

VOCABULARY

Vocabulary, the stock of words in a language, forms the basis of a language. Vocabulary is a very important aspect of Verbal Ability. Good vocabulary helps the students, not only in improved performance in the English section, of the CAT exam, but in effective communication and better understanding of others' ideas as well.

METHODS OF IMPROVING VOCABULARY

A good vocabulary is a prerequisite for doing well in MBA entrance tests. Even if the test does not have questions on synonyms or antonyms, there can still be questions on word-pair relationships, fill in the blanks, etc. where good vocabulary is a must for the student to do well.

Good vocabulary will also be of immense help to the student in the Reading Comprehension section, because it will help him follow the ideas expressed by the author very well, which directly contributes to reading speed. Further, a good vocabulary will always be an asset in one's professional life. Keeping all this in mind, the student has to make sure that he builds his vocabulary. That happens only by regular and determined effort.

Vocabulary improvement involves two activities both of which are equally important. The first is the adding of new words to your vocabulary and the second is revising meanings of words that have already been learnt.

ADDING NEW WORDS

New words will have to be learnt - on a daily basis - along with their meanings. This addition should be done in a manner such that by the time the student appears for the examination, his vocabulary has at least 2000 words. Depending on how many days are left for the exams from the day the student starts his vocabulary improvement exercise, he should calculate the number of words to be learnt per day and accordingly spend time each day.

We have provided a wordlist consisting of about 3000 words (as cards) to you. You can use a word list to start with, but the best way of improving vocabulary is to refer to a good dictionary regularly. Take a few words from the word list each day or any new word that you come across in your daily reading (of newspapers, magazines, etc.) and refer to the dictionary for the meanings. Along with the meaning, also concentrate on the root (origin) of the word, pronunciation and the usage of the word (which some dictionaries give). Different meanings of the words also should be studied.

When you refer to the dictionary for a particular word, other words in the dictionary will also catch your attention; make a conscious effort to add those words also to your vocabulary.

The origin of the words, if understood, will be helpful because the student then can derive the meanings of other words, which are based on the same roots.

REVISING WORDS ALREADY LEARNT

The second part of vocabulary improvement is revising the meanings of words already learnt. This is very important because words disappear from memory very easily. This happens to everyone of us - so do not get disheartened if you forget the words or their meanings in the initial stages. But, if you revise the meanings of words on a regular basis, you will not forget the words or their meanings. Then all such words become a part of your "self". So, revising the meanings in a systematic manner should be made a part of your learning process.

For this purpose, follow the procedure given below:

Take a regular exercise notebook size paper and cut it in half (so that you will get a paper size of approximately 5 inches x 7 inches). Keep 20-25 blank sheets in different parts of your dictionary.

Whenever you come across a new word and you refer to the dictionary for its meaning, pull out one of these sheets at random and write the word and the meaning on it.

This must be done whenever a new word is learnt. When you write a new word and its meaning on one of the sheets of paper, make it a point to revise all the words that have already been written on that sheet of paper. Then put the sheet back at the same page in the dictionary.

This will ensure that you revise all the words you learn provided you do this exercise regularly. You are expected to spend about 30 minutes per day on vocabulary. You will get best results if you split this 30 minutes over five to six parts of the days - each time spending about five to six minutes.

In addition to words, you will also have to learn the meanings of phrases and idioms. A list of phrases and idioms is given in the Vocabulary note. In addition to this, whenever you refer to the dictionary for the meanings of words, you should make it a point to learn the meanings of any phrases or idioms that you come across and note them down for revision like you do for words.

Vocabulary-based questions

These are the most common type of Verbal questions and are probably the simplest to understand and answer. The questions are based on the meanings of words or their opposites or phrases or idiomatic usages in the English language. These question types are designed to test the student's vocabulary. There are different types of questions that can be classified as vocabulary-based questions.

Synonym-based questions

There are different variations of questions based on synonyms.

- (a) The most common type of question on synonyms is where a question word is given followed by 4 or 5 words as answer choices. The student has to identify, from among the answer choices, the word that is closest in meaning to the question word. For example,

GROTESQUE

- (A) bulky (B) murky
(C) cumbersome (D) weird

The best choice is (D).

The words given in these questions may on occasion be from a particular area or field.

- (b) Instead of a word, a foreign phrase (Greek, Latin, etc.) commonly used in English is given and the student has to identify the correct meaning from among the given choices. For example,
PRO TEMPORE
(A) to foment
(B) worthless
(C) for the time being
(D) to censure

The correct choice is (C).

- (c) A complete sentence is given and one word in the sentence is underlined. The student is expected to identify the meaning of the underlined word from the choices given. This type of question is probably simpler than the first type, since the context in which the word is used is also known and the meaning of the word can be deduced. For example,

The report on the hospital mentions such desiderata as a supply of clean laundry and essential drugs.

- (A) irresponsible activities
(B) stolen material
(C) needed things
(D) disease-carrying articles

The correct choice is (C).

- (d) The meaning of a word is given in the question. The answer choices each gives one word. The word, which means what is given in the question, is the correct choice. These types of questions are normally referred to as "one-word substitute" questions. For example,

A hastily made temporary obstacle to prevent people from getting past

- (A) fancying (B) balustrade
(C) barricade (D) bastion

The correct choice is (C).

Antonym-based questions

Different models of antonym-based questions are possible. What is essentially required here is to be able to identify the antonym (word that is opposite in meaning) of the given word.

- (a) The most common type of question on antonyms is where a question word is given followed by 4 words as answer choices. The student has to identify, from among the answer choices, the word that is opposite in meaning to the question word. For example,

ALTRUISM

- (A) kindness
(B) selfishness
(C) tenderness
(D) benevolence

The correct choice is (B).

- (b) Four words are given in the question and two of them are opposite in meaning to each other. The answer choices give different combinations (of two words each) of the four words and the combination, the words of which are opposite in meaning to each other, is the answer choice. For example,

- (a) Copious (b) Frivolous
(c) Grievous (d) Meagre
(A) c-d (B) a-b (C) a-d (D) b-d

The correct choice is (C)

Other vocabulary-based questions

There are several other varieties of questions that test the student's knowledge of words, their meanings and usage. Some of the most important varieties are listed below.

- (a) Appropriate substitute: A capitalized word is given, followed by a sentence in which the word is used. This is followed by four words given as answer choices. The student is required to pick the word from among the answer choices that is the most appropriate substitute to the capitalized word. For example,

VINDICATE: The performance of the Indian stock markets had vindicated the confidence reposed in it by global investors.

- (A) belittled (B) increased
(C) belied (D) justified

The correct choice is (D).

- (b) Inappropriate substitute: A capitalized word is given, followed by a sentence in which the word is used. This is followed by four words given as answer choices. The student is required to pick the word from among the answer choices that is the most inappropriate substitute to the capitalized word. For example,

SCRUPULOUS: The royal family scrupulously hid their internal jealousy and always presented a united front to all their subjects.

- (A) meticulously (B) carefully
(C) unanimously (D) assiduously

The correct choice is (C).

- (c) Meaning and usage table: This question variety was given in CAT 2001 and CAT2002. A word is given at the top of a table which is divided into 2 columns. Each column has 4 rows. The first column's rows are labelled a, b, c and d and have different dictionary meanings of the given word.

The second column's rows are labelled e, f, g and h and have 4 sentences. Each of these sentences uses the word at the top of the table in a different way.

The student must match the meanings given in a-d with the usages given in e-h and mark the choice that indicates the correct combinations. For example,

STAMP

a.	bring down (one's foot) heavily on the ground etc.	e.	Rahul Dravid's century bore the stamp of class all over it.
b.	a characteristic mark or impression	f.	The hot-tempered boy stamped his feet angrily when his mother did not buy him a chocolate.
c.	an instrument for putting a pattern or mark	g.	He hobnobs with people of a particular stamp only.
d.	character, kind	h.	Please get the stamp made immediately from Park Street.

(A)

a	f
b	e
c	h
d	g

(B)

a	e
b	f
c	g
d	h

(C)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(D)

a	e
b	f
c	h
d	g

The correct choice is (A).

- (d) Four different sentences will be given in the question - each with one blank. This is followed by four words as answer choices. The words given in the choices can go into one or more of the given sentences. The student will have to identify the number of sentences into which each of the words given in the choices can fit and on that basis determine the answer choice. Directions are given as to how the answer choice can be determined. There are two possible ways these types of questions can be given in an examination by varying the directions. A question is given as example below and the directions are explained with reference to that example.

Directions -

Each question has four sentences followed by four words. Each word can go into any number of sentences out of the given four sentences. Identify the number of sentences each word can go into and mark as your answer the letter corresponding to the word that can go into the maximum number of blanks.

- I bought a ____ of psalms from a Roman market.
- It was very difficult to ____ a seat in the aeroplane.
- The Election Commissioner said that he will do everything by the ____.
- The bank supplied me a ____ of credit.

(A) letter (B) secure (C) book (D) group

Let us take these sentences one by one and see which of the words given in the choices can go into these sentences.

The blank in sentence (1) can be filled in by choice (C) only.

The blank in sentence (2) can be filled in by choices (B) and (C) only.

The blank in sentence (3) can be filled in by choice (C) only.

The blank in sentence (4) can be filled in by choice (A) only.

Here, we find that the word given under choice (C) fits into three (out of the given four) sentences, i.e.,

the word 'book' given under choice (C) fits into the maximum number of sentences. Hence the answer is C.

- (e) A very common variety of question is "Fill in the Blanks." There may be questions with one or two blanks. The student has to select the correct alternative word/words from the choices that complete the given sentence. (i.e., the choice that is logical in the context of the sentence). If there is one blank in the sentence, then each choice has one word. However, if the sentence has two blanks, each choice has two words - one for each blank. These types of questions may be classified under grammar-based questions also, since sometimes the blank is to be filled by a preposition, etc. However, a number of times, unless the student knows the meaning of the words given in the choices and the usage of those words, it is not possible to answer the question. The examples for the questions on "Fill in the Blanks" are given below.

The angry officer called ____ an explanation from his erring subordinate.

- (A) on (B) for
(C) out (D) in

The correct choice is (B).

Tourism has remained a ____ area even while there is a vast scope for its ____.

- (A) rejected . . . approval
(B) prevented . . . acceptance
(C) neglected . . . development
(D) glum . . . fame

The correct choice is (C)

- (f) Compound words/combinations: Four capitalised words are given, followed by four choices - each a word. The student must identify that word from the choices, which can form suitable compound words in combination with each of the capitalised words. For example,

BEAM, BURN, GLASSES, RISE

- (A) polar (B) heat
(C) high (D) sun

The correct choice is (D).

(g) Cloze Test:

A paragraph is given with a number of words missing from the passage. Each missing word is indicated by a blank. The passage is followed by four answer choices for each missing word. Six questions of this type were given in CAT 2002. The following is an example.

The World Bank's warning in its country report that the Indian economy is a great deal more (1) than it looks, because of the mounting fiscal deficit, and the manifest inability of central and state governments to muster up the political will to tackle it, has come just in time to puncture the balloon of (2) that has been building up in the government ever since the turnaround in the economy began at the end of this year. It is therefore no surprise that North Block greeted its underlying pessimism with (3) rebuttals and (4) reminders about how, with over \$85 billion in foreign exchange reserves, the economy had never had it so good.

1. (A) fragile (B) frail
(C) fraudulent (D) frangible

The correct choice is (A).

2. (A) complaisance (B) complacency
(C) complicity (d) complexity

The correct choice is (B).

3. (A) vivacious (B) vicarious
(C) defiant (D) vociferous

The correct choice is (D).

4. (A) sneering (B) sarcastic
(C) trenchant (D) ill-defined

The correct choice is (C).

- (h) Incorrect / inappropriate usage of a given word: This question variety was introduced in CAT 2003, was repeated in the re-test in February 2004 in November 2004 CAT and in CAT2008.

Here a word is given, followed by sentences in which the word is used in different ways. One of the sentences uses the word in an incorrect manner. The student must identify that sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect, and mark that as the answer. For example,

LITTER

A.	The dog gave birth to a litter of pups.
B.	The litter on the floor of the room was disgusting.
C.	Young farm animals usually sleep in a litter.
D.	It is considered a crime to litter on the streets.

The correct choice is (D)

- (i) Another type of vocab based question is a question based on confusable words. In this question (4) or (5) sentences are given. Each sentence has pairs of words or phrases that are highlighted and italicized. The student has to pick the most appropriate word or phrase to form a correct sentence.

For example:

Directions: In each question, there are four sentences. Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the **most appropriate** word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

Bacteria can be *exasperatingly* (a) / *expectedly* (b) difficult to isolate and study.

They are highly *adoptable* (a) / *adaptable* (b) in nature. The one place *it* (a) / *they* (b) seem not to *wish* (a) / *stress* (b) to live is a petri dish.

They decline every *inducement* (a) / *indictment* (b) to bloom.

- (A) BABAB (B) ABABA
(C) ABBAA (D) AABAB

The correct answer is choice (C).

Idiom-based questions

There are questions where the student is expected to identify the meaning of an idiom given in the question. The student's knowledge of idiomatic usages in the English language is tested here. There are two types of questions.

- (a) An idiom is given as the question and the student is expected to identify the meaning of the idiom from the answer choices. For example,
Bark up the wrong tree

- (A) accuse the wrong person
(B) cut the wrong tree
(C) bring out the secret
(D) reveal insider information

The correct choice is (A).

- (b) A sentence in which an idiom is used is given and the student has to find the meaning of the idiom from the choices. For example,

The objective of the government of achieving cent percent literacy levels proved to be a wild goose chase.

- (A) a fruitless and foolish attempt
(B) a failure
(C) a shot in the arm
(D) a setback

The correct choice is (A).

- (i) Analogies (Word pair relationships): This is a very common form of question in most entrance examinations. Here, a pair of words is given followed by four choices - each choice with a pair of words. The student is expected to identify the relationship between the main pair of words given in the question and select the choice in which the pair of words have the same relationship as in the main pair of words. It should be noted that vocabulary plays an important part here. Unless the student has a reasonably good level of vocabulary, he may find it difficult to answer these questions. However, vocabulary is not the only issue in these questions. Identifying the logical relationship between the words is equally important. This is particularly true of CAT analogy questions. For example,

Directions: From the choices, select the pair, which exhibits the same relationship as the main pair of words.

RETROSPECTION : PAST

- (A) Syllogism : Logic
- (B) Idiosyncrasy : Coherence
- (C) Prognostication : Future
- (D) Transience : Rigidity

The correct choice is (C).

- (j) Reverse analogies: These questions are similar to those on analogies but out of the four choices given, there will be three choices which exhibit the same relationship as the main pair of words and only one pair that DOES NOT exhibit the same relationship.

The choice where the pair of words does not exhibit the same relationship as the main pair will be the answer choice. For example,

Directions: From the choices, select the pair, which does not exhibit the same relationship as the main pair of words.

SATURNALIAN : GLOOMY

- (A) Bacchanalian : Drunken
- (B) Enervated : Weak
- (C) Ecstatic : Joyous
- (D) Altruistic : Alternating

The correct choice is (D).

Exercise – 1

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Each question gives a word followed by four choices. From the choices, select the most suitable synonym (word which means the same) for the main word and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. EGREGIOUS
(A) honourable
(C) undesirable | (B) famous
(D) appalling | 17. REDEEM
(A) heal
(C) improve | (B) regain
(D) obtain |
| 2. OBDURATE
(A) stubborn
(C) perverse | (B) rude
(D) deliberate | 18. TACT
(A) cunningness
(C) intelligence | (B) diplomacy
(D) discrimination |
| 3. SHIMMER
(A) vacillate
(C) diminish | (B) gleam
(D) continue | 19. SURROGATE
(A) influence
(C) substitute | (B) nourish
(D) indicate |
| 4. USHER
(A) announce
(C) guide | (B) overpower
(D) denounce | 20. GENIAL
(A) simple
(C) effective | (B) glaring
(D) amiable |
| 5. PROCREATE
(A) beget
(C) publicise | (B) advance
(D) spread | 21. CONDONE
(A) condemn
(C) pardon | (B) promise
(D) praise |
| 6. JETTISON
(A) control
(C) stir | (B) emit
(D) discard | 22. APPRISE
(A) consider
(C) direct | (B) evaluate
(D) notify |
| 7. KNAVE
(A) gentleman
(C) coward | (B) foolish man
(D) rogue | 23. WAN
(A) pallid
(C) dull | (B) dry
(D) bright |
| 8. DETER
(A) distract
(C) discourage | (B) suppress
(D) contaminate | 24. WOBBLE
(A) circulate
(C) sway | (B) pull
(D) divert |
| 9. ATONE
(A) amplify
(C) repay | (B) favour
(D) repent | 25. RECKON
(A) repose
(C) appraise | (B) confirm
(D) repute |
| 10. INSINUATE
(A) harm
(C) ridicule | (B) suggest
(D) trust | 26. MYTH
(A) truth
(C) illusion | (B) fallacy
(D) concoction |
| 11. MUDDLE
(A) whisper
(C) disorder | (B) horde
(D) speculate | 27. OBEISANCE
(A) importance
(C) respect | (B) negligence
(D) passion |
| 12. SARDONIC
(A) lucid
(C) intellectual | (B) brutal
(D) derisive | 28. PAGEANTRY
(A) opulence
(C) grandeur | (B) hideous
(D) flamboyance |
| 13. SCALDING
(A) pleasant
(C) peculiar | (B) sudden
(D) boiling | 29. HECTIC
(A) organised
(C) frantic | (B) clumsy
(D) thrilling |
| 14. FLIPPANT
(A) serious
(C) superficial | (B) thoughtful
(D) provocative | 30. WRY
(A) illicit
(C) miserable | (B) despicable
(D) ironic |
| 15. LUGUBRIOUS
(A) gloomy
(C) serene | (B) cheerful
(D) noisy | 31. BENIGNITY
(A) boldness
(C) obscurity | (B) benevolence
(D) passivity |
| 16. NUGATORY
(A) valuable
(C) worthless | (B) developing
(D) unique | 32. PROFANITY
(A) abundance
(C) irreverence | (B) celerity
(D) purity |

33. PUTREFY
(A) adorn (B) impede
(C) freshen (D) fester
34. CARP
(A) fetch (B) mollify
(C) adulate (D) cavil
35. TEMPESTUOUS
(A) turbulent (B) ungainly
(C) venomous (D) onerous
36. CANNY
(A) capacious (B) shrewd
(C) ribald (D) hardy
37. PHLEGMATIC
(A) redolent (B) stolid
(C) vigorous (D) reclusive
38. SALUBRIOUS
(A) listless (B) illustrious
(C) wholesome (D) prominent
39. ADEPT
(A) devious (B) wily
(C) clumsy (D) dexterous
40. FLEETING
(A) enigmatic (B) epidural
(C) ephemeral (D) everlasting

Exercise – 2

Directions for questions 1 to 40: A foreign expression and four English phrases are given in each of the following questions. Identify the meaning of the foreign expression from the choices and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. bijou
(A) a style of art
(B) something that is small and pretty
(C) cheerfulness
(D) let us live
2. cave canem
(A) that's life
(B) a warning
(C) be responsible for one's actions
(D) beware of the dog
3. mea culpa
(A) my fault (B) take notice
(C) in detail (D) on his own
4. savoir faire
(A) pleasant words (B) calm courage
(C) refined manners (D) most worthy
5. cul de sac
(A) a peculiar kind of a bag
(B) for example
(C) rare item
(D) a road closed at one end
6. pro tempore
(A) appears to be true (B) a meeting
(C) for the time being (D) become unrealistic
7. terra firma
(A) a decorative piece (B) a fertile land
(C) an unknown place (D) a dry land
8. ergo
(A) therefore (B) because
(C) according to (D) none of these
9. ad libitum
(A) at leisure (B) at liberty
(C) at pleasure (D) something lawful
10. raconteur
(A) a speech (B) a holy book
(C) a piece of music (D) a story teller
11. intramural
(A) within the walls
(B) a mixture of many types
- (C) a confused conflict
(D) among other things
12. faux pas
(A) a crime (B) a fight
(C) an obsession (D) a social blunder
13. el dorado
(A) a small pastry
(B) an imaginary city full of gold
(C) a theatrical effect
(D) a sudden or violent seizure of power
14. nota bene
(A) keep well (B) be kind
(C) develop control (D) take notice
15. en famille
(A) at home
(B) between ourselves
(C) among cheerful companions
(D) a social group
16. rondeau
(A) an urgent meeting (B) a story
(C) an understanding (D) a short poem
17. vox populi
(A) a message (B) word for word
(C) a personal opinion (D) a public opinion
18. prima facie
(A) on first consideration
(B) a basis
(C) a record of events
(D) a simple purpose
19. de jure
(A) illegal (B) spying
(C) lawful (D) declaration
20. inter alia
(A) between two countries
(B) indispensable condition
(C) among other things
(D) beyond control

