(7) (a) capacity	(b) nearness	(c) practise	(d) extent	(e) principle
(8) (a) for	(b) their	(c) itself	(d) about	(e) its
(9) (a) many	(b) all	(c) one	(d) several	(e) each
(10) (a) mark	(b) regeneration	(c) death	(d) tradition	(e) mistake

Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words in each case:

Faced with an (1).....number and variety of products on the market, managers are finding it more difficult to (2).....demand and plan production and orders (3)..... As a result, (4).....forecasts are increasing and along with them, the costs of those errors.

Many managers today, (5).....speed is the (6).....have turned to one or an other popular production scheduling system. But these tools tackle only part of the problem. (7).....really needed is a way to (8).....forecasts and simultaneously redesign planning processes to (9).....the impact of (10).....forecasts.

(1) (a) equal	(b) exact	(c) optimum	(d) unanimous	(e) unprecedented
(2) (a) ignore	(b) meet	(c) predict	(d) accept	(e) register
(3) (a) immediately	(b) quickly	(c) accordingly	(d) positively	(e) spontaneously
(4) (a) inadequate	(b) buoyant	(c) frequent	(d) inaccurate	(e) exorbitant
(5) (a) consider	(b) neglecting	(c) visualising	(d) believing	(e) notwithstanding
(6) (a) problem	(b) answer	(c) source	(d) outcome	(e) lacuna
(7) (a) one	(b) that's	(c) what's	(d) managers	(e) companies
(8) (a) ignore	(b) obtain	(c) vitiate	(d) negate	(e) improve
(9) (a) rationalise	(b) substantiate	(c) minimise	(d) counter	(e) tolerate
(10) (a) dangerous	(b) absolute	(c) unpredicted	(d) erroneous	(e) popular

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Directions (Q. 1-10): *In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice:*

From that moment his life became intolerable. He passed his days in apprehension of each succeeding night; and (1).....night the vision (2).....back again. As soon as he (3).....locked himself up in his room he (4).....to struggle; but in vain. An (5).....force lifted him up and pushed him (6).....the glass, as if to call the phantom and before long he saw it (7).....in the spot where the crime was (8).....lying with arms and legs outspread the way the body (9).....found. Then the dead girl (10).....and came toward him with little steps just as the child had done when she came out of the river.

(1) (a) all	(b) each	(c) every
(2) (a) comes	(b) come	(c) came
(3) (a) had been	(b) had	(c) was
(4) (a) strives	(b) strived	(c) strove
(5) (a) compelling	(b) irresistible	(c) overwhelming
(6) (a) upon	(b) towards	(c) against
(7) (a) laid	(b) lying	(c) laying
(8) (a) perpetrated	(b) done	(c) committed
(9) (a) has been	(b) had been	(c) was
(10) (a) stood up	(b) raised up	(c) rose up

Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words in each case:

Do women (1).....leadership differently from what men do? And it so, will feminine leadership (2).....where (3).....leadership does not? A recent study suggests somewhat paradoxically that female managers (4).....their male (5).....even when the personal characteristics of both are very (6).....of the two schools of thought, the structuralist theory argues that men and women do not receive the same treatment in the workplace and that stamping out (7).....bias would stamp out the observed (8)..... In contrast, the socialisation theory contends that men and women experience work differently because men seek work as more (9).....to their lives. These (10).....explanations, apart, today business appears to be undergoing a feminisation of leadership.

(1) (a) exercise	(b) undertake	(c) authorise	(d) empower	(e) tolerate
(2) (a) affect	(b) succeed	(c) compete	(d) progress	(e) dominate
(3) (a) traditional	(b) charismatic	(c) masculine	(d) benevolent	(e) authoritarian
(4) (a) outlive	(b) outcast	(c) outwork	(d) outstand	(e) outdo
(5) (a) employees	(b) subordinates	(c) managers	(d) counterparts	(e) superiors
(6) (a) minimal	(b) distinct	(c) unique	(d) similar	(e) constant
(7) (a) employment	(b) ulture	(c) gender	(d) class	(e) category
(8) (a) variations	(b) discriminations	(c) resemblances	(d) distortions	(e) equalities
(9) (a) needy	(b) desperate	(c) preliminary	(d) trivial	(e) central
(10) (a) contradictory	(b) corresponding	(c) discriminating	(d) analogical	(e) identical

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Directions (Q. 1-6): In the following sentences at certain points you are given a choice of three words one of which is most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three words—one of which is most appropriate. Mark the letter, viz, (a), (b), (c) relating to this word:

Smallpox, the most devastating and feared pestilence in human history, is making its last stand in two remote areas of Ethiopia, one in the desert and one in the mountains.

As of the end of August (1).....five villages had experienced cases (2).....the preceding eight weeks. More (3).....necessary, the oneset of the last (4).....case was on 9th August. (5).....man is the only known (6).....of the smallpox virus, the disease should be eliminated forever when the last infected person recovers. [NDA]

(1) (a) rarely	(b) the	(c) only
(2) (a) in	(b) about	(c) of
(3) (a) necessary	(b) important	(c) urgent
(4) (a) found	(b) remembered	(c) known
(5) (a) because	(b) when	(c) while
(6) (a) culprit	(b) reservoir	(c) producer

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Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. The numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words:

The world economy is in recession, the deepest and the most widespread (1).....the 1930s. There are (2).....of (3).....in the industrial countries, but most serious economic (4).....anticipate the rates of growth and levels of economic activity will remain low.

In all that has been written about world (5).....the (6).....have been overwhelmingly and narrowly economic. Few have (7).....the human consequences in more than a superficial manner. Not a single international study has (8).....the recession's (9).....on the most vulnerable half of the world's population—the children.

The need for (10).....clearly the contrast between world economic conditions and child welfare has thus, become even more urgent in the last few years. The world scale of current child distress also makes it artificial to restrict the analysis of causes to the national level.

	(1) (a) in	(b) for	(c) by	(d) before	(e) since
	(2) (a) risks	(b) glimmers	(c) studies	(d) tips	(e) histories
	(3) (a) development	(b) downfall	(c) recovery	(d) slackness	(e) impact
	(4) (a) analysts	(b) journalists	(c) surveys	(d) findings	(e) students
	(5) (a) development	(b) economy	(c) wars	(d) recession	(e) conflicts
	(6) (a) emphasis	(b) aims	(c) glimpses	(d) supposition	(e) preoccupations
	(7) (a) delved	(b) taught	(c) propagated	(d) investigated	(e) manifested
	(8) (a) understood	(b) analysed	(c) highlighted	(d) prepared	(e) planned
	(9) (a) analysis	(b) undercurrents	(c) impact	(d) overtures	(e) study
((10) (a) chalking out	(b) curbing	(c) bringing out	(d) implementing	(e) propagating

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Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. The numbers are printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words:

Many parents greet their children's teenage years with needless dread. While teens (1)......assault us with heavy-metal music (2)......outlandish clothes and spend all (3)......time with friends, such behaviour (4)......adds up to full scale revolt. Teenage (5)......according to Psychologist Laurence Steinberg, has been (6)......exaggerated. Sociologist Sanford Dombusch agrees. "The (7)......that teenagers inevitably rebel is a (8)......that has the potential for great family (9)......"says Dornbusch. He believes the notion can (10)......communication during this critical time for parents to influence youngesters.

[Assistant Grade]

(1) (a) can	(b) must	(c) may	(d) should
(2) (a) show	(b) dress	(c) put	(d) flaunt
(3) (a) her	(b) his	(c) their	(d) our
(4) (a) sporadically	(b) always	(c) infrequently	(d) scarcely
(5) (a) rebellion	(b) subversion	(c) mania	(d) revolution
(6) (a) always	(b) never	(c) greatly	(d) hardly
(7) (a) complaint	(b) surmise	(c) accusation	(d) idea
(8) (a) myth	(b) story	(c) fact	(d) reality
(9) (a) ruin	(b) downfall	(c) harm	(d) defeat
(10) (a) destroy	(b) suffocate	(c) damage	(d) injure

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Directions (Q. 1-5): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. The numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words:

Nations which have (1)....programmes of economic development often run into unsuspected barriers which threaten and often (2)....the (3)....needed growth of the economy. Industrialisation (4)....productivity fails to respond and the nations goals of rising standard of living for its people are (5).... [BPO]

(1) (a) decided	(b) progressed	(c) insisted	(d) embarked	(e) initiated
(2) (a) activate	(b) deteriorate	(c) halt	(d) cut	(e) enlighten
(3) (a) positively	(b) hopefully	(c) alarmingly	(d) deceptively	(e) deseprately
(4) (a) falters	(b) deviates	(c) fluctuates	(d) lowers	(e) dissolves
(5) (a) postponed	(b) frustrated	(c) suspended	(d) criticised	(e) fulfilled

Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. The numbers are printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words:

For generations man has (1)......against the wilds to create a world where only he (2)......whether animals and plants survive or are (3).....out. Earlier we accepted as self-evident that any (4).....in our environment brought about by science and technology must be improvements (5).....the world of our (6)......However, many people all over the world have begun to feel that (7).....are going too far and that we should try to (8).....some of the world's original life before we find it (9)......too late. The same science which had led us away from nature is now (10).....the miracle of creation.

(1) (a) faced	(b) stood	(c) struggled	(d) challenged
(2) (a) decides	(b) thinks	(c) advises	(d) observes
(3) (a) taken	(b) wiped	(c) put	(d) thrown
(4) (a) differences	(b) increments	(c) changes	(d) replacements
(5) (a) in	(b) at	(c) over	(d) for
(6) (a) aborigins	(b) ancients	(c) successors	(d) ancestors
(7) (a) overselves	(b) we	(c) us	(d) some
(8) (a) demolish	(b) cherish	(c) save	(d) renovate
(9) (a) occurs	(b) sounds	(c) seems	(d) gets
(10) (a) unfolding	(b) discussing	(c) arguing	(d) narrating

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Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are also printed below the passages and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately find out the appropriate words in each case:

The latest stage of the continuing (1)....between India and the United States on the nuclear issue is now punctuated with pleasing diplomatic observations. Our latest round of talks with the American Deputy Secretary of State is "positive and encouraging". The US Deputy Secretary of State remarked that none or us are pleased to have any clouds over the (2)..... We in India know that these clouds have (3)....towards the sub-continent from the West. The US can easily disperse the clouds if it wants. But the economic sanctions are still in place. The US is only (4)....trying to come to terms with the fact that the nuclear weapons are not the (5)....of the Permanent Members of the Security Council. If they do not recognise India as a nuclear power, then what is it that they are (6)....to? India will not (7)....by their derecognising the nuclear tests both sides can happily close (8)....eyes and agree to (9)....what has happened. The fact that India is a sovereign nation entitled to take decision beneficial for its own security, has not been altered by the tests. The US has come round to (10)....that India has some say in this matter.

(1) (a) adversaries	(b) negotiations	(c) strifes	(d) strategies	(e) disputes
(2) (a) relationship	(b) struggle	(c) matter	(d) talks	(e) countries
(3) (a) formed	(b) eclipsed	(c) ruined	(d) covered	(e) floated
(4) (a) spontaneously	(b) generously	(c) grudgingly	(d) gracefully	(e) willingly

(5) (a) threats	(b) creations	(c) properties	(d) monopoly	(e) possession
(6) (a) prepared	(b) objecting	(c) pointing	(d) clinging	(e) planning
(7) (a) gain	(b) differ	(c) flourish	(d) suffer	(e) develop
(8) (a) their	(b) our	(c) naked	(d) inward	(e) both
(9) (a) imitate	(b) undo	(c) cherish	(d) reiterate	(e) ignore
(10) (a) expecting	(b) suspecting	(c) accepting	(d) advocating	(e) rejecting

Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passages and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately find out the appropriate words:

Although John Wisdom's writings in Philosophy show clearly the influence of Wittgentstein, they nevertheless also display a (1)....originality. Despite the (2)....and difficulty of his style, a careful reading of Wisdom is seldom (3)....He is unique kind of genius in Philosophy.

This essay is an excellent example of Wisdom's repeated attempts to (4)....the ultimate bases of philosophical perplexity. A great deal of the time Wisdom is (5)....interested in finding out why metaphysicians feel (6)....to utter such strange sentences e.g., "Time is unreal", "There are no material things", etc. According to Wisdom such sentences are both false (and perhaps meaningless) and year. (7).... Even more than Wittgenstein, Wisdom has stressed the 'The rapeutic conception of Philosophy, a view that comes out clearly in this essay where the emphasises that analogy between philosophical and neurotic distress (8)....them with other kinds of problems.

The reader who is interested in gaining a fuller (9)....with Wisdom's thought is referred to his famous article 'gods' in Philosophy and Psycho-analysis. Other Minds is Wisdom's most....(10).... discussion of a single topic and in many ways his finest work.

[Bank PO]

	(1) (a) concise	(b) virtual	(c) marked	(d) limited	(e) relative
	(2) (a) individuality	(b) novelty	(c) originality	(d) complexity	(e) creativity
	(3) (a) unprofitable	(b) useful	(c) advantageous	(d) unreliable	(e) durable
	(4) (a) jettison	(b) delimit	(c) augment	(d) fortify	(e) explore
	(5) (a) admirably	(b) primarily	(c) advertently	(d) reluctantly	(e) happily
	(6) (a) depressed	(b) confined	(c) alluded	(d) compelled	(e) adapted
	(7) (a) illuminating	(b) damaging	(c) confusing	(d) critical	(e) unreliable
	(8) (a) compelling	(b) associating	(c) contrasting	(d) describing	(e) advocating
	(9) (a) comparison	(b) analysis	(c) agreement	(d) elaboration	(e) acquaintance
((10) (a) projected	(b) sustained	(c) prolonged	(d) prolific	(e) attributed

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Directions (Q. 1-6): In the following sentences at certain points you are given a choice of three words one of which is most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three . Mark the letter, viz, (a), (b) or (c) relating to this word on your answer sheet:

One summer a Brazilian farmer took his donkey, pele, with him to town (1)....the market place, a small boy began (2)....Pele with a, stick and the donkey struck (3)....injuring the boy with a kick on the head. The police chief (4)....the farmer arrested. The (5)....wept so profusely in the jail cell that the police chief changed his mind and locked up the (6)....instead. The charge against the animal was attempt to murder.

(1) (a) at	(b) on	(c) in
(2) (a) teaching	(b) tormenting	(c) playing

(3) (a) back	(b) backward	(c) forward
(4) (a) has	(b) ordered	(c) had
(5) (a) donkey	(b) boy	(c) farmer
(6) (a) donkey	(b) boy	(c) farmer

Directions (O. 1-15): In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three:

The most attractive and unique feature of crossword puzzle is that it is a game one can play alone! There are several kinds of crossword puzzles. One kind is the prize competition in which the (1)....who finds the correct answers gets a big prize (2)....the answers are very hard to find, since several (3)....appear equally appropriate: bad, mad or sad for (4)...in the clue sentence, people are seldom popular. Such (5)....attract people who are fond of gambling because by (6)....a small entry fee, they can win big prizes. The (7)....type of crossword puzzle is one in which (8)....is only one possible answer to every clue. But (9)....answer is elusive and calls for some detective work (10)....our part. The clue gives only hints about the word A (11)....like 'Mate changes to flesh for food' (12)....elude you till you realise that any changing the (13)....of 'mate' you get 'meat'. Your comprehension and your (14)....knowledge are put to the test. The effort to (15)....such crossword is an intellectual exercise. [CDS]

(1) (a) person	(b) actor	(c) persons
(2) (a) though	(b) although	(c) but
(3) (a) letters	(b) words	(c) alphabets
(4) (a) assumption	(b) illustration	(c) example
(5) (a) competitions	(b) puzzles	(c) races
(6) (a) paying	(b) buying	(c) giving
(7) (a) another	(b) second	(c) two
(8) (a) this	(b) their	(c) there
(9) (a) am	(b) this	(c) any
(10) (a) on	(b) in	(c) upon
(11) (a) puzzle	(b) word	(c) clue
(12) (a) will	(b) did	(c) shall
(13) (a) lettering	(b) words	(c) spelling
(14) (a) general	(b) overall	(c) common sense
(15) (a) solve	(b) dissolve	(c) think of

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Directions (Q. 1-15): In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of words marked as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the best word out of these four:

Our scientific spirit must be shocked not only by the (1)......of fabulous (2).....and (3).....poverty, but also by those of intense holiness and (4).....superstition. In our relations with one another, we have (5).....to apply scientific and social wisdom. The failure is (6) large (7).....our society. Some social (8).....like untouchability are (9).....simply because the spirit in us is oppressed by the force of (10)......These are practised by (11).....kindly persons, who have ceased to feel and whose understanding is (12).....any tradition. There are millions in our country today who use scientific (13).....and yet (14).....superstition as mystical revelation and adhere to absured social customs..15..the name of tradition. [Assistant Grade]

- (1) (a) phenomenon (b) contrasts (c) existence (d) comparison
- (c) resources (d) wealth (2) (a) property (b) prosperity

(3) (a) common	(b) rampant	(c) grovelling	(d) growing
(4) (a) religious	(b) blind	(c) popular	(d) prevailing
(5) (a) attempted	(b) refused	(c) succeeded	(d) failed
(6) (a) writ	(b) written	(c) wrought	(d) wrapped
(7) (a) in	(b) on	(c) among	(d) for
(8) (a) abuses	(b) ceremonies	(c) function	(d) obligations
(9) (a) allowed	(b) approved	(c) tolerated	(d) resisted
(10) (a) opinion	(b) habit	(c) society	(d) custom
(11) (a) fairly	(b) very	(c) otherwise	(d) somewhat
(12) (a) stupefied	(b) sanctified	(c) subsidized	(d) substantiated
(13) (a) discoveries	(b) devices	(c) apparatus	(d) machines
(14) (a) consider	(b) decry	(c) declare	(d) revere
(15) (a) on	(b) for	(c) in	(d) with

Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of words marked as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the best word out of these four:

There is an old story told (1)......a man who (2)......into a drunken sleep. His friend stayed by him as long as he (3)......but being compelled to go and fearing that he might be in want, the friend hid a (4)in the drunken man's garment. When the drunken man (5).....not knowing that his friend had (6).....jewel in his garment he wandered about in (7).....hungry. A long time afterwards the two men met again and the friend told the poor man about the jewel and advised him to look (8).....it. Like the drunken man of the story people (9).....about suffering in this life of birth and death (10).....of what is hidden away in their inner nature. Pure and untarnished, the price-less treasure of God.

[SSC Clerks]

(1) (a) of	(b) to	(c) with	(d) by	(e) that
(2) (a) left	(b) felt	(c) fail	(d) fell	(e) gone
(3) (a) might	(b) can	(c) would	(d) had	(e) could
(4) (a) garment	(b) drink	(c) jewel	(d) treasure	(e) sleep
(5) (a) slept	(b) recovered	(c) covered	(d) drinking	(e) realised
(6) (a) taken	(b) presented	(c) substituted	(d) replaced	(e) hidden
(7) (a) vain	(b) search	(c) sleep	(d) poverty	(e) persuit
(8) (a) for	(b) to	(c) at	(d) in	(e) with
(9) (a) search	(b) wonder	(c) wander	(d) trouble	(e) unknown
(10) (a) conscious	(b) unconscious	(c) knowingly	(d) expected	(e) useless

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Directions (Q. 1-10): In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of five words marked as (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Choose the best word out of these five:

The (1)......of a survey by the National institute of (2).....health give (3)......for (4)...... According to the survey about 14 million people in Indian are affected (5)......mental (6)......at any point of time. In the case of mentally ill, it is (7)......enough difficult to (8)......them, let alone (9).....them. The most (10)......are those in the (11)......areas, for whatever (12)......for the mentally sick exist are concentrated around major urban centres.

(1) (a) verdicts	(b) decisions	(c) judgements	(d) measures	(e) findings
(2) (a) spiritual	(b) psychical	(c) social	(d) physical	(e) mental
(3) (a) food	(b) cause	(c) purpose	(d) support	(e) reinforcement
(4) (a) alarm	(b) discontent	(c) fear	(d) dissatisfaction	(e) vexation

(5) (a) dangerous	(b) strong	(c) serious	(d) fatal	(e) important
(6) (a) disorder	(b) perturbation	(c) dislocation	(d) confusion	(e) involvement
(7) (a) seldom	(b) occasionally	(c) often	(d) hardly	(e) never
(8) (a) cure	(b) recognize	(c) identify	(d) select	(e) rehabilitate
(9) (a) facilitate	(b) guide	(c) cure	(d) advice	(e) treat
(10) (a) indifferent	(b) neglected	(c) careless	(d) abandoned	(e) serious
(11) (a) urban	(b) rural	(c) forest	(d) suburban	(e) metropolitan
(12) (a) facilities	(b) advantages	(c) avenues	(d) remedies	(e) solicitations



Solution TYE 01

(1) (b), (2) (a), (3) (d), (4) (c), (5) (b), (6) (d).

Solution TYE 02

(1) (c), (2) (a), (3) (d), (4) (a).

Solution TYE 03

(1) (b), (2) (b), (3) (a), (4) (d), (5) (e), (6) (c), (7) (b), (8) (a), (9) (d), (10) (c).

Solution TYE 04

(1) (b), (2) (c), (3) (a), (4) (b), (5) (b), (6) (b), (7) (a), (8) (c), (9) (a), (10) (c), (11) (c), (12) (c), (12) (c), (13) (c), (14) (c), (15) (c), (15) (c), (16) (c), (16) (c), (17) (c), (18) (c), (18)

(11) (c), (12) (a), (13) (c), (14) (a), (15) (a).

Solution TYE 05

(1) (d), (2) (b), (3) (a), (4) (c), (5) (e), (6) (d), (7) (a), (8) (b), (9) (c), (10) (e).

Solution TYE 06

(1) (d), (2) (d), (3) (a), (4) (b), (5) (c), (6) (e), (7) (d), (8) (e), (9) (a), (10) (c).

Solution TYE 07

(1) (b), (2) (c), (3) (a), (4) (c), (5) (b), (6) (c), (7) (b), (8) (a), (9) (d), (10) (d).

Solution TYE 08

(1) (b), (2) (b), (3) (b), (4) (b), (5) (b), (6) (a), (7) (b), (8) (a), (9) (a), (10) (b), (11) (b),

(12) (a), (13)(a), (14) (a), (15) (a), (16) (b), (17) (b), (18) (b), (19) (a), (20) (a).

Solution TYE 09

(1) (d), (2) (a), (3) (a), (4) (c), (5) (c), (6) (b), (7) (a), (8) (a), (9) (a), (10) (d).

Solution TYE 10

(1) (b), (2) (a), (3) (a), (4) (b), (5) (a), (6) (b), (7) (c), (8) (c), (9) (c), (10) (a), (11) (a), (11) (a), (12) (a), (13) (a), (14) (b), (15) (a), (16) (b), (17) (b), (18) (b), (19) (b), (1

(12) (c). (13)(b), (14) (a), (15) (b).

Solution TYE 11

(1) (b), (2) (a), (3) (a), (4) (a), (5) (c), (6) (a), (7) (a), (8) (a), (9) (b), (10) (a).

Solution TYE 12							
(1) (e), (2) (b), (3) (d	c), (4) (d),	(5) (a),	(6) (b),	(7) (c),	(8) (d),	(9) (a),	(10) (d).
Solution TYE 13							
(1) (b), (2) (d), (3) (a	a), (4) (b),	(5) (c),	(6) (a),	(7) (d),	(8) (e),	(9) (e),	(10) (c).
Solution TYE 14							
(1) (e), (2) (c), (3) ((c) (4) (d),	(5) (d),	(6) (b),	(7) (c),	(8) (e),	(9) (c),	(10) (d).
Solution TYE 15							
(1) (c), (2) (c), (3) (b	b), (4) (c),	(5) (b),	(6) (b),	(7) (b),	(8) (c),	(9) (b),	(10) (a).
Solution TYE 16		(E) (I)	(0) (1)	(-) ()	(0) (1)	(0) ()	(40) ()
(1) (a), (2) (b), (3) (c	c), (4) (e),	(5) (d),	(6) (d),	(7) (a),	(8) (b),	(9) (e),	(10) (a).
Solution TYE 17	0) (4) (0)	(E) (o)	(G) (b)				
(1) (c), (2) (c), (3) (d	c), (4) (a),	(5) (a),	(6) (b).				
Solution TYE 18	D (4) (-)	(E) (L)	(0) (1)	(7) (1)	(0) (1)	(0) (1)	(40) (1)
(1) (e), (2) (a), (3) (d	d), (4) (a),	(5) (b),	(6) (b),	(7) (a),	(8) (b),	(9) (c),	(10) (c).
Solution TYE 19					4-1 4 1		
(1) (c), (2) (d), (3) (d	c), (4) (b),	(5) (a),	(6) (c),	(7) (d),	(8) (a),	(9) (a),	(10) (b).
Solution TYE 20							
(1) (d), (2) (d), (3) (e	e), (4) (a),	(5) (b).					
Solution TYE 21							
(1) (c), (2) (a), (3) (b)	b), (4) (c),	(5) (a),	(6) (d),	(7) (b),	(8) (c),	(9) (d),	(10) (a).
Solution TYE 22							
(1) (b), (2) (a), (3) (6	e), (4) (c),	(5) (d),	(6) (b),	(7) (d),	(8) (a),	(9) (e)	(10) (c).
Solution TYE 23							
(1) (c), (2) (d), (3) (a	a), (4) (e),	(5) (b),	(6) (b),	(7) (a),	(8) (b),	(9) (e),	(10) (b).
Solution TYE 24							
(1) (c), (2) (b), (3) (a	a), (4) (c),	(5) (c),	(6) (a).				
Solution TYE 25							
(1) (a), (2) (c), (3) (b)	b), (4)(c),	(5) (b),	(6) (a),	(7) (b),	(8) (c),	(9) (b),	(10) (a), (11) (a)
, (12) (c), (13) (c), (14) ((a), (15) (a),						
Solution TYE 26							
(1) (c), (2) (c), (3) (d	d), (4) (a),	(5) (d),	(6) (a),	(7) (b),	(8) (a),	(9) (c),	(10) (b), (11) (a),
(12) (b), (13) (b), (14) ((a), (15) (c).						
Solution TYE 27							
(1) (a) (2) (d) (3) ((e) (4) (c)	(5) (b)	(6) (e)	(7) (a)	(8) (a)	(9) (c)	(10) (b)
Solution TYE 28							
(1) (e), (2) (e), (3) (b	b), (4) (a),	(5) (c),	(6) (a),	(7) (c),	(8) (c),	(9) (c),	(10) (b), (11) (b), (12) (a).

CHAPTER 35

PHRASE SUBSTITUTION OR SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

विभिन्न Competitive examinations में अंग्रेजी के प्रश्न-पत्र में Phrase substitution or Sentence improvement के 5 या 10 प्रश्नों का समावेश होता है। इस तरह के प्रश्नों में एक sentence दिया होता है जिसमें एक Phrase (कुछ शब्दों) को Bold या Italic किया होता है। इस Phrase में कुछ अशुद्धि होती है। उत्तर में 4 या 5 विकल्प देकर इन विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प (इस Phrase का Substitution) चुनना होता है।

इस तरह के प्रश्न में Phrase verb का गलत प्रयोग या Conditional verb का गलत प्रयोग या Adverb, Preposition का गलत प्रयोग या अन्य किसी तरह की गलती पाई जाती है। वास्तविकता यह है कि जब तक छात्र को Grammar के Rules का पूर्ण ज्ञान नहीं होता है, वह इस तरह के प्रश्नों को हल करने में स्वयं को अक्षम पाता है। छात्रों को सर्वप्रथम Grammar का अच्छी तरह अध्ययन करना चाहिए और इसके पश्चात Book में दी गई समस्त Exercises को Solve करना चाहिए।

इस तरह के प्रश्न बहुत आसान होते हैं। यदि आप थोड़ा-सा प्रयास करते हैं तो आप इन प्रश्नों को निश्चित ही सही रूप से हल कर लेंगे।

अंग्रेजी के किसी भी प्रकार के प्रश्नों को हल करने का कोई Shortcut method नहीं है। बार-बार Grammatical rules को पढ़ने, नियमों पर आधारित Sentences को पढ़ने एवं Unsolved exercises को Solve करने से आपको इस तरह के प्रश्नों को Solve करने में बहुत सुविधा होगी।



01

Directions (Q. 1-5) Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase that care **bold** to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) as your answer:

- (1) My doctor knew that I would eventually recover and do the kind of work I would be doing before.
 - (a) would have been doing

(b) would have done

(c) had been done

(d) had been doing

- (e) No correction required
- (2) If you are thinking about investing overseas **isn't make** sense to find an experienced guide?
 - (a) is it not makinge

(b) doesn't it make

(c) does it make

(d) is it making

(e) No correction required

(3)	In addition to enhar sponsoring social initia			of philanthropy, companies are
	(a) of enhancing their re	putations	(b) to having enhan	ce their reputation
	(c) to enhancing their reputation(e) No correction required		(d) to have their rep	outation enhancing
(4)	Technology must use		hange.	
()	(a) must be used to feed		(b) must have been	using to feed
	(c) must use having fed	1	(d) must be using to	o feed
(5)	(e) No correction requir		4 1:	
(5)	_		nce the disintegration of t	
	(a) rapid crime has grow(c) crimes grow rapidly	/11	(b) crime has grown (d) crimes have been	
	(e) No correction requir	ed	(a) crimes have see	in ruplary grown
02				
				l word or phrase followed by four
	ives. You are to choose th rd or phrases.	e one that best keeps th	e meaning of the original	sentence, if it is substituted for the
	•	rive dogs an anesthetic	so that they don't cry ou	ıt in pain.
()	(a) gulp	(b) flip	(c) yelp	(d) purr
(2)	City taxes are based or	· · · -	alue of one's property.	
()	(a) appraisal	(b) forecast	(c) diagnosis	(d) outline
(3)	Although buses are scl	neduled to depart at a	certain hour, they are often	en late.
. ,	(a) listed	(b) requested	(c) obligated	(d) loaded
(4)	Because light travels fa	aster than sound, lightn	ing appears to go before	e thunder.
	(a) prolong	(b) traverse	(c) repel	(d) precede
(5)	When students do not h	ave time to read a nove	l before class, they read a	n outline of the plot instead.
	(a) an article	(b) a synopsis	(c) a critique	(d) an essay
03				
				each sentence should replace the
answer.	nai are voia to make the	senience grammaticat	iy correct: If the sentence	e is correct as it is, mark (e) as the
(1)	The performance of ou	r players was rather w	orst than I had expecte	ed.
()	(a) bad as I had expecte	= -	(b) worse than I had	
	(c) worse than expectati		(d) worst than was	expected
	(e) No correction requir	ed		
(2)	•	ake people realise the in	nportance of discipline th	nan to impose them on them on
	it.		4)	
	(a) impose it with them(c) imposing them on it		(b) impose them with (d) impose it on the	
	(e) No correction requir	ed	(a) impose it on the	3111
(3)	The crops are dying it			
()	(a) must had not		(b) must not be	
	(c) must not have		(d) must not have b	een
	(e) No correction requir	ed		

(4)	They were all shooked	at his failure in the acc	mnatition	
(4)	They were all shocked (a) were shocked at all	at his famule in the col	(b) had all shocked	l at
	(c) had all shocked by		(d) had been all sh	
	(e) No correction required	1	(a) had been an sh	ocked on
(5)	He is too impatient for t			
(3)	(a) to tolerate	tolerating any delay.	(b) to tolerating	
	(c) at tolerating		(d) with tolerating	
	(e) No correction required	i	()	
04				
	ections (O 1-10) Look	at the hold part of each	santanca Ralow age	h sentence are given three possible
	` ~ /	1 0		bold part, select that part as your
				esponse. Thus, a 'No improvement'
	will be signified by the le			
(1)	Just before the commend	cement of the examinati	on, the invigilator adv	ised us from copying or indulging
	in any other malpractice			
	(a) against	(b) upon	(c) about	(d) No improvement
(2)	The whole country is dis	sappointed over the def	eat of the cricket team	1.
	(a) on	(b) above	(c) by	(d) No improvement
(3)	If he joins the coaching	class so late, I am afraid	d it will be hard for his	n to catch up with the others.
	(a) speed up		(b) join up	
	(c) get in line		(d) No improveme	ent
(4)	If a definite care for canothan that of diabetes.	cer is discovered in few	years it is unlikely th	at it will be a simpler or safer affair
	(a) in some few years		(b) in the next few	years
	(c) after few years		(d) No improvement	ent
(5)	The tourists insured their	r luggage because they	assumed it must be s	tolen.
	(a) will be		(b) was going to b	
	(c) might be		(d) No improvement	ent
(6)	By the end of May each y	ear the agricultural proc		and gram goes to the market.
	(a) to markets		(b) to market	
	(c) into a market		(d) No improvement	ent
(7)	The old man looked wit	h caution before he cro	•	
	(a) cautiously before		(b) at cautiously w	
	(c) cautiously when		(d) No improveme	ent
(8)	Make haste lest you sho	-		
	(a) that you should not be	;	(b) you can be	
	(c) you should be		(d) No improveme	
(9)	The contesting candidate	es agreed to seek a com	•	anvassing for votes.
	(a) have		(b) share	
(10)	(c) find	1 66 2.1	(d) No improveme	iit
(10)	The new bank clerk kick	ked off a row with a co.	lleague. (b) on to a	
	(a) out a (c) up a		(d) No improveme	ent
	(C) up a		(a) INO IIIIDIO VOIIL	111

Directions (Q. 1-10) Look at the **bold** part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the **bold** part. If one of the alternatives (a), (b) or (c) is better than the **bold** part, indicate your response accordingly against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitution improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response. Thus, a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

(1)	Other countries have eradic (a) eradicated (c) did eradicate	eated this disease ten yo	ears ago. (b) had eradicated (d) No improvement	
(2)	We were not the wiser for a (a) none (c) nevertheless	ll his effort to explain t	he case to us. (b) neither (d) No improvement	
(3)	If I stood alone in defence of would fight them all. (a) will be banded (c) banded	f truth and the whole w	•	ainst me and against truth, I
(4)	During his long discourse, h (a) touch upon (c) touch of	e did not touch that po	int. (b) touch on (d) No improvement	
(5) He died in the year 1960 at 11 pm on 14 July. (a) on 14th July in the year 1960 at 11 p.m. (b) in the year 1960 on 14th (c) at 11 p.m. on 14 July in the year 1960 (d) No improvement			4th July at 11 p.m.	
(6)	For all our powers of reason (a) a little of life's secrets (c) nothing about life's secret	_	know a little about life's (b) little about life's secret (d) No improvement	
(7)	You have come here with a (a) to insulting me (c) for insulting me	view to insult me.	(b) of insulting me (d) No improvement	
(8)	This matter admits of no ex (a) admits to (b)	cuse.) admits for	(c) admits	(d) No improvement
(9)	He has not and can never land (a) has not and cannot be (c) has not been and can never	-	This employer because he (b) has not and can never (d) No improvement	-
(10)	The logic of the Berlin Wal wall itself had been opened (a) had been undermined alre (c) had been already undermined alleady undermined already undermined already undermined already un	I jumped into a car. ady	dermined , but when the (b) had already been under (d) No improvement	

06

Directions (Q. 1-7) In each of these questions some part of the sentence or the whole sentence is **bold**. Five choices numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) rephrasing the **bold** part follow each sentence. If the original part itself seems better than the alternatives and 'no change' is desired, choose answer (a) and if not, choose one of the other. For each sentence, consider the requirement of standard written English. Your choice should be correct and effective expression, not awkward or ambiguous. If a choice changes the meaning of the original sentence, do not select it.

- (1) If the present trend continues the cost of a good personal computer system **even can be as low as `15,000 soon.**
 - (a) No change.
 - (b) even soon can be as low as ₹15,000
 - (c) can soon be as low as ₹15,000
 - (d) as low as even ₹ 15,000 soon can be
 - (e) as low can soon be even ₹ 15,000
- (2) As the message of the freedom struggle could not be spread over the government controlled radio, it effectively was carried to the masses by the press.
 - (a) No change.
 - (b) it was effectively carried to the masses by the press
 - (c) by the effective press it was carried to the masses
 - (d) it was carried to the effective masses by the press
 - (e) to the effective masses it was carried by the press.
- (3) From a study of University enrolment figures over the past decade, evidence is that women are increasingly opting for professional courses.
 - (a) No change
 - (b) the increasingly opting for professional courses by women is evidence
 - (c) evidently it is increasing the enrolment of women in professional courses
 - (d) it is evident that women are increasingly opting for provisional courses
 - (e) women are increasingly opting for professional courses, that is evident
- (4) The new draft legislation seeks to ensure that some of the profits form the commercialisation of biodiversity goes to the know how actually possessed by local communities.
 - (a) No change
 - (b) goes to the actual communities who possess the local know how
 - (c) actually goes to the communities that possess the know how locally
 - (d) to the local communities that possess the know how actually
 - (e) goes to the local communities that actually possess the know how
- (5) The rapid fall in birthrate achieved by China over the 1980s is placing a retiring strain on many old workers who must retire now from the workforce.
 - (a) No change
 - (b) places a strain on the old workers as they retire from the workforce
 - (c) is placing a strain on the workforce now as many old workers retire
 - (d) is placing many old workers on a strain as they must retire from the workforce
 - (e) is placing many old workers who must retire as a strain on the workforce
- (6) A recently carried out mega-analysis of two decades of published research does not suggest that there should be an association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments.
 - (a) No change
 - (b) suggests that there is no association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments
 - (c) suggests for no association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments
 - (d) any association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments is not suggests
 - (e) shows that coffee drinking should not be suggested to have an association with coronary ailments

(7) In relation to the forthcoming parliamentary election the EC clarified that as no legislation had been formulated, there was no question of raising the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates. (a) No change (b) raising the ceiling on official election expenses of candidates could not be questioned (c) no question had been raised regarding the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates (d) the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates should be raised, there is no question (e) there was no need to question the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates 07 **Directions** (O. 1-10) Which of the following phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase that are **bold** to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) as the answer. [Bank PO] (1) It is true that there has been a considerable decline in rural poverty. (a) has been considerably declining (b) was considerably a decline (c) have been considered decline (d) has a considerable decline (e) No correction required (2) They have been attending classes since the term began. (a) would attend (b) had attended (c) would be attending (d) should attend (e) No correction required (3) He considers the new assignment as more challenging than **much of the other** assignments. (a) none for the other's (b) most of the other (c) more of the other (d) rest of the other (e) No correction required (4) Resolutions must be introducingquickly to repeal the outdated laws. (a) be introducing to quick repeal (b) have to be introduced to quick repealing (c) be quickly introduced to repeal (d) be quick introducing to repeal (e) No correction required (5) The driver didn't accede at the demand of the people as he was aware of the risk involved in it. (a) was not accede at the demand (b) didn't accede at demanding (c) was not acceded by the demand (d) didn't accede to the demand (e) No correction required (6) Though his actions were severe criticisum he didn't lose his temper. (a) were severely criticised (b) had severely criticised (c) were at severely criticising (d) had severe criticised (e) No correction required (7) Yogic exercises and meditation seems to be a help modern men and women deal effectively with anxiety. (a) seem to help (b) seems to be helping (c) seem to have help (d) seems to help

(8) Despite all the complaints against him, we must admit that his behaviour with other has always

(b) have always courteous

(d) has always been courteously

(e) No correction required

(c) has always been courteous

(a) had always courteous

(e) No correction required

courteous.

