A MODERN APPROACH TO
VERBAL REASONING
(FULLY SOLVED)

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

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ANALOGY

EXERCISE A

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

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

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

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

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

3. Influenza : Virus : : Typhoid : ?
   (A) Bacillus (B) Parasite (C) Protozoa (D) Bacteria
   Ans: (D)

   Explanation: First is the disease caused by the second.

   (A) Compulsion (B) Panic (C) Provocation (D) Force
   Ans: (C)

   Explanation: First arises from the second.

5. Melt : Liquid : : Freeze : ?
   (A) Ice (B) Condense (C) Solid (D) Crystal
   Ans: (C)

   Explanation: First is the process of formation of the second.

   (A) Heat (B) Radiation (C) Energy (D) Temperature
   Ans: (D)

   Explanation: First is an instrument used to measure the second.

7. Muslim : Mosque : : Sikhs : ?
   (A) Golden Temple (B) Medina (C) Fire Temple (D) Gurudwara
   Ans: (D)

   Explanation: Second is the place of worship for the first.

8. Paw : Cat : : Hoof : ?
   (A) Horse (B) Lion (C) Lamb (D) Elephant
   Ans: (A)
   (A) Pyorrhea (B) Cataract (C) Trachoma (D) Eczema
   Ans: (A)
   Explanation: Second is a disease of the first

10. Tractor : Trailer : : Horse : ?
    (A) Stable (B) Cart (C) Saddle (D) Engine
    Ans: (B)
    Explanation: Second is pulled by the first

    (A) Walk (B) Play (C) Speak (D) Dance
    Ans: (C)
    Explanation: First is an improper form of the second

12. Flower : Bud : : Plant : ?
    (A) Seed (B) Taste (C) Flower (D) Twig
    Ans: (A)
    Explanation: First develop from the second.

    (A) Manuscripts (B) Metals (C) Speech (D) Charter
    Ans: (B)
    Explanation: Errata comprises from the books. Similarly, Flaws are the defects in the metals.

    (A) Ground (B) House (C) Roof (D) Smoke
    Ans: (D)
    Explanation: Second comes out of the first.

15. Breeze : Cyclone : : Drizzle : ?
    (A) Earthquake (B) Storm (C) Flood (D) Down pour
    Ans: (D)
    Explanation: Second is more intense than the first.

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

    (A) Food (B) Appetite (C) Hunger (D) Weakness
    Ans: (C)
    Explanation: First causes the second.

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

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

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

   (A) Ease (B) Decrease (C) Tease (D) Cease
   Ans: (D)
   Explanation: Second puts an end to the activity denoted by the first.

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

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

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

   (A) Reveal (B) Exalt (C) Recognize (D) Calumniate
   Ans: (B)
   Explanation: The words in each pair are antonyms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34. Doe (B)Stag (C)Leopard (D)Stallion
Ans: (A)
Explanation: A prisoner is confined within the dungeon, and an unsheltered person takes refuge within the asylum.

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

36. Thresh (B)Sift (C)Pry (D)Rinse
Ans: (B)
Explanation: Second denotes the function performed by the first.

38. Fruit : Banana : : mammal : ?
(A)Cow (B)Snake (C)Fish (D)Sparrow
Ans: (A)
Explanation: First denotes the class to which the second belongs.

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

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

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

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

43. Bread : Yeast : : Curd : ?
   (A)Fungi (B)Bacteria (C)Germs (D)Virus
Ans: (B)
Explanation: First is produced by the action of the second.

44. Court : Justice : : School : ?
   (A)Teacher (B)Student (C)Ignorance (D)Education
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is the place where the second is imparted.

45. Quartz : Radio : : Gypsum : ?
   (A)Glass (B)Porcelain (C)Cement (D)Powder
Explanation: First is used to make the second.

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

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

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

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

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

51. Steel : Rails : : Alnico : ?
(A) Aircraft (B) Machinery (C) Silverware (D) Magnets
Ans: (D)
Explanation: First is used to make the second.

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

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

54. Naphthalene : Coal tar : : Dyes : ?
(A) Petroleum (B) Oils (C) Chemicals (D) Carbon
Ans: (A)
Explanation: First is obtained from the second.

(A) Friction (B) Lubrication (C) Buoyancy (D) Liquid
Explanation: Darwin gave the theory of evolution. Similarly, Archimedes gave the theory of buoyancy.

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

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

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

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

60. Giant : Dwarf : : Genius : ?
(A)Wicked (B)Gentle (C)Idiot (D)Tiny
Explanation: The words in each pair are opposite of each other.

61. Bank : River : : Coast : ?
(A)Flood (B)Waves (C)Sea (D)Beach
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Bank is the land beside the river. Similarly, coast is the land beside the sea.

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

63. Malaria : Disease : : Spear : ?
(A)Wound (B)Sword (C)Weapon (D)Death
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Second denotes the class to which the first belongs to.

64. Matricide : Mother : : Homicide : ?
(A)Human (B)Children (C)Father (D)Apes
Ans: (A)
Explanation: First implies killing the second.

(A)Plane (B)truck (C)Engine (D)Automobile
Ans: (C)
Explanation: Food is processed by the stomach to provide energy for functioning the body. Similarly, Fuel is processed by the engine to provide energy for the functioning of automobiles.

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

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

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

69. Pesticide : Crop : : Antiseptic : ?
(A)Wound (B)Clothing (C)Bandage (D)Bleeding
Ans: (A)
Explanation: Pesticide protects crops from insects and antiseptic protects wound from germs.

70. King : Throne : : Rider : ?
   (A)Seat (B)Horse (C)Saddle (D)Chair
   Ans: (C)
   Explanation: A king sits on throne and a rider on a saddle.

71. Ocean : Water : : Glacier : ?
   (A)Refrigerator (B)Ice (C)Mountain (D)Cave
   Explanation: First consists of the second.

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

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

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

EXERCISE B

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

1. Dog : Rabies : : Mosquito : ?
   (a)Plague (b)Death (c)Malaria (d)Sting
   Ans: (c)
   Exp: The bite of the first causes the second.

2. Man : Biography : : Nation : ?
   (a)Leader (b)People (c)Geography (d)History
   Ans: (d)
   Exp: Second contains the story of the first.

3. Doctor : Diagnosis : : Judge : ?
   (a)Court (b)Punishment (c)Lawyer (d)Judgement
   Ans: (d)
Exp: The function of a doctor is to diagnose a disease and that of a judge is to give judgement.

4. Horse : Jockey : : Car : ?
   (a)Mechanic (b)Chauffeur (c)Steering (d)Brake
   Ans: (b)
   Exp: Horse is driven by a jockey.
   Similarly, car is driven by a chauffeur.

   (a)Health (b)Resistance (c)Virus (d)Death
   Ans: (b)
   Exp: First impairs the second.

   (a)Fungus (b)Germ (c)Insect (d)Pathogen
   Ans: (a)
   Exp: Porcupine is a rodent and mildew is a fungus.

7. Reading : Knowledge : : Work : ?
   (a)Experience (b)Engagement (c)Employment (d)Experiment
   Ans: (a)
   Exp: Second is acquired from the first.

8. Scrap : Food : : Lees : ?
   (a)Bread (b)Tea (c)Wine (d)Rice
   Ans: (c)
   Exp: First is the left over of the second.

   (a)Thief (b)Law (c)Discipline (d)Crime
   Ans: (d)
   Exp: First prevents the second.

    (a)Field (b)Stick (c)Player (d)Ball
    Ans: (b)
    Exp: In cricket ball is hit with a bat.
    Similarly, in Hockey, the ball is hit with a stick.

    (a)Proteins (b)Vitamins (c)Minerals (d)Legumes
    Ans: (a)
    Exp: Glucose is rich in carbohydrates and Soyabean is rich in proteins.

    (a)Envy (b)Insecurity (c)Lust (d)Sin
    Ans: (a)
    Exp: First is a more intense form of the second.

    (a)friendship (b)Victory (c)Surrender (d)War
    Ans: (c)
    Exp: Pigeon is a symbol of peace and white flag is a symbol of surrender.

14. Teheran : Iran : : Beijing : ?
    (a)China (b)Japan (c)Turkey (d)Malaysia
    Ans: (a)
    Exp: Teheran is the capital of Iran and Beijing is the capital of China.

15. Enough : Excess : Sufficiency : ?
    (a)Adequacy (b)Surplus (c)competency (d)Inport
Ans: (b)
Exp: Sufficiency indicates 'enough' and Surplus indicates 'excess.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. Wool: Sheep::Mohair:?  
   (a) Cat (b) Goat (c) Cow (d) Camel  
   Ans: (b)
Exp: Wool is a fibre obtained from sheep. Similarly, mohair is a fibre obtained from goat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

38. Heart: Pericardium:: Brain:?
39. Crow: Carrion:: Leech:?
   (a) Bugs (b) Blood (c) Meat (d) Bones
   Ans: (b)
   Exp: Second feeds on the first.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

49. Rondo: Music:: Lay:?
   (a) Song (b) Poem (c) Lyric (d) Story
Ans: (a)
Exp: Rondo is a type of music and lay is a type of song.

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

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

EXERCISE C

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

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

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

   (a) Invitation (b) Valediction (c) Repetition (d) Organisation
   Ans: (b)
   Exp: One is followed by other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    (a)Milk (b)Fat (c)Hide (d)Fur
Ans: (b)
Exp: Mastic is a gum obtained from plants and suet is a fat obtained from animals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    (a)Disorder (b)Monarchy (c)Government (d)lawlessness
Ans: (c)
Exp: Anaemia is the lack of blood.
    Similarly, anarchy is the lack of government.
32. Heed : Neglect : : Pacify : ?
   (a) Victory (b) Incite (c) Allay (d) War
   Ans: (b)
Exp: The words in each pair are opposites of each other.
33. Probe : Wound : : Anemography : ?
   (a) Humidity (b) Rainfall (c) Force (d) Pressure
   Ans: (c)
Exp: Probe is an instrument to examine a wound.
    Similarly, anemography is an instrument for recording force.
34. Loiter : Dwandle : : Impugn : ?
   (a) Challenge (b) Gamble (c) Confiscate (d) Revenge
   Ans: (a)
Exp: The words in each pair are synonyms of each other.
35. Oasis : Sand : : Island : ?
   (a) River (b) Sea (c) Water (d) Waves
   Ans: (c)
Exp: Oasis is a water pool amidst sand.
    Similarly, island is a place of land amidst water.
    (a) Chemistry (b) Medicine (c) Palaeontology (d) Mechanics
   Ans: (b)
Exp: Anatomy is a branch of zoology.
    Similarly, paediatrics is a branch of medicine.
37. War : Death : : Smoke : ?
   (a) Burning (b) Pollution (c) Fire (d) Cigarette
   Ans: (b)
Exp: Second is the result of the first.
38. Scout : Army : : Clerk : ?
   (a) Office (b) Files (c) Officer (d) Administration
   Ans: (a)
Exp: Work of the second at the lowest level is performed by the first.
   (a) Survival (b) Activation (c) Aestivation (d) Cache
   Ans: (c)
Exp: Winter sleep of animals is called hibernation and summer sleep is called aestivation.
40. Sports : Logo : : Nation : ?
   (a) Anthem (b) Ruler (c) Animal (d) Emblem
   Ans: (d)
Exp: Second is a symbol of the first.
41. Vegetable : Chop : : Body : ?
   (a) Cut (b) Amputate (c) Peel (d) Prune
   Ans: (b)
Exp: Cutting of vegetables is called chopping.
    Cutting off a body part is called amputating.
42. Mountain : Valley : : Genius : ?
   (a) Brain (b) Idiot (c) Think (d) Intelligence
43. Misogamy : Marriage : : Misogyny : ?
   (a) Children (b) Husband (c) Relation (d) Women
   Ans: (d)
   Exp: First is a hatred for the second.

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

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

   (a) Vocabulary (b) Language (c) Words (d) Book
   Ans: (c)
   Exp: Calender is a list of dates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

54. Oriel : Room : : Tendon : ?
   (a) Blood (b) Muscles (c) Veins (d) Liver
   Ans: (b)
Exp: First is a part of the second.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Excercise D

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

1. Doctor : Patient : : Lawyer : ?
   (A)Customer (B)Accused (C)Magistrate (D)Client
1. Ans : (D)  
Explanation : First works for the second.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Chef : Restaurant : : Druggist : ?  
   (A) Medicine (B) Pharmacy (C) Store (D) Chemist  
   Ans : (B)  
   Explanation : Second is the working place of the first.

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

   (A) Ink (B) Cap (C) Paper (D) Word
   Ans : (A)
   Explanation: Second is required for the working of the first.

   (A) Sculptor (B) Cobbler (C) Chef (D) Mason
   Explanation: First is a tool used by the second.

   (A) Aquarium (B) Hive (C) Brewery (D) Apiary
   Ans : (D)
   Explanation: Second denotes the place where first kept and reared.

17. Resign : Politician : : Abdicate : ?
   (A) Prince (B) King (C) Realm (D) Throne
   Ans : (B)
   Explanation: First denotes the act of leaving the post of the second willingly.

   (A) Wood (B) Steel (C) Grass (D) Paper
   Ans : (C)
   Explanation: First is used to cut the second.

   (A) Saw (B) Scissors (C) Sneakers (D) Crowbar
   Ans : (B)
   Explanation: Second is the tool used by the first.

20. Prose : Writing : : Lisp : ?
    (A) Reading (B) Music (C) Speech (D) Drawing
    Ans : (C)
    Explanation: First is the theory of numbers and history is the theory of past events.

    (A) Stag (B) Monkey (C) Ass (D) Sheep
    Ans : (A)
    Explanation: First is the young one of the second.

22. Constellation : Asteroid : : Galaxy : ?
    Ans : (A)
    Explanation: Sirius is a star and Cygnus is a constellation.

23. Radical : Moderate : : Revolution : ?
    (A) Change (B) Chaos (C) Peace (D) Reformation
    Ans : (C)
    Explanation: The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.

    (A) People (B) Events (C) Dates (D) Wars
    Ans : (B)
    Explanation: Mathematics is the theory of numbers and history is the theory of past events.

    (A) Coal (B) Stock (C) Cargo (D) Weight
    Ans : (C)
    Explanation: Second is the load carried by the first.

26. Anthropology : Man : : Anthology : ?
    (A) Nature (B) Trees (C) Apes (D) Poems
27. Chatter : Teeth :: ? : Leaves
   (A) Whistle (B) Ripple (C) Rustle (D) Cackle
   Ans : (C)
   Explanation: First is the noise produced by the second.

28. Loin : Prowl :: Bear :: ?
    (A) Frisk (B) Lumber (C) Stride (D) Bound
    Ans : (B)
    Explanation: Second is the manner of walking of the first.

29. Mirror : Reflection :: Water :: ?
    (A) Conduction (B) Dispersion (C) Immersion (D) Refractions
    Ans : (D)
    Explanation: Light rays falling on a mirror undergo reflection and those falling on water undergo refraction.

30. Firm : Flabby :: Piquant :: ?
    (A) Bland (B) Salty (C) Pleasant (D) Small
    Ans : (A)
    Explanation: The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.

31. Wood : Charcoal :: Coal :: ?
    (A) Fire (B) Smoke (C) Coke (D) Ash
    Ans : (C)
    Explanation: Second is obtained from the first.

32. Drama : Scene :: Book :: ?
    (A) Story (B) Page (C) Chapter (D) Author
    Ans : (C)
    Explanation: Second is a unit of first.

33. Betel : Chew :: Football :: ?
    (A) Play (B) Run (C) Roll (D) Kick
    Ans : (D)
    Explanation: First is the object and second is the action performed on it.

34. Motorcycle : Battery :: Life :: ?
    (A) Earth (B) Sun (C) Moon (D) Star
    Ans : (B)
    Explanation: Second is the ultimate source for the first.

35. Cyclone : Anticyclone :: Flood :: ?
    (A) Devastation (B) Havoc (C) River (D) Drought
    Ans : (D)
    Explanation: Both create opposite conditions.

36. Happiness : Sorrow :: Comfort :: ?
    (A) Hardship (B) Rest (C) Poverty (D) Difficult
    Ans : (A)
    Explanation: The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.

37. Appreciation : Reward :: Disgrace :: ?
    (A) Crime (B) Guilt (C) Allegation (D) Punishment
    Ans : (D)
    Explanation: Second brings the first.

38. Retirement : Service :: Dismissal :: ?
    (A) Agreement (B) Communication (C) Employment (D) Adoption
   (A) Germs (B) Immunity (C) Diseases (D) Body
   Ans : (D)
   Explanation: First is used to protect the second from attack by germs and insects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

47. Highbrow : Cultivated : : Suave : ?
   (A) Elegant (B) Urbane (C) Stylish (D) Broad-minded
   Ans : (B)
   Explanation: The words in each pair are synonyms.

48. Insinuate (B) Reject (C) Convince (D) Deny
   Ans : (A)
   Explanation: Affirm is to confirm a change and Hint is to point at something. Similarly Charge means to blame and Insinuate means to suggest indirectly.

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

50. thick : Thin : : Idle : ?
   (A) Virtuous (B) Business (C) Industrious (D) Activity
   Ans : (C)
51. Gents : Cap : : Ladies : ?
   (A) Scarf (B) Hat (C) Handkerchief (D) Hair band
   Ans : (A)
   Explanation : Second is worn by the first on the head.

52. Lumberjack : Axe : : Chef : ?
   (A) Bow (B) Poker (C) Chisel (D) Colander
   Ans : (D)
   Explanation : Second is the tool used by the first.

   (A) Clay (B) Fire (C) Cement (D) Building
   Ans : (A)
   Explanation : Second is used to make the first.

54. Scrupulous : Principles : : Ethical : ?
   (A) Morals (B) Virtues (C) Religions (D) Profits
   Ans : (A)
   Explanation : When one abides by the second, he is said to be the first by the nature.

55. Wince : Pain : : Prostration : ?
   (A) Discomfiture (B) Frustration (C) Submissiveness (D) Strained
   Ans : (C)
   Explanation : First is the sight of the second.

56. Coherent : Consistent : : Irate : ?
   (A) Unreasonable (B) Unhappy (C) Irritated (D) Angry
   Ans : (D)
   Explanation : The words in each pair are synonyms.

57. Book : Magazine : : Newspaper : ?
   (A) Journal (B) News (C) Article (D) Headline
   Ans : (A)
   Explanation : Second contains smaller articles of the same nature as the first.

58. Tungsten : Filament : : Bronze : ?
   (A) Copper (B) Ships (C) Tin (D) Ornaments
   Ans : (D)
   Explanation : First is used to make the second.

59. Claymore : Sword : : Beretta : ?
   (A) Club (B) Axe (C) Knife (D) Gun
   Ans : (D)
   Explanation : The first is the type of the second.

60. Indolence : Work : : Taciturn : ?
   (A) Observe (B) Speak (C) Cheat (D) Act
   Ans : (B)
   Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.

61. Afaeotoxin : Food poison : : Histamine : ?
   (A) Allergy (B) Headache (C) Anthrax (D) Contamination
   Ans : (A)
   Explanation : First causes the second.

   (A) Vegetation (B) Farm (C) Fertile (D) Inhabited
   Ans : (C)
   Explanation : The words in each pair are antonyms of each other.

   (A) Chapter (B) Books (C) Preface (D) Contents
Ans: (D)
Explanation: Catalogue is an arranged list to find the names of the library books. Similarly, Index is an arranged list of contents.
64. Tobacco: Nerves :: Alcohol: ?
   (A) Liver (B) Liquor (C) Intoxication (D) Head
   Ans: (A)
   Explanation: Consumption of first adversely affects the second.
65. Man: Shout :: Crow: ?
   (A) Cow (B) Chirp (C) Multer (D) Mob
   Ans: (D)
   Explanation: Second is the noisy sound produced by the first

ROOT WORDS-1

COMMON ROOTS AND STEMSTMES

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

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

COMMON SUFFIXES:

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

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX/ROOT/STEM</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>ILLUSTRATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ac,acr sharp</td>
<td>Acrimonious-Bitter, caustic Acerbity-Bitterness of temper acidulate-Make somewhat acid sour</td>
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<tr>
<td>aev,ev age,era</td>
<td>Primeval:-Of the age Coeval:-Of the same age or era</td>
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<td>ag, act</td>
<td>to do</td>
<td>Medieval (or) mediaeval:- of the middle ages</td>
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<td>agog</td>
<td>leader</td>
<td>Demagogue :- False leader of people Pedagogue :- Teacher ( Leader of Children )</td>
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<td>agri, agrari</td>
<td>field</td>
<td>Agrarian :- One who works in the field Agriculture :- Cultivation of fields Peregrination :- Wandering (through fields)</td>
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<td>ali</td>
<td>another</td>
<td>Alias :- Assumed (another) name Alienate :- Estrange (turn away from another)</td>
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<td>alt</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>Altitude :- Height Altimeter :- Instrument for measuring height</td>
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<tr>
<td>alter</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>Altruistic :- Unselfish, considering others Alter ego :- A second self</td>
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<td>am</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>Amorous :- Loving, especially sexually Amity :- Friendship Amicable :- Friendly</td>
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<td>anim</td>
<td>mind, soul</td>
<td>Animadvert :- Cast criticism upon Unanimous :- Of one mind Magnanimity :- Greatness of mind or soul</td>
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<td>ann, enn</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>Annuity :- Yearly remittance Biennial :- Every two years Perennial :- Present all year; persisting for several years</td>
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<td>anthrop</td>
<td>human beings</td>
<td>Anthropology :- Study of human beings Misanthrope :- Hater of human kind Philanthropy :- Love of human kind ; charity</td>
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- Adapt: Make suitable (or) fit
- Aqueduct: Passageway for conducting water
- Aquatic: Living in water
- Aquafortis: Nitric Acid (strong water)
- Archaeology: Study of antiquities (study of first things)
- Monarch: Sole ruler
- Anarchy: Lack of Government
- Astronomy: Study of the stars
- Asterisk: Star like character (*)
- Disaster: Catastrophe (contrary star)
- Audible: Able to be heard
- Auditorium: Place where people may be heard
- Audience: Hearness
- Autocracy: Rule by one person (self)
- Automobile: Vehicle that moves by itself
- Autobiography: Story of one's own life
- Belligerent: Inclined to wage war
- Bellicose: Inclined to fight
- Audiophile: Lover of books
- Benefactor: One who does good deeds
- Benevolence: Charity (wishing good)
- Bonus: Something extra above regular pay
- Bibliography: List of books
- Bibliophile: Lover of books
- Bible: The book
- Biography: Writing about a person's life
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>Study of living things</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemist</td>
<td>Student of the chemistry of living things</td>
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<tr>
<td>breve</td>
<td>short</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cad, cas</td>
<td>to fall</td>
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<tr>
<td>cap, capt, cept, cip</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>capit, capt</td>
<td>head</td>
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<tr>
<td>carn</td>
<td>flesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>ced, cess</td>
<td>to yield, to go</td>
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<td>celer</td>
<td>swift</td>
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<td>cent</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
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<td>chron</td>
<td>time</td>
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<td>cid, cis</td>
<td>to cut, to kill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Example</td>
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<tr>
<td>human being</td>
<td>Fratricide: Killing of a brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>cit, citat</td>
<td>to call, to start</td>
<td>Incite: Stir up, Start up</td>
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<tr>
<td>civi</td>
<td>citizen</td>
<td>Civilization: Society of citizens, culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>clam, clamat</td>
<td>to cry out</td>
<td>Clamorous: Loud</td>
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<tr>
<td>claud, claus, clos, clud</td>
<td>to close</td>
<td>Claustrophobia: Fear of close places</td>
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<tr>
<td>cognosc, cognit</td>
<td>to learn</td>
<td>Agnostic: Lacking knowledge, Skeptical</td>
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<tr>
<td>compl</td>
<td>to fill</td>
<td>Complete: Filled out</td>
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<tr>
<td>cord</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td>Accord: Agreement (from the heart)</td>
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<tr>
<td>corpor</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>Incorporate: Organize into a body</td>
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<tr>
<td>cred, credit</td>
<td>to believe</td>
<td>Incredulous: Not believing, Skeptical.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cur</td>
<td>to care</td>
<td>Curator: Person who has the care of something</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| curr , curs | to run | Excursion :- Journey  
|            |       | Cursory :- Brief  
|            |       | Precursor :- Fore Runner  
| da , dat   | to give | Data :- Facts , Statistics  
|            |       | Mandate :- Command  
|            |       | Date :- Given time  
| deb , debit| to owe | Debt :- Something owed  
|            |       | Indebtedness :- Debt  
|            |       | Debenture :- Bond  
| dem        | people | Democracy :- Rule of the people  
|            |       | Demagogue :- False leader of the people  
|            |       | Epidemic :- Widespread ( among the people )  
| derm       | skin  | Epidermis :- Skin  
|            |       | Pachyderm :- Thick skinned quadruped  
|            |       | Dermatology :- Study of skin and its disorders  
| di , diur  | day   | Diary :- A diary record of activities , feelings etc.  
|            |       | Diurnal :- Pertaining to day time  
| dic , dict | to say | Abdicate :- Renounce  
|            |       | Diction :- Speech  
|            |       | Verdict :- Statement of jury  
| doc , doct | to teach | Docile :- Obedient ; Easily taught  
|            |       | Document :- Something that provides evidence  
|            |       | Doctor :- Learned Person (Originally teacher)  
| domin      | to rule | Dominate :- Have power over  
|            |       | Domain :- Land under rule  
|            |       | Dominant :- Prevailing  
| duc , duct | to lead | Viaduct :- Arched roadway  
|            |       | Aqueduct :- Artificial Waterway  
| meta       | involving change | Metamorphosis :- change of form  
| micro      | small | Microcosm :- Miniature universe  
|            |       | Microscopic :- Extremely small  
| mis        | hatred | Misanthrope :- Person  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word (Prefix)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who hates mankind</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misogynist :- Person who hates women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monarchy :- Government ruling by one person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monotheism :- Belief in one god</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multifarious :- Having many parts.</td>
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<td>Multitudinous :- Numerous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neologism :- Newly coined word</td>
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<td>Neophyte :- Beginner, novice</td>
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<td>Oboloquy :- Infamy, Disgrace</td>
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<td>Occlude :- Close, block out</td>
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<td>Offend :- Insult</td>
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<td>Opponent :- Someone who struggles against</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oligarchy :- Government ruling by few ones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panacea :- Cure all</td>
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<td>Panorama :- Gnоб structured view in all directions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parallel :- Similar</td>
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<td>Paraphrase :- Restate, Translated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permeable :- Allowing passage through</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pervade :- Spread throughout</td>
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<td>Perimeter :- Outer boundary</td>
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<td>Periphery :- Edge</td>
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<td>Polyglot :- Speaking several languages</td>
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<td>Posthumous :- After death</td>
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<td>Preamble :- Introducing statement</td>
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<td>Premonition :- Forewarning</td>
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<td>Primordial :- Existing at the down of time</td>
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<td>Primogeniture :- State of</td>
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<td>being the first born</td>
<td>pro forward, in favour of Propulsive :- Driving forward Proponent :- Supporter</td>
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<tr>
<td>proto first</td>
<td>Prototype :- First of its kind</td>
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<tr>
<td>pseudo FALSE</td>
<td>Pseudonym :- Pen name</td>
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<tr>
<td>re again, back</td>
<td>Reiterate :- Repeat Reimburse :- Pay back</td>
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<tr>
<td>retro backward</td>
<td>Retrospect :- Looking back Retroactive :- Effective as of a past date</td>
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<tr>
<td>se away, aside</td>
<td>Secede :- Withdraw Seclude :- Shut away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi half, partly</td>
<td>Semiconscious :- Partly conscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus under, less</td>
<td>Subjugate :- Bring under control Succumb :- Yield, close to resist Suffuse :- Spread through Suggest :- Hint Suppress :- Put down by force Suspend :- Delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super, sur over, above</td>
<td>Super natural :- Above natural things Surtax :- Additional tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn, sym, syl, sys with, together</td>
<td>Synchronize :- Time together Sympathize :- Pity; Identify with Syllogism :- Explanation of how ideas relate System :- Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>tele far</td>
<td>Telegraphic :- Communicated over a distance</td>
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<tr>
<td>trans across</td>
<td>Transport :- Carry across</td>
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<tr>
<td>ultra beyond, excessive</td>
<td>Ultracritical :- Exceedingly critical</td>
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<tr>
<td>un not</td>
<td>Unkenpt :- Not combed; disheveled</td>
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<tr>
<td>under below</td>
<td>Underling :- Someone inferior</td>
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<tr>
<td>uni one</td>
<td>Unison :- Oneness of pitch; complete accord</td>
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<td>vice in place of</td>
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<td>with</td>
<td>away, against</td>
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<td>magn</td>
<td>great</td>
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<td>mater, matr</td>
<td>mother</td>
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<td>mit, miss</td>
<td>to send</td>
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<td>mon, monit</td>
<td>to warn</td>
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<td>mori, mort</td>
<td>to die</td>
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<td>name</td>
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<tr>
<td>oper</td>
<td>to work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word 1</td>
<td>Word 2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| path   | disease, feeling | Pathology: Study of diseased tissue  
Apathetic: Lacking feeling; Indifferent  
Antipathy: Hostile feeling |
| ped    | child  | Pedagogue: Teacher of children  
Pediatrician: Children's doctor |
| pel, puls | to drive | Compulsion: A forcing to do  
Repel: Drive back  
Expel: Drive out, Banish |
| pet, petit | to seek | Petition: Request  
Appetite: Craving, desire  
Compete: Vie with others |
| pon, posit | to place | Postpone: Place after  
Positive: Definite, Unquestioned (definitely placed) |
| port, portat | to carry | Portable: Able to be carried  
Transport: Carry across |
| Psych | mind | Psychology: Study of the mind |
| sacr | holy | Sacilegious: Impious, Violating, Something holy  
Sacrament: Religious act |
| sci | to know | Omniscient: Knowing all  
Conscious: Aware |
| scope | to watch, to see | Periscope: Device for seeing around corners  
Microscope: Device for seeing small objects |
| scrib, script | to write | Transcribe: Make a written copy  
Script: Written text |
| sect | cut | Dissect: Cut apart  
Bisect: Cut into two pieces |
<p>| sed, sess | to sit | Sedentary: Inactive (Sitting) |
| sent, sens | to think, to feel | Resent: Show indignation |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Families</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sequi, secut, seque</td>
<td>to follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solv, solut</td>
<td>to loosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec, spect, spic</td>
<td>to look at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string, strict</td>
<td>bind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang, tact, ting</td>
<td>to touch</td>
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<tr>
<td>temper</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten, tent</td>
<td>to hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tors, tort</td>
<td>to twist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tract</td>
<td>to drag, to pull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trud, trus</td>
<td>to push, to share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vac</td>
<td>empty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitive</th>
<th>Showing feeling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consecutive</td>
<td>Following in order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>Arrangement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequel</td>
<td>That which follows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsequitur</td>
<td>Something that does not follow logically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolve</td>
<td>Free from blame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dissolute</td>
<td>Morally lax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spectator</td>
<td>Observer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circumspect</td>
<td>Cautious (looking around)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Despicable</td>
<td>Detestable (deserving to be looked down on)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perspicacity</td>
<td>Clear sightedness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stringent</td>
<td>Strict</td>
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<td>Stricture</td>
<td>Limit, something that restrains</td>
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<td>Tangent</td>
<td>Touching</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Touching with, meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>Depending upon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contemporary</td>
<td>At same time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenable</td>
<td>Able to be held</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retentive</td>
<td>Holding; having a good memory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interminable</td>
<td>Endless</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terminate</td>
<td>End</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distort</td>
<td>Twist out of true shape (or) meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torsion</td>
<td>Act of twisting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distract</td>
<td>Pull (one's attention) away</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intractable</td>
<td>Stubborn, unable to be dragged</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intrude</td>
<td>Push one's way in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protrusion</td>
<td>Something sticking out</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vacuous</td>
<td>Lacking content, empty-headed</td>
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<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Base</td>
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<td>Evidence</td>
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<td>PREFIX/ROOT/STEM</td>
<td>MEANING</td>
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<tr>
<td>dynam</td>
<td>Power, strength making, doing (adjective suffix)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ego</td>
<td>To make (verbal suffix)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erg</td>
<td>Producing, bearing Work (adjective suffix)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eff, ile</td>
<td>pertaining to, relating to, concerning (adjective suffix)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
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<td>Somnus</td>
<td>Sleep</td>
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<td>Strong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frag, fract</td>
<td>To break</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fug</td>
<td>To flee</td>
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<td>Fus</td>
<td>To pour</td>
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<td>Gam</td>
<td>Marriage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen, gener</td>
<td>Class, race</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grad, gress</td>
<td>To go, to step</td>
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<td>Graph, gram</td>
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<td>Greg</td>
<td>Flock, herd</td>
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<td>Helio</td>
<td>Sun</td>
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<td>It, itiner</td>
<td>Journey, road</td>
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<td>Jac, jact, jec</td>
<td>To throw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jur, jurat</td>
<td>To swear</td>
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<td>Labor, laborat</td>
<td>To work</td>
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<td>Leg, lect, lig</td>
<td>To choose, to read</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loqu, locut</strong></td>
<td>To talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luc</strong></td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In, il, im, ir</strong></td>
<td>In, on, upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inter</strong></td>
<td>Between, among</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intra, intro</strong></td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macro</strong></td>
<td>Large, long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mega</strong></td>
<td>Great, million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dis, dif</strong></td>
<td>Not, apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dys</strong></td>
<td>Faulty, bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ex, e</strong></td>
<td>Out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extra, extro</strong></td>
<td>Beyond, outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hyper</strong></td>
<td>Above, excessively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hypo</strong></td>
<td>Beneath, lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In, il, im, ir</strong></td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cata</strong></td>
<td>Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circum</strong></td>
<td>Around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Com,co,col,con,cor</strong></td>
<td>With, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contra, contro</strong></td>
<td>Against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>De</strong></td>
<td>Down, away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demi</strong></td>
<td>Partly, half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Di</strong></td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dia</strong></td>
<td>Across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ab, abs</strong></td>
<td>From, away from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ad, ac, af, ag, an, ap, ar, as, at</strong></td>
<td>To, forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambi</strong></td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>An, a</strong></td>
<td>Without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ante</strong></td>
<td>Before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti</strong></td>
<td>Against, opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arch</strong></td>
<td>Chief, first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Be</strong></td>
<td>Over, thoroughly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bi</strong></td>
<td>Two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Venter, ventris</strong></td>
<td>Belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loquor</strong></td>
<td>To speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auris</strong></td>
<td>Ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fero</td>
<td>To bear, carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avunculus</td>
<td>Uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsum</td>
<td>Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vox, vocis</td>
<td>Voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnus</td>
<td>Sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulo</td>
<td>To walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per</td>
<td>Through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopor</td>
<td>Sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>Negative suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>Noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnus</td>
<td>Big, large, great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opero</td>
<td>To work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrio</td>
<td>To chatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbum</td>
<td>Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volvo, volutus</td>
<td>To roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dico, dictus</td>
<td>To say, tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plac</td>
<td>To please, appease, soothe, pacify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive, -ory</td>
<td>Adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im-(in-)</td>
<td>Not, negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com, con, col, cor</td>
<td>With, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dono</td>
<td>To give</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

auricular
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taceo</td>
<td>To be silent</td>
<td>Taciturnity-world famous, and no one, I am sure, ever conceived of him as cheerful, overly friendly (or) particularly sociable tacit-unspoken, unsaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Again</td>
<td>Reticent-who prefers to keep silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laconia</td>
<td>Sparta</td>
<td>Laconicess, laconicity, laconism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandis</td>
<td>Grand</td>
<td>Grandiloquent-exaggerated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregis</td>
<td>Herd, flock</td>
<td>Egregious-lie, act, crime, mistake etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con</td>
<td>With, together</td>
<td>Conscience-is your knowledge with a moral sense of right and wrong consciousness-awareness of one's emotions (or) sensations, (or) of what's happening around one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omnis</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Omniscient-all knowing; possessed of infinite knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>Prescient-knowing about events before they occur; i.e., possessed of unusual powers of prediction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, ex</td>
<td>Out</td>
<td>Egregiousness-lie, act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ness</td>
<td>Noun suffix</td>
<td>Glibness-frankness gregariousness-friendliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Se</td>
<td>Apart</td>
<td>Segregate-analyze, change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ion</td>
<td>Noun suffix added to words</td>
<td>Congregation, segregation, aggregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Par</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Parity payments-refer to payments that shows an equality to earnings for some agreed-upon year disparate-indicates essential or complete difference (or) inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vox, vocis</td>
<td>Voice</td>
<td>Equivocate-you seem to be saying both yes and no with equal voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ment</td>
<td>Noun suffix attached to verbs</td>
<td>Disparagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>Noun suffix attached to adjectives</td>
<td>Disparity, parity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dis</td>
<td>Negative prefix</td>
<td>Disagree, disparity, discouraging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ate</td>
<td>Verb suffix</td>
<td>Disparate, equivocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ion</td>
<td>Noun suffix attached to verbs ending in -ate</td>
<td>Equivocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ous</td>
<td>Adjective suffix</td>
<td>Ambiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equ-</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Inequity-injustice, unfairness iniquity by one of those delightful surprises and caprices characteristic of language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nox, noctis</td>
<td>Night</td>
<td>Equinox-when day and night are of equal length, occurs twice a year: about March 21 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animus</td>
<td>Mind</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Equanimity-equal mind, equability-a person of equable temperament is characteristic ally calm, serene, unflappable, even tempered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>Balance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Equilibrium-the force of gravity is stronger than your ability to stay upright, equilibrist-a performer successfully defining the law of gravity by balancing on a thin overhead wire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equator</td>
<td>divides the earth into equal halves</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Equivalent, equidistant, equilateral</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eques</td>
<td>Horse</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Equestrian-is someone on a horse, horseback riding, as an equestrian statue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fero</td>
<td>To bear, carry</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vociferous-play of young children though unfortunatly eliminated child noises</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scribo, scriptus</td>
<td>To write</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Proscribe-to forbid (is commonly used for medical, religious, or legal prohibitions) scribble, prescribe, script, manuscript, subscribe</td>
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<td>De</td>
<td>Down</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Describe-to write down</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manus</td>
<td>Hand</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Manuscript-is something handwritten the word was coined before the invention of the typewriter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub</td>
<td>Under</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Subway, subsurface etc.,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ant, ent</td>
<td>Full of (adj., or noun suffix)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eloquent-pertaining to fluid, effective speech, suppliant-pleader (person full of requests) verdant-green</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ary</td>
<td>Like, connected with (adj., or noun suffix)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dictionary-book connected with words honorary-with honor luminary-celestial body</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ate</td>
<td>To make (verb suffix)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consecrate-to make holy, enervate-to make heavy, mitigate-to make less severe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ation</td>
<td>That which is (noun suffix)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exasperation-irritation irritation-annoyance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cy</td>
<td>State of being (noun suffix)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Democracy-governmernt ruled by the people obstinacy-stubbornness</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eer, er, or</td>
<td>Person who (noun suffix)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mutineer-person who rebels, lecher-person who lusts, censor-person who deletes improper remarks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Escent</td>
<td>Becoming (adj. Suffix)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Evanescent-tending to vanish</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fic</td>
<td>Making, doing (adj. Suffix)</td>
<td>Terrific-arousing great fear, soporific-causing sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fy</td>
<td>To make (verb suffix)</td>
<td>Magnify-enlarge, petrify-turn to stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iferous</td>
<td>Producing, bearing (adj suffix)</td>
<td>Pestiferous-carrying disease, vociferous-bearing a loud voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il, ile</td>
<td>Pertaining to, capable of (adj suffix)</td>
<td>Puerile-pertaining to a boy or child, civil-polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ism</td>
<td>Doctrine, belief (noun suffix)</td>
<td>Monotheism-belief in one god, fanaticism-excessive zeal; extreme belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ist</td>
<td>Dealer, doer (noun suffix)</td>
<td>Realist-one who is realistic, artist-one who deals with art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ity</td>
<td>State of being (noun suffix)</td>
<td>Creduality-state of being unduly willing to believe, segacity-wisdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVE</td>
<td>Like (adj. Suffix)</td>
<td>Quantitative-concerned with quantity, effusive-gushing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ize, ise</td>
<td>To make (verb suffix)</td>
<td>Harmonize-make harmonious, enfranchise-make free or set free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oid</td>
<td>Resembling, like (adj. Suffix)</td>
<td>Ovoid-like an egg, anthropoid-resembling a human being, spheroid-resembling a sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ose, ous</td>
<td>Full of (adj. Suffix)</td>
<td>Verbose-full of words, nauseous-full of nausea, ludicrous-foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osis</td>
<td>Condition (noun suffix)</td>
<td>Psychosis-diseased mental condition, hypnosis-condition of induced sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tude</td>
<td>State of (noun suffix)</td>
<td>Fortitude-state of strength, certitude-state of sureness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ego</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Egocentric-consider yourself, egomaniac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alter</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Altruistic-actions look towards the benefits of others, alternate-you slip one and take another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vert</td>
<td>To turn</td>
<td>Introvert-your thoughts are constantly turned inwards, extrovert-outwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambi</td>
<td>Both directions</td>
<td>Ambidextrous-able to use both hands with equal skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misein</td>
<td>To hate</td>
<td>Misanthrope-person who hates mankind, misogynist-person who hates marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyne</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Gynaecologist-the medical specialist who treats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropos</td>
<td>Mankind</td>
<td>Anthropology—the study of the development of the human race philanthropist-one who loves mankind and shows such love by making substantial financial contributions to charitable organizations (or) by donating time and energy to helping those in need.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamos</td>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>Monogamy—only one marriage bigamy,polygamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derma</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Hypodermic-needle penetrates under the skin dermatitis—general name for any skin inflammation, irritation, or infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oculus</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Ocular—refer to the eye binoculars—field glasses that increase the range of two eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthos</td>
<td>Straight(or)correct</td>
<td>Orthopaedist—strightens children orthodontics—the straightening of teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardia</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>Cardiologist—science regarding heart cardiac—condition refers to some malfunctioning of the heartbeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuron</td>
<td>Nerve</td>
<td>Neuralgia—is acute pain along the nerves and their branches neuritis— inflammation of the nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psyche</td>
<td>Spirit, soul(or)mind</td>
<td>Psychiatrist—is one who studies the mind psychosomatic—theory of medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peri</td>
<td>Around, surrounding</td>
<td>Periodontist—is a gum specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endo</td>
<td>Inner, within</td>
<td>Endodontist—specializes in work on the pulp of the tooth and in root-canal therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metron</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Optometrist—measures vision thermometer—an instrument to measure heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteon</td>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>Osteopath—disease is caused by pressure of the bones on blood vessels and nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheir</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>Chiropractors—heal with their hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pous,podos</td>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Octopus—the eight armed sea creature podium—speaker’s platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphein</td>
<td>To write</td>
<td>Graphologist—analyses handwriting calligrapher—is called upon to design and write announcements, place card etc., as a touch of elegance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geras</td>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>Geriatrician—specializes in the medical care of the elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senex</td>
<td>Old</td>
<td>Senile—showing signs of the physical and/or</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td>misogynist—person who hates women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>mental detioration that generally marks very old age</td>
<td>senescent-aging, growing old</td>
<td>senior-older, presumably wiser citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astron</td>
<td>Star</td>
<td>Astronomer is interested in the arrangement of stars and other celestial bodies. Astrology assesses the influence of planets and stars on human events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster</td>
<td>Is a star shaped flower</td>
<td>Asterisk: a star shaped symbol (*) is generally used in writing or printing to direct the reader to look for a footnote. Astrophysics is the branch of physics dealing with heavenly bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomos</td>
<td>Arrangement, law (or) order</td>
<td>Autonomy: self law, self-government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge(geo)</td>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Geologist: geometry is the branch of mathematics dealing with the measurement and properties of solid and plane figures, such as angles, triangles, squares, spheres, primes, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botane</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>Botanist botany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoion</td>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Zoologist zoology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tome</td>
<td>A cutting</td>
<td>Etymology: a cutting. Appendectomy: the appendix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicha</td>
<td>In two</td>
<td>Dichotomy: a splitting in two. Dichotomous: thinking that divides everything into two parts: good and bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentron</td>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>Eccentric: out of the centre, hence deviating from the normal in behaviour, attitudes, etc., or unconventional, odd, strange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Not, negative</td>
<td>Atom: one that could not be cut any further.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Anatomy: originally the cutting up of a plant (or) animal to determine its structure, later the bodily structure itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epi</td>
<td>On, upon</td>
<td>Epitome: may refer to a summary, condensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logos</td>
<td>Word, speech</td>
<td>Philology: the love of words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingua</td>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>Linguistics: the science of language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philein</td>
<td>To love</td>
<td>Philanthropy: the love of mankind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>bibliophile</td>
<td>is one who loves books as collectibles, admiring their binding, typography, illustrations etc.</td>
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<td>Sophos</td>
<td>Wise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adelphos</td>
<td>Brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anglus</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>Socius</td>
<td>Companion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anti</td>
<td>Against</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notus</td>
<td>Known</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summus</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrigo</td>
<td>To correct, set straight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetus</td>
<td>Old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesis</td>
<td>Birth, origin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronos</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con</td>
<td>With, together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facio, factus</td>
<td>To do (or) make</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>Bad, evil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ence, -ancy</td>
<td>Noun suffix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonus, bene</td>
<td>Good, well</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fides</td>
<td>Faith</td>
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**Philosophy**-love of wisdom

**Adelphos**-is the city of brotherly love

**Anglophile**-admires and is fond of the British people, customs & culture etc.

**Socius**-is the source of such common words as associate, social, society, and antisocial etc.

**Antisocial**-person actively dislikes people, and often behaves in ways that are detrimental (or) destructive to society (or) the social order

**Notorious**-widely but unfavourably known

**Consummate**-artist has reached the very highest point of perfection

**Incorrigible**-if they do anything to excess, and if all efforts to correct (or) reform them are to no avail

**Inveterate**-gamblers have grown old in the habit

**Genetics**-is the science that deals with the transmission of hereditary characteristics from parents to offspring, genealogy-is the study of family trees or ancestral origins

**Anachronism**-is someone (or) something out of time, out of date, belonging to a different era, either earlier (or) later

**Incongruous**-to wear a sweater and slacks to a formal wedding

**Malefactor**-wrong doer, an evildoer, a criminal

**Malefactor**-one who does good things for another, as by giving help, providing financial gifts (or) aid, (or) coming to the rescue when someone is in need

**Militancy, malignancy, maleficence, malevolence**-good faith, hence valid, without
**Synonyms- A**

**Synonyms- A**

1. Abase = lower, degrade, humiliate
   
   usage: Anna expected to have to curtsy to the king of Siam, when told to cast herself down on the ground before him however, she refused to abase herself

2. Abate = subside, moderate
   
   Usage: Rather than leaving immediately, they waited for the storm to abate

3. Aberrant = abnormal, deviant
   
   Usage: Given the aberrant nature of the day, we came to doubt the validity of the entire experiment

4. Abeyance = suspended action, not in continuation
   
   Usage: The deal was held in abeyance until her arrival

5. Abet = Assist, usually doing something in wrong
   
   Usage: She was unwilling to abet him in the swindle he had planned

6. Abbreviate = shorten
   
   Usage: Because we were running out of time, the lecture had to abbreviate her speech

7. Abolish = cancel, put an end to
   
   Usage: The president of the college refused to abolish to physical education requirement

8. Ablution = Washing
   
   Usage: His daily ablutions were accompanied by loud noises
that he humorously labeled opera in the both.

9. Abominate = loathe, hate
Usage: Moses scold the idol worshipers in the tribe because of abominated the custom

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

11. Abnegation = renunciation, self sacrifice
Usage: Rani and Son loved one another but their love was doomed she had to wed the king their act of abnegation was necessary to preserve the kingdom

12. Abscission = cutting off, separation
Usage: when a flower or leaf separates naturally from the parent, this process is called abscission

13. Abridge = condence, shorten
Usage: Because the publishers felt the public wanted a shorter version of war and peace, they proceeded to abridge the novel

14. Abscond = depart secretly, and hide
Usage: The teller who absconded with the bonds went uncaptured until some one recognized him

15. Absolute = complete, certain
Usage: The king of Siam was an absolute monarch

16. Absolve = pardon
Usage: The father confessor absolved him of his sons

17. Abstinence = restraint from eating or drinking
Usage: The doctor recommended total abstinence from salted foods

18. Abusive = coarsely insulting
Usage: An abusive parent damages a child both mentally and physically
19. **Abut** = border upon

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

20. **Abortive** = unsuccessful, fruitless

**Synonyms - B**

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

   Doctor Watson wildly **brandished** his gun until Holmes told him
to put the thing away before he shot himself.

22. Brunt: Main impact or shock.
   Tom Sawyer claimed credit for painting the fence, but the **brunt**
of the work fell on others.

   He found the only wells in the area were **brackish**.

   The plot of the novel was too **bizarre** to be believed.

   While in **bivouac**, we spent the night in our sleeping bags under
the stars.

   The school bully **baited** the smaller children.

27. Babble: Chatter idly.
   The little girl **babbled** about her doll.

28. Balk: Stop short, as it faced with an obstacle and refuse
to continue.
   The chief of police **balked** at sending his officers into the
riot torn area.

   He even resorted to the **banality** of having someone slip on a
banana peel!

30. Beneficent: Kindly, doing good.
   The overgenerous philanthropist had to curb his **beneficent**
impulses before he gave away all his money and left himself
with nothing.

**Synonyms - C**

1) Cacophonous Discardant, Inharmonious

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

2) Capricious Unpredictable, steadfast

Usage: The storm was capricious changed cause constantly

3) Castigation Punishment, severe criticism, commendation
Usage: Woolf could not bear the castigation that she faced in certain reviews.

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

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

5) Cache: Hiding place

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

6) Callow: Immature, inexperienced, youthful

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

7) Chast: Pure, modest, outspoken

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

8) Coagulate: Thicken, clot

Usage: Even after you remove the pudding from the bushes, it will continue to coagulate as it stands.

9) Coda: Concluding section of a musical composition

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

10) Connoisseur: Person competent to act as judge of art, a lover of art.

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

**Synonyms - D**

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

Usage: The amateur painter dabbled at art, but seldom produced
a finished piece.

2) Dally : Trittle with.
Usage: Lourtes told Ophelia that Hamlet would only dally with her affections.

3) Dank : Damp
Usage: The walls of the dungens were dank and slimy.

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

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

6) Daunt : Frighten
Usage: 'Boast all you like your prowess mere word cannot daunt me,' the hero answered the villain.

7) Debris : Rubble
Usage: A full year after the earthquake in Mexico city, workers were still carting away the debris.

8) Dawdle : Loiter, waste time
Usage: We have to meet a deadline don't dawdle. Just get down to work.