21. ab initio
(A) initial opinion (B) final conclusion
(C) careful examination (D) from the beginning
22. melee
(A) confusion (B) environment
(C) an individual (D) feeling of dejection
23. esprit de corps
(A) eternal truth
(B) pertaining to the senses
(C) similar feelings shared by a group
(D) linguistic group
24. au revoir
(A) good bye till we meet again
(B) a revered person
(C) good omen
(D) highly ornamented
25. ex officio
(A) unofficial (B) by virtue of official
(C) a retired official (D) make public
26. nom de plume
(A) gorgeously coloured
(B) a bird's feather
(C) an assumed name or title
(D) a fiasco
27. via media
(A) on the way (B) medium of instruction
(C) a mediator (D) a middle course
28. per se
(A) by word of mouth (B) gossip
(C) by itself (D) spontaneous
29. exeunt
(A) actors on the stage
(B) dais
(C) execute
(D) leave the stage together
30. status quo
(A) unalterable condition
(B) existing state of affairs
(C) relative importance
(D) social position
31. de nouveau
(A) starting anew
(B) a prior decision
(C) a new perception
(D) a foregone conclusion
32. sine die
(A) never again
(B) without delay
(C) adjourned indefinitely
(D) dissolved
33. terminus ad quem
(A) the finishing point of a period
(B) the finishing point of an argument
(C) the starting point of an argument
(D) the starting point of a period
34. object d'art
(A) a handicraft
(B) a good painting
(C) creative art
(D) a small decorative object
35. deo gratias
(A) God Almighty (B) gracious God
(C) God willing (D) thanks be to God
36. non compos mentis
(A) composed orally (B) not of sound mind
(C) not clear (D) done without thinking
37. beau monde
(A) rustic behaviour (B) a handsome man
(C) fine words (D) fashionable society
38. corps d'elite
(A) policemen (B) division of an army
(C) a select group (D) rich and famous
39. bon vivant
(A) a gullible man
(B) marching merrily
(C) at a bargain
(D) a person with a luxurious lifestyle.
40. vincit omnia veritas
(A) by the grace of god
(B) peace to all
(C) truth conquers all things
(D) peace and prosperity

Exercise – 3

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Each question has a sentence with one word underlined. Identify the meaning of the underlined word, as used in the sentence, from among the four alternatives and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. The Vatican was our final stop in Italy before we embarked on our journey homeward.
(A) decided (B) pursued
(C) proceeded (D) started
2. The cosmetic preparations that are used for beautifying oneself have deleterious effects.
(A) harmful
(B) unpredictable
(C) tremendous
(D) beneficial
3. Kamaal, a graduate in marketing, has been obsessed with songs since the age of 10.
(A) captivated
(B) disturbed
(C) continually preoccupied
(D) shrouded
4. With his cunning business acumen he had amassed a large fortune.
(A) power (B) capability
(C) accountability (D) astuteness

5. Sleep eluded the worried student and he went out for a breath of fresh air.
(A) shadowed (B) lacked
(C) evaded (D) seized
6. Rachna would often reminisce about her college days.
(A) forget (B) recall the past
(C) reexamine (D) remark
7. In Maharashtra the turmoil in the education system has percolated right down to the pre-primary level.
(A) state of confusion (B) state of uproar
(C) state of negligence (D) state of changes
8. The hill station has lost its allure on account of ugly structures mushrooming all over the place.
(A) peace (B) attraction
(C) situation (D) scenery
9. The presence of hawkers on foot paths hinders both pedestrian and vehicular movement.
(A) buyers (B) vendors
(C) beggars (D) rag pickers
10. The woman castigated herself for being unduly worried and angry.
(A) admonished (B) criticised
(C) chided (D) appreciated
11. As the results came in, all the party workers were in a jubilant mood and began to rejoice.
(A) praise (B) propagate
(C) exclaim (D) celebrate
12. For Hindus, the lamp is replete with symbolism and significance.
(A) formed (B) realised
(C) worshipped (D) abounding
13. Our wedding was an austere ceremony conducted with simple dignity.
(A) restricted (B) simple
(C) luxurious (D) respected
14. Vijaya was decorous in her speech and behaviour and she was appreciated by all for her conduct.
(A) relaxed (B) proper
(C) hesitant (D) enthusiastic
15. Frugality should be the maxim of every good householder.
(A) proverb (B) norm
(C) watchword (D) notion
16. His arrogant statement needlessly vitiating the atmosphere and effectively sabotaged the peace parleys.
(A) devastated (B) energised
(C) spoilt (D) engrossed
17. In our system of education, homework is imperative.
(A) impalpable (B) unnecessary
(C) a handicap (D) compulsory
18. Confidence in government hospitals has eroded considerably in the past decade.
(A) worn away (B) been lost
(C) corroded (D) withered
19. He works as an office boy despatching daily mail and hates the drudgery of his routine.
(A) routineness (B) upheavals
(C) tiresomeness (D) values
20. Apart from its regular array of activities there is an exhibition-cum-sale of different kinds of sarees at the exhibition.
(A) order (B) stream
(C) varieties (D) range
21. Home appliances manufacturer Bajaj Electrical Limited is looking for acquisitions in the domestic market.
(A) obtainment (B) apprentice
(C) attrition (D) attention
22. Some important statistics further corroborate the susceptibility of Indians towards heart diseases.
(A) support (B) reduce
(C) weaken (D) protect
23. The hero is known for his liking for foot-tapping tunes and sonorous music.
(A) lingering (B) loud
(C) imposing (D) throbbing
24. The veteran politician still believes in the old method of being reticent and maintaining silence on controversial issues.
(A) calm (B) empathetic
(C) reserved (D) apathetic
25. The unruly mob was temerarious enough to say that they had provoked violence.
(A) foolish (B) open
(C) rash (D) good
26. Leaders are expected to behave within the framework of law and have no immunity if they transgress law.
(A) desert (B) transform
(C) question (D) violate
27. The ruling party was spreading canards and lies against the opposition parties.
(A) rumours (B) slander
(C) blunders (D) insult
28. The nostalgia for childhood lingers in most of us and sharpens as we age.
(A) belongingness (B) affinity
(C) longing (D) attraction
29. The young director has elicited excellent performance from his cast.
(A) motivated (B) removed
(C) forced (D) extracted
30. Shopping is a leisure activity that everybody enjoys indulging in.
(A) wasting (B) dwelling
(C) popularising (D) gratifying
31. A protracted legal battle serves nobody's interest.
(A) prominent (B) prolonged
(C) perverted (D) prudent
32. As the phone numbers are changing, the subscribers are facing problems galore.
(A) with tenacity (B) with willingness
(C) with excitement (D) in abundance

33. He hid his gambling operation beneath a/an veneer of respectability.
 (A) appearance (B) depth
 (C) covering (D) venture
34. They remained friends through the vicissitudes of 40 years.
 (A) problems (B) sufferings
 (C) fluctuations (D) traditions
35. The print media and the society share inextricable interlinks.
 (A) entangled (B) odd
 (C) loose (D) permanent
36. The cowering flatterer is an expert in taking advantage of the foibles of the people he wants to sponge upon.
 (A) foolishness (B) idiosyncrasies
 (C) virtues (D) vices
37. The apparently infallible Americans have forever been the epitome of efficiency.
 (A) source (B) perfect example
 (C) culmination (D) zenith
38. With books as constant companions, a reader travels through the labyrinths of the past, keeps abreast of current happenings and peeks into the future.
 (A) glories (B) adventures
 (C) excitements (D) intricacies
39. The World Cup cricket match needs no advertisement to attract aficionados.
 (A) experts (B) devotees
 (C) followers (D) promoters
40. Many scientific discoveries are serendipitous rather than the result of planned research.
 (A) fortuitous (B) miraculous
 (C) sudden (D) serious

Exercise – 4

Directions for questions 1 to 40: An expression followed by four words is given in each of the following questions. The expression carries the meaning of one of the words. Identify the word and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

- People or animals of a place that have been the earliest there from known times
 (A) ancestors (B) immigrants
 (C) aboriginals (D) natives
- A person who is very good at something especially music
 (A) adept (B) popular
 (C) talented (D) virtuoso
- An anxious and eager concern for someone
 (A) solicitude (B) worry
 (C) elation (D) good will
- A cowardly and unfaithful person
 (A) miscreant (B) mendicant
 (C) pervert (D) recreant
- A fixed plan of food, sleep, etc. in order to improve one's health
 (A) custom (B) alidade
 (C) resolution (D) regimen
- An introduction that comes before something we say/write
 (A) prologue (B) prediction
 (C) review (D) premonition
- A steep or almost upright side of a high rock, mountain or cliff
 (A) nadir (B) zenith
 (C) precipice (D) abyss
- Characteristic of children or young people
 (A) leonine (B) mature
 (C) puerile (D) juvenile
- Causing damage to both parties involved
 (A) mutual (B) internecine
 (C) interdict (D) interstitial
- A large and impressive building
 (A) mansion (B) colossal
 (C) citadel (D) edifice
- Next to each other
 (A) simultaneous (B) vicinity
 (C) succession (D) contiguous
- A place or scene of great disorder
 (A) chaotic (B) repulsive
 (C) shamble (D) unpleasant
- Connected with or relevant to something
 (A) perspective (B) invalid
 (C) significant (D) pertinent
- To hold the attention and interest completely
 (A) capture (B) yield
 (C) entice (D) enthrall
- Showing great knowledge or insight
 (A) profane (B) fantastic
 (C) nostalgic (D) profound
- A long meaningless set of actions
 (A) modicum (B) vicissitudes
 (C) tidings (D) rigmarole
- To defeat completely in a battle or competition
 (A) vanquish (B) imbroglio
 (C) forfeit (D) tryst
- Most typical example of something
 (A) idol (B) epitome
 (C) moron (D) penchant
- Ability to speak well and easily
 (A) loquaciousness (B) temerity
 (C) eloquence (D) glibness
- One who is famous or an expert
 (A) charlatan (B) paragon
 (C) toady (D) luminary
- A speech or piece of writing praising somebody or something
 (A) paean (B) transcription
 (C) panegyric (D) verbatim

22. A place where everything is perfect
(A) nectary (B) cosmos
(C) heaven (D) utopia
23. Voluntary relinquishing of something valued
(A) nihilism (B) scrimmage
(C) sabotage (D) sacrifice
24. Asking everyone for an opinion
(A) jeremiad (B) encomium
(C) referendum (D) similitude
25. A sign of shame
(A) snide (B) probity
(C) pride (D) stigma
26. Great disaster such as flood
(A) cataclysm (B) genocide
(C) conflagration (D) waterloo
27. Extreme greed for money and possessions
(A) chicanery (B) avarice
(C) rectitude (D) clemency
28. Firm and lasting courage in bearing trouble
(A) strength (B) fortitude
(C) prayer (D) endurance
29. An object that is neat/pretty/small delicate
(A) dainty (B) artistic
(C) categorical (D) brail
30. An attitude/habit/behaviour not genuine or natural
(A) deception (B) imitation
(C) protection (D) affectation
31. A person excessively concerned about his poor health and ailment
(A) abalone (B) minstrel
(C) hypocaut (D) valetudinarian
32. A gossiping, frivolous or restless person
(A) flint (B) flibbertigibbet
(C) flunkey (D) flapjack
33. The rejection or renunciation of a doctrine
(A) abnegation (B) abomasums
(C) absolution (D) abscission
34. Leave to person by will
(A) beseech (B) billow
(C) blanch (D) bequeath
35. Form into alternate ridges and grooves, especially to strengthen
(A) castigate (B) camouflage
(C) categorize (D) corrugate
36. A person who studies a subject or area of knowledge superficially
(A) dement (B) dilettante
(C) diplomat (D) dinette
37. Abnormally thin or feeble
(A) emeritus (B) eminent
(C) emaciated (D) emergent
38. A person who helps others especially those who are poor or in trouble
(A) philhellene (B) philadelphus
(C) philanderer (D) philanthropist
39. One who abstains from alcoholic drinks
(A) bootlegger (B) teetotaler
(C) alderman (D) prohibitionist
40. A child born after the death of its father
(A) xenophobe (B) pastiche
(C) factotum (D) posthumous

Exercise – 5

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Each question has a word followed by four choices. From among the choices, identify the word which is opposite in meaning (antonym) to the main word and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. VIVIDLY
(A) impressively (B) plainly
(C) distinctly (D) vaguely
2. CHURLISH
(A) agitated (B) cultured
(C) young (D) unique
3. TRADUCE
(A) criticise (B) admonish
(C) praise (D) altercate
4. PLUMMET
(A) pester (B) copy
(C) parade (D) soar
5. NIGGARDLY
(A) smelly (B) agile
(C) miserly (D) generous
6. JUBILANT
(A) lethargic (B) inebriated
(C) refreshed (D) morose
7. ENSUE
(A) follow (B) instigate
(C) precede (D) succeed
8. BILIOUS
(A) pleasant (B) malevolent
(C) succulent (D) impure
9. GARRULOUS
(A) laconic (B) boastful
(C) bashful (D) resonant
10. SCOFF
(A) entertain (B) belittle
(C) applaud (D) castigate
11. TEMPORAL
(A) devious (B) immaculate
(C) didactic (D) celestial
12. TRUNCATE
(A) lengthen (B) split
(C) digress (D) enervate

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 13. WASPISH
(A) berserk
(C) snappish | (B) imperious
(D) amiable | 27. DECREPIT
(A) sturdy
(C) attractive | (B) feeble
(D) repulsive |
| 14. LIBERTINE
(A) perfect
(C) ignominious | (B) chaste
(D) dubious | 28. SKIMPY
(A) glaring
(C) affluent | (B) generous
(D) modest |
| 15. IMPUGN
(A) invoke
(C) defend | (B) contradict
(D) pacify | 29. PREPOSTEROUS
(A) unpleasant
(C) reasonable | (B) pertinent
(D) interesting |
| 16. INDELIBLE
(A) temporary
(C) surprising | (B) decorous
(D) concerted | 30. GORGE
(A) starve
(C) relish | (B) crave
(D) dislike |
| 17. EXPEDIENT
(A) beneficial
(C) harmful | (B) necessary
(D) imprudent | 31. DOCILE
(A) painful
(C) obdurate | (B) hesitant
(D) silent |
| 18. DUCTILE
(A) opaque
(C) coarse | (B) tensile
(D) brittle | 32. EXPOSTULATE
(A) decline
(C) engage | (B) entreat
(D) endorse |
| 19. ADEPT
(A) skilled
(C) ugly | (B) inept
(D) serene | 33. DOLOROUS
(A) annoying
(C) jocund | (B) gratifying
(D) exhausted |
| 20. CATALYST
(A) promoter
(C) destroyer | (B) assassin
(D) deterrent | 34. REplete
(A) profuse
(C) lavish | (B) wanting
(D) gluttoned |
| 21. BOLSTER
(A) undermine
(C) support | (B) interdict
(D) contradict | 35. STOLID
(A) passionate
(C) unreal | (B) moody
(D) barren |
| 22. FORLORN
(A) sorrowful
(C) cheerful | (B) encouraging
(D) woebegone | 36. INCESSANT
(A) continued
(C) sporadic | (B) essential
(D) momentary |
| 23. OSTENSIBLE
(A) external
(C) internal | (B) superficial
(D) genuine | 37. DEPICT
(A) misrepresent
(C) misunderstand | (B) portray
(D) construe |
| 24. RAZE
(A) raise
(C) split | (B) disperse
(D) construct | 38. FLUSTER
(A) approval
(C) turmoil | (B) tranquillity
(D) drudgery |
| 25. NONCHALANCE
(A) pollution
(C) suppression | (B) confusion
(D) perturbation | 39. ERRATIC
(A) loose
(C) regular | (B) faulty
(D) brave |
| 26. APOCRYPHAL
(A) reliable
(C) incredible | (B) authentic
(D) fabricated | 40. ELUCIDATE
(A) impart
(C) excite | (B) inflame
(D) baffle |

Exercise – 6

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In each question, four words identified as a, b, c and d are given. Two of them are opposite in meaning to each other. Identify this pair and mark as your answer the combination from the choices that matches your selection.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. (a) Fume
(c) Stench
(A) b – c
(C) a – b | (b) Aroma
(d) Filth
(B) a – d
(D) d – b | (A) a – b
(C) a – c | (B) a – d
(D) b – c |
| 2. (a) Shallow
(c) Ostensible | (b) Vital
(d) Profound | 3. (a) Deteriorate
(c) Zoom
(A) a – b
(C) b – d | (b) Wane
(d) Flourish
(B) b – c
(D) c – d |

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 4. (a) Emphasise
(c) Help
(A) a – c
(C) b – d | (b) Delay
(d) Hamper
(B) a – b
(D) c – d | 18. (a) Definite
(c) Obvious
(A) a – d
(C) a – b | (b) Alleged
(d) Blamed
(B) a – c
(D) b – c |
| 5. (a) Timid
(c) Powerful
(A) b – d
(C) a – d | (b) Audacious
(d) Violent
(B) b – c
(D) a – b | 19. (a) Renege
(c) Fulfil
(A) a – b
(C) b – c | (b) Break
(d) Complete
(B) a – d
(D) a – c |
| 6. (a) Repent
(c) Hide
(A) a – c
(C) c – d | (b) Flaunt
(d) Fulfil
(B) b – c
(D) a – d | 20. (a) Abstain
(c) Resent
(A) b – c
(C) a – d | (b) Adorn
(d) Love
(B) a – c
(D) c – d |
| 7. (a) Feed
(c) Repose
(A) c – d
(C) b – d | (b) Guzzle
(d) Labour
(B) a – d
(D) b – c | 21. (a) Terse
(c) Sleek
(A) a – c
(C) b – d | (b) Elegant
(d) Detailed
(B) b – c
(D) a – b |
| 8. (a) Sluggish
(c) Exciting
(A) a – d
(C) b – d | (b) Unique
(d) Boring
(B) a – c
(D) c – d | 22. (a) Placid
(c) Comic
(A) a – d
(C) b – c | (b) Tragic
(d) Tranquil
(B) b – d
(D) a – c |
| 9. (a) Serene
(c) Blithe
(A) a – b
(C) b – c | (b) Moody
(d) Turbulent
(B) b – d
(D) a – d | 23. (a) Old
(c) Bright
(A) b – c
(C) a – c | (b) Pristine
(d) Polluted
(B) a – b
(D) b – d |
| 10. (a) Eclipse
(c) Increase
(A) a – d
(C) c – d | (b) Discreet
(d) Reveal
(B) b – d
(D) a – b | 24. (a) Irk
(c) Delight
(A) a – d
(C) b – d | (b) Comfort
(d) Thrill
(B) a – c
(D) b – c |
| 11. (a) More
(c) Superfluous
(A) a – b
(C) b – d | (b) Bit
(d) Lot
(B) b – c
(D) c – d | 25. (a) Sceptic
(c) Cynic
(A) b – c
(C) c – d | (b) Opponent
(d) Optimist
(B) a – c
(D) a – d |
| 12. (a) Lewd
(c) Decent
(A) c – d
(C) b – d | (b) Dignified
(d) Buoyant
(B) a – b
(D) a – c | 26. (a) Wheedle
(c) Insist
(A) a – b
(C) b – c | (b) Beg
(d) Dissuade
(B) a – c
(D) a – d |
| 13. (a) Aver
(c) Deny
(A) a – b
(C) b – d | (b) Contradict
(d) Repeat
(B) a – c
(D) c – d | 27. (a) Adroit
(c) Drab
(A) b – c
(C) c – d | (b) Exotic
(d) Dusty
(B) a – d
(D) a – b |
| 14. (a) Oppose
(c) Defer
(A) a – d
(C) b – c | (b) Incite
(d) Quell
(B) c – d
(D) b – d | 28. (a) Gaudy
(c) Pleasant
(A) a – d
(C) b – c | (b) Tawdry
(d) Marvellous
(B) b – d
(D) c – d |
| 15. (a) Amiable
(c) Active
(A) a – b
(C) a – d | (b) Angry
(d) Curt
(B) b – d
(D) b – c | 29. (a) Spur
(c) Accelerate
(A) a – d
(C) a – b | (b) Hinder
(d) Object
(B) a – c
(D) b – c |
| 16. (a) Stubborn
(c) Frigid
(A) b – c
(C) c – d | (b) Amorous
(d) Chaste
(B) a – b
(D) a – d | 30. (a) Clear
(c) Clean
(A) a – d
(C) a – c | (b) Squalid
(d) Clumsy
(B) a – b
(D) b – c |
| 17. (a) Clear
(c) Notorious
(A) a – b
(C) a – c | (b) Suppressed
(d) Famous
(B) c – d
(D) b – c | 31. (a) Order
(c) Favour
(A) b – d
(C) b – c | (b) Ardour
(d) Indifference
(B) a – d
(D) a – c |

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 32. (a) Ingenious
(c) Wily
(A) a – b
(C) a – c | (b) Ingenuous
(d) Stupid
(B) b – d
(D) a – d | (A) a – c
(C) a – b | (B) c – d
(D) b – d |
| 33. (a) Vitality
(c) Mobile
(A) a – c
(C) b – c | (b) Stationery
(d) Stationary
(B) b – d
(D) c – d | 37. (a) Gallant
(c) Polite
(A) c – d
(C) b – c | (b) August
(d) Cowardly
(B) b – d
(D) a – d |
| 34. (a) Conscious
(c) Premeditated
(A) a – b
(C) b – c | (b) Conscientious
(d) Unaware
(B) a – c
(D) a – d | 38. (a) Assent
(c) Deceit
(A) b – c
(C) a – c | (b) Ascent
(d) Descent
(B) b – d
(D) a – d |
| 35. (a) Drought
(c) Draught
(A) a – b
(C) b – d | (b) Rain
(d) Draft
(B) b – c
(D) a – c | 39. (a) Imminent
(c) Unknown
(A) a – c
(C) b – c | (b) Eminent
(d) Decent
(B) b – d
(D) a – d |
| 36. (a) Fascinate
(c) Delight | (b) Repel
(d) Retard | 40. (a) Loathe
(c) Love
(A) b – c
(C) c – d | (b) Ignore
(d) Haunt
(B) a – c
(D) a – d |