(9)	Whom did you intend	to to offer the job beside	es the two young boys?	
	(a) Who are you intending	to	(b) Whom do you inten	ided to
	(a) Who do you intend for		(d) Whom had you bee	n intended for
	(e) No correction required			
(10)	She always behaves as it	f she has not care at all	about my feelings.	
, ,	(a) as though she will not		(b) as if she doesn't	
	(c) as far as she doesn't		(d) like if she does not	
	(e) No correction required			
00				
substitut against t	ions for the bold part. If	one of them (a) , (b) or a) , (b) or (c) . If none of	(c) is better than the bol e the substitutions improve	stence are given three possible d part, indicate your response es the sentence, indicate (d) as
	•	·		[CDS 1998]
(1)	Being given to understa submitted by me.	and that there is a vaca	ncy of an assistant in t	he firm, an application was
	(a) an application has been (c) I submitted an applicat		(b) an application by m(d) No improvement	e was submitted
(2)	She drives her car at eigh	nty miles each hour.		
	(a) an hour		(b) every hour	
	(c) hourly		(d) No improvement	
(3)	I hope it will not rain wh	en they have started th	eir journey.	
(-)	(a) they will have started t	•	(b) they will start their	journey
	(c) they start their journey		(d) No improvement	•
(4)	After a six-hour maratho	n session, the two politic	cal parties are united tog	ether.
	(a) joined	,	(b) together	
	(c) united		(d) No improvement	
(5)	I gave my niece a childr	en's very colourfully ill	justrated encyclonedia.	
(*)	(a) a very colourfully illus (b) a child's very colourful (c) an illustrated child's very (d) No improvement	trated children's encycloped	pedia. lia.	
(6)	Nearly everyone suffers	when unemployment ris	ses.	
	(a) Everyone nearly	(b) Nearly all	(c) Nearly each one	(d) No improvement
(7)	If you wrote to me earlie	er, I would have easily so	olved your problem.	
	(a) were writing	(b) had written	(c) have written	(d) No improvement
(8)	Can't you never unders		* *	1
(0)	(a) ever understand	(b) rather understand	(c) at all understand	(d) No improvement
(0)	1	(-)		ast sea filled with creatures that
(2)	absorb calcium compou		ni pasi, ine area was a va	ist sea fiffed with creatures that
	(a) absorbs	(b) absorbed	(c) had absorbed	(d) No improvement
(10)		* *	(5) 1144 40501004	(a) 110 miprovement
(10)	He asked me where was	•	(a) : 1 1	(1) NJ - :
	(a) my book was	(b) my book is	(c) is my book	(d) No improvement

(11)	Suddenly she became c	onscious regarding the (b) of	presence of a stranger in the	
(12)		()	* *	(d) No improvement
(12)	(a) overflew (c) overflowed	ny memory that the rive	r has overflown the banks. (b) has overflowed (d) No improvement	•
(13)	* /	eedom is really the resul	t of how you will remove	obstacles.
` ,	(a) you would remove(c) you remove	·	(b) you can remove(d) No improvement	
(14)	The workers are waitin	g for their pay packet sir	nce morning.	
	(a) would be waiting(c) have been waiting		(b) were waiting(d) No improvement	
(15)	Ensure to contact with	as many teachers as poss	sible.	
	(a) contact	(b) contact on	(c) contact to	(d) No improvement
09				
substitut the Ansv	tions for the bold part. If ver Sheet against the corn	one of them (a), (b) or (esponding letter (a), (b)	c) is better than the bold po or (c) . If none of the substit	nce are given in three possible art, indicate your response on tutions improves the sentence will be signified by the letter [NDA]
(1)	I can't tackle this proble	em which with all its con	aplications have confused	me.
,	(a) has	(b) had	(c) will have	(d) No improvement
(2)	My friend would have	missed the train if he ha	nd not hurried.	
	(a) had missed	(b) has missed	(c) missed	(d) No improvement
(3)	We have plenty of time	isn't it?		
	(a) haven't we	(b) have we	(<i>c</i>) is it	(d) No improvement
(4)	The criminal as well as	•		
	(a) were	(b) are being	(c) have been	(d) No improvement
(5)		-	hen the birthrate exceeds t	
	(a) as long as	(b) unless	(c) until after	(d) No improvement
(6)	Until he does not ask f			(I) NI
	(a) does ask for	(b) asked for	(c) asks for	(d) No improvement
replace i				n below each sentence should ntence is correct as it is, mark [Bank PO]
(1)	All the members of the	club were assembled to	celebrate the 50th anniv	ersary of the club.
	(a) had assembled to cele		(b) were assembling to o	
	(c) had been assembled for (e) No correction required	•	(d) assembled to celebra	ition
(2)			eater efforts made by the er	* *
	(a) Increase in productivi		(b) Increased productivi	
	(c) Increase of productivi(e) No correction require	-	(d) Increased productivi	ty necessarity

(3)	The earnest appeal by the rejected by the industria		he salaries be subjected	to up ward revision were
	(a) upwardly revision was	rejected	(b) upward revision was	s rejected
	(c) upward revising were r (e) No correction required		(d) upwardly revision w	vas rejectable
(4)	Speculations and hypoth	nesising are the most es		
	(a) hypothesis has been		(b) hypothesising needs	
	(c) hypothesis makes(e) No correction required		(d) hypothesising confro	onts
(5)	The alarming report of		ade everyone spell bound	l.
	(a) alarmed report		(b) alarmed reporting	
	(c) reporting alarm		(d) reported alarm	
	(e) No correction required			
(6)	Your good gestures will	0 1 1	<i>a</i>)	.•
	(a) will be highly apprecia		(b) will be high apprecia	
	(c) will be highly apprecia(e) No correction required		(d) would be high appre	eciation
(7)	Yogic exercise seems to		on deal effectively with s	stress.
()	(a) seems to be helpful	1 1 1	(b) seems to be helped	
	(c) seems to help		(d) seemed to be of help	oing
	(e) No correction required			
(8)	They fell very proudly			
	(a) feel very proudly(e) No correction required	(b) felt very pride	(c) feel very pride	(d) felt very proud
(9)	The pedestrians must to	be very cautious while	-	
	(a) should have to		(b) must be	
	(c) should have		(d) are required to be	
(10)	(e) No correction required		nd ha will accompany	us to the mionic spot
(10)	I am sure that he has reco		(b) and that he will be a	
	(c) but he will accompany		(d) although he will accompany	
	(e) No correction required			
11				
the phras		tence to make the sentenc	e grammatically meaning	d) given below should replace ful and correct. If the sentence [Indian Bank P0]
	He will be greatly surpris	•		
(1)	(a) if he will have felicitate		(b) unless he was felicit	ated
	(c) if he is felicitated		(d) if he would have fel	
	(e) No correction required			
(2)	Did you know when sha	Il he be leaving for hig		
	(a) should he be left		(b) he would be leaving	
	(c) he would be left		(d) would he have left	
	(e) No correction required			

(3)	The labour contractors re	eported that they had fin	ished the work of building	g the stone wall.	
	(a) had been finished		(b) was finished		
	(c) could be finished		(d) has finished		
	(e) No correction required				
(4)	For want of financial res	ources, he was unable to	continue his studies.		
	(a) unabled to continue		(b) unable to be continue	ed	
	(c) unable to have continu	ed	(d) unable to continuing		
	(e) No correction required				
(5)	He complained of being	unjustily treatment.			
()	(a) of being unjustly treate		(b) for being injustice in	treatment.	
	(c) that unjust treatment be		(d) for being unjustly trea		
	(e) No correction required				
(6)	(6) The donation amount was such that as I was expected him to donate.				
(-)	(a) so that as I expected		(b) such that I expected of	of	
	(c) such as that I expect		(d) exactly as I had expec		
	(e) No correction required		(.)		
(7)	It is pity that no one in th		v his getting un late		
(1)	(a) disapproved by his get		(b) disapproves of his ge	tting un	
	(c) disapproved that he is		(d) disapproved why he		
	(e) No correction required		(a) disapproved will no g	50° up	
(8)	•		rougly and regularly		
(6)	(8) He is less likely to win unless he practised rigorously and regularly. (a) until he practised (b) unless he practise				
	(c) unless he practises		(d) unless he does not pro	actise	
	(e) No correction required		(u) unless he does not pro	uctise	
(0)	•		out in the deals		
(9)	Because it was a stormy (a) dared not to go	mgm, be dare not to go	(b) dare not went		
	(c) dared not to go		(d) dare not goes		
	(e) No correction required		(a) date not goes		
(10)			1 1		
(10)	Just when they reach	the station, the train had o	-		
	(a) Just before they reach(c) Just when they had rea	ahad	(b) After they just reach(d) Just before they reach	and	
	(e) No correction required		(a) Just before they react	ied	
	(e) No correction required				
12					
		Sentence Imp	provement		
Dire	ections (Q. 1-15) In these	-		Below the sentence are given	
) is better than the bold part,	
				sentence, choose (d) as your	
response	. Thus, a 'No improvemen	t'response will be signifie	ed by the letter (d).	[CDS]	
(1)	The sun was shining suc	h brightly that Leela had	to put on her sun-glasses.		
()	(a) very	(b) too	(c) so	(d) No improvement	
(2)	If I were you, I would re		() = -	r	
(2)	(a) be	(b) am	(c) was	(d) No improvement	
(2)		()	()	(a) No improvement	
(3)	The document is concer		•	(1) 31	
	(a) concerns with	(b) is concerned with	(c) concerns	(d) No improvement	

(4)	•	al dinner for her husband	•	(d) NI - :
(5)	(a) laid	(b) laid up	(c) laid by	(d) No improvement
(5)	Epidemics are likely to be (a) break out	oreak off in the areas from (b) break up	n where flood-water has re (c) break in	eceded. (d) No improvement
(6)	* 7	•	(c) break iii	(a) No improvement
(0)	There is no objection to (a) on him	(b) to his	(c) upon his	(d) No improvement
(7)	* 7	* /	(c) upon ms	(a) No improvement
(7)	You are too big to go ou (a) big enough	(b) so big	(c) very big	(d) No improvement
(8)	, , ,	is invited me for tea in the		(a) No improvement
(6)	(a) To take tea	(b) to tea	(c) on tea	(d) No improvement
(0)		the horse than the mare bro	· /	· ·
(9)	(a) that	(b) when	(c) than	(d) No improvement
(10)		k up the emotions of his a	* *	(u) I to improvement
(10)	(a) round	(b) off	(c) in	(d) No improvement
(11)		I take my raincoat with n	17	(a) two improvement
(11)	(a) When	(b) Even if	(c) Whenever	(d) No improvement
(12)	, ,			(a) 140 improvement
(12)	(a) on	meteorology was very stir (b) of	(c) concerning	(d) No improvement
(12)				(a) No improvement
(13)		t she had made a mistake.		(1) N
<i>(</i> 1 1)	(a) said to	(b) pleaded to	(c) admitted to	(d) No improvement
(14)	You don't want a beggar		() 1 2 Q	(1) 31
	(a) aren't you?	(b) do you?	(c) don't you?	(d) No improvement
(15)	The instructor told the st much force.	udent to hold the club ligh	tly to keep his eye on the	ball but should not use too
	(a) and not	(b) and not to	(c) still not to	(d) No improvement
three pos choose t	ssible substitutions for the hat substitution as your re	bold part. If any one of st	ubstitutions (a) , (b) or (c) bstitutions improves the s	elow the sentence are given is better than the bold part, entence, choose (d) as your
(1)	It is no good to cry over	· spilt milk.		[NDA]
	(a) It is no good crying(d) No improvement		(b) It is of no good to cry	(c) It is of no good crying
(2)	• •	and on for several years t	to compile a dictionary.	[SBI PO]
()	(a) on or off	(b) on and off	(c) regularly	(d) No improvement
(3)	, ,	t he would look at her wo		· · ·
(5)	(a) would overlook	(b) would look after	(c) will look	(d) No improvement
(4)	* 7	why did the apple fall to	* /	[CBJ]
(4)	(a) know that why did the		(b) know why the apple for	
	(c) know that why the app		(d) No improvement	•••
(5)		py because of the inordi n	· · ·	[Bank PO]
(3)	(a) the inordinate delaying		(b) the inordinate delay	[Dama I O]
	(c) the inordinately delaying		(d) No improvement	

(6)	There is no more room	for you in this compartme	ent.	[Section Officer]
	(a) There is no more accord(c) There is no more seat	mmodation	(b) There is no more space(d) No improvement	ce
(7)		d the wedding of his brot	her, he had been dressed	in dark suit. [NDA]
(7)	(a) dressed	(b) was dressed	(c) had dressed	(d) No improvement
(8)	I can always count on hi	im in times of difficulty.		[BSRB Patna]
()	(a) count at him	(b) count on he	(c) count him on	(d) No improvement
(9)	Sunita told me that she w (a) to stand and eat (c) standing and eat	yould not mind to stand a	(b) standing and eating (d) No improvement	[Income Tax]
(10)	Modern industrialised co	glow of health that whic stact with.	· · · · · ·	
(11)	He has been receiving immediately.	no other message than a	an urgent telegram askir	ng him to rush his village [Bank PO]
	(a) asking him rushing at l(c) asking him to rush to h		(b) asked him to rush his(d) No improvement	village.
14				
choose to	hat substitution as your r Thus, a 'No' 'improveme	esponse. If none of the su ent'response will be signif	ibstitutions improves the sized by the letter (d).	sentence, choose (d) as your
(1)	Each of our students pa	•		[Asstt Grade]
	(a) student pay their	(b) students pays their	(c) students pays his	(d) No improvement
(2)	I told him clearly that he	-		[Bank PO]
	(a) ought not to have done)	(b) ought not done	
(0)	(c) ought not has done		(d) No improvement	
(3)	The fast train come a ha (a) came before to a halt	It to before crossing the l	bridge. (b) came to a halt before	[BSRB]
	(c) came to halts before a		(d) No improvement	
(4)	I took the cycle which h	e has bought yesterday.		[Stenographers]
	(a) that he bought yesterda	-	(b) that he had bought ye	esterday
	(c) that which he had boug	ght yesterday	(d) No improvement	
(5)	the economist and the p	olitician.	llist in the establishment of	f the new order is greater than [Railways]
	(a) of the economist and p		(b) that of the economists	s and the politicians
	(c) that of the economist a	•	(d) No improvement	
(6)		waited in the bitter coller	more than four hours nov	W. [IES]
	(a) has been waiting		(b) had waited	
	(c) have been waiting		(d) No improvement	
(7)	They succeeded without			[CBI]
	(a) hardly without making	;	(b) with hardly making	
	(c) without making		(d) No improvement	

Directions (Q. 1-6) In these questions look at the **bold** part of each sentence. Below the sentence are given three possible substitutions for the **bold** part. If any one of substitutions (a), (b) or (c) is better than the **bold** part, choose that substitution as your response. If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, choose (d) as your resp

onse	. 1 nus, a No improveme	ent response wiii be sigr	ujiea by the letter (a).		
(1)	He was urgently in nee	d to get his eye operation	on.		[CBI]
	(a) of an eye operation		(b) for operation on e	ye	
	(c) for eye to be operated	d	(d) No improvement		
(2)	By definition, make a (a) To make a map by do (c) Map making is defined	efinition	features as relevant and ig (b) In making a map, (d) No improvement		[RBI]
(3)	1 2		red the artistic patterns. (b) have prepared	[S	BI PO]
	(c) had prepared		(d) No improvement		
(4)	(b) why I was absent, wa	absent, I was punished as I punished by the Head as I punished by the Head e Headmaster punished m	lmaster. Imaster.		[CBI]
(5)	Do you remember to (a) remember of meeting (c) remember having me	g her	ast year ? (b) remember about n (d) No improvement	neeting her	[UDC]
(6)	If you had attended the	meeting, you would ha	ve benefitted a great deal.	[Stenogar	rphers]
	(a) would benefit	(b) could benefit	(c) benefited	(d) No improvement	

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Directions (Q. 1-8) In these questions look at the **bold** part of each sentence. Below the sentence are given three possible substitutions for the **bold** part. If any one of substitutions (a), (b) or (c) is better than the **bold** part, choose that substitution as your response. If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, choose (d) as your response. Thus, a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

- (1) Although partially destroyed, the experts were able to infer from what remained that the treasure was buried in the cave.
 - (a) Although partially destroyed, the experts had inferred
 - (b) Destroyed partially, the experts were able to infer
 - (c) Although it had been partially destroyed, the experts were able to infer
 - (d) No improvement

(2) The Principal lamented that though a detailed report was submitted to the management a month ago, **no** action is being taken so far. [Bank PO]

(a) no action had taken (b) no action has been taken

(c) any action had been taken (d) No improvement

(3) May I know who did accompany you to the bus station? [BSRB]

(b) must be

(d) No improvement

[RBI]

(a) who accompanied you

(c) whom did you accompany

(4)	Leaving aside little roo	m for misinterpretation, the	he senior politician offered	d clarification about his role in
	the past elections.			[Bank PO]
	(a) Leaving less room for		(b) Leaving little room	for
	(c) Having left less room	for	(d) No improvement	
(5)	We should take up the fi	irst item, let us begin thi	s song.	[UDC]
	(a) this song begin us(d) No improvement		(b) us begin with this so	ong (c) this song begin us
(6)	Any able bodied man i	s eligible for the job.		[NDA]
	(a) Any able bodied men	are	(b) Each able bodied ma	an is
	(c) Any able bodied men	have been	(d) No improvement	
(7)	I, your brother and you	u will be partners in the b	ousiness.	[NDA]
	(a) I, you and your brothe(d) No improvement	er	(b) You, your brother an	nd I(c) You, I and your brother
(8)	While we would like th : (a) all Indian children	at all Indian children to	go to school, we need to (b) that all the Indian ch	<u> </u>
	(c) if all the children of Ir	ndia	(d) No improvement	[CDS]
17			(·) · · · · ·	
choose t	hat substitution as your i c. Thus, a 'No improvemen	response. If none of the s nt'response will be signifi	ubstitutions improves the ied by the letter (d).	c) is better than the bold part, sentence, choose (d) as your
(1)	· -	nat all those who claim t	to be honest are not really	SO.
	(a) In my opinion		(b) It seems to me	CONT
(2)	(c) It is my believing		(d) No improvement	[CBI]
(2)	Will you lend me few re	•		[Section Officers]
	(a) borrow me a few rupe	es	(b) lend my any rupees	
(2)	(c) lend me a few rupees	11 121 2 4	(d) No improvement	
(3)	Hold hands of your chi (a) your child's hands	id while crossing the roa	(b) your child's hand	
	(c) hand of your child		(d) No improvement	[CBI]
(4)	•	n time we would have le	- · · ·	[Bank PO]
(4)	Have you not reached is (a) Had you not reach	in time, we would have it	(b) If you have not reach	
	(c) Had you not reached		(d) No improvement	nou .
(5)	You must accustom you	urself with new ideas	(a) Ito improvement	
(5)	(a) accustomed with	arsen with new ideas.	(b) accustom to	
	(c) accustom yourself to		(d) No improvement	[NDA]
three pos choose t	ssible substitutions for the	e bold part. If any one of response. If none of the s	substitutions (a) , (b) or (cubstitutions improves the	Below the sentence are given c) is better than the bold part, sentence, choose (d) as your [CDS]
(1)	The climate of Delhi is s (a) like Jaipur's	somewhat like Jaipur . (b) as Jaipur's	(c) as Jaipur	(d) No improvement

(2) His brother **never has** and never will be dependable. (b) never has been (d) No improvement (a) never had (c) was never being (3) If you would have remembered to bring the map, we would not have lost our way. (a) had remembered (c) remembered (d) No improvement (b) were remembering (4) You must carry on my order. (a) carry off (b) carry out (c) carry of (d) No improvement (5) The boat was drowned. (b) was drowned (d) No improvement (a) was drown (c) was sunk (6) Now I must beg leave of you. (b) beg of your leave (a) beg your leave (c) beg off your leave (d) No improvement (7) When describing the accident he was in tears. (a) In describing (b) When he was describing (c) As describing (d) No improvement (8) The two thieves distributed the loot **between themselves.** (a) among themselves. (b) amongst themselves (c) with themselves. (d) No improvement (9) The preservation of peace is necessary. (a) maintenance of peace (b) establishment of peace (c) persuasion of peace (d) No improvement (10) The spirit of democracy had *sped into* our way of thinking. (a) leaked into (b) permeated (c) soaked into (d) No improvement



Solution TYE 01				
(1) (d),	(2) (b),	(3) (c),	(4) (a),	(5) (b).
Solution TYE 02				
(1) (c),	(2) (a),	(3) (a),	(4) (d),	(5) (b).
Solution TYE 03				
(1) (b),	(2) (d),	(3) (c),	(4) (e),	(5) (a).
Solution TYE 04				
(1) (a),	(2) (c),	(3) (d),	(4) (b),	(5) (c),
(6) (a),	(7) (a),	(8) (c),	(9) (b),	(10) (d).
Solution TYE 05				
(1) (a),	(2) (a),	(3) (b),	(4) (a),	(5) (c),
(6) (b),	(7) (a),	(8) (d),	(9) (c),	(10) (b).
Solution TYE 06				
(1) (c),	(2) (b),	(3) (d),	(4) (e),	(5) (c),
(6) (b),	(7) (a).			

Solution TYE 07				
(1) (e),	(2) (e),	(3) (b),	(4) (c),	(5) (d),
(6) (a),	(7) (a),	(8) (c),	(9) (e),	(10) (b).
Solution TYE 08				
(1) (c),	(2) (a),	(3) (c),	(4) (c),	(5) (a),
(6) (d),	(7) (b),	(8) (a),	(9) (b),	(10) (a),
(11) (b),	(12) (d),	(13) (c),	(14) (c),	(15) (a).
Solution TYE 09				
(1) (a),	(2) (d),	(3) (a),	(4) (d),	(5) (a),
(6) (c).				
Solution TYE 10				
(1) (a),	(2) (d),	(3) (b),	(4) (e),	(5) (e),
(6) (c),	(7) (c),	(8) (d),	(9) (b),	(10) (a).
Solution TYE 11				
(1) (c),	(2) (b),	(3) (e),	(4) (e),	(5) (a),
(6) (b),	(7) (b),	(8) (c),	(9) (a),	(10) (d).
Solution TYE 12				
(1) (c),	(2) (d),	(3) (b),	(4) (a),	(5) (a),
(6) (b),	(7) (d),	(8) (b),	(9) (b),	(10) (d),
(11) (c),	(12) (a),	(13) (d),	(14) (b),	(15) (b).
Solution TYE 13				
(1) (a),	(2) (d),	(3) (b),	(4) (b),	(5) (b),
(6) (c),	(7) (b),	(8) (d),	(9) (b),	(10) (a),
(11) (c).				
Solution TYE 14				
(1) (c),	(2) (a),	(3) (b),	(4) (d),	(5) (c),
(6) (c),	(7) (c).			
Solution TYE 15				
(1) (a),	(2) (c),	(3) (c),	(4) (c),	(5) (c),
(6) (d).				
Solution TYE 16				
(1) (c),	(2) (b),	(3) (a),	(4) (b),	(5) (b),
(6) (d),	(7) (b),	(8) (a).		
Solution TYE 1				
(1) (a),	(2) (c),	(3) (b),	(4) (c),	(5) (c),
Solution TYE 18				
(1) (a),	(2) (b),	(3) (a),	(4) (b),	(5) (c),
(6) (d),	(7) (b),	(8) (d),	(9) (a),	(10) (b).

CHAPTER 36

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

आजकल विभिन्न Competitive Examinations में English Question Paper में 'Ordering of Sentences' के पाँच या दस प्रश्नों का समावेश होता है। इस तरह के प्रश्नों में पहला एवं अन्तिम Sentence दिया जाता है एवं मध्य के चार sentences को सही क्रम में Set करना होता है। इस तरह के वाक्य एक Paragraph के भाग होते हैं। इस Paragraph में से बीच के चार वाक्यों को असम्बद्ध क्रम में प्रश्न के रूप में दिया गया होता है। इस तरह के प्रश्नों द्वारा छात्र की Composition की योग्यता तथा तथ्यों को समझने एवं सही Order में Set करने की योग्यता का आंकलन किया जाता है। इस तरह के प्रश्नों को हल करने हेतु छात्रों को सर्वप्रथम, प्रथम एवं अन्तिम वाक्य को पढ़ना चाहिए तत्पश्चात् शेष चारों वाक्यों को धैर्यपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। सभी वाक्यों को पढ़ने से Paragraph का आशय समझ में आ जाता है। फिर चारों वाक्यों को उचित क्रम के अनुसार लिखना चाहिए। इस तरह प्रश्नों को सही ढंग से हल करने के लिए छात्र की न केवल Vocabulary अच्छी होनी आवश्यक है, बल्कि उसे English Grammar के Rules की भी अच्छी Knowledge होनी चाहिए। कई बार इस तरह के प्रश्न हल करते समय एक-दो वाक्यों के क्रम में कुछ Confusion हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में Answer में दिए गए विकल्पों का सहारा लेकर, सही उत्तर लिखा जा सकता है। छात्रों को Competitive Examinations में समय का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए। यदि किसी भी प्रश्न में समय अधिक लग रहा है या आपको वह प्रश्न समझ नहीं आ रहा है या कठिन लग रहा है तो आप उस प्रश्न को छोड़कर अगले प्रश्न को हल करने का प्रयास करें। Competitive Examinations में 'Time Management' अर्थात् दिए गए समय का पूर्ण एवं उचित प्रयोग करना बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण है।



01

Directions (Q. 1-2): The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced; form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph:

[CAT November, 2004]

- (1) (A) But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.
 - (B) Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
 - (C) Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.
 - (D) Houses, in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.
 - (E) We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were for the rich.
 - (a) CDBEA
- (b) ECDAB
- (c) EDCBA
- (d) DECAB

- (2) (A) Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass mootorisation that will one day come to China or India.
 - (B) But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.
 - (C) In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.
 - (D) That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a Diesel hybrid.
 - (E) Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.

(a) CEDBA

(b) CEBDA

(c) AEDBC

(d) ACEBD

02

Directions (Q. 1-3): The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph:

[CAT November, 2004]

- (1) (A) He felt justified in by passing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.
 - (B) At time he was fighting the entire Congress.
 - (C) Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
 - (D) Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
 - (E) Representative democracy is a messy business and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

(a) CAEDB

(b) DBAEC

(c) CEADB

(d) ECDBA

- (2) (A) The two neighbours never fought each other.
 - (B) Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.
 - (C) They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
 - (D) We recorded 17 cases, in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
 - (E) We, therefore, tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.

(a) BEDAC

(b) DEBAC

(c) BDCAE

(d) BCEDA

- (3) (A) In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through Southern Italy as far as Rome.
 - (B) In June 1944, Germany's military position in II World War appeared hopeless.
 - (C) In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of Northern Europe had been completed.
 - (D) The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.
 - (E) The situation on the Eastern front was catastrophic.

(a) EDACB

(b) BEDAC

(c) BDECA

(d) CEDAB

U3

sentences are given in the beg	inning. The middle four u are required to find o	sentences in each have b	s sentences. The first and the si een removed and jumbled up. The of the four sentences from the giv CI	ese
(1) S ₁ : In 1945, America fa	aced two powerful enem	nies in the World War.		
S ₆ : This was the weapo	n that ended the second	World War.		
P : America found con	ventional weapons insu	fficient to crush them.		
Q: These were German	ny and Japan who posed	strong opposition to An	ierica.	
R: The result of this w	as the production of the	Atom bomb.		
S: The government or	dered scientists to condu	act research and produce	a new, deadly weapon.	
The proper sequence sho	ould be :			
(a) Q P S R	(b) P Q R S	(c) Q P R S	(d) P Q S R	
(2) S ₁ : Advertising is also prospers and prices	•	onsumer in that if it inc	reases the sale of goods, indus	try

- - S₆: Advertising of this particular kind is planned to stimulate new wants or to induce buyers to change their
 - P: There is no obvious connection, for example between a picture of a smiling girl and a certain brand sweets.
 - Q: The advertiser's assumption is that by looking at such pictures, the consumer would be influenced to buy his products.
 - R: On the other hand, much of the canvassing of which the consumer is the object does not convey information but endeavours merely to draw the public attention to certain products.
 - S: But most people like looking at pictures of pretty girls.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) R Q S P (b) SPRO (c) R P S Q (d) SQRP

(3) S_1 : We are living in an age in which technology has suddenly 'annihilated distance.'

 S_6 : In that event, we should be dooming ourselves to wipe each other out.

P: We have never been so conscious of our variety as we are now that we have come to such close quarters.

Q: Physically we are now all neighbours, but psychologically we are still strangers to each other.

R: Are we going to let this consciousness of our variety make us fear and hate each other?

S: How are we going to react?

The proper sequence should be:

(a) Q P S R (b) O P R S (c) PROS (d) SRPQ

(4) S_1 : Mom was pleased to receive your wishes on her birthday.

S₆: Your Mom has forgotten all the bitterness and sends her blessings to you.

P: Girl! wishes are more powerful than any things in the world.

Q: Both of us had forgotten the day.

R: Your letter holds a proof of it.

S: It was your letter and the card which reminded us of it.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) PSOR (b) O R S P (c) R Q S P (d) QSPR

(5) S_1 : A century ago, the cinema was just a mechanical toy.

S₆: Finally, it has evolved as the century's most potent and versatile art form.

P: Thus, it gained respectability and acceptance.

(e) ADCB

Q: It gradually came to be considered as an art form of the new era. R: By the 1920s, even its worst critics had to take it seriously. S : Later it was viewed as an extension of photography. The proper sequence should be: (b) S O R P (c) S P Q R (a) P O R S (d) O R S P 04 **Directions** (Q. 1-5): Rearrange the following four sentences (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then mark the correct sequence as your answer: [Agriculture Officers' Conducted by BSRB] (1) (A) It also gives rise to a feeling of antimosity among the different sections of society. (B) In a democratic system, frequent use of power is never desirable, it on the part of government or the people. (C) Therefore, citizens should never resort to violent ways and means in democracy, though they have the right to oppose the government. (D) It destroys the stability and security in public life. (a) DBAC (b) BDAC (c) BDCA (d) DACB (e) DCBA (2) (A) He was so busy with them that he did not get time to eat. (B) Thousands of people came to him and asked different types of questions. (C) No one cared to see that he had his food or rest that night. (D) Swami Vivekanand once stayed in a small village. (a) BCDA (b) CBAD (c) DBAC (d) DBCA (e) ABCD (3) (A) The facts speak for themselves so they need exposition only, not demonstration. (B) At the present moment, it is widely recognised that India holds the balance in the world-wide competition between rival ideologies. (C) It is not, of course, only in geographical sense that India is in a key position. (D) India's key position simply needs pointing out. (a) DACB (b) CDAB (c) BCDA (d) BDAC (e) DABC (4) (A) This feeling of an extensive group gives rise to a fellow feeling, a feeling of brotherhood among the citizens. (B) This feeling takes up beyond the bounds of family, caste, religion and region and helps us develop a broad perspective that we all of us together constitute an extensive group called the nation. (C) National integration is the feeling among all the citizens of a country that they are all a part of one nation. (D) We do not then limit our thinking to our own caste or religion, but think about all our fellow citizens. (a) CDAB (b) CABD (c) CDBA (d) CBDA (e) CBAD (5) (A) The peasant, the shoemaker, the sweeper and such other lower classes of India have much greater capacity for work and self-reliance than you. (B) Remember that the nation lives in the cottage. (C) They are producing the entire wealth of the land without a word of complaint. (D) This process of production is going through long ages. (a) BDAC (b) BDCA (c) DCBA (d) BACD

Directions (Q. 1-5): In questions 1 to 5, there are six sentences marked S₁, S₆, P,Q,R,S. The positions of S₁ and S₆ are fixed as the first and last sentence of the passage. You are required to choose one of the four alternatives given below every passage which would be most logical sequence of the sentences in the passage: [NDA]

(1) S₁: His wrist watch had gone out of order.
S₆: His estimate appeared reasonable.
P: He took it to a watch repairer.
Q: He gave an idea of the likely cost of the replacement based on the examination of the watch.
R: He found that some parts needed replacement.
S: The repairer opened the outer case and checked the parts.
The proper sequence should be:
(a) P Q S R
(b) R Q S P
(c) P S R Q
(d) R P S Q

(2) S₁: Now-a-days, soap is going almost out of use as a washing agent.

S₆: There are better washing agents than soap, but scientists are not yet sure if their use is harmless to man.

P: They produce lather due to the presence of calcium salts in water.

Q: Its place has been occupied by a new range of chemicals, called detergents.

R: So, they are called soapless soap.

S : Detergents are not soap because they are not sodium or potassium derivatives of fatty acids, as normal soap is.

The proper sequence should be :

(a) S Q R P (b) Q S R P (c) S Q P R (d) Q P R S

(3) S_1 : Our house is high up on the Yorkshire coast, and close to the sea.

 S_6 : Between the two, shifting backwards and forwards at certain seasons of the year, lies the most horrible quicksand on the shores of Yorkshire.

P: One is called the North spit and one the South.

Q: The sand hills here run down to the sea and end in two stretches of rock, sticking out opposite each other.

R: This one leads through a dark plantation of fir-trees, and brings you out between low cliffs to the loneliest and ugliest little bay on all our coast.

S: There are beautiful walls all around us in every direction except one.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) S Q R P (b) Q S P R (c) Q P S R (d) S R Q P

(4) S_1 : Unhappiness and discontent spring not only from poverty.

S₆: We suffer from sickness of spirit and hence we should discover our roots in the eternal.

P: Man is a strange creature fundamentally different from other animals.

Q: If they are undeveloped and unsatisfied, he may have all the comforts of the wealth, but will still feel that life is not worthwhile.

R: He has far horizons invariable hopes, spiritual powers.

S: What is missing in our age is the soul, there is nothing wrong with the body.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) P R Q S (c) S P Q R (d) P R S Q

(5) S₁: Before we left Bareilly jail, a little incident took place which moved me then and is yet resh in my memory.

 S_6 : This spontaneous act of courtesy and the kindly thought that prompted, it touched me and I felt very grateful to him.

- P: He told me the packet contained old German illustrated magazines.
- Q: The superintendent of Police of Bareilly, an Englishman, was present there and as I got into the car, he handed to me rather shyly a packet.
- R: I had never met him before, nor have I seen him since and I do not even know his name.
- S: He said that he had heard that I was learning German and so he had bought these magazines for me.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) R O P S

(b) Q P S R

(c) Q P R S

(d) R Q S P

06

Directions (Q. 1-5): Each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences:

[Engineering Service]

- (1) S_1 : Our ancestors thought that anything which moved itself was alive.
 - S₆: Therefore, some scientists think that life is just a very complicated mechanism.
 - P: This philosopher Descartes thought that both men and animals were machines.
 - Q: But a machine such as a motorcar or a steamship moves itself, and as soon as machines which moved themselves had been made, people asked, "Is man a machine?"
 - R: And before the days of machinery that was a good definition.
 - S: He also thought that the human machine was partly controlled by the soul action on a certain part of the brain, while animals had no souls.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) PRSQ

(b) R P Q S

(c) PSQR

(d) R Q P S

- (2) S_1 : On vacation in Tangier, Morocco, my friend and I sat down at a street cafe.
 - ${
 m S}_6$: Finally, a man walked over to me and whispered, "Hey buddy ... this guy's your waiter and he wants your order.
 - P: At one point, he bent over with a big smile, showing me a single gold tooth and a dingy fez.
 - Q: Soon I felt the presence of someone standing alongside me.
 - R: But this one wouldn't budge.
 - S: We had been cautioned about beggars and were told to ignore them.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) S Q R P

(b) SQPR

(c) Q S R P

(d) QSPR

- (3) S_1 : The heart of the pump of life.
 - S₆: All this was made possible by the invention of the heart lung machine.
 - P: They have even succeeded in heart transplants.
 - Q: Now-a-days surgeons are able to stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations.
 - R: A few years ago it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly.
 - S: If the heart stops we die in about five minutes.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) SRQP

(b) SPRQ

(c) S O P R

(d) S R P (

- (4) S₁: In 1934, William Holding published a small volume of poems.
 - S₆: But Lord of the flies which came out in 1954 was welcomed as "a most absorbing and instructive tale".
 - P: During the World War II (1939-45) he joined the Royal Navy and was present at the sinking of the Bismarck.
 - Q: He returned to teaching in 1945 and gave it up in 1962 and is now a full-time writer.

(d) S Q P R

	S : Sunbirds feed or The proper sequence	n nectar mostly and help in should be:	pollination.	
	(a) S Q P R	(b) R P S Q	(c) Q P R S	(d) PSRQ
07	,			
	given in the beginning.		in each have been removed	ces. The first and the sixth sentences d and jumbled up. These are labelled es :
(1)	S ₆ : A dog's howling P: But people go or Q: Most of them ha R: Superstitions, us	ous kinds of superstitions a predicts death—this is a respecting it through force ve a bearing on "luck"—aually have their origin in forces now how a superstition should be.	typical superstition. te of blind custom. good or bad. ear and ignorance.	
	(a) Q P R S	(b) R S P Q	(c) R S Q P	(d) QSPR
(2)	S ₆ : And our Indian v P: No one can or or Q: Our part of duty R: Woman must be	country shapes itself out of women are as capable of dought to do this for them. lies in imparting true eduction put in a position to solve to necessary to pull down of should be:	oing it as any in the world eation to all men and won their own problems in the	nen in society. ir own way.
	(a) S R Q P	(b) Q R S P	(c) Q S R P	(d) S R P Q
(3)	S ₆ : It is in view of the P: They point out the Q: These people, we treatment of anim R: Monkey, rabbits made to suffer the S: We can avoid the suffer th	nat animals too have nervo the have formed the Anti- nals by scientists. In mice and other mammals liseases artificially product such cruelty to animals in and chemical techniques.	nent of India has banned to hus systems like us and care vivisection Society, have are used in large numbers and in them.	he export of monkeys to America.
	(a) Q P R S	(b) P R Q S	(c) Q R S P	(d) PSQR

R: In 1939, he married and started teaching at Bishop Wordsworth's School in Salisbury.

(c) S R P Q

 \mathbf{S}_{6} : Our common sunbirds are the purple sunbird, the glossy black species, and purple rumped sunbird, the

P: Though, they are functionally similar to the humming birds of the New World, they are totally unrelated.

(b) R P S Q

R: They are also some of the most brilliantly-coloured birds.

S: At first his novels were not accepted.

5. S_1 : Sunbirds are among the smallest of India birds.

The proper sequence should be:

yellow and maroon species.

Q: They do eat small insects too.

(a) R P Q S

(4) S_1 : A spider's web, after a shower of rain, is a very beautiful thing.

P: This explains partly why spiders are thoroughly disliked.

Q: But no poet has ever sung of the beauty of the spiders, for most spiders are not beautiful. R: On the contrary, most of them are rather unattractive, if not ugly! S: Poets have sung about the beauty of the spider's webs, comparing the water drops on them to ropes of pearls. The proper sequence should be: (a) S P Q R (b) Q S R P (c) QRSP (d) SQRP (5) S_1 : We are what our thoughts have made us. S₆: If good impressions prevail, the character becomes good, if bad it become bad. P: And so take care of what you think. Q: Every man's character is determined by the sum total or these impressions. R: Every work we do, every thought that we think, leaves an impression on the mind-stuff. S: Thought live, they travel far. *The proper sequence should be*: (a) SPRO (b) R O S P (c) PRSO (d) R O P S 08 **Directions** (Q. 1-8): In each of the questions below four sentences are given which are denoted by (A), (B), (C) and (D). By using all the four sentences you have to frame a meaningful para. The correct order of the sentences is your answer. Choose from the five alternatives the one having the correct order of sentences and mark it as your [SBI Probationary Officers'] answer: (1) (A) Now under liberated economy they are learning to compete domestically and globally. (B) In India corporations until recently achieved success by avoiding competition, using protected and regulated domestic markets. (C) The trend is irreversible. (D) Business leaders are preparing themselves to meet competitive challenges, and to avoid being swept away. (a) ABDC (b) BDCA (c) BDAC (d) CDBA (e) BADC (2) (A) Recovery was given inadequate attention and consequently some bank branches regularly incurred heavy losses and their parent bodies had to bale them out. (B) As a result, banks indulged in extensive lending to borrowers who had little or no potential to make

S₆: They are also feared because their bites may have unpleasant effects like a rash on the skin.

- (3) (A) However, different rulers and governments dealt with the different groups in a compartmentalised manner.
 - (B) Various situational and political changes have taken place over the past three and half centuries.
 - (C) This tendency resulted in deeply embedded fragmented South American Society which became even more prominent in the period 1948 until the commencement of the new constitution on May 19, 1994.

(C) To fulfil the social objectives laid down by the masters of nationalisation, banks were asked to lend to

(D) 1992-93 results showed that the loss making branches of public sector banks increased from 10000 to

- (D) South Africa is a racially divided society since the first European settlers arrived in 1652.
 - (a) BDAC (e) BACD

repayments.

(a) BACD

(e) CDBA

identified priority sectors.

(b) DBAC

13000 and the quantum of losses showed at ₹ 3,369 crores.

(b) DABC

(c) CABD

(c) CBAD

(d) ACDB

(d) BCAD

(4)(A)	A) Such a system will help identify and groom executives for positions of strategists.			
(B)		nce is more often than	n not done for the purpose	e of reward or punishment for past
	performance.			
	-		ecutive evaluation system	
(D) Even where the evaluation system is for one's promotion to assume includes items that are a key for playing the role of strategists effective role of change agent and creative problem solving.				
	(a) DBAC (e) CDBA	(b) DCBA	(c) ABCD	(d) BDCA
(5)(A)	Finally, the bureaucratic	organisation took ov	er from the pioneering en	terprise.
(B)	The nineteenth century	was the age of entrep	reneur, the self-made ma	n.
(C)	Thoughtful business ad	ministration took ove	r from action centred bus	iness entrepreneurship.
(D)	In the twentieth century	the rational executiv	re took command.	
	(a) DBAC (e) DBAC	(b) CABD	(c) BDCA	(d) BCDA
(6) (A)	` /	emes are not always	helpful in determining	what one can do with or about
(B)	Much of the literature o	n organisational culti	ures is focused on catego	orising types of cultures.
(C)	It has taken the undersorganisation.	standing of corporate	e culture far beyond wha	at used to be called the informal
(D)	This literature is both in	nteresting and informa	ative.	
	(a) BDAC (e) DBAC	(b) BADC	(c) BCDA	(d) DABC
(7) (A)	` '		ne alternative solution occ	eurs because people hold different
(B)				g superior decisions compared to e determining that the problem is
(C)	Unfortunately, too often	in the West, managers	s assume that the initial def	inition of the situation is correct.
(D)	Up to half the time in m	neetings is spent in as	king "Is this the real prob	olem ?"
	(a) BDCA (e) ABCD	(b) BCDA	(c) CBDA	(d) ACDB
(8) (A)	Participation involves n	nore than the formal	sharing of decisions.	
(B)	Through anticipation, in from trauma of learning		tions considers trends and	I make plans, shielding institutions
	Innovative learning inve			
(D)	It is an attitude characte			
	(a) BCAD (e) ACBD	(b) ABCD	(c) DACB	(d) CBAD
09				
09	4° (O 1 7) P	1 (11 . 2	(4) (7) (3)	

Directions (Q. 1-5): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below them:

- (A) A study to this effect suggests that the average white-collar worker demonstrates only about twenty five percent listening efficiency.
- (B) However, for trained and good listeners it is not unusual to use all the three approaches during a setting, thus, improving listening efficiency.

- (C) There are three approaches to listening; listening for comprehension, listening for empathy and listening for evaluation.
- (D) Although, we spend nearly half of each communication interaction listening, we do not listen well.
- (E) Each approach has a particular emphasis that may help us to receive and process information in different settings.

(1)	Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph?						
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E		
(2)	Which sentence should come FIFTH in the paragraph?						
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E		
(3)	Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph?						
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E		
(4)	Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph?						
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E		
(5)	Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph?						
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E		

Directions (Q. 1-5): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them:

- (A) The history of mankind is full of such fightings between communities, nation and people.
- (B) From the primitive weapons of warfare, man has advanced to the modern nuclear weapons.
- (C) Ever since the dawn of civilisation, man has been fighting with man.
- (D) A modern war is scientific in character, but the effect is the same, wiping human existence out of this earth.
- (E) The only difference now seems to be in the efficiency of the instruments used for killing each other.
 - (1) Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence? (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E (a) A (2) Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence? (b) B (a) A (d) D (e) E (3) Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence? (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E (4) Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence? (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E (5) Which of the following should be the FIFTH (last) sentence? (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

11

Directions (Q. 1-7): In each of the following questions, the first and the last parts of the passage are numbered S_1 and S_6 . The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer:

(1) S₁: "As matter of fact", said the boy modestly, "I'm a spaceman."

P: "You can't see it from here."

Q: "From another planet."

R: "I'm a spaceman", he said again.

		George and Cathy stared Cathy gasped, George ga (a) PSRQ	•	(c) RQPS	(d) SRQP					
(2)	P : Q : R : S :	I suddenly it began to climb swiftly and the next I knew it was speeding eastward again till it became a speak in the blue morning. I didn't know what force they could command, but I was certain it would be sufficient. My enemies had located me, and the next thing would be a cordon round me. This made me do some savage thinking. The aeroplane had seen my bicycle, and would conclude that I would try to escape by the road. In that case there might be a chance on the moors to the right or left.								
	0	(a) RQPS	(b) QPSR	(c) PSRQ	(d) SRQP					
(3)	P : Q : R : S :	: His penance grew harder, he abjured even fruit. : Then the water, too, that the girl offered him in leaf-cups lay untouched : Birds pecked at them as they lay rotting at his feet. : She gathered wild blossoms and laid them humbly before him. : The girl mused in sorrow: 'Is there nothing left for me to do'. : The ascetic took no notice.								
		(a) RQPS	(b) SRQP	(c) QPSR	(d) PSRQ					
(4)	P : Q : R : S :	 : In other words, grammar grows and changes and there is no such things as correct use of English for the past, the present, and the future. : "The door is broke." : Yet this would have been correct in Shakespeare's time! : Today, only an uneducated person would say, "My arm is broke." : For example, in Shakespeare's play Hamlet, there is the line. : All the words that man has invented are divided into eight classes which are called parts of speech. (a) PSQR (b) SPRQ (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ 								
(5)	P : Q : R : S :	 There is no transportation system in any city that can compare in efficiency with the circulatory system of the body. The larger one goes from the heart to the various parts of the body. If you will imagine two systems of pipes, one large and one small, both meeting at a central pumping station, you'll have an idea of the Circulatory system. These pipes are called arteries, veins and capillaries. The smaller system of pipes goes from the heart to the lungs and back. Arteries are blood vessels, in which blood is going away from the heart. (a) QSPR (b) PQSR (c) RSQP (d) SPRQ 								
(6)	s ·				(d) 51 KQ					
(0)	P : Q : R : S :	 : Gandhiji's first political fast was made soon after his return from Africa. : He had also received help from their man's sister. : This was when the poor labourers of the cotton mills of Ahmedabad were on strike. : He was a friend of the largest mill-owner. : Gandhi had made the strikers promise to remain on strike until the owners agreed to accept the decision of an arbitrator. : He did not fast against the mill-owners, but in order to strengthen the determination of the strikers. (a) SRPQ (b) QSRP (c) RPQS (d) PQSR 								
				•						

- (7) S₁: A certain young man was entrusted to the care of a teacher.
 - P: 'This dullard will come to grief, if i send him away without a single lesson', thought the teacher.
 - Q: He was so dull of the mind that he could not, even in three months' time, learn as much as a single lesson.
 - R: The young man came to ask the teacher's permission to go home.
 - S: "It's my business to provide a good education to my pupils to get on in life."
 - S₆: The teacher asked him to wait.
 - (a) QPSR
- (b) PSRQ
- (c) SRQP
- (d) RQPS

Directions (Q. 1-7): In each of the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered S_1 to S_6 respectively. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate on the Answer-Sheet.