9) Dearth : Scarcity
Usage: The dearth of skilled labour compelled the employers to open trade schools.

10) Decant : Pour gently
Usage: Be sure to decant this wine before serving it.

11) Decapitate : Behead
Usage: They did not hand Lady Jane; they decapitated her. "off with her head", cried the Duches, eager to decapitate poor Alice.

12) Decipher: Decode
Usage: I could not decipher the doctor's handwriting.

13) Declivity: Downward slope
Usage: The children loved to skid down the declivity.

14) Deface: Mar, Disfigure.
Usage: If you deface a library book you have to pay a hefty fine.

15) Decoy: Lure or bait
Usage: The wild ducks were not fooled by the decoy.

16) Defile: Pollute, profane
Usage: The hand looms defiled the church with their scurrilous writings.

17) Descry: Catch sight of
Usage: In the distance, we could barely descry the enemy vessels.

18) Derogatory: Expressing a low opinion
Usage: I resent your derogatory remarks.

19) Dirge: Lament with music
Usage: The funeral dirge stirred us to tears.

20) Diadem: Crown
Usage: The King's diadem was on display at the museum.

**Synonyms - E**
Synonyms - E

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

2) Endearment: Fond word or act
Usage: Your gifts and endearments can't make me forget your earlier insolence.

3) Endure: Provide with some Quality, endow.
Usage: He was endued with a lions courage.

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

5) Eminent: Lofty, Conspicuous, celebrated, remarkable.
Usage: This award will be given away by an eminent person.

6) Enervate: Weaken
Usage: She was slow to recover from her illness; even a sheet walk to the window enervated her.

7) Engross: Occupy fully
Usage: John was so engrossed in the studies thst he didn't he hear his mother call.

8) Engima: Puzzle, Mystery
Usage: Their behaviour was an engima to him.

9) Ennui: Borden
The monotonous routine of hospital life induced a feeling of ennui that made her moody and irritable.

10) Enormity: Hugeness

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

11) Enrapture: Please intensely

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

12) Ensconce: Settle comfortably

Now that children were ensconced safely in the private school.

13) Ensue: Follow

The evils that ensured were direct result of the miscalculations of the leaders.

14) Entail: Require, necessitate; involve

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

15) Entreat: Plead, ask earnestly.

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

16) Eon: Long period of time, on age

It has taken Eons for our civilization to develop.

17) Enthrall: Capture, enslave

From the moment he saw her picture, he was enthralled by her beauty.
18) Epigram:
Usage: Witty thought or saying usually short. Poor Richards epigrams made Benjamin Franklin famous.

19) Epilogue:
Usage: Short speech at conclusion of dramatic work.
The audience was so disappointed in the play that many did not remain to hear the epilogue.

20) Erode:
Usage: Eat away
The limestone was eroded by the dripping water until only a thin shell remained.

21) Erotic:
Usage: Pertaining to passionate love.
The erotic passages in this novel should be removed as they are merely pornographic.

22) Erroneous:
Usage: Mistaken, wrong
I thought my answer was correct, but it was erroneous.

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

24) Escapade:
Usage: Prank, Flighty conduct.
The headmaster could not regard this latest escapade as a byish joke and expelled the young man.

25) Espouse:
Usage: Adopt, support.
She was always ready to espouse a worthy cause.
1. Fanciful : whimsical, visionary

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

2. Fatuous : foolish, inane

   She is far too intelligent to utter such fatuous remarks.

3. Falter : hesitate

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

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

   The entire interview degenerated into farce.

5. Fecundity : fertility, frutfulness

   The fecundity of her mind illustrated by many vivid images in her poems.

6. Fell : cruel, deadly

   The newspaper told of the tragic spread of the fell disease.
7. Felon : person convicted of a grave crime.

A convicted felon loses the right to vote.

8. Ferret : drive or hunt out of hiding.

She ferreted out their secret.

9. Fete : honor at a festival

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

10. Flay : strip off skin, plunder

The criminal was condemned to be flayed alive.

11. Fleece : rob, plunder

The tricksters fleeced him of his inheritance.

12. Flinch : hesitate, shrink

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

13. Finesse : delicate, skill

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

14. Filch : steal

The boys filched apples from fruit stand.
15. Figment : invention, imaginary thing.

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

16. Fidelity : loyalty

A dog's fidelity to its owner is one of the reasons why animal is a favourite household pet.

17. Fiat : command

I cannot accept government by fiat.

18. Felter : shackle

The prisoner was feltered to the wall.

19. Fetid : malodorous

The neglected wound became fetid.

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

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

21. Floe : mass of floating ice

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

22. Flourish : grow well, prosper, make sweeping gestures.
The orange trees flourished in the sun.

23. Flout: reject, mock

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

24. Fluster: confuse

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

25. Foray: raid

The company staged a midnight foray against the enemy outpos.

**Synonyms - G**

1. Gadfly=animal-biting, An irritating person

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

2. Gattle= social blunder

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

3. Gainsay= deny

Usage: she was too honest to **gainsay** the truth of the report.
4. Gait = Manner of walking or running, speed

Usage: The lame man walked with an uneven gait.

5. Gale = Windstorm

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

6. Gall = Bitterness, nerve

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

7. Gall = Annoy, chafe

Usage: Their faults galled him.

8. Gambol = Skip about

Usage: Watching the children gambol in the park, Betty marveled at their youthful energy.

9. Gape = Open widely

Usage: The huge pit gaped before him.

10. Garner = Gather, store up

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

11. Gauche = Clumsy, coarse and uncouth

Usage: Compared to the sophisticated young ladies in their elegant gowns, tomboyish felt gauche and out of place.
12. Gaunt=lean and angular

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

13. Gavel=hammerlike tool, mallet

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

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

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

15. Genuflect=bend the knee as in worship

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

16. Ghostly=horrible

Usage: The murdered man was a ghostly sight.

17. Gibe=mock

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

18. Giddy=light-hearted, dizzy

Usage: He felt his giddy youth was past.
19. Girth = distance around something; circumference

It took an extra large cummerbund to fit around Andrew Carnegie's considerable girth.

20. Gory = bloody

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

**Synonyms - H**

1. Hale = healthy

Usage: After a brief illness, he was soon hale.

2. Hap = chance, luck

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

3. Haphazard = random, by chance

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

4. Haggard = wasted away, gaunt

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

5. Halcyon = calm, peaceful
Usage : In those **halcyon** days, people were not worried about sneak attacks.

6. **Hallucination** = delusion

Usage : I think you are frightened by a **hallucination** that you created in your own mind.

7. **Harbinger** = forerunner

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

8. **Hew** = cut to pieces with axe or sword

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

9. **Heedless** = not noticing, disregarding

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

10. **Heckler** = person who verbally harasses others

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

11. **Hazy** = slightly obscure

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

12. **Harbor** = provide a & refuge for, hide

Usage : The church **harbored** illegal aliens who were political refugees.
13. Hibernal=wintry

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

14. Hurtle=crash, rush

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

15. Hypercritical=excessively exacting

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

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

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

17. Hover=hang about, wait nearby

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

18. Humdrum=dull, monotonous

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

19. Humility=humbleness of spirit

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

20. Homage=honor, tribute
Usage: In her speech she tried to pay hommage to a great man.

**Synonyms- I**

1. Ichthyology: Study of fish


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


   Igncous rocks are found in great abundance around Mount Vesuvius.

4. Ignoble: unworthy, not noble.

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

5. Immonility: State of being immovable.

   Modern armless cannot afford the luxury of immobility.

Drinking alcohol can impair your ability to drive safely.


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

8. Imbibe: drink in

The dry soil imbibed the rain quickly.


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

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

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

11. Impasse: Predicament from which there is no escape

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


The entire country was saddened by the news of his impending death.
13. Implicit: understood but not stated.

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


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

15.Implode: Burst inward

   If you break a vacuum tube the glass tube implodes.


   He implored her to give him a second chance.

17. Implausible: unlikely, unbelievable.

   Though her alibi seemed implausible, it in fact turned out to be true.

18. Impinge: touch, collide with.

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


   I can evaluate the data gathered in this study. The imponderable items are not
so easily analyzed.


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

**Synonyms- J**

**Synonyms- J**

1. Jabber:Chatter rapidly or unintelligibly.

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

2. Jaded: Fatigued, surfeited.

   He looked for exotic foods to simulate his jaded
   appetite.

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

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


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

   Calling them formless smears.

He took a quick jaunt to Atlantic.


In singing in rain, Gene Kelly sang and danced his way through the lighthearted title number in a properly jaunty style.


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


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


Their stories just don't jibe.

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

Always bellowing "America first!" the congressman was such a jingoist you could almost hear the sabers rattling as he marched down the halls.

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


In the subway he was jostled by the crowds.

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

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

14. Jocund: merry

Santa claus is always cheerful and jocund.


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


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


There was great jubilation when the armistice was announced.

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


Nothing could survive in the path of the juggernaut.

20. Juncture: Crisis, joining point

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

**Synonyms - K**

1. Ken: range of knowledge

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

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

   'Watson, buried within this tissue of lies there is a kernel of truth; when I find it, mystery will be solved
3. Kindred: related, similar in nature or character.

Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn were kindred spirits.

4. Kismet: fate

Kismet is the Arabic word for fate.

5. Knead: mix, work dough

Her hands grew strong from kneading bread.

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

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

7. Knit: contract into wrinkles, grow together

Whenever David worries, his brow knits in a frown.

8. Knoll: little, round hill

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

9. Knotty: intricate, difficult, tangled

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

10. Kudos: honor, glory, praise
The singer complacently received kudos on his performance from his entourage.

11. knave : Untrustworthy person, rogue, scoundrel

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

12. Killjoy : grouch, spoilsport

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

**Synonyms - L**

**Synonyms - L**

1) Laggard : Slow, Sluggish

Usage : The Sailor had been taught not to be Laggard in carrying out orders.

2) Laconic : Brief and to the point.

Usage : Many of the characters portrayed by client Eastwood are Laconic types: Strong men of few words.
3) Lank : Long and thin

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

4) Lassitude: Languor, Weariness.

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

5) Laud : Praise

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

6) Lavish : Liberal, Wasteful.

Usage : The actors lavish gifts pleased her.

7) Leery : Suspicious, cautions

Usage : Don’t eat the sushi at this restaurant. I am a bit Leery about how fresh it .
8) Levee : Earthen or stone embankment to prevent flooding.

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

9) Levity : Lack of seriousness or steadiness;

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

10) Lewd : Lustful

Usage : They found his lewd stories objectionable.

11) Lexicon : Dictionary

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

12) Limber : Flexible

Usage : Hours of ballet classes kept him limber.
13) Limpid : Clear

Usage : The teacher Limpid every doubt in the syllabus.

14) Lionize : Treat as a celebrity.

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

15) Flexible : Flexible, supple

Usage : Her figure was Lithe and willowy.

16) Lofty : Very High.

Usage : Though Barbara Jordan’s fellow students used tease her about her lofty ambitions

17) Lank : Long and Thin

Usage : Lank, gaunt, Abraham Lincoln was a striking figure
18)Lassitude : Langor, Weariness

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

19)Laud : Praise

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

18)Lavish : Liberal, Wasteful

Usage : The actors lavish gifts pleased her.

19)Leery : Suspicious, Cautious

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

20)Levee : Earthen or stone embankment to prevent flooding.
Usage: As the river rose and threatened to overflow the levee, Emergency workers rushed to reinforce the walls with sandbags.

**Synonyms - M**

1. Macobre: gruesome, grisly

   The city morgue is a macobre spot for the uninitiated.

2. Magisterial: Authoritative, impervious

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

3. Magnitude: Greatness, Extent

   It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of his crime.

4. Malady: illness

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

5. Malefactor: evildoer, animal
Mighty mouse will save the day, hunting down malefactors and rescuing innocent mice from peril.

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

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


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

8. Mandatory: obligatory

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

9. Malodorous: Foul smelling

The compost heap was most malodorous in summer.


The police immediately manacled the prisoner so he could not escape.

11. Masochist: person who enjoys his own pain

The masochist begs, 'hit me'. The sadist smiles and says, 'I won't'.

12. Matriarch: woman who rules a family or larger social group.
The matriarch ruled her gypsy tribe with a firm hand.

13. Maritime: bordering on the sea, nautical

The maritime provinces depend on the sea for the wealth.

14. Marred: damaged, disfigured

She had to refinish the marred by his overexcited fans.

15. Maul: handle roughly

The rock star was mauled by his overexcited fans.

16. Maxim: proverb, a truth pithily stated.

Aesop's tables illustrate moral maxims.

17. Meritricious: flashy, tawdry

Her jewels were inexpensive but not meritricious.

18. Mediocre: ordinary, commonplace

We were disappointed because he gave a rather mediocre performance in this role.

19. Meek: Submissive; patient and long suffering

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

20. Mete: measure, distribute
He tried to be impartial in his efforts to mete out justice.

21. Migrant : changing its habitat, wondering

These migrant birds return every spring.

22. Mishap : accident

With a little care you could have avoided this mishap.

23. Mirage : unreal reflection, optical illusion

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

24. Mire : entangle, stick in swampy ground

Their rear wheels became mired in mud.

25. Mirth : merriment, laughter

Sober found Sir Loby's mirth improper.

26. Misadventure : mischona, ill luck

The young explorer met death by misadventure.

27. Mnemonic : pertaining to memory

She used mnemonic tricks to master words.

28. Misogynist : hater of women
She accused him of being a misogynist because he had been a bachelor all his life.

29. Mogul: powerful person

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

30. Motif: theme

This simple motif runs throughout the score.

31. Monotheism: belief in one God.

Abraham was first to proclaim his belief in monotheism.

32. Mordant: biting, sarcastic, stinging

Actors feared the critics mordant pen.

33. Mulet: defraud a person of something

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

**Synonyms- N**

**Synonyms- N**

1. Narcissist: Conceited person.

A narcissist is his own best friend.
2. Natation : Swimming

The Red Cross emphasizes the need for courses in natation.


The foul smells began to nauseate her.

4. Neophyte : recent, beginner

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

5. Nostrum : Questionable medicine.

No quack selling nostrums is going to cheat me.

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

Let's not niggle over details niggling.


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

8. Nexus : connection

I fail to see the nexus that binds these two widely separated events.

9. Nugatory : Futile, worthless

The agreement is nugatory for no court will enforce it.
10. Nullify: make invalid

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


The numismatist had a splendid collection of antique coins.

12. Noxious: harmful

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

13. Novelty: Something new, newness

The computer is no longer a novelty around the office.

14. Nocturnal: Done at night.

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

15. Nomadic: wandering

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

**Synonyms - 0**
1. Obdurate : Stubborn

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

2. Obeisance : bow

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


It is advisable that obese people try to lose weight.

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

Cleopatra's Needle is an obelisk in Newyork.

5. Obituary : death notice

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

6. Obligatory : binding, required.

It is obligatory that books borrowed from the library be returned within two weeks.

7. Obliterate : destroy completely.

The tidal wave obliterated several islan villages.

8. Oblaguy : slander, disgrace, infamy
I reset the obloquy that you are casting upon my reputation.

9. Obscure: darken, make unclear

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

10. Obnoxious: Offensive

I find your behaviour obnoxious, please mend your ways.

11. Obsequy: funeral ceremony

Hundreds paid their last respects at his obsequies.

12. Occlude: shut, close

A blood clot occluded an artery to his heart.

13. Occult: mysterious, secret, supernatural

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

14. Odoriferous: giving off an odour

The odoriferous spices stimulated her jaded appetite.

15. Odyssey: long, eventful, journey

The refugees journey from Cambodia was a terrifying odyssey.

16. Ominous: threatening
Those clouds are ominous, they suggest that a severe storm on the way.

**Synonyms - P**

1. Paean = song of praise or joy
   
   **Paeans** celebrating the victory filled the air.

2. Paleontology = study of prehistoric life

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

3. Pall = grow tiresome

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

4. Panacea = cure-all, remedy for all diseases

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

5. Paragon = model of perfection

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

6. Parlance = language, idiom
All this legal **parlance** confuses me.I need an interpreter.

7. **Passe**=old-fashioned,past the prime

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

8. **Pastoral**=rural

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

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

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

10. **Pauper**=very poor person

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

11. **Pedestrain**=ordinary, unimaginative

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

12. **Perennial**=something long-lasting

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

13. **Perfidious**=treacherous, disloyal

When Caesar realized that Brutus had betrayed him, he reproached his **perfidious** friend.
14. Perpetrate = commit an offense

Only an insane person could perpetrate such a horrible crime.

15. Perpetual = ever lasting

Ponce hoped to find the legendary fountain of perpetual youth.

16. Pert = impertinent, forward

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

17. Pillage = plunder

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

18. Placid = peaceful, calm

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

19. Portent = sign, omen, forewarning

He regarded the black could as a portent of evil.

20. Pragmatist = practical person

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

**Synonyms - Q**
1. Quadruped = four-footed animal

Most mammals are **quadrupeds**.

2. Quail = cower, lose heart

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

3. Quaint = odd, old-fashioned

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

4. Quay = dock, landing place

Because of the captain's carelessness, the ship crashed into the **quay**.

5. Quack = charlatan, impostor

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

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

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

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

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

8. Quietude = tranquility
He was impressed by the air of **quietude** and peace that pervade the valley.

9. Quintessence=purest and highest embodiment

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

10. Quiver=case for arrows

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

11. Quip=taunt

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

12. Quiver=tremble,shake

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

**Synonyms - R**

1. Rankle=irritate,fester

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

2. Rancid=having the odor of stale fat

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

3. Raspy=grating,harsh
The sergeants raspy voice grated on the recruits ears.

4. Revage=plunder, despoil

The marauding army ravaged the countryside.

5. Ravenous=extremely hungry

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

6. Realm=kingdom, field or sphere

In the animal realm the lion is king of beasts.

7. Reneg=deny, go back on

He reneged on paying off his debt.

8. Repast=meal, feast, banquet

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

9. Regal=royal

Prince Albert had a regal manner.

10. Rig=fix, manipulate

the Dard boss das rigged a lot of votes.

11. Roster=list
They print the roster of players in the season's program.

12. Reek=emit(odor)

The room reeked with state tobacco smoke.

13. Reiterate=repeat

She reiterated the warning to make sure everyone understand it.

14. Remorse=guilt, self-reproach

The murderer felt no remorse for his crime.

15. Regicide=murder of a king or queen

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

16. Refectory=dining hall

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

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

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

18. Retinue=following, attendants

The queen's retinue followed her down the aiste.

19. Ruse=trick, strategy
You will not be able to fool your friends with such an obvious ruse.

20. Ruffian=bully, scoundrel

The ruffians throw stones at the police.

Synonyms - S

1. Sage: person celebrated for wisdom

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

2. Salubrious: healthful

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

3. Sap: diminish, Undermine

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

4. Sotiate: Satisfy fully

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

5. Savor: enjoy, have a distinctive flavor, smell or quality.
Relishing his triumph, costness especially savored th chagrin and critics who had predicted his failure.

6. Sear: char or burn, brand

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

7. Scad: great quantity

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

8. Spate: sudden flood

I am worried about the possibility of a spate if the rains do not diminish soon

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

He set his sodden overcoat near the radiator to dry.

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

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


Wipe that smirk off your face

12. Slacken: slowup, loosen

As thry passed the finish line, the runners slackened their place
13. Sineway: tough, setstrong and firm

The steak was too sineway to chew.

14. Shyster: lawyer using Questionable methods

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

15. Shard: fragment, generally of pottery

The archaeologist assigned several students the task of reassembling earthenware vessels from the shards he had brought back from the expedition.


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

17. Stint: be thrifty, set limits

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

18. Stolid: dull, impassive

The earthquake shattered Stuart's usual stolid demeanor, trembling, he crouched on the no longer stable ground.

19. subside: settled down, descend, grow quiet
The doctor assured us that the fever would eventually subside.

20. Sylvan: pertaining to the woods, rustic

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


Rich people are not always sybarites.

22. Swindles: cheat

She was gullible and trusting, an easy victim for the first swindler who came along.

**Synonyms - T**

1. Tacit: understood, not put into words.

We have a tacit agreement based on only a handshake.

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

His callused hands had lost their tactile sensitivity.

3. Talon: claw of bird.

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

4. Taut: tight, ready
The captain maintained that he ran a taut ship.

5. Tawdry : cheap and gaudy

he won a few tawdry trinkets at Coney Island.

6. Tarry : delay, dawdle

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

7. Tenuous : thin, rare, slim

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

8. Testy : Irritable, short tempered

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

9. Toady : servile Hatterer, Yes man

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

10. Tirade : extended scolding

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

11. Toga : Roman outer robe

MarcAntony pointed to the slashes in Caesar's toga.
12. Tome: large volume

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

13. Tyro: beginner, novice

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

14. Tumid: swollen, pompous, bombastic

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

15. Turgid: Swollen, disintended

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

16. Tremor: Trembling

She had a nervous tremor in her right hand.

17. Trek: travel, journey

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

18. Trenchant: cutting, keen

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

19. Traduce: Expose to slander
His opponents tried to traduce the candidates reputation by spreading rumor's about the past.

20. Tureen : Deep dish for serving soup

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


He loved the trapping of successv

22. Tryst : meeting

The lovers kept their Tryst even though they realized their danzer.

23. Transcrible : copy

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

24. Trajectory : Path taken by a projectile

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

25. Tycoon : Wealthy leader

John D. Rockefeller was a prominent tycoon.

**Synonyms- U**
1. Ultimatum = last demand, warning

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

2. Unearth = dig up

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

3. Uncanny = stranger, mysterious

You have the uncanny knack of reading my innermost thoughts.

4. Unction = the act of anointing with oil

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

5. Unguent = ointment

Apply this unguent to the sore muscles before retiring.

6. Unruly = disobedient, lawless

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

7. Unsavory = distasteful, morally offensive

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

8. Usury = lending money at illegal rates of interest
The loan sark was found guilty of usury.

9. Unison=unity of pitch, complete accord

The choir song is unison.

10. Urchin=mischiefous child

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

11. Urbane=suave, refined, elegant

The courtier was urbane and sophisticated.

12. Unwitting=unintensional, not knowing

She was the unwitting tool of the swindiers.

13. Unfledged=immature

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

14. Uninhibited=unrepressed

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

15. Unravel=disentangle, solve

With equal ease Miss Marple unraveled tangled balls of yarn and battling murder mysteries.
1. Vulpine = like a fox, crafty

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

2. Volition = act of making a conscious choice

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

3. Vixen = female fox, ill-tempered woman

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

4. Voyeur = peeping tom

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

5. Vituperative = abusive, scolding

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

6. Vogue = popular fashion

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

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

8. Viscous=sticky, gluey

Melted tar is a **Viscous** substance.

**Synonyms- W**

1. Waft=moved gently by wind or waves

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

2. Waive=give up temporarily, yield

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

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

The hippopotamus loves to *wallow* in the mud.

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

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

5. Wary=very cautious

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

6. Welter=turmoil, bewildering jumble
The existing **Welter** of overlapping federal and state proclaims cries out for immediate reform.

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

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

8. **Whiff**=puff or gust, hint

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

9. **Whimsical**=capricious, fanciful

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

10. **Wince**=shrink back, flinch

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

11. **Wry**=twisted, with a humorous twist

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

12. **Woe**=deep, inconsolable grief, suffering

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

**Synonyms- X**

**Synonyms- X**

1. Xenophobia: fear or hatred of foreigners
when the refugee arrived in America, he was unprepared for the xenophobia he found there.

**Synonyms- Y**

1. **Yen** = longing, urge

She had a yen to get away and live on her own for a while.

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

It was not the aristocrat but the yeoman who determined the nation's policies.

3. **Yoke** : join together, unite

I don't wish to be yoked to him in marriage, as we were cattle pulling a plow.

4. **Yokel** : country pumpkin

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

5. **Yore** : time past

She dreamed of the elegant homes of yore but gave no thought to their inelegant plumbing.
**Synonyms- Z**

**Synonyms- Z**

1. Zany = crazy, comic

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

2. Zeal = eager enthusiasm

   Wang's zeal was contagious

3. Zealot: fanatic

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

4. Zephyr: Gentle breeze, west wind

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

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**Antonyms**

**Letter-'A'**

**Letter-'A'**
1. ADULATION  X  CRITICISM

Meaning : Flattery, Admiration (respect highly)

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

2. ADVOCATE  X  OPPOSE

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

Usage : The abolitionists advocated freedom for the slaves.

3. AFFABLE  X  RUDE

Meaning : Easily approachable, warmly friendly.

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

4. AFFECTED  X  UNFEIGNED

Meaning : Artificial, pretended manner, assumed in order to impress.

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

5. AFFLUENCE  X  POVERTY
Meaning : Abundance, wealth.

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

6. AGILITY X AWKWARDNESS

Meaning : Nimbleness, quick removing.

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

7. ALACRITY X SLOWNESS

Meaning : cheerful, promptness, eagerness.

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

8. ALLEVIATE X WORSEN

Meaning : Relieve.

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

9. ALLUR X REPEL

Meaning : Entice, attract.

Usage : Allured by the song of the sirens, the helmsman steered the ship towards the roof.
10. ALOO X GRAGARIOUS

Meaning : apart, reserved.

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

11. AMALGAMATE X SEPARATE

Meaning : combine, unite in one body.

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

12. AMBIGUOUS X CLEAR

Meaning : Unclear, doubtful in meaning.

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

13. AMBLE X HASTEN

Meaning : Moving at an easy pace.

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

Meaning        : Able to walk, not bedridden.

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

15. AMELIORATE  X  MAKE WORSE

Meaning        : Improve.