Exercise – 7

Directions for questions 1 to 40: An idiom and four possible meanings are given. Identify the meaning of the idiom from among the answer choices and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Child's play
(A) to handle a situation calmly
(B) to dispute over petty points
(C) an easy task
(D) to treat lightly | 8. Read between the lines
(A) have a reason to suspect
(B) consulted one another
(C) have insight into a situation
(D) under consideration |
| 2. On thin ice
(A) on the verge of ruins
(B) unbounded
(C) in the open air
(D) in a precarious situation | 9. To give a turn
(A) to reject or refuse
(B) to dominate
(C) to run away
(D) to frighten |
| 3. Bury the hatchet
(A) decide to end hostility
(B) to keep under control
(C) to retire from active life
(D) to turn pale | 10. Lie low
(A) to cease fighting
(B) destructively active
(C) hide and wait
(D) do nothing except relax |
| 4. Cut no ice
(A) unable to perform
(B) feel uncomfortable
(C) come to nothing
(D) have no influence or effect | 11. On cloud nine
(A) beyond control
(B) in excellent spirits
(C) fortune in favour
(D) at a distance |
| 5. It makes no odds
(A) come to a compromise
(B) quite certain
(C) to cause no interest
(D) it is not important | 12. See eye to eye
(A) well thought of
(B) continuously
(C) to fix the limit
(D) have same opinion |
| 6. Sign on the dotted line
(A) agree to do something unconditionally
(B) take the blame or punishment
(C) without any delay
(D) left with no choice | 13. Count one's chickens before they hatch
(A) be overconfident
(B) to make money rapidly
(C) with all one's power
(D) wholly or entirely |
| 7. The bottom line
(A) the trick
(B) the most important factor
(C) the secret
(D) ignorance | 14. A bird's-eye view
(A) without care
(B) within the walls
(C) an overall view
(D) out of place |
| | 15. Be in two minds
(A) be burdened
(B) be indifferent
(C) be mischievous
(D) be undecided |

16. A shot in the arm
(A) to take revenge
(B) to stimulate a person
(C) to show strength
(D) to behave in an agitated manner
17. Make no bones
(A) without offence
(B) to be practical
(C) undaunted by anything
(D) to be honest and open
18. Turn one's back
(A) object to
(B) retain aversion
(C) refuse help
(D) run off
19. Be hand in glove
(A) remain faithful
(B) spread rapidly
(C) in ignorance
(D) in close association
20. Head to toe
(A) deliberately
(B) continuously
(C) often
(D) completely
21. Set tongues wagging
(A) be easy to pronounce
(B) very active
(C) to be curious
(D) encourage gossip
22. Work like a Trojan
(A) face difficulties
(B) take trouble
(C) to imitate
(D) work very hard
23. Tongue in cheek
(A) to conceal
(B) to admonish
(C) to be ironic
(D) to be in agreement
24. A nail in someone's coffin
(A) something bad that contributes towards someone's failure
(B) something irrelevant to the subject
(C) to make money unfairly
(D) to make someone feel uncomfortable or embarrassed
25. A man of the world
(A) headstrong and arrogant
(B) highly trustworthy
(C) very popular because of success
(D) highly experienced in many fields
26. A leap in the dark
(A) a random guess or a risky attempt
(B) a mistake that cannot be rectified
(C) to get wounded
(D) unusual behaviour
27. A flash in the pan
(A) an incorrect piece of reasoning
(B) sudden but brief success
(C) a mixture of many types
(D) among other things
28. A blot on the landscape
(A) something that spoils a situation
(B) criminal action against someone
(C) receive severe criticism
(D) have more useful things to do
29. Go all out
(A) to make progress
(B) try one's hardest
(C) to criticise somebody
(D) influence totally
30. World's apart
(A) too unfriendly
(B) side by side
(C) old-fashioned
(D) be widely separated
31. To have an axe to grind
(A) to sharpen one's wit
(B) to have some personal interest to serve
(C) to have some work to do
(D) to have something useful
32. To bear the brunt of
(A) to withstand pain and hunger
(B) to live life with fortitude
(C) to face the full fury of
(D) to challenge someone
33. To make a clean breast of
(A) to make a complete confession
(B) to keep oneself clean
(C) to avoid dangers
(D) to take an easy way out
34. To do yeoman's service
(A) to work without much involvement
(B) to be engaged in agriculture
(C) to serve with selfish interest
(D) to work efficiently and skilfully
35. To play second fiddle
(A) to be able to play several instruments
(B) to take a subordinate position
(C) to gain by flattery
(D) to behave in an exaggerated way to attract attention
36. To give vent to
(A) to behave in a fair and honest way
(B) to open a door or window
(C) to allow to escape
(D) to express openly
37. To fall flat
(A) to fall on your face
(B) to spread evenly
(C) to produce no effect
(D) to reduce the effect of
38. To leave no stone unturned
(A) to clean thoroughly
(B) to examine carefully
(C) to search for treasure
(D) to try every possible means
39. To throw cold water on
(A) to discourage
(B) to encourage
(C) to water the plants
(D) to clean the house
40. To keep the wolf from the door
(A) to take preventive measures
(B) to keep off visitors
(C) to kill wild animals
(D) to avoid dying of hunger

Exercise – 8

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In each question, a sentence is given in which an idiom is used. The idiomatic phrase is underlined. Four possible meanings of the idioms are also given. Mark the letter corresponding to the correct meaning as your answer.

1. The cricket fans were in the dark till the disclosure to the CBI report.
(A) innocent (B) ignorant
(C) happy (D) unhappy
2. The Journalist found himself in deep waters as he tried to probe into political issues.
(A) receiving a lot of public attention
(B) in distress
(C) in isolation
(D) in trouble
3. As people age, they generally become hard of hearing.
(A) able to do something with great difficulty
(B) refuse to listen to others
(C) unable to hear well
(D) learn the real or true facts
4. Mrs. Paul is the one who brings home the bacon to sustain her family.
(A) earn necessary money
(B) help in cooking
(C) borrow for essentials
(D) to achieve something successfully
5. An upholder of truth never hesitates to call a spade a spade.
(A) to criticise (B) to speak frankly
(C) to imitate (D) to discuss openly
6. He did not want his sister to leave the house and so he put the wind up her with his ghost stories.
(A) make someone frightened of something
(B) make someone feel less confident
(C) defeat someone in an argument
(D) give someone help and protection
7. The politician accused of corruption called for a public meeting to clear the air regarding his actions.
(A) to flaunt (B) to propagate
(C) get rid of suspicion (D) to influence
8. The citizens who were trying to curry favour with the new officer soon realised it was of no use.
(A) to play tricks
(B) to avoid meeting
(C) to extend friendly terms
(D) win favour by flattery
9. There have been several warnings by the government that there's a hardcore criminal on the loose in the city.
(A) rampant (B) be dashing
(C) endemic (D) be moving freely
10. The two countries have been at daggers drawn for years over nuclear disarmament.
(A) hold opposing views
(B) in bitter enmity
(C) fighting a losing battle
(D) be filled with strong emotion
11. As both the parties were equally responsible for the damage, they settled the bill fair and square.
(A) partially (B) exactly or fairly
(C) intellectually (D) certainly
12. The project proved to be a grand success, even though there were teething troubles.
(A) deep-rooted troubles
(B) obstacles
(C) initial difficulties
(D) differences
13. The Income Tax department seized the property of all those who accumulated wealth through ill-gotten gains.
(A) money obtained through dishonesty
(B) multifarious means
(C) ancestry
(D) theft
14. With the best of our batsmen injured, it was a foregone conclusion that the other team would win the match.
(A) easily acceptable (B) assumed idea
(C) basic reaction (D) predictable result
15. When I borrowed a large sum of money from my friend, we simply came to a gentleman's agreement – neither he nor I had to sign any document.
(A) agreement based on trust
(B) casual agreement
(C) urgent agreement
(D) round about agreement
16. The young manager took the responsibility of settling the dispute of the agitating workers as he was regarded as having the common touch.
(A) have the same interests as others
(B) support of various groups
(C) hold over workers
(D) the ability to talk to and understand ordinary people
17. This reshuffling of party positions is only a straw in the wind as there are definitely going to be major policy changes ahead.
(A) an incident that indicates how a future situation might develop
(B) a matter of negligible concern
(C) an action that instigates violence among employees
(D) a policy that contains no further implication
18. The articles of this journalist are acknowledged as one of the best as he takes his life in his hands to get information right from the scene of action.
(A) kill yourself ; commit suicide
(B) make somebody's life unpleasant or difficult
(C) have a comfortable and enjoyable life
(D) risk being killed, injured or attacked
19. The repeated requests of the teacher to maintain silence fell on deaf ears.
(A) was overheard (B) was not tolerated
(C) was ruled out (D) was ignored

20. Though the members of the team agree basically on most of the things, there are a few matters that they don't see eye to eye.
 (A) have the same opinion
 (B) have clear vision
 (C) think clearly
 (D) argue vehemently
21. The student is intelligent but he loses his rank because he is bone-idle.
 (A) extremely lazy (B) very weak
 (C) paranoid (D) fantasizing
22. I have been racking my brains all day to remember the name of the institution that offers the desired course.
 (A) getting deeply involved
 (B) think hard to remember something
 (C) identifying different things
 (D) anxious to learn something new
23. The restaurant was so crowded that it took sometime for us before we could catch the waiter's eye.
 (A) find someone not paying attention
 (B) catch hold of someone
 (C) trap someone when they are unprepared
 (D) attract somebody's attention
24. The players understood that there was no point arguing the toss now as the participants of the team had already been short-listed.
 (A) discuss vigorously about something that cannot be changed
 (B) claiming or defending something
 (C) involve in unnecessary arguments
 (D) encouraging others to come to a quick decision
25. My parents raised hell when I told them that I had decided to discontinue my studies.
 (A) protested angrily
 (B) discussed unpleasant things
 (C) created panic
 (D) underwent trauma
26. Our teacher will throw a fit when she sees our performance in the examination.
 (A) become annoyed
 (B) punish cruelly
 (C) become serious
 (D) become extremely angry
27. The rank and file in the medical department were surprised by the sudden visit of the health minister.
 (A) the ignorant
 (B) the experts
 (C) ordinary people without any special position in an organisation
 (D) the departmental heads
28. The change of management left the employees with Hobson's choice - a resignation or forcibly adjusting to the new rules.
 (A) a situation where there is no choice
 (B) danger and risk
 (C) indecisiveness
 (D) variety of choices
29. Although he was innocent, the affair put him under the cloud till the case was proved.
 (A) behind the bars (B) under suspicion
 (C) into bad reputation (D) in deep unrest
30. She was looking down in the mouth when she went to stay in a hostel for the first time.
 (A) thrilled and jubilant
 (B) alert and attentive
 (C) careful and cautious
 (D) unhappy and depressed
31. The earthquake in Gujarat followed by the communal strife has brought business to a standstill.
 (A) destroyed completely
 (B) revived with new force
 (C) caused to stop
 (D) made profitable
32. In times of inflation, the daily wage earners find it difficult to keep body and soul together.
 (A) to find a job
 (B) to maintain bare existence
 (C) to make profit
 (D) to save money
33. Unless bad habits are nipped in the bud, they become insurmountable.
 (A) allowed to grow
 (B) demolished
 (C) multiplied
 (D) destroyed at an early stage
34. As he is a known gossip, what he says must be taken with a pinch of salt.
 (A) believed with reservation
 (B) believed completely
 (C) trusted
 (D) supported
35. His friends gave him the cold shoulder when he lost all his wealth in gambling.
 (A) refused to talk
 (B) continued to help
 (C) rendered emotional support
 (D) treated in an unfriendly manner
36. He was cut to the quick when he learnt that his faithful servant had betrayed him for money.
 (A) wounded physically
 (B) angered
 (C) pleased
 (D) deeply hurt
37. He began to give himself airs after he returned from his stint abroad.
 (A) be generous
 (B) be arrogant
 (C) win other's admiration
 (D) be helpful
38. Newspapers often bring to light the corrupt practices of politicians.
 (A) reveal (B) hide
 (C) criticize (D) ignore
39. Within two years of his father's death, he had made ducks and drakes of his large inheritance.
 (A) invested wisely
 (B) distributed generously
 (C) multiplied
 (D) spent foolishly
40. In times of depression businessmen have to struggle to keep their heads above water.
 (A) make profit (B) find employees
 (C) avoid bankruptcy (D) develop

Exercise – 9

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Fill in the blanks in the given sentence in order to make it logically and grammatically correct. Select the correct words from the answer choices and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. Very _____ occult practices have their origin in ignorance.
(A) regularly (B) often
(C) much (D) rightly
2. Every time one opens one's mouth one _____ people to look into one's mind.
(A) turns (B) challenges
(C) takes (D) allows
3. Owls can detect and _____ their prey in total darkness by sound.
(A) follow (B) terrify
(C) catch (D) haunt
4. Besides singing, the artist is well _____ in the art of playing musical instruments.
(A) aware (B) versed
(C) equipped (D) noted
5. Ten percent of the plants known to man are in _____ of becoming extinct.
(A) disaster (B) difficulty
(C) disadvantage (D) danger
6. Often mistaken as insects, spiders actually _____ to a different classification of creatures, called arachnids.
(A) relate (B) attach
(C) belong (D) categorize
7. The best detective novels have a strong plot line and _____ this basic structure there are a number of minor climaxes.
(A) around (B) within
(C) below (D) along
8. _____ about nine months ago, John was in excellent health.
(A) Until (B) In (C) At (D) As
9. Most Chinese _____ European first names to be their surnames.
(A) determine (B) attempt
(C) feel (D) assume
10. A lot of people believe that perspiration _____ body odour.
(A) promotes (B) makes
(C) causes (D) hinders
11. Mental talents if buried and not used, _____ to deteriorate.
(A) lead (B) get
(C) tend (D) manage
12. _____ 15, Anthony left school and found a job in a factory.
(A) By (B) At (C) Since (D) In
13. Right from childhood, she had _____ faith in God.
(A) strong (B) feeble
(C) sound (D) slight
14. Farmers know that changing winds _____ rain or drought.
(A) bring (B) create (C) form (D) present
15. Donald grew to hate school and _____ out when he was eleven.
(A) missed (B) opted
(C) escaped (D) dropped
16. Octopuses are mostly shy and _____ harmless to human beings.
(A) collectively (B) mainly
(C) entirely (D) generally
17. It is very misleading to imagine that computers can _____ like people.
(A) think (B) succeed
(C) perorate (D) deal
18. The refugees were living under a tarpaulin _____ beneath a tree.
(A) bound (B) fixed
(C) suspended (D) spread
19. Family is the glue that holds society _____.
(A) together (B) simultaneously
(C) tightly (D) solely
20. Now a days, it is difficult to _____ good books in English.
(A) track (B) verify (C) find (D) know
21. The living quarters for teachers was _____ with its own bathtub.
(A) made (B) facilitated
(C) given (D) equipped
22. A welcome party was _____ the day after the new teacher arrived.
(A) conducted (B) thrown
(C) initiated (D) composed
23. Pest control is just one of the many ways spiders can _____ us.
(A) promote (B) help
(C) support (D) incline
24. Man is _____ a lonely and a gregarious being.
(A) relatively (B) otherwise
(C) simultaneously (D) both
25. This Indian Experience Programme is in _____ to a similar programme in which a batch of students from India went to Japan early this year.
(A) retaliation (B) relation
(C) exchange (D) response
26. The store _____ medicines as well as cosmetics.
(A) stocks (B) prefers (C) barter (D) brands
27. Melodious songs picturised in beautiful locales _____ the movie interesting.
(A) proved (B) made (C) created (D) found

28. Friends alone can truly _____ your joys and sorrows.
 (A) feel (B) organize
 (C) share (D) relieve
29. Gems are very _____ abroad and people buy these in large numbers.
 (A) famous (B) well known
 (C) widespread (D) popular
30. Jewellery shows _____ to promote trade.
 (A) begin (B) thrive
 (C) serve (D) set
31. The multi-function printer _____ the operations of a normal PC printer, fax machine, scanner and photocopier.
 (A) blends (B) combines
 (C) separates (D) associates
32. The unemployment rate is rising and jobs are becoming _____.
 (A) scarce (B) negligible
 (C) scanty (D) infrequent
33. Without opening your mouth, you _____ a lot about your personality through your hand-writing.
 (A) show (B) visualize
 (C) hide (D) reveal
34. In India there are as many New Year days as regions and communities but January 1 has _____ all as the one secular New Year Day.
 (A) beaten (B) outgrown
 (C) adjourned (D) overtaken
35. Internet cafe owners fear that a police crackdown may cause _____ damage to their business.
 (A) irreparable (B) effective
 (C) functional (D) repairable
36. There is a need to _____ modern children's literature and teaching aids for the mental growth of children.
 (A) invent (B) generate
 (C) discover (D) practise
37. Gujarat has not been the same after the _____ incident at Godhra railway station.
 (A) serious (B) imminent
 (C) ghastly (D) sardonic
38. Issues concerning the livelihood of tribals receive _____ recognition in the campaign for wildlife protection.
 (A) base (B) scant (C) easy (D) shallow
39. Resentment is brewing in the rank and file of the police department against the _____ of the political leaders.
 (A) apathy (B) fortune
 (C) stoicism (D) dispassion
40. Giving more autonomy to Ladakh is a step towards meeting the _____ of the people of Ladakh.
 (A) objections (B) enthusiasm
 (C) hankerings (D) aspirations

Exercise – 10

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Some questions have a sentence with two blanks followed by four pairs of words as choices. Others have a single blank followed by four words as choices. From the choices, select the word / pair of words that can best complete the given sentences and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. This oven helps in _____ the essential vitamins in the food and _____ cooking faster.
 (A) saving . . . provides
 (B) determining . . . accelerates
 (C) estimating . . . enhances
 (D) retaining . . . makes
2. There can be no _____ that blind beliefs will have to be _____.
 (A) denial . . . erased
 (B) cause . . . removed
 (C) reason . . . undermined
 (D) dispute . . . forgotten
3. Romans generously sprinkled pepper on their food to _____ their wealth, as only the rich could _____ it.
 (A) value . . . bear
 (B) flaunt . . . afford
 (C) exhibit . . . endure
 (D) squander . . . gain
4. The ancient Greeks were known for their _____ health.
 (A) elegant (B) pristine
 (C) robust (D) enduring
5. On view are _____ works by various artists from different cities.
 (A) segregated (B) amalgamated
 (C) coherent (D) assorted
6. Law is the final authority and every citizen must _____ by it.
 (A) connect (B) agree
 (C) withstand (D) abide
7. Unfortunately, Indian teachers and students still do not have _____ to material that is immediately _____ to their curricular needs.
 (A) access . . . relevant
 (B) facility . . . referred
 (C) pathway . . . required
 (D) permission . . . advantageous
8. Information technology has the _____ ability to _____ the teacher from an expert to a co-learner.
 (A) productive . . . convert
 (B) latent . . . transform
 (C) explicit . . . discriminate
 (D) vital . . . subvert
9. Some species of birds are _____ while others are beneficial.
 (A) harmless (B) friendly
 (C) edible (D) perilous
10. The gang leader and his _____ were _____ and were sentenced to long prison terms.
 (A) supporters . . . exonerated
 (B) associates . . . diagnosed
 (C) partners . . . suspected
 (D) accomplices . . . convicted