(1) S ₁ : A study		P: success increases		
Q : concludes that		R: and chances for		
S: commitment to future task	ks	S ₆ : future success.		
(a) RQPS	(b) SRQP	(c) QPSR	(d) PSRQ	
(2) S_1 : Putting it another way				
P: what we see as our		Q: our goals throughout our	lives	
R: we are constantly resett	ing	S: in response to		
S ₆ : wins and losses.				
(a) RQSP	(b) QPRS	(c) PRSQ	(d) RSQP	
(3) S ₁ : Studies of Nobel laureate	s show that.			
P : or encounter professional				
Q: and have strained relation	onship with friends	and colleagues		
R: they often publish less t	frequently			
S : after winning the prize				
S ₆ : envy and rivalry				
(a) SRQP	(b) RQPS	(c) QPSR	(d) PSRQ	
$(4) S_1$: There is		P: no such thing		
Q : from one nation		R: as the gift		
S : of independence		S ₆ : to another.		
(a) SPQR	(b) PRSQ	(c) QPRS	(d) RSPQ	
$(5) S_1$: People who		P : are terrible		
Q: no way of taking		R: there is		
S: have no weaknesses.		S ₆ : advantage of them.		
(a) PSQR	(b) RSPQ	(c) SPRQ	(d) QSRP	
(6) S ₁ There are		P any other kind of		
Q more ants		R land animal		
S than		S_6 in the world.		
(a) PSQR	(b) RSPQ	(c) SPRQ	(d) QSPR	

(7)		For sometime					
		it was commonly assumed					
	-	after the treaty of Versailles	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
		that Germany had caused W		gressive acts			
		by scholars and laymen alik					
	S6:	and by encouraging Italy in					
		(a) PRQS (b) SPQR	(c) QPRS	(d) QPSR		
13	}						
	Dire	ections (Q. 1-6) : Put the giv	en sentences in each o	f the following questions in	n proper order		
(1)	(A)	His mother was dead.					
	(B)	They had not sent him the s	sad information.				
	(C)	Probably they knew his dee	ep love for her.				
	(D)	When Gandhi returned to In	ndia his son Hiralal wa	as four.			
		(a) DCAB (b) DABC	(c) DBAC	(d) DCAB		
(2)	(A)	It results from a carefully re	evised plan.				
	(B)	Men work together for a car	use or purpose.				
	(C)	Team work does not just ha	ippen.				
	(D)	It must be clearly known to	them.				
		(a) BCAD (b) CBDA	(c) BCDA	(d) CABD		
(3)		I will give you a copy of it.					
		The book was published in					
		It is a very interesting book					
	(D)	It deals with mankind's pol					
) CBDA	(c) BDCA	(d) DBCA		
(4)		He had inherited that mone					
	` ′	Mr Maini was an innocent i		~			
		It was regarding investing t	en thousands rupees ir	n my firm.			
	(D)	He agreed to my proposal.) DADC	() CD A D	(I) DDCA		
) BADC	(c) CDAB	(d) BDCA		
(5)		His elbow was bleeding.					
		He had a few bruises on his					
		I went into the crowd and w			ured.		
	(D)	A crowd gathered around m			(1) DCD (
) DABC	(c) BADC	(d) DCBA		
(6)	(A)	They were generally fed in					
	(B)		_	them being fed.			
	(C)	Gopal wanted to see the tig					
	(D).	When we entered the gate is		· · ·	(1) CD + D		
		(a) ACDB (b)) DCBA	(c) BCDA	(d) CBAD		

Directions (Q. 1-5): Rearrange in each of the following five sentences A, B, C, D and E in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:

(1) (A) She said that she was a school teacher and a social worker.

(B)	3) Then for sometime we discussed her plans for schooling of the children living in slums.					
(C)	Our conversation now took another direction.					
(D)	She also said that social work was her hobby only and not the job.					
(E)	I a	sked Meena al	bout her occupation.			
	(i)	Which of the	following should be	the Second sentence	e?	
		(a) B	(b) D	(c) C	(d) E	(e) A
	(ii)	Which of the	following should be	the Fourth sentence		
		(a) E	(b) A	(c) B	(d) C	(e) D
	(iii)		following should be	the First sentence?		
		(a) A	(b) C	(c) D	(d) E	(e) None of these
	(iv)		following should be (b) D	the Last sentence? (c) B	(d) E	(e) None of these
	()	(a) C				(e) None of these
	(v)	(a) A	following should be (b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
(2) (4)	D.					(c) L
(2) (A)		it ne added tna ovind asked wl	at there was a good d	ear to be said in favo	our or it.	
` /			nat it was. nd that India would n	not progress until the	casta system was ak	volished
		_	d hits surprise on hea			
(E)			that there was truth in		a good dear to be sai	d iii iavoui oi it.
(E)						
	(1)	Which of the (a) A	following should be (b) B	the Last sentence?	(d) D	(e) E
	(ii)		following should be	` '	(4) =	(*) –
	(11)	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
	(iii		following should be	the Second sentence	e?	
		(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
	(iv)		following should be	the Fourth sentence	?	
		(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
	(v)		following should be	the Third sentence?		
	. ,	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
(3) (A)	See	ma's parents d	lied in her early child	dhood.		
(B)		_	nad been kind to her			
(C)			of her first ten years v		•	
		_	ed her wickedly and			
(E)		-	sister also treated he	•		
(F)			reatments, she grew		self-reliant lady.	
, ,		_	following should be	_		
	(1)	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) F
		. ,			` '	

	(11) Which	n of the following shou	ild be the Last sente	ence?	
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
	(iii) Which	n of the following shou	ıld be the First sente	ence?	
	(a) B	(b) C	(c) D	(d) E	(e) F
	(iv) Which	n of the following shou	ıld be the Fifth sent	ence?	
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) D	(d) E	(e) F
	(v) Which	n of the following shou	ıld be the Fourth ser	ntence?	
	(a) B	(b) C	(c) D	(d) E	(e) F
(4) (A)	It is fixed	on Tuesday.			
(B)	We have,	therefore, called him	for interview.		
(C)	Due to hi	s illness he lost that jo	b.		
(D)	Ramesh v	was working in a factor	ry.		
(E)	Hence, he	e has applied for a job	in my office.		
	(i) Which	n of the following shou	ıld be the First sente	ence?	
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
		n of the following shou	* *	* /	()
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
	(iii) Which	n of the following shou	ıld be the Third sen	tence?	
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
	(iv) Which	n of the following shou	ıld be the Fourth se	ntence?	
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	(e) E
(5) (A)	Some of t	the world's highest pea	aks are in the Himal	lavas.	
(B)		alayas are beautiful mo			
(C)		e, we call them the Hin			
(D)		est peak is Mount Ever	•		
(E)	_	ch for two thousand m		o Assom.	
(F)		f the mountains are co			
(-)	_			~~ ~ ° °	
	(a) B	n of the following shou (b) E	(c) C	(d) A	(e) D
	` '	` '	. ,		(c) D
	(a) B	n of the following shou (b) C	(c) E	(d) D	(e) A
		n of the following shou		. ,	(0) 11
	(a) B	(b) D	(c) A	(d) E	(e) C
		n of the following shou			(6) 6
	(a) A	(b) F	(c) B	(d) A	(e) C
		n of the following shou			(•)
	(a) D	(b) A	(c) E	(d) C	(e) B
	(11)	(0) 11	(U) L	(4)	(0) D

SOLUTIONS TEST YOURSELF Exercises

Solution TYE 01				
(1) (c),	(2) (a).			
Solution TYE 02				
(1) (d),	(2) (a),	(3) (b).		
Solution TYE 03				
(1) (a),	(2) (c),	(3) (b),	(4) (d),	(5) (d).
Solution TYE 04				
(1) (b),	(2) (c),	(3) (c),	(4) (e),	(5) (d).
Solution TYE 05				
(1) (c),	(2) (d),	(3) (d),	(4) (b),	(5) (c).
Solution TYE 06				
(1) (c),	(2) (c),	(3) (a),	(4) (a),	(5) (a).
Solution TYE 07				
(1) (d),	(2) (c),	(3) (a),	(4) (d),	(5) (a).
Solution TYE 08				
(1) (e),	(2) (c),	(3) (b),	(4) (d),	(5) (c), (6) (a),
(7) (b),	(8) (d).			
Solution TYE 09				
(1) (e),	(2) (a),	(3) (d),	(4) (c),	(5) (b).
Solution TYE 10				
(1) (c),	(2) (a),	(3) (b),	(4) (d),	(5) (e).
Solution TYPE 11				
(1) (c),	(2) (d),	(3) (d),	(4) (b),	(5) (a), (6) (b),
(7) (a).				
Solution TYE 12				
(1) (c),	(2) (a),	(3) (a),	(4) (b),	(5) (c), (6) (d),
, (7) (d).				
Solution TYE 13	(2) (1)	(2) ()	(1) (1)	(5) (1) (0) (1)
(1) (b),	(2) (d),	(3) (c),	(4) (a),	(5) (d), (6) (b).
Solution TYE 14				
(1) (i) (e),	(ii) (d)	(iii)(d),	(iv) (c),	(v) (d) .
(2) (i) (b),	(ii) (c),	(iii)(a), (iii)(b),	(iv) (e),	(v) (d).
(3) (i) (a), (4) (i) (d),	(ii) (d), (ii) (c),	(iii)(b), (iii)(e),	(iv) (b), (iv) (b).	(v) (d).
(5) (i) (b),	(ii) (c), (ii) (c),	(iii) (c),	(iv) (b),	(v) (d).

DOUBLE BLANKS IN A SENTENCE

विभिन्न Competitive Examinations में English Question Paper में एक वाक्य में दो Blank Spaces देकर 4-5 विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प का चुनाव करने सम्बन्धित 5-10 प्रश्नों का समावेश होता है।

इन दो Blank Spaces में दिए गए विकल्पों (Pairs of Words) में से एक उचित विकल्प (Pair of Words) को भरने से वाक्य का समुचित अर्थ निकलता है। इन दो रिक्त स्थानों में भरा जाने वाला उपयुक्त Pair of Words मुख्यतया वाक्य के सारांश एवं अर्थ पर निर्भर करता है। यदि छात्र वाक्य के अर्थ को समझने में सक्षम हो तो वह इस तरह के प्रश्नों को सही तरीके से हल कर सकता है। इस तरह के प्रश्नों को हल करने हेतु छात्र की Vocabulary अच्छी होनी आवश्यक है, क्योंकि दिए गए विकल्पों का बिना सही अर्थ जाने छात्र कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। छात्र को इस Book में दिया Word Power का पूरा Section अच्छी तरह पढ़ना चाहिए, यह आपको इस तरह के प्रश्नों को हल करने में बहुत सहायक साबित होगा।



01

Directions (Q. 1-5): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces in the given sentences. Below each sentence there are five pair of words denoted by numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete:

- (1) Our latest battle plan some projects at saving the earth's biological diversity.
 - (a) finishes, stirring

(b) covers, aimed

(c) finances, looking

(d) encloses, looked

- (e) excludes, arriving
- (2) Unless the authorities adopt the principle the strategies cannot become........
 - (a) whole-heartedly, successful
- (b) fully, defunct

(c) finally, obsolete

(d) legitimately, noteworthy

(e) ligically, trivial

(3)	Trying to a team without a good and s wheel	imple system is like trying to drive a car without a steering
	(a) form, working	(b) place, exploratory
	(c) organise, empowering	(d) make, guidance
	(e) achieve, developmental	
(4)	members of a group often influe	nce the outcome of a consensus forecast
(.)	(a) Fixed, exert	(b) Majority, rightly
	(c) Oral, legitimately	(d) Minority, Inadvertently
	(e) Dominant, unduly	(4)
(5)	•	ic, this task of customer-driven organisations is under
	(a) ideal, important	(b) lazy, undesirable
	(c) inefficient, challenging	(d) civilised, ineffective
		(d) civilised, mettective
	(e) lethargic, insurmountable.	
02		
Below of	each sentence there are five pair of words denot Is can be filled up in the blanks in the sentenc	entences there are two blank spaces in the given sentences. ted by numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which pair in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully
(1)	The Deputy Managerto resign because al	l his proposals weredown by his superiors. [Bank PO]
	(a) planned, thrown	(b) gave, held
	(c) began, kept	(d) willing, knocked
	(e) threatened,turned	(.,)
(2)	The counter clerk was very busy andnot	payto Sameer's request. [Bank PO]
(2)	(a) can, help	(b) could, cooperation
	(c) had, cash	(d) did, attention
	(e) certainly,acceptance	(d) did, attention
(2)		1.11 10
(3)	He was initiallyat the suggestion but v	
	(a) anger, rejecting	(b) shocked, advocating
	(c) impressed, negating	(d) thrilled, propagating
	(e) suspicious, trusting	
(4)	•	noeven when her best friend talked against her. [SBI PO]
	(a) bothered, attention	(b) troubled, brained
	(c) threatened, warning	(d) deterred, heed
	(e) shaken, indication	
(5)	She wasbecause all her plan had gone	[Asstt Grade]
()	(a) happy, selected	(b) dejected, splendidly
	(c) distraught, awry	(d) frustrated, magnificentlly
(6)		is notand isnarrow minded than almost any [Bank PO]
	(a) tough, openly	(b) tolerant, more
	(c) ambitious, hardly	(d) acceptable, genuinely
	(e) approachable, less	

[Bank PO]	y.	friend to attend the party (b) angered, since (d) grumbled, when	was not invited by his	7) Ravia bithe (a) annoyed, before (c) expressed, than (e) surprised, about	(7)
[BSRB Clerk]		(b) reluctant, entrust (d) eager, avoid		8) He istoar (a) fond, perform (c) determined, undertal (e) willing, ignore	(8)
[Indian Bank PO]	d in	eir quickness in learning (b) adaptable, reflected (d) susceptible, demons	by	9) Children are more (a) intelligent, disproved (c) conservative, seen in (e) resourceful, proporti	(9)
		(b) Ruin, draft (d) Depreciation, drift	continuous	(a) Loss, draught (c) Failure, drought (e) None of these	(10)
					03
ut which pair of	(c), (d) and (e). Find (ed by numbers (a), (b), (c	ive pair of words denot	Directions (Q. 1-9): In a weach sentence there are for an in the black of the bla	Below e
[SBI PO]	nds	ne got a scholarship. (b) defeat, results (d) excellence, dividence	on	Prabha'sin athlet (a) performance, money (c) behaviour, appreciat (e) failure, disappointment	(1)
[SBI PO]		he trouble spot quite in t (b) made, encircling (d) thwarted, presenting		2) The policeany atto (a) squashed, surroundin (c) predisposed, visiting (e) pre-empted, arriving	(2)
[SBI PO]	vement in collection. (d) damage, cruel	for it to bring in improve (c) penalty, low	n-payment was too (b) toll, simple	3) Theimposed for no (a) fine, severe (e) punishment, harsh	(3)
Bank of Mah PO]	(d) saw, offered	andme a chair. (c) looked, gave	to his table, he smiled (b) met, sat	4) Someshme coming (a) found, signalled (e) welcomed, took	(4)
[Bank PO]	(d) rarely, where	addressed. (c) scarcely, whom	eded by those tothey (b) readily, which	5) The leaders werene (a) angrily, who (e) joyfully, when	(5)
[Asstt Grade]	(d) having, actual	ffer a moreprice. (c) ready, correct	ny house unless you of (b) prepared, realistic	6) I am notto sell you (a) agree, better (e) None of these	(6)
[BSRB Clerk]	(d) surplus, abunda	cut in water supply. (c) sufficient, no	(b) meagre, least	7) Due torainf All thi (a) scanty, substantial (e) abundant, consideral	(7)

(8)	In a changing and	unstructured business	anvironment creativit	ry and innovation are being
(0)	demanded of executive		s chritominent, creativit	[MBA Entrance]
	(a) excessively, rapidly		(b) highly, extremely	
	(c) increasingly, modera	ately	(d) progressively, increa	asingly
	(e) highly, speedily			
(9)	We areto have him	here to make this fur	nction a great success.	[Bank PO]
	(a) happy, have		(b) unhappy, arrive	
	(c) sure, come		(d) pleased, over	
	(e) wonderful, again			
04				
D	irections (Q. 1-18) : In	each of the following s	entences there are two	blank spaces in the given sentences.
				e), (d) and (e). Find out which pair of
words o	can be filled up in the bla	inks in the sentence in th	e same sequence to make	the sentence meaningfully complete
:				
(1)	Toyourself from			[BSRB Officers]
	(a) prohibit, heat	(b) protect, cold	(c) save, heat	(d) suffer, cold
	(e) prevent, ice			
(2)	Wehim with mar			[N Bank PO]
	• •	(b) provoked, desicate	(c) attracted, fascinate	(d) gave, deprive
	(e) negotiated, please			
(3)	In his, he followed	thecourse.		[SBI PO]
	(a) agony, funny		(b) ignorance, wrong	
	(c) hurry, diversified		(d) predicament, proper	•
	(e) bewilderment, appro	priate		
(4)			use of thecement in	the market. [Bank PO]
	(a) held, non-availabilit	У	(b) denied, restrictions	
	(c) hampered, shortage		(d) prevented, supply	
(5)	(e) completed, disappea			
(5)	Only whenfailed	i, the police resorted to.		[Bank PO]
	(a) efforts, power(c) persuasions, force		(b) arrests, imprisonme.(d) power, punishment	
	(e) manipulations, arres	ts	(d) power, punishment	
(6)	•		erofbreach of pro	omise
(0)	(a) faulty, severe	as they found each other	(b) responsible, serious	omise.
	(c) guilty, flagranst		(d) accused, rigid	
	(e) None of these		(4)	
(7)	They wanted toall th	nese books, but they cou	ald not findtime to do	o so. [BSRB Clerk]
	(a) cover, almost	•	(b) pursue, necessary	
	(c) dispose, some		(d) read, sufficient	
	(e) buy, some			
(8)	Though he is reputed	for his technical, his	books were sadly	of the work of others as he lacked
. /	originality.	,	•	[Bank PO]
	(a) advice, unconscious		(b) skill, independent	
	(c) knowledge, ignorant		(d) expertise, derivative	;
	(e) dependence, indicati	ve		

(9)	He had managed toseveral times, but was (a) deceive, cheated (c) escape, arrested (e) abscond, kidnapped	finallyby the police. (b) defend, acquitted (d) cheat, robbed	
(10)	The candidate'sat the polls wasas he w (a) claim, unrealistic (c) image, real (e) candidature, inappropriate	on with a striking margin. (b) victory, overwhelming (d) strategy, unsuccessful)]
(11)	Inof International matters, there is always a (a) view, whichever (c) defence, wrong (e) spite, whatever	n element of risk inone might do. (b) many, doing (d) case, whatever)]
(12)	We must prevent endangered wild animal spen maythe great diversity of animal life. (a) rare, escape (c) volatile, notice (e) extinct, enjoy	cies from becomingin order that our future generation [Bank PC] (b) outdated, know (d) powerful, protect	
(13)	We cannotsuch a/anact of violence. (a) tolerate, insipid (c) commit, magnificent (e) neglect, insignificant	(b) consider, important (d) pardon, egregious)]
(14)	The secretarythe society's funds,he w (a) misplaced, soon (c) pirated, therefore (e) None of these	as dismissed. [Asstt Grad (b) rolled, thus (d) misappropriated, so	e]
(15)	Thewords of the mother comforted the (a) harsh, naughty (c) soft, energetic (e) None of the above	.child. [SBI PC (b) sweet, happy (d) melodious, playful)]
(16)	Santosh looked very happy andwhen he has a constant of the looked very happy andwhen he has a constant of the looked very happy andwhen he has a constant of the looked very happy andwhen he happy andwhen he happy andwhen he happy andwhen he happy and	eard that his proposed scheme wasby the committee (b) elated, accepted [SBI PC (d) disconsolate, approved	
(17)	It is indeedthat fifty years after indep examination system. (a) bed, produce (c) sad, evolve (e) None of these	(b) improper, create (d) objectionable, present	or
(18)	The banditthe traveller of his purse, gold (a) snatched, hurt (c) demanded, beat (e) None of these	l andhim grievously. [BSRB Cler (b) stole, injured (d) robbed, wounded	k]

Direction	is (Q. 1-17): In each of	the following sentences	there are two blank sp	aces in the given sentences.
Below each ser	ntence there are five pair	of words denoted by nur	nbers (a), (b), (c), (d) a	ınd (e). Find out which pair
of words can b	e filled up in the blanks	in the sentence in the s	ame sequence to make	the sentence meaningfully
complete:				
(1) It is	for every tax payer to	the tay returns to the Ir	come Tay Department	[PRI]

[RBI]	partment.	ns to the Income Tax De	payer tothe tax retur	1) It isfor every tax 1	(1)
	(d) possible, remit	(c) obligatory, submit	(b) binding, pay	(a) necessary, lodge(e) worthwhile, evade	
	ring	(b) acts, prosperity (d) achievements, suffe	ut to the	2) Theof glory lead by(a) ways, happiness(c) paths, grave(e) None of these	(2)
[Bank PO]	problem.	e will have toa grave	care in our industry, we	3) If we do not take	(3)
	ite	(b) proper, face(d) intensive, aggrava		(a) normal, experience(c) adequate, catch(e) preventive, solve	
sons.		use of theit provided b (b) satisfaction, aestheti (d) comforts, personal		4) He shifted to his late p(a) convenience, sentin(c) reasons, monetary(e) benefit, extraneous	(4)
of the modern [MBA Entrance]	-	to one critic,; it seems	of dramatic classics is	5) The increasing revival theatre.	(5)
	ne	(b) tragic, anaemia(d) astounding, liveling		(a) auspicious, resurger(c) incomprehensible, p(e) None of these	
ars. [SBI PO]	t for it in the initial ye	om theobjectives see (b) deviated, original (d) emerged, total		6) The activities of the as (a) grown, simple (c) details, grand (e) increased, perverse	(6)
see objects not	at they can no longer s	rvision isand tha	glaucoma find that thei		(7)
[MDA]		(b) peripheral, impaired(d) peripatetic, diminish		(a) optical, distorted (c) prephrastic, demurr	
ng a thousand [SBI PO]	•	ck was ainvestmen (c) because, speculative	(b) since, negligible	shares. (a) because, prudent	(8)
				(e) although, precarious	(0)
[BSRB]	(d) sufficient, enforce	t in water supply. (c) regular, clamp	(b) heavy, regulate	9) Due torainfall this(a) scantly, lift(e) inadequate, impose	(9)
[RBI]		o in his work. (b) aloof, cooperative (d) miserly, ignorant	tic	0) He is sothat everyo (a) helpful, reluctant (c) adamant, enthusiast (e) magnanimous, eage	(10)

(11)	Instead ofprove y (a) begging, demanding (e) donating, demanding		hing. (c) worrying, paying	(d) writing, reading	[Bank PO]
(12)	The great scientist (a) felt, about (e) presented, though	himself with ability and (b) displayed, in	d modernation allthe (c) disclosed, besides	e conference. (d) conducted, through	[Bank PO]
(13)	The speechwith s	ubtle threats has resulte	d intension in the s	ensitive areas of the city.	In I. no.
	(a) started, reduced(e) followed, continuous	(b) replete, increased	(c) full, escalating	(d) forced, dissolving	[Bank PO]
(14)	The minister felt that earlier.	themade by the co	ommittee waseven th	nough similar schemes ha	ad worked
	(a) decision, gainful(e) recommendation, int	(b) choice, profitable feasible	(c) acceptance, approve	d (d) election, acceptable	
(15)		air, but wetrain jo	urnev		[SBI PO]
(13)	(a) spend, enjoy (e) become, accept	(b) desire, commute	(c) afford, prefer	(d) decide, undertook	[35110]
(16)	He was convinced that purelyact. (a) personal, vengeful	t people were driven by	(b) personal, eternal	lieved there was no such	thing as a [SBI PO]
	(c) altruistic, praisewort(e) sentimental, divine	hy	(d) ulterior, selfless		
(17)	I don'tI shall be (a) know, able (c) think, able	to go.	(b) consider, desirous (d) believe, liking		[Bank PO]
	(e) feel, available				
been on				n blank indicates that som ernative that best fits the n	
(1)	The tactics of the	e narty drove the comm	unity and all hell b	roke loose	
	(a) dilatory, berserk	(b) timely, crazy	(c) opportune, wild	(d) apposite, excited	
(2)	The female members of	of the group later	and went on to become	divas.	
	(a) joined	(b) distended	(c) distorted	(d) disbanded	
(3)	The chief him of (a) invested, shipped (c) incremented, sent	his administrative powe	ers andhim to the (b) augmented, deported (d) divested, deported		
(4)	The valley was windin (a) twigs	g with the faint camp-fi (b) schools	ires of the scattered (c) coteries	(d) contingents	
(5)	The Republicans thoug (a) bacchanalian	ght Adams a far-seeing (b) neurotic	statesman and a/an (c) aphasic	.politician. (d) astute	
(6)	They feared that they r (a) abruptly, spontaneou (c) knowingly, spurious	IS	raiding activity of the (b) incidentally, resplent (d) inadvertently, spurious		tion.

(7)	Her sister, of whose town now.	and delicacy she wa	s sure her opinion could	never be shaken, was the talk of the
	(a) turpitude	(b) rectitude	(c) loose morals	(d) wickedness
(8)	radical.	•		schemes ofand power-crazy
(0)	(a) spurious, lenient		(c) loose, morals	(d) beneficial, high-strung
(9)	broke out.			verelast week after fresh riots
	(a) reducing, toned dow(c) attenuated, driven av		(b) low, sparked off(d) escalating, aggravat	ed
(10)				our of rains, much to their
	(a) aggravated, delight	(b) fired up, joy	(c) dampened, chagrin	(d) blown out, valour
07				
someth	ing has been omitted. Be	eneath the sentence are f		o blanks, each blank indicates that is of words. Choose the word or set of :
(1)	could not survive.			d added that her grandparents
	(a) euphemistically	(b) gravely	(c) soberly	(d) miserably
(2)	Ronnie was shocked to (a) parody	see his score in mathem (b) heresy	natics, getting one mark s (c) travesty	hort was nothing short of a
(3)	• •	the motives of h (b) insular, relief	is colleagues and made (c) craven, justice	them contribute to the fund. (d) altruistic, dubious
(4)	The world is, its (a) perfect, sincere	s suffering	(c) diverse, sparse	(d) imperfect, random
(5)			e's disposal, one was a	markedand one was marked
	to simplify matter (a) low, high (c) parasitic, renevable	ers.	(b) upward, downgrade (d) biodegradable, recy	
(6)	· · ·	I committee was to put	a to the accelerat	ting spread of the highly contagious
	disease across the	states.		
	(a) spur, far-flung(c) brake, contiguous		(b) hold , warring(d) downclamp, faction	
(7)	-	ak an disminisan	• •	
(7)	(7) Aimed at putting a check on disruptions to the WTO proceedings, the Riot Guards made it clear they can match the protestors'efforts stone by stone,			
	(a) rational, bridge by b(c) putrid, hour by hour		(b) justified, day by day(d) irrational, brick by l	
(8)	8) Our initial days at Rockford were, quite surprising, the head boy was the biggest, at earned the nickname of the 'Peevish Batch'.			
	(a) calm, mediator		(b) tempestuous, dissen	ter
	(c) turbid, arbiter		(d) sane, leader	
(9)	The poet the be (a) condemned (c) scorned	auty of the courtesan w	ith his lyrical melodies.(b) disparaged(d) extolled	

(e) economic, federate

(a) vociferously, vituperative	houted at the authorities and hurled abuses at them. (b) gently, decibel
(c) malignantly, carnal	(d) cowardly, harsh
08	
	nestions has one or two blanks, each blank indicates that four lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of the sentence as a whole:
(1) A is a	
(a) norm, standard	(b) knowledge, mistake
(c) student, school	(d) doctrine, follower
(e) thesis, superstition	
(2) A shade of distinction is a	
(a) beautiful, vindication	(b) complete, profanity
(c) subtle, nuance (e) entire, paradox	(d) thorough, prejudice
(3) flattery is known as	(h) indicariminata anaomium
(c) servile, adulation	(b) indiscriminate, encomium (d) unasked for, gratitude
(e) cowardly, temerity	(d) unusited for, gravitude
(4) At some private schools pupils are under the .	of a
(a) guidance, palladium	(b) tutelage, preceptor
(c) coaching, verity	(d) assiduity, palladium
(e) consensus, mentor	
(5) A large centre is a/an	
(a) district, affliction	(b) transport, automobile
(c) civic, utarchy	(d) shopping, emporium
(e) educational, indignity	
(6) persons are inclined to	(1-) 1
(a) obese, corpulence(c) domineering, temperance	(b) generous, leanness(d) vacillating, determination
(e) cowering, effrontery	(d) vacinating, determination
(7) A is a temporary	
(a) deviation, rest	(b) shambles, journey
(c) respite, relief	(d) paradox, enchantment
(e) feint, spell	
(8) language may also be termed	
(a) eloquent, exiguous	(b) frenzied, placid
(c) abusive, scurrilous	(d) contumelious, flattering
(e) denunciatory, peripatetic	
(9) A of small stones is called a	
(a) design, numismatist (b) collar, tiara (e) pattern, mosaic	(c) seller, connoisseur (d) mound, lithograph
(10) Suzerainty is control over a state.	
(a) full, democratic (b) domestic, backward	(c) central, unified (d) political, dependent

(e) disuse, recrudescence

09

	n the questions has one or two blanks, each blank indicates that ace are four lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of using of the sentence as a whole:
(1) To encourage colonial peoples in theirstate will evolve instead of ar (a) unchanged, formidable (c) succinctly, redoubtable (e) unequivocally, mobile	r aspirations to attain independence before it is proved that a narchy is unforgivable. (b) certainty, sympathetic (d) incontrovertibly, viable
 (2) Human memory is not especia (a) infallible, mythological (c) confidant, fanciful (e) noteworthy, fanciful 	ally on ancienty happenings that smack of the
 (3) Athletes have so perfected their techniq record books can be published. (a) announcement, public (c) time, authentic (e) result, universal 	(b) meet, official (d) fantastic, commonplace
(4) Like the part of an iceberg, muc(a) inner, known(c) greater, dangerous(e) lower, penetrable	th of what is really interesting in the capital is not (b) submerged, visible (d) upper, viable
(5) Hence the word sophistry has an unfave poor case into a good one by means of(a) denotation, ingenuous(c) connotation, specious(e) impact, cogent	yourable and means arguing deceitfully, attempting to turn a clever but reasoning. (b) meaning, ingenious (d) significance, vague
than the plight of the common	ing these antisocial policies, which he declared would rather a people. defy (c) aggravate, alleviate (d) empower, improve
(7) The defense proposes to show that the place, is indeed historical fact.(a) blithely, undesirable(c) cautiously, factual(e) positively, inevitable	e incident that the prosecution so rejects as did indeed take (b) cavalierly, apocryphal (d) persuasively, ignorance
 (8) We have criticized our university stude to the excitement of social (a) acquiescence, dissent (c) concealment, revolution (e) security, insecurity 	ents for preferring the security of political silence and the safety of and humanitarian action. (b) college, adventure (d) tolerance, antagonism
(9) The practice of painting slogans on roc but there has recently been a/an(a) oblivion, demand(c) disfavor, puheaval	ck faces, once a thriving industry in Britain, has fallen into

(10)	Curiously enough the very passages which s three-page paragraphs which stup (a) adumbrate, excessive (c) mystify, stimulating (e) obfuscate, monolithic	et out to clarify only; the details are served up in efy the reader. (b) obscure, succinct (d) disturb, compact		
(11)		ited States in such countries as Britain, France and Italy is n about supplying funds to the U.S. Information (b) since, delaying		
	(c) while, generous (e) although, niggardly	(d) whereas, wasteful		
(12)	(12) The increasing revival of dramatic classics is, to one critic,; it seems to him a sign of the of the modern theatre.			
	(a) Inconceivable, revival	(b) deplorable, anemia		
	(c) suspicious, resurgence	(d) astounding, uselessness		
	(e) incomprehensible, fatuousness			
40				
10	rections (O. 1.11) . Each continue in the con-			
somethi		estions has one or two blanks, each blank indicates that our lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of the sentence as a whole		
		e sea craves for dry land- the age- old to be where we are		
(1)	not.	e sea craves for any land- the age-ord to be where we are		
	(a) belief, antipathy (b) anomaly, demiurge (e) paradox, yearning	(c) credo, inspiration (d) contention, duplicity		
(2)	Why should a university the values honourary doctorate to one who has not disting (a) deflate, scholarly (b) foretell, worldly (e) debase, academic			
(3)	Such stalling tactics are to all fens and	cannot he		
(3)	(a) repugnant, condoned	(b) anathema, ascertained		
	(c) injurious, explained	(d) unfair, superseded		
	(e) understandable, countenanced	(a) uniun, supersource		
(4)	The of democratic freedom is dialogue	and the interchange of diverse ideas		
(4)	(a) deterioration, untrammeled	(b) height, restrained		
	(c) essence, unhampered	(d) alienation, compulsory		
	(e) epitome, discriminating	(a) alichation, compaisory		
(5)		this particular violation of the law, the judge ruled that there		
(3)	had to be strict or there would be no la			
	(a) extraordinary, complaisance	(b) specific, obedience		
	(c) tantalizing, adherence	(d) extenuating, compliance		
	(e) questionable, observation	(a) extendating, comphanice		
(6)		avaminaes when chapters were cought there is evidence of		
(0)	In spite of all, in spite of penalties for examinees when cheaters were caught, there is evidence of the of the rigid rules of external help on civil service tests.			
	(a) threats, encompassment	(b) surveillance, vulnerability		
	(c) temptation, flouting	(d) precautions, circumvention		
	(e) discouragement, acceptance	(a) p-seasons, encountrement		

(7)	Hungarians may grumble about the difficulty of thelook of their tree-lined avenues a	of acquiring cars, but they point quickly to a compensation: and the absence of exhaust fumes.
	(a) calm, superfluous(c) tranquil, copious(e) uncluttered, noxious	(b) otiose, poisonous(d) anomalous, fetid
(8)		ne other fine arts, there is a marked time lag between the shape of completed building. (b) creation, welcoming (d) dawn, practicability
(9)	In analyzing the teen age population, I the of advertising. (a) proliferating, buncombe (c) diminishing, fantasy (e) viable, syndrome	Madison Avenue has decided that it is eminently receptive to (b) ubiquitous, mystique (d) burgeoning, blandishments
(10)	No matter how the Russians are of wis necessary to reach agreements which may (a) fatuous, necessitate (c) refractory, obliterate (e) intransigent, entail	h to appear, they, as well as we, know that to survive it is mutual sacrifices. (b) bellicose, evade (d) indifferent, subsume
(11)	Into the limited space given him a headline write without	(b) gist, ambiguity (d) totality, hedging
someth		estions has one or two blanks, each blank indicates that our lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of he sentence as a whole :
(1)	For some years past, French governments had been incoherent and	been and divided, and French parliaments had (b) untable, domineering (d) many, few
(2)		
(3)	In diplomatic the sough ambassador is known as an "agreement." (a) dealing, understandings (c) circles, permission (e) language, interpretation	the the proposed (b) parlance, assent (d) channels, condition

	Camille Pissarro, eldest of France's great impleand Degas, was both the movement's and	ressionist that included Monet, Manet, Rennoir, d its saint.
	(a) cabal, doyen (c) entity, defector (e) brotherhood, demon	(b) sodality, gadfly(d) hierarchy, patriarch
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	at altitudes from 10,000 to 50,000 feet along the Canadian and giving the Middle Atlantic States relatively
	(a) counterpart, unsettled (c) counterpart, unsettled (e) deterrent, cold	(b) propellant, mild (d) buffer, temperate
		blic servants of our time, is at a loss to convey in words the uilt this contribution to the welfare of family and industry. (b) dedicated, appositeness (d) public-spirited, skill
		that the sight of ex-Nazis flourishing recommends to values, the dubious precept that is the best policy. (b) desperation, dishonesty (d) cynicism, expediency
	Even as machines free men from dr (a) automated, simultaneously (c) animated, ineluctably (e) antiquate, understandably	udgery, they displace men from jobs. (b) robotlike, unwillingly (d) accelerated, seemingly
	To cross the Rubicon means to take a final (a) hazardous, precedent (c) inconsequential, concomitants (e) irrevocable, consequences	step which may have dangerous
	Though the Oxford English Dictionary is undo for scholars and research workers rather than for (a) assembled, assiduous (c) projected, omniscient (e) compiled, casual	bubtedly the greatest dictionary ever, it is designed or the dictionary user. (b) demonstrated, amateur (d) published, professional
		has been the nearest thing to an internationals currency yet f Americans and other tourists through the of foreign (b) surreptitious, complexities (d) sacrosanct, fluctuations
(12)		com errors, Broadway would be the repository (b) egregius, sublime (d) dramatic, lasting

	SELF STATE OF THE SECOND SECON
SOLU	TIONS TEST YOURSELF Exercises

Solution TYE 01	•			
(1) (b),	(2) (a),	(3). (a),	(4) (e),	(5) (c).
Solution TYE 02				
(1) (e),	(2) (d),	(3) (b),	(4) (a),	(5) (c),
(6) (b),	(7) (d),	(8) (c),	(9) (b),	(10) (c).
Solution TYE 03				
(1) (d),	(2) (e),	(3) (c),	(4) (d),	(5) (c),
(6) (b),	(7) (a),	(8) (d),	(9) (d).	
Solution TYE 04				
(1) (b),	(2) (a),	(3) (b),	(4) (c),	(5) (c),
(6) (c),	(7) (d),	(8) (d),	(9) (c),	(10) (b),
(11) (d),	(12) (e),	(13) (d),	(14) (d),	(15) (d),
(16) (b),	(17) (c),	(18) (d).		
Solution TYE 05				
(1) (c),	(2) (c),	(3) (b),	(4) (a),	(5) (a),
(6) (b),	(7) (b),	(8) (e),	(9) (e),	(10) (e),
(11) (b),	(12) (d),	(13) (b),	(14) (e),	(15) (c),
(16) (d),	(17) (c).			
Solution TYE 06				
(1) (a),	(2) (d),	(3) (d),	(4) (d),	(5) (d),
(6) (d),	(7) (b),	(8) (b),	(9) (d),	(10) (c).
Solution TYE 07				
(1) (a),	(2) (c),	(3) (d),	(4) (d),	(5) (d),
(6) (c),	(7) (d),	(8) (c),	(9). (d),	(10) (a).
Solution TYE 08				
(1) (a),	(2) (c),	(3) (c),	(4) (b),	(5) (d),
(6) (a),	(7) (c),	(8) (c),	(9) (e),	(10) (d).
Solution TYE 09				
(1) (d),	(2) (a),	(3) (d),	(4) (b),	(5) (c),
(6) (c),	(7) (b),	(8) (a),	(9) (e),	(10) (e),
(11) (e),	(12) (b).			
Solution TYE 10				
(1) (e),	(2) (e),	(3) (a),	(4) (c),	(5) (d),
(6) (d),	(7) (e),	(8) (e),	(9) (d),	(10) (e),
(11) (b).				
Solution TYE 11				
(1) (e),	(2) (c),	(3) (b),	(4) (d),	(5) (d),
(6) (e),	(7) (d),	(8) (a),	(9) (e),	(10) (e)
(11) (e),	(12) (b).			

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE

(CORRECT THE SENTENCES)



01

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) His father gave him many advices.
- (2) The boys went to the college directly.
- (3) I am much pleased to see you both.
- (4) He has just returned back from London.
- (5) Because he does not work hard, therefore he will fail.
- (6) He does not know wrong from right.
- (7) The English is difficult to speak.
- (8) What to speak of food, even water was not available there.
- (9) Bible is a sacred book of Christians.
- (10) I am much thankful to you for this act of kindness.

02

- (1) This book gives us many informations about Prithvi Raj.
- (2) The furnitures of office house are very costly.
- (3) He is one of the best poet the world has ever produced.
- (4) He asked from me that I had gone there or no.
- (5) Where you spent your last summer vacations?
- (6) The hen has lain two eggs.
- (7) He enjoys very bad health.
- (8) He never said anything of the kind.
- (9) I should be glad if you will come in the evening.
- (10) I am the one who am to blame.

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) At his sight I trembled with fear.
- (2) We should pray God everyday.
- (3) Open your book on Page 78.
- (4) He was born in nineteen hundreds ten.
- (5) The subject to her essay is about Politeness.
- (6) As I am ill, so I will not be able to attend office today.
- (7) I do not know who are you.
- (8) So quickly we walked that we reached the station in time.
- (9) I neither met Gopal or his sister.
- (10) English is not only difficult to read, but also to write.

04

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) It is half past six in my watch.
- (2) He is true to his words.
- (3) The magistrate passed order for his an acquittal.
- (4) His family members have gone to Kashmir.
- (5) The examinations begins from Monday.
- (6) He hesitated in complying with my request.
- (7) He was displeased at Mira going to the theatre last night.
- (8) He was angry at me not complying with his request.
- (9) Health is more preferable than riches.
- (10) His claim in prior than yours.

05

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) He is the most happiest man living on this Earth.
- (2) The elephant is larger than any animal.
- (3) Akbar was wiser than any king.
- (4) No girl in the class is so intelligent as Kanika.
- (5) This book is as good or even better than yours.
- (6) He is the worthiest and sympathetic man in the town.
- (7) He has been suffering from fever from Tuesday last.
- (8) He has been ill since ten days.
- (9) I have not seen him since a long time.
- (10) His brother died since a fortnight.

06

- (1) We shall not be here before two months.
- (2) You must finish this work before two hours.
- (3) I except a letter from her in a week.
- (4) I received his letter long before.

- (5) The train will arrive just now.
- (6) Character and not riches, win us respect.
- (7) Every flower and every leaf proclaim the glory of God.
- (8) The sum and substance of her speech are as follow.
- (9) Fifty rupees are not a large sum for that painting.
- (10) Aesop's Fables are book everybody should read.

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) The majority was present at the meeting.
- (2) The committee was divided in its opinions.
- (3) None but those having a teaching experience needs apply.
- (4) It were the girl that defied their teacher's orders.
- (5) Everyone should be careful of one's health.
- (6) Neither the students nor the Principal was there.
- (7) Walking along the Mall Road, his head dashed against a lamp-post.
- (8) Being a fine day, they went to the river to enjoy a picnic.
- (9) Failing in the first attempt, no second attempt was made.
- (10) He has an urgent business at home.

80

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) Ramesh has many businesses today.
- (2) There was not any temple there but I visited.
- (3) He as well as I am wrong.
- (4) We have come here to take your leave.
- (5) I cannot endure her separation.
- (6) Do you know who are you referring to?
- (7) You should follow their advice who are superior to you in intellect.
- (8) He dares not to speak against me.
- (9) I was greatly wondered at what met my eyes.
- (10) I admitted my brother to the D.A.V. College.

09

- (1) He took admission in to the DAV High School.
- (2) She did nothing but sang.
- (3) I am feeling feverish.
- (4) I intend to inform his misbehaviour to his father.
- (5) Please excuse me for giving you this trouble.
- (6) He told these news to his mother.
- (7) Her arguments hold no water.
- (8) Many kinds of fruits grow in Kashmir, such as apples, plums, pears, cherries etc.
- (9) With regard my conduct, I beg to submit as follows.

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) He packed his luggages.
- (2) He provided the blinds with food and clothes.
- (3) Scouts wear half pants.
- (4) There is no place in this compartment.
- (5) Give my B.C's to all.
- (6) He hit an over-boundary.
- (7) He saw a joker at the circus.
- (8) We had a good play of hockey.
- (9) I saw a theatre last night.
- (10) Won't you like to take part in drama?

11

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) He is a tall gentleman.
- (2) These females have come here to take your advice.
- (3) He got a bad companionship.
- (4) Here is my cup; please fill.
- (5) I asked for my book, but he did not give me.
- (6) The boy who stand first he will get a prize.
- (7) I with some friend went for a walk.
- (8) The master tested the boy if he could speak English.
- (9) He is elder than me.
- (10) He will spend his remaining life here.

