (b) ridiculing
(c) enjoying (d) rejoicing
7. I can't understand him; he is really a *queer* fellow.
(a) strange (b) careless
(c) ordinary (d) unusual
8. His books are well known for their *progressive* ideas. (Railways, 1993)
(a) useless (b) old-fashioned
(c) complex (d) reactionary
9. His *disposition* towards labour made him endearing to the Manager.
(a) inclination (b) unwillingness
(c) temperament (d) watchfulness
10. He does every job with great *zeal* and vigour.
(a) indifference (b) constraint
(c) passion (d) difficulty
11. Their meeting was rather *boisterous*.
(a) quiet (b) business like
(c) noisy (d) calm (C.D.S. 1995)
12. The minister was punished with *defection* for his anti-party activities.
(a) resignation (b) co-operation
(c) invitation (d) joining
13. You should *quote* this example as an evidence.
(a) reveal (b) adduce
(c) restrain (d) contradict
44. There is an *obscure* cave on the other side of the hill. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) admired (b) notorious
(c) infamous (d) well-known
45. Mr. Lal was a *reserved* man.
(a) talkative (b) defamed
(c) popular (d) companionable
46. She *detests* government jobs.
(a) approves of (b) is fond of
(c) adores (d) is interested in (C.D.S. 1990)
47. The officer incharge was quite *humane* in his approach.
(a) uncultured (b) unsympathetic
(c) uncivilised (d) uncompromising
48. The habit of *squandering* money should not be encouraged. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) saving (b) collecting
(c) hoarding (d) discarding
49. Moments of solitude and silence helped the poet to *concentrate* on his poetic combination.
(a) confound (b) disturb
(c) contradict (d) distract
50. All these measures will *augment* employment opportunities.
(a) constrain (b) restrain
(c) diminish (d) circumscribe (N.D.A. 1994)

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 16

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

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

6. Every move I make seems to affect him *adversely*. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) deeply (b) favourably
(c) badly (d) internally
7. The director had a *derisive* attitude towards some of the members of the committee. (Railways, 1993)
(a) enthusiastic (b) respectful
(c) deprecatory (d) encouraging
8. I think this article ought to have been put in a *compact* form.
(a) expanded (b) enlarged
(c) diffused (d) broken
9. Some people indulge in loud *vulgar* talk.
(a) simple (b) restrained
(c) graceful (d) refined
10. He was the most *eccentric* and difficult patron. (C.D.S. 1990)
(a) normal (b) sober
(c) genial (d) sociable
11. Everyone wanted to be the *harbinger* of the good news to the king.
(a) precursor (b) tender
(c) opponent (d) follower
12. The two girls are always together. There is a great *affinity* between them.
(a) apathy (b) empathy
(c) antipathy (d) sympathy (A.A.O. 1995)
13. He *confessed* having done a mistake.
(a) granted (b) conceded
(c) acknowledged (d) concealed
14. Pradeep is always *jeered* at by his companions.
(a) praised (b) scorned
(c) mocked (d) mourned
15. There are reports that many poor people *abandon* female children. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) like (b) reject
(c) keep (d) help
16. *Unity* of thought and action has been the basis of India's strength and stability.
(a) Bias (b) Diversity
(c) Division (d) Weakness
(e) Din
17. Their team bore *delinquent* participants.
(a) reverent (b) uncivil
(c) quarrelsome (d) law abiding
18. In ancient India, scholars had no interest in political power or *material* growth.
(a) celestial (b) psychic
(c) spiritual (d) internal (C.D.S. 1995)
19. It's a rule of the company to *endow* the Manager with all essential perks.
(a) rob (b) dispossess
- (c) divest (d) snatch
20. The story was set up in an *eerie* atmosphere.
(a) delightful (b) weird
(c) warm (d) canny
21. There are four chapters that are *extraneous* to the structure of the book.
(a) relevant (b) integral
(c) important (d) needful (Central Excise, 1988)
22. He makes *occasional* visits to Delhi.
(a) accidental (b) strange
(c) regular (d) frivolous
23. They have not been eating *nourishing* food.
(a) heavy (b) undercooked
(c) unhygienic (d) poor
24. The plantation workers were on a *collision* course before the labour officer intervened. (C.B.S. 1993)
(a) circuitous (b) retaliatory
(c) conciliatory (d) perfunctory
25. The new officer is a *brash* young man.
(a) polite (b) arrogant
(c) kind (d) handsome
26. She decided to finish the work before it became *onerous*.
(a) unfamiliar (b) light
(c) burdensome (d) unique
27. His *unscrupulous* pursuit of wealth finally landed him in prison.
(a) superfluous (b) single minded
(c) dedicated (d) conscientious
28. The sudden appearance of the stranger in the cottage despite all doors being closed is *questionable*.
(a) casual (b) surprising
(c) dubious (d) certain
29. Mr. Khanna is held in high *esteem* by the residents of the colony.
(a) revere (b) hatred
(c) disdain (d) notoriety
30. The inhabitants of the island were *barbarians*. (Railways, 1994)
(a) bad (b) uncivilised
(c) cruel (d) civilised
31. Old people are usually more *conservative* than young people.
(a) reproachful (b) liberal
(c) dynamic (d) modern
32. His was a *sulky* disposition. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) mild (b) cheerful
(c) loving (d) kind
33. I know you would have to *prolong* your tour; but still I advise you to complete this job also.
(a) obstruct (b) curtail