11. Mascots have a common purpose to add to the enjoyment of the game and _____ enthusiasm in fans.
(A) instigate (B) dampen
(C) evoke (D) invoke
12. Kookaburra is an Australian bird which is _____ from the other birds by its _____ call that sounds like someone laughing loudly.
(A) original . . . loud
(B) unfamiliar . . . mellifluous
(C) significant . . . unclear
(D) distinguished . . . raucous
13. Oxford street is _____ for its sloping and winding streets, lightly packed with terrace houses _____ with wrought-iron lacework.
(A) renowned . . . adorned
(B) illustrious . . . occupied
(C) notorious . . . compensated
(D) famous . . . lavished
14. Dr. Yamuna, who runs a clinic for children is _____ that parenting techniques must be improved.
(A) lofty (B) emphatic
(C) strict (D) disgusted
15. Buddhadeb Dasgupta is a Bengali poet of _____ and is better known today as a maker of _____ and meaningful cinema.
(A) fame . . . normal
(B) popularity . . . hopeful
(C) magnanimity . . . faithful
(D) renown . . . profound
16. Calcutta _____ one of the most _____ periods of the state's political history.
(A) propounded . . . catchy
(B) saw . . . modest
(C) underwent . . . humble
(D) witnessed . . . turbulent
17. Queen Victoria was so _____ when she read "Alice in Wonderland" that she wrote a/an _____ note to Lewis Carroll.
(A) enchanted . . . appreciative
(B) captivated . . . promising
(C) lured . . . admiring
(D) enticed . . . impressive
18. The _____ performance of Jesse Owens was the highlight of the Games.
(A) intractable (B) rational
(C) impeccable (D) temperamental
19. The hi-tech industry's _____ demand for workers has _____ a lucrative new middlemen industry.
(A) voracious . . . spawned
(B) rapid . . . placed
(C) generous . . . generated
(D) hushed . . . triggered
20. It is a fact that one's actions should not _____ on the freedom of others or cause inconvenience.
(A) reflect (B) impend
(C) overshadow (D) impinge
21. A well-balanced diet can be a/an _____ for stress.
(A) spirit (B) buffer
(C) antidote (D) medicine
22. Many drug companies are _____ the patent life of their products through _____ means.
(A) extending . . . innovative
(B) removing . . . illegal
(C) providing . . . impressive
(D) deciding . . . legal
23. The _____ impact of low-quality products will _____ itself in the next two or three years, said the company manager.
(A) real . . . publicise
(B) adverse . . . manifest
(C) momentous . . . reveal
(D) concerned . . . show
24. The film has set new records in vulgarity showing _____ no respect for _____.
(A) completely . . . wisdom
(B) totally . . . niceties
(C) absolutely . . . ethics
(D) partially . . . preferences
25. Darwinian Evolution theory _____ that survival of the species is the primary _____ of the organism.
(A) verifies . . . aspiration
(B) presumes . . . decision
(C) locates . . . thought
(D) postulates . . . goal
26. The young artist maintains a/an _____ of style and does not _____ it to cater to the masses.
(A) array . . . simplify
(B) nerve . . . engulf
(C) monotony . . . hasten
(D) purity . . . dilute
27. By training children at a young age we can bring out the _____ talents in them.
(A) nascent (B) budding
(C) superficial (D) inherent
28. The parents should _____ their _____ and help their children in building their character.
(A) forget . . . limitations
(B) shed . . . inhibitions
(C) fight . . . requirement
(D) prevent . . . weaknesses
29. Indians living abroad _____ for mango and are willing to spend any amount for it.
(A) wait (B) desire (C) crave (D) aspire
30. Marriages between members of the extended family were _____ to strengthen the ties of relationships.
(A) mentioned (B) promoted
(C) indulged (D) performed
31. The exhibit is intended not only to _____ visitors but also to direct their attention towards the _____ of endangered animals.
(A) charm . . . troubles
(B) irritate . . . indifference
(C) pull . . . suffering
(D) attract . . . plight
32. The _____ is that although Opal is so _____ coloured, it has no colour of its own.
(A) incongruity . . . glitteringly
(B) puzzle . . . sparklingly
(C) absurdity . . . vividly
(D) paradox . . . brilliantly

33. Most women _____ only half of the calcium they need so taking a calcium _____ is often a necessity.
 (A) consume . . . supplement
 (B) swallow . . . diet
 (C) ingest . . . add-on
 (D) gobble . . . extra
 (5) digest . . . drink
34. Confidence is all about feeling _____ about your body well being in your _____.
 (A) snug . . . head
 (B) cosy . . . brain
 (C) sure . . . mind
 (D) homely . . . psyche
35. With the call centers business booming, _____ companies have to _____ hundreds of candidates per day.
 (A) enrolment . . . judge
 (B) joining . . . assess
 (C) consulting . . . survey
 (D) recruitment . . . evaluate
36. Most private sector insurance companies prefer women, since women sales persons are naturally more _____, more pleasing and _____ the tricks of the trade more easily.
 (A) persuasive . . . grasp
 (B) effective . . . grip
 (C) plausible . . . hold
 (D) convincing . . . clench
37. Companies will move to _____ where they can produce the highest quality products at the _____ price.
 (A) places . . . best
 (B) scenes . . . least
 (C) countries . . . highest
 (D) locations . . . lowest
38. For too long Kolkata has been _____ from all the actions that the country's Information Technology (IT) sector has been _____.
 (A) isolated . . . witnessing
 (B) secluded . . . observing
 (C) unfrequented . . . viewing
 (D) remote . . . watching
39. The HIV vaccines being developed will help in _____ AIDS, making the drug a far more _____ weapon than any drug given after a person is already infected with the HIV virus.
 (A) stopping . . . dominant
 (B) halting . . . vigorous
 (C) arresting . . . commanding
 (D) preventing . . . potent
40. The lives as well as the livelihoods of the tribal communities are _____ with the _____ of animal life and natural resources of forests.
 (A) linked . . . wealth
 (B) merged . . . nourishment
 (C) intertwined . . . sustenance
 (D) associated . . . maintenance

Exercise – 11

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Four sentences are given with a blank in each. Four words are also given. The blank in each sentence can be filled by one or more of the four words given. Similarly, each word given in the choices can go into any number of sentences. Identify the number of sentences each word can go into and mark as your answer the letter corresponding to the word that can go into the maximum number of blanks.

1. (a) India and Russia _____ an excellent bilateral relationship.
 (b) Due to a crash in the overseas market, _____ market in India was also badly affected.
 (c) According to the law, women are also entitled for a _____ in the ancestral property.
 (d) Every job has its own _____ of problems.
 (A) stock (B) portion (C) posses (D) share
2. (a) The Government has introduced several _____ recovery schemes to make sick industrial units pay.
 (b) The Indian cricket team has organized a /an _____ match for earthquake victims.
 (c) Being located in a backward area the college receives a/an _____ from the Education Department.
 (d) The Research Scholars received a/an _____ from the University to develop their project.
 (A) benefit (B) aid (C) grant (D) loan
3. (a) The little girl had a _____ face.
 (b) It is _____ obvious that he was lying.
 (c) He was sitting _____ on his illegal earnings, while his colleagues were struggling to make both ends meet.
 (d) He did not have a _____ idea about the matter.
 (A) lovely (B) clear (C) fair (D) pretty
4. (a) He does not _____ any ill feelings against anyone.
 (b) A _____ was appointed to take care of his ailing mother.
 (c) The foster mother tried to _____ the infant with great care.
 (d) A lot of patience is required to _____ an aged person.
 (A) nature (B) maid (C) bear (D) nurse
5. (a) The policeman on _____ nabbed the thieves.
 (b) I cannot argue with you any more, I am dead _____.
 (c) The mother had to _____ the stubborn child.
 (d) He is so invincible that none can _____ him.
 (A) convinced (B) beat
 (C) duty (D) knock
6. (a) In the scuffle, the innocent man received a hard _____.
 (b) It is immodest for a man to _____ his own trumpet.
 (c) His sudden death came as a hard _____ to his family.
 (d) The garden was in full _____ during spring
 (A) bloom (B) shock (C) blow (D) jolt

7. (a) The weather being uncondusive, we had to _____ the journey.
 (b) He decided to _____ from his partner and set up his own establishment.
 (c) Being an early riser, he wakes up at the _____ of dawn.
 (d) There is a _____ on the bottle.
 (A) break (B) crack
 (C) halt (D) separate
8. (a) The innocent lady could not see through his evil _____.
 (b) The intricate _____ on this fabric, makes it more attractive.
 (c) He employed a famous architect to _____ his house.
 (d) The psychologist observed a change in the child's behaviour _____.
 (A) intention (B) pattern
 (C) design (D) model
9. (a) If the company has made a project, it is entirely _____ to the sincere efforts of the recovery team.
 (b) The train is _____ to arrive early in the morning.
 (c) Based on his appraisal, he is _____ for a promotion shortly.
 (d) The advance, which was _____ to me, was paid well on time.
 (A) expected (B) due
 (C) credited (D) scheduled
10. (a) The _____ of interest on Public Provident Fund has been lowered in the recent budget.
 (b) We can _____ him as a good orator.
 (c) The _____ of every commodity at the Super Market, is fixed.
 (d) He had to pay a heavy _____ for his mistake.
 (A) price (B) rate (C) rank (D) sum
11. (a) The rich miser had never any money to _____ for the poor.
 (b) I like to play badminton during my _____ time.
 (c) The government has decided to _____ the physically handicapped people from paying tax.
 (d) You should _____ no effort, in order to achieve your target.
 (A) free (B) offer (C) exempt (D) spare
12. (a) He built a palatial house with his _____ gotten wealth.
 (b) Many children were taken _____ after consuming adulterated sweets.
 (c) The _____ feeling, which developed over the years, between the couple, culminated in a divorce.
 (d) The superstitious villagers considered the poor widow as a/an _____ omen.
 (A) bad (B) sick (C) ill (D) evil
13. (a) Hunting of _____ animals is prohibited by the forest department.
 (b) The participating teams were asked to abide by the rules of the _____.
 (c) The trickster felt snubbed when he was beaten at his own _____.
 (d) All the actors who enacted the _____ were felicitated by the chief guest.
 (A) game (B) play
 (C) wild (D) performance
14. (a) The mango tree did not _____ any fruit this year.
 (b) The students were asked to _____ in mind the instructions given by the examiner.
 (c) The two sisters do not _____ any resemblance to each other.
 (d) Unable to _____ the stress and strain involved in his profession, he decided to take a long holiday.
 (A) endure (B) keep
 (C) yield (D) bear
15. (a) West Indies is one of the few cricketing nations which was able to _____ genuine fast bowlers.
 (b) The farmer made a lot of profit by selling his _____ at the market.
 (c) Apart from all his other talents, he could also _____ a few documentaries pertaining to Indian culture.
 (d) The traffic Police asked him to _____ his driving license.
 (A) yield (B) produce
 (C) make (D) procure
16. (a) The little boy was pampered by his grand parents, who catered to his every _____.
 (b) "Your _____ is my command", said the genie to the prince.
 (c) I _____ you could understand me better.
 (d) Being an easygoing person, she behaves according to her own _____ and fancy.
 (A) whim (B) demand
 (C) wish (D) hope
17. (a) I could finish my work _____ ahead of time.
 (b) He is _____ off when compared to his other siblings.
 (c) By his attitude, I could make out that he does not mean _____.
 (d) She is _____ dressed when compared to other women in the gathering.
 (A) much (B) better
 (C) well (D) good
18. (a) For many years India was _____ in a tricky situation, whether to go in for a nuclear weapon or not.
 (b) The marathon innings of the batsman came to an end when he was finally _____ by the same bowler who troubled him the most.
 (c) The notorious burglar was finally _____ by the cops.
 (d) I was _____ unawares when my photograph was clicked.
 (A) held (B) seized
 (C) apprehended (D) caught
19. (a) The management took no _____ of the problems pertaining to the workers.
 (b) The class teacher was called to _____ for the dismal performance of the students in the examination.
 (c) Many young cricket fans _____ Tendulkar as a hero.
 (d) The principal promised the students that he would _____ their demands.
 (A) explain (B) account
 (C) estimate (D) notice

20. (a) The jail authorities have decided to _____ some of the prisoners, who possessed a clean record, as a gesture of good will.
 (b) He decided to _____ himself of all responsibilities by handing over charge to his successor.
 (c) Since he is a spendthrift he is very _____ in spending money.
 (d) Government aided schools are now offering to teach computer course to students _____ of charge.
 (A) devoid (B) release (C) lavish (D) free
21. (a) The millionaire has _____ `10,00,000 for this priceless artefact.
 (b) In a/an _____ to rescue the child who was caught in fire, she sustained burns.
 (c) I went to the railway station to _____ good-bye to my friend.
 (d) I was asked to _____ a price by the auctioneer.
 (A) quoted (B) attempt
 (C) bid (D) say
22. (a) He _____ many spine chilling anecdotes to us.
 (b) The law extends to several _____ groups.
 (c) This person is not _____ to me in any way, he is a trickster.
 (d) The two groups are _____ to each other.
 (A) connected (B) related
 (C) recounted (D) narrated
23. (a) Can you please _____ the bell?
 (b) The words spoken by him still _____ in my ears.
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi was the _____ leader of the Non Co-operation Movement.
 (d) I shall give you a _____ after reaching home.
 (A) sound (B) ring (C) chief (D) call
24. (a) Many students still _____ around the college, even after the classes are over.
 (b) Every citizen of India should _____ his head in shame at the brutal killings in the name of religion.
 (c) There is ample space in the wardrobe for you to _____ your clothes.
 (d) "_____ the perpetrators of the crime!" shouted the angry mob.
 (A) execute (B) loiter
 (C) hang (D) bend
25. (a) This book pertaining to fine arts is beyond a _____ man's comprehension.
 (b) I helped mother to _____ the table for breakfast.
 (c) In her hour of distress she had to _____ her hopes on her relatives to help her.
 (d) He requested me to _____ some money.
 (A) pin (B) lay
 (C) lend (D) ordinary
26. (a) My friends tried to cheer me up, as I was in a depressed _____ of mind.
 (b) All the senior leaders of the party have assembled together to _____ a new election strategy.
 (c) He wanted to change the _____ of his spectacles.
 (d) Can you please _____ this picture for me?
 (A) build (B) bend (C) frame (D) state
27. (a) Despite being hardworking he could never _____ success in his career.
 (b) He is such a spoilsport that he cannot _____ a joke against himself.
 (c) This toothpaste has the _____ of mint.
 (d) The _____ of mango is relished by the young and old alike.
 (A) taste (B) flavour
 (C) enjoy (D) experience
28. (a) Akbar was known for his benevolence, people were happy during his _____.
 (b) Cleopatra has an ambition to _____ the world as a queen of beauty.
 (c) Better to _____ in hell than to serve in heaven.
 (d) One should not allow indolence to _____ over oneself.
 (A) reign (B) dominate
 (C) rule (D) tenure
29. (a) I do not _____ him as a brilliant performer.
 (b) The _____ of interest offered by nationalized banks is very low.
 (c) At any _____ I shall see that you get over the crisis.
 (d) He rose from the _____ of a soldier to that of a commissioned officer.
 (A) rank (B) cost
 (C) rate (D) value
30. (a) The _____ accused in the murder, was sentenced to death.
 (b) _____ time soap operas on the television charge exorbitant rates from advertisers.
 (c) Abolition of illiteracy should be the _____ concern of every state government.
 (d) The office of the Vice chancellor is in the _____ building of the University.
 (A) prime (B) principal
 (C) chief (D) only
31. (a) They had to _____ off the picnic as it was raining.
 (b) She went to the _____ box to speak to her mother.
 (c) Can you please _____ a taxi?
 (d) _____ me up at eight 8 O' clock, I have an appointment at nine.
 (A) ring (B) book
 (C) call (D) phone
32. (a) Do you _____ any musical instrument?
 (b) The team was ready to _____ in the inter-school match.
 (c) Children love to _____ in the park.
 (d) He tried to _____ for time while his friend got away.
 (A) enjoy (B) compete
 (C) stall (D) play
33. (a) She works so hard that she often falls asleep _____ the newspaper.
 (b) She will soon get _____ at them.
 (c) Anyone who is _____ eighteen can vote in India.
 (d) Though honest, he is not _____ cheating at cards.
 (A) over (B) below

- (C) on (D) back
34. (a) The children had picnic on the _____ of the river.
 (b) He keeps all his valuables in the _____ locker.
 (c) Can I _____ on you to support my claim?
 (d) The car is running round the _____.
 (A) bank (B) depend (C) edge (D) shore
35. (a) They couldn't get along, as they were on different intellectual _____.
 (b) The _____ taking off from the airport was a beautiful sight.
 (c) It was _____ that he was guilty.
 (d) There were several policemen in _____ clothes.
 (A) planes (B) clear (C) civil (D) levels
36. (a) What is the _____ value of the shares?
 (b) The _____ was released by the minister.
 (c) There is no need to _____ rooms, as it is off-season now.
 (d) The _____ for food items is always good.
 (A) book (B) market (C) reserve (D) product
37. (a) The party was held at the _____ side.
 (b) They decided to _____ their resources.
 (c) I was shocked to see him lying in a _____ of blood.
 (d) The _____ room was over crowded.
- (A) waiting (B) combine
 (C) pool (D) lake
38. (a) I tried to _____ him off with my old PC.
 (b) The _____ tree is the life of the desert people.
 (c) What is the _____ today?
 (d) Do you _____ him regularly?
 (A) palm (B) date (C) meet (D) day
39. (a) The two brothers quarrelled _____ themselves.
 (b) The sea lies _____ France and England.
 (c) This custom still exists _____ certain tribes.
 (d) The internet is _____ the most remarkable of modern inventions.
 (A) between (B) with
 (C) along (D) in
40. (a) Tickets for the _____ were booked months in advance.
 (b) They pushed hard but the door wouldn't _____.
 (c) Better to keep quiet than _____ your ignorance.
 (d) "_____ me your tickets," the inspector demanded.
 (A) programme (B) show
 (C) display (D) give

Exercise – 12

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In each of the following questions, a capitalised pair of words is given followed by four lettered pairs of words. Select from the choices, the pair which exhibits the same relationship as the capitalised pair of words and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. ROAD : FOOT PATH
 (A) drawing room : kitchen
 (B) river : riverbank
 (C) box : lock
 (D) window : shutter
2. CARPENTER : CHISEL
 (A) teacher : book
 (B) mason : cement
 (C) seamstress : needle
 (D) banker : money
3. SUN : SUNLIGHT
 (A) bee-hive : honey
 (B) tap : water
 (C) flower : fragrance
 (D) cloud : rain
4. THERMOMETER : TEMPERATURE
 (A) hygrometer : humidity
 (B) voltmeter : electricity
 (C) fathometer : surface tension
 (D) dynamometer : revolution
5. HORSE : RIDING
 (A) car : driving
 (B) cycle : peddling
 (C) boat : voyaging
 (D) skate : dancing
6. MINUTE : HOUR
 (A) drop : ocean
 (B) people : crowd
 (C) child : children
 (D) paise : rupee.
7. ERUDITION : IGNORANCE
 (A) love : hatred
 (B) laziness : indolence
 (C) anger : rage
 (D) top : summit
8. CUBE : DICE
 (A) paper : flimsiness
 (B) sphere : sun
 (C) mountain : height
 (D) glass : opaqueness
9. HERBS : MEDICINE
 (A) books : knowledge
 (B) sound : radio
 (C) time : watch
 (D) juice : orange
10. COLT : MARE
 (A) state : nation
 (B) boat : ship
 (C) princess : king
 (D) prince : queen
11. CYGNET : SWAN
 (A) goose : gander
 (B) cub : lion
 (C) flower : bud
 (D) pig : swine
12. FLOWER : INFLORESCENCE
 (A) light : incandescence
 (B) fragrance : malodour

- (C) plant : tree
(D) bud : bloom
13. SOUP : APPETIZER
(A) coffee : bean
(B) pudding : dessert
(C) breakfast : cereal
(D) tea : drink
14. SLEEP : INSOMNIA
(A) memory : amnesia
(B) vitamin : deficiency
(C) malady : sickness
(D) virus : influenza
15. PEDAGOGUE : TEACH
(A) school : student
(B) chalk : black board
(C) sermon : preach
(D) counsellor : advice
16. URBAN : CITY
(A) civilized : cultured
(B) modern : trendy
(C) global : world
(D) senile : age
17. CANVAS : ARTIST
(A) verse : poet
(B) speech : orator
(C) rock : sculptor
(D) voice : singer
18. SOLDIER : REGIMENT
(A) clown : circus
(B) actor : troupe
(C) dancer : ballet
(D) instrument : musician
19. PACHYDERM : ELEPHANT
(A) reptile : squirrel
(B) guard : dog
(C) simian : monkey
(D) marsupial : kangaroo
20. MOON : SATELLITE
(A) star : constellation
(B) earth : planet
(C) sun : heat
(D) sky : dispersion
21. MODESTY : BRAGGART
(A) humility : orator
(B) innocence : puritan
(C) kindness : butcher
(D) showiness : actor
22. BREAD : OVEN
(A) ceramics : kiln
(B) silo : corn
(C) pottery : wheel
(D) iron : furnace
23. NUMERATOR : DENOMINATOR
(A) fraction : decimal
(B) divisor : quotient
(C) top : bottom
(D) dividend : divisor
24. WATER : CONDUIT
(A) electricity : magnet
(B) elevator : shaft
(C) shell : rifle
(D) noise : cannon
25. ORNITHOLOGIST : BIRDS
(A) anthropologist : insects
(B) spectator : game
(C) architect : buildings
(D) archaeologist : artefacts
26. DOCTOR : DISEASE
(A) psychiatrist : maladjustment
(B) teacher : pupils
(C) scholar : knowledge
(D) judge : justice
27. PLAINTIFF : DEFENDANT
(A) court : law
(B) injured : accused
(C) judge : jury
(D) attorney : lawyer
28. MORPHINE : SEDATES
(A) drug : addicts
(B) liquor : intoxicates
(C) medicine : soothes
(D) oil : smears
29. OFTEN : RARELY
(A) constantly : frequently
(B) seldom : never
(C) intermittently : casually
(D) frequently : occasionally
30. TRICK : FRAUD
(A) plan : deceive
(B) associate : segregate
(C) money : fraud
(D) true : loyal
31. GIGANTIC : DIMINUTIVE
(A) accede : concede
(B) concise : terse
(C) alleviate : accentuate
(D) multitudinous : elaborate
32. PACK : DOGS
(A) covey : pigeons
(B) bunch : bees
(C) herd : crows
(D) flock : beans
33. PERFUME : FLOWERS
(A) blood : veins
(B) ink : pen
(C) spine : nerves
(D) honey : nectar
34. NARCOTIC : SOMNOLENCE
(A) blood : anaemia
(B) protein : nutrition
(C) caffeine : coffee
(D) cocoa : beverage
35. FLAMBOYANT : MODEST
(A) indolent : industrious
(B) profligate : prodigal