12

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) This is a worth seeing building.
- (2) He got nearly centper cent marks.
- (3) He got an employment in a Nationalised Bank.
- (4) You should not make noise.
- (5) What a fun!
- (6) I do not care for you.
- (7) He does not care for his money.
- (8) He got angry before I said a word.
- (9) If I would have worked hard, I would have passed.
- (10) I left playing.

13

- (1) I take my food.
- (3) I like to play football.
- (5) He gave a speech.
- (7) I cannot pull on with my work.
- (9) He has disposed off his bicycle.
- (2) I want that I should get leave.
- (4) He is troubling me.
- (6) He would not hear me.
- (8) He has ordered for a new requite.
- (10) I put up with him.

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) Keep this on the table.
- (3) He cannot maintain his livelihood.
- (5) He is reading at the High School.
- (7) They made a goal.

- (2) I had a mind to play.
- (4) I struck a blow on his face.
- (6) He won his opponents.
- (8) I hope she must come.
- (9) The committee is consisted of fifteen members.
- (10) Always fair out a written exercise.

15

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) Open the light.
- (2) Shut the light.
- (3) His hand has been operated.
- (4) It is written in this letter.
- (5) He was very kind enough to comply with my request.
- (6) He did it anyhow.
- (7) To tell in brief.
- (8) He told the story in details.
- (9) This book is much interesting.
- (10) He behaved cowardly.

16

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) He lives miserly.
- (2) Never I had seen such a sight.
- (3) Though he is old, still he can run fast.
- (4) As he is old so he walks slowly.
- (5) If he works hard then he will pass.
- (6) Because he is clever therefore he gets good marks.
- (7) He did not attend the meeting because he was ill.
- (8) Until he does not apologies, he must not be allowed to sit in the class.
- (9) No sooner I had reached the station, than the train started.
- (10) Not only he will go, but also he will stay there.

17

- (1) Neither she comes nor she writes.
- (2) I am fond of all game as for an example tennis.
- (3) I want to know as to why I have not been allowed to sit in the examination.
- (4) He called her as a fool.
- (5) Supposing if he fails, what will he do?
- (6) He is ill since three months.
- (7) He wrote me a long letter.

- (8) I shall explain him this.
- (9) Send this letter on my address.
- (10) He suggested me this.

18.

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) He goes in the school.
- (2) He goes on his work.
- (3) He was favourite to his friends.
- (4) I did not ask any question to him.
- (5) From our class he did best.
- (6) The term begins from June 1st.
- (7) He will be cured from his fever.
- (8) There are many advantages from this.
- (9) He wasted much time in trifles.
- (10) There is a saying in Hindus.

19.

Correct the following sentences:

- (1) There is no harm to go there.
- (3) He rides on a car.
- (5) This is the road to go.
- (7) He is called with different names.
- (9) We discussed about the matter.

- (2) Write with ink.
- (4) This is a comfortable house to live.
- (6) I gave her a chair to sit.
- (8) He went away for doing some business.
- (10) When this was searched it was found.

20

- (1) Due to illness, I can not go to school.
- (2) He walked all the way by foot.
- (3) The bank will compensate the loss of the cheque.
- (4) I must go; there is no help.
- (5) There was a match between Delhi against Jaipur.
- (6) No mention.
- (7) He is running thirty.
- (8) In my opinion I think it is right.
- (9) In the way I met a woman.
- (10) It has its origin from a story in Ramayana.
- (11) We sat under the shade of a mango tree.
- (12) Tears streamed on her cheeks.
- (13) The match starts from 4 o'clock.
- (14) The holidays will commence from June the 20th.



- (1) His father gave him many pieces of advice.
- (2) The boys went to the college direct.
- (3) I am very pleased to see both of you.
- (4) He has just returned from London.
- (5) He does not work hard, therefore he will fail.

Or

Because he does not work hard, he will fail.

- (6) He does not know right from wrong.
- (7) English is difficult to speak.
- (8) Not to speak of food, even water was not available there.
- (9) The Bible is a sacred book of the Christians.
- (10) I am very thankful to you for this act of kindness.

Solution TYE: 02

- (1) This book gives us much information about Prithvi Raj.
- (2) The furniture of this office is very costly.
- (3) He is one of the best poets the world has ever produced.
- (4) He asked me whether I had gone there or not.
- (5) Where did you spend you last summer vacations?
- (6) The hen has laid two eggs.
- (7) He has very bad health.
- (8) He said nothing of the kind.
- (9) I should be glad if you would come in the evening.
- (10) I am the one who is to blame.

- (1) At the sight of him I trembled with fear.
- (2) We should pray to God everyday.
- (3) Open your book at page 78.
- (4) He was born in nineteen hundered and ten.
- (5) The subject of her essay is 'Politeness'.
- (6) As I am ill, I will not be able to attend office today.
- (7) I do not know who you are?
- (8) So quickly did we walk that we reached the station in time.
- (9) I met neither Gopal nor his sister.
- (10) English is difficult not only to read, but also to write.

- (1) It is half past six by my watch.
- (2) He is true to his word.
- (3) The magistrate passed orders for his acquittal.
- (4) The members of his family have gone to Kashmir.
- (5) The examination begins on Monday.
- (6) He hesitated to comply with my request.
- (7) He was displeased at Mira's going to the theatre last night.
- (8) He was angry at my not complying with his request.
- (9) Health is preferable to riches.
- (10) His claim is prior to yours.

Solution TYE: 05

- (1) He is the happiest man living on this earth.
- (2) The elephant is larger than any other animal.
- (3) Akbar was wiser than any other king.
- (4) No other girl in the class is so intelligent as Kanika.
- (5) This book is as good as or even better than yours.
- (6) He is the worthiest and most sympathetic man in the town.
- (7) He has been suffering from fever since Tuesday last.
- (8) He has been ill for ten days.
- (9) I have not seen him for a long time.

(10) His brother died a fortnight since.

Solution TYE: 06

- (1) We shall not be here for two months.
- (2) You must finish this work within two hours.
- (3) I expect a letter for her in a week
- (4) I received his letter long ago.
- (5) The train will arrive soon.
- (6) Character and not riches, wins us respect.
- (7) Every flower and every leaf proclaims the glory of God.
- (8) The sum and substance of her speech is as follows.
- (9) Fifty rupees is not a large sum for that painting.
- (10) Aesop's Fables is a book everybody should read.

- (1) The majority were present at the meeting.
- (2) The committee were divided in their opinions.
- (3) None but those having teaching experience need apply.
- (4) It was the girl that defied their teacher's orders.
- (5) Everyone should be careful of his heath.
- (6) Neither the Principal nor the students were there.
- (7) As he was walking along the Mall Road, his head dashed against the lamp-post.
- (8) It being a fine day, they went to the river to enjoy a picnic.
- (9) Failing in the first attempt, he made no second attempt.
- (10) He has an urgent piece of business at home.

- (1) Ramesh has much business today.
- (2) There was no temple there that I did not visit.
- (3) He is wrong as well as I.
- (4) We have come here to take leave of you.
- (5) I cannot endure separation from her.
- (6) Do you know whom you are referring to?
- (7) You should follow the advice of those who are superior to you in intellect.
- (8) He dares not speak against me.
- (9) I was greatly astonished at what met my eyes.

Or

I wondered greatly at what met my eyes.

(10) I got my brother admitted to the DAV College.

Solution TYE: 09

- (1) He was admitted to the D.A.V. High School.
- (2) She did nothing but sing.
- (3) I feel feverish.
- (4) I intend to inform his father of his misbehaviour.
- (5) Please excuse me for the trouble I am giving you.
- (6) He told his mother this news.
- (7) Her arguments will not hold water.
- (8) Many kinds of fruit, such as apples, pears, plums and cherries, grow in Kashmir.

Or

Many kinds of fruit-apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc grow in Kashmir.

(9) With regard to my conduct I beg to submit as follows.

Solution TYE: 10

- (1) He packed his luggage.
- (3) Scouts wear shorts.
- (5) Give my (kind) regards to all.
- (7) We saw a clown at the circus.
- (9) I saw a play last night.

- (2) He provided the blind with food and clothes.
- (4) There is no room in this compartment.
- (6) He hit a six.
- (8) We had a good game of hockey.
- (10) Won't you like to act?

- (1) He is a tall man.
- (2) These women have come here to take your advice.
- (3) He got into bad company.
- (4) Here is my cup; please fill it.
- (5) I asked for my book, but he did not give it to me.
- (6) The boy who stands first will get a prize.
- (7) I went for a walk with some friends.
- (8) The master tested if the boy could speak English.
- (9) He is elder to me.
- (10) He will spent the rest of his life here.

- (1) This is a building worth seeing.
- (3) He got employment in a Nationalised Bank.
- (5) What fun!
- (7) He does not take care of his money.
- (9) If I had worked hard, I would have passed.
- (2) He got nearly full marks.
- (4) You should not make a noise.
- (6) I do not care what you do.
- (8) He got angry before I had said a word.
- (10) I stopped playing.

Solution TYE: 13

- (1) I have my food.
- (3) I want to play football.
- (5) He made a speech.
- (7) I cannot manage my work.
- (9) He has disposed of his bicycle.
- (2) I want to get leave.
- (4) He is giving me trouble.
- (6) He would not listen to me.
- (8) He has ordered a new requite.
- (10) I stayed with him.

(2) I intended to play.

(6) He beat his opponents.

Solution TYE: 14

- (1) Put this on the table.
- (3) He cannot earn a living.(4) I gave him a blow on the face.

Or

I struck him in the face.

- (5) He is at the High School.
- (7) They scored a goal.
- (8) I hope she will come.

Or

She must come.

- (9) The committee consists of fifteen members.
- (10) Always make a fair copy of a written exercise.

Solution TYE: 15

(1) Turn on the light.

- (2) Turn off the light
- (3) His hand has been operated upon.
- (4) This letter says that...
- (5) He was kind enough to comply with my request. (6) He managed to do it somehow.
- (7) In short.

- (8) He told the story in detail.
- (9) This book is very interesting.
- (10) He behaved in a cowardly manner.

Or

He behaved like a coward.

Solution TYE: 16

(1) He lives in a miserly way.

- (2) Never had I seen such a sight.
- (3) Though he is old, yet he can run fast.
- (4) As he is old, he walks slowly.
- (5) If he works hard, he will pass.
- (6) Because he is clever, he gets high marks.
- (7) He did not attend the meeting because he was ill.
- (8) He must not be allowed to sit in the class until he apologizes.
- (9) No sooner had I reached the station than the train started.
- (10) He will not only go but also stay there.

- (1) Neither does she come nor does she write.
- (2) I am fond of all games, for example tennis.
- (3) I want to know why I have not been allowed to take the examination.
- (4) He called her a fool.
- (5) Supposing he fails, what will he do?

 O_1

If he fails, what will he do?

- (6) He has been ill for three months.
- (7) He wrote a long letter to me.
- (8) I shall explain this to him.
- (9) Send this letter at my address.
- (10) He suggested this to me.

Solution TYE: 18

- (1) He goes to school.
- (3) He was a a favorite with his friends.
- (5) He did best in our class.
- (7) He will be cured of his fever.
- (9) He wasted much time on trifles.
- (2) He goes to his work.
- (4) I did not ask him any question.
- (6) The term begins on June 1st.
- (8) The advantages of this are many.
- (10) There is a saying among the Hindus.

Solution TYE: 19

- (1) There is no harm in going there.
- (3) He rides in a car.
- (5) This is the road to go by.
- (7) He is called by different names.
- (9) We discussed the matter.

- (2) Write in ink.
- (4) This is a comfortable house to live in.
- (6) I gave her a chair to sit on.
- (8) He went away on business.
- (10) When this was searched for it was found.

- (1) Because of illness, I cannot go to school.
- (2) He walked all the way on foot.
- (3) The Bank will compensate for the loss of the cheque.
- (4) I must go; there is no help for it.
- (5) There was a match between Delhi and Jaipur.
- (6) Please do not mention it.
- (7) He is in his thirtieth year or He is thirty.
- (8) In my opinion it is right or I think it is right.
- (9) On the way I met a woman.
- (10) It has its origin in a story in the Ramayan.
- (11) We sat in the shade of a mango tree.
- (12) Tears streamed down her cheeks.
- (13) The match starts at four 0' clock.
- (14) The holidays will commence on June 20th.

WORD POWER

"One can neither write correctly, nor speak fluently without knowledge of appropriate words to cloth one's thoughts and imaginations."

शुद्ध लेखन एवं शुद्ध बोलचाल हेतु 'Good Vocabulary' or 'Word Power' एक आवश्यक शर्त है। Grammar के rules के ज्ञान के बाद विभिन्न प्रकार के वाक्य बनाने हेतु अपने विचारों को अंग्रेजी में (लिखित एवं बोलचाल में) व्यक्त करने हेतु उचित शब्दों का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है। आपने Vocabulary बढ़ाने हेतु स्कूल या कॉलेज के दिनों में या Competitions की तैयारी करने हेतु, कई बार शब्दों एवं उनके Meanings को रटा होगा। कुछ शब्दों के Meanings अभी भी याद होंगे, कुछ भूल गए होंगे। जो Words एवं Meanings आपको याद नहीं होंगे उनमें से अधिकांश का प्रयोग, आप अपने वाक्यों में करने में स्वयं को असक्षम पाते होंगे।

यह स्थिति अधिकांश छात्रों की है जब तक आप शब्दों (Words) का प्रयोग अपने वाक्यों में करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं तब तक आप उस शब्द का सही अर्थ नहीं जान सकते हैं। मात्र किसी Word का हिन्दी अर्थ जानना पर्याप्त नहीं है। Vocabulary को Improve करने हेतु थोड़ी-सी मेहनत एवं थोड़े दिन लगातार प्रयास की आवश्यकता है।

आइए हम आपको कुछ ऐसे तरीकों से परिचित करवाते हैं जो आपकी Vocabulary में न केवल उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि करेंगे बल्कि आप शब्दों का उचित प्रयोग भी करने में सक्षम होंगे।

Learn Three Steps to Improve Your Word Power (A Self-Experimented Technique)

Step one:

सर्वप्रथम निश्चय करें कि आप प्रतिदिन किसी Newspaper, Magazine, Standard Book अथवा Course Book में से 20-30 या 50 किटन शब्द लिखेंगे। जब आप Daily Newspaper, Magazine, Course Book या कोई Standard Book का अध्ययन करते हैं तो आपको जो भी शब्द किटन (Difficult word) लगें, उन्हें एक कॉपी या रिजस्टर में लिखें। किसी अच्छी Dictionary में देखकर इन शब्दों का हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी में अर्थ लिख लें। शब्दों के कई-कई अर्थ (Meanings) लिखे रहते हैं, प्रयास करें कि सभी अर्थ या जो भी अर्थ आपको महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रतीत हो, वे सभी लिख लें। इसके बाद उस शब्द का जिस Sentence में प्रयोग हुआ है, उस पूरे Sentence को भी सामने लिख लें। याद रखें, Sentence अपने मन से बनाकर न लिखें, बिल्क वही sentence लिखें जो आपने पढ़ा है। Word के Meanings के साथ पूरे Sentence को लिखना आवश्यक है, इसमें आलस्य नहीं करना।

Step two

आपने प्रथम दिन जितने भी Words, उनके Meanings एवं Sentences लिखे हैं, इन शब्दों को रटना नहीं है। मात्र Revise करना है। इन शब्दों को याद करने में, रटने में समय नष्ट नहीं करना है बल्कि इन शब्दों को, इनके Meanings को एवं उन सभी Sentences को जिनमें इन शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है, मात्र तीन बार धैर्य सहित, ध्यानपूर्वक Revise करना है।

जैसा Step one में बताया गया है, आपको प्रतिदिन 20-30 या 50 शब्द लिखने हैं। आपको दूसरे, तीसरे,....हर दिन इस तरह से शब्दों को लिखना है, उनके हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी में Meanings लिखने हैं, उन Sentences, को लिखना है, जिनमें इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है। याद रखें, ये Words आपको किसी Standard Book या अपनी Course Book से ही लिखने हैं।

दूसरे दिन शब्द लिखना शुरू करने से पूर्व पहले दिन लिखे सभी Words, उनके Meanings एवं Sentences को Revise करना है तथा उस दिन लिखे हुए सभी Words सहित सभी Sentences को भी तीन बार Revise करना है। न केवल शब्दों को बल्कि, उनके हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी Meanings, एवं सभी Sentences को भी धैर्य सहित, ध्यानपूर्वक Revise करें। याद रखें, इन कठिन शब्दों को रटना नहीं है, केवल Revise करना है।

तीसरे दिन, पूर्व में दो दिन लिखे गए सभी शब्दों को उनके Meanings एवं Sentences सिंहत निश्चित रूप से तीन बार Revise कर लें। इस तरह तीसरे दिन आप पहले दिन लिखे सभी Words एवं उनके Meanings एवं Sentences को Nine Times Revise कर लेंगे। इसी तरह आप Fourth, fifth दिन भी करें। याद रखें, आपको शब्द लिखने एवं Revise करने का कार्य धैयं सिंहत, ध्यानपूर्वक एवं पूर्ण ईमानदारी से करना है अर्थात् बिना जल्दी किए शब्द के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी Meanings एवं Sentences लिखने हैं उनको ध्यानपूर्वक Revise करना है। Sentences का भी Revision अवश्य करना है। पूर्ण ईमानदारी का अर्थ है कि Sentence भी लिखते हैं एवं Sentence को Revise भी करना है एवं प्रतिदिन पिछले दिनों में लिखे सभी Word एवं Sentences का Revision पूरा करना है। मात्र 30 दिन तक यदि आप ऐसा करते हैं तो आपकी Word power (Vocabulary) में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी। आप Words का उचित एवं शुद्ध प्रयोग करने में निश्चित ही सफल होंगे।

Step three: Welcome New Words

मात्र 30 दिन उक्त Step one एवं Step two का पालन करने पर आप स्वयं में एक आत्मविश्वास का अनुभव करेंगे। आपको अब जहाँ भी कोई नया Difficult word दिखाई देगा, आप उसका अर्थ तुरन्त जानना चाहेंगे, यही है Step three: Welcome New Words। नए Words के Avoid न करें बल्कि उनका स्वागत करें। उनका सही अर्थ जानें एवं अपनी Vocabulary Powerful करें। Dictionary में किसी भी Word का Meaning देखते समय, आप इधर-उधर अन्य Words पर भी नजर दौड़ाएँ, अन्य कोई अच्छा शब्द मिले तो उसे तथा उसका Meaning भी Note कर लें। बहुत से Words ऐसे होते हैं जो as a verb तथा as a noun प्रयोग किए जाते हैं। इन शब्दों का अध्ययन ध्यानपूर्वक करके अपने वाक्यों में उनका प्रयोग करना सीखें। धीरे-धीरे आपकी Vocabulary, Word Power बहुत Powerful हो जायेगी। Welcome new words. Make them your frinds.

"Perseverance and Dedication are the keys to Success".

"Excellence is an ever approaching Target."

CHAPTER

40

SYNONYMS

Frequently Used Words

Abase Degrade, Disgrace, Humiliate, Demean, Dishonour, Stigmatise

AbandonDesert, Forsake, Leave, RelinquishAbhorHate, Detest, Loathe, AbominateAbutAdjoin, Border, Verge on, JoinAbstainRefuse, Renounce, Avoid, Shun

Abbreviate Curtail, Abridge, Compress, Shorten, Truncate

Aberration Deviation, Wandering, Errant, Irregular, Weird, Abnormal

Abet Aid, Assist, Condone, Favour, Support, Promote

Absurd Ridiculous, Silly, Foolish, Preposterous

Abstruse Recondite, Hidden, Difficult

Assiduous Painstaking, Diligent, Industrious, Laborious, Meticulous **Abundant** Ample, Copious, Plentiful, Bountiful, Existing in large quantities

Adequate Enough, Sufficient, Proportionate

AccommodateAdapt, Adjust, ReconcileAcmeSummit, Apex, Zenith, PeakAcclaimApplaud, Cheer, Celebrate, Extol

Acquiesce (in)Assent, Rest, Accede, Comply, Concur, Consent, SubmitAdmirationEsteem, Praise, Respect, Approval, Approbation, Awe, Regard

AdherentSticking to, Follower, Partisan, DevoteeAfflictionDistress, Ordeal, Suffering, Sorrow

Adversity Misfortune, Calamity, Catastrophe, Hostility

Ameliorate Make better, Improve, Amend

Ally Colleague, Helper, Partner, Accomplice

AudaciousBold, Brazen, Impudent, DaringAstonishAmaze, Surprise, Astound, FlabbergastAssistanceHelp, Aid, Succor, Collaboration, SustenanceAphorismMaxim, Apothegm, Axiom, Proverb, Motto, Adage

Apprehend Seize, Know, Fear, Arrest, Understand

AppraiseEvaluate, EstimateAntithesisContrasting, Reverse

Alms Dole, Gratuity, Money, clothes and food that are given to poor people

Beg Implore, Solicit, Supplicate, Beseech, Request, Plead

Behaviour Conduct, Demeanour, Deportment, Manner

Base Ignoble, Mean, Low, Foundation

Bad Evil, Wicked, Devilish, Naughty, Worthless Blame Censure, Reprove, Condemn, Reproach

Blessing Benediction, God's help or protection

Banish Exile, Ostracise, Deport, To order somebody to leave a place

Barbaric Savage, Uncivilised, Primitive Align

Bait Snare, Trap, Decoy

Brittle Frail, Fragile, Hard but easily broken Bizarre Unusual, Grotesque, Fantastic

Bewilder Confound, Perplex, Befuddle, Befog, Baffle, Daze, Stun

Belligerent Warlike, Pugnacious, Hostile

Bedlam Pandemonium, Chaos, Mayhem, Clamour, Confusion

Bravo Fearless, Intrepid, Dauntless, Valiant, Bold

Burlesque Mock, Imitate, Tease, Satirise, Ridicule, Jeer, Deride

BrowbeatIntimidate, Bully, Frighten, ThreatenBacklashRepercussion, Reaction, RecoilBanalDull, Trite, Hackneyed, Prosaic

Bigoted Biased, Prejudiced, Dogmatic, Opinionated

Calm Quiet, Tranquil, Peaceful, Sedate, Composed, Placid, Tranquil

CajolePersuade, Flatter, Wheedle, CoaxCaptiousCensorious, Hypercritical, FaultfindingCareSolicitude, Anxiety, Misgiving, ForebodingCharlatanImpostor, Mountebank, Quack, Chicane, Trickster

Choleric Irascible, Petulant, Bad-tempered Conceit Pride, Vanity, Ego, Arrogance

Colossal Gigantic, Huge, Enormous, Mammoth, Vast

Cynical Misanthropic, Moody, Eccentric, Sardonic, Sarcastic

Conversant (with) Familiar, Well Versed, Acquainted

Condign Due, Merited, Well deserved, Due, Suitable

Condone Pardon, Forgive, Excuse, Overlook
Confess Admit, Apologise, Own, Acknowledge

Contingent (on) Liable, Possible, Uncertain

Constant Eternal, Perpetual, Incessant, Continuous

CrossCrusty, Fretful, Ill-humouredCursoryHasty, Superficial, CarelessConciseShort, Brief, Abridged, CompactCraftyCunning, Artful, Sly, Calculating

Cruelty Tyranny, Persecution, Brutality, Oppression, Ferocity

DamageLoss, Harm, Injury, DetrimentDecayWither, Fade, Corrode, DeclineDestituteNeedy, Forsaken, OrphanDidacticTeaching, Instructive, Perfecting

DenounceAccuse, Condemn, Arraign, Decry, CensureDivineHeavenly, Celestial, Graceful, GodlikeDangerousPerilous, Risky, Hazardous, Precarious

Dear Expensive, Costly, Loved by or important to somebody

Definitive Limiting, Final, Positive

Desultory Discontinuous, Irregular, Rambling

Diffident Modest, Bashful, Shy

Discourse Lecture, Sermon, Exhortation, Dissertation

Synonyms 671

Dissipate Scatter, Waste

Economy Management, Frugality, Thrifty, Judicious expenditure

Effete Exhausted, Old, Worn out, Tired

Elicit Draw out, Discover
Elude Baffle, Avoid, Cheat, Fool

Emancipate Free, Liberate, Release, Deliver, Uplift

Emulate Imitate, Rival

Entice Lure, Persuade, Allure, Entrap

Extravagant Prodigal, Wasteful

Exquisite Elegant, Fine, Matchless, Exclusive **Exceptional** Anomalous, Unique, Extraordinary

Extricate Disentangle, Untangle **Ephemeral** Transient, Short-lived

Exterminate Uproot, Eradicate, Eliminate, Destroy, Annihilate **Exacerbate** Magnify, Heighten, Enlarge, Overstate, Amplify

Exculpate Absolve, Vindicate **Exigency** Emergency, Distress

Fascinate Charm, Enchant, Mesmerize, Bewitch **Fastidious** Dainty, Squeamish, Hard to please

FateLot, Destiny, EndFatuousSilly, Purposeless

Fight Battle, Contention, Combat, Struggle, Conflict, Strife

Fury Anger, Rage, Wrath, Ire

Fecund Prolific, Fertile, Fruitful, Luxuriant, Productive
Ferocious Savage, Barbaric, Fierce, Wild, Uncivilized
Fictitious False, Imaginative, Illusionary, Fabricated, Fanciful

Flagrant Notorious, Outrageous, Disgraceful

Fortuitous Chance, Accidental

Forerunner
Precursor, Herald, Harbinger
Probid
Prohibit, Preclude, Inhibit, Debar
Pert, Frivolous, Impudent, Saucy
Bombastic, Ostentatious, Ornate
Fatal
Deadly, Mortal, Lethal, Virulent
Fallacy
Imperfection, Ambiguity, Quirk, Error

Fallible Imperfect, Erring, Wrong Furbish Polish, Spruce, Renovate

Fortitude Strength, Firmness, Valour, Determination

GuileFraud, Trickery, CunningGratificationSatisfaction, EnjoymentGarrulousTalkative, Loquacious

Humane Kind, Generous, Benevolent, Compassionate

HaughtyArrogant, Proud, Egoist, ObstinateHumilityPoliteness, Meekness, ModestyHamperHinder, Block, Impede, PreventIlliterateUnlearned, Ignorant, Uneducated

ImpotentPowerless, Disabled, Inadequate, IncapableImmaterialUnimportant, Insignificant, Useless, Irrelevant

Imminent Threatening, Impending, Approaching

IrresoluteUndecided, Wavering, Vacillating, UnsettledIndignantAngry, Furious, Irate, Exasperated, OutragedInanimateLifeless, Dead, Dormant, Stagnant, Extinct

Ingenuous Artless, Sincere, Naive, Innocent

InsidiousCunning, Clever, Inventive, Deceitful, SlyIntimateClose, Confidant, Inform, CherishedInexorableRelentless, Merciless, Apathetic, HarshImpertinentIrrelevant, Impudent, Insolent, SaucyJollyJovial, Merry, Cheerful, Affable

Jubilant Elated, Triumphant

JoyDelight, Pleasure, Ecstasy, ElationKnaveFraud, Cheat, Scoundrel, Rogue

Lament Sorrow, Mourn, Grieve

Liberal Generous, Kind, Tolerant, Permissive
Lenient Forbearing, Forgiving, Compassionate, Mild
Lethargy Laziness, Stupor, Sluggishness, Idleness
Likeness Similarity, Resemblance, Affinity
Lively Active, Enthusiastic, Agile, Brisk
Loyal Devoted, Faithful, Trustworthy, Honest
Meagre Small, Tiny, Inadequate, Scanty

MeanLow, Petty, Abject, SelfishMiserySorrow, Distress, Affliction, GriefMorbidUnhealthy, Diseased, Ghastly, HorridMournfulSad, Sorrow, Gloomy, Dejected

MournfulSad, Sorrow, Gloomy, DejectedMightyPowerful, Massive, Strong, Almighty

Malice Bitterness, Spite, Ill-will, Rancour, Malevolence

MelancholyGloomy, Sadness, Sorrow, DejectedMagnificentSplendid, Grand, Good, Glorious

Notorious Infamous, Dishonourable, Flagrant, Blatant
Notable Memorable, Remarkable, Renowned, Eminent
Filthy Indocent Apply Payedy Vulger Gross

Obscene Filthy, Indecent, Awful, Bawdy, Vulgar, Gross, Crude

Obsolete Antiquated, Old-fashioned, Extinct, Outworn
Obtrude Thrust, Pressure, Importunate, Interfere
Obliterate Destroy, Efface, Demolish, Erase

OpportuneTimely, Convenient, Appropriate, Well-chosenPensiveThoughtful, Rational, Contemplative, ReflectivePatheticMoving, Touching, Distressing, LamentablePiousReligious, Holy, Devout, God-fearing

Perennial Perpetual, Permanent, Long lasting, Constant

Portray Delineate, Depict, Draw, Sketch
Possess Have, Own, Acquire, Occupy, Seize
Prate Chatter, Babble, Tattle, Talkative

ProdigalExtravagant, Wasteful, Spendthrift, SquanderPrecociousPremature, Forward, Advanced, DevelopedPhilanthropistAltruist, Charitable, Benevolent, Kind

Patronize Condescend, Stoop, Snub Penalize Castigate, Chastise, Punish

Picturesque Charming, Pictorial, Scenic, Sylvan

Synonyms 673

Prerogative Privilege, Advantage, Exemption, Right

Prohibit Forbid, Interdict, Prevent, Ban **Pillage** Plunder, Loot, Rob, Destroy, Steal Touching, Moving, Heart-rending **Poignant** Quaint Queer, Odd, Singular, Whimsical Quirk Whim, Caprice, Fancy, Peculiarity **Quip** Retort, Repartee, Remark, Jest Quarantined Separated, Isolated, Restrained Scruple, Doubt, Uncertainty, Suspicion **Oualm** Strange, Odd, Indifferent, Weird **Oueer**

Questionable Doubtful, Disputable, Accountable, Objectionable

Quest Search, Pursuit, Inquisitive, Crusade

Quick Alive, Swift, Keen, Fast

Radiant Brilliant, Bright, Intelligent, BeamingRefined Elegant, Polished, Cultured, Sophisticated

Rebellion Mutiny, Revolt, Struggle, Fight

ReiterateRepeat, Do it again, Rewrite, EmphasisRemorseRepentance, Regret, Anguish, GriefRenownReputation, Fame, Famous, Distinguished

Rejoice Exult, Delight, Happy, Glad

RelevantExecute, Applicable, Pertinent, ImplementResistanceOpposition, Hindrance, Combat, StruggleRuinDestruction, Downfall, Wreckage, Devastation

Rigid Stiff, Unyielding, Stern

Rash Impetuous, Hasty, Foolhardy, Impulsive, Heedless, Brash

Refute Disprove, Answer, Deny

Ricochet Rebound, Reflect, Bounce, Carom

Rut Groove, Hollow, Furrow, Habit, Course, Routine, Practice

Rural Suburban, Rustic, Agrarian, Country

Radical Fundamental, Native, Original, Extreme, Progressive, Rebellious

Rimy Frosty, Hazy, Blurred

Remote Far, Distant, Interior place, Aloof Ridiculous Absurd, Silly, Comical, Ludicrous Sane Wise, Sensible, Sound, Balanced Satiate Satisfy, Surfeit, Glut, Happy Sacred Holy, Consecrated, Blessed, Divine Scanty Meagre, Slender, Insufficient, Limited

Scold Chide, Rebuke, Rail, Complain

Scrutinise Examine, View, Study, Analyse, Inspect Scorching Sweltering, Searing, Burning, Fiery

SpryNimble, Agile, Animated, Brisk, Lively, QuickStatuteLaw, Decree, Ordinance, Edict, Rule, Act, Bill

Stipulation Prerequisite, Condition, Qualification, Requirement, Clause

Subterfuge Ploy, Scheme, Stratagem, Deceit, Deception

Substantiate Authenticate, Validate, Confirm, Verify, Corroborate, Attest

Succinct Brief, Concise, Terse, Abbreviated
Sensual Carnal, Fleshy, Voluptuous, Attractive

Servile Slavish, Docile, Timid, Mean

Shrewd Astute, Perspicacious, Canny, Calculative

ShyBashful, Coy, Diffident, HesitantSolitarySingle, Hermetic, Isolated, DesolateSordidUgly, Dirty, Squalid, DebauchedSpecimenPrototype, Model, Sample, Dummy

Static Firm, Adamant, Fixed

Spurious Fake, Counterfeit, Artificial, False

SterileUnproductive, Barren, Impotent, DisinfectedSublimeExalted, Elevated, Improved, MagnifiedSuperficialShallow, Illusion, Dream, OutwardSynonymousIdentical, Equivalent, Alike, SimilarTabooForbidden, Banned, ProhibitedTenaciousResolute, Persistent, Obstinate

Tenet Belief, Conviction, Dogma, Doctrine, Creed, Theology

Therapeutics Curative, Restorative, Recuperative, Remedial Moderate, Balanced, Controlled, Sensible

Thrive Flourish, Succeed, Grow

Temporal Worldly, Materialistic, Impermanent, Ephemeral **Tirade** Outburst, Denunciation, Harangue, Speech, Diatribe

Thankful Grateful, Obliged, Indebted, Appreciative

Tentative Temporary, Transitory, Brief

Tyrant Autocrat, Despot, Dictator, Oppressor **Tyro** Amateur, Novice, Apprentice, Neophyte

Ulterior Concealed, Shrouded, Obscured Urchin Waif, Stray, Foundling, Orphan

Urbane Sophisticated, Suave, Polite, Refined, Polished

Unique Unparalleled, Single, Peerless, Unusual, Exceptional, MatchlessUrge Incite, Press, Implore, Instigate, Drive, Impel, Goad, Stimulate

Utopian Idealistic, Perfect, Visionary

VigilanceWatchfulness, Alertness, Attentiveness, CautionVindictiveRevengeful, Malicious, Resentful, SpitefulVehemenceForce, Passion, Emphasis, Obsession

Veracity Truth, Honesty, Accuracy, Exactness, Correctness Veto Reject, Discard, Void, Nullify, Invalidate, Dismiss

Vilify Malign, Slur, Defame, Slander Vivacious Sprightly, Spirited, Energetic

Weary Exhausted, Tired, Devitalised, Drained Wreck Destroy, Devastate, Ruin, Demolish

Wistful Melancholie, Sentimental, Plaintive, Nostalgic

Wile Trickery, Artifice, Ruse

Winsome Beautiful, Captivating, Comely, Delightful, Charming

Waive Forgo, Relinquish, Defer, Renounce Yield Surrender, Submit, Admit, Agree Yearn Crave, Desire, Aspire, Urge

Zeal Zest, Passion, Enthusiasm, Fervour, Tempo

Zenith Peak, Apex, Summit, Acme

CHAPTER 4

ANTONYMS

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Accustomed	Unusual	Confession	Denial
Acquittal	Conviction	Credit	Cash, Discredit
Active	Inert	Continuity	Discontinuity
Alert	Careless	Conceited	Modest
Ample	Scanty or Meagre	Courage	Timidity
Arrival	Departure	Complication	Simplification
Arrogant	Humble	Converge	Diverge
Attract	Repeal	Civilized	Savage
Aches	Ecstasy	Creation	Destruction
Activity	Passivity	Cause	Effect
Barbarism	Civilization	Christian	Pagan
Blunt	Sharp	Celebrated	Obscure
Bravery	Cowardice	Decrease	Increase
Belief	Disbelief	Deep	Independent
Beauty	Ugliness	Destroy	Create
Beneficial	Injurious	Discouragement	Encouragement
Barren	Fertile	Economical	Extravagant
Bride	Bridegroom	Elevation	Depression
Bless	Curse	Ease	Difficulty
Blustering	Gentle	Enthrone	Dethrone
Boon	Bane	Expedite	Impede
Care	Neglect	Entrance	Exit
Cheerfulness	Gravity	Earning	Spending
Comparison	Contrast	Enjoy	Suffer
Classicism	Romanticism	Enmity	Friendship
Confidence	Diffidence	Fame	Infamy
Consent	Dissent	Faith	Doubt
Concord	Discord	Faithful	Treacherous

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Fail	Succeed	Persuade	Dissuade
Frankness	Reserve	Plaintiff	Defendant
Fresh	Stale	Pride	Humanity
Friendly	Hostile	Prohibition	Permission
Full	Empty	Pure	Adulterated
Firm	Infirm	Polite	Impolite
Fortune	Misfortune	Poverty	Affluence
Fatigue	Refresh	Pursuit	Avoidance
Flexible	Rigid	Renounce	Denounce
Front	Rear	Ruthless	Humane
Fine	Coarse	Salubrious	Unhealthy
Favour	Frown	Tragedy	Comedy
Foreign	Native	Town	Country
Genuine	Spurious	Top	Bottom
Gain	Lose	Uniform	Varied
General	Particular	Uncle	Nephew
Genuine	Spurious	Virtue	Vice
Guest	Host	Violent	Gentle
Gaiety	Gravity	Vivacious	Languid
Giant	Dwarf	Voluntary	Compulsory
Lady	Lass	Victor	Vanquished
Legal	Illegal	Venturesome	Timid
Optimist	Pessimist	Vague	Definite
Obscure	Clear	Wild	Domestic
Principal	Subordinate	Worry	Comfort
Prodigality	Parsimony	Wrap	Open
Philanthropist	Misanthropist	Written	Verbal
Patriot	Traitor	Wrong	Right
Peace	War	Yesteryear	Modern
Plenty	Scarce	Yuppie	Approve

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HINDI WORDS

Names of Parts of the Body

S. No.	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No.	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Abdomen	अब्डोमन	पेट	35.	Eye-lash	आई-लैश	बरौनी
2.	Ankle	एंकल	टखना	36.	Face	फेस	चेहरा
3.	Anus	ऐनस	गुदा	37.	Feather	फीदर	पर
4.	Arm	आर्म	भुजा, बाँह	38.	Finger	फिंगर	अंगूली
5.	Arm pit	आर्म-पिट	काख	39.	Fist	फिस्ट	मुट्ठी
6.	Artery	आर्टरी	धमकनी	40.	Fin	फिन	मछली का पर
7.	Back	बैक	<u> ਪੀ</u> ਠ	41.	Foot	फुट	पैर, पाँव
8.	Backbone	बैक-बोन	रीढ़ की हड्डी	42.	Forehead	फोर-हैड	माथा, ललाट
9.	Beard	बियर्ड	दाढ़ी	43.	Fang	फैंग	सर्प का विषाक्त दन्त
10.	Beak	बीक	चोंच	44.	Flesh	फ्लैश	मांस
11.	Belly	बैली	उदर	45.	Gum	गम	मसूढ़ा
12.	Bile	बाइल	पित्त	46.	Groin	ग्राइन	पेट और जाँघ के बीच
13.	Bladder	ब्लैडर	मूत्राशय				का अंग
14.	Blood	ब्लड	खून	47.	Hair	हेयर	बाल
15.	Bone	बोन	हड्डी	48.	Hand	हैण्ड	हाथ
16.	Brain	ब्रेन	मस्तिष्क	49.	Head	हैड	सिर
17.	Breast	ब्रेस्ट	छाती	50.	Hood	हूंड	फन
18.	Buttock	बुटक	नितम्ब	51.	Heart	हार्ट	दिल, हृदय
19.	Breath	ब्रीद	साँस	52.	Hoof	हूंफ	खुर
20.	Calf	काफ	पिण्डली	53.	Heel	हील	एड़ी
21.	Cartilage	कार्टिलेज	उपास्थि	54.	Horn	हॉर्न	सींग
22.	Cheeks	चीक्स	गाल	55.	Index-finger	इन्डेक्स-फिंगर	तर्जनी
23.	Claw	क्लॉ	पंजा	56.	Intestine	इन्टेस्टाइन	आंत
24.	Chest	चैस्ट	पुरुष की छाती	57.	Jaw	जॉ	जबडा
25.	Chin	चिन	ठोड़ी	58.	Joint	 ज्वाइण्ट	जोड़
26.	Collar-bone	कॉलर-बोन	हंसली की हड्डी	59.	Kidney	र् किडनी	गुर्दा
27.	Ear	ईयर	कान	60.	Knee	नी नी	घुटना
28.	Ear-drum	ईयर्-ड्रम	कुर्ण पटल	61.	Lap	 लेप	गोद गोद
29.	Elbow	एल्बो	कोहनी	62.	Leg	लैग लैग	 टाँग
30.	Embryo	एम्ब्रिओ	भ्रूण आँख	63.	Loin	लायन	कमर
31.	Eye	आई		64.	Lip	लिप	होंठ, अधर
32.	Eye-ball	आइ-बॉल	आँख की पुतली	65.	Little Finger	लिटिल फिंगर	छोटी अंगुली
33.	Eye-brow	आई-ब्रो	भौंह	66.	Liver	लीवर	जारा जन्तुरा। जिगर
34.	Eye-lid	आई-लिड	पलक		LIVCI	रामर	ויויוי

S. No.	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No.	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
67.	Lung	लंग	फेफड़ा	100.	Skull	स्कल	खोपड़ी
68.	Marrow	मैरो	मज्जा	101.	Snout	स्नाउट	थूथनी
69.	Middle	मिडिल फिंगर	मध्यमा	102.	Sole	सोल	पैर का तलवा
	Finger			103.	Soul	सोल	आत्मा
70.	Mole	मोल	मस्सा	104.	Spleen	स्पलीन	तिल्ली
71.	Molar teeth	मोलर टीथ	दाढ़	105.	Sting	स्टिंग	डंक
72.	Moustache	मुश्टॉश	दाढ़ मूँछ मुह	106.	Stomach	स्टॉमक	पेट
73.	Mouth	माउथ	मुँह	107.	Spittle	स्पिटल	थूक
74.	Muscle	मसल	मांस-पेशी	108.		स्लाउ	सर्प की केंचुली
75.	Nail	नेल	नाखून	109.			मल
76.	Navel	नेवल	नाभि	110.	Sweat	स्टूल स्वैट	पसीना
77.	Neck	नेक	गर्दन	111.	Teat	टीट	स्तन
78.	Nerve	नर्व	रग	112.	Temple	टैम्पल	कनपटी
79.	Nipple	निप्पल	चुचुक	113.	Tail	टेल	
80.	Nose	नोज	नाक	114.	Thigh	थाइ	पूँछ जॉघ
81.	Nostril	नॉस्ट्रिल	नासिका छिद्र	115.	Throat	थ्रोट	गला, कण्ठ
82.	Orbit	ऑरबिट	आँख का गड्ढा	116.	Thumb	थम्ब	अँगूठा
83.	Palate	पैलेट	तालू	117.	Toe	टो	पाँव का पंजा
84.	Palm	पाम	हथेली	118.	Tongue	टंग टंग	जीभ
85.	Plume	प्लूम	पंख	119.	Tooth		दाँत
86.	Penis	पेनिस	शিशन	120.	Trachea	टूथ ट्रकि	श्वास नली
87.	Phalange	फैलेंज	अँगुली का पोर	120.	Trunk	ट्रांक ट्रंक	
88.	Pores	पोर्स	रोमकूप	121.	Tears	ट्रक टीयर्स	धड़ आँसू
89.	Phlegm	फ्लेम	कफ	122.	Tonsil	टायस टॉन्सिल	आसू गले की घाटी
90.	Pulse	पल्स	नाड़ी				
91.	Pupil	प्यूपिल	आँख की पुतली	124.	Testicles	टेस्टिकल्स	अण्डकोश
92.	Pus	पस	पीप		Udders	अडर्स	पशु के स्तन
93.	Rib	रिब	पसली	126.		वूम्ब	गर्भाशय
94.	Ring Finger	रिंग फिंगर	अनामिका		Uterus	यूट्रस	गर्भाशय
95.	Rump	रम्प	चूतड़		Waist	वेस्ट	कमर
96.	Saliva	सलाइवा	लार		Uvula	यूव्युला	काग
97.	Wrist	रिस्ट	कलाई	130.	Urine	यूरीन	मूत्र
98.	Shoulder	शोल्डर	कंधा	131.	Vagina	वेजिना	मूत्र योनि
99.	Skin	स्किन	त्वचा	132.	Vein	वेन्	नस