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

16. ANALOGOUS  X  NOT COMPARABLE

Meaning        : Comparable.

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

17. ANATHEMATIZE  X  BLESS

Meaning        : Curse.

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

18. ANOMALY  X  REGULARITY

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

19. ANTIPATHY X FONDNESS

Meaning: Aversion, dislike.

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

20. ANTITHESIS X SIMILARITY

Meaning: Contrast, direct opposite of or to.

Usage: This tyranny was the antithesis of all that he had hoped for, and he fought it with all his strengths.

Letter-'B'

1. BAROQUE X SIMPLE

Meaning: Highly ornate

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

   Meaning :  Giving bliss

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

3. BELITTLE  X  EXTOL

   Meaning :  Disparage, deprecate

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

4. BELLICOSE  X  PEACEFUL

   Meaning :  Warlike

   Usage :  His bellicose disposition alienated his friends.

5. BENIGN  X  MALIGANT

   Meaning :  Kindly, Favorable.

   Usage :  Benign at poor people is the best nature of human beings.
6. BENISON  X  CURSE

   Meaning : Blessing

   Usage : Let us pay that benison of peace once more shall prevail among the nations of the world.

7. BERATE  X  PRAISE

   Meaning : Scold strongly.

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

8. BESTIAL  X  NOBLE

   Meaning : Beastlike, brutal, inhuman.

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

9. BIGOTRY  X  TOLERANCE

   Meaning : Stubborn, intolerance.

   Usage : Brought up in a democratic atmosphere the student was shocked by the bigotry and narrowness
expressed by several of his classmates.

10. BIZARRE X NORMAL

Meaning : Fantastic

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

11. BLANCH X DARKEN

Meaning : Bleach, whiten.

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

12. BLEND X SOFT

Meaning : Soothing or mild, agreeable.

Usage : Jill tried a bland ointment for his sunburn.

13. BLESE X ARDENT

Meaning : Bored with pleasure or dissipation.

Usage : Although beth was an thrilled with
the idea of a trip to Paris as her classmates were, she tried to act supercool and blasé as if she'd been abroad hundreds of times.

14. BLITHE X CHEERLESS

Meaning: Gay, joyous

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

15. BLEAK X CHEERFUL

Meaning: Unlikely to be favorable, clod or cheerless.

Usage: The frigid inhospitable Aleutian islands are bleak military outposts.

Letter-'C'

Letter-'C'

1. CAPACIOUS X NOT SPACIOUS

Meaning: SPACIOUS

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

   Meaning : Unpredictable, fickle.

   Usage : The storm was capricious it changed course constantly.

3. CAPTIOUS X TOLERANT

   Meaning : Faultfinding

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

4. CARNAL X SPIRITUAL

   Meaning : Freshly

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

5. CARNIVOROUS X VEGETARIAN

   Meaning : Meat-eating

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

6. CARPING X UNCRITICAL

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

7. CASTIGATION X COMMENDATION

Meaning : Punishment, severe criticism.

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

8. CATEGORIAL X QUALIFIED

Meaning : Without exceptions, unqualified.

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

9. CATHOLIC X NARROW

Meaning : Universal, wide ranging liberal.

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

10. CELERITY X DELAY

Meaning : Speed, rapidity

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

Meaning: Unmarried, abstaining from sexual intercourse.

Usage: Though the late Havelock Ellis wrote extensively about. Recent studies maintain he was celibate throughout his life.

12. CENSURE X PRAISE

Meaning: Blame, criticize

Usage: The senator was censured for behavior inappropriate to a member of Congress.

13. CENTRIFUGAL X CENTRIPETAL

Meaning: Radiating, departing from center.

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

14. CESSATION X GRAVITY

Meaning: Stoppage

Usage: The airline employees threatened cessation of all work if management failed to meet their demands.

15. CHAFFING X CAPITILISTIC
Meaning : Bantering, joking

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

Letter-'D'

1. DANK X DRY

   Meaning : The Damp

   Usage : The walls of the dungeon were dank and slimy

2. DAPPER X UNTIDY

   Meaning : neat and trim

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

3. DAUNTLESS X COWERDLY

   Meaning : bold

   Usage : despite the dangerous nature of the
undertaking, the dauntless soldier volunteered for the assignment.

4. DEARTH X BUNDANCE

Meaning: scarcity

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

5. DEBACLE X PROGRESS

Meaning: Sudden downfall, complete disaster

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

6. DEBILITATE X STRENGTHEN

Meaning: weaken, enfeeble

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

   Meaning : Friendly, aiming to please
   Usage   : The debonair youth was liked by all who met him, because of his cheerful and obliging manner.

8. DEROGATORY X PRAISING

   Meaning : Expression a low opinion
   Usage   : I resent your derogatory remark.

9. DESECRATE X CONSERETE

   Meaning : profane, violate the sanctity of
   Usage   : Shattering the altar and trampling the holy objects underfoot, the invaders desecrated the sanctuary.

10. DESTITUTE X AFFLUENT

    Meaning : extremely poor
    Usage   : because they had no health insurance, the father's costly illness left the family destitute.
11. **DEVOID** X **FULL OF**

   **Meaning:** lacking

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

12. **DEVOUT** X **IMPOUS**

   **Meaning:** pious

   **Usage:** the devout man prayed daily

13. **DIABOLICAL** X **SERAPHIC**

   **Meaning:** devilish

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

14. **DIATRIBE** X **EULOGY**

   **Meaning:** Bitter Scolding, investive

   **Using:** During the leanghty diatribe delivered by his opponent he remained calm and self-controlled.
15. DIFFIDENCE X BOLDNESS

Meaning : Shyness

Usage : You must overcome your diffidence if you intend to become a salesperson.

16. DILATE X CONTRAST

Meaning : Expand

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

17. DILATORY X PROMPT

Meaning : delaying

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

18. DIMINUTION X APPRECIATION

Meaning : Lessening, reduction in size

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

19. DIN X SILENCE

Meaning : continued loud noise

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

20. DISABUSE X DECEIVE

Meaning : Correct a false impression, undeceive.

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

21. DISCONSOLATE X JOYOUS

Meaning : sad

Usage : The death of his wife left him desconsolate.

Letter-'E'

Letter-'E'

1. ENERVATE X STRENGTHEN
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<td>4. ENUNCIATE</td>
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<td>6. EQUABLE</td>
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<td>7. EQUANIMITY</td>
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<td>9. EWUITABLE</td>
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<td>UNFAIR</td>
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<td>10. EQUIVOCAL</td>
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<td>CLEAR</td>
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<td>11. ERRATIC</td>
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<td>STEADY</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. ERRONEOUS</td>
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<td>ACCURATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. ERUDITE        X        IGNORANT

14. ETHEREAL       X        EARTHY

15. EULOGISTIC     X        CRITICAL

**Letter-'G’**

1. GRANDIOSE X SIMPLE

  Meaning   : Impressively, planned on a large scale, ridiculously exaggerated, pretentious.

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

2. GRATUITOUS X WARRANTED

  Meaning   : Given freely, unwarranted, uncalled for.

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

3. GREGARIOUS X ANTISOCIAL

  Meaning   : Helpful, sociable

  Usage      : Typically party-throwers are gregarious, hermits are not.
4. GRISLY X ANTISOCIAL

Meaning : Ghastly, causing fear, informal very unpleasant.

Usage : She shuddered at the grisly sight.

5. GULLIBLE X INCREDULOUS

Meaning : Easily deceived

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

6. GUSTO X DISTASTE

Meaning : Enjoyment, enthusiasm

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

7. GUSTY X CALM

Meaning : Windy, brave, spirited, greedy

Usage : The gusty weather made sailing.
Meaning : Overused, lacking impact, commonplace

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

2. HAGGARD X PLUMP

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

3. HALCYON X MARTIAL

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

4. HAPHAZARD X DELIBERATE

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

**Letter-'l'**

Letter-'I'

1. IGNoble X WORTHY

unworthy, not noble
A true knight, Sir Galahad never stopped to perform an ignoble deed.

2. ILLUSIVE X NOT DECEPTIVE

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

3. IRKSOME X INTERESTING

annoying, tedious

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

4. IRRELEVANT X PERTINENT
not applicable, unrelated

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

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

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

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

2. Jaundiced x Unbiased

Usage: Because she disliked Uma, she looked at Uma’s paintings with a jaundiced eye, calling them formless smears.

3. Jaunty x Sedate

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

4. Jeopardy x Safety

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

5. Jettison x Salvage

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

6. Jocular x Serious

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

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

---

**Letter-'K'**

1. **KINDLE**  X  **EXTINGUISH**

   Meaning : Start a fire, inspire

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

2. **KEEN**  X  **DULL**

   Meaning : Sharp

   Usage : Generalist must have keen observation on their work.

3. **KNOWLEDGE**  X  **IGNORANCE**

   Meaning : Knowing about something

   Usage : It has come to my knowledge that she gave a secret assurance to him
4. KILL  X  ANIMATE

Meaning : Spoil

Usage : The smoke killed off the mosquitoes.

*Letter-'L'*

1. LACHRYMOSE  X  CHEERING

Meaning : Producing tears

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

2. LACKADAISICAL  X  AMBITIOUS

Meaning : Lacking purpose or zest.

Usage : Their Lackadaisical approach to their work resulted in a huge loss of the business.

3. LACONIC  X  VERBOSE

Meaning : Brief and to the point.

Usage : Many of the characters portrayed by Clint Eastwood are laconic types strong men offew words
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Pair</th>
<th>Analogy</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. LAMPOON X PRAISE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ridicule, a literacy composition abusing others</td>
<td>The article lampoon the pretension of some movie moguls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LANGUOR X VITALITY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lassitude, depression</td>
<td>His friends tried to overcome the languor into which he had fallen by taking him to parties and to the theater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. LATENT X OBVIOUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Potential but undeveloped</td>
<td>Education means to bring our thr latent potential abilities of everyday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LAVISH X FRUGAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>Liberal, wasteful</td>
<td>The actors lavish gifts pleased her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. LAUDATORY X DEFAMATORY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meaning: Praise

9. LAX X STRICT

Meaning: Careless

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

10. LECHERY X PURITY

Meaning: Gross lewdness, lustfulness

Usage: His lecherous life made him miserable.

11. LETHARGIC X INVIGORATING

Meaning: Drowsy, dull

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

12. LEVITY X SOLEMNITY

Meaning: Lack of seriousness or steadiness

Usage: Stop giggling and wriggling around in the few such levity is improper in church.
13. **LIMPID**  
*Meaning:* Clear  
*Usage:* A limpid stream ran through his property

14. **LITHE**  
*Meaning:* Flexible, supple  
*Usage:* Her figure was lithe

15. **LOATH**  
*Meaning:* Reluctant, disinclined  
*Usage:* Romeo and Juliet were both loath for him to go

16. **LOQUACIOUS**  
*Meaning:* Talkative  
*Usage:* She is a laquacious lady

17. **LUGUBRIOUS**  
*Meaning:*  
*Usage:*
Meaning: Mournful

Usage: The lugubrious of the dogs added to our sadness

18. LURID X DULL

Meaning: Colorful

Usage: The lurid tale of the criminal filled our hearts with shock and despair.

Letter-'M'

1. MALIGAN - Eulogize

Speak evil of, bad mouth, defame, aggressively, malevolent

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

2. MALLEABLE X Brittle

Capable of being shaped by pounding, impressionable

Gold is malleable metal, easily shaped into bracelets and rings
3. MANIACLE  X Sane

   Restrain, Handcuff

   The police immediately manacled the prisoner so he could not escape.

4. MANIFEST  X Obscure

   Evident, visible, obvious

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

5. MANUMIT  X Enslave

   Emancipate, free from bondage

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

6. MARTIAL  X Bellicose

   Pertaining to marriage

   After the publication of his book on marital affairs, he was often consulted by married people verge of dower.

   *Letter-'N'*
1. NEBULOUS  X  Clear

Wague, hazy, cloudy

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

2. NEFARIOUS  X  Berign

Very wicked

The villains crimes though various were one and all nefarious.

3. NEGATION  X  Afferimation

Cancel out, nullify, deny

A sudden surge of adrenalin can negate the effects of fatigue.

4. NEOPHYTE  X  Veteran

Recent convert, beginner

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

5. NIGGARDLY X Prodigal

Meanly stingy, parsimonious

The neggardly pittance the window receives from the government

6. NOCTURNAL X Daily

Done at night

Uma obtained a watch dog to prevent the nocturnal raids on her children coops

Letter-'O'

Letter-'O'

1. OBDURATE *FLEETING

Meaning: stubborn

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

2. OBESE *CADAVEROUS

Meaning: Excessively Fat

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

3. OBJECTIVE *EMOTIONALLY INVOLVED

Meaning: Goal, Aim

Usage: Even though he was her son, she tried to be
objective of his behaviour.

4.OBLIGATORY*OPTIONAL
   Meaning: Binding, Required
   Usage: It is OBLIGATORY that books borrowed from the library be returned within 2 weeks.

5.OBLOQUY*PRAISE
   Meaning: Slander, Disgrace, infamy
   Usage: I resent the OBLOQUY that you are costing upon my reputation.

6.OBSEQUOUS*SUPERCILIOUS
   Meaning: servile, slavishly, attentive, showing undue respect

7.ODIUM*LIKING
   Meaning: Detestation, Hatefulness
   Usage: Prince charming could not express the odium he felt toward Cinderella’s stepsisters because of their mistreatment of poor Cinderella.

8.OMNIPOTENT*WEAK
   Meaning: All powerful
   Usage: The monarch regarded himself as OMNIPOTENT and responsible to no one for his acts.

9.OMNISCIENT*IGNORANT
   Meaning: All Knowing
   Usage: I do not pretend to be Omniscient but I am positive about this fact.

10.OPIATE*STIMULANT
    Meaning: Medicine to induce Sleep or Deaden pain
    Usage: To say that religion is the OPIATE of the
people is to condemn religion as drug that keeps the people quite and submissive to those in power.

11. OPPORTUNE * AWKWARD

Meaning: Timely, well choosen

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

12. OPPORTUNIST * MAN OF PRINCIPLE


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

13. OPPROBRIUM * PRAISE

Meaning: infamy, vilification

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

14. OPTIMUM * WORST

Meaning: most favorable

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

15. OPULENCE * POVERTY

Meaning: Extreme Wealth, luxuriousness, abundance

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

16. OSTENTATIONAL * UNASSUMING

Meaning: Showy, Pretentious

Usage: Trump’s latest casino in Atlantic City is the most OSTENTATIONAL gambling place in the east.
1. Precipitate  X  Stationary.

Meaning: Walking about, moving.

Usage: The peripatetic school of philosophy derives its name from the fact that Aristotle walked with his pupils while discussing philosophy with them.

2. Permeable  X  impenetrable

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

Usage: If your jogging clothes were not made out of permeable fabric, you would drown in your own sweat.

3. Pernicious  X  Harmless

Meaning: harmful, injurious

Usage: Never pursue pernicious policies

4. Perpetual  X  momentary

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

5. Perspicuity X Vegueness

Meaning: having insight, penetrating, astute

Usage: The brilliant lawyer was known for his perspicacious deduction

6. Pertinacious X Superficial

Meaning: stubborn, persistent

Usage: She is bound to succeed because her pertinacious nature will not permit her to quit

7. Petualant X Uncomplaining

Meaning: complaining, touchy, peevish

8. Percipitate X Cautious

Meaning: throw headlong, hasten

Usage: The removal of American political support appeared to have precipitated the downfall of the macros regime.
9. Prefatory X Conclusive

Meaning: Introductory

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

Letter-'Q'

1. QUELL x INCITE

Meaning: Suppress, subdue, put down

Usage: The military regime is taking every possible step to quell the riots in the country.

2. QUINTESSENCE X IMPURE

Meaning: Purest, highest embodiment

Usage: Noel coward displayed the quintessence of wit

3. QUEUE x CURVE, ZIGZAG

Meaning: Line

Usage: They stood patiently in the queue outside the movie theatre.
Letter-'R'

1. Resilient x Unyielding

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

2. Restive x placid

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

3. Retentive x forgetful

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

4. Reticence x loquaciousness

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

5. Retrograde x progressing

backwards degenerate
instead of advancing our civilization seems to have
retrograded in ethics and culture

6. Reverie x dishonor

daydream, musing
she was awakened from her reverie by the teachers question

7. Rife x scant

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

8. Robust x weak

vigorous, strong
after pumping vion and taking karate for six months the
little old lady was far more robust in health and could
break a plank with her fist
9. rotuonity x slimness
roundness, sonorousness of speech
Washington Irving emphasized the rotuonity of the
governor by describing his height and circumference

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

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

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

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

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

15. ruthless x merciful
pittiless, cruel
Captain Hook was a dangerous, ruthless villain who would
stop at nothing to destroy Peter pan.

Letter-'W'
1. WRECK * Restore

**Meaning:** To destroy

**Usage:** seventy passengers in a ship wreck.

2. WONDER * Expectations

**Meaning:** Feeling of surprise, struck

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

3. WANE * Prosper

**Meaning:** Waning

**Usage:** His chances of getting promotion are waning.

4. WRATH * Delight

**Meaning:** Severe anger

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

5. WITHIN * Beyond

**Meaning:** Inside

**Usage:** The account will be closed within one week.

**Letter-'Z'**

1. Zany X sane

meaning: physically healthy

usage: He is zany from one week.
2. Zeal X apathy

meaning: enthusiasm

usage: His zeal for learning impresses me a lot

PUZZLE TEST

COMPARISON BASED PROBLEMS

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

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

There are five friends Sachin, Kunal, Mohit, Anuj and Rohan. Sachin is shorter than Kunal but taller
than Rohan. Mohit is tallest. Anuj is a little shorter than Kunal an little taller than Sachin.

1. Who is the shortest?

(a) Rohan          (b) Sachin          (c) Anuj
(d) Kunal          (e) None of these

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

(a) Kunal          (b) Rohan          (c) Sachin
(d) Anuj          (e) None of these

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

(a) Anuj          (b) Sachin          (c) Rohan
(d) Kunal          (e) None of these

4. Who is the second tallest?

(a) Sachin          (b) Kunal          (c) Anuj
(d) Rohan          (e) None of these

5. Who is taller than Anuj but shorter than Mohit?
Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1) There is a group of five girls.

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

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

(4) Rupa and Monika are of the same age but Rupa is tallest between them.
5. Neelam is taller than Pooja and elder to Rupa.

6. If they are arranged in the ascending order of heights, who will be in the third position?
   (a) Monika        (b) Rupa        (c) Monika or Rupa
   (d) Date Inadequate   (e) None of these

7. If they are arranged in the descending order of their ages, who will be in the fourth position?
   (a) Monika or Rupa      (b) Kamini or Monika  (c) Pooja
   (d) Data Inadequate    (e) None of these

8. To answer the question “who is the youngest person in the group”, which of the given statements is superfluous?
   (a) Only (1)        (b) Only (2)        (c) Only (5)
   (d) either (1) or (4)    (e) None

Solution:
We first find the sequence of heights

by (3) we have : M < P

by (5) we have : P < N

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

So the sequence of heights is : M < P < N < K < R.

Now, we determine the age sequence
by (2) we have : \( K < R \).

by (3) we have : \( P < M \).

by (4) we have : \( R = M \).

by (5) we have : \( R < N \).

So the sequence of ages is: \( N < R = M < K < P \) or \( N < R = M < P < K \).

Answer for 6th question is (e), in the increasing order of heights, Neelam is in third position.

Answer for 7th question is (e), in the descending order of ages, Neelam will be in fourth position (because Monika and Rupa both lie at third position).

Answer for 8th question is (a), Only statement (1) is not necessary.

**EXERCISE**

1. Compare the knowledge of persons X, Y, Z, A, B and C in relation to each other.

1. X knows more than A.

2. Y knows as much as B.

3. Z knows less than C.

4. A knows more than Y.

The best knowledge person amongst all is:
Answer is (a), Clearly, we have: $A < X$, $Y = B$, $Z < C$, $Z < B$, $Y < A$

thus the sequence becomes $X > A > Y = B > C > Z$.

So, $X$ is the best knowledgeable person.

2. Five children were administrated psychological tests to know their intellectual levels. In the report, psychologists pointed out that the child $A$ is less intelligent than the child $B$. The child $C$ is less intelligent than the child $D$. The child $B$ is less intelligent than the child $C$ and child $A$ is more intelligent than child $E$.

Which child is most intelligent?

Answer is (c), we have $A < B$, $C < D$, $B < C$ and $E < A$.

So, the sequence becomes: $E < A < B < C < D$.

Clearly, child $D$ is most intelligent.

3. In an examination, Raj got more marks than Mukesh but not as many as Priya. Priya got more marks than Dinesh and Kamal. Dinesh got less marks than Mukesh but his marks are not the lowest in the group.

Who is the second in the descending order of marks?
In terms of marks obtained

Mukesh < Raj, Raj < Priya, Dinesh < Priya, Kamal < Priya, Dinesh < Mukesh.

Since Dinesh's marks are not the lowest, so Kamal's marks are the lowest.

So, the sequence becomes: Kamal < Dinesh < Mukesh < Raj < Priya.

Clearly, in the descending order, Raj comes second.

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

(A) Gopal is shorter than Ashok but taller than Kunal.
(B) Navin is shorter than Kunal.
(C) Jayesh is taller than Navin.
(D) Ashok is taller than Jayesh.

4. Who among them is the tallest?
   (a) Gopal          (b) Ashok          (c)  Kunal
   (d) Navin           (e) Jayesh

5. Which of the given information is not necessary to answer the above question?
   (a) A          (b) B          (c) C          (d) D
Solution for 4th and 5th questions.

In terms of height we have: Gopal < Ashok, Kunal < Gopal, Navin < Kunal,

Navin < Jayesh, Jayesh < Ashok.

So, the sequence becomes: Navin < Kunal < Gopal < Jayesh < Ashok.

Answer for 4th question is (b), Clearly, Ashok is tallest.

Answer for 5th question is (c), Clearly, statement C is not necessary.

6. B is twice as old as A but twice younger than F.
   C is half the age of A but twice the age of D.

Which two persons from the pair of oldest and youngest?

(a) F and A  (b) F and D  (c) B and F
(d) F and C  (e) None of these

Answer is (b)

Let's A's age be x, then B's age is 2x. B is twice younger than F i.e. F is twice older than B. So, F's age is 4x. C is half the age of A i.e. C's age is x/2. C is twice the age of D i.e. D is half the age of C i.e. D's age is x/4. So, the descending order of ages is F, B, A, C, D.

Clearly, F is the oldest and is the youngest.
Directions (questions 7 to 11) Read the following information and answer the questions given below it:

1. Seven students P, Q, R, S, T, U and V take a series of tests.
2. No two students get similar marks.
3. V always scores more than P.
4. P always scores more than Q.
5. Each time either R scores the highest and T gets the least or alternatively S scores the highest and U or Q scores the least.

7. If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following can be true?
   (a) V is ranked first or fourth       (b) R is ranked second or third
   (c) P is ranked second or fifth      (d) U is ranked third or fourth
   (e) T is ranked fourth or fifth.

8. If R gets more, V should be ranked not lower than:
   (a) second         (b) third         (c) fourth
   (d) fifth           (e) sixth

9. If R is ranked second and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following must be true?
   (a) S is ranked third       (b) T is ranked sixth
   (c) P is ranked sixth       (d) V is ranked fourth
   (e) U is ranked sixth
10. If S is ranked second, which of the following can be true?
(a) U gets more than V          (b) V gets more than S
(c) P gets more than R          (d) P gets more than V
(e) T gets more than Q

11. If V is ranked fifth, which of the following must be true?
(a) S scores the highest          (b) R is ranked second
(c) T is ranked third            (d) Q is ranked fourth
(e) U scores the least

Solution for 7th to 11th:
In terms of scores we have:

\[ V > P, \ P > Q \ \text{i.e.} \ V > P > Q. \]

If R scores the highest, we have \( R > \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ > T. \)

If S scores the highest, we have \( S > \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ > Q \)

or \( S > \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ > U. \)

Answer for 7th question is (d), If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked
fifth, we have

\[ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ > \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ > Q > S > \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \]

In this case, R will rank the highest and thus T will rank the least.
we have

\[ R > \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ > \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ > Q > S > T \]

Also, the order \( V > P > Q \) will be maintained i.e V and P will have
second,
third or fourth places. So, statements (a), (b), (c), (e) cannot follow.

Thus (d) is the answer.

Answer for 8th question is (c), Again, if R ranks most, T ranks lowest and occupies seventh place. Since V always ranks above P and Q so in the maximum, P and Q will occupy fifth and sixth places. Thus, V will not rank lower than fourth.

Answer for 9th question is (b), If R is ranked second, S will rank first and Q and U lowest. But Q ranks fifth. So, U ranks lowest. Also, the order

V > P > Q will be followed.

So, the arrangement will be S > R > V > P > Q > _ U. Thus, the sixth place will be occupied by T.

Answer for 10th question is (a), If S ranks second, R ranks first and T ranks lowest. The order V > P > Q will be followed.

So, the arrangement will be R > S > _ > _ > _ > _ > T.

Clearly, statements (b), (c), (d) and (e) cannot follow. So, the answer is (a).

Answer for 11th question is (a), If V ranks fifth, P and Q coming before it will occupy sixth and seventh places respectively i.e Q ranks least. So, S will score the highest.
Directions (questions 12 to 16): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

(1) A, B, C, D and E are five friends.
(2) B is elder to E, but not as tall as C.
(3) C is younger to A, and is taller to D and E.
(4) A is taller to D, but younger to E.
(5) D is elder to A but is shorter in the group.