- (C) judicious : wise
(D) banal : monotonous
36. TYRANT : DESPOTIC
(A) miser : avaricious
(B) frugal : spend thrift
(C) warrior : shrewd
(D) altruist : selfless
37. DOYEN : TYRO
(A) aristocrat : wealth
(B) rustic : simplicity
(C) copiousness : scarcity
(D) critic : malice
38. CYMBAL : MUSIC
(A) bulb : light
- (B) amulet : chain
(C) choker : ornament
(D) ring : finger
39. SCHOLAR : ERUDITION
(A) coward : brazenness
(B) cheat : covetousness
(C) child : artlessness
(D) juggler : knowledge
40. TURF : GRASS
(A) scalp : hair
(B) scarf : neck
(C) vessel : sea
(D) lotus : water

Exercise – 13

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In each of the following questions a capitalised pair of words is given, followed by four lettered pairs of words. Three of the pairs exhibit the same relationship between the words as the capitalised pair of words. Identify the lettered pair which does not exhibit the same relationship as the capitalised pair and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. LANGUAGE : GRAMMAR
(A) mathematics : number
(B) zoology : plants
(C) music : notes
(D) medicine : herbs
2. LITERATURE : AUTHOR
(A) ideas : brain
(B) planet : earth
(C) money : bank
(D) entertainment : movies
3. WARM : HOT
(A) cold : freeze
(B) sob : weep
(C) smile : laugh
(D) laugh : cry
4. NEWSPAPER : JOURNALISM
(A) economics : currency
(B) geology : land
(C) bank : money
(D) butter : milk
5. MISTAKE : PRACTICE
(A) drought : rain
(B) anger : resentment
(C) extinct : protect
(D) error : diligence
6. SECRETARY : OFFICE
(A) chef : kitchen
(B) musician : instrument
(C) teacher : school
(D) salesman : store
7. WORK : FATIGUE
(A) poison : death
(B) love : hate
(C) laziness : failure
(D) hard work : success
8. PILLS : CURE
(A) gum : stick
- (B) cake : eat
(C) brush : paint
(D) colour : box
9. SKETCH : DIAGRAM
(A) draw : picture
(B) print : book
(C) paint : portrait
(D) design : plan
10. SHIRT : COAT
(A) feet : socks
(B) head : helmet
(C) coat : warmth
(D) roots : earth
11. PERMANENT : TRANSIENT
(A) mirth : glee
(B) boisterous : calm
(C) sombre : lively
(D) wild : domesticated
12. DIAGNOSIS : TREATMENT
(A) ailment : medicine
(B) investigation : report
(C) interrogation : evidence
(D) crime : arrest
13. STABLE : HORSE
(A) pen : sheep
(B) igloo : eskimo
(C) crib : baby
(D) nest : bird
14. TERRESTRIAL : EARTH
(A) aquatic : water
(B) erudition : knowledge
(C) arboreal : trees
(D) star : shine
15. CHEF : KITCHEN
(A) teacher : school
(D) astronomer : observatory

- (C) scientist : laboratory
(D) deity : temple
16. NUT : KERNEL
(A) fruit : seed
(B) husk : grain
(C) egg : yolk
(D) brick : house
17. EPIC : HEROISM
(A) tragedy : sorrow
(B) comedy : humour
(C) satire : lampoon
(D) poetry : verse
18. PRACTISE : PERFECTION
(A) piety : devotion
(B) perseverance : success
(D) saint : ascetic
(5) skill : mastery
19. ORNITHOLOGY : BIRDS
(A) anthropology : mankind
(B) botany : plants
(C) zoology : animals
(D) taxonomy : taxes
20. EMBROIDER : CLOTH
(A) paint : canvas
(B) garden : lawn
(C) carve : wood
(D) chisel : stone
21. PROLIFERATE : REPRODUCE
(A) conspicuous : showy
(B) evoke : summon
(C) concoct : prepare
(D) fertile : sterile
22. EPIC : HEROIC
(A) comedy : hilarious
(B) soporific : lethargic
(C) tragedy : repulsive
(D) irony : sarcastic
23. MASCULINE : FEMININE
(A) optimistic : pessimistic
(B) friendly : hostile
(C) defendant : plaintiff
(D) perfunctory : indifferent
24. PRICES : INFLATION
(A) overpopulation : poverty
(B) awards : recognition
(C) boil : freeze
(D) laziness : failure
25. WORD : DICTIONARY
(A) book : stationery
(B) zoology : plants
(C) chocolate : confectionery
(D) cakes : bakery
26. KIDNEYS : NEPHROLOGIST
(A) heart : cardiologist
(B) nerves : neurologist
(C) blood : haematologist
(D) eyes : gynaecologist
27. IGNORAMUS : KNOWLEDGE
(A) infidel : loyalty
(B) miser : generosity
(C) savant : erudition
(D) spendthrift : frugality
28. COOK : EAT
(A) hard work : succeed
(B) fit : exercise
(C) design : plain
(D) danger : cautious
29. PARSIMONIOUS : STINGY
(A) sumptuous : lavish
(B) indigent : wealthy
(C) niggardly : miserly
(D) puerile : juvenile
30. LECTURER : COLLEGE
(A) teacher : school
(B) student : theatre
(C) reader : university
(D) chef : kitchen
31. DENTIST : TOOTH
(A) aurist : ear
(B) trichologist : hair
(C) cardiologist : lungs
(D) dermatologist : skin
32. CONSONANCE : DISCORD
(A) applause : criticism
(B) digest : divest
(C) conciseness : lengthiness
(D) aversion : affection
33. INIMICAL : HOSTILE
(A) bounteous : abundant
(B) mellifluous : melodious
(C) lucid : clear
(D) docile : obstinate
34. DICTATOR : TYRANNY
(A) patriot : rebelliousness
(B) philanthropist : benevolence
(C) altruist : selflessness
(D) miser : parsimony
35. BOTANY : PLANTS
(A) ornithology : birds
(B) ichthyology : fish
(C) zoology : animals
(D) philology : language
36. APPLE : FRUIT
(A) bat : insect
(B) tulip : flower
(C) dodo : bird
(D) snake : reptile
37. LION : CUB
(A) deer : fawn
(B) horse : foal
(C) cow : calf
(5) goat : nanny
38. IGLOO : ESKIMO
(A) nest : bird
(B) monastery : monk

- (C) gaol : prisoner
(D) abbot : nun
39. TEACHER : INSTRUCT
(A) actor : entertain
(B) soldier : defend
(C) moralist : preach
(D) judge : govern

40. CHURLISH : REFINED
(A) banal : exciting
(B) commodious : congested
(C) ambiguous : explicit
(D) digressing : deviating

Exercise – 14

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In each of the following questions, four capitalised words followed by four choices are given. One of the choices is associated with the four main words. Identify the word and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. CAP, DISH, TABLE, CURTAIN
(A) wood (B) cloth
(C) hook (D) rod
2. WINE, INK, WATER, NECK
(A) foam (B) colour
(C) bottle (D) pen
3. PULP, LAND, WORK, CRAFT
(A) paper (B) magic
(C) hard (D) wood
4. GIRL, OFF, LETTER, BOX
(A) black (B) call
(C) red (D) short
5. CAST, FALL, GRADE, POUR
(A) down (B) up
(C) first (D) out
6. FOOD, ASLEEP, STICK, PASSENGER
(A) craft (B) train
(C) line (D) fast
7. RENT, WORK, FLOOR, STAFF
(A) mud (B) ground
(C) cement (D) office
8. HOLE, NOTE, STONE, BOARD
(A) black (B) book
(C) wall (D) key
9. BIRD, AFFAIR, LETTER, SICK
(A) soft (B) secret
(C) love (D) leave
10. BOOK, FORM, TALL, ABOUT
(A) copy (B) application
(C) currency (D) order
11. ROAD, SIGNAL, COP, JAM
(A) light (B) traffic
(C) accident (D) rescue
12. FLOOD, SLUICE, CRASH, MAN
(A) river (B) dam
(C) wash (D) gate
13. MOLE, RESORT, FORT, STATION
(A) holiday (B) summit
(C) train (D) hill
14. KNIFE, NAME, FRIEND, HOLDER
(A) fork (B) foe
(C) pen (D) thief
15. BUBBLE, POWDER, BOX, OPERA
(A) theatre (B) blow
(C) bath (D) soap
16. CUP, MORNING, BEAN, TABLE
(A) chair (B) saucer
(C) coffee (D) vegetable
17. LIGHT, SHINE, FLOWER, DIAL
(A) ring (B) bulb
(C) bud (D) sun
18. SHOE, HOOF, RACE, TRADING
(A) sport (B) run
(C) horse (D) camel
19. SPIRE, YARD, BELL, SERVICE
(A) ring (B) tower
(C) priest (D) church
20. TENNIS, SHIP, LAW, MARTIAL
(A) sailor (B) racket
(C) court (D) judge
21. COME, WARD, LET, SET
(A) out (B) break
(C) off (D) in
22. DOWN, PIECE, TIME, ROOM
(A) fast (B) table
(C) show (D) ball
23. NOSE, TOE, EAR, FINGER
(A) top (B) peg
(C) hook (D) ring
24. CREDIT, IDENTITY, RATION, YELLOW
(A) envelope (B) paper
(C) card (D) cover
25. AWED, WHELMED, JOYED, SEAS
(A) behind (B) over
(C) place (D) below
26. AGE, FASHIONED, TESTAMENT, MAN
(A) youth (B) women
(C) old (D) new
27. SLAUGHT, LOOKER, SHORE, LINE
(A) in (B) with
(C) bright (D) on
28. PHOBIA, NATAL, LITHIC, CLASSICAL
(A) nerd (B) neo
(C) neigh (D) pre

29. POINT, WORK, WOMEN, GAME
(A) pin (B) needle
(C) over (D) water
30. AGE, MOON, FANGLED, COMER
(A) full (B) half
(C) new (D) neuter
31. CHARGE, MINE, PRODUCTIVE, BALANCE
(A) over (B) coal
(C) under (D) counter
32. WORTHY, PAPER, BOOK, CASE
(A) back (B) waste
(C) show (D) note
33. HOLE, RING, STONE, BOARD
(A) leader (B) black
(C) key (D) age
34. PAST, LEAF, TRAP, BLOWN
(A) half (B) through
(C) door (D) fly
35. TALK, THOUGHT, FRY, FREEZE
(A) shallow (B) small
(C) up (D) deep
36. OUT, OFF, OVER, PORT
(A) pass (B) carry
(C) far (D) make
37. CHIN, EDGED, CROSS, CHECK
(A) country (B) double
(C) sharp (D) out
38. AWAY, BACK, HOME, EFFECT
(A) turn (B) carry
(C) take (D) break
39. WOOD, WARE, HEARTED, DISC
(A) soft (B) work
(C) pulp (D) hard
40. POINT, BY, UP, IN
(A) pin (B) stand
(C) go (D) come

Exercise – 15

Directions for questions 1 to 40: For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word/phrase from the alternatives that is the most appropriate substitute in the given context and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

- Lackadaisical: The lackadaisical attitude of the management forced the workers to resort to strike.
(A) unenthusiastic (B) critical
(C) rude (D) inquisitive
- Exacerbate: The highly polluted environment in which we live exacerbates allergies.
(A) develops (B) acquires
(C) worsens (D) removes
- Paranoia: The government's opposition to the issue is not based on reasoned argument but on the paranoia that it would hurt the interest of small traders.
(A) sensation
(B) assumption
(C) intuitive feeling
(D) tendency to mistrust others
- Bourgeois: The fear of our petit bourgeois traders community is that they will be thrown out of employment by the swanky super markets.
(A) well-to-do (B) miserly
(C) middle class (D) narrow-minded
- Resounding : The B.J.P's resounding victory in the Gujarat election has stunned Indian and International political pundits.
(A) surprising (B) echoing
(C) vibrant (D) impressive
- Rejuvenation : The rejuvenation plan does not end with a weeklong stay at the spa but includes a once-a-month counselling session for members living in metros.
(A) entertaining
(B) medical check up
(C) process of making young
(D) ministrations
- Discrepancies : The US is trying to find discrepancies between the Iraqi version and the information Washington has collected.
(A) lacunae (B) disparities
(C) conflicts (D) contradictions
- Obfuscate: Lawyers often try to obfuscate the case with extraneous information.
(A) confuse (B) efface
(C) constrain (D) wind
- Compendium: This book is an excellent compendium of modern medicine.
(A) exposition
(B) epilogue
(C) composition
(D) abstract of essential information
- Loquacious : Under the influence of alcohol he became loquacious.
(A) desolate (B) audible
(C) talkative (D) humble
- Perfunctory: In his lectures he reveals himself to be merely a perfunctory speaker.
(A) agile (B) pleasing
(C) useless (D) superficial
- Plagiarism: Plagiarism has become the order of the day in pop music.
(A) shaving off (B) copying
(C) arousing feelings (D) creativity
- Pernicious: The pernicious teachings in the madarasas breed terrorists, according to some people.
(A) motivating (B) fastidious
(C) patriotic (D) destructive

14. Convoluted: When she couldn't win the argument she took recourse to convoluted ways to present her point.
(A) agitated (B) lively
(C) controversial (D) complex
15. Conflagration: In Australia, the government has been unable to control the conflagration that has been going on for several days.
(A) resolution
(B) great and destructive fire
(C) civil war
(D) evolution
16. Confabulation: The confabulation came to an abrupt stop when she entered the room.
(A) conversation (B) celebration
(C) commotion (D) performance
17. Vociferous: The authorities refused to bow down to the vociferous protests of the students.
(A) fickle (B) solemn
(C) demanding (D) clamorous
18. Voracious: Being a voracious reader, he seldom feels lonely.
(A) insatiable (B) lethargic
(C) unenthusiastic (D) evasive
19. Dilettante: Given the number of dilettante politicians in the Rajya sabha, it is not surprising that M.P's are seeking alternate careers.
A person who
(A) is professional.
(B) is devoted.
(C) deceives.
(D) cultivates an interest without commitment.
20. Connivance: The city's moral police, in connivance with authorities, have enforced regulations quite unsympathetically.
(A) pretension (B) collusion
(C) combination (D) keeping
21. Lacuna: There is a critical lacuna in asset classification, which makes money invested in a stalled project to be treated as a standard asset.
(A) promise (B) definition
(C) gap (D) grading
22. Euphemistically: It is one of the many stalled projects euphemistically referred to as 'project under the completion'.
(A) less harshly (B) critically
(C) theoretically (D) practically
23. Innocuous: Many innocuous words take a totally different meaning when translated literally into another language.
(A) offensive (B) inoffensive
(C) high sounding (D) strong
24. Cohesiveness: The debate took a toll on the government with the cohesiveness of the coalition eroded.
(A) divisiveness (B) diversity
(C) plan (D) unity
25. Repercussions: The repercussions for the mistake were borne by innocent people.
(A) consequences (B) joys
(C) benefits (D) controversies
26. Inept: To the most inept of observers, the referendum appeared to be a self-defeating exercise.
(A) competent (B) incompetent
(C) professional (D) amateurish
27. Nebulous: It is difficult to define the nebulous quality of excellence in institutions of higher education.
(A) definite (B) clear (C) vague (D) visible
28. Acquiescence: With U.N. support, and hence acquiescence from the Arab neighbors, the war against Saddam is likely to be short.
(A) support (B) encouragement
(C) participation (D) consent
29. Countenance: Mr. Kameneni would probably not countenance a coup while Mr. Khatami remains in office.
(A) organize (B) insight
(C) oppose (D) support
30. Insurgents: Will the center consider the constitutional rule broken down only after insurgents rule the streets?
(A) people (B) rebels
(C) miscreants (D) hoodlums
31. Propitious: During recession, conditions are not propitious to the development of business
(A) lucky (B) auspicious
(C) favorable (D) fortunate
32. Ephemeral: We often long to hold on to the ephemeral joy of childhood.
(A) harmless (B) remarkable
(C) sporadic (D) transitory
33. Unsavory: Many democracies resort to unsavory methods to control dissidence.
(A) disagreeable (B) coercive
(C) bribing (D) coaxing
34. Stonewalling: After two months of stonewalling, a breakthrough came out of the blue.
(A) trying (B) blocking
(C) preventing (D) delaying
35. Loopholes: There are enough loopholes in the law to raise serious doubts about its serving the intended purpose.
(A) amendments (B) vagaries
(C) ambiguities (D) openings
36. Stoking: The party which came into power was accused of winning a two-thirds majority vote simply by stoking communal hatred.
(A) fabricating (B) inciting
(C) generating (D) aggravating
37. Hegemony: Musharaf's continuity in power signifies the continuation of Pakistani Army's hegemony in the political process and its compulsive hostility towards India.
(A) dominance (B) role
(C) edge (D) advantage

38. Horrendous: The recent petrol pump and prime land allotment scams did not expose corruption but mammoth patronage, not crime but horrendous class exploitation.
 (A) explicit (B) implicit
 (C) clear (D) horrifying
39. Machiavellian: Politicians often resort to Machiavellian tactics to stay in power.
 (A) grandiose
 (B) scheming
- (C) majestic
 (D) evil
40. Polemics : As usual our politicians are busy with polemics and politics.
 (A) speeches
 (B) appearances
 (C) controversial debates
 (D) power

Exercise – 16

Directions for questions 1 to 40: Fill in the blanks choosing the word that is most appropriate in the context of the passage.

- I. Religion is becoming a ready excuse for indulging in irrational and otherwise (1) behaviour. From encroaching public land to browbeating (2) to one's own advance, religion is being increasingly (3) for satisfying non-sense, even nonsense. 'Politics', said George Bernard Shaw, 'is the last resort of scoundrels'. We must (4) that religion does not suffer a similar (5) in the land of religions.
1. (A) unintelligible (B) indefensible
 (C) justifiable (D) unmaintainable
2. (A) jurisprudence (B) jurisdiction
 (C) people (D) politicians
3. (A) disposed (B) redistributed
 (C) positioned (D) deployed
4. (A) guarantee (B) certify
 (C) ensure (D) confirm
5. (A) demotion (B) deposition
 (C) discard (D) degradation
- II. The terrorist attack on a hotel in Mombasa, Kenya, should give Israel and its backers in the U.S. enough reason to rethink their stance. Israel has traditionally taken the view - in practice, if not always in theory - that the best way of dealing with the Palestinian issue is to (6) terms from a position of military strength. The effects of this hardline stance are (7) to anybody, who does not deliberately shut his eyes to it. While nobody in his senses would argue that Israel's treatment of the Palestinians justifies a terrorist response, it would be equally (8) to argue that Israel has not helped the cause of terrorists like Osama Bin Laden or dictators like Saddam Hussain. It is no (9) that both Bin Laden and Saddam have repeatedly used Israel as a symbol of the enemy, the former to gain legitimacy for his fundamental agenda, the latter to project himself as an Arab leader fighting the U.S - Israel nexus, without such an obvious 'common enemy' to (10) people against, both would find it much more difficult to sustain themselves.
6. (A) bid (B) issue
 (C) dictate (D) pronounce
7. (A) conspicuous (B) patent
 (C) palpable (D) obvious
8. (A) futile (B) inefficacious
 (C) abortive (D) unsuccessful
9. (A) fluke (B) luck
 (C) serendipity (D) coincidence
10. (A) group (B) rally
 (C) band (D) assemble
- III. Self-help groups for women have been formed using micro finance services as the entry point. The experience has shown that by giving (11) to financial services women's self-help groups have not only empowered women economically, but have also contributed to (12) their dignity and position within their communities and families. It has given women the confidence and power to (13) with banks and local government officials as well as the other economic sectors. In all these (14) the aim has been to create conditions in which women can become (15) agents of change for social as well as economic development.
11. (A) entry (B) admission
 (C) band (D) access
12. (A) flattering (B) seizing
 (C) decorating (D) enhancing
13. (A) fulfil (B) orchestrate
 (C) negotiate (D) contract
14. (A) courses (B) programmes
 (C) events (D) occurrences
15. (A) efficacious (B) moving
 (C) effective (D) energetic
- IV. The Maharashtra government has decided that cinema halls in Mumbai will (16) play the national anthem at the end of shows. This is the sort of (17) that makes a mockery of nationalism and reduces it to a mindless (18). If nationalism has been a major motive force of the modern age, it is because people willingly subscribe to it. Trying to (19) nationalism through administrative fiat (20) a complete lack of understanding of how and why it works.
16. (A) mandatorily (B) essentially
 (C) bindingly (D) obligatorily
17. (A) sensation (B) index
 (C) memorial (D) tokenism
18. (A) celebration (B) procedure
 (C) protocol (D) ritual

19. (A) teach (B) inculcate
(C) imbue (D) implant

20. (A) discloses (B) divulges
(C) betrays (D) blurts out

V. We have retained the ballot box inspite of the (21) of drought and floods, oil price shocks, transfer of political power, (22) of our prime ministers, and wars. We have developed the very best entrepreneurial and managerial talent and a large skilled labour force. We have some of the finest soldiers in the world. We are now a nuclear power state with a capacity to (23) our own satellites. Be it IT or chess, it is us. We even win beauty contests. But around these remains, lies the expanse of (24) of poverty, disease, illiteracy, corruption, inefficiency, unaccountability, non governance and mutual animosity.