Names of Relations

S. No.	Words	D					
	**************************************	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	. Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Adopted daughter	एडॉप्टिड डॉटर	दत्तक पुत्री	10.	Concubine	कॉन्क्यूबिन	रखैल
2.	Adopted son	एडॉप्टिड सन	दत्तक पुत्र	11.	Class-fellow	क्लास-फेलो	सहपाठी
3.	Ancestors	ऐनसेस्टर्स	पूर्वज	12.	Co-wife	को-वाइफ	उप-पत्नी
4.	Aunt	आण्ट	मौसी, चाची	13.	Student	स्टूडेण्ट	विद्यार्थी
5.	Bride	ब्राइड	दुल्हर्न	14.	Client	क्लाइण्ट	मुविक्कल
6.	Bridegroom	ब्राइडग्रम	दुल्हा	15.	Customer	कस्टमर	ग्राहक
7.	Brother	ब्रदर [ँ]	सँगा-भाई	16.	Daughter	डॉटर	पुत्री
8.	Brethren	ब्रदरन	भाई–बन्ध्	17.	Daughter-in-law	डॉटर-इन-लॉ	पुत्र-वधू
9.	Brother-in-law	ब्रदर-इन-ला	देवर, जेठ	18.	Disciple	डिस्सीपल	शिष्य

S. No	. Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	o. Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
19.	Father	फादर	पिता	42.	Nephew	नेफ्यू	भांजा, भतीजा
20.	Fellow	फेलो	संगी, साथी	43.	Neighbour	नेबर	पड़ोसी
21.	Father-in-law	फादर-इन-लॉ	ससुर	44.	Niece	नीस	भांजी, भतीजी
22.	Foe	फो	शत्रु	45.	Parents	पैरेण्ट्स	माता-पिता
23.	Friend	फ्रैन्ड	मित्र	46.	Posterity	पॉसटेरिटी	वंशज
24.	Granddaughter	ग्राण्ड-डॉटर	पोती	47.	Paramour	पैरामर	यार
25.	Grandfather	ग्राण्ड-फादर	दादा	48.	Relative	रिलेटिव	नाती-सम्बन्धी
26.	Grandmother	ग्राण्ड-मदर	दादी	49.	Step-brother	स्टेप-ब्रदर	सौतेला भाई
27.	Grandson	ग्रान्ड-सन	पोता	50.	Step-daughter	स्टेप-डॉटर	सौतेली बहन
28.	Guest	गेस्ट	अतिथि	51.	Step-father	स्टेप-फादर	सौतेला पिता
29.	Heir	हेअर	वारिस	52.	Step-mother	स्टेप-मदर	सौतेली माँ
30.	Husband	हसबैण्ड	पति	53.	Step-son	स्टेप-सन	सौतेला पुत्र
31.	Lover	लवर	प्रेमी	54.	Servant	सर्वेण्ट	नौकर नौकर
32.	Maternal aunt	मैटर्नल आण्ट	मामी	55.	Sister	सिस्टर	बहन
33.	Maternal uncle	मैटर्नल अंकल	मामा	56.	Sister-in-law	सिस्टर-इन-लॉ	भाभी,ननद
34.	Teacher	टीचर	अध्यापक	57.	Son	सन	बेटा
35.	Uncle	अंकल	चाचा, मौसा	58.	Son-in-law	सन–इन–लॉ	दामाद, जामाता
36.	Maternal sister	मैटर्नल सिस्टर	मौसी	59.	Wife	वाइफ	पत्नी ँ
37.	Mamma	मम्मा	अम्मा	60.	Cousin	कजिन	चचेरा भाई/बहन
38.	Mother	मदर	माँ	61.	Maternal	मैटर्नल	नानी
39.	Mother-in-law	मदर-इन-लॉ	सास		grandmother	ग्राण्डमदर	
40.	Master	मास्टर	स्वामी	62.	Maternal	मैटर्नल ग्राण्ड	नाना
41.	Maid-servant	मेड-सर्वेण्ट	नौकरानी		grandfather	फादर	

Names of Ornaments and Jewels

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Anklet	ऐंकलैट	<u> </u>	19. Locket	लॉकेट	लटकन
2.	Armlet	आर्मलैट	बाजूबन्द	20. Medal	मैडल	तमगा
3.	Bangle	बैंगल	कड़ाँ	21. Mother of Pearl	मदर ऑफ पर्ल	मोती की सीप
4.	Belt	बैल्ट	पेटी	22. Necklace	नैकलेस	हार
5.	Bracelet	ब्रेसलेट	कंगन	23. Nose-pin	नोज पिन	लौंग
6.	Brooch	ब्रोच	साड़ी का काँटा	24. Nose ring	नोज रिंग	नथ, नथुनी
7.	Cat's eye	कैट्स आई	लहसुनिया	25. Opal	ओपल	दूधिया पत्थर
8.	Chain	चेन	जंजीर, कड़ी	26. Pearl	पर्ल	मोती
9.	Coral	कोरल	मूँगा	27. Quartz	क्वाट्र्ज	बिल्लौर
10.	Diamond	डायमण्ड	होरा	28. Ring	रिंग	छल्ला, अँगूठी
11.	Ear stud	इयर स्टड	कान का छल्ला	29. Ruby	रूबी	माणिक
12.	Emerald	एमरल्ड	पन्ना	30. Sapphire	सफायर	नीलम
13.	Ear-ring	इयर रिंग	कान की बाली	31. Tiara	टियार <u>ा</u>	ताज, मुकुट
14.	Garland	गार्लैण्ड	हार, माला	32. Tops	टोप्स टोप्स	टोप्स
15.	Girdle	गर्डल	कमरबन्द	33. Topaz	टोपाज	पुखराज
16.	Gem	जेम	रत्न	34. Turquoise	टरक्वाइज	फिरोजा फिरोजा
17.	Hair Pin	हेयर पिन	बालों की चिमटी	35. Wreath	रीथ	माला
18.	Head Locket	हैड लॉकेट	टीका	36. Wristlet	रिस्टलेट	कंगन

Names of Animals

S.no	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S.no	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Ant eater	ऐन्ट ईटर	चींटीखोर	38	Lamb	लैम्ब	भेड़ का बच्चा
2.	Antelope	ऐण्टीलोप	मृग	39.	Leopard	लिओपर्ड	तेंदुआ
3.	Ape	एप	लंगूर, बन्दर	40.	Lion	लायन	शेर
4.	Ass	ऐस	गधा, गर्दभ	41.	Mare	मेयर	घोड़ी
5.	Bear	बीअर	भालू, रीछ	42.	Mole	मोल	छछूँदर
6.	Bitch	बिच	कुतिया	43.	Mongoose	मंगूज	नेवला
7.	Boar	बोर	जंगली सूअर	44.	Monkey	मंकी	बन्दर
8.	Buffalo	बफैलो	भैंस	45.	Mouse	माऊस	चूहा
9.	Bull	बुल	सांड, बैल	46.	Mule	म्यूल	खेंच्चर
10.	Beast	बीस्ट	जंगली पशु	47.	Musk-rat	मस्क रैट	छछूँदर
11.	Calf	काफ	बछड़ा	48.	Musk-deer	मस्क–डियर	कस्तूरी मृग
12.	Camel	कैमल	ऊँट	49.	Ox	ऑक्स	बैल
13.	Cat	कैट	बिल्ली	50.	Panther	पेंथर	चीता
14.	Charmois	शैमॉय	पहाड़ी हिरण	51.	Pig	पिग	सूअर
15.	Colt	कोल्ट	बछेरा	52.	Pony	पोनी	टरेंटू
16.	Cow	काऊ	गाय	53.	Porcupine	पॉर्क्यूपाइन	साही
17.	Chimpanzee	चिम्पांजी	वनमानुष	54.	Puppy	पप्पी	पिल्ला
18.	Deer	डियर	हिरण	55.	Rabbit	रैबिट	खरगोश
19.	Dog	डॉग	कुत्ता	56.	Ram	रैम	मेंढा
20.	Donkey	डंकी	गधा	57.	Rat	रैट	चूहा
21.	Elephant	एलीफैंट	हाथी	58.	Reindeer	रेंडियर	हिरण
22.	Ewe		मेंढ़ी	59.	Rhinoceros	राइनसेरोज	गैंडा
23.	Fawn	यू फौन	हिरण का बच्चा	60.	She-calf	शी–कल्फ	बछड़ी
24.	Fox	फॉक्स	लोमड़ी	61.	Sheep	शीप	भेड़
25.	Giraffe	जिराफ	जिराफ	62.	She-goat	शी-गोट	बकरी
26.	Goat	गोट	बकरी	63.	Sire	सायर	प्रजनक सांड
27.	Hare	हेअर	खरगोश	64.	Spaniel	स्पेनियल	झबरा कुत्ता
28.	Hind	हाइण्ड	हिरणी	65.	Squirrel	स्क्वीरल	गिलहरी
29.	Hippopotamus	हिप्पोपोटेमस	दरियाई घोड़ा	66.	Steer	स्टीयर	बधिया पशु
30.	Horse	हॉर्स	घोड़ा	67.	Stag	स्टैग	बारहसिंगा
31.	Hound	हाउण्ड	शिकारी कुत्ता	68.	Sow	साउ	सूअरी
32.	Hyena	हयोना	लकड़बग्घा	69.	Swine	स्वाइन	शूंकरी
33.	Hog	हॉग	सूअर	70.	Tiger	टाइगर	बाघ, चीता
34.	Jackal	जैकाल	सियार	71.	Wolf	वुल्फ	भेड़िया
35.	Kangaroo	केंगरू	कंगारू	72.	Yak	याक	पूर्वतीय बैल
36.	Kid	किड	बकरी का बच्चा	73.	Zebra	जेबरा	गोर खर
37.	Kitten	किटन	बिल्ली का बच्चा	74.	Zebu	जेबू	सांड

Names of Birds

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Adjutant	एड्जुटेण्ट	सारस	6.	Crane	क्रेन	सारस
2.	Bat	बैट	चमगादड़	7.	Crow	क्रो	कौआ
3.	Bittern	बिटर्न	तितलौया	8.	Cuckoo	कुक्कू	पिक, कोयल
4.	Chicken	चिकन	चूजा	9.	Cygnet	सिगनैट	हंस शावक
5.	Cock	कॉक	मुर्गा	10.	Cocatoo	कॉकाटू	काकातुआ

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
11.	Dove	डॉव	<u> </u>	28.	Ostrich	ओस्ट्रिच	शतुरमुर्ग
12.	Duck	डक	बत्तख (मादा)	29.	Owl	आऊल	उल्लू
13.	Duckling	डकलिंग	बत्तख का बच्चा	30.	Parrot	पैरट	तोता
14.	Drake	ड्रेक	बत्तख (नर)	31.	Partridge	पार्टरिज	चकोर, तीतर
	Eagle	ड्रग ईगल	चील	32.	Peacock	पीकॉक	मोर
	Falcon	•		33.	Peahen	पीहैन	मोरनी
		फाल्कन 	बाज कर्	34.	Pigeon	पिजन	कबूतर
	Fowl	फाऊल —	मुर्ग ——	35.	Pheasant	फीजैण्ट	तीतरे
18.	Goose	गूज हॉक	बत्तख	36.	Quail	क्वेल	बटेर
19.	Hawk		बाज	37.	Rook	रूक	डोम कौआ
20.	Hen	हैन	मुर्गी	38.	Raven	रेवन	पहाड़ी कौआ
21.	Heron	हैरन	बगुला	39.	Sparrow	स्पैरो	गौरैया
22.	Jay	जे	नीलकण्ठ	40.	Stork	स्टार्क	सारस
23.	Kite	काइट	चील	41.	Swallow	स्वालो	अबाबील चिड़िया
24.	Lark	लार्क	लवा	42.	Swan	स्वैन	हंस
25.	Magpie	मैग्पाई	नीलकण्ठ	43.	Vulture	वल्चर	रूत गिद्ध
26.	Macaw	मैका .	मनकावी तोता	44.	Weaver-bird	वीवर-बर्ड	वया
27.	Nightingale	नाइटिंगेल	बुलबुल	45.	Wood pecker		कठफोड़ा

Names of Some Reptiles, Water-living Creatures, Worms and Insects

S. No	. Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	. Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Adder	एड्डर	गेहुँआ सांप	27.	Fly	फ्लाई	मक्खी
2.	Alligator	एलीगेटर	घड़ियाल	28.	Frog	फ्रॉग	मेढक
3.	Ant	ऐंट	चींटी	29.	Gad-fly	गैडफ्लाई	गोमक्खी
4.	Beetle	बीटेल	गुबरैला	30.	Grass-hopper	ग्रास हपर	टिड्डा
5.	Bee	बी	मधुमक्खी मादा	31.	Hippopotamus	हिप्पोपोटेमस	दरियाई घोड़ा
6.	Boa	बोआ	अजगर	32.	Honey-bee	हनी-बी	मधुमक्खी .
7.	Body-licer	बोडी-लाइसर	चीलर	33.	Hood	हुंड	फन
8.	Bug	बग	ख्टमल	34.	Hornet	हॉर्नेट	भिड़, बर्र
9.	Wasp	वास्प	ततैया, भिड़	35.	Leech	लीच	जोंक
10.	Butterfly	बटरफ्लाई	त्तिली	36.	Lizard	लिजार्ड	छिपकली
11.	Centipede	स्रेण्टीपेड	गोजर कनखजूरा	37.	Lobster	लॉब्स्टर	एक प्रकार का केकड़ा
12.	Chameleon	शैमीलियन	गिरगिट	38.	Locust	लोकस्ट	टिड्डी
13.	Cobra	कोबरा	काला सांप	39.	Louse	लाउस	जूँ जूँ
14.	Cocoon Cod-fish	कोकून	रेशम का कीड़ा	40.	Mosquito	मॉस्कीटो	मच्छर
15.	Conch	कॉड-फिश कोंच	कॉड मछली	41.	Nit	निट	लीख
16. 17.	Cowire	काच कौरी	शंख कोड़ी	42.	Oyster	आयस्टर	सीप
18.	Crab	कारा क्रैब	काड़ा केकड़ा	43.	Poison	पॉइजन	विष
19.	Cricket	क्रिकेट	झींगुर	44.	Rat flea	रेटफ्ली	पिस्सू, मूषक
20.	Crocodile	क्रोकोडाइल	रा पुर मगरमच्छ	45.	Scorpion	स्कॉरपिअन	बिच्छूँ
21.	Drone	द्रोन	मधुमक्खी (नर)	46.	Serpent	सर्पेण्ट	सर्प
22.	Earthworm	जूर । अर्थवोर्म	केंचुआ	47.	Shark	शार्क	शार्क मछली
23.	Eel	ईल	सर्प मछली	48.	Silk-worm	सिल्क-वर्म	रेशम का कीड़ा
24.	Fire-fly	५२। फायर-फ्लाई	जुगनू	49.	Snail	स्नेल	घोंघा
25.	Fish	फिश किश	गु <i>र</i> मछली	50.	Snake	स्नेक	सांप
	Flea	फ्ली	पिस्सू	51.	Spider	स्पाइडर	मकड़ी

S. No. Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
52. Tadpole	टेडपोल	मेढक का बच्चा
53. Termite	टरमाइट	दीमक
54. Toad	टॉड	भेक, टोड

S. No. Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
55. Tortoise	टॉर्टाइज	कछुआ
56. Turtle	टर्टल	कछुआ
57. Walrus	वालरस	दरियाई घोड़ा

Names of Domestic Articles

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Almirah	अलमिरा	अलमारी	41.	Cup	कप	प्याला
2.	Anvil	एनविल	निहाई	42.	Curtain	कर्टेन	पर्दा
3.	Ash	ऐश	राख	43.	Cushion	कुशन	गद्दा
4.	Ash-Tray	ऐशट्रे	राख का पात्र	44.	Chinese-ware	चाइनीज वेअर	चीनी-मिट्टी के बर्तन
5.	Attache Case	अटैचीकेस	अटैची	45.	Couch	काउच	सेज
6.	Auger	ऑगर	पेंचदार बरमा	46.	Clock	क्लॉक	घड़ी
7.	Axe	ऐक्स	कुल्हाड़ी	47.	Cream	क्रीम	क्रीम
8.	Balance	बैलेन्स	तराजू	48.	Cot	कॉट	चारपाई
9.	Basket	बास्केट	टोकरी	49.	Cinders	सिन्डर्स	अंगारे
10.	Bed	बैड	बिस्तर	50.	Cup-board	कप-बोर्ड	अलमारी
11.	Bed-stead	बैड-स्टैड	पलंग	51.	Desk	डेस्क	डेस्क
12.	Bed-sheet	बैड-शीट	चादर	52.	Dish	ভিश	रकाबी
13.	Bench	बैंच	बैंच	53.	Door-mat	डोर-मैट	पायदान
14.	Blanket	ब्लैंकिट	कम्बल	54.	Drawers	ड्राअर्स	दराज
15.	Bobbin	बॉबिन	अन्टा	55.	Drill	ड्रिल	बरमा
16.	Bolster	बोल्स्टर	गोल तिकया	56.	Electricity	इलेक्ट्रिसटी	बिजली
17.	Bottle	बॉटल	बोतल	57.	Fan	फैन	पंखा
18.	Box	बॉक्स	सन्दूक	58.	File	फाइल	रेती
19.	Bowl	बाउल	कटोरा	59.	Fire	फायर	आग
20.	Broom	ब्रूम	झाड़ू	60.	Fire place	फायर प्लेस	अँगी ठी
21.	Brush	ब्रुश	ब्रुश	61.	Flower-vase	फ्लावर वेस	फूलदान
22.	Bucket	बकेट	बाल्टी	62.	Fork	फोर्क	काँटा
23.	Bulb	<u> ৰূল্</u>	बल्ब	63.	Frying pan	फ्राईंग पैन	कड़ाही
24.	Button	बटन	बटन	64.	Fuel	फ्यूल	ईंधन
25.	Candle	कैण्डिल	मोमबत्ती	65.	Funnel	फनल	कीप
26.	Candle-stand	कैण्डिल-स्टैण्ड	शमादान	66.	Flagon	फ्लेगॉन	सुराही
27.	Cabinet	कैबिनेट	अलमारी	67.	Fire pan	फायर पैन	अँगी ठी
28.	Carpet	कारपैट	गलीचा	68.	Grate	ग्रेट	चूल्हा
29.	Canister	कानिस्टर	कनस्तर	69.	Gramophone	ग्रामोफोन	ग्रामोफोन
30.	Cauldron	काल्ड्रन	कड़ाही	70.	Hammer	हैमर	हथौड़ा
31.	Censor	सैनसर	धूपदानी	71.	Hand-pump	हैण्ड पम्प	बर्मा
32.	Chair	चेयर	कुर्सी	72.	Hearth	हार्थ	अँगी ठी
33.		चैस्ट	पेटी	73.	Hatchet	हैचेट	फावड़ा
34.	Chimmey	चिमनी	चिमनी	74.	Iron	आयरन	इस्तरी
35.	Cotton	कॉटन	रूई	75.	Ice-box	आइस-बॉक्स	बर्फ पेटी
36.	Chandelier	शैन्डीलियर	झाड़फानूस	76.	Iron plate	आयरन-प्लेट	तवा
37.	Chisel	चीजल	छै नी	77.	Iron-chest	आयरन-चेस्ट	लोहे की सन्दूक
38.	Churn	चर्न	मथानी	78.	Iron-safe	आयरन सेफ	लोहे की अलमारी
39.	Comb	कॉम्ब	कंघी	79.	Jar	जार	मर्तबान
40.	Cooking gas	कुकिंग गैस	भोजन पकाने की गैस	80.	Jug	जग	जग

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
81.	Kerosene oil	कैरोसिन ऑयल	मिट्टी का तेल	127.	Rope	रोप	रस्सी
82.	Kettle	कैटल	केतली	128.	Radio	रेडियो	रेडियो
83.	Key	की	चाबी	129.	Razor	रेजर	उस्तरा
84.	Knife	नाईफ	चाकू	130.	Sack	सैक	बोरी
85.	Kiln	किल्न	भट्टी	131.	Safe	सेफ	तिजोरी
86.	Lancet	लांसेट	छुरिका	132.	Saucer	सॉसर	छोटी तश्तरी
87.	Lamp	लैम्प	दीया	133.	Sieve	सिव	चलनी
88.		लिड	ढक्कन	134.	Soap	सोप	साबुन
89.	Lock	लॉक	ताला	135.	Soap-case	सोप-केस	साबुनदानी
90.	Lantern	लैण्टर्न	लालटेन	136.	Spoon	स्पून	चम्मच
91.	Loom	लूम	करघा	137.	Spittoon	स्पिटन	पीकदान
92.	Ladle	लैडल	कड़छी	138.	Stick	स्टिक	छड़ी
93.	Looking glass	लुकिंग ग्लास	दर्पण	139.	Stove	स्टोव	दम चूल्हा
94.	Mackintosh	माकिन्टोश	मोमजामा	140.	Swing	स्विग	झू ला ँ
95.	Mat	मैट	चटाई	141.	Screw-driver	स्क्रू-ड्राइवर	पेचकस
96.	Match-Box	मैच-बॉक्स	माचिस	142.	Sickle	सिकल	दरांती
97.	Mallet	मैलट	हथौड़ा	143.	Shovel	शावेल	खुरपी
98.	Mattress	मैट्रैस	गद्दा	144.	Spade	स्पेड	फावड़ा
99.	Mirror	मिरर	दर्पण	145.	Saw	सॉ	आरा
100.	Mortar	मोरटर	ओखली	146.	Spear	स्पीयर	भाला
101.	Needle	नीडल	सूई	147.	Sword	स्वोर्ड	तलवार
102.	Nut-cracker	नट-क्रैकर	सरौंता	148.	Stool	स्टूल	तिपाई
103.	Newspaper	न्यूज पेपर	अखबार	149.	Sofa	सोफा	सोफा
104.	Oil	ऑयल	तेल	150.	Shelf	शैल्फ	खुली अलमारी
105.	Oven	ओवन	तन्दूर	151.	String	स्ट्रिंग	रस्सी
106.	Palanquin	प्लैनकिन	पालकी	152.	Switch	स्विच	खटका
107.	Pastry-board	पेस्ट्री बोर्ड	चकला	153.	Scissors	सीजर्स	केंची
	Pastry-roller	पेस्ट्री रोलर	बेलन	154.	Sewing	स्यूइंग मशीन	सिलाई मशीन
	Paper	पेपर	कागज		machine	, %4 , ,,,,,	***************************************
110.	Picture	पिक्चर	तस्वीर	155.	Table	टेबल	मेज
111.		पेन	कड़ाही	156.	Тар	टैप	टोंटी (नल)
112.		पैन	कलम	157.	Tumbler	टम्बलर	गिलास
113.	Pestle	पैसल	मूसली	158.	Thimble	थिम्बल	अंगुश्ताना
	Phial	फियल	शीशी	159.	Tongs	टोंग्ज	चिमटा
		पिलो	तकिया	160.	Tooth brush	टूथब्रुश	ब्रुश
116.	Pillow-case	पिलो केस	गिलाफ	161.	Tooth powder	टूथ पाउडर	दन्त मन्जन
	Pincers	पिंसर्स	संडासी		Tray	Ž	थाली
	Pitcher	पिचर	घड़ा		Twine	्र ट्वाईन	 रस्सी
119.		पॉट	मटका		Table fan	टेबल फैन	भेज पंखा
	Probe	प्रोब	सलाई		Table lamp	टेबल लैम्प	मेज का लैम्प
	Plate	प्लेट	थाली		Telephone	टेलीफोन टेलीफोन	दूरभाष
	Plough	प्लो	हल		Umbrella	अम्ब्रेला अम्ब्रेला	ञ्चाता छाता
	Plane	प्लेन	रन्दा		Wick	विक	बत्ती
	Pad-lock	पैड-लॉक	बड़ा-ताला		Wardrobe	वार्डरोब	अलमारी अलमारी
	Powder	पाउडर	बुकनी		Wire	वायर	तार
126.	Quilt	क्विल्ट	रजाई	170.	.,	नान\	MIX

Names of Homes and Abodes

Alodes	Hindi Meaning	Meaning Homes Meaning Alodes		Hindi Meaning	Homes	Hindi Meaning	
Babies	शिश्	live in a nursery	नर्सरी	Monks	भिक्षु	live in a monastery	मठ
Bees	मधु-मक्खियाँ	live in a beehive	शहद का छत्ता	Nuns	भिक्षुणी	live in a convent	विहार
Birds	पक्षी	live in nest	घोंसले	Invalids	दुर्बल व्यक्ति	live in a sanatorium	स्वास्थ्यालय
Convicts	अपराधी	live in prison	कारावास	Pigs	सूअर	live in a sty	सूअरबाड़ा
Cows	गायें	live in shed	गोशाला	Officers	ऑफिसर	live in quraters	क्वार्टर
Dogs	कुत्ते	live in kennels	घर	Parson	पादरी	live in a parsonage	पादरीघर
Foxes	लोमड़ी	live in forests	वन	Peasants	किसान	live in cottages	झोपड़ी
Kings	राजा	live in palaces	महल	Prisoners	कैदी	live in cell	कोठरी
Horses	घोड़े	live in stables	अस्तबल	Sheep	भेड़	live in a pen or fold	बाड़ा
Lions	शेर	live in dens	मांद	Soldiers	सैनिक	live in barracks	सैनिक क्वा
Lunatics	पागल	live in asylums	पागलखाना	Spiders	मकड़ियाँ	live in webs	जाला
Men	आदमी	live in house	घर	Owls	उल्लू	live in trees	वृक्ष
Mice	चूहे	live in a holes	बिल	Tigers	चीते	live in lairs	मांद

Names of Musical Instruments

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Bell	बेल	घंटी	17.	Harp	हार्प	वीणा
2.	Bugle	बिगुल	शहनाई	18.	Horn	हार्न	सिंगा (भोंपा)
3.	Bag pipe	बैग पाइप	मशकबाजा	19.	Haut boy	हॉटबॉय	शहनाई
4.	Banjo	बैंजो	बैंजो	20.	Jew's Harp' lute	ज्यूज हार्प ल्यूट	मरचंग
5.	Bassoon	बसून	अलगोजा	21.	Kettle-drum	केटलड्रम	नगाड़ा
6.	Clarion	क्लैरियन	बाँसुरी, तुरही	22.	Mandolin	मैनडोलिन	एक वाद्य यन्त्र
7.	Clarionet	क्लैरियोनेट	क्लैरियोनेट	23.	Mouth Organ	माउथ आर्गन	बीन–बाजा
8.	Cymbal	सिम्बल	झाँझ	24.	Piano	पियानो	पियानो
9.	Conch	कौंच	शंख	25.	Sarod	सरोद	सरोद
10.	Drum	ड्रम	ढोलक, नगाड़ा	26.	Sitar	सितार	सितार
11.	Drumnet	ड्रमेट	डुगडुगी	27.	Tabor	टैबर	तबला
12.	Flute	फ्लूट	बाँसुरी	28.	Tomtom	टमटम	ढोलक
13.	Guitar	गिटार	सितार	29.	Tambourine	टैम्बूरीन	डफ
14.	Gong	गांग	घंटा	30.	Trombone	ट्रम्बोन	तुरही
15.	Gourd flute	गोर्ड फ्लूट	बीन	31.	Violin	वायलिन	वायलिन
16.	Harmonium	हारमोनियम	हारमोनियम	32.	Whistle	व्हिसल	सीटी

Names of Minerals

S. No Words	Pronunciatio	n Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	n Hindi Meaning
1. Antimony	एण्टीमॉनी	 सूरमा	7.	Bell-metal	बेल-मेटल	 कांसा
2. Arsenic	आर्सेनिक	संखिया	8.	Bluevitrio	ब्लूविट्रियो	तूतिया
3. Alum	ऐलम	फिटकरी	9.	Chalk	चाक	खेड़िया
4. Bitumen	बिटुमन	शिलाजीत	10.	Cinnabar	सिन्नेबार	सिन्दूर
5. Bronze	ब्रोन्ज	कसकुट	11.	Charcoal	चारकोल	लकडी का कोयला
6. Brass	ब्रास	पीतल	12.	Coal	कोल	कोयला

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
13.	Copper	कॉपर	ताँबा	33.	Orpiment	आर्पिमैण्ट	हरताल
14.	Cornelian	कोर्नेलियन	अकीक	34.	Ochre	ओकर	गेरू
15.	Copper sulphate	कॉपर सल्फेट	तूतिहा	35.	Plastic Clay	प्लास्टिक क्ले	सुघट्य मिट्टी
16.	Diamond	डायमण्ड	हीरा	36.	Red ochre	रेड ओकर	गेरू
17.	Emerald	एमरल्ड	पन्ना	37.	Ruby	रूबी	लाल
18.	Flint	फ्लिट	चकमक पत्थर		Rock oil	रॉक आयल	शैल तेल
19.	Fuller's Earth	फुलर्स–अर्थ	मुल्तानी मिट्टी	39.	Saltpetre	साल्टपीटर	शीरा
20.	Grey copper	ग्रे कॉपर	भूरा ताँबा	40.	Shale	साल्टपाटर शेल	सारा स्लेटी पत्थर
21.	Grey Tin	ग्रेटिन	धूसर राँगा				
22.	Gold	गोल्ड	सोना	41.	Silver	सिल्वर्	चाँदी
23.	Greenvitriol	ग्रीनविद्रियल	कसीह	42.	Soapstone	सोपस्टोन	सेलखड़ी
24.	Iron	आयरन	लोहा	43.	Steatite	स्टीटाइट	सेलखड़ी
25.	Iron Ore	आयरन ओर	खनिज लोहा	44.	Steel	स्टील	फौलाद
26.	Kerosene	कैरोसिन	मिट्टी का तेल	45.	Sulphur	सल्फर	गन्धक
27.	Lead	लेड	सीसा	46.	Tin	टिन	राँगा
28.	Marble	मार्बल	संगमरमर	47.	Touch-stone	टच-स्टोन	कसौटी
29.	Mercury	मर्करी	पारा	48.	Vermilion	वर्मिलियन	सिन्दूर
30.	Metal	मेटल	धातु	49.	White lead	व्हाइट लेड	सफेदा
31.	Mica	माइका	अभ्रॅंक	50.	Yellow ochre	येलो ओकर	राजरज
32.	Natron	नैट्रॉन	सज्जीखार	51.	Zinc	जिंक	जस्ता

Names of Professions and Occupations

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Actor	ऐक्टर	नाटक का पात्र	25.	Butcher	बुचर	कसाई
2.	Accountant	अकाउन्टैण्ट	मुनीम	26.	Barrister	बैरिस्टर	बैरिस्टर
3.	Advocate	एडवोकेट	वकील	27.	Betel-seller	बीटेल सेलर	पनवाड़ी
4.	Agent	एजेण्ट	प्रतिनिधि	28.	Broker	ब्रोकर	दलाल
5.	Agriculturist	एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट	कृषक	29.	Carder	कार्डर	धुनिया
6.	Architect	आर्किटेक्ट	शिल्पकार	30.	Carpenter	कारपेण्टर	बंदई
7.	Artist	आर्टिस्ट	कलाकार	31.	Carrier	कैरियर	माल ढोने वाला
8.	Artisan	आर्टीसन	कारीगर	32.	Cashier	कैशियर	रोकड़िया
9.	Astrologer	एस्ट्रोलोजर	ज्योतिष	33.	Chauffeur	शौफर	कार चालक
10.	Astronomer	अस्ट्रोनॉमर	खगोलशास्त्री	34.	Cultivator	कल्टिवेटर	कृषक
11.	Auditor	ऑडीटर	हिसाब निरीक्षक	35.	Chemist	कैमिस्ट	दवाई विक्रेता
12.	Auctioneer	आक्शनीयर	नीलामी करने वाला	36.	Clerk	क्लर्क	मुंशी, लिपिक
13.	Author	ऑथर	लेखक, ग्रन्थकार	37.	Cobbler	कॉबलर	मोची
14.	Baker	बेकर	नानबाई	38.	Coachman	कोचमेन	कोचवान
15.	Banker	बैंकर	साहूकार	39.	Cleaner	क्लीनर	सफाई करने वाला
16.	Bankrupt	बैंकरप्ट	दिवालिया	40.	Contractor	कॉण्ट्रेक्टर	ठेकेदार
17.	Beggar	बैगर	भिखारी	41.	Constable	कांस्टेबल	सिपाही
18.	Blacksmith	ब्लैकस्मिथ	लोहार	42.	Conductor	कण्डक्टर	संवाहक
19.	Book-binder	बुक–बाइण्डर	जिल्दसाज	43.	Confectioner	कन्फैक्शनर	हलवाई
20.	Book-seller	बुक सेलर	पुस्तक विक्रेता	44.	Cook	कुक	रसोइया
21.	Boatman	बोट-मेन	नाविक	45.	Compounder	कम्पाउण्डर	औषधि बनाने वाल
22.	Brasier	ब्रेजियर	ठठेरा	46.	Coolie	कुली	कुली
23.	Bursar	बर्सर	कोषाधिकारी	47.	Compositor	कम्पोजिटर कम्पोजिटर	प्रेस में अक्षर लगाने
24.	Butler	बटलर	भण्डारी				वाला

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
48.	Cloth-merchant	क्लाथ मर्चेण्ट	बजाज	96.	Miner	माइनर	खान खोदने वाला
49.	Carter	कार्टर	गाड़ीवान	97.	News-agent	न्यूज-एजेण्ट	समाचार-पत्र विक्रेता
50.	Clergyman	क्लर्जीमेन	पुरोहित		News-monger	न्यूज-मांगर	खबर फैलाने वाला
51.	Dancer	डांसर	नर्तक/नर्तकी	99.	-	नॉवलिस्ट	उपन्यासकार
52.	Darner	डार्नर	रफूगर	100.	Nurse	नर्स नर्स	दाई, आया
53.	Dentist	डैण्टिस्ट	दन्त चिकित्सक	101.	Oilman	 ऑयलमैन	तेली
54.	Doctor	डॉक्टर	डॉक्टर	102.	Operator	ऑपरेटर	मशीन चालक
55.		डाक्टर ड्रैपर		103.	Painter	पेण्टर पेण्टर	रंगसाज
56.	Draper Draughtsman		बजाज नक्शानवीस	104.	Palmist	पामिस्ट	हाथ देखने वाला
57.	Dramatist	ड्राफ्ट्समैन		105.	Peon	पीअन	चपरासी
		ड्रामाटिस्ट -रिप्पर	नाटककार औषधि-विक्रेता		Perfumer	पर्फ्यूमर	गन्धी
58.	Druggist	ड्रगिस्ट 				फोटोग्राफर	फोटोग्राफर
59.	•	डायर 	रंगसाज		Photographer		
60.		ड्राइवर 	यान चालक		Physician	फिजीशियन	वैद्य, चिकित्सक
61.	Drummer	<u>ड</u> ्रमर	ढोलकी	109.	Pilgrim	पिल्ग्रिम	तीर्थ-यात्री
62.	Editor	एडिटर	सम्पादक	110.	Poet	पोयट	कवि
	Enameller	इनेमलर	मीनाकार	111.	Potter	पॉटर ्	कुम्हार
	Engineer	इंजीनियर	अभियन्ता	112.	Postman	पोस्टमैन	डाकिया
65.		एग्जामिनर	परीक्षक	113.	Printer	प्रिण्टर	मुद्रक
66.	Farmer	फार्मर	किसान	114.	Priest	प्रीस्ट	पुरोहित, पुजारी
67.	Fisherman	फिशरमैन	मछेरा	115.	Politician	पॉलीटिशियन	राजनीतिज्ञ
68.	Florist	फ्लोरिस्ट	फूल बेचने वाला	116	Porter	पोर्टर	कुली, दरबान
	Gardener	गार्डन्र	माली	117.	Proprietor	प्रोप्राइटर	मालिक
70.	Gatekeeper	गेट्कीपर	दरबा्न	118.	Pedlar	पैडलर	फेरीवाला
71.	Glazier	ग्लेजिअर	जड़ने वाला	119.	Pilot	पाइलट	वायुयान-चालक
72.	Goldsmith	गोल्डस्मिथ	सुनार	120.	Pleader	र् प्लीडर	वकील
73.	Grocer	ग्रोसर	पंसारी	121.	Publisher	पब्लिशर	प्रकाशक
74.	Groom	ग्रूम	सईस	122.	Principal	प्रिन्सिपल प्रिन्सिपल	प्रधानाचार्य
75.	Green-grocer	ग्रीन ग्रोसर	कुंजड़ा	123.	Parcher	पार्चर	भड़भूजा
76.	Gleaner	ग्लीनर	सिल्ला बटोरने वाला	124.	Procurer	प्रोक्योरर	**
77.	Haberdash	हेबरडेश	बिसाती	125.	Proctor	प्रोक्यारर प्रोक्टर	प्रापक, दलाल अनुशासनाधिकारी
78.	Hawker	हॉक्र	फेरीवाला	126.	Professor	त्राक्टर प्रोफेसर	जनुसासनाविकारा प्राध्यापक
79.	Inkman	इंक्मेन	रोशनाई वाला	120.	Procurator		त्राव्यापक कोषाधिकारी
80.	Inspector	इंस्पैक्टर	निरीक्षक	127.	Quack	प्रोक्युरेटर क्वेक	नीमहकीम
81.	Jeweller	ज्वैलर	जौहरी	129.	Quaestor	क्पक केस्टॉर	
82.	Juggler	ज्गलर	मदारी	130.	Quizzer	कस्टार क्विजर	दण्डनायक परीक्षाकर्ता
83.	Landlord	लैण्डलॉर्ड	जागीरदार	130.	Retailer	रिटेलर	
	Lawyer	लायर	व्कील		Repairer	रिटेलर रिपेयर	खुदरा व्यापारी
85.	Maid-servant	मैड-सर्वेण्ट	नौकरानी		Sailor	ारपयर सेलर	मरम्मत वाला नाविक
86.	Magician	मैजिशियन	जादूगर		Sanitary	सलर सैनिटरी-	
87.	Manager	मैनेजर	प्रबन्धक	134.	Inspector		सफाई दरोगा
88.	Mason	मेसन	राज, राजगीर	125		इंस्पैक्टर	
89.	Merchant	मर्चेण्ट	सौदागर	135.	Sculptor	स्कल्पटर	पत्थर काटने वाला
90.	Messenger	मैसेंजर	दूत	136.	Seedsman	सीड्समैन कैर्न	बीज-विक्रेता
91.	Mechanic	मैकेनिक	मिस्त्री	137.	Shepherd	शैफर्ड	गडरिया
92.	Midwife	मिडवाईफ	दाई	138.	Shoemaker	शू–मेकर	मोची
93.	Milkman	मिल्कम <u>ै</u> न	ग्वाला	139.	Shopkeeper	शॉपकीपर	दुकानदार 💮
94.	Milkmaid	मिल्कमेड	ग्वालन	140.	Stamp Vendor	स्टाम्प वेण्डर	टिकट विक्रेता
95.		म्यूजिशियन	संगीतकार	141.	Surgeon	सर्जन	शल्य-चिकित्सक
		K -11 /1 -1 1		142.	Sweeper	स्वीपर	भंगी

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
143.	Stationer	स्टेशनर	कागज-कलम विक्रेता
144.	Sorcerer	सोर्सेरर	तान्त्रिक
145.	Tailor	टेलर	दर्जी
146.	Tanner	टेनर	चमड़ा रंगने वाला
147.	Teacher	टीचर	अध्यापक
148.	Treasurer	ट्रेजरर	कोषाध्यक्ष
149.	Turner	टर्नर	खरादिया
150.	Tutor	ट्यूटर	ट्यूशन पढ़ाने वाला
151.	Trader	ट्रेंडर	व्यापारी

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
152.	Tinman	टिनमैन	कलई करने वाला
153.	T.T.E	टी०टी०ई	टिकट निरीक्षक
154.	Usurer	यूजरर	सूदखोर
155.	Washerman	यूजरर वॉशरमैन	धोंबी
156.	Watchman	वॉचमैन	चौकीदार
157.	Water Carrier	वाटर कैरियर	महरा
158.	Weaver	वीवर	जुलाहा
159.	Writer	राइटर	लेखक
160.	Watchmaker	वाचमेकर	घड़ीसाज

Names of Importants Tools

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Anchor	एन्कर	लंगर	33.	Loom	लूम	करघा
2.	Anvil	एन्विल	निहाई	34.	Lathe	लेथ	खराद
3.	Auger	ऑगर	बरमा	35.	Mallet	मैलेट	मुँगरी
4.	Awl	ऑल	टंकुआ	36.	Needle point	नीडल प्वाइण्ट	विरंजी
5.	Axe	ऐक्स	गेंती, कुल्हाड़ी	37.	Oar	ओर	डाण्डा, चप्पू
6.	Bagging-hook	बैगिंग हुक	दराँती	38.	Oil-mill	ऑयल मिल	कोल्हू
7.	Balance	बैलेन्स [ँ]	तराजू	39.	Plough	प्लो	हल ँ
8.	Bar share	बार-शेअर	कस्सी, फाली	40.	Plough share	प्लो शेयर	हल की फार
9.	Bead-plane	बीड-प्लेन	गोल रन्दा	41.	Plumb line	प्लम्ब लाइन	साहुल
10.	Bellows	बिलौज	धौकनी	42.	Pruning shear	प्रूनिंग शीअर	दस्ती कैंची
11.	Blow-pipe	ब्लो-पाइप	फूँकनी	43.	Rasp	रास्प	मोटी रेती
12.	1	क्लैम्प	काँटा	44.	Razor	रेजर	उस्तरा
	Cleat	क्लीट	फुन्नी	45.	Rebate Plane	रिबेट प्लेन	पतामारन्दा
	Chisel	चिजेल	छैनी	46.	Rudder	रड्डर	पतवार
15.	Colter	कोल्टर	हल की फाल	47.	Saw	सॉ	आरी
16.	- I	कम्पास	कुतुबनुमा	48.	Screw	स्क्रू	पेच, ढिबरी
17.		कोन	शंकु	49.	Screw driver	स्क्रू ड्राइवर	पेचकस
	Dagger	डैगर	छुरा, खंजर	50.	Scissors	सीजर्स	केंची
	Dibble	डिब्बल	खन्ती	51.	Sickle	सिक्कल	दराँती
	Divider	डिवाइडर	परकार	52.	Spade	स्पेड	कुदाल, फावड़ा
21.	Drill	ड्रिल	ब्रमी	53.	Spanner	स्पैनर	ढिबरी कसने की
	Fast	फास्ट	मोची का फरमा				चाबी
	File	फाइल	रेती	54.	Stone chisel	स्टोन चिजल	छैनी
24.	Fishing rod	फिशिंग रॉड	मछली पकड़ने की डोरी	55.	Smoothing plane	स्मूथिंग प्लेन	बारीक रन्दा
25.	Gauge	गेज	नापने का यन्त्र	56.	1	स्टिल	अर्क खींचने का
26.	Hammer	हैमर	हथौड़ा	50.	Still	16001	डेग
27.	Hand saw	हैण्ड सॉ	आरी आरी	57.	Stock and dies	स्टॉक एण्ड	ुग वादिया
	Hand vice	हैण्ड वाइस	हाथ बांक	37.	Stock and dies	स्टाक एण्ड डायस	બાાવવા
	Jack plane	जैक प्लेन	बड़ा रन्दा	58.	Tooling plane	डायस टूलिंग प्लेन	धारी रन्दा
	Last	लॉस्ट	जूता बनाने का	59.	Trying plane	ट्रालग प्लन ट्राइंग प्लेन	वारा रन्दा छोटा रन्दा
		*** * -	फरमा	60.	Trying plane Try square	ट्राइग प्लन ट्राइ स्कवेअर	छाटा रन्दा गुनिया
31.	Lancet	लांसेट	नश्तर की छुरी	61.	Trowel	**	गुनिया करनी
	Lever	लीवर	उत्तोलक	62.	Trying angle	ट्रावल राहंग गंगल	करना गुनिया
		VII. 1.V	- 41(1)	02.	Trying angle	ट्राइंग एंगल	<u>ગુાનવા</u>