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 17

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

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

PRACTICE SET 18

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

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

PRACTICE SET 19

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

- Like poverty, *affluence* can sometimes create its own problems. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) sorrow (b) indigence
(c) exuberance (d) opulence
- On hearing the news he was in a state of *ecstasy*.
(a) depression (b) pain
(c) disappointment (d) trance
- Many reactions take place in the blast furnace *simultaneously*.
(a) invariably (b) contemporarily
(c) separately (d) momentarily
- This author has *perspicuity* in his style.
(a) frankness (b) bluntness
(c) obtuseness (d) vivacity
(Railways, 1993)
- The food served at the official dinner was very *bland*.
(a) inedible (b) spicy
(c) nutritious (d) tasty
- An artisan well is dug upto an *impervious* layer of rocks.
(a) hidden (b) penetrable
(c) hard (d) dry
- Miscellaneous* items were discussed at the meeting. (I.E.S. 1993)
(a) Minor (b) Unrelated
(c) Mixed (d) Classified
- He felt *gratified* to the old man for his help.
(a) depressed (b) discouraged
(c) distressed (d) frustrated
- He tried to *conceal* the secret that they were already married. (C.D.S. 1990)
(a) state (b) declare
(c) reveal (d) announce
- As long as he remained in that office, he maintained his *hegemony*.
(a) predominance (b) poverty
(c) subordination (d) chaos
- That was an *exquisite* piece of art which won the admiration of one and all.
(a) ugly (b) cheap
(c) old (d) expensive
- Silence in this place is *mandatory*.
(a) optional (b) compulsory
(c) imperative (d) irritating
(N.D.A. 1994)
- Expediency* is the guiding factor in politics.
(a) Novelty (b) Short-sightedness
(c) Unsuitability (d) Inconvenience
- He holds *extreme* views on education.
(a) ordinary (b) casual
(c) timid (d) moderate
- His *frivolous* remarks provoked no comments. (C.D.S. 1994)
(a) serious (b) momentous
(c) frantic (d) fanciful
- By warning him prior to action, he has landed himself in a *precarious* situation.
(a) carefree (b) safe
(c) easy (d) cautious
- The key words in planning for an unpredictable future are focus and *flexibility*. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) complexity (b) tensity
(c) pliability (d) rigidity
- He proved utterly *capricious* in his dealings with his friends.
(a) helpful (b) steadfast
(c) understanding (d) obstinate
(Central Excise, 1991)
- Rohit is a very *courageous* boy.
(a) frightened (b) naughty
(c) cowardly (d) happy
- He was *exonerated* of the charge of theft when the woman gave an evidence in his favour.
(a) imprisoned (b) complained
(c) expelled (d) accused
- Her *impetuous* behaviour was attributed to her upbringing.
(a) poised (b) rash
(c) quiet and gentle (d) sluggish
(N.D.A. 1994)
- His book has a short but useful *introduction*.
(a) deduction (b) end
(c) termination (d) conclusion
- He has been *acquitted* of the charge of theft.
(a) punished (b) convicted
(c) released (d) exonerated
- Her new hair style looks very *attractive*.
(a) unblooming (b) grand
(c) unbecoming (d) fascinating
- Everything about him, especially his talkative nature, proclaims his *effeminacy*. (C.D.S. 1993)
(a) boorishness (b) manliness
(c) aggressiveness (d) attractiveness