21. (A) demolitions (B) plunders
(C) wreckages (D) ravages
22. (A) assassinations (B) slaughters
(C) murders (D) massacres
23. (A) usher (B) initiate
(C) launch (D) embark
24. (A) debris (B) sentiments
(C) havoc (D) chaos

VI. One language, and only one, is understood - by an elite across India : That of the foreigners who ruled it for less than 200 years and left it several years ago. After 1947, English had to share its (25) status with north India's Hindi, and was due to lose it in 1965. It did not happen : Southern India said no. Today, India: Tomorrow, unofficially, the world. That is well under way, at first because the British not only (26) a global empire but settled America, and now because the world has (27) its first global and interactive - medium, the Internet. Some 350 million people speak English as their first language. May be 250-350 million can use it as a second language. That number is (28) as each year brings new pupils to school and carries off monolingual oldies. And the process is self-reinforcing.

25. (A) authorized (B) licensed
(C) certified (D) official
26. (A) discovered (B) built
(C) created (D) invented
27. (A) secured (B) procured
(C) acquired (D) appropriated
28. (A) flying (B) leaping
(C) jumping (D) soaring

VII. When your friends start looking for proofs of your existence, you are heading for (29). That was God's situation as the millennium got into its stride. Few ordinary folk, though they gave different names to Him, never doubted the (30) of God. He was up there somewhere (up not down; in his long career, no one ever located Him on the seabed), always has

been, always would be. Yet, not quite so far up, in the churches and monasteries of Europe, many of its cleverest men would soon be (31) their brains for ways of proving it.

29. (A) worry (B) botheration
(C) annoyance (D) trouble
30. (A) substantiality (B) materiality
(C) appearance (D) reality
31. (A) harrowing (B) racking
(C) agonizing (D) excruciating

VIII. How does Google work? To answer every question, Google (32) through almost two and a half billion web pages. 'It's a classic needle-and-haystack job', says Daiuel Dultize. 'But first we have to build the haystack'. Every month Dultize links more than 750 machines into a 'Google bot' which crawls through the entire World Wide Web (33) 1000 pages a second. It reads and indexes every word, and gives it a 'score' based on its (34) on the page (the 1st stage of ranking). The seven-day operation is roughly (35) to calling every telephone in the world.

32. (A) sifts (B) wanders
(C) strains (D) riddles
33. (A) comprehending (B) downloading
(C) abridging (D) paraphrasing
34. (A) urgency (B) momentousness
(C) importance (D) paraphrasing
35. (A) related (B) commensurable
(C) measurable (D) comparable

IX. Some 14 million visitors have made the Oriental Pearl Tower the biggest revenue producing tourist attraction in China, (36) the Great wall. At 120,000 tonnes it is the heaviest in the world - the Eiffel Tower at just over 10,000 tonnes is (37) by comparison. The two largest spheres have a total of fifteen floors, the largest with an area of more than four basket ball courts. While almost 200 world statesmen and leaders have visited it since it (38), it is the people of China and of Shanghai who have taken the tower to their hearts. Gala group marriages with a hundred couples (39) have been held here. The tower plays (40) to numerous community events including an annual foot race to the observation deck.

36. (A) outdoing (B) bettering
(C) supplanting (D) surpassing
37. (A) valueless (B) insubstantial
(C) lightweight (D) worthless
38. (A) inaugurated (B) exposed
(C) commenced (D) opened
39. (A) joining (B) participating
(C) cooperating (D) engaging
40. (A) venue (B) host
(C) entertainer (D) auditorium

Exercise – 17

Directions for questions 1 to 40: For each of the words given below, a contextual usage is provided. From the alternatives given, pick the word that is the most inappropriate as a substitute in the given context and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. Venom: The venom in his voice was unmistakable.
(A) rancour (B) abhorrence
(C) malice (D) malevolence
2. Acquittal: His acquittal inspite of the incriminating evidence surprised all of us.
(A) dismissal (B) vindication
(C) exoneration (D) deliverance
3. Presage: The phenomenal growth of this chain of stores presaged globalisation and was a glitzy part of it.
(A) supported (B) signaled
(C) prophesised (D) portended
4. Unassailable: Its brand image is unassailable.
(A) impregnable (B) invincible
(C) inviolable (D) invisible
5. Abjure: I have decided to abjure smoking.
(A) relinquish (B) renounce
(C) discontinue (D) abandon
6. Despondent: After their trauma, they were exhausted and despondent.
(A) doleful (B) morose
(C) defiant (D) crestfallen
7. Fitfully: She felt groggy in the morning as she had slept fitfully the previous night.
(A) faintly (B) intermittently
(C) irregularly (D) discontinuously
8. Incredulous: He was incredulous regarding the potential benefits of the tiny gadget.
(A) cynical (B) disbelieving
(C) weary (D) skeptical
9. Misconstrue: His introverted behaviour is often misconstrued as haughtiness.
(A) misinterpreted (B) misunderstood
(C) confused (D) miscalculated
10. Embellish: On the occasion of the festival, the deity was embellished with jewels of many types.
(A) adorned (B) beautified
(C) decorated (D) beatified
11. Paeon: The student leader ended his speech singing paeans about the initiatives adopted by the new principal.
(A) panegyric (B) accolades
(C) eulogy (D) anathema
12. Sprightly: Her sprightly disposition camouflaged her illness.
(A) voracious (B) vivacious
(C) jaunty (D) perky
13. Ubiquitous: The ubiquitous internet cafes have helped increase the level of its accessibility to the common man.
(A) pervasive (B) dominating
(C) prevalent (D) extensive
14. Tyro: His subtle discomfort in front of the camera reveals that he is a tyro in this field.
(A) novice (B) veteran
(C) beginner (D) neophyte
15. Variegated: The variegated religions and the multitude of cultures contribute to the rich spiritual heritage of our country.
(A) kaleidoscopic (B) psychedelic
(C) many-hued (D) diversified
16. Zany: The film succeeded inspite of a zany plot.
(A) bizarre (B) weak
(C) weird (D) ludicrous
17. Adjunct: A healthy diet as an adjunct to a regular exercise regimen helps one enjoy good health.
(A) supplement (B) add on
(C) compliment (D) complement
18. Lyrical: The lyrical lilt in her voice attracted the listeners.
(A) melodious (B) rhapsodic
(C) musical (D) sumptuous
19. Proscribe: At a point of time drinking liquor was completely proscribed.
(A) forbidden (B) discouraged
(C) prohibited (D) condemned
20. Venal: It is wrong to presume that the entire police force is venal.
(A) corrupt (B) avaricious
(C) evil (D) crooked
21. Vanity: There are childlike men in every society who require certain amount of experience of enjoyment to see through the vanity of it and then renunciation will come to them.
(A) pretension (B) ostentation
(C) affectation (D) avant-garde
22. Hem: A poor man's life is hemmed in and bound down by tremendous spiritual and ethical laws for which he has no use.
(A) restricted (B) repressed
(C) confined (D) immured
23. Exhortation: The minister's exhortation to the small investors to return to the stock market is timely and ought to be welcomed.
(A) plea (B) persuasion
(C) encouragement (D) urging
24. Manoeuvre: It is becoming increasingly clear that the ruling party is in thrall to its own devious manoeuvres.
(A) schemes (B) plots
(C) plans (D) skills
25. Impinge: This incident was the one that impinged on the right of the people to choose their religion.
(A) infringed (B) intruded
(C) attacked (D) trespassed

26. Moribund: The primary market at present is in a moribund state.
(A) declining (B) critical
(C) atrophying (D) collapsing
27. Pander: By refusing to come against the political machinations of the ruling party, the opposition party is clearly pandering to the majoritarian political temptation and abdicating its responsibility to defend the pluralist values.
(A) indulging in (B) accommodating
(C) catering to (D) following
28. Audacity: The clerk had the audacity to contradict his boss.
(A) impudence (B) stupidity
(C) insolence (D) effrontery
29. Momentous: The problems in India are more complicated, more momentous than those in any other country.
(A) pivotal
(B) consequential
(C) far reaching
(D) transient
30. Intangible: Certain intangible variables like organizational culture, organizational climate etc., too can affect a person's productivity and job efficiency.
(A) incorporeal (B) unfelt
(C) impalpable (D) abstract
31. Rebuff: The party president virtually rebuffed the party's state unit president.
(A) snubbed (B) spurned
(C) cold shouldered (D) pampered
32. Abrogation: The party supported the abrogation of certain clauses of the constitution.
(A) repudiation (B) revocation
(C) annulment (D) desiccation
33. Vestigial: Any vestigial feeling of affection he had for her was extinguished by her outrageous actions.
(A) flourishing (B) lingering
(C) residual (D) remaining
34. Exacerbate: Such nuclearisation would only exacerbate the tension between the two neighbouring countries.
(A) inflame (B) augment
(C) aggravate (D) ameliorate
35. Enjoins: The doctrine enjoins upon the government to protect the resources for the enjoyment of the general public.
(A) appeals to (B) entreats
(C) implores (D) forces
36. Allay: The scheme needs to be popularised through persuasion, allaying the genuine concerns of the affected parties.
(A) alleviating (B) palliating
(C) clarifying (D) dispelling
37. Equitably: The gift of nature has to be equitably distributed among human beings.
(A) impartially (B) fairly
(C) dispassionately (D) equally
38. Imperative: Minimizing human exposure to radiation is imperative.
(A) obligatory (B) compulsory
(C) perfunctory (D) mandatory
39. Embroil: The organization has been embroiled in this controversy since last month.
(A) mired (B) ensnared
(C) engulfed (D) involved
40. Moot: The moot questions that now need to be answered is whether this system would help the bank to recover its dues.
(A) unresolved (B) contestable
(C) debatable (D) dubious

Exercise – 18

Directions for questions 1 to 40: For the word given on the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions given in the left hand column (a, b, c, d) with their corresponding usage given in the right hand column (e, f, g, h). Out of the four lettered choices given in the boxes below the table, identify the one that has all definitions and usage correctly matched and mark its corresponding letter as your answer.

1. Up

a.	towards or in a higher place	e.	Are the children still up?
b.	out of bed	f.	Ever since they started the business, it has been on the up and up.
c.	improving and becoming more successful, especially financially	g.	I sat up when I heard the news.
d.	into an upright or raised position	h.	We trudged slowly up the hill.

(A)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

(B)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

(C)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

(D)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

2. Well

a.	in a successful or satisfactory way	e.	I reached home last night well past midnight.
b.	a deep hole in the ground from which people take water	f.	The child reads well for his age.
c.	healthy	g.	The farmers lowered their buckets into the well.
d.	to a considerable extent	h.	How's your mother? "Very well, thank you."

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(C)

a	f
b	e
c	h
d	g

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

3. Wet

a.	to pour water over something	e.	The baby has wet the bed again.
b.	urinate in or on	f.	Don't go, it is very wet outside.
c.	rainy weather	g.	Wet your hair and apply shampoo liberally.
d.	covered in or full of liquid	h.	His face was wet with sweat.

(A)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

(B)

a	f
b	e
c	g
d	h

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(D)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

4. Violent

a.	strong, and very difficult to control, emotions	e.	Leave him alone, he has a violent temper.
b.	vivid intense (of colours)	f.	Keep the handcuffs on that prisoner in case he turns violent.
c.	likely to attack, hurt or kill other people	g.	The violent storm wreaked havoc in all nearby villages.
d.	involving physical force	h.	She turns heads wherever she goes, with her violent red and blue outfits.

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	f
d	g

(B)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

(C)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

5. Watch

a.	to look or follow observantly	e.	Can you watch the children for just an hour tonight?
b.	to look after or take care	f.	My watch has stopped, could I borrow yours, please?
c.	a small clock that you wear on your wrist or carry in your pocket	g.	I told you to always be on the watch for pick pockets and petty thieves.
d.	to be alert, to be looking	h.	Do you want to join in or just sit and watch the game?

(A)

a	e
b	g
c	f
d	h

(B)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

(C)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

(D)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

6. Wear

a.	pass the time tediously	e.	Two nights without sleep will wear you out.
b.	to have something such as clothes, shoes or jewellery on your body	f.	Our living room carpet has worn in many places.
c.	to make someone feel extremely tired	g.	The day wore on as we waited for news.
d.	damage sustained from continuous use	h.	Why don't you wear the black dress to tonight's party?

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	e
a	g

(B)

a	g
b	e
c	f
a	h

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

7. Puff

a.	breathe hard; pant	e.	Would you like to have a vegetarian or an egg puff?
b.	an act of drawing quickly on a pipe, cigarette or cigar	f.	Although I rarely smoke, I'd like to have a puff now.
c.	gathered mass of material in	g.	Puff sleeves are no longer in fashion.
d.	A piece of light pastry with a soft mixture inside	h.	He was puffing heavily as he climbed up the four flight of stairs.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	h
b	f
c	g
d	e

(D)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

8. Pull

a.	an act of using force to move something upwards	e.	I used to be a teacher and still feel the pull of the classroom.
b.	an act of taking a long drink of something	f.	Her family's name gives her a lot of pull in the surrounding villages.
c.	a strong feeling that you want to go to a particular place or person	g.	I was thirsty and took a good pull at my beer.
d.	special influence that gives an unfair advantage	h.	Why don't you give the rope a good pull?

(A)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

(D)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

9. Pick

a.	to notice something	e.	It was quite smart of him to pick up on the undercurrent between the two families.
b.	recover, prosper or improve	f.	We were so hungry that we picked all the fruits we could see on the way back home.
c.	to pull off or break off a flower, fruit, nut etc., from a plant or tree	g.	Don't worry once the economy of the country picks up, things will improve.
d.	to choose carefully from a number of alternatives	h.	Each student has to pick four courses from the list of twenty.

(A)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	e
b	g
c	f
d	h

(D)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

10. Print

a.	to produce many copies of a book, newspaper, etc., in printed form	e.	I want to buy some books with large prints for my elderly in-laws.
b.	to produce a photograph from a photographic film	f.	My photographs have to be developed and printed.
c.	to decorate cloth with a pattern, put all over its surface by a machine	g.	The book was printed and sold in three countries.
d.	lettering or writing	h.	I brought some dress material printed in a paisley pattern.

(A)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(B)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

11. Polish

a.	from as connected with Poland its people or their language	e.	She tries very hard, but her work lacks polish.
b.	a liquid, powder or other substance used for rubbing into a surface to make it smooth and shiny	f.	The Polish are extremely hospitable and welcoming.
c.	to improve a skill or an ability by practicing it	g.	I need to polish up my French before I apply for the job.
d.	refinement or elegance of manner	h.	The teak panelling looks dull, some wax polish may make it bright and gleaming.

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(B)

a	h
b	f
c	g
d	e

(C)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(D)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

12. Pot

a.	a container used for cooking which is round, deep and usually made of metal	e.	He takes pot all the time.
b.	to shoot at, hit or kill	f.	The sink in his kitchen is always full of dirty pots and pans.
c.	marijuana	g.	I went to buy some pots for my bonsais.
d.	a container for a plant, usually made of plastic or baked clay	h.	He took a pot at the rabbits but missed them.

(A)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

13. Pound

a.	a unit for measuring weight, about 0.45 kilograms	e.	The US army has been pounding the city for well over a year.
b.	beat with repeated heavy blows	f.	He rushed out of the room, his heart pounding with fear.
c.	the heart beating very quickly	g.	The turbulent sea pounded against the pier.
d.	to attack a place continuously for a long time with bombs or shells	h.	The cake cost £ 4 a pound.

(A)

a	h
b	f
c	g
d	e

(B)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

(C)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

14. Present

a.	to be in a particular place	e.	Why don't you stop worrying about the past and start thinking about the present.
b.	to give a gift, especially at a formal occasion	f.	How many people were present at the party last night?
c.	something you give someone; a gift	g.	The CEO presented him with an award at a glittering function.
d.	the time that we are experiencing now	h.	Have you brought a present for him?

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(C)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(D)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

15. Poach

a.	to cook eggs in or over boiling water	e.	Screenwriters poaching from literature is not uncommon.
b.	to catch or shoot animals, birds or fish illegally	f.	Don't irritate her by poaching on her territory, let her do it.
c.	to unfairly or illegally use someone else's ideas	g.	I poached some eggs and ate them with toast for breakfast.
d.	to do something that is someone else's responsibility	h.	The poaching of elephants and deer is rampant in the forests of Karnataka.

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

16. Press

a.	apply steady force to	e.	I don't want to press the point but think that we should look into the matter.
b.	to make clothes smooth using heat; iron	f.	The press tore his reputation to pieces.
c.	make strong efforts to persuade or force to do something	g.	Which button did you press, this or that?
d.	newspapers, journalist etc. in general	h.	I want my charcoal gray suit, did you press it?

(A)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(D)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

17. Pocket

a.	a small bag sewn onto or into a coat, trousers, etc. so that you can put things such as money or keys into it	e.	It is a wealthy country with very few pockets of poverty.
b.	one's financial resource	f.	He always delivers his speech with his hands in his pocket.
c.	to put something into your pocket	g.	The bank is offering a range of repayments plans to suit every pocket.
d.	an isolated group or area	h.	He pocketed the money without a protest.

(A)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

(B)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(C)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

18. Steady

a.	accurately directed, not faltering	e.	I told her to keep her hand steady while painting the picture.
b.	constant in mind or conduct	f.	They were driving steady at a 40 kmph.
c.	operating in a uniform manner	g.	He is going steady with her but I don't know whether they will tie the knot.
d.	serious and dependable in behaviour	h.	He is so steady that I can leave my entire workload on him.

(A)

a	e
b	g
c	f
d	h

(B)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

(C)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(D)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

19. Stud

a.	a small thing for fastening a shirt or collar that consists of two round, flat pieces of metal joined together by a bar	e.	We spent the weekend at a friend's stud farm.
b.	a small piece of jewellery for wearing in a pierced ear or nostril	f.	She wore a dress studded with pearls and tiny precious stones.
c.	animals such as horses that are kept for breeding	g.	These studs don't match the shade of the shirt so I want to get them exchanged.
d.	thickly set or strewn	h.	I would love to buy a pair of diamond studs.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	f
b	e
c	h
d	g

20. Style

a.	to design or make in a particular manner	e.	I will not enact it that way; it is not my style.
b.	the distinctive manner of a person or school or period	f.	She styled her hair in a French knot although it did not really suit her.
c.	a manner of writing or speaking or performing	g.	Although people talk behind his back, he does things in style.
d.	a superior quality or manner	h.	The novel is typical of the writers warm, forthright style.

(A)

a	e
b	f
c	h
d	g

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(C)

a	f
b	e
c	g
d	h

(D)

a	f
b	e
c	h
d	g

21. Target

a.	an object, person or place that is deliberately chosen to be attacked	e.	He has become the target of much criticism since he was accused of murder.
b.	an objective or result aimed at; goal	f.	He shot at a target nearly six hundred yards away, and naturally, he missed it.
c.	a person or thing against whom criticism or abuse is or may be directed	g.	The mountainous terrains are the main targets of the US bombings.
d.	a mark or point aimed at, especially a round board with a circle on it	h.	I have set myself a target of saving a thousand rupees every month.

(A)

a	e
b	f
c	g
d	h

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

(D)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

22. Element

a.	in one's accustomed or preferred surroundings	e.	Imagery is just one of the elements of her writing.
b.	A component, part; a contributing factor	f.	It was as if all the elements had declared war against mankind.
c.	the rudiments of a branch of knowledge	g.	He is in his elements when he is talking to large groups of people.
d.	any of the four substances (earth, water, fire, air) in ancient and medieval philosophy	h.	I have never managed to understand, learn the elements of computers.

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

(D)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

23. Engage

a.	bind by a promise, especially of marriage	e.	We have engaged a full-time, governess to look after the children.
b.	employ busily; occupy	f.	They have been engaged for well over a year.
c.	hold fast a person's attention	g.	Give the child this toy, it might keep him engaged.
d.	employ or hire a person	h.	I'm not able to get through, her number is engaged.

(A)

a	f
b	e
c	g
d	h

(B)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(C)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

24. Eat

a.	take into the mouth, chew and swallow	e.	He had to eat his words when she married her long-standing boyfriend.
b.	to admit that what you said was wrong	f.	I asked him weather he would like to eat something.
c.	used to ask why someone seems annoyed or upset	g.	All these extra expenses are eating into my savings.
d.	begin to consume or diminish (resources etc.)	h.	What's eating him today? He yelled at me.

(A)

a	f
b	e
c	g
d	h

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(C)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(D)

a	f
b	e
c	h
d	g

25. Dump

a.	a place for depositing rubbish	e.	Is it true that she has dumped her boyfriend?
b.	temporary store of ammunition	f.	I told her to do something about her room, it is a dump.
c.	a place that is unpleasant to live in because it is dirty, untidy, ugly, etc.,	g.	They hid in the ammunition dump and managed to save their lives.
d.	dispose of (rubbish etc)	h.	The city's rubbish dump is on the outskirts.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

(D)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

26. CLEAN

a.	attentive to personal hygiene	e.	We revelled in the smell of the clean air.
b.	containing nothing that is harmful, such as poisons	f.	The maid comes in to clean every morning.
c.	not possessing any hidden weapons or drugs	g.	Wipe your hands clean when you're done.
d.	to remove dirt from something by rubbing or washing	h.	They searched her thoroughly at the airport, but she was clean.

(A)

a	f
b	e
c	h
d	g

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(D)

a	g
b	e
c	h
d	f

27. CHECK

a.	make sure; verify	e.	Preventive measures must be taken to check the spread of the disease.
b.	to leave a hotel after paying the bill	f.	There is a need for tighter checks at airports and all exits points of the city.
c.	to prevent something from increasing or continuing.	g.	I'll check my diary and get back to you.
d.	an act of finding out if something is safe, correct or true	h.	When did they check out?