Terminologies of War-fare

S.No	Words	Pronunciation 1	Hindi Meaning	S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Aggression	अग्रैसन	आक्रमण	33.	Defence	डिफेन्स	सुरक्षा
2.	Anti-aircraft gun	ऐण्टी एअरक्राफ्ट गन	वायुयान तोप	34.	Defence Ministry	डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री	रक्षा मन्त्रालय
3.	Army	आर्मी	सेना	35.	Defence Service	डिफेन्स सर्विस	फौजी नौकरी
4.	Arms	 आर्म्स	हथियार हथियार	36.	Demobilization	डिमोबिलाइजेशन	सेनाभंग
5.	Armaments	आर्मामैण्टस	युद्ध के शस्त्र	37.	Destroyer	डेस्ट्रायर	विध्वंसक
6.	Ammunition	एम्युनिशन	गोला-बारूद	38.	Enemy	एनिमी	शत्रु
7.	Armour	आर्मर	कवच	39.	Expedition	एक्सपेडीशन	अभियान
8.	Atom bomb	एटम बम	अणुबम	40.	Explosive bomb	एक्सप्लोसिव बॉम्ब	
9.	Atomic Warfare	एटॉमिक वारफेअर	परमाणु युद्ध	41.	Field Marshal	फील्ड मार्शल	सेना अधिकारी
10.	Attack	अटैक	आक्रमण	42.	Fighter plane	फाइटर प्लेन	लड़ाकू जहाज
11.	Auxillary force	आग्जिलियरी फोर्स	सहायक सेना	43.	Fortification	फोर्टीफिकेशन	किलाबन्दी
12.	Battle	बैटल	युद्ध	44.	Gas-mask	गैस–मास्क	गैस नकाब
13.	Battle field	बैटलफील्ड	युद्ध क्षेत्र	45.	Guerilla	गुरिल्ला	गुरेला
14.	Belligerent	बैलिजैरेंट नेशन	लंडने वाला	46.	Gun Powder	ग्न पाउडर	बारूद
	Nation		राष्ट्र	47.	Land-force	लैण्ड-फोर्स	स्थल सेना
15.	Battle-ship	बैटल-शिप	युद्धपोत	48.	Machine-gun	म्शीनगन	तोप
16.	Blockade	ब्लाकेड	नाकाबन्दी	49.	Magazine-gun	मैगजीन गन	कारतूस वाली
17.	Bombardment	बम्बार्डमेण्ट	बमबारी				बन्दूक
18.	Bloodshed	ब्लडशैड	बमबारी	50.	Magazine	मैगजीन	बारूद खाना
19.	Bomb	बॉम्ब	बम	51.	Mutiny	म्यूटिनी	बगावत, विद्रोह
20.	Brute force	ब्रूट फोर्स	पाशविक शक्ति	52.	Navy	नेवी ़	जल सेना
21.	Bullet	बुलेट	गोली	53.	Operation	ऑपरेशन	सेना की गति
22.	Bunker	बंकर	मोर्चा	54.	Prisoners of war	प्रिजनर्स ऑफ वार	3
23.	Campaign	कैम्पेन	युद्ध-प्रवृत्ति	55.	Provisions	प्रोविजन्स	रसद, सामग्री
24.	Cannon	कैनन	तोप	56.	Recruitment	रिक्रूटमेण्ट	सेना-प्रवेश
25.	Cannon Ball	कैनन बाल	तोप के गोले	57.	Siege	सीज	घेरा
26.	Cartridge	कारट्रेज	कारतूस	58.	Strategy	स्ट्रेटजी	युद्ध कौशल
27.	Cavalry	कैवलरी	घुड़सवारी सेना	59.	Sub-marine	सबमेरीन	पनडुब्बी
28.	Ceasefire	सीजफायर	युद्धविराम	60.	Treaty	ट्रीटी	सन्धि
29.	Civil war	सिविल वार	गृह युद्ध	61.	Trench	ट्रेंच	खाई
30.	Combatants	कम्बैटेण्ट्स	योद्धा	62.	Troops	ट्रूप्स	सेना की टुक्ड़ी
31.	Commander-in-	कमाण्डर-इन	सेनापति	63.	Torpedo-boat	टॉरपीडो बोट	गोला वाली नौका
	chief	-चीफ		64.	War	वार	युद्ध
32.	Conscription	कान्सक्रिप्शन	अनिवार्य भर्ती	65.	War Minister	वार मिनिस्टर	युद्ध मन्त्री

Names of Flowers

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Bud	बड	कली, कोपल	9.	Hiptage	हिप्टेज	माध्वी पुष्प
2.	Balsam	बालसम	गुल मेंहदी	10.	Jasmine	जैसमीन	चमेली
3.	Chrysenthemum	क्रिसेंथेमम	गुल दाउदी	11.	Knop	नोप	कली
4.	Colera-flower	कोलरा-फ्लावर	नागभिका	12.	Lily	लिली	कुमुदिनी
5.	Creeper	क्रीपर	लता, बेल	13.	Lotus	लोटस	कमल
6.	Daisy	डेजी	गुलबहार	14.	Magnolia	मेग्नोलिया	चम्पा
7.	Erythrinia	एरीथ्रिनिया	पारिजात	15.	Marigold	मेरीगोल्ड	गेंदा
8.	Fir	फर	सनीवर	16.	Mushroom	मशरूम	कुकुरमुत्ता

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
17.	Motia	मोतिया	मोतिया
18.	Murraya	मरैया	कामिनी
19.	Narcissus	नार्सिसस	नरगिस
20.	Oleander	ओलीण्डर	करबीर, कनेर
21.	Pandanus	पैण्डेनस	केतकी
22.	Poppy	पोपी	पोस्ता का फूल

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
23.	Prickly pear	प्रिकली पियर	नागफनी
24.	Rose	रोज	गुलाब
25.	Stramonium	स्ट्रामोनियम	धतूरा
26.	Sun flower	सनफ्लावर	सूरजमुखी
27.	Touch-me-not	टच-मी-नॉट	छुई–मुई

Names of Vegetables

S. No.	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Amaranthus	एमरान्थस	चौलाई
2.	Arum	ऐरम	अरबी
3.	Bean	बीन	सेम
4.	Bitter gourd	बिटर गार्ड	करेला
5.	Brinjal	ब्रिंजल	बैंगन
6.	Cabbage	कैबेज	बन्दगोभी
7.	Carrot	कैरेट	गाजर
8.	Cauliflower	कॉलिफ्लावर	फूलगोभी
9.	Charantis	चारनटिस	करेला
10.	Chilli	चिली	लाल मिर्च
11.	Citron	सिट्रान	गलगल
12.	Clocasia	क्लोकासिया	कचालू
13.	Coriander	कोरिअण्डर	धनिया
14.	Cow-pea	काऊ-पी	लोबिया
15.	Cucumber	क्यूकुम्बर	ककड़ी
16.	Fenugreek	फेन्रुग्रीक	मैथी ं
17.	Garlic	गार्लिक	लहसून
18.	Ginger	जिंजर	अंदरक
19.	Gourd	गर्ड	घीया, कद्दू
20.	Greens	ग्रीन्स	साग

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S. No.	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
21.	Jack-fruit	जैकफ्रूट	कटहल
22.	Lady finger	लेडी फिंगर	भिण्डी
23.	Lettuce	लेट्यूस	सलाद
24.	Lime	लाइम	खट्टा
25.	Luffa	लुफा	घीया तोरी
26.	Mint	मिंट	पौदीना
27.	Mushrom	मशरूम	कुकुरमुत्ता
28.	Onion	ओनियन	प्याज
29.	Pea	पी	मटर
30.	Potato	पोटैटो	आलू
31.	Pumpkin	पम्पकिन	लोकी
32.	Radish	रेडिश	मूली
33.	Red Pumpkin	रैड पम्पकिन	सीताफल, पेठा
34.	Snake Gourd	स्नेक गार्ड	चिचड़ा
35.	Spinach	स्पाइनक	पालक
36.	Sweet Potato	स्वीट पोटैटो	शकरकन्दी
37.	Tamarind	टैमारिण्ड	इमली
38.	Tomato	टोमैटो	टमाटर
39.	Turnip	टर्निप	शलजम
40.	Yam	याम	कचालू

Names of Dry Fruits and Fruits

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Almond	एलमण्ड	बादाम
2.	Apple	एप्पल	सेब
3.	Apricot	एप्रीकोट	खुमानी
4.	Banana	बनाना	केला
5.	Betel-nut	बीटल नट	सुपारी
6.	Beet-root	बीट-रूट	चुकन्दर
7.	Berry	बेरी	बेर
8.	Black-berry	ब्लैक-बेरी	जामुन
9.	Carambola	कैरमबोला	कमरख
10.	Cashewnut	कैश्युनट	काजू
11.	Cherry	चेरी	चेरी
12.	Chestnut	चेस्टनट	अखरोट

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
13.	Coconut	कोकोनट	नारियल
14.	Currant	करेण्ट	किशमिश
15.	Citron	सिट्रॉन	चकोतरा
16.	Custard apple	कस्टर्ड एप्पल	शरीफा
17.	Date	डेट	खजूर
18.	Fig	फिग	अंजीर
19.	Grape	ग्रेप	अंगूर
20.	Grapefuit	ग्रेपफूट	मौसमी
21.	Gravia	ग्रेविया एसियाटिका	फालसा
	Asiatica		
22.	Ground-nut	ग्राउण्ड-नट	मूँगफली
23.	Guava	गुआवा	अमरूद
24.	Lychee	लीची	लीची

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
25.	Lilac	लिलैक	बिकाइन	39.	Papaya	पपाया	पपीता
26.	Loquat	लोकाट	लोकाट	40.	Pineapple	पाइनएप्पल	अनानास
27.	Malta	माल्टा	माल्टा	41.	Pistachio	पिस्टैशियो	पिस्ता
28.	Mango	मैंगो	आम	42.	Plum	प्लम	आलूचा
29.	Melon	मैलन	खरबूजा	43.	Pomegranate	पोमग्रेनेट	अनारे
30.	Mosambi	मौसम्बी	मौसमी	44.	Pyrus malus	पाइरस मैलस	बब्बूगोशा
31.	Musk-melon	मस्क मेलन	खरबूजा	45.	Plantain	प्लैन्टेन	केला
32.	Mulberry	मलबेरी	शहतूत	46.	Raisin	रेजन	किशमिश
33.	Okra	ओक्रा	एक फल	47.	Sapodilla	सेपोडिला	चीकू
34.	Olive	ऑलाइव	जैतून	48.	Sole	सोल	आलू बुखारा
35.	Orange	औरंज	सन्तरा	49.	Sour Cherry	सोर चेरी	खट्टी चेरी
36.	Palm	पाम	ताड़ का फल	50.	Sugarcane	सुगरकेन	गन्नो
37.	Peach	पीच	आडू	51.	Watermelon	वाटरमैलन	तरबूज
38.	Pear	पीयर	नाशपाती	52.	Waternut	वाटरनट	सिंघोड़ा

Names of Trees and Plants

S. No	S. No Words Pronunciation Hindi Meaning			S. No Words Pronunciation Hindi Me			Hindi Meaning
1.	Acacia	अकेशिया		22.	Grass	ग्रास	घास
2.	Apple Tree	एप्पल ट्री	सेब का पेड़	23.	Guava	गुआवा	अमरूद
3.	Abbizzia Labbek	अबिजिया लैबेक	सिरस	24.	Grape Vine	ग्रेप-वाइन	अंगुर की बेल
4.	Bamboo	बम्बू	बाँस	25.	Indigo	इन्डिगो	नील
5.	Banyan	बैन्यिन	बरगद	26.	Jack tree	जैक ट्री	कटहल का पेड़
6.	Betelnut tree	बीटल-नट ट्री	सुपारी का पेड़	27.	Jute	जूट	पट्सन
7.	Birch	बर्च	भोजपत्र	28.	Mahogany	महोगेन <u>ी</u>	महोगनी
8.	Teak	टीक	सागवान	29.	Mango tree	मैंगो ट्री	आम का पेड़
9.	Cactus	कैक्टस	थूहर	30.	Oak	ओक	वलूत का पेड़
10.	Cane	केन	बेंत	31.	Peepal	पीपल	पीपल का पेड़
11.	Cedar	सीडर	देवदार	32.	Palm Tree	पाम ट्री	ताड़ का पेड़
12.	Cypress	साइप्रेस	सरु	33.	Paddy	पैडी े	धान का पौधा
13.	Coco	कोको	नारियल का पेड़	34.	Pine	पाइन	चीड़ का पेड़
14.	Creeper	क्रीपर	लता, बेल	35.	Polyalthia	पोलयाल्थिया	अशोक
15.	Conifer	कॉनिफर	झाऊ वृक्ष	36.	Sandal	सन्दल	चन्दन
16.	Date-palm	डेट-पाम	खजूर का पेड़	37.	Sal tree	साल ट्री	साल का पेड़
17.	Ebony	एबॉनी	आबनूस	38.	Shrub	श्रब	झाड़ी
18.	Eleocarpus	एलियोकारपस	रुद्राक्ष	39.	Silk Cotton	सिल्क कोटन	सेमल
19.	Fig	फिग	अंजीर	40.	Stamen	स्टेमेन	जीरा
20.	Fir	फर	देवदार, सनोवर	41.	Sugarcane	सुगरकेन	गन्ना
21.	Flax	फ्लेक्स	सन	42.	Shishman	शीशम	शीशम

Names of Parts of Trees and Plants

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1. 1	Bark	बार्क	<u>ভাল</u>	6.	Bubil	ब्यूबिल	पत्रकन्द
2. 1	Branch	ब्रांच	टहनी, शाखा	7.	Coir	काँइर	जटा
3. 1	Bud	बड	कली	8.	Conifer	कॉनिफर	झाऊ
4.]	Bulb	<u> অ</u> ল্ভ	कन्द	9.	Fibre	फाइबर	रेशा
5. 1	Bush	बुश	झाड़ी	10.	Flower	फ्लावर	फूल

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
11.	Fruit	फ्रूट	फल
12.	Graft	ग्राफ्ट	कलम
13.	Germ	जर्म	बीज (अंकुर)
14.	Gum	गम	गोंद
15.	Juice	जूस	रस
16.	Leaf	जूस लीफ	पत्ता
17.	Pistil	पिस्टिल	गर्म केसर
18.	Pollen grain	पोलेन ग्रेन	परागकेसर
19.	Pollen tube	पोलेन ट्यूब	पराग नलिका
20.	Pulp	पल्प	पुमंग

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
21.	Root	रूट	जड़
22.	Root stalk	रूट स्टॉक	प्रकन्द
23.	Seed	सीड	बीज
24.	Skin	स्किन	छिलका
25.	Sprout	स्प्राउट	कोंपल
26.	Stamen	स्टेमैन	पुमंग
27.	Stem	स्टैम	घंड़
28.	Thorn	थॉर्न	धड़ काँटा
29.	Trunk	ट्रंक	तना
30.	Wood	वुंड	लकड़ी

Names of Cereals/Grains

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meanin
1.	Barley	बार्ले	जौ
2.	Beaten Paddy	बीटन पैडी	चिवड़ा
3.	Bran	ब्रान	चोकर
4.	Buck Wheat	बक व्हीट	मेथी
5.	Cluster bean	क्लस्टर बीन	ग्वार
6.	Corn	कॉर्न	अनाज, दाना
7.	Castor seed	कास्टर–सीड	अरण्डी
8.	Flour	फ्लोर	आटा
9.	Fine flour	फाईन फ्लोर	मैदा
10.	Field pea	फील्ड पी	गोल मटर
11.	Grain	ग्रेन	अनाज
12.	Gram	ग्राम	चना
13.	Great millet	ग्रेट मिलेट	ज्वार
14.	Kidney bean	किडनी बीन	मूँग
15.	Lentil	लैंप्टिल	मसूर
16.	Linseed	लिनसीड	अलसी
17.	Maize	मैज	मकई

S.No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning					
18.	Millet	मिलैट	बाजरा, ज्वार					
19.	Mustard	मस्टर्ड	सरसो, राई					
20.	Oat	ओट	जई					
21.	Paddy	पैडी	धान					
22.	Pea	पी	मटर					
23.	Pigeon pea	पिजन पी	अरहर					
24.	Phaseolies	फैसियोलीज मंगो	उड़द					
	mungo							
25.	Pearl Millet	पर्ल मिलैट	बाजरा					
26.	Poppy seed	पापी सीड	पोस्त					
27.	Pulse	पल्स	दाल					
28.	Rice	राईस	चावल					
29.	Sago	सागो	साबूदाना					
30.	Sesamum	सीसेमम	तिल					
31.	Semolina	सैमोलीना	सूजी					
32.	Wheat	व्हीट	गेहूँ					

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Arrow-root	ऐरोरूट	अरारोट
2.	Bacon	बैकन	सूअर का मांस
3.	Beef	बीफ	गाँय का मांस
4.	Breakfast	ब्रेकफास्ट	क्लेवा, नाश्ता
5.	Biscuit	बिस्किट	बिस्कुट
6.	Broth	ब्राथ	शोरबा, रस
7.	Butter	बटर	मक्खन
8.	Bread	ब्रैड	रोटी
9.	Boiled rice	बॉयल्ड राइस	भात
10.	Butter milk	बटर मिल्क	ন্তান্ত
11.	Brandy	ब्रैण्डी	शराब

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
12.	Betel	बीटेल	पान
13.	Cake	केक	केक
14.	Cheese	चीज	पनीर
15.	Clarified	क्लैरीफाइड बटर	घी
	butter	·	
16.	Coffee	कॉफी	कहवा
17.	Comfit	कॉम्फिट	इलायचीदाना
18.	Cream	क्रीम	मलाई
19.	Cocoa	कोको	कोको
20.	Cigar	सिगार	चुरट
21.	Cigarette	सिगरेट	सिंगरेट

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
22.	Curd	कर्ड	दही
23.	Curry	करी	कढ़ी
4.	Chapati	चपाती	रोटी
5.	Condensed Milk	कन्डैण्स्ड मिल्क	खोया
6.	Corn-ear	कॉर्न ईयर	भुट्टा
7.	Dinner	डिनर	रात का भोजन
8.	Frumenty	फ्रमेण्टी	खीर, दलिया
9.	Feast	फीस्ट	दावत
0.	Field pea	फील्ड पी	गोल मटर
1.	Flesh	फ्लेश	कच्चा मांस
2.	Flour	फ्लोर	आटा
3.	Food	फूड	भोजन
4.	Gruel	ग्रूएल	दलिया
5.	Honey	हनी	शहद
6.	Ice	आइस	बर्फ
7.	Ice-cream	आइसक्रीम	कुल्फी
3.	Jam	जैम	मु रब्बा
9.	Loaf	लोफ	पाव रोटी
).	Lemon Juice	लेमन ज्यूस	नींबू का रस
1.	Loaf Sugar	लोफ शुगर	शक्कर
2.	Meat	मीट	मांस
3.	Mid-day meal	मिड-डे-मील	दोपहर का भोजन
١.	Milk	मिल्क	दूध
5.	Minced meat	मिन्स्ड मीट	दूध कीमा
·	Mutton	मटन	बकरे का मांस
7.	Meal	मील	भोजन

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
48.	Molasses	मोलेसैज	शीरा, राब
49.	Oil	ऑयल	तेल
50.	Opium	ओपियम	अफीम
51.	Puffed rice	पफ्ड राईस	मुरमुरा
52.	Pickle	पिकल	अचार
53.	Poppy	पोपी	पोस्त
54.	Porridge	पोरिज	दलिया
55.	Pork	पोर्क	सूअर का मांस
56.	Pudding	पुडिंग	दलिया
57.	Parched rice	पार्च्ड राइस	लावा
58.	Sago	सागो	साबूदाना
59.	Snacks	स्नेक्स	जलपान
60.	Sauce	सॉस	चटनी
61.	Soup	सूप	शोरबा
62.	Sugar candy	शुँगर कैण्डी	मिश्री
63.	Supper	संपर	दिन का अन्तिम भोज
64.	Sweet-meat	स्वीट मीट	लड्डू
65.	Syrup	सिरप	शर्बत
66.	Surti	सुर्टी	सुर्टी
67.	Smoking	स्मोकिंग	धूम्रपान
68.	Tea	टी	चाय
69.	Tiffin	टिफिन	जलपान
70.	Treacle	ट्रीकल	राव, खाण्ड
71.	Whey	व्हे	मट्ठा
72.	Vinegar	विनेगर	सिरका
73.	Wine	वाइन	मदिरा

Names of Spices and Grocery Items

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	
1.	Aconite	ऐकोनाइट	कुंचला	
2.	Aloe	अलो	अगरू	
3.	Alum	ऐलम	सौंफ	
4.	Arsenic	ऑर्सेनिक	संखिया	
5.	Aniseed	एनीसीड	फिटकरी	
6.	Asafoetida	आसफोटिडा	हींग	
7.	Aflatoon	अफलाटून	गूगल	
8.	Alkali	अलकर्ली	सँज्जीखार	
9.	Acid	एसिड	अम्ल	
10.	Basil	बेसिल	तुलसी	
11.	Barilla	बरिल्ला	सब्जखार	
12.	Belladona	बैलाडोना	धतूरा	
13.	Betel-nut	बीटल-नट	सुपारी	
14.	Black-pepper	ब्लेक पेपर	काली मिर्च	
15.	Bitumen	बिटूमेन	शिलाजीत	
16.	Borax	बोरेक्स	सुहागा	

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
17.	Bonezin	बोनजीन	लोबान
18.	Bamboo camphor	बेम्बू-कैम्फर	वंश लोचन
19.	Caraway	कैरावे	अजवायन
20.	Camphor	केम्फर	कपूर
21.	Cassia	केसिया	तेजपात
22.	Catechu	कैटचू	कत्था
23.	Cinnamon	सिनामोन	दालचीनी
24.	Chirata	चिराता	चिरायता
25.	Clove	क्लोव	लौंग
26.	Cocaine	कोकेन	कोकीन
27.	Coriander seed	कोरिएण्डर सीड	धनिया
28.	Cardamom	कार्डेमम	इलायची
29.	Cumin seed	क्यूमिन सीड	जीरा
30.	Carbonate of	कार्बोनेट ऑफ	पापड़ खार
	soda	सोडा	

32. C	Cubeb Chilli Ory ginger	क्यूबेब चिली	कबाब चीनी				
		Carl		57.	Pellitory	पेलिटोरी	 अकरकरा
33. D	rv ginger	। पला	लाल मिर्च	58.	Pepper	पेपर	मिर्च
		ड्राई जिंजर	सौंठ	59.	Pepper root	पेपर रूट	पीपल मूल
34. G	all-nut	गॉल नट	माजूफल	60.	Parsley	पारस्ले	अजवायन
35. G	arlic	गार्लिक	लहसुन	61.	Pistil	पिस्टिल	गर्म केसर
36. G	inger	जिंजर	अदरख	62.	Poppy seed	पोपी सीड	खसखस
37. In	ndian madder	इण्डियन मैडर	मजीठ	63.	Phyllanthus	फिलेंथस एम्बलीका	आँवला
38. H	Iemp	हेम्प	भाँग		embbica	` `	, ,
39. H	log plums	हॉग प्लम्स	आँवला	64.	Red Pepper	रेड पेपर	लाल मिर्च
40. L	inseed	लिनसीड	अलसी	65.	Rock salt	रॉक साल्ट	सेंधा नमक
41. L	iquorice	लिकोराइस	मुलेठी	66.	Red powder	रेड पाउडर	अबीर
42. L	itharge	लिथार्ज	सफेदा	67.	Ruddle	र्डल	गेरू
43. L	ong pepper	लॉग पेपर	पीपल	68.	Saffron	सैफ्रॉन	केसर
44. M	/Iace	मेस	जावित्री	69.	Salt	साल्ट	न्मक
45. M	/langosteen	मैंगोस्टीन	अमचूर	70.	Salammoniac	साल-अमोनिआक	नौसादर
46. M	/Ienthol	मेंथॉल	पोदीने का सत	71.	Saltpetre	साल्टपीटर	शोरा
47. M	⁄lusk	मस्क	कस्तूरी	72.	Sandal	सन्दल	चन्दन
48. M	/Justard	मस्टर्ड	सरसों	73.	Senna	सैना	सनाय
49. M	/Iyrobalan	माइरोबालान	हर्र, हरड़	74.	Soap-nut	सोप नट	रीठा
50. N	Vigella	नाइजेला	कलौंजी	75.	Sago	सागो	साबूदाना
51. N	lux Vomica	नक्स वोमिका	कुचला	76.	Stamen	स्टेमन	जीराँ
52. N	lutmeg	नटमेग	जायफल	77.	Tamarind	टैमेरिण्ड	हल्दी
53. N	litre	नाइटर	सुरिया खार	78.	Turmeric	टरमैरिक	हल्दी
54. N	liger	नाइंगर	तिल्ली का तेल	79.	Vinegar	विनेगर	सिरका
	Oat	ओंट	जई	80.	Vitriol	विट्रिऑल	कसीस
56. O	Origanum	ओरिगैनम	शिकाकाई	81.	Yeast	यीस्ट	खमीर

Names of Conditions of the Body and Diseases

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
1.	Abortion	अबॉर्शन	गर्भपात	17.	Blood-flux	ब्लड-फ्लक्स	रक्तातिसार
2.	Acne	एक्ने	मुहाँसों का रोग	18.	Conjunctivitis	कन्जक्टाइविटीज	नेत्र पीड़ा
3.	Acidity	एसिडिटी	अम्लपित्त	19.	Cataract	कैटारेक्ट	मोतियाबिन्द
4.	Anaemia	एनेमिया	खून की कमी	20.	Carries	कैरीज	दाँत में गड्ढा
5.	Asthma	अस्थमा	दमा	21.	Catarrah	कैटर	जुकाम
6.	Asphyxy	ऑसफिक्सी	दम घुटना	22.	Chill	चिल	शीतल
7.	Amnesia	एम्नीसिया	स्मृति विभ्रम	23.	Cold	कोल्ड	ठण्डक
8.	Antiseptic	एण्टिसेप्टिक	संक्रमण-प्रतिरोधी	24.	Cough	कफ	खाँसी
9.	Anorexia	अनोरिक्सीया	अरुचि	25.	Consumption	कन्सम्प्शन	क्षय रोग
10.	Bald	बाल्ड	गंजा	26.	Colic pain	कालिक पेन	उदरशूल
11.	Belching	बेल्चिंग	डकार	27.	Constipation	कान्स्टिपेशन	कब्ज
12.	Blind	ब्लाइण्ड	अंधा	28.	Cholera	कॉलरा	हैजा
13.	Boil	बॉयल	फो़ड़ा	29.	Corns	कॉर्न्स	बिवाई फटना
14.	Breath	ब्रीथ	सॉस	30.	Carbuncle	कार्बन्कल	जहरबाद
15.	Bronchitis	ब्रोंकाइटिस	कास	31.	Canker	केंकर	कीड़े पड़ना
16.	Bubu	ब्यूबो	गिल्टी	32.	Coryza	कोरीजा	जुकाम, नजला

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
33.	Deaf	डीफ	बहरा	77.	Iritis	आइराइटिस	 बिलनी
34.	Dengue	डेंगू	लँगड़ा बुखार	78.	Jaundice	जॉण्डिश	पीलिया
35.	Diabetes	डाइबिटीज	मधुमेह	79.	Lame	लेम	लँगड़ा
36.	Diarrhoea	डायरिया	अतिसार	80.	Lock-jaw	लॉक-जॉ	दाँत बैठना
37.	Dropsy	ड्रॉप्सी	जलोदर	81.	Lumbago	लुम्बेगो	कमर दर्द
38.	Dumb	डम्ब	गूँगा	82.	Leucorrhoea	लूकोरिया	श्वेत प्रदर
39.	Dysentery	डिसेन्टरी	पेचिस, आंव	83.	Leprosy	लेप्रोसी लेप्रोसी	कुष्ठ रोग
40.	Dwarf	ड्वार्फ	बौना	84.	Leucoderma	ल्यूकोडर्मा	श्वेत कुष्ठ
41.	Debility	डेबिलिटी	कमजोरी	85.	Lunacy	लूनेसी लूनेसी	पागलपन
42.	Diptheria	डिफ्थीरिया	कंठरोहिणी	86.	Madness	^{रू} । २ । मेडनेस	पागलपन
43.	Dyspepisa	डिसपेप्सिया	अजीर्ण	87.	Measles	मीजल्स	खसरा
44.	Eczema	एक्जीमा	उकवत, छाजन	88.	Myopia	मायोपिय <u>ा</u>	दृष्टि का रोग
45.	Epilepsy	ऐपिलेप्सी	मिरगी	89.	Malaria	मायापया मलेरिया	पृष्ट का राग मलेरिया ज्वर
46.	Eunuch	यूनक	नपुंसक	90.	Melena	मेलिना	मुलारपा ज्यूर खूनी दस्त
47.	Eyesore	आईसोर	आँखों का दुखना	91.	Mole	मोल मोल	खूना दस्ता मस्सा
48.	Epistaxes	एपिसटेक्सिस	रक्तपित्त	92.	Mumps	माल मम्प्स	मस्सा कनफेड़ा
49.	Emissions	इमिशन्स	स्वप्नदोष	93.	Night blindness		कनफड़ा रतौंधी
50.	Eschal	एस्चाल	फफोले	93. 94.	Nausea	नाइट-ब्लाइण्डनेस	रताया जी मिचलाना
51.	Elephantiasis	ऐलिफैण्टियासिस	फीलपांव			नासिया कार्य केर ा	
52.	Fever	फीवर	बुखार, ज्वर	95.	Narcolepsy	नार्कोलेप्सी	निद्रा रोग
53.	Fistula	फिस्टुला	भगन्दर	96.	Obesity	ओबेसिटी	मोटापन
54.	Fainting	फेन्टिण्ग	बेहोशी	97.	One-eyed Ortitis	वन आईड	काना
55.	Giddiness	गिडिनेस	चक्कर आना	98.		आरटिटस 	कर्ण रोग —
56.	Gland	<i>ਾ</i> ਲੀ ਾ ड	गिल्टी	99.	Pain	पेन	दर्द
57.	Griping	ग्राइपिंग	पेट की ऐंठन	100.	Palpitation	पाल्पीटेशन	धड़कन
58.	Goitre	गॉइटर	गलगण्ड	101.		पाइल्स	बवासीर
59.	Gonorrhoea	गनोरिया	सुजाक	102.	Pimple	पिम्पल	फुंसी
60.	Gout	गाउट	गाँठ पड़ना	103.	Plague	प्लेग	प्लेग, महामारी
61.	Hunch-backed	हंच-बैक्ड	कुबड़ा	104.	Phlegm	फ्लेज्म	बलगम
62.	Headache	हेडएक	सिर दर्द	105.	Paralysis	पौरालिसिस	लकवा
63.	Hiccup	हिकप	हिचकी	106.	Pus	पस्	पीप
64.	Hiccough	हिकफ	हिचकी	107.	Pneumonia	न्यूमोनिया	आंत्र ज्वर
65.	Hoarseness	होर्सनैस	गला बैठना	108.	Phycosus	फाइकोसस	दुस्साध्य उन्माद
66.	Hysteria	हिस्टीरिया	मूर्च्छा रोग	109.	Phthisis	पाइथिसिस	राज्यक्ष्मा रोग
67.	Hernia	हर्निया	आंत	110.		रुमाटिज्म	गठिया
68.	Hydrocele	हाइड्रोसील	अण्डकोश वृद्धि	111.	Ring worm	रिंग वर्म	दाद
69.	Haemorrhage	हेमोरेज	लहू बहना		Saliva	सलाइवा	लार
70.	Hypermetropia	हापरमेट्रोपिया	दृष्टि का रोग		Scabies	स्केबीज	खाज
71.	Hurt	हर्ट	चोट	114.	Short	शोर्ट-साइटेडनेस	अल्प/मन्द दृष्टि
72.		इन्सोमनिया	नींद न आना	115	sightedness	- 36'	-0:
73.	Influenza	इन्फ्लूऐंजा	मोतिझरा		Sneezing	स्नीजिंग	छींक
74.	Indigestion	इण्डाइजेशन	अपच		Sore	सोर	व्रण
	Itch	इच्	खुजली	117.		सन स्ट्रोक	लू लगना
76.	Insanity	इनसैनिटी	पागलपन	118.	Small pox	स्माल पॉक्स	शीतला

S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning	S. No	Words	Pronunciation	Hindi Meaning
119.	Spittle	स्पिटल	थूक	132.	Sinus	साइनस	नासूर
120.	Sprain	स्प्रेन	थूक मोच	133.	Tonsil	टॉन्सिल	गलसुआ
121.	Stool	स्टूल	विष्टा	134.	Tomour	ट्यूमर	गांठ, गिलटी
122.	Swelling	स्वेलिंग	सूजन	135.	Typhoid	टॉयफायड	मोतीझरा
123.	Sweat	स्वैट	पँसीना	136.	Typhus	टॉयफस	काला ज्वर
124.	Syphilis	सिफिलिस	आंतराक, गर्मी	137.	Tuberculosis	ट्यूबरक्यूलसिस	टी० बी०
125.	Squint-eyed	स्किवंट-आईड	ऐंचा	138.	Urine	यूरीन े	मूत्र
126.	Scrofula	स्क्रॉफुला	कंठमाला	139.	Ulcer	ञेलसर -	नासूर
127.	Stone	स्टोन	पथरी	140.	Vomit	वोमिट	कै/उल्टी करना
128.	Semen	सिमेन	वीर्य	141.	Vertigo	वर्टिगो	आंख चौंधियाना
129.	Stammer	स्टैमर	हकलाना	142.	Yawn	यॉन	जंभाई
130.	Sprue	स्पू	संग्रहणी	143.	Worm	वर्म	कृमि
131.	Spesis	स्पू स्पेसिस	विषाक्त खून होना	144.	Wound	वूंड	घाव

Names of Building Parts and Some Buildings

1.	Arch	आर्च	वृकखण्ड	35.	Foundation	फाऊण्डेशन	नींव, बुनियाद
2.	Attic	अटिक	अटारी	36.	Fountain	फाऊटेन	फर्व्वारा
3.	Aviary	एवियरीं	चिड़ियाखाना	37.	Gate	गेट	दरवाजा
4.	Bar	बॉर बॉर	दड़	38.	Fort	ग्रेटिंग	जाली
5.	Barrack	 बैरेक	रोना निवास सेना निवास	39.	Girder	गर्डर	गाटर
6.	Bathroom	बाथरूम	स्नानगृह	40.	Gutter	गटर	परनाला
7.	Battlement	 बैटमेंट	मुंडेर <u>मुं</u> डेर	41.	Granary	ग्रेनरी	खलिहान
8.	Bedroom	<u>बैडरू</u> म	शयनागार	42.	Gymnasium	जिम्नेजियम	जिमशाला
9.	Booking office	बुकिंग-ऑफिस	टिकटघर	43.	House	हाऊस	मकान
10.	Bracket	ब्रैकिट	कोनिया	44.	Hamlet	हेमलेट	गांव
11.	Bungalow	ब्राफट बंगलो	कानिया बंगला	45.	Hermitage	हर्मिटेज	साधु कुटी
12.	Building	बगला बिल्डिंग	इमारत	46.	Hospital	हॉस्पिटल	अस्पताल
13.	Balcongy	बालकनी	बरामदा	47.	Hotel	होटल	होटल
14.	Brick	ब्रिक	इंट इंट	48.	Hinge	हिंज	कब्जा
15.	Bolt	वोल्ट	चटखनी	49.	Hall	हाल	बड़ा कमरा
16.	Church	चर्च	गिरजाघर -	50.	Hook	हुक	हुक
17.	College	कॉलेज	महाविद्यालय	51.	Hearth	हर्थ	अंगीठी
18.	Cement	सिमेंट	सीमेंट	52.	Inn	इन	सराय
19.	Courtyard	कोर्टयार्ड	सहन (आंगन)	53.	Kitchen	किचन	रसोई
20.	Cell	सेल	तहखाना	54.	Latch	लैच	चट्खनी
21.	Cornice	कॉर्निस	कॉर्निस	55.	Laboratory	लेबोरेट्री	प्रयोगशाला
22.	Ceiling	सीलिंग	छत	56.	Latrine	लेट्रीन	शौचालय
23.	Cottage	कॉटेज	झोंपड़ी	57.	Lattice	लेटिस	जाली
24.	Chimney	चिम्नी	धुंआकश	58.	Lunatic	ल्यूनेटिक	पागलखाना
25.	Cloister	क्यॉयस्टर	<u> </u>		Asylum	एसीलम	
26. 27.	Dais Dome	डायस 	मचान 	59.	- · · J	लायब्रेरी	पुस्तकालय
28.	Done	डॉम डोर	गुम्बद	60.	Lime	लाइम	चूना
28. 29.	Door Frame	डार डोर फ्रेम	दरवाजा चौखट	61.	Ladder	लेडर	सीढ़ी
30.	Door still	डार ऋम डोर स्टिल	वाखट देहली	62.	Mosque	मॉस्क	मस्जिद
31.	Drain	ड्रोर <u>स्टिल</u> ड्रेन	नावदान, नाली	64.	Minaret	मिनारेट	मस्जिद की मीनार
32.	Factory	फ़ेक्ट्री फेक्ट्री	कारखाना	63.	Mud	मड	कीचड़
33.	Floor	फ्लोर	फर्श	65.	Niche	निचे	आला
34.	Fort	फोर्ट	किला	66.	Nail	नेल	कील

chapter 43

ANTONYMS/SYNONYMS

अधिकांश Competitive Examinations में English Question Paper में Antonym (Opposites) or Synonyms (Similar Meanings) से सम्बन्धित पाँच या दस प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। इस तरह के प्रश्न दो प्रकार से पूछे जाते हैं। एक तो सीधे-सीधे एक Word दे दिया जाता हैं एवं उसके Antonym/Synonym हेतु पाँच विकल्प दिए जाते हैं, उनमें से एक Word, दिए गए शब्द का उचित Synonym होता है। दूसरे प्रकार में एक Sentence दिया गया होता है एवं उस Sentence में एक Word को Bold or Italic करके, उसका Antonym/Synonym पूछा जाता है।

विकल्प के रूप में 4-5 शब्द दिए जाते हैं। उनमें से एक उचित शब्द को चुनना होता हैं। Antonym/Synonym के प्रश्नों को हल करने हेतु छात्र की Word Power अच्छी होनी चाहिए। Word Power Improve करने हेतु इस book में बताए गए 'Learn Three Steps to Improve Your Word Power' पढ़ें। यह लेखक की Self Experimented Technique हैं। English Question Paper के अधिकांश प्रश्न किसी न किसी रूप में Word Power से सम्बन्धित होते हैं। अत: छात्रों को Word Power को Improve करने हेतु पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इस तरह के प्रश्नों को हल करने के दो तरीके हैं। एक तो आप सीधे ही सही Answer का चुनाव करे लें। कई बार हमें दिए गए किसी Word का सही Meaning ध्यान नहीं रहता हैं तो आप Answers में दिए गए विकल्पों में से एक-एक Word को Exclude करके अपना सही Answer चुनने का प्रयास करें। Antonym/Synonym हेतु इस book में काफी Exercises दी गई हैं। छात्रों को इन Exercises को Solve करना चाहिए एवं Answers में विकल्प के रूप दिए गए सभी शब्दों का भी Meaning याद करना हैं। इस Book का Word Power का Section बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं।

Improving Word Power is not an easy task, but it is not either so difficult, that one can't improve it. Moreover...

'If, something is difficult doesn't mean that one should not try. It means one should try HARDER'.

(a) A summary

(c) A report of the work done



Directions (Q. 1-5) : Ch	noose the word which is m	ost nearly the same in mean	ning as the word given in capital
letters:		[Bank of M	[aharashtra Specialist Officers]
(1) OSTENTATION (a) Calmness (e) Pageantry	(b) Equianimity	(c) Deception	(d) Declaration
(2) PENITENT (a) Eccentric (e) Blameless	(b) Profound	(c) Remorseful	(d) Observant
(3) SATIATE (a) Direct (e) Expose	(b) Gratify	(c) Manage	(d) Defeat
(4) MUSE (a) Ponder (e) Hold	(b) Infect	(c) Appease	(d) Taint
(5) PROFANE (a) Assert (e) Advance	(b) Benefit	(c) Lengthen	(d) Desecrate
02			
	noose the word which is m	ost nearly the same in mear	ning as the word given in capital
letters:		[A	ll India Management Trainees]
(1) INTERPOLATE (a) Clarify	(b) Investigate	(c) Reverse	(d) Insert
(2) CAULDRON (a) Computer term	(b) Pot for boiling	(c) Static electricity	(d) Laser fusion
(3) INSOLVENT (a) Flourishing	(b) Bankrupt	(c) Soluble	(d) Opprobrious
(4) OFFICIOUS (a) Pushing	(b) Modest	(c) Stubborn	(d) Mystic
(5) VERACITY (a) Mendacity	(b) Truth	(c) Imperfection	(d) Judgement
03			
Directions (Q. 1-3) : Chiletters :	noose the word which is m	ost nearly the same in mean	ning as the word given in capital [IITM]
(1) VIA MEDIA (a) By the way	(b) Through communic	cation (c) A middle course	(d) The reverse order
(2) IN TOTO (a) In the heart	(b) In peace	(c) Within the walls	(d) Entirely
(3) RESUME			

(b) To carry on after interaction (d) A review

(a) condemn

(b) ignore

04				
			ow and choose from the op	tions (a) to (e) the word that is
similar	in meaning to the word g	iven in capital letters :		[Bank]
(1)	EXIGUOUS (a) Tall (e) Broad	(b) Large	(c) Wide	(d) Scanty
(2)	RECREANCY (a) Recreation (e) Obstinate	(b) Recuperation	(c) Bravery	(d) Cowardice
	PROSCRIBE (a) To nominate (d) Outlaw	(b) To be supportive of (e) None of these	(c) To give early warning	signals
(4)	INGEST (a) Enrage (e) To stir up	(b) Invigorate	(c) To absorb	(d) Burn up completely
(5)	MONTICULE (a) A small river (e) A small plane	(b) A small hut	(c) A lane	(d) A small hill
(6)	COMPENDIOUS (a) Comprehensive (e) None of these	(b) Illustrative	(c) Unbearable	(d) Elaborate
(7)	NADIR (a) Asylum (e) None of these	(b) Heaven	(c) Depth	(d) Nebulous
(8)	SOMNAMBULISTIC (a) Sleep walking (d) Colourful scenario	(b) Ghost dancing (e) Over-eating	(c) Women's group activi	ty
(9)	PRIMORDIAL (a) Feeling of elation (e) None of these	(b) Original	(c) Elementary	(d) Daunting
(10)	SOMBRE (a) Causing sleep (e) Malicious	(b) Squalid	(c) Gloomy	(d) Complacent
05				
Di also fin	d only a group of words w		ch underlined part, four w	vhich are underlined. You may vords/phrases are listed below. [CDS]
(1)	We were taken aback at (a) elaborated	the <u>fulsome</u> praise heaped (b) extravagant	l upon his former enemy. (c) excessive	(d) exorbitant
(2)	You may think at first th useful that you cannot h (a) ridiculous		ing too much paper money (c) anomalous	and that money is so nice and (d) odd
(3)			` '	ch choose to <u>flout</u> guidelines.