12. Who among the following is the eldest?
   (a) A       (b) B       (c) C
   (d) D       (e) None of these

13. Which of the following pairs of students is elder to D?
   (a) BA       (b) BC       (c) BE
   (d) EA       (e) None of these

14. Which of the following statements is correct about B?
   (1) B is not the tallest       (2) B is shorter to E
   (3) When they are asked to stand in ascending order with respect to their heights, B is in the middle.
   (a) Only (1) is correct       (b) Only (1) and (3) are correct
   (c) All are correct           (d) All are incorrect
   (e) None of these

15. If F, another friend is taller than C, how many of them will be
between F and E according to their height?

(a) None  (b) One  (c) Two
(d) Three  (e) None of these

16. If a selection is to be made among them who would be relatively older and also taller, who among them should be chosen?

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

Solutions for 12th to 16th:

In terms of age we have:

\[ E < B, C < A, A < E, A < D \]

So, we have \[ C < A < E < B, A < D. \]

In terms of height we have

\[ B < C, D < C, E < C, D < A. \]

Answer for 12th question is (e) : Either B or D is the eldest.

Answer for 13th question is (e) : It cannot be determined for sure.

Answer for 14th question is (a) : B is shorter than C, so B is not the tallest.

Thus (1) is correct. B and E are shorter than C. So, it cannot be concluded that B is shorter to E. Thus (2) is incorrect.

A single definite order of heights cannot be obtained from the given information. So (3) is incorrect.

Answer for 15th question is (e) : Since no definite order of height can be obtained, so it cannot be determined for sure how many persons
lie between F and E.

Answer for 16th question is (b) : A and C are youngest so they cannot be selected.

D is shorter than two persons A and C.

B is shorter than C only and is only relatively order. So, B will be selected.

E is younger than B.

Directions (questions 17 to 20): Read the following information given below and answer the questions that follow:

- A * B means A and B are the same age.
- A - B means B is younger than A.
- A + B means A is younger than B.

17. Sachin * Madan - Reena means
(a) Reena is youngest  (b) Reena is the oldest
(c) Madan is younger than Reena
(d) None of these

18. X + Y + Z is same as
(a) Y - X - Z  (b) Z - Y - X  (c) Z - X - Y
(d) None of these

19. For an expression Farha-Fardina-Arif which of the following cannot
be correct under any circumstances?

(a) Arif is father of Farha.
(b) Arif is the younger brother of Farha.
(c) Farha is the mother of both Arif and Fardina.
(d) None of these

20. Deven-Shashi*Hemant is opposite to

(1) Hemant+Shashi+Deven  (2) Hemant-Shashi+Deven
(3) Shashi*Hemant+Deven

(a) (1) only  (b) (1) an (2) only  (c) (2) and (3) only
(d) None of these

Solution for 17th to 20th :

Answer for 17th question is (a) : Sachin*Madan-Reena means Sachin and Madan are of the same age and Reena is younger than Madan. This means that Reena is the youngest.

Answer for 18th question is (b) : X+Y+Z means X is younger than Y and Y is younger than Z. This can also be written as Z-Y-X.

Answer for 19th question is (a) : Farha-Fardina-Arif means Fardina is younger than Farha and Arif is younger than Fardina. This means that Arif is younger than Farha. So, Arif cannot be the father of Farha.

Answer for 20th question is (d) : Deven-Shashi*Hemant means Shashi is younger than Deven and Shashi and Hemant are of the same age. Thus Deven is the oldest.
Now, the opposite statements would mean: Deven is the youngest.

(1) Hemant+Shashi+Deven means Hemant is younger than Shashi, who is younger than Deven. So, Deven is the oldest.

(2) Hemant-Shashi+Deven means Shashi is younger than both Hemant and Deven. Thus either Hemant or Deven is the oldest, but Deven is not the youngest.

(3) Shashi*Hemant+Deven means Shashi and Hemant are of the same age and Hemant is younger than Deven. So, Deven is the oldest.

**PROBLEMS ON SEATING ARRANGEMENT**

**SEATING ARRANGEMENTS**

In this type of questions, some clues regarding seating or placing (linear/circular) of some persons or items is given. The candidate is required to form the paper sequence using these clues and answer the questions accordingly.

1) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in two rows, three in each.

E is not at the end of any row.

D is second to the left of F.

C, the neighbour of E, is sitting diagonally opposite to D.

B is the neighbour of F.

1. Which of the following are sitting diagonally opposite to each other?
   (a) F and C  (b) D and A  (c) A and C  (d) A and F  (e) A and B

2. Who is facing B?
   (a) A  (b) C  (c) D  (d) E  (e) F

3. Which of the following are in the same row?
   (a) A and E  (b) E and D  (c) C and B  (d) A and B  (e) C and E

4. Which of the following are in one of the two rows?
   (a) FBC  (b) CEB  (c) DBF  (d) AEF  (e) ABF

5. After interchanging seat with E, who will be the neighbours of D in the new position?
Solution:

The given information can be analysed as follows:

E is not at end so, E must be in the middle of one of the rows.

D is second to the left of F so, order of rows must be D_F.

C is neighbour of E and is sitting diagonally opposite to D means C is under F in the other row i.e D _ F _ E C.

B is neighbour of F, so the arrangement must be D B F A E C.

1. Other than D and C, A and F are Sitting diagonally opposite to each other, as seen in the arrangement. So the answer is (d).

2. Clearly, E is opposite to B in the other row. So, E is facing B and the answer is (d).

3. Clearly, from amongst the given alternatives, A and E are in the same row. So, the answer is (d).

4. Clearly, from amongst the given alternatives, D, B and F are in the same row. So, the answer is (c).

5. Clearly, neighbours of E are A and C. So, on interchanging the seat with E, the new neighbours of D will be A and C. So the answer is (a).
2) Eight books are kept one over the other counting from the top the second, fifth and sixth books are on plays. Two books on plays are between two books on composition. One book of plays is between two books on poetry.

While the book at the top of the book of literature is a book of composition. Which book is fourth from the top?

(a) plays  (b) poetry  (c) composition    (d) literature

Solution:

We analyse the given information as follows:

Let C denote 'composition', P denote 'plays', Po denote 'poetry' and L denote 'literature'.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
_ & P & _ & _ & P & P & _ & _ \\
_ & _ & _ & C & P & P & C & _ \\
Po & P & Po & _ & _ & _ & _ & _ \\
_ & _ & _ & _ & _ & _ & _ & C \\
L
\end{array}
\]
So the arrangement becomes:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Po P Po C P P C L

Clearly the fourth book from the top is on composition. So the answer is (c).

3) Read the following information and answer the questions that follows.

(1) Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a closed circle facing the center.

(2) E is to the left of D.

(3) C is between A and B.

(4) F is between E and A.

1. Who is to the left of B?

(a) A   (b) C   (c) D   (d) E   (e) none of these

2. Who is to the right of C?

(a) A   (b) B   (c) D   (d) E   (e) F
3. Which of the above given statements is superfluous?

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) none of these

Solution:

Clearly, in the circle this arrangement is as shown

D

B     E

C     F

A

1. Clearly, D is the left of B. so the answer is (c).

2. Clearly, A is to the right of C. so the answer is (a).

3. Since all the statements are necessary to determine the arrangement none of them is superfluous. so the answer is (e).

EXERCISE

1. Four girls are sitting on a bench to be photographed. Shikha is to the left of Reena.

Manju is to the right of Reena. Rita is between Reena and Manju.

Who would be second from the left in the photograph?
(a) Reena  (b) Shikha  (c) Manju  (d) Rita

Answer is (d)

Shikha is to the left of Reena and Manju is to her right.

Rita is between Reena and Manju.

So the order is Shikha,

Reena, Rita and Manju. In the photograph Rita will be second from left.

2. There are five different houses, A to E in a row. A is to the right of B and E is to the left of C and right of A. B is to the right of D.

Which of the houses is in the middle?

(a) A       (b) B       (c) D       (d) E

Answer is (a)

B is to the right of D. A is to the right of B. E is to the right of A and left of C. So the order is D, B, A, E, C. Clearly A is in the middle.

3. In a march past, seven persons are standing in a row. Q is standing left to R but right to P. O is standing right to N and left to P.

Similarly, S is standing right to R and left to T. Find out who is
standing in middle?

(a) P  (b) Q  (c) R  (d) O

Answer is (b)

Q is left to R and to the right of P i.e P, Q, R.

O is to the right of N and left of P i.e N, O, P.

S is to the right of R and left of T i.e R, S, T.

Clearly, Q is in the middle.

4. Five children are sitting in a row. S is sitting next to P but not T. is sitting next to R who is sitting on extreme left and T is not sitting next to K. Who are sitting adjacent to S?

(a) K and P  (b) R and P  (c) only C  (d) P and T  (e) Insufficient Information

Answer is (d)

S is sitting next to P. So, the order S, P or P, S is followed. is sitting next to R. So, the order R, K is followed because R is on the extreme left. T is not next to P or K.

So, the arrangement will be R, K, P, S, T.

Clearly, P and T are sitting adjacent to S.
5. Five girls are sitting in a row, Rashi is not adjacent to Sulekha or Abha. Anuradha is not adjacent to Sulekha. Rashi is adjacent to Monika. Monika is at the middle in the row. Then, Anuradha is adjacent to whom out of the following?

(a) Rashi   (b) Sulekha   (c) Abha   (d) Monika   (e) Cannot be determined

Answer is (a)

Clearly, the order is

Anuradha, Rashi, Monika, Abha. Anuradha is adjacent to Rashi

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

(A) There are five friends

(B) They are standing in a row facing south.

(C) Jayesh is to the immediate right to Alok.

(D) Pramod is between Bhagat and Subodh.

(E) Subodh is between Jayesh and Pramod.
6. Who is at the extreme left end?

(a) Alok        (b) Bhagat        (c) Subodh        (d) Data
Inadequate
(e) None of these

7. Who is in the middle?

(a) Bhagat   (b) Jayesh    (c) Pramod   (d) Subodh   (e) Alok

Solution:

The boys are standing facing south. So, consider left and right accordingly.

Jayesh is to the right of Alok i.e. Jayesh, Alok.

Pramod is between Bhagat and Subodh i.e. Bhagat, Pramod, Subodh

Subodh is between Jayesh and Pramod.

So, the sequence is

Bhagat    Pramod        Subodh        Jayesh
Alok

Answer for 6th question is (a), Alok is at extreme left end.

Answer for 7th question is (d), Subodh is in the middle.
Study the given information carefully and answer the questions that follows.

(1) A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting on a wall and all of them are facing east.

(2) C is on the immediate right to D.

(3) B is at an extreme end and has E as his neighbour.

(4) G is between E and F.

(5) D is sitting third from the south end.

8. Who is sitting to the right of E?

(a) A       (b) C       (c) D       (d) F       (e) None of these

9. Which of the following pairs of people are sitting at the extreme ends?

(a) AB       (b) AE       (c) CB       (d) FB       (e) Cannot be determined

10. Name the person who should change places with C such that he gets the third place from the north end?

(a) E       (b) F       (c) C       (d) D
11. Immediately between which of the following pairs of people is sitting?

(a) AC  (b) AF  (c) CE  (d) CF  (E) None of these

Solution:

C is to the right of D.

D is third from south.

So, B will be at the extreme end from north because it should have E as its neighbour.

G is between E and F. So, the sequence is

B->
E->
G->
F-> East
D->
C->
A->

Answer for 8th question is (e), G is sitting to the right of E.
Answer for 9th question is (a), A and B are sitting at the extreme ends.

Answer for 10th question is (c), G should change place with C to make it third from north.

Answer for 11th question is (d), D is sitting between C and F.

12. In the Olympic games, the flags of six nations were flown on the masts in the following way:

The flag of America was to the left of Indian tricolor and to the right of the flag of France. The flag of Australia was on the right of the Indian flag but was to the left of the flag of Japan, which was to the left of the flag of China. Find the two flags which are in the center.

(a) India and Australia                        (b) America and India
(c) Japan and Australia                        (d) America and Australia

Solution:

The correct sequence is

France, America, India, Australia, Japan, China.

The two flags in the center are India and Australia.

13. Mr A, Miss B, Mr C and Miss D are sitting around a table and discussing
their trades.

(1) Mr. A sits opposite to cook.

(2) Miss B sits right to the barber.

(3) The washer man is on the left of the tailor.

(4) Miss D sits opposite to Mr. C.

What are the trades of A and B?

(a) Tailor and Barber  
(b) Tailor and Cook  
(c) Barber and Cook  
(d) Washer man and Cook.

Solution: (b)

C and D sit opposite to each other. So if A sits opposite to cook, B shall be cook.

Now B is to the right of barber. So, one of the rest say C will be barber, then D on the opposite side shall be washer man or tailor. But washer man is left of tailor and D is to the left of A. So, D is washer man and A is tailor. Thus, A and B are Tailor and Cook.

On the information given below, answer the questions.

(A) P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a circle facing the center.

(B) R is immediate left of T.
14. Who is to the immediate left of R?

(a) P  (b) Q  (c) S  (d) T  (e) cannot be determine

15. To find the answer to the above question, which of the following statements can be dispensed with?

(a) None  (b) B only  (c) C only  (d) B or C only

Solution: Solution for 14th and 15th questions are

In the circle the arrangement is as shown:

```
   P
  S   T
 Q
 R
```

Answer for 14th question is (b), Q is to the immediate left of R.

Answer for 15th question is (a), All the statements are necessary.

16. Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a closed circle facing the center. A is facing D. C is between A and B. F is between E and A. Who is to the immediate left of B?

(a) A  (b) C  (c) D  (d) E
Answer is (b)

Clearly, in a circle the arrangement is as shown:

```
A
C   F
B   E
D
```

So, C is to the immediate left of B.

A, B, C, D, E and F are seated in a circle facing the center. C is between F and B.
A is second to the left of D and second to the right of E.

17. Who is facing A?
(a) B     (b) D     (c) F     (d) either F or B     (e) None

18. Who among the following is facing D?
(a) A     (b) C     (c) E    (d) cannot be determine     (e) None

Solution: Solution for 17th and 18th questions is

The circular arrangement is as shown

```
C
A   E
F   B
D
```

Answer for 17th question is (a), Clearly B is facing A.
Answer for 18th question is (b), C is facing D.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in circle facing the center.
B is sitting between G and D. H is third to the left of B and second to the right of A.
C is sitting between A and G and B and E are not sitting opposite to each other.

19. Who is third to the left of D?
20. Which of the following statements is not correct?

(a) C is third to the right of D.
(b) A is sitting between C and F.
(c) D and A are sitting opposite to each other.
(d) E is sitting between F and D.
(e) E and C are sitting opposite to each other.

Solution: Solution for 19th and 20th question is

B is between G and D, i.e., the order is G B D. H is third to the left of B and second to the right of A. So, forming a circle we have:

```
H        A
G  B  D
```

C is between A and G. But E is not opposite B. So, C is between A and H.

```
C
H  A
F  E
G  D
B
```

Answer for 19th question is (c), F is third to the left of D.

Answer for 20th question is (d), Clearly, E is not sitting between F and D.

21. A group of eight members sit in a circle. D is between A and F and is opposite to G. E is to the right of A but on the left of C, whose right hand neighbour is G. B enjoys having H to his left and F to his right.

Find the members who is diagonally opposite to A?

(a) B  (b) F  (c) G  (d) H

Answer for 21st question is (d)

In a circle the arrangement is as shown

```
G
H  C
B  E
F  A
D
```
H is diagonally opposite to A.

**FAMILY BASED PROBLEMS**

**FAMILY BASED QUESTIONS**

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

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

There are five friends Sachin, Kunal, Mohit, Anuj and Rohan. Sachin is shorter than Kunal but taller than Rohan. Mohit is tallest. Anuj is a little shorter than Kunal and a little taller than Sachin.

1. Who is the shortest?
   (a) Rohan  (b) Sachin  (c) Anuj  (d) Kunal  (e) None of these

2. If they stand in the order of their heights, who will be in the middle?
   (a) Kunal  (b) Rohan  (c) Sachin  (d) Anuj  (e) None of these

3. If they stand in the order of increasing heights, who will be the second?
   (a) Anuj  (b) Sachin  (c) Rohan  (d) Kunal  (e) None of these

4. Who is the second tallest?
   (a) Sachin  (b) Kunal  (c) Anuj  (d) Rohan  (e) None of these
5. Who is taller than Anuj but shorter than Mohit?

(a) Kunal  (b) Rohan  (c) Sachin  (d) Date Inadequate  (e) None

Solution:
Let us denote the five boys by the first letter of their names, namely
R < S < A < K < M
Answer for 1st question is (a), Rohan is shortest.
Answer for 2nd question is (d), Anuj is in the middle.
Answer for 3rd question is (b), In the order of increasing heights i.e., shortest to tallest, Sachin is second.
Answer for 4th question is (b), Kunal is second tallest.
Answer for 5th question is (a), Kunal is taller than Anuj but shorter than Mohit.

Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow:
(1) There is a group of five girls.
(2) Kamini is second in height but younger than Rupa.
(3) Pooja is taller than Monika but younger in age.
(4) Rupa and Monika are of the same age but Rupa is tallest between them.
(5) Neelam is taller than Pooja and elder to Rupa.

6. If they are arranged in the ascending order of heights, who will be in the third position?
(a) Monika (b) Rupa (c) Monika or Rupa (d) Date Inadequate (e) None of these

7. If they are arranged in the descending order of their ages, who will be in the fourth position?
(a) Monika or Rupa (b) Kamini or Monika (b) Pooja (d) Date Inadequate (e) None of these

8. To answer the question “who is the youngest person in the group”, which of the given statements is superfluous?
(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2) (c) Only (5) (d) either (1) or (4) (e) None

Solution:
We first find the sequence of heights
by (3) we have : M < P
by (5) we have : P < N
Now, Rupa is tallest and Kamini is second in height.
So the sequence of heights is : M < P < N < K < R.
Now, we determine the age sequence
by (2) we have : K < R.
by (3) we have : P < M.
by (4) we have : R = M.
by (5) we have : R < N.
So the sequence of ages is : N < R = M < K < P or N < R = M < P < K.
Answer for 6th question is (e), in the increasing order of heights, Neelam is in third position.
Answer for 7th question is (e), in the descending order of ages, Neelam will be in fourth position (because Monika and Rupa both lie at third position).
Answer for 8th question is (a), Only statement (1) is not necessary.
EXERCISE

1. Compare the knowledge of persons X, Y, Z, A, B and C in relation to each other.
   1. X knows more than A.
   2. Y knows as much as B.
   3. Z knows less than C.
   4. A knows more than Y.
   The best knowledge person amongst all is:

   (a) X  (b) Y  (c) A  (d) C

   Answer is (a), Clearly, we have: A < X, Y = B, Z < C, Z < B, Y < A
   thus the sequence becomes X > A > Y = B > C > Z.
   So, X is the best knowledgeable person.

2. Five children were administrated psychological tests to know their intellectual levels. In the report, psychologists pointed out that the child A is less intelligent than the child B. The child C is less intelligent than the child D. The child B is less intelligent than the child C and child A is more intelligent than child E. Which child is most intelligent?

   (a) A  (b) B  (c) D  (d) E  (e) None of these

   Answer is (c), we have A < B, C < D, B < C and E < A.
   So, the sequence becomes: E < A < B < C < D.
   Clearly, child D is most intelligent.

3. In an examination, Raj got more marks than Mukesh but not as many as Priya.
   Priya got more marks than Dinesh and Kamal. Dinesh got less marks than Mukesh but his marks are not the lowest in the group. Who is the second in the descending order of marks?

   (a) Priya (b) Kamal (c) Raj (d) Cannot be determine (e) None of these

   Answer is (c)
In terms of marks obtained
Mukesh < Raj, Raj < Priya, Dinesh < Priya, Kamal < Priya, Dinesh < Mukesh.
Since Dinesh marks are not the lowest, so Kamal's marks are the lowest.
So, the sequence becomes: Kamal < Dinesh < Mukesh < Raj < Priya.
Clearly, in the descending order, Raj comes second.

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:
(A) Gopal is shorter than Ashok but taller than Kunal.
(B) Navin is shorter than Kunal.
(C) Jayesh is taller than Navin.
(D) Ashok is taller than Jayesh.

4. Who among them is the tallest?
(a) Gopal (b) Ashok (c) Kunal (d) Navin (e) Jayesh

5. Which of the given information is not necessary to answer the above question?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) None of these

Solution for 4th and 5th questions.
In terms of height we have: Gopal < Ashok, Kunal < Gopal, Navin < Kunal,
Navin < Jayesh, Jayesh < Ashok.
So, the sequence becomes: Navin < Kunal < Gopal < Jayesh < Ashok.
Answer for 4th question is (b), Clearly, Ashok is tallest.
Answer for 5th question is (c), Clearly, statement C is not necessary.

6. B is twice as old as A but twice younger than F.
C is half the age of A but twice the age of D.

Which two persons from the pair of oldest and youngest?

(a) F and A  (b) F and D   (c) B and F   (d) F and C      (e) None of these

Answer is (b)

Let's A's age be x, then B's age is 2x. B is twice younger than F, i.e., F is twice older than B. So, F's age is 4x. C is half the age of A, i.e., C's age is x/2. C is twice the age of D, i.e., D's age is x/4. So, the descending order of ages is F, B, A, C, D. Clearly, F is the oldest and is the youngest.

Directions (questions 7 to 11) Read the following information and answer the questions given below it:

(1) Seven students P, Q, R, S, T, U and V take a series of tests.

(2) No two students get similar marks.

(3) V always scores more than P.

(4) P always scores more than Q.

(5) Each time either R scores the highest and T gets the least or alternatively S scores the highest and U or Q scores the least.

7. If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following can be true?

(a) V is ranked first or fourth     (b) R is ranked second or third
(c) P is ranked second or fifth     (d) U is ranked third or fourth
(e) T is ranked fourth or fifth.

8. If R gets more, V should be ranked not lower than:

(a) second (b) third (c) fourth     (d) fifth     (e) sixth

9. If R is ranked second and Q is ranked fifth, which of the following must be true?

(a) S is ranked third     (b) T is ranked sixth     (c) P is ranked sixth
(d) V is ranked fourth     (e) U is ranked sixth

10. If S is ranked second, which of the following can be true?
(a) U gets more than V  (b) V gets more than S  (c) P gets more than R  
(d) P gets more than V  (e) T gets more than Q

11. If V is ranked fifth, which of the following must be true?

(a) S scores the highest  (b) R is ranked second  (c) T is ranked third
(d) Q is ranked fourth  (e) U scores the least

Solution for 7th to 11th:
In terms of scores we have:
V > P, P > Q, i.e., V > P > Q.

If R scores the highest, we have R > _ > _ > _.

If S scores the highest, we have S > _ > _ > _ > Q or S > _ > _ > _ > U.

Answer for 7th question is (d), If S is ranked sixth and Q is ranked fifth, we have
_ > _ > _ > _ > Q > S > _

In this case, R will rank the highest and thus T will rank the least. We have
R > _ > _ > _ > Q > S > T

Also, the order V > P > Q will be maintained, i.e., V and P will have second, third or fourth places. So, statements (a), (b), (c), (e) cannot follow. Thus (d) is the answer.

Answer for 8th question is (c), Again, if R ranks most, T ranks lowest and occupies seventh place. Since V always ranks above P and Q so in the maximum, P and Q will occupy fifth and sixth places. Thus, V will not rank lower than fourth.

Answer for 9th question is (b), If R is ranked second, S will rank first and Q and U lowest. But Q ranks fifth. So, U ranks lowest. Also, the order V > P > Q will be followed. So, the arrangement will be S > R > V > P > Q > _ U. Thus, the sixth place will be occupied by T.

Answer for 10th question is (a), If S ranks second, R ranks first and T ranks
lowest. The order V > P > Q will be followed. So, the arrangement will be R > S > _ > _ > _ > _ > T.

Clearly, statements (b), (c), (d) and (e) cannot follow. so the answer is (a).

Answer for 11th question is (a), If V ranks fifth, P and Q coming before it will occupy sixth and seventh places respectively i.e Q ranks least. So, S will score the highest.

Directions (questions 12 to 16): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

(1) A, B, C, D and E are five friends.
(2) B is elder to E, but not as tall as C.
(3) C is younger to A, and is taller to D and E.
(4) A is taller to D, But younger to E.
(5) D is elder to A but is shorter in the group.

12. Who among the following is the eldest?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) None of these

13. Which of the following pairs of students is elder to D?
(a) BA (b) BC (c) BE (d) EA (e) None of these

14. Which of the following statements is correct about B?
(1) B is not the tallest (2) B is shorter to E (3) When they are asked to stand in ascending order with respect to their heights, B is in the middle
(a) Only (1) is correct (b) Only (1) and (3) are correct (c) All are correct (d) All are incorrect (e) None of these

15. If F, another friend is taller than C, how many of them will be between F and E according to their height?
(a) None (b) One (c) Two (d) Three (e) None of these

16. If a selection is to be made among them who would be relatively older and also taller, who among them should be chosen?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

Solutions for 12th to 16th:

In terms of age we have:

E < B, C < A, A < E, A < D
So, we have C < A < E < B, A < D.
In terms of height we have
B < C, D < C, E < C, D < A.
Answer for 12th question is (e) :  
Either B or D is the eldest.

Answer for 13th question is (e) :  
It cannot be determined for sure.

Answer for 14th question is (a) :  
B is shorter than C, so B is not the tallest.  
Thus (1) is correct. B and E are shorter than C. So, it cannot be concluded that B is shorter to E. Thus (2) is incorrect. A single definite order of heights cannot be obtained from the given information. So (3) is incorrect.