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(D)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

28. CHEAP

a.	low in price; worth more than its cost	e.	The minister distributed largesses to gain cheap popularity.
b.	of poor quality or inferior	f.	The goodies sold in that shop are dirt cheap.
c.	contemptible; despicable	g.	This material looks really cheap; don't wear this dress to the party.
d.	acquired by discreditable means and hence of little worth	h.	If she continues to behave this way, she will be treated like a cheap little bimbo.

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(C)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(D)

a	g
b	f
c	h
d	e

29. FLIP

a.	toss with a quick movement so that it spins in the air	e.	He flipped the omelette dexterously.
b.	turn over quickly	f.	A flip of the coin and they won the toss.
c.	to strike lightly or smartly	g.	He flipped through the pages of the journal but could not find the article.
d.	to turn something over	h.	He flipped the child on the cheek to punish her.

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(C)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(D)

a	e
b	g
c	h
d	f

30. FLOCK

a.	a number of domestic animals kept together	e.	A flock of sheep died in the stampede.
b.	small pieces of wool, cotton, etc used for filling cushions	f.	Why is the priests' flock missing today?
c.	go together in a crowd	g.	Thousands of devotees flocked to the temple to offer prayers.
d.	a Christian congregation or body of believers	h.	Stitch the covers on three sides and stuff them with flock.

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

(C)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

(D)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

31. FINE

a.	good; satisfactory	e.	"I'll see you at the party, then." "Okay, fine".
b.	of a very high quality or standard	f.	I like to drink the first cup of tea in the morning from fine bone China.
c.	very well	g.	This apartment is fine for me but it gets cramped when my parents come to visit.
d.	very thin	h.	This thread is so fine that I can hardly see it.

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(B)

a	g
b	f
c	h
d	e

(C)

a	e
b	f
c	g
d	h

(D)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

32. STRESS

a.	to emphasize	e.	The Chief Minister stressed the need for co-operation among all partners.
b.	pressure or tension	f.	She is stressed out after a hard day at office.
c.	subject to physical or mental stress	g.	My headaches are due to stress.
d.	accentuation; emphasis laid on a syllable or word	h.	When the word 'object' is used as a verb, the stress is on the second syllable.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	e
b	f
c	g
d	h

(C)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	e
b	g
c	f
d	h

33. PATCH

A.	a large or irregular distinguishable area	E.	The pirate looked terrifying with his patch.
B.	a small piece of material used to mend a hole or as reinforcement	F.	I have three cats, all white with brown patches.
C.	a pad or shield worn over an eye	G.	I bought a pair of jeans with leather patches on the knees.
D.	to repair with a patch or patches	H.	Both of us made efforts to patch up our differences.

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	h
d	e

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(D)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

34. GRAVE

a.	a trench dug in the ground to receive a coffin	e.	Her voice was grave as he broke the disastrous news.
b.	very serious or threatening	f.	There is a grave over the last letter of the word 'expose'.
c.	serious important	g.	You may have to face very grave consequences.
d.	a mark put above a letter in some languages such as French to show the pronunciation	h.	If you go on badgering me like this, I'll reach my grave very soon.

(A)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

(D)

a	h
b	f
c	g
d	e

35. PAT

a.	to strike gently with the inner surface of the hand especially as a sign of affection	e.	No sooner had I asked the question than pat came the reply.
b.	gesture of approval or congratulation	f.	I gave the dog a pat on its back and it wagged its tail.
c.	opposite or opportune especially unconvincingly so	g.	He patted the urchin's head as he spoke to him.
d.	beat lightly	h.	I can pat myself on the back for all the hard work I put in.

(A)

a	f
b	g
c	e
d	h

(B)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(D)

a	f
b	h
c	e
d	g

36. MARK

a.	a trace, sign, stain, scar etc. on a surface	e.	You should throw a party to mark the completion of the event successfully.
b.	the standard unit of money in Germany	f.	The police had marked off the area of the murder with small blocks of wood.
c.	separate by a boundary	g.	Can you get these marks out of my dress?
d.	acknowledge, recognise, celebrate	h.	This article cost him more than a hundred marks.

(A)

a	g
b	f
c	e
d	h

(B)

a	g
b	e
c	f
d	h

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

37. DELIVER

a.	utter or recite (a speech etc.)	e.	They took the help of the local midwife to deliver the baby.
b.	distribute (letters, parcels etc) to the addressee	f.	Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.
c.	to assist at the birth of	g.	According to protocol, the Prime Minister should deliver the opening address.
d.	save, rescue or set free	h.	Could you deliver this parcel to the human resource department?

(A)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

(B)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(C)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(D)

a	h
b	g
c	f
d	e

38. DELICATE

a.	easily damaged or broken; fragile	e.	Negotiations between the two countries are at a delicate stage.
b.	requiring sensitive or careful handling	f.	He looked at her long, white delicate fingers and glanced up.
c.	attractive and graceful	g.	She embroidered a delicate pattern of flowers, fruits, leaves and branches.
d.	of intricate workmanship or quality	h.	These cups are very delicate; handle them with care.

(A)

a	e
b	h
c	f
d	g

(B)

a	e
b	h
c	g
d	f

(C)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

(D)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

39. BRANCH

a.	a limb extending from a tree	e.	Do you have a branch office in Patna?
b.	a local division or office	f.	We are trying to branch out and try the field of software.
c.	a conceptual extension or subdivision, as of a family, knowledge etc.	g.	She has got her blue eyes from that branch of the family.
d.	a lateral extension or subdivision	h.	The branches had bent with the overloaded fruits.

(A)

a	h
b	f
c	e
d	g

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	h
b	e
c	f
d	g

(D)

a	h
b	e
c	g
d	f

40. FILL

a.	make or become full	e.	I've had my fill of sarcastic comments to last me a lifetime!
b.	to write all the necessary information on an official document	f.	The dentist filled the cavity to prevent further decay.
c.	block up (a cavity or hole in a tooth) with cement, silver etc.	g.	She filled the kettle and put it on the stove.
d.	pervade, spread over or through;	h.	Have you filled in the form to write that particular exam?

(A)

a	f
b	h
c	g
d	e

(B)

a	h
b	g
c	e
d	f

(C)

a	g
b	h
c	f
d	e

(D)

a	g
b	h
c	e
d	f

Exercise – 19

Directions for questions 1 to 40: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, lettered A to D. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

1. BEST

- (A) Churchill was one of the best orators of his time.
 (B) It is the best manufactured locally as raw materials are available here.
 (C) The team that played best won the trophy.
 (D) His uncle has done his best to help him.

- (C) She broke out on seeing her mother's dead body.
 (D) We tried to break the ice between them but failed.

2. BREAK

- (A) There was no time to break in the new recruit.
 (B) The thieves broke into the house and stole several valuables.

3. GUARD

- (A) Police are urging people to be on their guard against pickpockets.
 (B) She was caught of guard by the teacher.
 (C) Several dogs guard his huge mansion.
 (D) Guard your speech or you will regret later.

4. ROOTS

- (A) It is heartening to note that the Indians residing abroad have not forgotten their roots.
- (B) The crowd roots for the local team every time.
- (C) The superstructure was brought down roots and branches by the bulldozer.
- (D) If your roots are strong nobody can uproot you from your position.

5. RIGHT

- (A) We were morally right so we were not scared of the consequences.
- (B) These students should have got admission into colleges by rights.
- (C) She is within her rights to question the authorities.
- (D) He is on the right when he says that it was a hasty decision.

6. VISIT

- (A) The President paid a visit to the ailing musician.
- (B) I wanted to visit my uncle.
- (C) They have gone on visit to the museum.
- (D) All my visits to the hospital turned out to be a waste of time.

7. WIND

- (A) The media somehow got a wind of the Government's plan.
- (B) He understood that trouble was in the wind.
- (C) Flute is a wind instrument.
- (D) We decided to remain silent when we saw that the wind was in the wrong direction.

8. GRIP

- (A) It may take some time for the new minister to come to grip with the problem.
- (B) The entire locality was gripped by a virulent attack of malaria.
- (C) His daughter saw him pack his grip.
- (D) We need to have a firm grip on the matter before we decide the course of action.

9. LIE

- (A) He never tells lies to his parents.
- (B) She had lied to the police about her husband's whereabouts.
- (C) The actual happenings gave a lie to the claim by the neighbouring country.
- (D) It can be easily gathered that what he says is a white lie.

10. PICK

- (A) She has a tendency to pick quarrels with her neighbours.
- (B) The media always picks on her.
- (C) The lawyer picked holes in the prosecutor's arguments.
- (D) He picked at his food because he was dying of hunger.

11. PLAY

- (A) She is content with playing second fiddle to her sister.
- (B) You are trying to play safe by this response.
- (C) The minister paid badly for playing on the emotions of his voters.
- (D) You are really playing with the fire by insulting him.

12. MARK

- (A) He has made a mark at the international level.
- (B) He was marked by his superiors for a promotion.
- (C) It is a general practice with the cloth merchants to mark up the prices.
- (D) I took pains to mark it and you have erased it all.

13. CATCH

- (A) Pulses are sometimes sown as catch crops.
- (B) I tried to catch hold of him.
- (C) The new proposal will surely catch on your interest as it proposes many changes that you have been advocating.
- (D) How can we catch what he says if he is not loud enough?

14. STAND

- (A) The independent candidate does not stand a chance of winning the election.
- (B) If you help your neighbours, you will stand in good stead.
- (C) I told him not to stand on ceremony when he visited my house.
- (D) We need to stand by the institution when it is in difficulties.

15. HAND

- (A) By the end of the month the builder will hand over the building to me.
- (B) It is certain that he has a hand in the plot.
- (C) That he is hand in glove with the criminals is not known to many.
- (D) Mrs. Jones certainly has her hand full with an eight-hour job and two noisy children to manage.

16. SLIP

- (A) The profits have slipped by twenty percent.
- (B) He slipped out into a trouser and a T-shirt.
- (C) It was by a slip of the tongue that he mentioned the matter.
- (D) Do not slip or you will hurt yourself.

17. MOON

- (A) I advised him to stop mooning about the tragedy and concentrate on work.
- (B) Sati was in vogue in some parts of the country many moons ago.
- (C) My friend was over the blue moon when she heard the news.
- (D) Moon is a satellite of the planet earth.

18. SCORE

- (A) The music for this film has been scored by A.R. Rehman.
- (B) He tried his best to score up the sagging morale of his workers.
- (C) Three hundred runs is a decent score in this venue.
- (D) She has taken this opportunity to settle scores with her enemy.

19. OPINION

- (A) I am in the opinion that he will win.
- (B) To join the organization or not is a matter of opinion.
- (C) I do not share your opinion in this matter.
- (D) She is of the opinion that things will improve.

20. MEASURE

- (A) I can never measure up to your expectations.
- (B) She added pepper for good measure in the soup.
- (C) You can get a measure of their wealth by looking at the main house.
- (D) The court reply irritated him beyond a measure.

21. MEANS

- (A) He is a man of no small means
- (B) She does not have enough means to support her.
- (C) The car was lifted by means of a crane.
- (D) By no means could he be called a spendthrift.

22. TIME

- (A) I hope he will be here in good time.
- (B) Many consider his views behind the time.
- (C) She was asked to appear in person before the court from time to time.
- (D) John can finish the work in no time.

23. SLAP

- (A) He was slapped a fine of Rupees ten thousand.
- (B) His remarks are a slap in the face of his supporters.
- (C) She received a slap on the wrist for her good performance.
- (D) I hate slapping students even if it warrants sometimes.

24. FILL

- (A) Gowri filled in for Margeret in the play.
- (B) My manager asked me to fill him on the essential details.
- (C) The company filled a big order for the government.
- (D) He was going to fill a judge's post shortly.

25. CLEAR

- (A) He could not clear his debts in full.
- (B) He hopes to clear '2 lacs profit from this project.
- (C) The mother asked her children to clear away the toys immediately.
- (D) You must make things clear or you will be misunderstood.

26. IMPOSE

- (A) A new penalty is imposed on those who violate traffic rules.
- (B) Indus valley civilization was the first to impose itself on the subsequent civilizations.
- (C) The new budget imposes additional financial burden on the bourgeois.
- (D) Don't try to impose your ideas on me.

27. INTEREST

- (A) My parents don't take interest in my friends.
- (B) I want you to take interest in all that is being taught to you.
- (C) Mr. Rodrigues' business interests in America earned huge profits for him.
- (D) Smoking is forbidden in the gas plant with the interest of your safety.

28. LINE

- (A) There is a fine line between the actual situation and the apparent situation.
- (B) This movie is the latest in the long line of action movies he has directed.
- (C) The rail track was blocked because a tree had fallen across the line.
- (D) Are you on the line for a promotion?

29. MOUNT

- (A) Students mounted a protest against privatisation of higher education.
- (B) His illness was mounting up due to which his suffering increased.
- (C) The death toll continues to mount in the flood hit areas of coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- (D) She got a diamond mounted in her golden ring.

30. MEASURE

- (A) A measure of computer knowledge is desirable for this post.
- (B) I could measure out his ability in the first meeting itself.
- (C) The boss thanked every member of the team in equal measure.
- (D) It is difficult to measure in words the kindness shown to us by the members of the team.

31. PRESS

- (A) The students pressed round for a better understanding of the experiment.
- (B) The students' campaign includes pressing for a ban on the indiscriminate killing of animals.
- (C) Those dresses need a press.
- (D) The government had its share of a bad press.

32. APPRECIATE

- (A) I would appreciate any suggestion you give to save me from losing my property.
- (B) The company appreciated him after he successfully completed the project.
- (C) The government must appreciate the problems of the workers and do the needful.
- (D) With increasing industrialization, the population in that area appreciated.

33. KNOCK

- (A) I heard someone knocking on my door.
- (B) The shops in this area were knocked down by a bulldozer.
- (C) Someone knocked out my Video recorder.
- (D) The participants were knocking up just before the match started.

34. DIM

- (A) My passion for literature never dimmed over the years.
- (B) Don't take a dim view on my suggestion.
- (C) I had a dim recollection of my visit to my uncle's house.
- (D) My memories about my village are dim since it is ages that I have visited it.

35. NERVE

- (A) Everyone's nerves were on edge when the fate of the match was to be decided by the last ball.
- (B) Is there nothing which can steady my nerve?
- (C) After her husband's death she nerved herself to overcome her sorrow in order to bring up her children.
- (D) She had the nerve to bluff to the teacher.

36. POINT

- (A) Her answers to the questions were to the point.
- (B) We can accept this as true only up to a point.
- (C) His arguments seemed to me to be besides the point.
- (D) There is no point in discussing the issue if you have already made up your mind.

37. LEVEL

- (A) The intruder leveled up his pistol at me.
- (B) The king leveled his opponent with a single blow.
- (C) With a penalty kick the team leveled the score.
- (D) It will take me a long time before I reach your level.

38. SECOND

- (A) Indians are second to none in their intellect and hardwork.
- (B) George enjoyed the sweet so much that he asked for second.
- (C) Ram seconded the motion brought in the Parliament.
- (D) For women office work is second only to house chores.

39. NET

- (A) His net earnings is of the order of twelve lacs a year.
- (B) Several smugglers were netted in the special drive by the custom department
- (C) He netted with three goals in the match which enabled his team to win.
- (D) The net result was that he became poor.

40. PALE

- (A) The pale look on her face showed that she had not yet recovered from her illness.
- (B) All the atrocities committed by them pale by comparison to the ones perpetrated by Hitler.
- (C) I could not recognize him in the pale light.
- (D) She turned into pale on unexpectedly seeing her father.

Exercise – 20

Directions for questions 1 to 30: In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicised and highlighted. From the italicised and highlighted words, select the most appropriate words (a or b) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the **most appropriate** one.

1. (1) The financial situation all over the world has become *precarious (a)/precocious (b)*.
 (2) She has unrealistic *pretentious (a) / pretensions (b)* to becoming a reknowned singer.
 (3) In spite of the fact that it was a *minor (a) / miner (b)* offence she was punished severely.
 (4) The *emergent (a)/emigrant (b)* nation took care to ensure cordial relations with its neighbours.
 (5) It doesn't *behave (a)/behold (b)* a person of his stature to stoop to such levels.
 (A) babaa (B) aaaaa (C) baabb (D) abaaa
2. (1) There are many tourists today *who's (a) / whose (b)* holiday plans include adventure sports
 (2) After years of deception he was caught because he ran *fowl (a)/foul (b)* of the law.
 (3) He *passed (a)/past (b)* up a wonderful opportunity which would have worked wonders for his career.
 (4) The government is obliged to take proactive measures to *boot (a)/boost (b)* the economy.
 (5) I was told not to affix my *sign (a)/signature (b)* on any document without a careful perusal of its contents.
 (A) ababa (B) abbaa (C) bbabb (D) bbaab
3. (1) He has his own *quixotic (a)/quizzical (b)* ideas of right and wrong.
 (2) A *moribund (a)/morbid (b)* love of crime led him to the end of a brilliant career.
 (3) The High Command ordered him to clip the *wings (a)/feathers (b)* of the rebel leader.
 (4) A plot to kill the President was being *hatched (a)/thatched (b)* in a remote corner of the city.
 (5) The makers of this movie have good reason to blow their own *trumpet (a)/bugle (b)*.
 (A) abaaa (B) babaa (C) aaaaa (D) abbaa
4. (1) As soon as the door opened he *lunged (a) / plunged (b)* at the inmate.
 (2) Even at the ripe old age of 90, my grandmother is *hail (a)/hale (b)* and hearty.
 (3) The *casualty (a)/causality (b)* ward in the hospital was equipped with the latest gadgets.
 (4) The *proximity (a)/proxy (b)* of my workplace to my residence enabled a big saving on fuel in my monthly budget.
 (5) I did whatever was in my power to *allay (a) / alley (b)* their fears.
 (A) ababa (B) abbba (C) babaa (D) abaaa
5. (1) After the failure of talks, the two countries decided to *sever (a)/severe (b)* diplomatic ties with each other.
 (2) The best *suit (a)/suite (b)* in the hotel was booked for the visiting dignitary.
 (3) The highjackers *extorted (a)/exhorted (b)* a huge sum of money from the government for the release of the passengers.
 (4) The *exterminating (a)/extenuating (b)* circumstances of the crime made the judge decide on a lenient punishment for the offender.
 (5) Barack Obama has said that he would *pare (a) / pear (b)* down American military presence in Iraq and gradually withdraw altogether.
 (A) ababa (B) bbaba (C) aabba (D) abbab
6. (1) This discovery could *hurled (a)/herald (b)* a new thinking about heredity.
 (2) He get off the train because of an uneasy sense of *forbidding (a)/foreboding (b)*.
 (3) His *declamatory (a)/exclamatory (b)* rendition of Shakespearean verse was akin to that of a native speaker of the language.
 (4) The disturbances did not *augur (a)/argue (b)* well for the future of good relations between the two countries.
 (5) At the request of the relatives the body was *exhumed (a)/exiled (b)* from the grave.
 (A) bbbba (B) babab (C) bbaaa (D) baaab