(c) defy

(d) neglect

(4)		ble, for the coach was now		
	(a) rough	(b) narrow	(c) dusty	(d) sturdy
(5)		arkable solidarity at the tim		
	(a) coalition	(b) cooperation	(c) unification	(d) unity
(6)		uated by love of his country		
	(a) compelled	(b) induced	(c) impelled	(d) persuaded
(7)				nel loomed up menacingly.
	(a) harmfully	(b) imminently	(c) dangerously	(d) threateningly
(8)	Had he delivered his sp better.	eech without a long and v	winding <u>preamble</u> , people	would have understood him
	(a) digression	(b) introduction	(c) explanation	(d) background
(9)	His impeccable style can	ught the attention of all cri-	tics.	
	(a) faultless	(b) inoffensive	(c) upright	(d) harmless
(10)	We should not look dow	vn on people who are not e	ducated.	
. ,	(a) dislike	(b) despise	(c) disown	(d) denounce
06			•	
	mostions (O. 1.5)	4. 6.11		
		the jouowing questions, of rd given in capital letters at		s choose the one which best
express	es the meaning of the wor	ra given in capital tetters al	na mark ii on ine Answer L	[SSC Stenographer]
(1)	OBJECT			[55C Stenographer]
	(a) Disapprove	(b) Challenge	(c) Deny	(d) Disobey
(2)	UNTIE			
	(a) Unfold	(b) Unchain	(c) Undo	(d) Unhinge
(3)	ALERT			
, ,	(a) Energetic	(b) Observant	(c) Intelligent	(d) Watchful
(4)	MOVING			
	(a) Taking	(b) Toying	(c) Shifting	(d) Turning
(5)	RECKLESS			
	(a) Courageous	(b) Rash	(c) Bold	(d) Daring
07				
	ractions (O 1 2) · Chao	ga tha ward which is most n	aguly tha sama in magning	as the word or group of words
	rections (Q. 1-3) : Cnoo. 1 capital letters :	se ine word wnich is mosi n	earty the same in meaning	[Bank PO]
_	•			[Balik FO]
(1)	LAUNCH (a) Review	(b) Begin	(c) Propel	(d) Push
	(e) Force	(b) Begin	(c) Hopei	(d) I usii
(2)				
(2)	RELIED (a) Emphasised	(b) Depended	(c) Convinced	(d) Followed
	(e) Referred	(b) Depended	(c) Convinced	(d) Followed
(2)	* *			
(3)	OBTAINED	(la) Duo ayuna d	(a) A aguinad	(d) Comayanad
	(a) Combined(e) Attained	(b) Procured	(c) Acquired	(d) Conquered
	(c) Attailled			

Directions (Q. 1-10) In this section, you find a number of senter	nces, part of which is underlined. You may also
find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined	ned part, four words/phrase are listed below.
Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined part:	[Indian Bank PO]

Chadac inc mark new est in med	ming to the united times put	•	[11111111 2 01111 1 0]
(1) In spite his best efforts	the officer could not redee	m his prestige.	
(a) recover	(b) raise	(c) extend	(d) fulfil
(2) There is <u>abundant</u> supp (a) considerable	ly of water for the crops. (b) plentiful	(c) adequate	(d) sufficient
(3) All his attempts to win (a) meaningless	the favour of his boss prov (b) unnecessary	ved <u>infructuous</u> . (c) redundant	(d) fruitless
(4) As she had never been (a) eagerness	in such a situation before, l (b) fear	her <u>apprehension</u> was und (c) hesitation	erstandable. (d) excitement
(5) You should not get <u>par</u> (a) flattered by	anoid about what others the (b) influenced by	ink of you. (c) obsessed with	(d) upset by
(6) I wonder if his <u>interver</u> (a) interception	ntion in the dispute will be (b) interruption	of any help. (c) mediation	(d) meddling
(7) A strange mental <u>aberra</u> (a) eccentricity	ation often made her forget (b) insanity	t her own name. (c) disorder	(d) illusion
(8) He treats with <u>disdain</u> a	anyone who goes to him fo (b) disgust	r help. (c) insolence	(d) displeasure
(9) He spoke impromptu o (a) eloquently	() &	(c) without enthusiasm	(d) with great force
(10) The <u>perpetual</u> noise ma			· · · · · ·
09	. ,	. ,	
			ch is underlined. You may also ords/phrase are listed below.
Choose the word nearest in mean			
			l Commissioners March 1998]
(1) It is possible for a write form.	er to be <u>copious</u> in his wor	ds, and at the same time,	to give the reality of a natural
(a) scanty (c) repetitive		(b) plentiful (d) arrogant	
(2) The security arrangement	ents made for the visiting d		_
(a) flawless(c) grand		(b) elaborate (d) tight	
(3) Even today many peop (a) dangerous	le are guided by <u>abstruse</u> n	noral values. (b) impracticable	
(c) obscure		(d) irrational	
(4) The workers tried their (a) embarrass	best to thwart the plans of	the management. (b) embitter	
(c) frustrate		(d) hasten	
(5) The prisoners of war si (a) compulsion	gned the document under of	coercion. (b) confusion	
(c) supervision		(d) security	

10

Directions (Q. 1-5): In this section, you find a number of sentences, part of which is underlined. You may also find only a group of words which is underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrase are listed below. Choose the word nearest of the opposite of the underlined word or phrase:

Choose	the word nearest of the op	posite of the underlined wo	•	
(1)	771 1 1	-	Assistant Provident Fund	Commissioners March 1998]
(1)	The proposal was <u>denot</u> (a) announced	(b) pronounced	(c) appraised	(d) commended
(2)	Where ignorance is som	etimes bliss, illiteracy is al		
(2)	(a) erudition	(b) experience	(c) education	(d) information
(3)	The news brought by the	e maidservants <u>authentic</u> .		
	(a) authoritative	(b) baseless	(c) ridiculous	(d) vacuous
(4)	The doctor said that then	re is no improvement in the	e condition of the patient.	
	(a) depression	(b) deterioration	(c) change	(d) degradation
(5)	He plunged into the turb	oid waters of the stream.		
. ,	(a) deep	(b) muddy	(c) clear	(d) fresh
11				
	rections (O 1-10) : In t	his section you find a num	her of sentences part of	which is underlined. You may
				vords/phrase are listed below.
		e in meaning of the underli		[CDS]
(1)	His repulsive behaviour	could not be ignored by th	e members of the jury	
(1)	(a) lovely	(b) mild	(c) admirable	(d) attractive
(2)	He is an <u>amateur</u> photog		(1)	(.,)
(2)	(a) average	(b) experienced	(c) professional	(d) skilled
(3)	.,	oath that he was an eyewi		
(3)	(a) contradicted	(b) opposed	(c) disputed	(d) denied
(4)	` '	I see the <u>vague</u> shapes of sh		
(1)	(a) clear	(b) transparent	(c) plain	(d) apparent
(5)	His casual remarks were	e taken note of by all memb		
(0)	(a) careful	(b) sincere	(c) precise	(d) flawless
(6)	If you pamper the child	vou will regret it.	· / 1	
(-)	(a) scold	(b) scorn	(c) discourage	(d) neglect
(7)	These rules are meant to	prevent further appointme	ents .	
(,)	(a) facilitate	(b) accelerate	(c) expedite	(d) aggravate
(8)	The artist led a very aus	tere life.		
(-)	(a) luxurious	(b) boisterous	(c) exciting	(d) eventful
(9)	The new boss is well-kn	own for his rigid approach	to all problems.	
(-)	(a) swift	(b) logical	(c) sympathetic	(d) flexible
(10)	Adversity is the source of	of numerous vices.		
(-)	(a) Wealth	(b) Prosperity	(c) Luxury	(d) Money
12				
	rections (O 1-3) • Choo	se the word which is appos	ite in meaning to the word	given in capital letters : [PO]
	, - , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	se me word which is oppos.	ne in meaning to the word	Servin in capital letters . [10]
(1)	CHRONIC (a) Acute	(b) Floating	(a) Irragular	(d) Tomporary
	(e) Recurring	(b) Fleeting	(c) Irregular	(d) Temporary

(2)) LETTING			
	(a) Demanding(e) Rejecting	(b) Permitting	(c) Disallowing	(d) Refusing
(3)) INTEGRATE			
` '	(a) Isolate	(b) Analyse	(c) Distinguish	(d) Mark
	(e) Distribute			
13				
D	irections (Q. 1-5): Choo	ose the word which is most	opposite in meaning to wo	rd given in capital letters:
				[SSC Stenographers]
(1)) CONFESS			
	(a) Refuse	(b) Deny	(c) Contest	(d) Contend
(2)) ABSOLUTE			
	(a) Deficient	(b) Faulty	(c) Limited	(d) Scarce
(3)) VALUABLE			
	(a) Invaluable	(b) Worthless	(c) Inferior	(d) Lowly
(4)) HINDRANCE			
	(a) Aid	(b) Persuasion	(c) Cooperation	(d) Agreement
(5)) ALIEN			
	(a) Native	(b) Domiciled	(c) Natural	(d) Resident
14				
D	irections (Q. 1-5): Each	n question below consists o	f a word in capital letters j	followed by four alternatives.
Choos	e the alternative that is mo	st nearly opposite in meani		
			[Tourism Mana	gement Entrance June 1998]
(1)) GARBLE	(1) D '	() (1 - 'C	(1) A
(0)	(a) Enjoy	(b) Rinse	(c) Clarify	(d) Accept
(2,) FORTITUDE	(1) I - '4	() D1 - ' 1'	(1) A = 1.1/1.
(2)	(a) Timidity	(b) Laxity	(c) Placidity	(d) Ambition
(3)	(a) Precious	(b) Healing	(c) Swerving	(d) Conservative
(4)		(b) Healing	(c) Swerving	(d) Conservative
(4	(a) Appreciation	(b) Blessing	(c) Protection	(d) Obstacle
(5)) CONCUR	(b) Blessing	(c) Frotection	(d) Coblacte
(3)	(a) Pertain	(b) Reveal	(c) Oppose	(d) Delay
4=	(a) I crum	(b) reveal	(е) оррозе	(d) Dolly
15				
senten		four words or phrase. Sele		se which is underlined in the ch is closest to the opposite in [CDS]
		itive about hurting animals	,	
(1)	(a) callous	(b) senseless	(c) indifferent	(d) inconcerned
(2)	He did it <u>purposely</u> .	(-) 0011001000	(-)	(-)
(4,	(a) half-heartedly	(b) timidly	(c) unintentionally	(d) hesitatingly
(3)	•	e, the workers took to the p	•	- · ·
(3)	(a) retaliation	(b) atonement	(c) reconciliation	(d) expiation

(4)	He <u>yielded</u> to temptation (a) succumbed	n. (b) rescinded	(c) skirted	(d) resisted
(5)	* *	* *	· /	
(3)	(a) composed	ance of the two men on the (b) tidy	(c) confident	(d) complacent
(6)	He has penchant for wri	· · · · ·	(c) confident	(a) complacent
(0)	(a) dislike	(b) bias	(c) repulsion	(d) hatred
(7)		eed that his client had made		
(,)	(a) absurd	(b) false	(c) unreasonable	(d) ridiculous
(8)	* 1	dless while his wife was ur	()	
(0)	(a) unexcited	(b) at rest	(c) undisturbed	(d) relaxed
(9)	The coach was too lax a	bout the training of the tea	m.	
. /	(a) stern	(b) strict	(c) firm	(d) steadfast
(10)	The rebels held out in the	ne face of stiff odds.		
	(a) gave in	(b) deserted	(c) fled away	(d) betrayed
16				
_	irections $(0, 1-5) \cdot T_0$	inswer the following ares	tions choose the alternat	ive that is nearly opposite in
	g to the word given in cap			India Management Trainees
(1)	LACONIC (a) Terse	(b) Loquacious	(c) Curt	(d) Sagacious
(2)	RENEGADE	(b) Loquacious	(c) Curt	(d) Sagacious
(2)	(a) Traitor	(b) Heretic	(c) Loyalist	(d) Fugitive
(2)	ADIPOSE	(b) Heretic	(c) Loyalist	(d) I ugitive
(3)	(a) Corpulent	(b) Glutinous	(c) Thin	(d) Oleaginous
(4)	PUTRID	(b) Glutinous	(c) Tillii	(d) Olcagillous
(4)	(a) Fresh	(b) Rancid	(c) Recondite	(d) Choleric
(5)		(b) Rancia	(c) Recondite	(d) Choleric
(3)	VULGAR (a) Plebeian	(b) Aristocratic	(c) Impervious	(d) Licentious
	(a) I leocian	(b) Aristociatic	(c) impervious	(d) Licentious
17				
	i rections (Q. 1-10) : To ag to the word given in cap		tions, choose the alternat	tive that is nearly opposite in [MAT]
(1)	SANCTIMONIOUS			
	(a) Holy	(b) Realistic	(c) Humble	(d) Callous
	(e) Pessimistic			
(2)	MUNIFICENT			
	(a) Miserly	(b) Faulty	(c) Perplexing	(d) Rudimentary
(2)	(e) Grandiose			
(3).	OPAQUE	(b) Firm	(a) Transparant	(d) Poor
	(a) Vague(e) None of these	(b) Firm	(c) Transparent	(d) Poor
(4)				
(4)	RESTIVE (a) Unrestrained	(b) Communicate	(c) Peaceful	(d) Quarrel
	(e) Disturbing	(-,	(-,	(-)

(1) MOTLEY

(e) Dreary

(a) Homogeneous

(b) Deadly

(5)	CATAPULT (a) Reach great heights (e) Losing	(b) Downfall	(c) Caterpillar	(d) Gaining	
(6)	ENIGMATIC (a) Industrious (e) Sincere	(b) Mysterious	(c) Enthusiastic	(d) Straightforward	
(7)	TRAIPSE (a) Walk (e) None of these	(b) Stroll	(c) Crawl	(d) Run	
(8)	PIQUANT (a) Jovial (e) Shocking	(b) Merry	(c) Blunt	(d) Rigorous	
(9)	BIGOTED (a) Dignified (e) Sincere	(b) Tolerant	(c) Wide	(d) Contrite	
(10)	OBLIQUITY (a) Thin (e) Conformity	(b) Frank	(c) Self-righteous	(d) Depreciation	
18					
Di	rections (Q. 1-8): To a g to the word given in cap		tions, choose the alternati	ve that is nearly opposite in [Bank PO]	
(1)	DENOUNCE				
	(a) Accept	(b) Accuse	(c) Condemn	(d) Faith	
. ,	DIPSOMANIAC (a) Alcoholic	(b) Teetotaler	(c) Sick	(d) Lunatic	
(3)	PRECIPITOUS	(h) Staan	(a) They abtful	(d) Dain	
(4)	(a) Rash MAGNANIMOUS	(b) Steep	(c) Thoughtful	(d) Rain	
(4)	(a) Generous	(b) Giving	(c) Stingy	(d) Greedy	
(5)	INCOMMODE	(b) Giving	(c) Stingy	(a) Greedy	
(5)	(a) Cause trouble	(b) Comfortable	(c) Inconvenience	(d) Small	
(6)	EXPLICIT				
. ,	(a) Clear	(b) Straight forward	(c) Hidden	(d) Closed	
(7)	CHURLISH (a) Ill-mannered	(b) Rude	(c) Pleasant	(d) Decent	
(8)	ASTATIC (a) Dynamic	(b) Unstable	(c) Stable	(d) Directionless	
19					
	rections (Q. 1-5) : To a	answer the following ques	tions, choose the alternat	ive that is nearly opposite in	
	meaning to the word given in capital letters :				

(c) Gloomy

(d) Concise

(4) **NEBULOUS**

(a) Tiny

(b) Vague

(2)	BELITTLE (a) Allure	(b) Disturb	(c) Entangle	(d) Ascend	
	(e) Magnify	(b) Disturb	(c) Entangle	(d) Hiscoria	
(3)	PREMEDITATION				
,	(a) Compression (e) Terminal	(b) Impromptu	(c) Audacity	(d) Succession	
(4)) PEEVISH				
	(a) Dreamy(e) Conscious	(b) Acquisitive	(c) Genial	(d) Decorous	
(5)	FORBID				
	(a) Appeal(e) Obtain	(b) Dispose	(c) Examine	(d) Permit	
20					
_	irections (O. 1-5): In th	e following questions choos	se the alternative which is	almost the same in meaning to	
	rd given in capital letters			[RRB Bhopal Non-Tech 1998]	
				•	
(1)	(a) Pleasant	(b) Stormy	(c) Feeble	(d) Dignified	
(2)	* /	(b) Storing	(c) recole	(d) Digillied	
(2,	(a) Hypocrisy	(b) Simplicity	(c) Antipathy	(d) Harmony	
(2)		(b) Simplicity	(c) Antipatity	(d) Harmony	
(3)	LATENT	(h) Dormant	(c) Ample	(d) Illogal	
(4)	(a) Apparent	(b) Dormant	(c) Ample	(d) Illegal	
(4)	VANITY	(h) Drido	(c) Ostentation	(d) Dity	
(5)	(a) Humility	(b) Pride	(c) Ostelliation	(d) Pity	
(5)) LAUD	(b) Eulopy	(a) Dunian	(d) Extalled	
	(a) Lord	(b) Eulogy	(c) Praise	(d) Extolled	
21					
	irections (Q. 1-5) : Rewn brackets :	rite the following sentences,	selecting the most approp	riate word from the ones given [IFS]	
	*	was very (excitable/exciting			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ound here is very beautiful.			
		nglish (since/for) ten years.			
		e had any articles of (cloth	<u> </u>		
(5)) If you annoy the God it	is (apt/liable/likely) to bite	e you.		
22	22				
D	Directions (Q. 1-10): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning: [RRB Kolkata]				
(1)	(a) Boast	(b) Harmonise	(c) Manipulate	(d) Remember	
(2)	(a) Lover of art	(b) Interpreter	(c) Delinquent	(d) Ignorant	
(3)) LETHAL	*	•	•	
(3)	(a) Unlawful	(b) Sluggish	(c) Deadly	(d) Smooth	

(c) Insignificant

(d) Dead

(1) **WORTH** (a) Merit

(b) Fright

(5)	ELICIT						
	(a) Induce	(b) Divulge	(c) Insignificant	(d) Dead			
(6)	PROLIFIC						
	(a) Plenty	(b) Competent	(c) Predominant	(d) Fertile			
(7)	EXORBITANT						
	(a) Odd	(b) Excessive	(c) Ridiculous	(d) Threatening			
(8)	DILIGENT (a) Industrious	(b) Energetic	(c) Modest	(d) Intelligent			
(9)	ADMONISH						
	(a) Support	(b) Praise	(c) Appeal	(d) Reprove			
(10)	BOUNTY	(1) D	() N	(1) P 1			
	(a) Gift	(b) Donation	(c) Pleasure	(d) Reward			
23							
Di	irections (Q. 1-2): From	the given words, choose a	word which means the san	ne as the word given in capital			
letters .	•			[RRB Bhopal]			
(1)	UNCOUTH (a) Ungraceful	(b) Rough	(c) Slovenly	(d) Dirty			
(2)	LYNCH						
. ,	(a) Hang	(b) Madden	(c) Killed	(d) Shoot			
24							
	irections (Q. 1-2): Choo	se the nearest similar mean	ning of the words/phrase :	[RRB Kolkata, ADM]			
(1)	To come round						
()	(a) To get well	(b) To reach a roundabout	(c) To succeed	(d) To complete a circle			
(2)	A white elephant						
	(a) An elephant with white skin		(b) A costly thing				
	(c) A costly and useful thing		(d) A costly but useless thing				
25							
Di	irections (Q. 1-4) Choose	e one word which is simila	r in meaning to the key-wo	ord given in capital letters. [RRB Tech Trivendrum]			
(1)	BLITZ	w					
	(a) Concentrated attack	(b) News	(c) Happiness	(d) Fall			
(2)	DROOP						
	(a) Straight	(b) Curved	(c) Hanging down	(d) Line			
(3)	FALLACY (a) False opinion	(b) Deep fall	(c) Dream	(d) Death			
(4)	INFER						
	(a) To conceive	(b) To deduce	(c) To attack	(d) To take away			
26							
Directions (Q. 1-5): In the following questions, choose the word similar in meaning to given words given in							
capital letters : [RRB Ajmer]							

(c) Anger

(d) Pity

(2)) TOUCHSTONE			
	(a) Kill	(b) Criterion	(c) Precious	(d) Roll
(3)) TRADUCE		() 5	(1) 5
	(a) Trade	(b) Defame	(c) Dance	(d) Dunce
(4) TRAIL	(h) Dafama	(a) Damas	(d) Dia
(5)	(a) Drag	(b) Defame	(c) Dance	(d) Die
(5)) SWATH (a) Envelop	(b) Gallant	(c) Blanket	(d) Wholesale
	(a) Envelop	(b) Guillain	(c) Blanket	(d) Wholesale
27				
letters	, - ,	ose the word of words whi	ch is most nearly the sam	e in meaning given in capital [RRB Guhati]
				[KKD Gunati]
(1	(a) Prove	(b) Hold on	(c) Removed	(d) Set up
(2)) CONFERRED	(b) Hold on	(c) Removed	(d) Set up
(2,	(a) Offered	(b) Divulged	(c) Damaged	(d) Advised
(3)) COMMAND	(b) Divaiged	(c) Dumagea	(a) ridvised
(3)	(a) Consolation	(b) Order	(c) Amendment	(d) Assignment
(4)) POWER	(*)	(*)	(*)
(),	(a) Training	(b) Electricity	(c) Authority	(d) Drive
(5)) ELEMENT	,	,	
(-)	(a) Prime	(b) Component	(c) Particle	(d) Persons
28				
_	irections (O 1-5) · In fall	owing auestions, choose fro	om the alternatives a word	which is similar in meaning to
	rd given in capital letters :	owing questions, choose fro	m the atternatives a word	[RRB Trivendrum]
) IMPROMPTU			
(-,	(a) Offhand	(b) Unimportant	(c) Unreal	(d) Effective
(2)) RABBLE			
	(a) Mob	(b) Noise	(c) Roar	(d) Rubbish
(3)) TROUPE			
	(a) Fast	(b) Group	(c) Medium	(d) Energetic
(4)) MAYHEM			
	(a) Jubilation	(b) Havoc	(c) Excitement	(d) Defeat
(5)) TEPID	(1) W	() C 11	(1) D '1'
	(a) Hot	(b) Warm	(c) Cold	(d) Boiling
29				
	Pirections (Q. 1-5): To a ng to the word given in cap		stions choose the alternat	ive that is nearly opposite in [MBA Entrance]
(1)) LACONIC			
(1,	(a) Terse	(b) Loquacious	(c) Curt	(d) Sagacious
(2)) RENEGADE	- -		-
	(a) Traitor	(b) Heretic	(c) Loyalist	(d) Fugitive
(3)) ADIPOSE			
	(a) Corpulent	(b) Glutinous	(c) Thin	(d) Oleaginous

(1) **INTEGRITY** (a) Edifice

(b) Honesty

[RRB Mujaffarpur]

(d) Embodiment

(4)	PUTRID	(1) P : 11	() B	(I) GI 1 :			
	(a) Fresh	(b) Rancid	(c) Recondite	(d) Choleric			
(5)	VULGAR		(a) I	(4) I !			
	(a) Plebeian	(b) Aristocratic	(c) Impervious	(d) Licentious			
30							
Directions (Q.1-15): Choose from the alternatives, provide a same in meaning for each of the following words given in capital letters: [RRB Secundrabad]							
(1)	BUSY						
	(a) Active	(b) Quiet	(c) Secure	(d) Bold			
(2)	DENY						
	(a) Negate	(b) Differ	(c) Disagree	(d) Vary			
(3)	GRIEF						
	(a) Cheerful	(b) Happy	(c) Sorrow	(d) Injury			
(4)	FAITH						
	(a) Cordial	(b) Woe	(c) Noble	(d) Belief			
(5)	CLEVER			(1) == -0.1			
	(a) Novel	(b) Talented	(c) Insane	(d) Useful			
(6)	GENEROUS	(1) T '1 1	() C 1' 1	(1) G = C1			
	(a) Friendly	(b) Liberal	(c) Cordial	(d) Graceful			
(7)	REGARD	(1) C + C1	() T	(1) P			
(0)	(a) Civil	(b) Grateful	(c) True	(d) Respect			
(8)	QUARREL	(I-) C	(-) D:	(4) C; -f			
(0)	(a) Rough	(b) Secure	(c) Dispute	(d) Grief			
(9)	SHELTER	(b) Secure	(c) Repose	(d) Dity			
(10)	(a) Cover	(b) Secure	(c) Repose	(d) Pity			
(10)	WORSHIP (a) Yield	(b) Retain	(c) Adoration	(d) Differ			
(11)	UNHAPPY	(b) Return	(c) / Idolation	(u) Differ			
(11)	(a) Timid	(b) Dispute	(c) Agreeable	(d) Sad			
(12)	SUITABLE	(+) =	(+)8	(-)			
(12)	(a) Strong	(b) Brief	(c) Benefit	(d) Fit			
(13)	FAME						
(-)	(a) Reputation	(b) Modesty	(c) Right	(d) Majestic			
(14)	ABOLISH						
` ′	(a) Desert	(b) Forsake	(c) Eradicate	(d) Perform			
(15)	AFRAID						
	(a) Rage	(b) Frightened	(c) Mean	(d) Accuse			
31							
Directions (Q. 1-3): In each of the following questions four words are given below the numbered word.							
Choose the word/phrase which is most nearly similar in meaning to the numbered word given in capital letters:							

(c) Essence

	(2) MONUMENTAL			
	(a) Upright	(b) Indefinite	(c) Confusing	(d) Memorable
	(3) PLOY	(1.) C	() D	(1) I
	(a) Entrance	(b) Composure	(c) Device	(d) Investigation
32				
	Directions (Q. 1-4): Cho	ose the word which is mos	t opposite in meaning of the	word given in capital letters. [BPO]
	(1) FOLLY			
	(a) Right (e) Wisdom	(b) Exact	(c) Mistake	(d) Action
	(2) HEIGHTEN			
	(a) Widen(e) Disappear	(b) Decrease	(c) Strengthen	(d) Dissolve
	(3) LETHARGIC			
	(a) Immobile(e) Hyperactive	(b) Indolent	(c) Unpleasant	(d) Irresponsible
	(4) DRAWS			
	(a) Pushes	(b) Extracts	(c) Spends	(d) Replenishes
	(e) Recharges			
33	}			
			coose the word or words wh	ich is closest in meaning to the
keyv	word or words given in cap	ital letters :		[RRB Clerk Bhopal]
	(1) CONSOLE			
	(a) Comfort	(b) Control	(c) Sole of a container	(d) Sole of self
	(2) PERSONNEL	c	(h) D-1	
	(a) Belonging to onesel(c) Group of persons	I	(b) Belonging to one per(d) Staff employed in an	
	(3) ON PURPOSE		(u) starr empreyed in an	
	(a) Deliberate	(b) Selfish	(c) For one's self	(d) Biting one's aim
	(4) HUE AND CRY			
	(a) Desperate	(b) With discovered	(c) Sad	(d) Public outcry
	(5) INVINCIBLE			
	(a) Unseen	(b) Undiscovered	(c) Defeated	(d) Unconquerable
34				
lette	, - ,	ect the word which is mo	st nearly the same in meani	ing to the word given in capital [RRB Mumbai]
	(1) DEMISE			
	(a) Result	(b) Default	(c) Death	(d) Apprehension
	(2) DISPARITY			
	(a) Distaste	(b) Dissimilarity	(c) Criticism	(d) Distinction
	(3) FORUM (a) An Assembly		(b) D1 OCD 11' D'	:
	(a) An Assembly		(b) Place Of Public Disc	ussion
	(c) An Application		(d) Rss	dobion

(4) DISMANTLE			
(a) Take Apart	(b) Destroy	(c) Shatter	(d) Upset
(5) CURTAIL			
(a) Decorate	(b) Celebrate	(c) Cut Short	(d) Deprive
35			
Directions (Q. 1-5) : Consider in capital letters :	hoose the correct anton	ym of the words given in ca	pital words, out of the four choices [RRB Chandigarh]
(1) ADAGE			
(a) Motto	(b) Harangue	(c) Proverb	(d) Heresy
(2) COMPLIANCE			
(a) Condone	(b) Clamour	(c) Resistance	(d) Condense
(3) EXHILARATE			
(a) Depress	(b) Elate	(c) Ambiguous	(d) Serene
(4) GRUESOME			
(a) Disgusting	(b) Attractive	(c) Grisly	(d) Stern
(5) MACABRE	(1) A (1)	() Q 1 . 1.	(1) T 1
(a) Gruesome	(b) Attractive	(c) Splendour	(d) Trash
36			
Directions (Q. 1-4): In a given in capital letters:	the following questions o	choose the alternative which	h is opposite in meaning to the word [RRB Non-Tech Bhopal]
(1) INCLEMENT			
(a) Pleasant	(b) Stormy	(c) Feeble	(d) Dignified
(2) AFFECTATION			
(a) Hypocrisy	(b) Simplicity	(c) Antipathy	(d) Harmony
(3) LATENT			
(a) Apparent	(b) Dormant	(c) Ample	(d) Illegal
(4) VANITY			
(a) Humility	(b) Pride	(c) Ostentation	(d) Pity
37			
	Choose the word which i	is opposite in meaning to th	e word given in capital letters: [RRB Calcutta]
(1) VENERATE			
(a) Accuse	(b) Abuse	(c) Criticise	(d) Defame
(2) CAPACIOUS			
(a) Changeable	(b) Limited	(c) Caring	(d) Foolish
(3) DOUR		/) ==	
(a) Cheerful	(b) Active	(c) Young	(d) Radical
(4) WRATH	(1) D 1: 1:	() P	(1) (2)
(a) Solace	(b) Delight	(c) Peace	(d) Cheer
(5) DEFIANCE	(la) Carage : -:	(a) Dia	(d) Amriotry
(a) Obedience	(b) Suspicion	(c) Dismay	(d) Anxiety
(6) VAGUE	(b) Dublished	(a) Darmin	(d) Definite
(a) Known	(b) Published	(c) Popular	(a) Delline

(7)	CROWDED			
	(a) Empty	(b) Lonely	(c) Deserted	(d) Barren
(8)	CONVENE			
	(a) Adjourn	(b) Contact	(c) Dissolve	(d) Postpone
(9)	DORMANT			
	(a) Ancient	(b) Modern	(c) Permanent	(d) Active
(10)	SHAME	(1.) (1.)	() D' ''	(DE 1 '
	(a) Exaltation	(b) Glory	(c) Dignity	(d) Enshrine
38				
D	irections (Q. 1-2): Choo	se the word which is most of	pposite in meaning to the w	ord given in capital letters :
				[RRB Telecom Bhopal]
(1)	VISIONARY	(1) D (2 1	() D 1' 4	(1) D
(2)	(a) Pragmatic	(b) Practical	(c) Realist	(d) Pragmatist
(2)	(a) Unreliable	(b) Dubious	(c) Untrustworthy	(d) Erring
	(a) Officiable	(b) Dublous	(c) Ollitustworthy	(d) Elling
39				
D	irections (Q. 1-2): In qua	estions 1 and 2 choose the co	orrect antonym of the word	-
(1)	ANONWAOLIC			[RRB Chandigarh]
(1)	(a) Desperate	(b) Expert	(c) Known	(d) Written
(2)	CURTAIL	(b) Expert	(c) Known	(d) Witten
(2)	(a) Lengthen	(b) Shorten	(c) Entail	(d) Close
40	(w) Zengmen	(0) 511011011	(v) Ziituii	(a) 0.1000
40 _D	· (0.1.0) GI	.1		1
	i rections (Q. 1-2) : Choo l letters :	se the correct antonym of th	ie key word from the four a	lternative to the word given in [RRB Tech Trivendrum]
•				[ICICD Teen Trivenurum]
(1)	VICE	(b) East	(a) Wrang	(d) Vietus
(2)	(a) False	(b) Fool	(c) Wrong	(d) Virtue
(2)	PRIDE (a) Jealously	(b) Prestige	(c) Humility	(d) Pride
	(a) scarously	(b) Hestige	(c) Hummity	(u) I liuc
41				
	irections (Q. 1-5) : In th vord in capital letters :	ne following questions, cho	ose the word or phrase wh	nich is opposite in meaning to [RRB Ajmer]
_	Î			[KKB AJMET]
(1)	CRYPTIC	(1) C	() E	(D. G. 11.1
(2)	(a) Tomblike	(b) Secret	(c) Famous	(d) Candid
(2)	CLOUDY	(I) M 1	() 0 :	(I) TII
(2)	(a) Shadowy	(b) Murky	(c) Ominous	(d) Illuminating
(3)	CURB	(h) D:	(a) D	(4) Dt
(4)	(a) Encourage	(b) Discourage	(c) Repress	(d) Restrain
(4)	CURTAIL	(b) Enlarged	(a) Pobust	(d) Activo
(5)	(a) Shortened	(b) Enlarged	(c) Robust	(d) Active
(5)	CONFESS	(b) Consoal	(a) Canaada	(d) Aalmayyladaa
	(a) Grant	(b) Conceal	(c) Concede	(d) Acknowledge

42

Directions (Q. 1-6) *In this section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning or the underlined word or phrase :* [CDS]

or ine i	ınaeriinea wora or pnrase	e :		[CD3]
(1)		s found dead on the road.	() A C	(1) A
(2)	(a) A decent	(b) An affluent	(c) A famous	(d) A respectable
(2)	(a) incoherent	ied your explanation and it (b) unconvincing	sounds <u>plausible.</u> (c) undesirable	(d) impertinent
(3)	* /	ach to these problems can s		(a) imperiment
(3)	(a) practical	(b) diplomatic	(c) theoretical	(d) idealistic
(4)	* *	soners were kept in dark a		(D. 11
(5)	(a) small	(b) old	(c) dry	(d) dingy
(5)	My father is a very <u>sterr</u>	nan. (b) emotional	(a) in dulcant	(d) lamiant
(6)	(a) liberal	· /	(c) indulgent	(d) lenient
(6)	The pleasures of life are (a) brief	(b) transient	(c) occasional	(d) periodical
43				
	irections (O. 1-5) : In th	e following auestions, cho	ose the word opposite in a	meaning to the word given in
	letters :	e jours ving questions, eno	ose me word opposite in i	[RRB Trivendrum]
(1)	EQUANIMITY			
	(a) Resentment	(b) Dubiousness	(c) Duplicity	(d) Excitement
(2)	DENSITY			
	(a) Rarity	(b) Intelligence	(c) Clarity	(d) Brightness
(3)	DEFIANCE			
	(a) Anxiety	(b) Obedience	(c) Suspicion	(d) Dismay
(4)	BASE			(n =
	(a) Climax	(b) Height	(c) Top	(d) Roof
(5)	PATCHY	(l-) I I: £	(-) C:1-	(4) (1
	(a) Attractive	(b) Uniform	(c) Simple	(d) Clear
44				
	, - ,	ose the word which is most	nearly opposite in meanin	g to the word given in capital
letters	:			[RRB (ASM) Patna]
(1)	CLANDESTINE			
	(a) Dim	(b) Clear	(c) Open	(d) Congested
(2)	ONEROUS	(1) = -1	() ==	(1) 7. 1
	(a) Light	(b) Tough	(c) Heavy	(d) Dark
(3)	LACKADAISICAL	(1) C - 7.1	() II () 1	
	(a) Dull	(b) Sensible	(c) Hopeful	(d) Enthusiastic
(4)	TURGID (a) Fair	(b) Rough	(a) Tall	(d) Smooth
	(a) I all	(b) Kougii	(c) Tall	(u) Sillouli

(5) **OBVIOUS**(a) Isolated

(b) Celebration

45

Directions (Q. 1-10) Choose from the alternatives provided an antonym (opposite in meaning) for each of the words given in capital letters: **[RRB Secundrabad]**

(1) A	ABOVE			
(8	a) Retreat	(b) Shallow	(c) Deep	(d) Below
(2) A	ATTRACT			
(a	a) Differ	(b) Deny	(c) Repel	(d) Exit
(3) F				
(a	a) Rash	(b) Smooth	(c) Pride	(d) Fall
` /	NFERIOR			
(3	a) Shame	(b) Superior	(c) Senior	(d) Narrow
` ′	PERMIT			
(a	a) Prohibit	(b) Partly	(c) Profane	(d) Polite
(6) S	SAINT			
(3	a) Complex	(b) Polite	(c) Sinner	(d) Rough
(7) N	MISER			
(a	a) Spiritual	(b) Foreign	(c) Villain	(d) Spendthrift
(8) F	LOAT			
(3	a) Loose	(b) Sink	(c) Empty	(d) Follow
(9) C	CHEAP			
(3	a) Dull	(b) Fair	(c) Dear	(d) False
(10) C	COMMON			
(a	a) Rare	(b) Light	(c) Easy	(d) Ugly
46				
Dire				hrases are given below the mbered word given in capital
letters :				[RRB (ASM) Mujjafarpur]
(1) N	MOLEST			
(a	a) Evade	(b) Abolish	(c) Mislead	(d) Inspire
(2) P	PLENARY			
(a	a) Restricted	(b) Confidential	(c) Mysterious	(d) Basic
47				
	ections (O. 1-5): Choos	se the word opposite in mean	ning to the word given in co	apital letters :
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		[Stenographers Allahabad]
(1) E	ENMITY			
(8	a) Friendship	(b) Agreement	(c) Amity	(d) Cooperation
(2) F	RUGAL			
(8	a) Charitable	(b) Extravagant	(c) Generous	(d) Gaudy
(3) P	PERILOUS			
(8	a) Innocuous	(b) Healthy	(c) Safe	(d) Fine
(4) V	VIVACIOUS			
(8	a) Languid	(b) Open	(c) Strong	(d) Bright

(c) Ancient

(d) Illusion

48

(e) Unexpected

Directions	(Q.	1-5) :	Each	of the	e following	items	contains	a	word	given	below,	followed	by	four
words or phrases.	Sele	ct the	word/p	hrase i	most nearly	opposi	te in mear	ing	g the th	he mun	ibled wo	ord given	in ca	ıpital
letters :											[RRB (A	SM) Bhuv	nesh	ıwar]

				- ' '
(1)	ADAPTABLE (a) Adoptable	(b) Flexible	(c) Yielding	(d) Rigid
(2)	BUSY	(b) Flexible	(c) rieiding	(a) Rigia
(2)	(a) Occupied	(b) Engrossed	(c) Relaxed	(d) Engaged
(3)	FLIMSY	(b) Eligiossed	(e) Rolling	(u) Engagea
(3)	(a) Frail	(b) Filthy	(c) Firm	(d) Flippant
(4)	RELINQUISH			
	(a) Abdicate	(b) Renounce	(c) Possess	(d) Deny
(5)	MOUNTAIN			
	(a) Plain	(b) Plateau	(c) Precipice	(d) Valley
49				
Di letters .	·	ct the word which is most n	early opposite in meaning	g to the word given in capital [RRB Mumbai]
(1)	CONCISE			
	(a) Wrong	(b) Smooth	(c) Precise	(d) Wordy
(2)	LETHARGIC			
	(a) Alert	(b) Careless	(c) Prudent	(d) Promising
(3)	DISINTERESTED			
	(a) Avid	(b) Related	(c) Opposed	(d) Partial
(4)	ACQUIT			
	(a) Disclose	(b) Convict	(c) Adjudge	(d) Sentence
(5)	SCARE			
	(a) Sacred	(b) Transpire	(c) Abundant	(d) Excellent
50				
Di letters .	, - ,	se the word which is most i	nearly the same in meanin	g as the word given in capital [Bank PO]
(1)	VEXED			
(1)	(a) Annoying	(b) Recurring	(c) Unresolvable	(d) Complex
	(e) Dangerous	(1)		() F
(2)	EVOLVE			
	(a) Introduce(e) Establish	(b) Start	(c) Develop	(d) Abandon
(3)	REINFORCED			
	(a) Strengthened(e) Restructured	(b) Re-examined	(c) Replaced	(d) Reconstructed
(4)	UNABATED (a) Unsympathetic	(b) Unaltered	(c) Unparalleled	(d) Uncompromising



Solution TYE	E 1.			Solution TYE 13.
(1) (e), (5) (d).	(2) (c),	(3) (b),	(4) (a),	(1) (b), (2) (c), (3) (b), (4) (a), (5) (a).
Solution TYE	E 2.			Solution TYE 14.
(1) (d), (5) (b).	(2) (d),	(3) (b),	(4) (a),	(1) (c), (2) (a), (3) (b), (4) (b), (5) (c).
Solution TYE	E 3.			Solution TYE 15.
(1) (c),	(2) (d),	(3) (a).		(1) (a), (2) (c), (3) (c), (4) (d),
Solution TYE				(5) (b), (6) (c), (7) (b) (8) (d),
(1) (d),	(2) (d),	(3) (e),	(4) (c),	(9) (d), (10) (a)
(5) (d), (9) (c),	(6) (a), (10) (c).	(7) (c),	(8) (a),	Solution TYE 16.
Solution TYE		(2) ()	(4) ()	(1) (b), (2) (c), (3) (c), (4) (a), (5) (b).
(1) (c), (5) (d),	(2) (d), (6) (c),	(3) (c), (7) (d),	(4) (a), (8) (b),	Solution TYE 17.
(9) (a),	(10) (b).	() ("),	(-) (-),	(1) (d), (2) (a), (3) (c), (4) (c),
Solution TYE	E 6.			(5) (b), (6) (d), (7) (c), (8) (a),
(1) (b),	(2) (b),	(3) (d),	(4) (c),	(9) (a), (10) (e).
(5) (b).				Solution TYE 18.
Solution TYP	E 7.			(1) (a), (2) (b), (3) (c), (4) (c), (5) (1)
(1) (b),	(2) (b),	(3) (e).		(5) (b), (6) (c), (7) (d), (8) (c).
Solution TYE	E 8.			Solution TYE 19.
(1) (d),	(2) (a),	(3) (a),	(4) (b),	(1) (a), (2) (e), (3) (b), (4) (c),
(5) (c), (9) (a),	(6) (a) (10) (d).	(7) (c),	(8) (b),	(5) (d).
Solution TYF				Solution TYE 20.
(1) (b),	(2) (a),	(3) (c),	(4) (c),	(1) (a), (2) (b), (3) (a), (4) (a), (5) (c).
(5) (a).	(2) (a),	(3) (0),	(4) (0),	
Solution TYE	E 10.			Solution TYE 21.
(1) (d), (5) (c).	(2) (a),	(3) (b),	(4) (b),	(1) exciting, (2) scene, (3) for, (4) clothes, (5) likely.
Solution TYE	E 11.			Solution TYE 22.
(1) (d),	(2) (a),	(3) (a),	(4) (b),	(1) (d), (2) (a), (3) (c), (4) (b),
(5) (b).	(6) (c),	(7) (c),	(8) (d),	(5) (b), (6) (d), (7) (b) (8) (a), (9) (d), (10) (a).
(9) (a),	(10) (d).			
Solution TYE				Solution TYE 23.
(1) (d),	(2) (c),	(3) (a).		(1) (b), (2) (c).