Answer for 15th question is (e) :  
Since no definite order of height can be obtained.  
So it cannot be determined for sure how many persons lie between F and E.

Answer for 16th question is (b) :  
A and C are youngest so they cannot be selected.  
D is shorter than two persons A and C.  
B is shorter than C only and is only relatively order. So, B will be selected.  
E is younger than B.

Directions (questions 17 to 20) : Read the following information given below and answer the questions that follow:  
A * B means A and B are the same age.  
A – B means B is younger than A.  
A + B means A is younger than B.

17. Sachin * Madan – Reena means  
(a) Reena is youngest       (b) Reena is the oldest  
(c) Madan is younger than Reena (d) None of these

18. X+Y+Z is same as  
(a) Y-X-Z       (b) Z-Y-X  (c) Z-X-Y (d) None of these

19. For an expression Farha-Fardina-Arif which of the following cannot be correct under any circumstances?  
(a) Arif is father of Farha.  
(b) Arif is the younger brother of Farha.  
(c) Farha is the mother of both Arif and Fardina.  
(d) None of these

20. Deven-Shashi*Hemant is opposite to  
(1) Hemant+Shashi+Deven  (2) Hemant-Shashi+Deven  
(3) Shashi*Hemant+Deven  
(a) (1) only (b) (1) an (2) only  
(c) (2) and (3) only  
(d) None of these

Solution for 17th to 20th:  
Answer for 17th question is (a):  
Sachin*Madan-Reena means Sachin and Madan are of the same age and Reena is younger than Madan. This means that Reena is the youngest.
Answer for 18th question is (b) : X+Y+Z means X is younger than Y and Y is younger than Z. This can also be written as Z-Y-X.
Answer for 19th question is (a) : Farha-Fardina-Arif means Fardina is younger than Farha and Arif is younger than Fardina. This means that Arif is younger than Farha.
So, Arif cannot be the father of Farha.

Answer for 20th question is (d) : Deven-Shashi*Heman means Shashi is younger than Deven and Shashi and Hemant are of the same age. Thus Deven is the oldest. Now, the opposite statements would mean : Deven is the youngest.

(1)Heman+Shashi+Deven means Heman is younger than Shashi, who is younger than Deven.
So, Deven is the oldest.

(2)Heman-Shashi+Deven means Shashi is younger than both Heman and Deven. Thus either Heman or Deven is the oldest, but Deven is not the youngest.

(3)Shashi*Heman+Deven means Shashi and Heman are of the same age and Heman is younger than Deven. So, Deven is the oldest.

Odd man out series

Odd Man out Series

In this oddman out section we need choose the word or pair that different from remaining words or pairs.
For Example:
1.a, apple b, mango c, watermelon d, guava
Explanation:
Here expect ' C' all of other are grow on trees. So watermelon is the the odd man here.

Exercise:
1. a. irran:asia b. candera:Australia c. norway:europa d. algeria:affrica

Ans: (b)
explanation:
In all other pairs ,second is continent to which the country denoted by the first belongs.
2.  a. scalpel: surgeon  b. chisel: solder
    c. awl: cobbler  d. knife: chef
Ans: (b)

explanation:
In all other pairs, first is tool used by the second.

3.  a. mulder: proteins  b. curie: redium
    c. becquerel: radioactivity  d. einstein: television
Ans: (d)

explanation:
In all other pairs, first is name of a scientist who discovered the second.

4.  a. sheep: bleat  b. horse: neigh
    c. ass: grunt  d. owl: hoot
Ans: (c)

explanation:
In all other pairs, second one is the sound made by the first.

5.  a. door: bang  b. piano: play
    c. rain: ptler  d. drum: be
Ans: (b)

explanation:
In all other pairs, second one is sound made by the first.

6.  a. chandragupta: mouryan  b. bardar: mugal
    c. krisha: kushan  d. mahavira: jainism
Ans: (d)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, second one is the name of the dynasty found by the first.

7.  a. ammeter: current  b. hygrometer: pressure
    c. odometer: speed  d. seismograph: earthquakes
Ans: (b)

explanation:
In all other pairs, first one is the instrument used to measure the second.

8.  a. solder: tin  b. haematite: iran
    c. bauxite: aluminium  d. malachite: copper
Ans: (a)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, first name of the metal of which the second is an ore. On the other hand, solder is an alloy.

9.  a. whale: manmal  b. salamander: insect
    c. snake: reptile  d. frog: phibiam
Ans: (b)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, first one is the animal which is belong to second type.
10.  a. profit:loss      b. wise:foolish  
    c. virtue:vice      d. seduce:attract

   Ans:  (d)

   Explanation:
   In all other pairs, the words are antonyms to each other.

11.  a. onomatology:names  b. nidology:nests 
    c. phycology:algae    d. concology:shells

   Ans:  (d)

   Explanation:
   In all other pairs first one is the study of the second one.

12.  a. aphid:paper       b. mon th:wool 
    c. termite:wood       d. locust:plant

   Ans:  (a)

   Explanation:
   In all other pair, first one the insect which damages the second.

13.  a. Deer: flesh       b. mongoose:sanke 
    c. crow: carrion      d. carne:fish

   Ans:  (a)

   Explanation:
   In all other pairs first one is feeds on the second.

14.  a. cockroach:antenna b. lizard:flagella  
    c. hydra: tentacles   d. plasmodium:cilia

   Ans:  (b)

   Explanation:
   In other pairs, second is organ for movement of the first.

15.  a. malaria:protozoa  b. yeast:fungi 
    c. typhoid:bacteria   d. polious

   Ans:  (c)

   Explanation:
   In all other pairs, first disease caused by the second one.

    c. planimeter:area    d. barometer:humidity

   Ans:  (d)

   Explanation:
   In all other pairs, first is the instrument to measure the second.

17.  a. chaff:wheat       b. grit:pulses 
    c. grain:crop         d. dregs:wine

   Ans:  (c)

   Explanation:
   In all other pairs, first is the waste obtained from the second.

18.  a. Broom:swep       b. spoon:feed
c. nut:crack          d. saop:bathe
Ans:  (c)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, first one is used for purpose of second.

19.   a. proteins:marasmus  b. sodium:rickets
c. iodine:gotire       d. iron:anaemia
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, second one is the disease caused by the deficiency of the first.

20.  a. apple:jam          b. leamon: citrus
     c. orange:squash       d. tomato:pury
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, second one is the form in which the first is preserved.

c. poultry:farm        d. vulture:prey
Ans:  (c)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, second is the food over which the first feeds.

22.  a. fish:pisciculture   b. birds:horticulture
c. bees:apiculture     d. slikworm:sericulture
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, second one the name given to the artificial rearing of the first.

23.  a. backsmith:anvil     b. carpenter:saw
c. barber:scissor       d. goldsmith:ornaments
e. sculpter:chisel
Ans:  (d)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, second is the tool used by the first.

24.   a. cow:calf          b. dog:bitch
c. lion:cub           d. tortoise:turtle
e. insect:larva
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, second one is young of the first.

25.  a. sprinkle:four        b. happies:merrient
c. mist:fog          d. sad:unhappy
Ans:  (d)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, second one is the higher intensity than the first.

26.  a. chia:beiling       b. russia:moscow
27. a. daring: timid  b. beautiful: pretty  
c. clear: vague  d. youth: adult

**Ans:** (b)

**Explanation:**
In all other pairs, second one is the antonym of the first.

28. a. fish: shoal  b. cow: herd  
c. sheep: flock  d. man: mod

**Ans:** (d)

**Explanation:**
In all other pairs, second one is the collective group of the first.

29. a. Lion: roar  b. snake: hiss  
c. bees: hum  d. frog: bleat

**Ans:** (d)

**Explanation:**
In all other pairs, second one is the noise produced by the first.

30. a. Farmer: plough  b. butcher: chopper  
c. author: book  d. jockey: tack

**Ans:** (c)

**Explanation:**
In all other pairs, second one is the tool used by first one.

31. a. steel: utensils  b. bronze: statue  
c. duralumin: aircraft  d. iron: rails

**Ans:** (d)

**Explanation:**
In all other pairs, first is the alloy used to make the second.

32. a. flurry: blizzard  b. moisten: drench  
c. prick: stab  d. scrub: polish

**Ans:** (a)

**Explanation:**
In all other pairs, second is higher intensity than first.

33. a. needle: prick  b. gun: fire  
c. auger: bore  d. chisel: carve

**Ans:** (a)

**Explanation:**
In all other pairs, second is the action of the first.

34. a. twigs: nest  b. wood: furniture  
c. picture: pottery  d. gold: ornaments

**Ans:** (c)
Explanation:
In all other pairs, first one is the material made by the second.

35. a. donald:comdy       b. holmes:suspense
    c. premchand:novel   d. rodinson:adventure

Ans:  (c)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, first character which is famous for the second one.

36. a. petican:reptile b. gnu:antelope
    c. elk:deer         d. shark:fish

Ans:  (a)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, first one is the type of second.

37. a. beans:pluse       b. rice:circals
    c. tea:beverage: d. legumes:nodules

Ans:  (d)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, second denotes the the class to which the first belongs.

38. a. avesta:parsi      b. torah:jew
    c. tripitake:buddhist d. temple:hindu

Ans:  (d)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, first is the religion book of the second.

39. a. husband:wife      b. lion:fox
    c. dog : cat         d. king : minister

Ans:  (d)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, first is masculine, while the second one is feminine.

40. a. ornithology : birds   b. mycology : fungi
    c. phycology : algue   d. entomology : insects
    e. biology : botany

Ans:  (e)

Explanation:
In all other pairs, first is the study of the second.

41. a. microscope       b. telescope
    c. periscope        d. stethoscope

Ans:  (d)

Explanation:
Except stethoscope all other are optical instruments.

42. a. almrah          b. rack
    c. safe            d. cupboard

Ans:  (d)
Explanation:
Except cupboard, all other are closed one.

43. a. rial   b. knesset
    c. guilder   d. drachma
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
Except this all other are names of currencies.

44. a. resume   b. admit
    c. confess   d. depend
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
Except this all are synonyms.

45. a. commander   b. commodore
    c. brigadier   d. admiral
Ans: (c)
Explanation:
Except this all are ranks in navy, while this is the rank in army.

46. a. tempest   b. hurricane
    c. cyclone   d. monson
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
Except this all are violent winds.

47. a. albatross   b. ostrich
    c. pelican   d. penguin
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
Except this all other are water birds.

48. a. faun   b. mermaid
    c. minerva   d. sphink
Ans: (c)
Explanation:
Except this all are half-human creature, while this minerva is goddess.

49. a. Abominable   b. tempestuous
    c. abhorrent   d. detestable
Ans: (b)
Explanation:
tempestuous = resembling pertaining to violent storm. All other are related to hateful.

50. a. accure   b. exuberate
    c. numerous   d. pullulate
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
accure = grow in natural form, to be added by way of advantage.
All other words are related to abundance.

51. a. purgation     b. pulverisation
    c. detrition       d. trituration

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

purgation = act of spiritual purification
all other words are related to ‘powderiness’.

52. a. absolve       b. exonerate
    c. exculpate       d. disburden

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

disburden = to rid of burden, unload.
All other words are related to ‘acquittal from blame, crime etc’.

53. a. perspicacious b. abstruse
    c. intangible       d. impalpable

Ans: (a)

Explanation:

perspicacious = having clear mental vision.
All other words are related to ‘difficulty, mystery, that which is difficult to understand’.

54. a. captivate     b. enchant
    c. fascinate       d. dazzle

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

dazzle = to overpower with strong light.
All other words are related to ‘charm’.

55. a. reprimand     b. dissipate
    c. chastise        d. castigate

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

dissipate = to scatter, to dispel.
All other words are related to ‘criticism’.

56. a. reprehend     b. censure
    c. sprawl          d. chide

Ans: (c)

Explanation:

sprawl = to stretch, to spread.
All other word are related to ‘blame, reprove’.

57. a. defraud       b. cheat
    c. swindle        d. allure

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

allure = ability to fascinate, charm.
All other words are synonyms.

58. a. cleavage      b. divulge
    c. fracture        d. severance

Ans: (b)

Explanation:

divulge = to make public, to reveal.
All other words are related to ‘break’.

59. a. brim          b. obscure
c. brink    d. rim
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
    obscure  = hidden, dark, unclear.
    All other words are related to edge.

60. a. buxom    b. plumb
    c. chubby    d. obsence
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
    obsence  = lewd, indecent.
    All other words are related to fatty.

61. a. cajole    b. coax
    c. wheedle    d. laconic
Ans:  (d)
Explanation:
    laconic  = replying, expressing in few words.
    All other words are related to ‘argue into’

62. a. disaster    b. motley
    c. catastrophe    d. calamity
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
    motley  = varigate, heterogenous.
    All other words are synonyms.

63. a. expedition    b. campaign
    c. crusade    d. cruise
Ans:  (d)
Explanation:
    cruise  = a sea voyage for pleasure.
    All other words are related to ‘journey on land, sea with a aim’.

64. a. renovate    b. flourish
    c. thrire    d. blossom
Ans:  (a)
Explanation:
    renovate  = remodel, modernize, to make new again.
    All other words are synonyms.

65. a. bluffer    b. notorious
    c. imposter    d. fraud
Ans:  (b)
Explanation:
    notorious  = one who is of bad reputation.
    All other words are synonyms.

66. a. cursory    b. brusque
    c. abrupt    d. curt
Ans:  (a)
Explanation:
    cursory  = superficial, casual, hasty.
    All other words are related to ‘bluntness’.

67. a. bonafide    b. genuine
    c. credential    d. authentic
Ans:  (c)
Explanation:
credential = that which entitles ti
credit ‘or’ belief, thrust worthiness.
All other words are related to “true”.

68.  a. intercourse  b. breed
c. procreate  d. propagate
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
intercourse = the act of mating, intelligent, discussion.
All other words are related to ‘birth and reproduction’.

69.  a. frugal  b. concise
c. terse  d. succinct
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
frugal = economical in use of resources.
All other words are related to ‘brief’.

69.  a. bizarre  b. fantastic
c. extravagant  d. tentative
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
tentative = experimental, provisional.
All other words are related to ‘odd and strange’.

70.  a. incognito  b. inane
c. void  d. blank
Ans: (a)
Explanation:
incognito = unknown, disguised.
All other words are related to ‘empty’.

71.  a. blasphemous  b. profane
c. sacrilegious  d. impious
Ans: none
Explanation:
here all words are synonyms.

72.  a. blink  b. wink
c. bat  d. shove
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
shove = to thrust, to push.
All other words are related to ‘eager desire’.

73.  a. barbarous  b. savage
c. brutal  d. nihilistic
Ans: (d)
Explanation:
nihilistic = a belief that nothing exists in reality, moral, spiritual principle.
All other words are related to ‘cruelty’.
74. a. decadent  b. pauper  
c. mendicant  d. destitute  
**Ans:** (a)  
**Explanation:**  
decadent = one who is degenerate.  
All other words are related to ‘beggar’.  

75. a. bewilder  b. perplex  
c. baffle  d. scintillate  
**Ans:** (d)  
**Explanation:**  
scintillate = sparkle (light), very brilliant.  
All other words are related to ‘confusion’.  

76. a. bicker  b. quarrel  
c. wrangle  d. inveigle  
**Ans:** (d)  
**Explanation:**  
inveigle = to ensure by cajolery.  
All other words are related to ‘disagreement, dispute’.  

77. a. anarchy  b. chaos  
c. pandemonium  d. shield  
**Ans:** (d)  
**Explanation:**  
shield = a protective plate, a trophy.  
All other words are related to ‘confusion’.  

78. a. propitiate  b. conciliate  
c. appeare  d. appreciate  
**Ans:** (d)  
**Explanation:**  
appreciate = to estimate, to raise the value.  
All other words are related to ‘pacify’.  

79. a. spurious  b. atrocious  
c. apocryphal  d. unauthentic  
**Ans:** (b)  
**Explanation:**  
atrocious = extremely cruel, wicked.  
All other words are related to ‘flaseness’.  

80. a. append  b. swarm  
c. annex  d. attach  
**Ans:** (b)  
**Explanation:**  
swarm = large group of animals.  
All other words are related to ‘addition’.  

81. a. severe  b. strenuous  
c. rigorous  d. excruciate  
**Ans:** (a)  
**Explanation:**
excruciate = to torture.
All other words are related to ‘hard’.

82. a. profuse   b. ample
    c. titanic   d. copious
**Ans:** (c)
**Explanation:**
    titanic = enormous in size and strength.
    All other words are related to ‘abundant, plentiful’.

83. a. adapt    b. accommodate
    c. adopt     d. reconcile
**Ans:** (c)
**Explanation:**
    adopt = chose, to take up, to embrace.
    All other words are related to ‘agreement, adjust’.

84. a. alias    b. allonym
    c. nomdeplume  d. pseudonym
**Ans:** none
**Explanation:**
    here all the words are synonyms.

85. a. allay    b. alienate
    c. mitigate   d. assuge
**Ans:** none
**Explanation:**
    here all the words are synonyms.

86. a. anachronous    b. wavering
    c. vacillating   d. fluctuating
**Ans:** (a)
**Explanation:**
    anachronous = out of date, ahead of time.
    Rest of the words are related to ‘to and fro movement’

**ODD MANOUT SERIES**

“This section deals with the removing the odd man from the following options. That means the options are given and we have to pick out the odd one which is not related to the remaining options. To do this we must be familiar with the words and their relation with the other words. Here we have given some frequently asked questions and its very simple to do.”

1) A) Curd  B) Butter  C) Cheese  D) Oil  E) Cream
   **Ans:** (D)
   **Exp:** All except the Oil are products of Milk.
2) A) Rose B) Lotus C) Marigold D) Lily E) Tulip

Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- Here all except Lotus are flowers, which are grown on Land, while Lotus is a Water Flower.

3) A) Pistol B) Sword C) Gun D) Rifle E) Cannon

Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except sword are fire-arms.

4) A) Cathedral B) Mosque C) Church D) Monastery E) Temple

Ans:- ( D )
Exp:- Here all except Monastery are places of worship, while monastery is a place where monks stay.

5) A) Poland B) Greece C) Spain D) Italy E) Korea

Ans:- ( E )
Exp:- All except Korea are European Countries, while Korea is an Asian Country.

6) A) Copper B) Tin C) Brass D) Platinum E) Zinc

Ans:- ( C )
Exp:- Here all except Brass are Metals while Brass is an Alloy.

7) A) Gangtok B) Singhbhum C) Hyderabad D) Chennai

Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except Singhbhum are capitals of India.

8) A) Canoe B) Igloo C) Yacht D) Dinghy E) Raft

Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except Igloo are types of boats while Igloo is a kind of house in a polar region.

9) A) Deck B) Quay C) Stern D) Bow E) Mast

Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except Quay are parts of a ship.

10) A) Skull B) Appendix C) Pelvis D) Fibula E) Vertebra

Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except Appendix are bones while Appendix is an Organ.

11) A) Hostel B) Club C) Inn D) Hotel E) Motel

Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except club is the place where people stay.

12) A) Orange B) Jackfruit C) Apple D) Strawberry E) Banana

Ans:- ( D )
Exp:- All except Strawberry is the fruit which has the seeds inside the fruit, while strawberry has the seeds outside the fruit.

13) A) Ear B) Lung C) Eye D) Heart E) Kidney
Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Heart are present in pair in the body while Heart is the only one.

14) A) Pound B) Yen C) Ounce D) France E) Dollar
Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Ounce are the Currencies, while Ounce is unit of weight.

15) A) Inch B) Foot C) Yard D) Quart E) Meter
Exp:- All except Quart are the Measuring distances.

16) A) Epicentre B) Sesimology C) Focus D) Crater E) Richter Scale
Ans:- (C)
Exp:- All except Crater are the terms related to the Earth Quakes.

17) A) Arc B) Diagonal C) Radius D) Tangent E) Diameter
Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except Diagonal are Associated with the Circle.

18) A) Potassium B) Silicon C) Zirconium D) Gallium E) Germanium
Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except Potassium are metal used in semiconductors devices.

19) A) Sleet B) Fog C) Hailstone D) Vapour E) Mist
Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except Vapour are different forms of Precipitation.

Ans:- (D)
Exp:- All except defence are forms of attack.

21) A) Flute B) Guitar C) Sitar D) Violin E) Veena
Ans:- (A)
Exp:- All except flute are string Instruments.

22) A) December B) February C) March D) July E) May
Ans:- (B)
Exp:- All except February has 31 days. While February has 28 or 29 days.

23) A) Tomato B) Cucumber C) Peas D) Cabbage E) Potato
Ans:- (E)
Exp:- All except potato can be eaten raw.
24) A) Uncle B) Nephew C) Brother D) Cousin E) Niece
Ans: - (C)
Exp:- All except Brother are related to parents, Brothers and sisters.

25) A) Table B) Cupboard C) Chair D) Sofa E) Paper weight
Ans: - (E)
Exp:- All except paper weight are items of furniture.

26) A) Galileo B) Copernicus C) Columbus D) Bhaskara
Ans: - (C)
Exp:- All except Columbus are astronomers, while Columbus is an explorer.

27) A) Producer B) Director C) Investor D) Financier E) Entrepreneur
Ans: - (A)
Exp:- All except director spend money

28) A) Pony B) Kitten C) Pig D) Larva
Ans: - (C)
Exp:- All except pig are younger ones of the animals, while younger one of pig is Farrow.

29) A) Chorus B) Boquet C) Flock D) Cattle
Ans: - (D)
Exp:- All except cattle are group, while group of cattle is herd.

30) A) Oracle B) Linux C) Ingress D) DB2
Ans: - (B)
Exp:- All except Linux are databases, while Linux is an Operating System.

31) A) Linux B) Unix C) SOLARIS D) SQL Server
Ans: - (D)
Exp:- All except SQL server are Operating Systems, while SQL is a Database.

32) A) Ode B) Lyric C) Sonnet D) Limerick E) Epic
Ans: - (E)
Exp:- All except epic are different forms of Poem.

33) A) Baboon B) Gibbon C) Chimpanzee D) Gorilla E) Jaguar
Ans: - (E)
Exp:- All except Jaguar are different species of monkeys or apes, while Jaguar belongs to the Cat family.

34) A) Ruffian B) Criminal C) Gangstar D) Paragon E) Pirate
Ans:- ( D )
Exp:- All except paragon are Evil-doers.

Ans:- ( C )
Exp:- All except Donkey have Horns.

36) A) Bake B) Peel C) Boil D) Fry E) Roast
Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except Peel are forms of Cooking.

37) A) Island B) Coast C) Harbour D) Oasis E) Peninsula
Ans:- ( D )
Exp:- All except Oasis are features related to area to sea while Oasis related to Desert.

38) A) Reader B) Writer C) Printer D) Publisher E) Reporter
Ans:- ( A )
Exp:- All except Reader are persons involved in the preparation of a journal, newspaper or Magazine.

39) A) Spade B) Spanner C) Shovel D) Rake E) Pick-axe
Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except spanner are tools used by a gardener while a spanner is used by Carpenter.

40) A) Mew B) Howl C) Bark D) Grunt E) Shout
Ans:- ( E )
Exp:- All except shout are sounds made by Animals.

41) A) Jumping B) Running C) Sprinting D) Jogging E) Exercising
Ans:- ( E )
Exp:- All except Exercising are different forms of Exercises

42) A) Odour B) Smell C) Foul D) Fragrance E) Incense
Ans:- ( C )
Exp:- All except Foul are synonyms.

43) A) Autocracy B) Bureaucracy C) Democracy D) Diplomacy E) Theocracy
Ans:- ( C )
Exp:- All except Diplomacy are forms of Administration.

44) A) Taxi B) Phaeton C) Cart D) Rickshaw E) Tonga
Ans:- ( A )
Exp:- All except Taxi are pulled by Human being.

45) A) Mother B) Friend C) Sister D) Brother E) Father
Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All except Friend are Blood- relation.
46) A) Volga B) Nile C) Amazon D) Congo E) Niagara
   Ans:- (E)
   Exp:- All except Niagara are rivers, while Niagara is a waterfall.

47) A) Coat B) Shirt C) Blouse D) Trousers E) Sweater
   Ans:- (D)
   Exp:- All except Trousers are garments which cover the upper part of the body.

48) A) Gujarat B) Maharashtra C) Uttar Pradesh D) West Bengal E) Kerala
   Ans:- (C)
   Exp:- All except Uttar Pradesh have the sea-coast.

49) A) Engineer B) Architect C) Mechanic D) Mason E) Blacksmith
   Ans:- (C)
   Exp:- All except Mechanic help in building a house.

50) A) Cotton B) Jute C) Silk D) Nylon E) Wool
   Ans:- (D)
   Exp:- All except Nylon are natural fibers while Nylon is a synthetic fiber.

51) A) Mountain B) Valley C) Glacier D) Coast E) Ridge
   Ans:- (C)
   Exp:- All except Glacier have no movement, while Glacier has the geographical movement.

52) A) Anger B) Grief C) Humorous D) Kindness E) Joy
   Ans:- (C)
   Exp:- All except Humorous are nouns while Humorous is an adjective.

53) A) Buffalo B) Llama C) Cow D) Goat E) Camel
   Ans:- (B)
   Exp:- All except Llama is a milk-yielding animal.

54) A) Snore B) Slumber C) Yawn D) Doze E) Dream
   Ans:- (C)
   Exp:- All except Yawn are actions in sleep, while Yawn is a form of boredom.

55) A) Cot B) Sheet C) Quilt D) Pillow E) Blanket
   Ans:- (A)
   Exp:- All except Cot are parts of bedspread.