7. (1) The critics praised the actor, saying he had essayed the role with **consummate (a) / commensurate (b)** ease.
 (2) The discovery of a cure for AIDS was a **millstone (a)/milestone (b)** in his career.
 (3) A fall from that height can **incapacitate (a) / decapitate (b)** you for life.
 (4) The **proviso (a)/provision (b)** that non-residents could not invest in the company limited my options.
 (5) In order to strengthen your muscles you must do **aerobic (a)/anaerobic (b)** exercises.
 (A) ababa (B) bbaba (C) aaaaa (D) abaaa
8. (1) The artists' work was a rich **collagen (a) / collage (b)** of several styles.
 (2) The psychiatrist told him that he could **exercise (a) / exorcise (b)** his pain not by running away from it but by confronting it.
 (3) Animals should be treated with kindness because they are **sentient (a)/sentinel (b)** creatures.
 (4) The **tacit (a)/tactic (b)** adopted by the teacher to discipline her students paid off.
 (5) The **spectrum (a)/spectre (b)** of job losses is looming large in several countries.
 (A) abbab (2) bbabb (C) babab (D) aaabb
9. (1) People take a **pesevere (a)/perverse (b)** pleasure in denigrating others.
 (2) According to Ayurveda, amber bath oil has a **sedative (a)/sedentary (b)** effect.
 (3) They marched out **singlet (a)/singly (b)** and silently.
 (4) The dog was **tantalized (a)/antagonized (b)** into jumping for its feed.
 (5) The man was credited with the ability to **defuse (a) /diffuse (b)** a potentially dangerous situation.
 (A) babaa (B) baaaa (C) bbaab (D) ababa
10. (1) The **amendment (a)/emendation (b)** of the Bill was agreed to by all the political parties.
 (2) So many expressions in the English language have become **obsolescent (a)/obsolete (b)**.
 (3) The kept up the **pretext (a)/pretence (b)** of being a happily married couple.
 (4) With globalisation and modernisation many Indian customs and traditions have **lapsed (a) / elapsed (b)**.
 (5) His **contemplative (a)/contemptuous (b)** attitude served to slow down his reaction to situations.
 (A) aabaa (B) bbbba (C) bbbba (D) babab
11. (1) His family and friends always warn him that his docility and the tendency to **aqueous (a) / acquiesce (b)** anything will cost him a lot in today's world where deception is ubiquitous.
 (2) The book attracted censure from many critics and most of them feel that it is just a **profusion (a) / protrusion (b)** of facts and doesn't offer any analysis.
 (3) Public execution is anathematized nowadays, but there were times when the **scaffold (a) / scabbard (b)** was surrounded by a large crowd, almost every day.
- (4) Recession has forced firms across the globe to **prude (a) / prune (b)** some of the amenities offered to their employees.
 (5) Subjecting someone to this rigorous training and difficult lifestyle is similar to allowing water to **sieve (a) / seethe (b)** to remove dirt from it.
 (A) abbba (B) baabb (C) bbbba (D) baaba
12. (1) An untold number of people have been killed by **ordinance (a) / ordnance(b)** attacks that happened here last week.
 (2) Losing his friends because of his **moribund (a)/ mordant (b)** humour, which hurts people many a times, didn't deter him from refraining from such jokes.
 (3) Today's middle class faces a difficulty of choosing; choosing one from many supermarkets all of which offer **economic (a) / economical (b)** prices.
 (4) The committee's first reaction was that, although the theory presented certain arguments in a superficially **possible (a) / plausible (b)** way, its use of evidence was selective and misleading.
 (5) His love for pets, especially dogs, encouraged him to adopt one more pet and this time, it is a Brussels **griffon (a) / griffin (b)**.
 (A) baaaa (B) abbbb (C) bbbba (D) abaab
13. (1) The uniquely designed machine, with a very efficient **mandrill (a) / mandrel (b)**, reduces unnecessary losses, resulting in a power gain.
 (2) You can seldom see him taking a risk, but when he picks up the **gantlet (a) / gauntlet (b)**, he is manful enough to see it through.
 (3) Despite his tendency to **gibber (a) / gibbet (b)** he is selected for a job where lucidity in speech is very important and this is unfathomable for me.
 (4) The movie received critical acclaim for its realistic story which talks about an ingenious youth who is addicted to **heroine (a) / heroin (b)**.
 (5) It is very unusual that a man of his age is afraid of darkness and **blenches (a) / blanches (b)** even at the slightest sound when he is in darkness.
 (A) bbaba (B) aabba (C) ababa (D) bbbbb
14. (1) Abject poverty forced the family to consume food that doesn't have any nutrients, but a sudden fall in the price of **lentil (a) / lintel (b)** has provided them with something nutritious to eat.
 (2) Steve is very adamant on not allowing his work area to be inspected and he is appalled by the management's **lithe(a) / blithe (b)** ignorance of the fact that their projects may be stolen.
 (3) He comes across as a very **callous (a) / callus(b)** human being, is the complaint from many of his subordinates but, in reality, he is merely a straight forward person.
 (4) The recent outburst of a number of scams made people think that all politicians are **venial (a) / venal (b)**, but there are a few upright politicians.
 (5) The Prime Minister lauded the oil company's decision to **consent (a) / assent (b)** to the demands that the company should compensate for the loss created by the explosion at their oil well.
 (A) aaaba (B) ababb (C) bbbba (D) babab

15. (1) The police **retorted (a) / retaliated (b)** by firing in to the crowd and this act of them attracted the wrath of many groups of the society.
 (2) The mob got all the more hysteric when its leader took out his sword from its **sheathe (a) / sheath (b)** and started waving it.
 (3) The audience were complaining that all that they could hear of his voice was only a faint **rumple (a) / rumble (b)**.
 (4) The doctors declared that his **prostate (a) / prostrate (b)** gland has stopped working and that he can't procreate any more.
 (5) He is a poor starter of conversation and that reputation of his was proven once again when his **gambit (a) / gamut (b)** didn't even attract attention.
 (A) babaa (B) ababb (C) baaab (D) bbbba
16. (1) If the Maoist leader proposes to release the abducted legislator, his comrades are sure to **demur (a) / demure (b)**.
 (2) The movie was shunned by families because of the overdose of **ribald (a) / riband (b)** dialogues.
 (3) The electric shock shook his entire body; it made him weak, it affected his sight and it made him **slammer (a) / stammer (b)**.
 (4) The war of words between those two religious groups has recently subsided but an attempt by any single person to **tauten (a) / taunt(b)** someone from the other group may result in riots that may lead to killing of people.
 (5) All of us liked the aviation show but our desire to watch it once again within a year would not be fulfilled because it is a **biennial (a) / biannual (b)** event.
 (A) aabba (B) abbab (C) bbbab (D) bbbba
17. (1) Out-of-the-box thinking is the **morrow (a) / marrow (b)** of the work-culture at Apple.
 (2) A huge crowd gathered to get a glimpse of the man, who was found roaming on an island with a long beard, skimpy clothes and **tartare (a) / tartar (b)** filled teeth.
 (3) The friends met at the **rusty (a) / rustic (b)** old hotel reminiscing childhood memories and their bygone carefree life.
 (4) The monument which was an example of the beauty of Mughal architecture is now in a **decrypt (a) / decrepit (b)** state
 (5) My kid visits my neighbour's house almost everyday to see the rooster with a beautiful big red **combe (a) / comb (b)**.
 (A) abaab (B) abbba (C) bbbbb (D) babba
18. (1) Her dress looked gaudy as it was of the colour of the **rind (a) / rink (b)** of a lemon.
 (2) Bowing his head in prayer, Ram placed a currency note inside the **crevice (a) / crevasse(b)** in the wall, a custom observed by many.
 (3) The project manager instructed everyone to speed - up things because of the **exigent (a) / exiguous (b)** demands from the client.
 (4) Galileo, for his view that the earth revolves round the sun, but not vice versa, was condemned as a **hermetic (a) / heretic (b)**
 (5) That he had an alibi to support himself, didn't stop people from **impugning(a) / imputing (b)** the murder to Jack.
 (A) aaabb (B) bbbba (C) baabb (D) abbaa
19. (1) Charlie's habit of **veracious (a) / voracious (b)** reading has proved to be quite expensive.
 (2) After I came back from his funeral, the feeling that I'm seeing his **wraith (a) / wreath (b)** is not letting me sleep.
 (3) Clever usage of short pauses and **infliction (a) / inflection (b)** make him an effective speaker.
 (4) Doesn't she know that it is bad manners to **chine (a) / chime (b)** in when two people are in the midst of a serious conversation.
 (5) He has few friends because everyone considers him to be a **conceived (a) / conceited (b)** person.
 (A) bbbba (B) baabb (C) babbb (D) aaabb
20. (1) The police, while searching for the escaped prisoners, reached an island where they saw an abandoned **dingy (a) / dinghy (b)**, supposed to be used by the prisoners.
 (2) To everyone's surprise the corrupt politician **fulminated (a) / fumigated (b)** against wide spread corruption.
 (3) Everyone in the classroom was startled when she interrupted the class with her **hoarse (a) / coarse (b)** voice.
 (4) Sitting at the fireplace, he wondered how he missed noticing the architectural beauty of the **mantle (a) / mantel (b)**.
 (5) Children like this park because of the presence of various kinds of birds and the **marten (a) / martin (b)** is the most popular because of its sweet voice.
 (A) ababa (B) baabb (C) bbbbb (D) aaaab
21. (1) The old fort outside the town is in a dilapidated state and the **mote (a) / moat (b)** surrounding it is filled with debris instead of water.
 (2) The doctors were surprised to see many **noddles (a) / nodules (b)** on his lungs
 (3) The critics have commented that John's work seems like a **pastille (a) / pastiche (b)** resembling 19th century paintings.
 (4) The best part of travelling, he says, is learning the **patois (a) / patios (b)** of every region you visit
 (5) He tried to be professional wearing expensive formal clothes, but his **shabby (a) / shaggy (b)** hair spoilt it.
 (A) aabaa (B) baaba (C) ababb (D) bbbab
22. (1) He felt terribly **abased (a) / abashed(b)** because of the extravagant praise.
 (2) For the first few kilometers, you need to deal with steep staircases, but later on it's all **descent (a) / dissent (b)**.
 (3) Enjoying any task we take up is very important as this can **elicit (a) / illicit (b)** better results.
 (4) Most rich youngsters let luxuries **envelope (a) / envelop(b)** their lives giving them little exposure of the real world
 (5) The basic responsibility of media is to **appraise (a) / apprise(b)** the citizens of the country of the happenings across the globe.
 (A) baabb (B) bbaba (C) abbbb (D) baaaa

23. (1) The surroundings of the meeting were enveloped by patriotism when **paeans (a) / pagans(b)** were sung praising the heroes who lost their lives at the front.
 (2) The irony is that this **puddle (a) / muddle (b)** filled road has been laid only recently.
 (3) The sudden appearance of the dreaded criminal, supposed to be in jail, **putrefied (a) / petrified (b)** them all.
 (4) The selection panel thinks that he is too **burly (a) / surly (b)** for a job where amiability is very important.
 (5) "If you **tope (a) / tote (b)** like that, the alcohol you are consuming will soon damage your liver", his wife warned him.
 (A) baaab (B) aabba (C) abbab (D) aaabb
24. (1) Economists are advising companies to start being frugal because, according to them, recession is **immanent (a) / imminent (b)**.
 (2) His long career, **fraught (a) / wrought (b)** with allegations of nepotism, has finally come to an end.
 (3) Even though he never flouted rules, it is known to every one that he is **peccable (a) / peccant (b)** and hence responsibilities are not handed over to him
 (4) He has a natural **flare (a) / flair (b)** in him and this attracts lot of people's attention.
 (5) Unidentified persons removed railway tracks causing a train to derail and all the **bogeys (a) / bogies (b)** were totally damaged.
 (A) abaab (B) babba (C) aabaa (D) baabb
25. (1) The evidence to help decide who should be acquitted and who should be convicted is rather **shanty (a) / scanty (b)**.
 (2) The nut was so hard that he was unable to break it even after using the strongest **pastel (a) / pestle (b)** he has.
 (3) He lived a life of pomposity and this reflects clearly in his **turbid (a) / turgid (b)** autobiography.
 (4) He was very confident about his performance in the exam and became very **complacent (a) / complaisant (b)** but the results surprised him.
 (5) The couple dismissed the idea of disposing of the **lumber (a) / lumbar (b)** that is occupying a room in their house.
 (A) bbbba (B) baabb (C) abbba (D) aabaa
26. (1) I would suggest that you look for a good **counsel (a) / council (b)** who knows the ins and outs of law.
 (2) The veteran painter, who quit painting long ago, made his fans feel happy by telling them that he started to use his **palate (a) / palette (b)** again
 (3) He's planning to **titillate (a) / titivate (b)** his restaurant because he thinks that the present appearance is too drab.
 (4) Jack loved his cattle so much that even when he couldn't afford food for his family. he would bring **chafe (a) / chaff (b)** for his cattle.
 (5) The book, even though it is written by an unknown author, is so successful that it doesn't need a **blurb (a) / blurt (b)** by a famous author.
 (A) abbba (B) abbab (C) bbaba (D) aabaa
27. (1) The beautiful golden deer in the city zoo gave birth to two equally beautiful **fawns (a) / fauns (b)**.
 (2) Think twice before joining that company because working there **connotes (a) / denotes (b)** unpaid overtime.
 (3) Modern politicians do not like the judiciary to pronounce **disinterested (a) / uninterested (b)** judgments because such judgments wouldn't be in their favour.
 (4) World media is abuzz with the news that an Italian **emigrant (a) / immigrant (b)** is killed in America.
 (5) He has gait that makes you think that he needs a **crotch (a) / crutch (b)**.
 (A) babaa (B) aaabb (C) abaaa (D) bbabb
28. (1) Tired of the constant bullying and frequent **jives (a) / jibes (b)**, she stopped going to the college.
 (2) All the ingredients were mixed and the **marinade (a) / marinate (b)** was stored to let the meat soak for sometime.
 (3) It is an open secret that William **perpetuated (a) / perpetrated (b)** the accident in which his wife died.
 (4) Retirement was the only important thing necessary to get a pension but these days, giving a bribe is an equally important **perquisite (a) / prerequisite (b)**.
 (5) Bird **flue (a) / flu (b)** has reached pandemic proportions and is killing thousands of hens.
 (A) aabab (B) baabb (C) abaab (D) babbb
29. (1) The whole of the Indonesian archipelago woke up to a mild **temblor (a) / trembler (b)**.
 (2) In the wake of an insurgency, the government is planning an **interment (a) / internment (b)** of all rebel leaders.
 (3) Despite attempts made to **proscribe (a) / prescribe (b)** it, drug usage is still rampant on the college campus.
 (4) Believing that poetry should also be as **perspicuous (a) / perspicacious (b)** as prose, he tries to keep his poems as simple as possible, thereby depriving them of the poetic sense.
 (5) Millions of youngsters attended the demonstrations despite being **fearsome (a) / fearful (b)** of the city police force which is infamous for its brutality.
 (A) bbaaa (B) aaabb (C) abaab (D) bbabb
30. (1) The captain of the ship noticed that a **pinnacle (a) / pinnate (b)** was missing and that's how they came to know that a crew member has escaped from the ship.
 (2) This particular recipe requires the meat to be **braised (a) / brazed (b)** for a long time.
 (3) His liking for antiquated things has encouraged him to opt for a design for his house that is pretty **arcane (a) / archaic (b)**.
 (4) The first sixty minutes of our visit to the restaurant were fraught with his **ethereal (a) / ephemeral (b)** interest over many dishes but not one was ordered.
 (5) It is **bemusing (a) / amusing (b)** that technology which should make life simple makes it all the more complex some times.
 (A) bbbba (B) abaaa (C) baaab (D) aabba

Key

Exercise – 1

1. D	6. D	11. C	16. C	21. C	26. B	31. B	36. B
2. A	7. D	12. D	17. B	22. D	27. C	32. C	37. B
3. B	8. C	13. D	18. B	23. A	28. C	33. D	38. C
4. C	9. D	14. C	19. C	24. C	29. C	34. D	39. D
5. A	10. B	15. A	20. D	25. C	30. D	35. A	40. C

Exercise – 2

1. B	6. C	11. A	16. D	21. D	26. C	31. A	36. B
2. D	7. D	12. D	17. D	22. A	27. D	32. C	37. D
3. A	8. A	13. B	18. A	23. C	28. C	33. A	38. C
4. C	9. C	14. D	19. C	24. A	29. D	34. D	39. D
5. D	10. D	15. A	20. C	25. B	30. B	35. D	40. C

Exercise – 3

1. D	6. B	11. D	16. C	21. A	26. D	31. B	36. B
2. A	7. A	12. D	17. D	22. A	27. A	32. D	37. B
3. C	8. B	13. B	18. A	23. B	28. C	33. C	38. D
4. D	9. B	14. B	19. C	24. C	29. D	34. C	39. B
5. C	10. B	15. C	20. D	25. C	30. D	35. A	40. A

Exercise – 4

1. C	6. A	11. D	16. D	21. C	26. A	31. D	36. B
2. D	7. C	12. A	17. A	22. D	27. B	32. B	37. C
3. A	8. D	13. D	18. B	23. D	28. B	33. A	38. D
4. D	9. B	14. D	19. C	24. C	29. A	34. D	39. B
5. D	10. D	15. D	20. D	25. D	30. D	35. D	40. D

Exercise – 5

1. D	6. D	11. D	16. A	21. A	26. B	31. C	36. C
2. B	7. C	12. A	17. D	22. C	27. A	32. D	37. A
3. C	8. A	13. D	18. D	23. D	28. D	33. C	38. B
4. D	9. A	14. B	19. B	24. D	29. C	34. B	39. C
5. D	10. C	15. C	20. D	25. D	30. A	35. A	40. D

Exercise – 6

1. A	6. B	11. C	16. A	21. D	26. D	31. A	36. C
2. B	7. A	12. D	17. B	22. C	27. A	32. D	37. D
3. C	8. D	13. B	18. C	23. D	28. B	33. D	38. B
4. D	9. D	14. D	19. D	24. B	29. C	34. D	39. C
5. D	10. A	15. C	20. D	25. C	30. D	35. A	40. B

Exercise – 7

1. C	6. A	11. B	16. B	21. D	26. A	31. B	36. D
2. D	7. B	12. D	17. D	22. D	27. B	32. C	37. C
3. A	8. C	13. A	18. C	23. C	28. A	33. A	38. D
4. D	9. D	14. C	19. D	24. A	29. B	34. D	39. A
5. D	10. C	15. D	20. D	25. D	30. D	35. B	40. D

Exercise – 8

1. B	6. A	11. B	16. D	21. A	26. D	31. C	36. D
2. D	7. C	12. C	17. A	22. B	27. C	32. B	37. B
3. C	8. D	13. A	18. D	23. D	28. A	33. D	38. A
4. A	9. D	14. D	19. D	24. A	29. B	34. A	39. D
5. B	10. B	15. A	20. A	25. A	30. D	35. D	40. C

Exercise – 9

1. B	6. C	11. C	16. D	21. D	26. A	31. B	36. B
2. D	7. B	12. B	17. A	22. B	27. B	32. A	37. C
3. C	8. A	13. A	18. D	23. B	28. C	33. D	38. B
4. B	9. D	14. A	19. A	24. D	29. D	34. D	39. A
5. D	10. C	15. D	20. C	25. D	30. C	35. A	40. D

Exercise – 10

1. D	6. D	11. C	16. D	21. C	26. D	31. D	36. A
2. A	7. A	12. D	17. A	22. A	27. D	32. D	37. D
3. B	8. B	13. A	18. C	23. B	28. B	33. A	38. A
4. C	9. D	14. B	19. A	24. C	29. C	34. C	39. D
5. D	10. D	15. D	20. D	25. D	30. D	35. D	40. C

Exercise – 11

1. D	6. C	11. D	16. C	21. C	26. C	31. C	36. A
2. B	7. A	12. C	17. C	22. B	27. A	32. D	37. C
3. D	8. C	13. A	18. D	23. B	28. C	33. A	38. B
4. D	9. B	14. D	19. B	24. C	29. C	34. A	39. A
5. B	10. B	15. B	20. D	25. B	30. A	35. A	40. B

Exercise – 12

1. B	6. D	11. B	16. C	21. C	26. A	31. C	36. D
2. C	7. A	12. A	17. C	22. A	27. D	32. A	37. C
3. C	8. B	13. B	18. B	23. D	28. B	33. D	38. A
4. A	9. A	14. A	19. B	24. B	29. D	34. B	39. C
5. B	10. D	15. D	20. B	25. D	30. A	35. A	40. A

Exercise – 13

1. B	6. B	11. A	16. D	21. D	26. D	31. C	36. A
2. B	7. B	12. C	17. D	22. C	27. C	32. B	37. D
3. D	8. D	13. C	18. C	23. D	28. C	33. D	38. C
4. D	9. D	14. D	19. D	24. C	29. B	34. A	39. D
5. B	10. D	15. D	20. B	25. B	30. B	35. D	40. D

Exercise – 14

1. B	6. D	11. B	16. C	21. D	26. C	31. D	36. A
2. C	7. B	12. D	17. D	22. C	27. D	32. D	37. B
3. D	8. D	13. D	18. C	23. D	28. B	33. C	38. C
4. B	9. C	14. C	19. D	24. C	29. B	34. D	39. D
5. A	10. D	15. D	20. C	25. B	30. C	35. D	40. B

Exercise – 15

1. A	6. C	11. D	16. A	21. C	26. B	31. C	36. B
2. C	7. B	12. B	17. D	22. A	27. C	32. D	37. A
3. D	8. A	13. D	18. A	23. B	28. D	33. A	38. D
4. C	9. D	14. D	19. D	24. D	29. D	34. D	39. D
5. D	10. C	15. B	20. B	25. A	30. B	35. C	40. C

Exercise – 16

1. B	6. C	11. D	16. A	21. D	26. B	31. B	36. D
2. A	7. D	12. D	17. D	22. A	27. C	32. A	37. C
3. D	8. A	13. C	18. D	23. C	28. D	33. B	38. D
4. C	9. D	14. B	19. B	24. A	29. D	34. C	39. B
5. D	10. B	15. C	20. C	25. D	30. D	35. D	40. B

Exercise – 17

1. B	6. C	11. D	16. B	21. D	26. B	31. D	36. C
2. A	7. A	12. A	17. C	22. B	27. D	32. D	37. D
3. A	8. C	13. B	18. D	23. A	28. B	33. A	38. C
4. D	9. C	14. B	19. B	24. D	29. D	34. D	39. C
5. D	10. D	15. D	20. C	25. C	30. B	35. D	40. D

Exercise – 18

1. D	6. D	11. A	16. A	21. B	26. D	31. A	36. D
2. A	7. C	12. D	17. D	22. C	27. B	32. D	37. A
3. D	8. B	13. C	18. A	23. D	28. A	33. D	38. D
4. C	9. C	14. A	19. B	24. D	29. A	34. A	39. C
5. D	10. D	15. D	20. D	25. A	30. D	35. C	40. C

Exercise – 19

1. B	6. C	11. D	16. B	21. B	26. B	31. D	36. C
2. C	7. A	12. B	17. C	22. B	27. D	32. D	37. A
3. B	8. A	13. C	18. B	23. C	28. D	33. C	38. B
4. D	9. C	14. B	19. A	24. B	29. B	34. B	39. C
5. D	10. D	15. D	20. D	25. B	30. B	35. C	40. D

Exercise – 20

1. D	6. C	11. D	16. A	21. D	26. A
2. C	7. D	12. C	17. C	22. A	27. B
3. A	8. B	13. A	18. A	23. B	28. D
4. D	9. A	14. B	19. C	24. D	29. C
5. A	10. B	15. D	20. B	25. A	30. D