- (c) contentment (d) consternation
(A.A.O. 1995)

- The room was filled with a *delicious* odour.
(a) bitter (b) repulsive
(c) strange (d) unpalatable
- I suppose you should *authorise* him to do so.
(a) pulverize (b) prescribe
(c) detach (d) proscribe
- Mahatma Gandhi said that *compassion* is more important than truth.
(a) violence (b) uncivility
(c) callousness (d) hardness
- The British policy was not one of *domination* but that of suppression.
(a) licence (b) liberty
(c) freedom (d) charity
- She was surprised by his *amiability*.
(a) pessimism (b) prudence
(c) sincerity (d) petulance
(C.D.S. 1994)
- A *terrestrial* being can never be immortal.
(a) abnormal (b) marvellous
(c) amphibious (d) celestial
- He was *dejected* when he heard the news. (N.D.A. 1995)
(a) elated (b) impressed
(c) hilarious (d) gleeful
- You cannot blame him because all his dealings are *above board*.
(a) under board (b) boring
(c) underhand (d) beneath
- Overeating can often be *detrimental* to health.
(a) beneficial (b) injurious
(c) useful (d) destructive
(N.D.A. 1996)
- His partners felt that it was a *viable* business proposition. (N.D.A. 1996)
(a) impracticable (b) inviolable
(c) unavailable (d) enviable

ANSWERS

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

- The Minister is *optimistic* about the new project just launched. (N.D.A. 1992)
(a) stoical (b) dubious
(c) pessimistic (d) cynical
- Though several meetings have been held, yet the members of the Board have not been able to arrive at a *consensus*.
(a) conflict (b) confusion
(c) crisis (d) disagreement
- One should never be *reckless* in his dealings with others.
(a) indifferent (b) careful
(c) imprudent (d) lenient
- His short put pointed speech was *applauded* by all sections of the audience. (C.D.S. 1995)
(a) welcomed (b) praised
(c) misunderstood (d) disapproved
- The doctor advised us to give him *wholesome* nutrition.
(a) sickly (b) stupendous
(c) depressing (d) fragmentary
- He is a good fellow ; but what I dislike is his *reckless* handling of things.
(a) intelligent (b) cautious
(c) dilligent (d) brilliant
- Her *vivacity* attracted everybody.
(a) beauty (b) humour
(c) apathy (d) truthfulness
(N.D.A. 1993)
- Vanity* never pays in the long run.
(a) Profanity (b) Conceit
(c) Pretence (d) Humility
- Unlike his brother, he is fat and *flabby*.
(a) healthy (b) tall
(c) skinny (d) thin
- James had the habit of *running down* his colleagues. (Railways, 1993)
(a) deriding (b) pushing down
(c) praising (d) supporting
- After meeting the holy man, his nagging mood of *diffidence* suddenly changed.
(a) confusion (b) self-assurance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They had an **insipid** conversation.

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

(Railways, 1994)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(N.D.A. 1992)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hence, the answer is (b).

PRACTICE SET 20

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

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