56) A) King B) Queen C) Bishop D) Minister E) Knight
   Ans:- (C)
Exp: All except Minister are chessmen.

57) A) Morarji Desai B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Charan Singh D) Lal Bahadur E) Servapalli Radhakrishnan

Ans: (E)

Exp: All except Rhetoric are terms associated with Poetry.

59) A) Hindi B) Sindhi C) Urdu D) Oriya E) Gujarati

Ans: (C)

Exp: All except Urdu are Indo-Aryan Languages.

60) A) Lymphocytes B) Plasma C) Fibronogen D) Hemoglobin E) Pepsinogen

Ans: (E)

Exp: All except Pepsinogen are constituents of blood while pepsinogen is an enzyme.

61) A) Walk B) Run C) Ride D) Crawl

Ans: (C)

Exp: All Except Ride are the movements done by limbs.

62) A) Kiwi B) Ostrich C) Eagle D) Penguin

Ans: (C)

Exp: All except Eagle are flightless birds.

63) A) Hypothesis B) Assumption C) Observation D) Experiment

Ans: (D)

Exp: All others are part of experiment where experiment is not.

64) A) Mermaid B) Sphinx C) Unicon D) Dinosaur

Ans: (D)

Exp: All except Dinosaur are Imaginary Creatures.

65) A) Green B) Violet C) Red D) Yellow

Ans: (A)

Exp: All except Violet are Traffic-Signal Lights.

66) A) Bromine B) Mercury C) Copper D) Silver

Ans: (A)

Exp: All except Bromine are Metals while Bromine is a Non-Metal.

67) A) Cheras B) Chandelas C) Pallavas D) Cholas

Ans: (B)

Exp: All except Chandelas were associated with ancient Kingdom in southern India, While Chandelas formed Kingdom in North-America.

68) A) Ruby B) Sapphire C) Granite D) Topaz

Ans: (C)
Exp:- All except Granite are precious stones.

69) A) Tempest B) Hurricanes C) Cyclone D) Monsoon
Ans:- ( D )
Exp:- All Except Monsoon are Violent winds.

70) A) Othello B) King Lear C) Oliver Twist D) Macbeth
Ans:- ( C )
Exp:- All except Oliver Twist are works of Shakespears while Oliver Twist is a work of Charles Dicknes.

71) A) Henry Becquerel B) Roentgen C) Madam Curie D) Einstein
Ans:- ( D )
Exp:- All except Einstein are scientists related to Radioactivity.

72) A) Viscometer B) Anemometer C) Spectroscope D) Pyknometer
Ans:- ( B )
Exp:- All Except Anemometer are Instruments used in Physics.

COMPREHENSION

The word 'comprehend' means 'to understand.' You are required to go through a passage, grasp its gist, and then answer the questions based on it. It involves the use of your vocabulary, the ability to locate meanings, your intelligence to assess the real spirit of the passage and infer conclusions from the given content. Answers must be based on and confirmed by the information given in the passage and not by any outside source.

The words information, elimination, and inference may be used as the main keys.
IEI FORMULA:

INFORMATION:

Every passage offers you some information. Some questions are straightforward and they may be answered from the information within the passage itself. The information in the passage may

ELIMINATION:

Elimination is saying no to alternatives on justifiable grounds until you have a positive answer. Usually, questions of the 'true' or 'false' category can be answered by this process of elimination.

INFERENCE:

The word 'inference' means to arrive at a logical conclusion. Some questions which can't be answered by information or elimination require the process of inference. Inference may be either simple or complex

By IEI Formula:

Passage 1:
Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion.
The general recognition of this fact is shown in the proverbial phrase, 'It is the busiest man who has time to spare'. Thus, an elderly lady at leisure can spend the entire day writing a postcard to her niece. An hour will be spent in writing a postcard, another hunting for spectacles, half an hour to search for the address, an hour and a quarter in composition and twenty minutes in deciding whether or not to take an umbrella when going to the pillar box in the street. The total effort that could occupy a busy man for three minutes, all told may in this fashion leave another person completely exhausted after a day of doubt, anxiety and toil.

1. What happens when the time to be spent on some work increases?

a) the work is done smoothly.

b) the work is done leisurely.

c) work consumes all the time.

d) The work needs additional time.

Here the method of elimination and inference applies. A and D are eliminated at the first reading. The description that the lady who has enough leisure time takes the entire day in writing the postcard
2. Explain the sentence: work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion.

a) The more work there is to be done, the more time needed.

b) Whatever time is available for a given amount of work, all of it will be used.

c) If you have more time you can do some work.

d) If you have some important work to do, you should always have some additional time.

The answer here is b). This can be found out through simple inference.

A statement is made right in the beginning of the passage and the story of the lady illustrates the fact that whatever time is available for a work people tend to use all of it.

3. Who is the person likely to take more time to do work:

a) A busy man.
b) a man of leisure.

c) an elderly person.

d) an exhausted person.

Here the answer is b). It requires inference from the facts given in the passage that more the time you have, the more you will need. Therefore, the answer is arrived at through complex inference.

4. What is the total time spent by the elderly lady in writing a postcard?

a) Three minutes.

b) four hours and five minutes.

c) half day

d) the entire day.

The answer is d), and it is based on the information given in the passage.
5. What does the expression ‘pillar box’ stand for?

a) a box attached to the pillar.

b) a box in the pillar

c) box office.

d) a pillar type postbox.

The answer is d). It can be derived through implied information. The lady has to go to the pillar box to drop her letter.

Now a one line passage or very short passages comprising only two or three sentences are set. Normally in a short passage there is a basic idea and all points are given to illustrate or analyze or prove the central idea. The answer must confirm to the central idea. The accessory or secondary points may be true but they have a partial identity only and thus they cannot be the correct answers.

Passage 2:

Accidents on roads can be prevented, provided the quality of
roads is improved and the drivers are instructed in safety rules which they must follow for their own protection. It is also necessary that the illumination on the roads is adequate so as to prevent accidents at night.

1. This paragraph best supports the statement that-

a) Road accidents are solely due to improper illumination.

b) Road accidents result in large number of deaths.

c) Road accidents are man made and are always avoidable.

d) Safety rules are not taught properly to all drivers.

The answer for this is ‘c’, which is the central idea in the given passage.

There is still another variation in which the passage is short, comprising one or two sentences, but the questions are so many. On the basis of Information Elimination Inference formula answers can be located.

Passage 3:
The surprisingly abundant life of the Indian Ocean is confined to the upper layers; the deeper and especially the bottom waters are devoid of oxygen and are often permeated with hydrogen sulphide.

1. The sentence gives the information about
   a) the life of the people near the Indian Ocean.
   b) the reason why life exists in particular water layers.
   c) the reason why oxygen is found in the bottom layers.
   d) the reason why hydrogen sulphide is found in the bottom layers.

2. The bottom waters of the Indian Ocean
   a) have no oxygen
   b) have large amounts of oxygen
   c) have no hydrogen sulphide.
   d) contain oxygen and hydrogen sulphide.
3. The waters of the Indian Ocean

a) are devoid of life.

b) are always permeated with hydrogen sulphide.

c) have life only in the lower layers.

d) lack life and it is very surprising.

4. Which of the following is the most opposite of the word ABUNDANT, as used in the passage?

a) plentiful

b) minute

c) insufficient

d) meager

e) tiny

5. The sentence suggests which one of the following:

a) observers are surprised at how little life exists in the Indian Ocean.
b) Hydrogen sulphide is necessary to life.

c) both oxygen and hydrogen sulphide are necessary to life.

d) oxygen is not necessary for marine life

e) There are different layers of waters in the ocean

**ANSWERS:**

1. d

2. b

3. d

4. e

5. a

**Passage 4:**

It is not luck but labour that makes man. Luck, says an American Writer, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will always turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of
legacy; labour turns out at six and with busy pen ringing hammer
lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches.
Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards
and aspires to independence. The conviction therefore, is
extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other
words that a man’s success in life will be proportionate to his
efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

1. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the
passage?

a) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.
b) Luck is self-indulgent but labour is selfless.
c) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves
although it complains
d) Luck often ends in defeat, but labour produces luck.

2. Which one of the following words in the passage indicate that the
writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?

a) ‘Luck …..is ever waiting’.
b) ‘Luck whines’
c) Diligence is the mother of good luck
d) Luck ... wishes the postman would bring him news.

3. Which of the following statements is true about the following passage?

a) Luck is necessary for success.

b) Success depends only on hard luck.

c) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.

d) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.

4. '...... Labour turns out at six and with busy pen ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence.'

what does this statement mean?

a) Hard work of all kinds make people efficient.

b) Labour lays the foundation of the building.

c) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.

d) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
Answers with explanation:

1. The answer is (d).

   It can be derived through inference. Elimination will also help.
   
   (a) and (b) are eliminated easily on the basis of information.
   
   c) and d) are of a general nature, but you may come to the right conclusion by arguing that labour is not always selfless. One does hard labour for a purpose. Again, remember the general hint that you should prefer choice in such cases which includes the largest possibility.

2. The answer is c).

   The answer can be arrives at by simple inference.

   This is the implication of the passage as well.

3. The answer is d). The information is in the last sentence.

4. The answer is a).

   The information given in the middle of the passage and simple inference will help. The reference to both pen and hammer implies that the meaning here includes all kinds of work. The pen stands for mental work and hammer for the physical labour.
Passage 5:

The last half of my life was spent at one of those painful epochs of human history, during which world was getting worse and past victories which had seemed to be definitive have turned out to be only temporary.

When I was young, Victorian optimism was taken for granted. It was thought that freedom and prosperity would spread gradually throughout the world through an orderly process, and it was hoped that cruelty, tyranny and injustice would continually diminish. Hardly anyone thought of the nineteenth century as a brief interlude between past and future barbarism.

1. The author feels sad about the latter part of his life because:

a) He was nostalgic about his childhood.

b) The world had not become prosperous.

c) The author had not won any further victories.

d) The world was painfully disturbed during that period of time.

2. The victories of the past:

a) Brought permanent peace and prosperity.
b) Ended cruelty, tyranny and injustice.

c) proved to be temporary events.

d) Filled men with a sense of pessimism.

3. The word definitive used in the passage means

a) Defined

b) Final

c) Temporary

d) Incomplete

4. During the Victorian age people believed that

a) Strife would increase.

b) There would be unlimited freedom.

c) wars would be fought on a bigger scale.

d) Peace would prevail and happiness would engulf the world.

Answers with explanation:
1. The answer is d).

You can hit at the answer through inference. The clue is in the first sentence itself--'the world is getting worse'. The whole passage also implies that the last half of the life of the author was a period of turmoil.

2. The answer is c).

and it can be based on the information given in the passage: the nineteenth century was a brief interlude.

3. The answer is b).

both information and simple inference suggest this answer.

4. The answer is d). It is based on information.

Passage 6:

To those who do listen, the desert speaks of things with an emphasis quite different from that of the shore, the mountain, the valley or the plains, whereas these invite action and suggest limitless opportunity and exhaust less resources, the implications and the
mood of the desert are something different. For one thing, the
desert is conservative not radical. It is more likely to provide
awe than to invite conquest. The heroism which it encourages is
the heroism of endurance, not that of conquest. It brings man up
against this limitation, turns him upon himself and suggests
values which more indulgent regions suppress. Sometimes it
includes contemplation in men who have never contemplated before:
And of all the answers to the question—what is a desert good
for—'contemplation' is perhaps the best.

1. In order to receive the desert's message, the beholder needs to be

   a) courageous in his reaction.

   b) conservative in his responses.

   c) A good listener.

   d) Sensitive to nature.

2. The desert is unique among landscapes in that it encourages only

   a) contemplation

   b) Indolence

   c) Heroic Endeavor

   d) Adventurous Spirit
3. If one responds with insight to the mood of the desert, it evokes

a) An inclination for deep thought
b) The possibility of unending resources
c) The desire for Heroic conquest
d) A sense of intense revulsion

4. The writer calls the desert “conservative rather than radical” because it provides an environment that

a) Inspires man to explore it
b) Offers unlimited opportunity to conquer
c) Tests one's endurance
d) Makes one gloomy

5. What does the phrase “it brings man up against his limitations”, mean?

a) It makes man feel hopeless about his limitations
b) It makes man aware of his limitations
c) It compels man to fight against his limitations

d) It persuades man to overcome his limitations

Answers:

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. D

Practice set

Directions

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

1. Famous painter James Whistler said, "industry in art is a necessity not a virtue- and any evidence of the same, in the production, is a
blemish not a quality”.

Q: Whistler is arguing that

a) of necessity art becomes industrialized.
b) The qualities of art are it's virtues.
c) blemished paintings are the work of over industrious artists
d) the product reflects the means of production.
e) the artist must work hard, but the art should look away.

2. Deliberations of our governing bodies are held in public in order to
   allow public scrutiny of each body's actions and take to task those
   actions that citizens feel are not, for whatever reason, in their best
   interest.

Q: with which of the following statements would the author of the above passage probably agree?

a) Deliberations of our governing bodies should be held in public.
b) public scrutiny usually results in the criticism of governing bodies.
c) The best interests of the public usually do not coincide with the motives of our governing bodies.
d) No government decisions ought to be kept from the public.
e) citizens in other countries are not cared for by the government.

3. Recent studies indicate that more violent crimes are committed during
   hot weather than during cold weather. Thus, if we could control the
   weather, the violent crime rate would drop.
Q: The argument above makes which of the following assumptions

I) The relationship between weather conditions and crime rate is merely coincidental.
II) The relationship between weather conditions and crime rate is casual.
III) The relationship between weather conditions and crime rate is controllable.

a) I only      b) II only      c) I & II only
d) II & III only       e) I, II & III

Q: The argument would be strengthened if it printed out that

a) The annual crime statistics for Newyork are higher than those for Los angels.
b) In laboratory tests, increased heat alone accounted for increased aggressive behaviour between members of the test group.
c) Poor socio economic conditions, more uncomfortable in hot weather than in cold are the direct causes of increased crime.
d) weather control will be possible in the near future.
e) more people leave their doors and windows open during hot weather.

4. In most economies, the government plays a role in the market system.

   Government enforces " the rules of the game ", impose taxes and may control prices through price ceilings or price supports. These actions necessarily may create shortages or surpluses. In most developed and interdependent economies, the necessity of the government's playing same
role in the economy is disputed.

i) Q. The final sentence in the passage suggests that

a) Interdependence and development goes hand in hand.

b) There are underdeveloped countries whose attitude toward government control may be hostile.

c) disputes over government control usually come from an illiterate populace.

d) price supports are necessary.

e) economic success is sophisticated achievement.

ii) Q. The author of the passage would probably agree that

a) economic surpluses are always good.

b) market shortages are a necessary evil.

c) higher prices strengthen the economy.

d) price ceilings add to the shortages.

e) surpluses are not usually created intentionally.

5. The older we get the less sleep we should desire. This is because our advanced knowledge and capabilities are most enjoyable when used, therefore 'mindless' sleep becomes a waste of time.

i) Q. Which of the following distinction is not expressed or implied by the author.

a) between sleep and wakefulness

b) between youth and maturity.

c) between productivity and waste.

d) between a desire and a requirement.
e) between more sleep and less sleep.

ii) Q. The author of this statement assumes that

a) less sleep is not desirable.
b) sleep advance knowledge and capabilities.
c) mindlessness coincides with wakefulness.
d) knowledge and capabilities naturally improve with age.

iii) The author's statement might be strengthened if he or she point out that

   a) advanced knowledge is often manifested in creative dreams
   b) the mind is quite active during sleep.
   c) few empirical studies have concluded that sleep is an intellectual stimulant.
   d) advanced capabilities are not necessarily mind associated.
   e) dreams teach us how to use waking experience more intelligently.

iv) The author's statement might be wakened by pointing out that

   a) eight hours of sleep is a cultural, not a physical requirement.
   b) the more capable people rarely sleep.
   c) rest is a positive contribution to knowledge and capability.
   d) young children enjoy themselves less than knowledgeable adults.
   e) people rarely waste time during their waking hours.

Answers and explanation.

1. answer is e.

whistler is saying that constant effort (industry) is necessary but that

the artwork (production) should not evidence that effort.
2. answer is a.

By describing in very positive terms the effects of public deliberations,

the author suggests the opinion that such deliberations should be public.

3. answer is b.

The only correct choice is II. it is argued that hot weather causes crime.
This is not mere confidence, and the statement does not say that we can control the weather.

4. i) answer is b.

The last sentence says that developed or interdependent economies acquiesce to the idea that government must control the economy to some extent. This leaves underdeveloped countries unspoken for and raises the possibility they might not acquiesce to government control.

ii) answer is b.

The paragraph states that government action may create shortages or surpluses.

5. i) answer is d.

The author doesn't address the distinction between how much sleep we desire and how much our bodies require. Each of the other distinctions is addressed in the passage.

ii) answer is d.

The passage suggests that more sleep is undesirable, knowledge and capabilities are connected wakefulness, and mindlessness is connected
with sleep.

iii) answer is c.

choices a, b, e present information that supports the value of sleep and d) disassociates capabilities from the mind thus damaging the authors mind/mindlessness distinction.

iv) answer is c.

only choice c asserts the positive value of sleep and thus weakens the author's stance in favour of decreased sleep.

**SENTENCE CORRECTION**

**SENTENCE CORRECTION**

**SPOTTING THE ERRORS:**

Spotting errors is a common test and forms a part of almost all important examinations that have Objective English test on their syllabi. It requires an awareness of the basic rules of grammar - parts of speech, genders, infinitives, participles, subject-verb accord, form of tenses, use of articles and certain exceptional usages.

**Rules and Examples:**

1. Some nouns always take a singular verb.

Scenery, advice, information, machinery, stationary, furniture, abuse,
fuel, rice, gram, issue, bedding, repair, news, mischief, poetry, business, economics, physics, mathematics, classics, ethics, athletics, innings, gallows.

a) The Scenery of Kashmir are enchanting.  (Incorrect)
   The Scenery of Kashmir is enchanting.   (correct)
b) He has given advices.  (Incorrect)
   He has given advice.   (correct)
c) The Indian team defeated the English by innings (Incorrect)
   The Indian team defeated the English by an innings (correct)
d) Mathematics are a good subject ( Incorrect).
   Mathematics is a good subject ( correct).

2. Some nouns are singular in form, but they are used as plural nouns and always take a plural verb.

Cattle, gentry, vermin, peasantry, artillery, people, clergy, company, police.

a) The cattle is grazing in the ground.  (Incorrect)
   The cattle are grazing in the ground.  (correct)
b) The clergy is in the church( Incorrect)
   The clergy are in the church( correct)

3. Some nouns are always used in a plural form and always take a plural verb.

Trousers, scissors, spectacles, stockings, shorts, measles, goods, premises, thanks, tidings, annals, chattels etc.

a) where is my trousers? ( Incorrect)
   where are my trousers? ( correct)
b) Spectacles is now a costly item  ( Incorrect)
   Spectacles are now a costly item  ( Incorrect)

4. There are some nouns that indicate length, measure, money, weight or number. when they are preceded by a numeral, they remain unchanged in form.

Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million

a) It is a three years degree course ( Incorrect)
   It is a three year degree course ( correct)

5. Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and another in the plural.

authority = command , authorities = persons in power
good = wise , goods= property
force = strength forces = army
content = satisfaction contents = things contained.
physic = medicine physics = physical sciences.
iron = metal irons= fetter, chains

Examples :
   a) Air is necessary for human life.
   b) It is bad to put on airs.
   c) I have been eaten one quarter of the cake.
d) I live in the government quarters.

6. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender.

Examples:
   a) Every man must bring his luggage
   b) All students must do their home work.
   c) Each of the girls must carry her own bag.
      Each student must bring their books (incorrect)
      Each student must bring his books (correct)

7. The pronoun 'one' must be followed by 'one's'.
   one must finish his task in time. (Incorrect)
   one must finish one's task in time. (Incorrect)

8. 'who' denotes the subjects and 'whom' is used for the object.
   a) Whom do you think won the award? (Incorrect).
      Who do you think won the award? (correct).
   b) Who are you talking to? (Incorrect).
      Whom are you talking to? (Incorrect).

9. 'Cost' - amount paid by the shopkeeper; 
   'Price' - amount paid by the customer.
   a) The cost of production of automobile items has gone up.
   b) Sometimes the buyers have to pay higher price for necessary items.

10. 'Cause' produces a result, while 'reason' explains or justifies a cause.
   a) Scientists try to find out the cause of a phenomenon.
   b) You have a good reason to be pleased with your students.

11. 'Men' is plural of man; 'People' is used for persons.
   a) There are five men in the room.
   b) The people of Bihar are simple.

12. 'House' is a building to live in;
   'Home' is one's native place.
   a) Quarters are houses allotted to us for a definite period.
   b) My home town is Hyderabad.

13. 'Customer' -- a buyer of goods;
    'Client' -- one who avails oneself of a service
   a) The shopkeepers welcome customers with smiles.
   b) The lawyers discusses the cases of his clients.

14. Use of 'less' and 'fewer'.
    'Less' denotes quantity and fewer denotes number.
   a) No less than fifty persons were killed (Incorrect)
      No fewer than fifty person were killed. (Correct).
   b) There are no fewer than five litres of water in the jug. (Incorrect)
There are no less than five litres of water in the jug. (correct)

15. Use of little, a little, the little.
   'Little' means 'hardly any'.
   There is a little hope of his recovery. (Incorrect)
   There is little hope of his recovery. (Incorrect)
   'a little' means 'some', though not much.
   Little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Incorrect).
   A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Incorrect).
   'The little' means 'not much but all there is'.
   A little milk that is in the pot may be used for the patient. (Incorrect)
   The little milk that is in the pot may be used for the patient. (Correct).

16. Use of 'elder', 'older'
   'Older' refers to persons as well as things and is followed by 'than'.
   Ram is elder than all other boys of his area. (Incorrect)
   Ram is older than all other boys of his area. (Correct)
   'Elder' is used for members of the family.
   Suresh is my older brother (Incorrect).
   Suresh is my elder brother (Correct).

17. Normally 'than' is used in the comparative degree, but with words like superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior, prefer---'to' is used.
   Shelly is junior than Wordsworth (Incorrect)
   Shelly is junior to Wordsworth (Correct)
   I prefer reading than sleeping (Incorrect)
   I prefer reading to sleeping (Correct)

18. When a comparison is made by using a comparative followed by 'than', the word 'other' must be used to exclude the thing compared from the class of things with which it is compared from the class of things with which it is compared.
   He is stronger than any man (Incorrect)
   He is stronger than any other man. (Correct).

19. 'One of' always takes a plural noun after it.
   It is one of the important day in my life (Incorrect)
   It is one of the important days in my life (Correct)

20. 'Scarcely' and 'hardly' are followed by 'when' and not by 'than'.
   I had scarcely entered the room than the phone rang (Incorrect)
   I had scarcely entered the room when the phone rang (Correct)

21. 'Since' indicates a point of time and 'for' stands for the length of time.
He has been reading the book since two hours. (Incorrect).
He has been reading the book for two hours. (Correct).
It has been raining for monday last (Incorrect).
It has been raining since monday last (Correct).

22. Until expresses time. It has a negative sense. and thus 'not' should never be used with it.
Wait here until I do not return. (Incorrect).
Wait here until I return. (Correct).

23. Use of ' when ' and ' while ' : Proper attention must be paid to these words.
' when ' indicates a general sense and ' while ' implies a time during the process of doing a work.

When learning to swim, one of the most important things is to relax. (Incorrect)
While learning to swim, one of the most important things is to relax. (Correct)

PRACTICE SET 1:

Read each sentence to find if there is any grammatical error in it. If there is any error, it will be only one part of the sentence. The number or alphabet of that part is your answer.
(Disregard punctuation errors if any)

1. I shall / ring him / tommorow / in the afternoon.
   A          B                    C           D

   A                   B             C            D

3. The clothes / were neatly / hanged /on the cloth line.
   A                   B                  C             D

4. The major / along with / his soldiers / were killed in the field/.
   A                B                   C                    D

5. The firm show / began / when we arrived / in the hall.
   A                       B                C                      D

6. I believe / that respect / is more preferable than / money.
   A                B                  C                                     D

7. I never have / visited / or intend to visit / foreign countries /
   A                   B          C                          D

8. In this way nuclear fission / or the splitting / of the atom / have been achieved /
   A                        B                   C                   D
9. Modern film techniques are far superior than that employed in the past /
   A B C D

10. No sooner the news appeared in the paper than there was a rush in the counter /
   A B C D

Answers and Explanation

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. A

1. 'Ring him up' in place of 'ring him'. Ring up is the correct idiom.

2. 'I enjoyed myself' in place of 'I enjoyed'. Some verbs take reflexive pronouns after them.

3. 'Hung' in place of 'hanged'. 'Hanged' is used for living beings and 'ung' is used for other objects.

4. was killed in place of were killed.

5. had begun in place of hegan

6. 'preferable to' in place of 'more preferable than'. 'preferable' is a word indicating a comparative sense and thus is more superfluous. Secondly 'prefer' is followed by 'to'.

7. 'nor' in place of 'or'. Nor is used after neither.

8. 'Has been' in place of 'have been'. When two subjects are joined by 'or'. It is treated as singular.

9. 'To those' in place of 'than that', superiors followed by 'to'. Techniques is a plural subject and thus the pronoun for it must be plural. Thus 'those' in place of 'that'

10. 'No sooner had the news appeared' in place of 'No sooner the news appeared'. 'No sooner' is used in 2 forms
1. No sooner had and
2. no sooner did.

**PRACTICE SET 2:**

1. John’s salary is much larger than Tom.
2. Ramesh helped not only me but also
3. Give me three thousands rupees, please.
4. More than two boys were present in the class.
5. More than one person have found it correct.
6. Only three- fourths of the work are complete and we are left with no time.
7. The English defeated french in the battle of Waterloo.
8. The three last chapters of this book are very interesting.
9. In summer, days are warm than nights.
10. A large number of houses are coming up in our town

**Answers with Explanation**

1. 'That of Tom' in place of 'Tom'
2. No error. The sentence is correct.
3. 'Three thousand' in place of 'Three thousands'. Some nouns when preceded by a numeral remain unchanged in form.
4. No error. The sentence is correct.
5. 'Has found' in place of 'have found'. More than one is singular.
6. 'Is' in place of 'are'. 'Three-fourths' make one unit and thus it is singular.
7. 'The French' in place of 'french'. 'The French' means 'The French people'.
8. 'The last three' in place of 'the three last'
9. 'warmer' in place of 'warm'. Here the sentence is in the comparative degree and thus 'warmer' is appropriate.
10. No error. The sentence is correct.

**PRACTICE SET 3:**

1. They appointed him as a manager as he is efficient.
2. The reason of his failure is due to his intelligence.
3. The prices of this article considerably varies in different parts of the country.
4. Mr. Sharma is planning to settle in Delhi as soon as he will retire in April next year.
5. One should always take care of his health.
6. Mary is smarter than anybody in her class.
8. He is the strongest and very tall boy in the whole college.
9. I was born on the March 31st 1984 in Bihar.
10. The principal offered me tea but I denied it.

**Answers and Explanation**
1. 'Manager' in place of 'as a manager'.
2. 'Due to' should be deleted. The reason is sufficient.
3. 'The price' in place of 'The prices'.
4. 'He retires' in place of 'he will retire'
5. 'One's' in place of 'his'. 'One' is followed by 'one's'.
6. 'Anybody else' in place of 'anybody'.
7. 'Three hundred year' in place of 'Three hundred years'.
8. 'The stronger and tallest' in place of 'very tall'. A word showing superlative degree should not be joined by a word showing comparative or assertive degree. Both qualifiers must be of the same degree.
9. 'On 31st March' in place of '31st March'. When the letter or the number form is used, the article will be used. Thus we can say '31st March' and 'the thirty first March'.
10. 'declined' in place of 'denied'

**PRACTICE SET:4**

1. Even though he was over ninety he still enjoyed reading novels and sometimes spend an evening at the cinema.

2. Up to the time the last vote was recorded it was difficult to decide whether victory lay with the ruling party or the opposition.

3. We should always side with those who are true and unselfish and work for other

4. I will now deal with him in a manner different from the one I have adopted so far.

5. His manners indicate that he has no other intention than to steal his money.

6. Page after page of Gita were read and it gave great consolation to his mind.

7. He was unanimously elected the General Secretary of our Association.

8. Before giving the mixture to the child shake it thoroughly.

9. The short story should not exceed more than two hundred words.

10. He looks at everything from their best side.

**Answers with Explanation:4**

1. 'Spent' in the place 'spend'. The reporting verb is in the past tense and thus all other clauses must be in the past tense.
2. ' Lied ' in the place of ' up to lay '

3. ' who work for others ' in place of ' work of others '. One form of the verb pattern should be used with one subject. If the verb pattern changes the subject must be mention. Here the subject is ' those who ' and the verb is ' are '. It is an auxiliary verb. Thus there must be a subject.

4. ' I have been adopting ' in place of ' I have '. here the tense should be continous tense.

5. ' But ' in the place of ' than '.

6. ' The Gita was ' in place of ' Gita were '.

8. ' It ' is confusng. It is not clear whether ' it ' is for the mixture or the child. Thus better to use the word ' the mixture '.

9. ' More than ' should be deleted. Double comparatives are to be avoided. ' Exceed is sufficient

10. ' Its ' in place of ' their '. see the rules of pronouns. The pronoun for everything is its.

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

1. More insurers are limiting the sale of property insurance in coastal areas and other regions -------- natural disasters. [E]

   a) safe from  b) according to  c) which include  d) despite  e) prone to
Explanation:

It is easy enough to understand that insurers don’t like to insure the property in places where natural disasters are likely to happen. The term prone to in[e] means having a tendency to, so it is correct.

2. Roman Regions ------ the Mountain ------- of Masada for three years before they were able to seize it. [C]

a) dissembled------ bastion  

b) assailed ---- symbol

c) besieged ---- citadel

d) surmounted ------ dwelling

e) honed---- stronghold

Explanation:

If it took Roman regions three years to seize Masada, we can predict that they spent a long time “surrounding or isolating” the mountain fortress or stronghold of Masada before they were finally able to take it. [C] is the best choice. [b] assailed, meaning “attacked” would make sense. And [e] stronghold and [a] bastion would fit too. But [a], [b], [e]’s first position words don’t make sense when plugged in.

Besieged : Surrounded with armed forces.

Citadel : fortress
assailed : attacked

bastion : fortified area

honied : sharpened

3. Unlike his calmer, more easygoing colleagues, the senator was—-, ready to quarrel at the slightest provocation. [B]

a) whimsical  b) irascible  c) gregarious
d) ineffectual  e) benign

Explanation:

If the senator was unlike “his calmer, more easygoing colleagues” and “ready to quarrel at the slightest provocation” its fair to infer that the senator was short tempered or extremely irritable.

The best choice is [b] irritable.

Irascible : easily angered

whimsical : unpredictable

gregarious : sociable

ineffectual : unproductive

benign : harmless
4. Although historians have long thought of Genghis Khan as a---potentate, new research has shown he was ----by many of his subjects. [B]

a) tyrannical ---- abhorred    b) despotic ----- revered
c) redundant --- venerated    d) jocular ------ esteemed
e) peremptory ----- invoked

Explanation:

Here we don’t have to know that Genghis Khan was a violent dictator to get his question right. The first word of the sentence, although, implies that the two blanks have to contrast with each other. [B] is the best choice. Although historians had thought that Genghis Khan was a despotic potentate, new research shows that many of his subjects nevertheless revered him. [a] tyrannic synonyms with despotic, [a]’s abhorred, doesn’t provide the contrast which is predicted. Choice [c] venerated doesn’t really contrast with redundant and [e], it doesn’t make sense to say that Khans subjects invoked him despite his peremptory reputation.

Despotic : dictatorial

potentate : dictator

revered : worshiped
aborred : hated

venerated : highly respected

redundant : repetitive

jocular : jolly

peremptory: putting an end to debate

invoke : call upon for help

5. Jill was ____by her employees because she often ____them for not working hard enough. [B]

a) deified ------ goaded       b) loathed ---- berated

b) disregarded----- eulogized   c) cherished----- decided

e) execrated ---- lauded

Explanation:

we can predict two positive words, like Jill was appreciated by her employees because she often forgive the fact that they were lazy, or two negative words like Jill was disliked by her employees because she often scolded them for being lazy. [b] matches the later prediction. Jill was loathed by her employees because she often berated them for not working hard enough. No other choice besides (b) contain two like charges.
Loathed : hated

berated : scolded

deified : made godlike

lauded : celebrated

derided : made fun of

execrated : cursed

6. Reconstructing the skeletons of extinct species like dinosaurs is ------ process that requires much patience and effort by paleontologists. [E]

a) a nascent b) an aberrant c) a disheveled d) a worthless
e) an exacting

Explanation:

If reconstructing the skeletons of extinct species like dinosaurs requires much patience and effort by paleontologists, we can predict that such an activity is a painstaking or tough, demanding process. [e] is the best choice.

Exacting : requiring lots if attention and extreme accuracy
nascent : introductory or starting

aberrant : abnormal

7. Nearly ------ by disease and the destruction of their habitat, Koalas are now found only in isolated parts of eucalyptus forest. [C]

a) dispersed  b) compiled  c) decimated  d) infuriated  e) averted

Explanation:

Because of disease and the destruction of their habitat, Koalas are now found only in isolated parts of eucalyptus forest. The word in blank must mean something like “killed off” or “destroyed”, since things like disease and habitat destruction are destructive process. [c] is the best choice. Decimated or wiped out by disease and habitat destruction, Koalas are now found only isolated parts of eucalyptus forest. [a] dispersed, meaning “scattered”, may have been a little tempting, but there is no reason to assume that the Koalas were scattered around the forests due to disease and habitat destruction.

dispersed : scattered

compiled : collected, arranged
averted : avoided

8. Deep ideological ---- and internal power struggles --- the government. [E]

a) disputes . facilitated b) similarities . . . protracted
c) distortions . accelerated d) agreements . . . stymied
e) divisions . . . paralyzed

Explanation:

From the first blank , if there were “ internal power struggles ” in the government then it’s likely that the government had something like deep ideological difference or conflicts . For the second blank , we can predict that these conflicts and power struggles harmed or crippled the government although [c] ‘ s first blank distortions , like difference or conflicts , [a] , [e] make more sense . we can easily imagine “ deep ideological disputes ” or deep ideological divisions , But it is hard to imagine ideological distortions.

Distortions : twisted versions

facilitate : assist

stymied : impeded , frustrated

9. It is ---- that a people so capable of treachery and brutality
should also exhibit such a tremendous capacity for heroism. [C]

a) unfortunate  b) explicable  c) paradoxical  d) distressing  

e) appalling

Explanation:

Here, brutal, on the other they are heroic, description of two contradictory characteristics which exist in the same group of people. Such an occurrence is termed a paradox and therefore [c] paradoxical is the correct answer. Choices [a], [d] and [e] are wrong. It is unfortunate, distressing and appalling that they are brutal but not that they are heroic.

Paradoxical : opposed to common sense but it is true

explicable : able to be explained

10. Despite their fierce appearance, caymans are rarely ------, and will not attack humans unless provoked. [E]

a) extinct  b) timid  c) domesticated  d) amphibious  

e) aggressive

Explanation:

Despite is our first clue word, despite their fierce appearance, caymans are actually rarely, to the point at which they won't attack humans unless provoked so for the blank we need a word
that means the same as "fierce". The closest word here is choice [e], aggressive. [b] was exact opposite of what we wanted [c] domesticated, means tame, and usually refers to animals treated as house pets.

11. Some historians claim that the concept of courtly love is a------ that dates from the age of chivalry, while others believe it has more ----- origins. [B]

a) relic .... simultaneous    b) notion .... ancient

c) memento .... discovered    d) period ... documented

e) doctrine .... amorous

Explanation:

Let us start with second blank, one group argues that courtly love "dates from the age of chivalry" in other words, they think it's a fairly old idea, dating back from the days of knights and fair maidens. Another group think something else though, so they must feel it's either an old idea. A quick check through the answer choices for the second blank leads us to choice [b] ancient. Notation or idea, fits quiet nicely into the first blank, fitting with the word "concept" in the first half of the sentence.

12. In Shakespeare's day, ---theater audience would often through
fruits and vegetables at actions who failed to live up to their expectations. [D]

a) doting      b) ravenous    c) jingoistic     d) boisterous

e) stagnant

Explanation:

Here people like this kind are surely not doting [a] over indulgent or excessively fond, nor or they ravenous [b] or extremely hungry. If they were hungry, they’d eat the food instead of thouing it at the stage. There is nothing to imply that the audience is [c] jingoistic, or excessively nationalistic. However the audience might certainly be described as [d] boisterous, or rowdy. [e] stagnant means dead or lifeless, which is illogical in the blank.

13. Although they physically resemble each other, the brothers could not be more --- temperamentally; while the one is quiet and circumspect, the other is brash and---

a) inimical .... timid      b) passionate ... superficial

c) dissimilar ..... audacious      d) different...... forgiving

e) alike.... respectful

Explanation:

Although two brothers look a like, they could not be more in
terms of their personalities “not alike” a different or same such word must go into this first blank, something that helps convey that they look alike, but their behavior is not alike. While one is circumspect, or cautious, the other word is brash or the opposite of cautious. For this second blank, you should predict something that means the opposite of quiet, something that’s sort of synonyms with brash. The best answer is choice [c], because dissimilar fits over prediction for the first blank, while audacious means bold it’s kind of a synonym for brash.

[a] inimical is related to the word “enemy”. Inimical means hostile.

14. The retreat of Napoleon’s army from Moscow quickly turned into a rout as French soldiers, already---in the show, were---by Russian troops.[D]

a) replenishing .... ravaged b) pursing ..... joined
c) sinking .... camouflaged d) floundering .... assaulted
e) tottering ..... upbraided

Explanation:
Napoleon’s army was hightailing it out of Moscow. The retreat “quickly turned into a rout”, a state of wild confusion, a disastrous defeat. Why did it turn into an even bigger defeat? Probably because the French were doing well traveling through snow, it’s unlikely they would end up being such big losers. Then something was done to them by Russian troops. Well if you know that Napoleon’s army was routed by the opposing side, then
it seems that we want a second blank word that means something like “clobbered” choices [a], [d] come close to that prediction.

Ravage means to violently destroy. Now, going back to the first blank, we know we want something that implies the troops were starch or struggling in the snow. Only choice is [d] fits both blanks. The retreat of Napoleon’s army turned into a rout as French troop already floundering in the snow, were assaulted by Russian soldiers. To flounder is to struggle awkward and stumble about. In [a], replenishing in the snow sounds a bit weird replenishing means replacing something that was used up. In [e], tottering means walking unsteadily, and upbraided means scolded or reprimanded a little mild-mannered for our purpose here.

15. The Morgan library in Newark provides an ______environment in which scholars work amidst costly tapestries, paintings, stained-glass windows, and hand-crafted furniture. [C]

a) realistic    b) frugal    c) sumptuous

d) friendly     e) practical

Explanation:

We want a word that describes an environment composed of tapestries, paintings, stained glass windows, and hand-crafted furniture. A quick survey of the answer choices leads us to choice [c], because sumptuous means costly or lavish, particularly with regard to furnishings and decor. While you might have been tempted to think that friendly in choice [d] was a plausible answer, it is hard to
say to sure that an environment filled with rich, arty items is a friendly environment. For some people, such surroundings might be quiet intimidating. Frugal, in choice [b], means thrifty or careful with money, which is quite the opposite of what we wanted here.

16. The lecturer’s frustration was only ______ by the audience’s ______ talk during her presentation. [A]

a) compounded ... propensity  b) alleviated ... invitation

c) soothed ... authorization  d) increased ... inability

e) supplanted ..... desire

Explanation:

Her a lecturer is frustrated by something her audience has done. This frustration was only by some connection between the audience and talking. It sounds like the lecturer was frustrated by her audience desire or tendency to talk during her presentation. Lecturer want to be heard; an audience’s inability or lack of desire to talk would not frustrate a lecturer. So, for the second blank, we want something like desire choice [a] propensity, or tendency, and choice [e] desire could work. [c] make no sense. Supplanted, or replaced, is illogical. So [a]’s gotta be correct. The lecturer’s frustration was compounded or increased, by the audience propensity, or tendency to talk.

17. The proposal to build a nuclear power plant was the most ---- issue ever to come up with a council meeting, it is astonishing
therefore, that the members vote was unanimous.

a) popular  
b) contentious  
c) concise  
d) exorbitant  
e) inconsequential  

Explanation:

There is something about the issue of the nuclear power plant that makes it surprising the council all voted in argument. The issue must have been divisive or controversial. The answer here is choice [b], because contentious means causing controversy and disagreement. Concise in [c] means brief and to the point, while exorbitant in [d] means extravagant or excessive.

18. The itinerary set by their travel agent included so many stops in ---- amount of time that they received only the most ---- impressions of places visited. [B]

a) a limited... lasting  
b) a brief ... cursory  
c) a generous . . . favorable  
d) a sufficient... fleeting  
e) an unnecessary ... preliminary  

Explanation:

So many stops in some particular amount of time led to only the most ... impression about the places the tour visited. There is a connection between the amount of time spent visiting, and the impression of places visited. So the words that will fill
in the blanks must be roughly synonyms. Only choice [b] works here.

There were so many in such a brief amount of time that only a
cursory impression of places was gained. [d]’s second word fits
the blank but [d]’s first word, sufficient, isn’t a rough synonym
and doesn’t fit. In [a], many stops probably wouldn’t leave a
lasting impression. Nor would a tour at breakneck speed necessarily
leave [c] a favorable impression on travellers.

19. The ground reality demanded sterner administrative measures
which were being ---- due to variety of reasons. [E]

a) ameliorated   b) refrained   c) prompted
d) defined       e) thwarted

Explanation:

a) ameliorated : formal male something better

b) refrained : stop oneself from doing something (or) the
part of a song that repeated at the end of each verse.

c) prompted : repeating

d) defined : to give definition

e) thwarted : to baffle, to frustrate

20. He has tried to ---- the image of the company by projecting it
as pro consumer.
a) hamper   b) refurbish   c) portend   d) insinuate   e) praise

Explanation:

a) hamper : basket used for food

b) refurbish : to restore and decorate

c) portend : be a sign or working that is likely to happen

d) insinuate : suggest in an indirect and unpleasant way

e) praise : express approval of or admiration for

21. The land reforms were diluted, if not sabotaged, in ---- with politicians and lower legal officials

a) collusion   b) pandemonium   c) contract   d) disguise   e) union

Explanation:

a) collusion : a secret agreement to deceive

b) pandemonium : uproar or confusion

c) contract : a written or spoken agreement intended to be
enforceable by law.

d) disguise : alter in appearance or nature so as to conceal
the identity of

22. The most valuable ---- of the freedom struggle and 50 years
of freedom is awakening among the common people.[C]

a) curio     b) phenomenon     c) legacy
d) cleavage   e) collection

Explanation:

a) curio : an object that is interesting because it is rare
or unusual

b) phenomenon : a fact or situation that is observed to exist or
happen

c) legacy : Anything material or immaterial handed down by a
predecessor

d) cleavage : a sharp division, a split

e) collection : a group of things that have been collected

23. The morning, when he and his comrades were hanged, is still
vividly ---- on my mind.[E]
a) imposed  b) moistened  c) ventured  d) duped  e) etched

Explanation:

a) imposed        : force something to be accepted.

b) moistened      : tiny drops of water or other liquid in the air, or condensed on a surface

c) ventured       : dare to do something dangerous or risky

e) etched         : to impress deeply

24. She appeared to be about an intern or twenty, and was fair, tall and with ---- looks

a) emaciated  b) contagious  c) demure  d) sardonic  e) blond

[C]

Explanation:

a) emaciated      : abnormally thin and weak

b) contagious     : spread by direct or indirect contact between people

c) demure         : sober, modest
d) sardonic : mocking

e) blond : having fair hair and a light complexion

25. San jay was ---- with divine vision to see the battle. [C]

a) authorized  b) entrusted  c) endowed  d) apprised  e) burdened

Explanation:

a) authorized : give official permission for

b) entrusted : give a responsibility to put into someone’s care

c) endowed : give or leave on income or property to an establish by donating funds

d) apprised : inform

e) burdened : cause of hardship, worry, or grief

26. The evil of class and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in an ---- state, otherwise it may grow to dangerous proportions. [D]

a) amorphous  b) overt  c) uncultivated
d) embryonic  e) independent

Explanation:

a) amorphous : vague

b) overt : obvious or evident

c) uncultivated : unrefined, or growing without proper care or training

d) embryonic : in an easy stage of development

e) independent : free and unconstrained

27. Because experienced had convinced her that he was self-seeking and avaricious, she rejected the likelihood that his donation had been ------- [E]

a) redundant  b) frivolous  c) inexpensive

d) ephemeral  e) altruistic

Explanation:

a) redundant : no longer needed or useful

b) frivolous : not having any serious purpose or value
c) inexpensive : not costing a great deal

d) ephemeral : lasting or living for a very short time

e) altruistic : unselfish concern for others

28. Paradoxically, the more ------- the details this artist chooses, the better able she is to depict her fantastic, other-worldly landscapes. [B]

a) ethereal   b) realistic   c) fanciful

d) extravagant   e) sublime

Explanation:

a) ethereal : extremely delicate and light

b) realistic : having a sensible and practical idea of what can be achieved

c) fanciful : existing only in the imagination

d) extravagant : lacking restraint in spending money or using resources

e) sublime : of very high quality and causing great admiration

29. This island is a colony, however in most matters, it is ----
and receives no orders from the mother country. [D]

a) synoptic       b) methodical       c) heretical

d) autonomous     e) disinterested

Explanation:

a) synoptic : having to do with a synopsis

b) methodical : orderly or systematic

c) heretical : person believing

d) autonomous : self governing or independent

e) disinterested : impartial or not influenced by personal feelings

30. The mind of a bigot is like the pupil of the eye, the more light you pour upon it, the more it will ------ [E]

a) blink       b) veer       c) stare       d) reflect     e) contract

Explanation:

a) blink : shut and open the eyes quickly
b) veer : diverge

c) stare : look at someone or something with great concentration and the eyes wide open

d) reflect : throw back from a surface

e) contract : shrink in size

31. Normally an individual thunderstorm lasts about 45 min, but under certain conditions the storm may----, becoming ever more severe, for as long as four hours. [C]

a) wane  b) moderate  c) persist  d) vacillate  e) disperse

Explanation:

a) wane : have a progressively smaller part of its visible surface lit up. So that it appears to decrease in size.

b) moderate : average in amount, intensity

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b) moderat
such displays of natural fluency, some readers approach John
dike’s fiction with ----- 

a)indifference b)suspicion c)veneration 
d)recklessness e)bewilderment

[B]

Explanation:

a)indifference : having no interest
b)suspicion : a feeling that something is possible
c)veneration : regard with great respect
d)recklessness : without thought or care for the result of an action
e)bewilderment : puzzle or confuse

33. We lost confidence in him because he never----the grandiose promises he had made.[D]

a)forgot about b)reneged on c)tired of
d)delivered on e)retreated from

Explanation:
b) reneged on : go back on a promise or contract

d) delivered : launch or aim

e) retreated : withdraw from attacking enemy forces

34. We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most ----- of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering to their feet. [C]

a) enthralling  b) accomplished  c) pedestrian
d) auspicious  e) masterful

Explanation:

a) enthralling  : capture, enslave

b) accomplished  : partner in crime

c) pedestrian  : ordinary, unimaginative

d) auspicious  : favoring success

35. If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience, you cannot do by being understated, tentative, or ------ [B]

a) hyperbolic  b) restrained  c) argumentative
d) authoritative  e) passionate
36. Despite the mixture’s ---- nature, we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory we could dramatically reduce its tendency to vaporize. [B]

a) resilient b) volatile c) homogeneous
d) insipid e) acerbity

37. No other artist rewards the viewer with more sheer pleasure than micro, he is one of those blessed artists who combine
profoundity and -------[D]

a) education    b) wisdom    c) faith    d) fun    e) depth

Explanation:

a) education : knowledge

b) wisdom : wise, having sense and knowledge

c) faith : belief

d) fun : amusement

e) depth : deep

38. Some central intelligence agency officers have——their previous statements denying any involvement on their part with the contra aid network and are now revising their earlier testimony.[B]

a) justified    b) recanted    c) repeated

d) protracted    e) herded

Explanation:

a) justified : to uphold
b) recanted : disclaim or disavow

c) repeated : saying or doing again and again

d) protracted : prolong

e) heeded : noticing

PRACTICE SET

1. Rajeev failed in the examination because none of her answers were -- to the questions asked

a) allusive    b) revealing    c) pertinent

d) referential    e) impecable

2. There are ---- views on the issue of giving bonus to the employees

a) independent    b) divergent    c) modest

d) adverse    e) valuable

3. Man who has committed such an ----- crime must get the most severe punishment.

a) injurious    b) unchritable    c) unworhty

d) admoniable    e) irreproachable

4. He has --- people visiting him at his house because he fars
it will cause discomfort to neighbours

a) curtailed    b) requested    c) stopped
d) warned    e) forbidden

5. Although he never learnt to read, his exceptional memory and enquiring mind eventually made him a very ---- man.

a) dedicated    b) erudite    c) pragmatic
d) benevolent    e) charismatic

6. Traffic problems in Bombay are as serious as in any other city in India, and they are complicated by digging of roads by corporations on this or that ----

a) reason    b) instance    c) aspect
d) intension    e) pretext

7. The defending champion justified his top ---- by clinching the title

a) skill    b) form    c) technique
d) supremacy    e) billing

8. We must ----our students on subjects like health and sanitation besides the usual subjects.

a) learn    b) teach    c) insist    d) educate    e) impart
9. The judge used his ------ power and left him off with a reprimand

a) residuary    b) official    c) legal

d) absolute    e) discretionary

10. He applied for and was--legal aid by the labour ministry

a) offered    b) granted    c) allowed

d) awarded    e) implemented

11. The president called upon politicians not to------ themselves with communal and parochial forces.

a) counter    b) favour    c) cope

d) align    e) confront

12. A glue produced by bees to ---- their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances.

a) collect    b) design    c) build

d) decorate    e) structure

13. The authorities are --- through the records of criminals to make arrangements for making security arrests

a) wading    b) waxing    c) studying

d) scratching    e) analysing
14. He very successfully ---- all the allegations levelled against him

a) extricated  b) eradicated  c) retailed
d) rebutted   e) protected

15. I want to have a ----- of flats on rental basis

a) block   b) pack    c) set   d) conclave  e) suite

KEY TO PRACTISE SET

1. (c)     2. (b)     3 (d)    4 (c)     5. (b)
6. (e)     7. (e)     8. (d)    9. (e)    10. (b)    11. (d)
12. (c)    13. (a)    14. (d)   15. (c)