Solution TYI	E 24.			Solution TYE 37.	
(1) (d),	(2) (d).			(1) (b), (2) (b), (3) (a), (4) (a)	
Solution TYI	E 25.			(5) (a) (6) (a), (7) (c), (8) (a) (9) (d), (10) (c).	a),
(1) (a),	(2) (c),	(3) (a),	(4) (b).	Solution TYE 38.	
Solution TYI	E 26.			(1) (a), (2) (d).	
(1) (a),	(2) (b),	(3) (b),	(4) (a),	Solution TYE 39.	
(5) (a).				(1) (c), (2) (a).	
Solution TYI	E 27.			Solution TYE 40.	
(1) (d),	(2) (a),	(3) (b),	(4) (c),	(1) (d), (2) (c).	
(5) (b).				Solution TYE 41.	
Solution TYI	E 28.			(1) (d), (2) (d), (3) (a), (4) (b),
(1) (a),	(2) (a),	(3) (b),	(4) (b),	(5) (b).	
(5) (b)				Solution TYE 42.	
Solution TYI	E 29.			(1) (c), (2) (b), (3) (c), (4) (c),
(1) (b),	(2) (c),	(3) (c),	(4) (a),	(5) (d),	
(5) (b).				(6) (b).	
Solution TYI	E 30.			Solution TYE 43.	
	(2) (a),	(3) (c),	(4) (d),	(1) (d), (2) (a), (3) (b), (4) (6) (5) (b).	c),
(5) (b),	(6) (b),	(7) (d),	(8) (c),	Solution TYE 44.	
(9) (a),	(10) (c),	(11) (d),	(12) (d),	(1) (c), (2) (a), (3) (d), (4) (d)	4)
(13) (a),	(14) (c),	(15) (b).			u).
Solution TYI	E 31.			Solution TYE 45.	1-)
(1) (b),	(2) (d),	(3) (c).		(1) (d), (2) (c), (3) (d), (4) (l) (5) (a), (6) (c), (7) (d), (8) (l)	
Solution TYI	E 32.			(9) (c), (10) (a).	,,
	(2) (b),	(3) (e),	(4) (d).	Solution TYE 46.	
. , , , , ,	. , , , ,	(-) (-),	() ()	(1) (d), (2) (a).	
Solution TYI		(2) (a)	(4) (4)	Solution TYE 47.	
(1) (a), (5) (d).	(2) (d),	(3) (a),	(4) (d),	(1) (a), (2) (b), (3) (c), (4) (a)	a),
	E 24			(5) (d).	
Solution TYI		(2) (1-)	(4) (1-)	Solution TYE 48.	
(1) (c), (5) (c).	(2) (b),	(3) (b),	(4) (b),	(1) (d), (2) (c), (3) (c), (4) ((5) (d).	c),
Solution TYI	E 35.			Solution TYE 49.	
(1) (d),	(2) (c),	(3) (a),	(4) (b),	(1) (d), (2) (a), (3) (d), (4) (b),
(5) (b).				(5) (c).	
Solution TYI	E 36.			Solution TYE 50.	
1. (a),	2. (b),	3. (a),	4. (a).	(1) (a), (2) (b), (3) (c), (4) (d).

CHAPTER 4

HOMONYMS

Definition: Word similar in sound or pronunciation, but different in meaning, are called Homonyms. English में ऐसे बहुत से शब्द हैं जिनका उच्चारण लगभग एक जैसा होता है, लेकिन उनके अर्थ में अन्तर होता है, ऐसे शब्दों को Homonyms or Homophones कहा जाता है। जैसे: Access, Excess, Affect, Effect इन शब्दों का उचित ज्ञान न होने पर एक की जगह पर दूसरे शब्द को लिखने से सब कुछ गलत हो जाता है अत: छात्रों को ऐसे शब्दों का बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है। नीचे इस तरह के बहुत से शब्दों के बारे में बताया गया है।

- (1) Affect (to act upon, to pretend স্বभाव ভালনা) She affects too much innocence.
 - The drought affected a large part of the district.
 - Effect (Result–স্থাৰ) Internet produces a bad effect on the young generation.
- (2) Adapt (accomodate-অ্বল্লা) One should adapt oneself to the new circumstances.
 - Adept (expert-निपुण) He is an adept in Folk dance.
 - Adopt (take up-गृहण करना) One should not adopt unfair means to secure good marks.
- (3) Addition (putting more—जोड़ना) I am to buy two more copies in addition to this one.
 - Edition (printing books) The first edition of this book has sold like hot cakes.
- (4) Accede (Agree-स्वीकार करना) He will not accede to your request.
 - Exceed (to be greater-बढ़ना, बढ़ाना) Write an essay not exceeding three hundred words.
- (5) **Access** (approach, reach-पहुँच) Now-a-days, every person has an easy access to the temples irrespective to his caste.
 - Excess (more than enough-अधिकता) Excess of everything is bad.
- (6) Accept (to take-स्वीकार करना) He cannot accept this gift.
 - Except (leaving out—बजाय) Except Nisha everyone was present in the party.
- (7) Alter (change-बदलना) You cannot alter my opinion about her.
 - Altar (place of offering—वेदी) (a) S.C. Bose sacrificed everything at the altar of freedom.
 - (b) In India incense is burnt at the altar in temples.
- (8) Antic (odd, strange-अपरिचित) His behaviour on yesterday was antic.
 - Antique (ancient-प्राचीन) I am fond of collecting antique items.
- (9) Assay (attempt-प्रयास, testing the purity of metals-धातुओं की शुद्धता की जाँच)
 - (1) He assayed hard to secure top position.
 - (2) He assayed the gold ornaments.
 - Essay (a piece of composition-निबन्ध) Write a brief essay on 'Indian Films'.

- (10) **All ready** (*all are ready*—सभी तैयार) They were all ready to welcome the groom. **Already** (*earlier*—पूर्व में) I have already informed him.
- (11) **Allusions** (*indirect reference* अप्रत्यक्ष संकेत) The poem is full of allusions. **Illusion** (*a deceptive show*—মূনরুজ্যা) Indian mythology regards the material world as an illusion.
- (12) **Apposite** (*proper*—योग्य) His arguments were not apposite to the subject. **Opposite** (*contrary*—विपरीत, *in front of*) His house is opposite to the college.
- (13) **Assent** (agreement—स्वीकारोक्ति)He gave his assent to the new proposal. **Ascent** (going up—ऊपर चढ़ना) He pushed the button and the elevator began its slow ascent.
- (14) **Arc** (part of circle—चाप) If a straight line is drawn in a circle it will divide it into two arcs. **Ark** (covered floating vessel—ভকা हুआ जहाज) He crossed the Black Sea with his family in an ark.
- (15) **Aloud** (*high volume*—ऊँचा स्वर) I can't hear you well, please speak aloud. **Allowed** (*permitted*—इजाजत दी) He was allowed to enter.
- (16) **Angle** (an angle of degree कोण) This is a ninety degree angle. **Angels** (a divine messenger—फरिश्ता) Angels reside in heaven while men reside on Earth.
- (17) **Advice** (noun—सलाह) I need your expert advice in this matter. **Advise** (verb—सलाह देना) Please advise me in this matter.
- (18) **Amiable** (*lovable*—प्यार योग्य) She is not only a beautiful but also an amiable girl. **Amicable** (*friendly*—मित्रवत्) Finally they came to an amicable settlement.
- (19) **Ail** (to be ill—बीमार होना) What ails the Industry is to be sorted out? **Ale** (a drink—शराब) He has gone to the ale-house.
- (20) All together (in a body-साथ-साथ) Let us move there all together.

 Altogether (completely-पूर्णतया) It seems altogether impossible to cross the river in the night.
- (21) Ad (short form of advertisement) He has given an ad in the newspaper.

Add (short for addition) Add two to three.

Aid (to assist-सहायता करना) He has given aid of ₹ 5000/- to the poor family.

Aide (an assistant) He is a close aide to the Prime Minister.

(22) Aerie (eagle's nest-घोंसला) There is an aerie on this tree.

Airy (breezy-हवादार) The house is quite airy.

- (23) Aisle (walkway-रास्ता)
 - (a) An aisle is a long narrow gap that people can walk along between rows of seats in a public building such as a church or between rows of shelves in a super market.
 - (b) The aisle is also used in expressions such as walking down the aisle to refer to the activity of getting married.

I am in no hurry to walk down the aisle.

Isle (island-द्वीप) I have seen many isles, but this is the best isle.

(24) All (everything-सब) He has donated all his property.

Awl (a small pointed tool for pricking or piercing holes, esp. such a tool used by shoemakers— औजार)

- (25) Ate (past tense of eat—জ্বায়া) He ate two apples. **Eight** (the number base of octal, seven, eight, nine-সাত) I have eight pens.
- (26) **Auger** [(a drill (tool—औजार)] I need an auger to make a hole. **Augur** (foretell—भविष्य कहना) The recent communal riots do not augur well for the smooth running of government.
- (27) **Aural** (of hearing—सुनने सम्बन्धित) He became famous as an inventor of astonishing visual and aural effects)

Oral (of the mouth-मौखिक) He presented his ideas in a nice way orally.

- (28) **Auricle** (External part of the ear—कान का बाहरी हिस्सा) **Oracle** (seer—श्रेष्ठ) He regards himself as an oracle on architecture.
- (29) **Away** (*distant*—दूर) Do not go far away from the house. **Aweigh** (*just clear of the bottom*)
- (30) **Awed** (in a state of wonder-चिकत) Awedly she was unable to recall his name. **Odd** (not usual) Find the odd word from the following passage.
- (31) Aye (Aye means yes—হাঁ) used in some dialects of British English.

 Do you remember your first day at school?' 'Oh aye. Yeah.'

 Eye (ocular organ—आँख) Her eyes are very beautiful.
- (32) **Bale** (package-गाँउ) I received thirty bales of cotton last month. **Bail** (security-जमानत) The magistrate didn't grant him bail in theft case.
- (33) **Berth** (sleeping place in train-ट्रेन में बर्थ) I have booked two berths in Shatabadi Express. **Birth** (coming to life-जन्म)This is not the birth place of Buddha.
- (34) **Bare** (*uncovered*—नंगा, बिना ढका) He came here bare footed. **Bear** (*to tolerate*—सहन करना) I cannot bear your insulting remarks.

 (*an animal*—रीछ) There are three bears in that circus. **Beer** (*a kind of wine*—बीयर) I prefer to take beer.
- (35) **Blow** (to whistle-बजाना) A cool wind is blowing. Don't blow the whistle. **Below** (underneath-नीचे) Hitting below the belt is not allowed.
- (36) **Born** (to take birth—जन्म) My wife was born in 1960. **Borne** (supported—सहन किया) He is suffering from water borne disease.
- (37) **Bad** (not good—बुरा) He is a bad man. **Bed** (sleeping place—बिस्तर) I go to bed at 11 P.M.
- (38) **By** (assistance–द्वारा) A snake was killed by Ram with a stick. **Buy** (purchase–खरीदना) I want to buy a car.
- (39) **Beet** (a vegetable—चुकन्दर) I prefer mango to beet. **Beat** (to thrash—पीटना) It is wrong to beat the students with a stick.
- (40) **Borrow** (to take loan—उधार लेना) I have borrowed some money from Bank. **Burrow** (a hole in earth—छेद) A mouse lives in this burrow.

- (41) **Cell** (a small cottage—छोटी कोठरी) There are more than twenty cells in that prison. **Sell** (to dispose off—बेचना) He sells fruits and vegetables. **Sale** (noun-act of selling—बिक्री) I have purchased this dress from that shop.
- (42) **Beach** (*shore*—किनारा) Many people like to walk along the sea beach. **Beech** (*a kind of tree*—पेड़) There are many beech trees near the railway station.
- (43) **Brake** (*lever*—ब्रेक) I am going to get the brake wire changed. **Break** (*to make a part*—तोड़ना) Can you break this stick with your hands?
- (44) **Bow** (bend—झुकना) Let us bow to our motherland India. **Bough** (a branch of tree—टहनी) Many birds are sitting on the bough of the tree.
- (45) **Bridal** (pertaining to marriage—शादी से सम्बन्धित) She is looking beautiful in her bridal dress. **Bridle** (reins—लगाम) It is not easy to bridle a vicious horse.
- (46) **Baron** (a landlord—जमींदार)There was a time when all powers rested in the hands of rich barons. **Barren** (not fertile—अनुपजाऊ) In barren land you can't cultivate any thing.
- (47) **Blue** (a colour—নীলা) I like blue colour. **Blew** (whistled—बजाई) The refree blew the whistle again and again.
- (48) **Bait** (food placed on a hook or in a trap to entice fish) Let your bait falls gently upon the water. **Bate** (to lessen—कम करना) We listened with bated breath the stories of grandmother's travel.
- (49) **Bald** (hairless-गंजा) She is bald headed. **Balled** (carnal knowledge) He picked up the sheets of paper and balled them tightly in his fists. **Bawled** (cried aloud-जोर से पुकारना) Someone in the audience bawled out 'Once More'.
- (50) **Band** (*a group*—समूह) A band is a group of musician. **Banned** (*forbidden*—प्रतिबन्धित) Drinking is banned in Gujarat.
- (51) **Bard** (a poet-कवि) People sometimes refer to William Shakespeare as the Bard. **Barred** (enclosed by poles-घेरना) The windows were closed and shuttered and the door was barred.
- (52) **Basal** (forming the base—आधार बनाना) The basal layer of the skin was also torn. **Basil** (an herb-तुलसी) Basil is used in cooking also.
- (53) **Base** (the bottom support for anything—সাधাर) The base of the bottle is very narrow. **Bass** (the lowest musical pitch or range—धीमी आवाज)
 A bass is also a man with deep singing voice.
- (54) **Bask** (to warm oneself pleasantly-गर्म करना) Crocodiles bask on the small sandy beaches. **Basque** (tight fitting bodice or tunic-कसे हुए कपड़े) She was advised to wear basque.
- (55) **Baud** (bits per second) A unit of data transmission speed equal to one information unit per second. **Bawd** (brothel manager—करनी) She is the bawd of that brothel.
- (56) **Beau** (*male friend*–मर्द मित्र) A woman's beau is her boy friend or lover. **Bow** (*a curve or bend*–मुझ हुआ) He bowed slightly for taking her bag.
- (57) **Bell** (ding ding-घंटी) Don't try to bell the cat. **Belle** (beautiful woman-सुन्दर स्त्री) She was the belle in last night party.

(58) **Besot** (to get drunk—नशे में होना) He became so besotted with her that even he forgot his children. **Besought** (past tense of beseech) She besought him to cut his drinking and reduce his smoking.

- (59) **Better** (superior—সভ্যা) It is always better to drive carefully. **Bettor** (one who bets—जुंआरी) The person who bets is called a bettor.
- (60) **Bight** (the loop of a rope-रस्सा) is called bight.

Bite (a mouthful-गुस्सा) You can have a bite of chocolates.

Byte (eight bits-ৰহুट) Byte is a unit of storage in computers.

(61) **Bloc** (an alliance—मित्रगण) A bloc is a group of countries which have similar aims and interest and that generally act together over some issue.

Block (a block in a town is an area of land with streets on all its sides—घरों की पंक्ति) She walked four blocks down High Street.

(62) **Boar** (wild pig-जंगली सुअर) We can find wild boars in the valleys.

Boer (a South African of Dutch descent) He is a boer.

Boor (*tasteless buffoon*—स्वादरहित) If we refer someone as a boor, we think his behaviour and attitude rough and rude.

Bore (not interesting-अरुचिकर) He bored me all through the meal with stories of the army life.

- (63) **Bode** (an omen) She says the way bill was passed bodes ill for the democracy.
 - **Bowed** (*curved*—मुड़ा हुआ) He has bowed legs bold brave.

(64) **Bole** (*trunk*—पेड़ का धड़) He was standing behind the bole of a tree. **Bowl** (*dish*—बर्तन) Put all the soup in a large bowl.

(65) **Boos** (*disparaging sounds from audience*—आवाज) Demonstrators booed and jeered him. **Booze** (*whisky*—িদ্ধিকা) I have five empty bottles of booze.

(66) **Bough** (*tree branch*—पेड़ की टहनी) I rested my fishing rod against a pine bough. **Bow** (*front of a ship; respectful bend*—जहाज का उगता भाग) I gave a theatrical bow and waved.

(67) **Bra** (*brassiere*–पहनने की ब्रा) She wears beautiful coloured bra. **Braw** (*well-groomed*–तैयार करना) He always keeps himself in braw shape.

(68) Braid (A narrow piece of twisted thread or cloth used to decorate clothes)

He was wearing a coloured uniform with lots of gold braid.

Brayed (a donkey cried-गधे की आवाज) The donkey brayed and tried to bolt.

- (69) **Braise** (cook with oil and water—पकाना) I like braised cabbage. **Brays** (loud, harsh cry of donkey—गधे की आवाज) A donkey is braying.
- (70) **Bread** (a loaf-रोटी) Bread is necessary for the living. **Bred** (past tense of breed-नस्ल का भूतकाल) He is an ill bred fellow.
- (71) Brewed (fermented-शराब बनाना) I like nicely brewed beer.

Brood (family—परिवार, सोचना) A brood is a group of baby birds that were born at the same time to the same mother.

If someone broods over something they think about it a lot seriously.

- (72) **Bruise** (an injury—चोट) How did you get that bruise on your cheek? **Brews** (making beer—बीयर बनाना) I brew my own beer.
- (73) **Broach** (to raise a subject—शास्त्रार्थ करना) At last I broached the subject of her early life. **Brooch** (an ornament fastened to clothes which has a pin at the back) I have five brooches.
- (74) **Brows** (*multiple foreheads*—भौहें) Your brows on your forehead. **Browse** (*grazing*—चरना) Three red deer were browsing near my lodge.
- (75) **Burger** (*meat sandwich*—बर्गर) I do not like eating burger. **Burgher** (*merchant*—व्यवसायी) The burghers of a town are the people who live there especially the richer or more respectable people.
- (76) **But** (*excepting*—लेकिन) He is but a good man. **Butt** (*the thick end*—मोटा सिरा) A number of cigarette butts are lying there.
- (77) **Buyer** (*one who purchases*—खरीदार) Only a prospective buyer can purchase this house. **Byre** (*a cow barn*—गौशाला) A byre is a cowshed.
- (78) **Check** (to verify, to stop—जाँचना) He checked my passport. He checked me from leaving the function. **Cheque** (bank document—चेक) I issued a cheque favouring P.N.B.
- (79) **Calendar** (*chart showing dates etc*—कलेण्डर) I have only one calendar in my office. **Calender** (*to press paper, cloth etc.*—प्रेस करना) Please calender my dress.
- (80) **Cannon** (big gun-तोप) A cannon of ancient time is placed near the railway station. **Canon** (rule-सिद्धान्त) He believes in canons of justice.
- (81) **Canvas** (a kind of rough cloth-तिरपाल) My shoes are made of canvas. **Canvass** (to solicit votes-वोट मॉंगना) Now-a-days students are busy in canvassing for their friends.
- (82) Casual (accidental, occasional—आकस्मिक) I was granted only one day casual leave.

 Causal (showing cause—कारण बनाने वाला) There is a causal link between balanced diet and sound mind.
- (83) **Corpse** (*dead body*—लाश) The corpse was covered with a white bedsheet. **Corps** (*a body of troops*—सेना की टुकडी) I want to join National Cadet Corps.
- (84) **Coma** (state of senselessness—बेहोशी) The patient has been in coma since Monday. **Comma** (mark of punctuation—कोमा) One should be careful about proper use of comma.
- (85) **Cession** (to yield—छोड़ना) India should not have made a cession of an inch of its land for the establishment of Pakistan.
 - Session (sitting of assembly or court–ম্বর) The winter session of Parliament will be over tomorrow.
- (86) **Censer** (a pot in which incense is burnt—यज्ञ की वेदी) Place some incense into the censer. **Censor** (an official examination—सेंसर) The Censor Board has awarded 'U' certificate to this film. **Censure** (criticize adversely—निन्दा) His conduct was censured by the Parliament.
- (87) **Chord** (a string of musical instrument–तार) He is playing with the chords of the violin. **Cord** (a thin rope–रस्सी) I need a fifteen fit cord for packing the luggage.

(88) **Cease** (discontinue—छोड़ना) He resigned and thus, ceased to be the Chairman of our society. **Seize** (to catch—पकड़ना) Heroin worth 2 lacks rupees was seized from his office. **Siege** (surrounded—घेरना) Akbar's army sieged the castle of Chittorgarh.

- (89) Career (profession—ब्यवसाय) For better career opportunities, join computer courses.

 Carrier (one who carries—ले जाने वाला) Mosquitoes are carriers of virus.
- (90) **Coarse** (rough-खुरदरा) Do not use a coarse cloth to clean the glasses. **Course** (line of action—कार्य की दिशा) A disciplined course of action is required to achieve success.
- (91) **Collision** (*clashing*—टकराना) In a collision between train and bus, three persons died on the spot. **Collusion** (*secret agreement for an evil plan*—षड्यन्त्र) He planned to execute a robbery in collusion with the clerk.
- (92) **Cloth** (*unstitched cloth*—िबना सिले कपड़े) I want to purchase cloth for a shirt and a trousers. **Clothe** (*stitched cloth*—िसिले हुए कपड़े) I have given my clothes to washerman for drycleaning.
- (93) Capital (centre of administration-राजधानी) Delhi is the capital of India.

 Capitol (roman temple of Jupiter, US Congress House-एक बिल्डिंग का नाम)

 A meeting of US Congress be held in capitol tomorrow.
- (94) **Defy** (*challenge*—चुनौती) One should not defy the orders of one's superiors. **Deify** (*worship a God*—ईश्वर को तरह पूजना) Mr. M.K. Gandhi is defied by all Indians.
- (95) **Complacent** (self satisfied—सन्तुष्ट)He seems complacent with his job and earning. **Complaisant** (polite—नम्र) He is a man of very complaisant nature.
- (96) **Complement** (which completes—पूरक) Husband and wife are complementary to each other. **Compliment** (regards—अभिनन्दन) Please convey my best compliments to your parents.
- (97) Cautious (aware-जागरूक) I am quite cautious of his activities.

 Conscientious (careful, scrupulous-धार्मिक आस्था) My mother is very hard working, sincere and conscientious lady.
- (98) **Council** (*assembly*—सदन) He was nominated to the Council of State . **Counsel** (*advice*—सलाह) He counsels in a right way.
- (99) **Credible** (believable-विश्वास योग्य) He is not a credible person. **Creditable** (worthy of praise-प्रशंसनीय) His achievements are indeed creditable.
- (100) **Cymbal** (*a musical instrument*—मंजीरा) I like the melodious sound of the Cymbal. **Symbol** (*sign*—चिन्ह) What is the symbol of 2004 Olympic Games?
- (101) **Current** (*present*–वर्तमान, ताजा) What is the current news? **Currant** (*dried grapes*–किशमिश) I am fond of currants.
- (102) **Cite** (speak-কর্না) He cited the example of bravery of Maharana Pratap. **Site** (location-ম্থান) In my opinion this site for the departmental store is commercially viable. **Sight** (view-বৃষ্থ) (vision-বৃষ্টি) It was a pitiable sight.

 Get your eyesight checked at the earliest.
- (103) **Caste** (*Community*—जाति) He belongs to schedule caste. **Cast** (*to give*—देना) Please cast your votes in favour of me.

(104) Cattle (animal-पशु) Cattle were grazing in the field.

Kettle (vessel-पतीली) Put the kettle on the gas burner.

(105) Corporal (pertaining to body-शारीरिक) Corporal punishment are banned now-a-days in all schools and colleges.

Corporeal (bodily-शरीर सम्बन्धित) God has no corporeal existence.

(106) Cache (hidden storage-कोई वस्तु या चीज छिपाना) A huge arms cache was discovered by police. Cash (legal tender-नकद) I do not accept cash, but cheque.

(107) Canter (a moderate gallop—করम चाल) When a horse canters, it moves at a speed that is slower than a gallop but faster than a trot.

Cantor (singer-गायक) An official who sings liturgical music and leads prayer in a synagogue is

(108) Carat (unit of weight for precious stones, equal to 200 milligrams)

Caret (proofreader's insertion mark-छुटा हुआ शब्द दिखाने का चिन्ह)

Carrot (edible orange root-गाजर) Carrot contains aburdent iron.

Karat (one-24th part of otherwise pure gold-24वाँ भाग या पूर्ण सोना)

- (109) Carol (christmas song-गाना) Carols are Christian religious songs that are sung at Christmas day. Carrel (study enclosure—अध्ययन कक्ष) A small enclosure or study in a cloister.
- (110) Cause (generative force-কার্যা) Smoking is the biggest preventive cause of death. Caws (sounds of crows-कौओं की आवाज) When a crow caws it makes a loud sound.
- (111) **Cent** (one hundredth of a dollar—डॉलर का सौवाँ हिस्सा)

Scent (an aroma-स्गन्ध) I like the aroma of freshly baked bread.

Sent (dispatched—भेजा) I have sent you a packet of wool.

(112) Cents (hundredths of a dollar-डॉलर का सौवाँ हिस्सा) A dollar has hundred cents.

Scents (many things to smell-सुगन्ध) Flowers are chosen for their scent as well as their look.

Sense (physical abilities of sight, smell, hearing, touch and taste—चेतना)

She has a good sense of humour.

(113) Cere (waxy fleshy covering at the base of the upper beak in some birds-पक्षियों में चोंच का निचला हिस्सा) Sear (to sear something means to burn its surface with a sudden intense heat-झुलसाना) Grass fires have seared the land near the farming village.

Seer (a prophet-महान) A seer is a person, who foretells about the future.

(114) Chalk (calcareous earthy substance—चाक) He writes on the board with a chalk. Chock (wedge to keep wheels from rolling-रोक) The small roads are chock a block with traffic.

(115) Chard (spinach-like vegetable-सञ्जी) She is fond of chard.

Charred (burnt-जलकर खाक हो जाना) In the fire broke out yesterday seven persons were charred to

(116) Chased (quickly followed-पीछा करना) I chased the thief for 100 yards.

Chaste (virginal-पवित्र) If you describe a person or their behaviour as chaste, you mean that they do not have sex with anyone or they only have sex with their husband or wife.

(117) Chews (masticating-चबाना) Chew your food well and eat slowly.

Choose (to select-चुनना) They will be able to choose their own leader through election.

- (118) Chile (a South American country-एक देश) Keshav is living in Chile.
 - Chilli (dried pod of red pepper-मिर्ची) Chillies are used in cooking.
 - Chilly (uncomfortably cool—अत्यधिक ठण्डा) It was a chilly night.
- (119) **Choir** (*church singers*—गायक) A choir is a group of people who sing together for example *in a church or school*.
 - Quire (the twentieth part of a ream of paper-कागज की रीम का बीसवाँ हिस्सा)
- (120) Collar (around your neck-কালেং) The collar of this shirt has worn out.
 - Choral (music sung by a choir-गीत) His collection of choral music is very large and wonderful.
 - **Coral** (a hard substance formed from the bones of very small sea animals—मूँगा)
 - Corral (a space surrounded by a fence where cattle or horses are kept-तबेला)
- (121) **Clack** (a chattering sound–आवाज) The windshield wipers clacked back and forth.
 - Claque (a group hired to applaud, sycophants—সহামান) Whenever our team scored a goal the claque made a superb clappings which further boosted the spirit of the team.
- (122) Claus (fat, jolly guy with presents-सांताक्लॉज) Santa Claus comes to town on every Christmas.
 - Clause (clause is a group of words-शब्द समूह) Containing a verb, contractual unit.
 - Claws (big fingernails-पंजा) The cat tried to cling to the edge by its claws.
- (123) Click (ticking noise-क्लिक करना) You can check your e-mail with a click of your mouse.
 - Clique (exclusive group—अलग समूह) Clique is a group of people that spend a lot of time together and seem unfriendly towards people who are not in the group.
- (124) Climb (ascending—चढ़ना) He climbed up the stairs.
 - Clime (climate-वातावरण) She left Britain for the sunnier climes of Southern France.
- (125) Coal (black mineral—कोयला) A number of families even today use the coal for cooking.
- Cold (opposite to warm–তত্ত্বা) I like tea neither too hot nor too cold.

 (126) Coax (persuade–অন্থলানা) The government coaxed them to give up their strike by promising them
 - some temporary benefits.
 - Cokes (more than one soft drink-रूपये पदार्थ) Several kinds of cokes were available in the party.
 - Cocks (more than one male bird-मुर्गे) I have two beautiful cocks.
 - Cox (नाव में अधिकारी) In a rowing boat, the cox is the person, who gives instructions to the rowers.
- (127) **Coddling** (tenderly treating—स्नेहपूर्ण व्यवहार) She coddled her younger daughter madly.
 - Codling (small, unripe apple—छोटे सेंब) is also called codling.
- (128) **Conch** (shellvish–शंख) A conch is a shellfish with a large shell.
 - Conk (blow to the head-जोर की ध्विन) The dynamo conked out so we have no electricity.
- (129) Coo (a soft murmuring sound—धीमी आवाज) 'Isn't she beautiful?' he cooed.
 - Coup (a successful stroke-মভ্चা आघात) He was sentenced to death for his part in the coup.
 - **Copes** (*gets along with adversity*—মুকাৰলা কংনা) It was amazing how my mother coped with bringing up three children on less than ₹ one thousand a month.
 - **Copse** (a stand of trees—पेड़ों की पंक्ति) A copse is a small group of trees growing very close to each other.
 - Cops (police officers-पुलिस अधिकारी) I do not like the cops standing near my house.

- (130) Creak (a short high pitched sound-तेज ध्वनि) The door creaked open by the storm. Creek (small stream—जल की धारा) If someone is up the creek, he is in a difficult situation.
- (131) Desert (a waste track of land -रेगिस्तान noun, to forsked; verb त्यागना) Churu is a desert area in Rajasthan. He has deserted his wife.

Dessert (fruit served after dinner—भोजन के बाद फल आहार) The dessert course after dinner was liked by all.

- (132) **Decry** (to cry down-निन्दा करना) The Iraq policy of US Government is decried by Indian Government. Descry (to see dimly-दूर से देखना) Across the river you can descry a hut near the palm tree.
- (133) **Dve** (a verb-to colour-रंगना) Dve my shirt in sky blue. Die (expire-मरना) He died from cholera.
- (134) **Dose** (quantity of medicine— दवा की ख़ुराक) I have already taken four doses of this medicine by now. **Doze** (sleep-ऊँघना) You were dozing in the class yesterday.
- (135) **Draught** (a quantity of liquid-तरल की मात्रा) The patient was given a draught of medicine. Drought (want of rain-सूखा) Due to scanty rain whole of the district is in the grip of drought.
- (136) **Dam** (surrounding area to stop flow of water—बाँध) A dam is being built up here to storage the rainy water.

Damn (condemn-निन्दा) His behaviour is damned by all the members of the society.

- (137) **Dear** (loving-प्रिय) He is my very dear friend. Deer (an animal-हरिण) I saw many deer in that forest.
- (138) **Deduce** (draw conclusion नतीजा निकालना) You can't deduce such a conclusion of the discussion. Deduct (to take something—কম কংনা) Deduct cash discount 3% and make the payment by tomorrow.
- (139) **Deference** (respect–आदर) I treat my elders with due deference. **Difference** (dissimilarity–अन्तर) There was a difference of opinion on this point.
- (140) **Decent** (good-बढ़िया) Because of his decent behaviour he was promoted to the post of General Manager.

Descent (coming down-नीचे उतरना) That hill has a steep descent to the south.

Dissent (to differ—मतभेद) He recorded his dissent on this proposal.

- (141) **Device** (noun-plan-योजना) He used all devices to popularise the game. Devise (verb—to plan—योजना बनाना) You are to devise a plan to increase the turn over.
- (142) **Duel** (a fight between two-दो के बीच युद्ध) There was a duel between Dara Singh and Kingkong. **Dual** (double-दोहरा) Dual system of governance is a bad governance.
- (143) **Disease** (*illness*—रोग) Malaria is a curable disease.

Decease (death-मृत्यु) The sudden decease of his father forced him to abandon his studies.

- (144) **Dam** (holds back water—আঁঘ) Government is building a dam on this river.
 - Damn (a curse-शाप देना) Don't be flippant, damn it! This is serious.
- (145) **Darn** (to mend-रफू करना) She is darning the old socks to wear in winter. **Darne** (a fish steak) He had a darne with his lunch.
- (146) **Dine** (to eat—खाना) He dines alone most nights. Dyne (unit of energy—ऊर्जा मापने की इकाई) Three dyne energy is needed to pull this pump.

- (147) **Dire** (*desperate*—भयानक) He was in dire need of hospital treatment. **Dyer** (*one who dyes*—रंगने वाला) Ram is working in the firm of drycleaners as dyer.
- (148) **Do** (an auxiliary in grammar—करना) They do not know me. Do come tomorrow again.

Doe (a female deer-मादा हरिण) There are several does in the forest.

Dough (uncooked bread-साना हुआ) Roll out the dough into one large circle.

Dos (part of computer operating system) He is learning DOS now-a-days.

- (149) **Done** (completed-पूर्ण करना) I have done my job.
 - **Dun** (something that is dun is a dull grey-brown colour.)
- (150) **Eruption** (bursting out—फूटना) There was an eruption of Volcano near Gujarat border. **Irruption** (invasion—आक्रमण) The irruption of Mughals destroyed the glory of Rajput empire.
- (151) **Emerge** (*to come out*—बाहर आना) He emerged successfully out of the miserable circumstances. **Immerge** (*to plunge into*—ছুबना) He is immerged in mythological thoughts.
- (152) **Eminent** (distinguish—विशिष्ट) Indira Gandhi was an eminent politician. **Imminent** (impending—तुरन्त) Indian army is ready to face any imminent attack of Pakistan.
- (153) **Eligible** (*fit to be chosen*—योग्य) He is eligible for the post. **Illegible** (*that which cannot be read*—अपठनीय) His writing is illegible.
- (154) **Earn** (to come to deserve—कमाना) Companies must earn a reputation for honesty. **Urn** (a jar—बर्तन) An urn is a container, in which a dead person's ashes are kept.

 An urn is a metal container used for making a large quantity of tea or coffee and keeping it hot.
- (155) **Elude** (*to escape from*—बचाना) He eluded the police for ten years. **Allude** (*refer*—इशारा करना) She also alluded to her rival's post marital troubles.
- (156) **Epic** (a narrative poem or story—काव्य) Like 'Gone with the wind' it's an unashamed epic romance. **Spoch** (a noteworthy period in history—ऐतिहासिक काल) The birth of Christ was the beginning of a major epoch of world history.
- (157) **Eunuchs** (a castrated male person—हीजड़ा) In India eunuchs are turning to politics. **Unix** (operating system—ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम) Unix is a operating system in computers.
- (158) **Ewe** (female sheep—मादा भेड़) A ewe is an adult female sheep. **Yew** (a type of tree—पेड़) is a evergreen tree which has sharp leaves. **You** (the second person—तुम) Where are you going?
- (159) **Eyelet** (*small hole for laces*–छोटे छिद्र) My shoes have eight eyelets. **Islet** (*small island*–छोटा द्वीप) An islet is a small island.
- (160) Ere (before) Take the water ere the clock strikes four.Err (to make a mistake) If you make a threat be sure to carry it out if he errs again.Heir (one who will inherit) The younger prince was declared heir to the throne.
- (161) **Facility** (*ease*, opportunity—सुविधा) Facility of STD is also available in this hotel. **Felicity** (*happiness*—प्रसन्तता) True felicity can't be enjoyed by a dishonest man.
- (162) **Foul** (*unfair*—अनुचित) One can't achieve true success through foul means. **Fowl** (*a bird*—पक्षी) He is fond of fowl's meat.
- (163) **Find** (*to get*–पाना) Go there you will find a tree near the river. **Fined** (*to charge*–जुर्माना) The court fined him ₹ 20000 for the offence.

(164) Floor (surface-फर्श) Clean the floor with dettol and water.

Flour (wheat meal—आटा) He has a flour mill.

(165) Forth (onward–आगे आना) He alone came forth to assist that poor lady.

Fourth (third-fourth—चौथा) April is the fourth month of the year.

(166) Farther (more distant-दूर) Delhi is farther from Alwar in comparison to Jaipur.

Further (next-आगे) Please settle the case without any further delay.

(167) Faint (to swoon-बेहोश होना) She fainted after taking wine yesterday .

Feint (pretension—বিজ্ঞানা) She made a feint of reading the books.

(168) Fain (gladly-खुशी से) She would fain on seeing me.

Feign (pretend-বিষ্ণাৰা) When his boss scolded him, he feigned as a deaf.

(169) Fair (pure, a show-पवित्र, मेला) I believe in using fair means to achieve the target.

Let us go to the fair.

Fare (passage money-किराया) A strike was called by the truckers demanding hike in minimum fare.

(170) Feat (an exploit-साहसिक कार्य) A racing car is an extraordinary feat of engineering.

Feet (plural of foot-ਪੱਕ) Do not put your feet on the table.

(171) Forego (go before–पहले जाना) We have already discussed this point in foregoing lessons.

Forgo (to let go-त्याग देना) I cannot forgo my rights.

(172) Fairy (imaginary magic person—जादूगर) Fairies are often represented as small people with wings.

Ferry (river-crossing boat-छोटी नाव) They crossed the river by ferry.

(173) **Fey** (*whimsical*—सनकी) If you describe someone as fey, you mean that they behave in a shy, childish or unpredictable way and you are often suggesting that this is unnatural or insincere. Her fey charm and eccentric ways were legendary.

Fays (more than one fairy-एक से अधिक जीव)

(174) Faze (to stun-आश्चर्य) He was fazed to see such a big hall.

Phase (a part of the sequence—কলা) The crisis is entering a crucial phase.

(175) **Ferrate** (a salt containing iron and oxygen)

Ferret (a domesticated polecat—छोटी बिल्ली) A ferret is a small fierce animal which is used for hunting rabbits and rats.

(176) **Feted** (*celebrated*—कार्य करने वाला) If someone is feted , they are celebrated, welcomed or admired by the public.

Fetid (stinking-ৰবৰুবাং) Fetid water or air has a very unplesant smell.

(177) Few (not many-थोड़ा) I gave a dinner party for a few close friends.

Phew (expression of relief) Phew, what a relief, I am feeling now!

(178) File (a folder for holding papers—দাহল) Please put this paper in a file.

Phial (a small glass bottle—छोटी बोतल) A phial is a small tube shaped glass bottle used to hold medicine.

(179) Finish (to complete-समाप्त) I will finish my work by tomorrow.

Finnish (from Finland-फिनलैण्ड के निवासी) Finnish is the language spoken in Finland.

(180) **Flair** (verve, talent–সবৃত্তি) If you have a flair for a particular thing, you have a natural ability to do it well.

Flare (to spread—অভানা) Camp fire flares like beacons in the dark.

(181) **Flea** (parasitic insect—मन्खी) A flea feeds on the blood of humans or animals.

Flee (to run away-भाग जाना) He tried to flee from the sight, but he was caught.

(182) Flecks (many tiny specks-छोटा धब्बा जैसा) His hair is dark grey with flecks of ginger.

Flex (to bend-मोड़) He slowly flexed his muscles and tried to stand.

(183) **Flew** (past tense of fly-उड़ायी) He flew many kites yesterday.

Flu (short for influenza-बुखार) I got flu day before yesterday.

Flue (chimney pipe-चिमनी पाइप) The flue of the chimney required to be changed.

(184) Floe (sheet of floating ice-तैरती बर्फ की परत) Ice floe is a large area of ice floating in the sea.

Flow (to glide along-बहाना) A stream flowed gently down into the valley.

(185) For (in place of-के लिए) It is enough for me.

Fore (in front-सामने) There is no direct damage in the fore part of the ship.

Four (number after three—चार) I have four pens.

(186) Frees (releasing-ভার্না) He frees the bird from the cage.

Freeze (very cold–ত্তা) The trees are damaged by a freeze in December.

We want the government to freeze the prices.

Frieze (a wall decoration—दीवार सजाने की वस्तु) A frieze is a decoration high up on the walls of a room or just under the roof of a building. It consists of a long panel of carving or a long strip of paper with a picture or pattern on it.

(187) **Friar** (a monk-तपस्वी) He is a friar.

Fryer (a utensil-वर्तन) A fryer is a type of deep pan which is used to fry food in hot oil.

(188) **Gild** (thin coating of metal—धातु का पत्तर चढ़ाना) Gilded ornaments look more beautiful than the original.

Guild (group of same profession–संघ) Now-a-days all the workers have organised themselves into guilds.

(189) Gage (security-जमानत) I do not lend without sufficient gage.

Gaze (to look attentively-एकटक देखना) She stood gazing at herself in the mirror.

(190) Gait (manner of walk-चाल) That model girl has a graceful and sexy gait.

Gate (large door-दरवाजा) You should not enter through the main gate.

(191) **Goal** (aim-उद्देश्य) To achieve this goal you are to work hard.

Gaol (jail-जेल) He has been to gaol earlier also.

(192) **Gaff** (a barbed spear— भালা) A gaff is a pole with a point or hook at one end, which is used for catching large fish.

Gaffe (a stupid mistake-मूर्खतापूर्ण गलती) He made an embarrassing gaffe at the convention last weekend.

(193) **Galley** (*ship's kitchen*—जहाज की रसोई) The galley of this ship is well maintained and full of eatables. **Gally** (*to frighten or terrify*—डराना) He tried to gally the child with a mask of demon.

(194) Gilt (gold-plated-धातु की परत चढ़ा हुआ) This is a gilt ornament.

Guilt (culpable-दोषी) You aren't convinced of Mr. Charles guilt.

(195) Gnawed (chewed-चवाना) He gnawed his long fingernail.

Nod (head tilting-सिर हिलाना) "Are you fine?" I asked. She nodded and smiled.

(196) Gnu (african deer-अफ्रीकन हरिण) I saw a Gnu in the zoo.

Knew (past tense of know-जाना) He knew me well.

New (not old-नया) What is new in the market?

(197) Gored (pierced by an animal's horns) He was gored to death in front of his family.

Gourd (fleshy fruit with hard skin-দল) I like gourd very much.

(198) Gorilla (large ape-गोरिल्ला) Gorilla has long arm, black fur and a black face.

Guerrilla (irregular soldier-अनियमित सिपाही) The guerrillas threatened to kill their hostages.

(199) Grade (श्रेणी) What grade are you going to get?

Grayed (turned gray-ग्रे रंग) I like grayed colour walls.

(200) Graft (to attach—जोड़ना) The top layer of skin has to be grafted onto the burns.

Gaphed (plotted— মাफ बनाना) You can see a graphed diagram of the progress made by the country in population control.

(201) **Grate** (*a lattice*—जाली) A grate is a framework of metal bars in a fireplace, which holds the coal or wood. A wood fire burned in the grate.

Great (extremely good-बड़ा, महान्) Gandhi was a great man.

(202) **Grill** (to sear cook—पकाना) A grill is a flat frame of metal bars on which food can be cooked over fire. Place the omellete under agentle grill.

Grille (an iron frame work-लोहे की जाली) The door has no grille.

(203) **Groan** (a long low sound uttered in pain – কংগ্ৰেনা) He opened his eyes and he began to groan with pain.

Grown (has gotten larger- बड़ा, बढ़ना) Dad, I am a grown woman. I know what I am doing.

(204) Guise (appearance-दिखना) She presented her dance in the guise of a rabbit.

Guys (man-व्यक्ति) Hi, guys! How are you doing?

(205) Hail (frozen rain-ओले) It is hailing. It hailed yesterday.

Hale (healthy-स्वस्थ) May God keep you hale and healthy!

(206) **Horde** (a gang-समूह) A horde of mischievous students attacked the shop keepers.

Hoard (to store-एकत्र करना) Hoarding of sugar beyond the prescribed limit is an offence.

(207) Hair (আল) She has black hair.

Heir (successor-उत्तराधिकारी) He is an heir apparent to the throne.

(208) Hurt (injury-चोट) Your comments can hurt her feelings.

Hart (a male deer-हिरण) I have a beautiful pair of harts.

Heart (an organ in the body—বিল) He is suffering from heart disease.

(209) **Humane** (*kind*— दयालु) UNO has advised the member countries to meet out humane treatment to Prisoners of war.

Human (pertaining to mankind—मनुष्य से सम्बन्धित) You will find almost the same human nature everywhere.

(210) **Heel** (part of shoe-जूते की एड़ी) The heels of my shoe are pinching.

Heal (to cure-अच्छा होना) This medicine will help you in quick healing.

(211) **Hole** (a burrow—छंद) A serpent lives in this hole.

Whole (complete-सम्पूर्ण) He ate whole of the breakfast.

(212) Hall (a large room-बड़ा कमरा) He has hired a hall for the concert.

Haul (a—उठाना) If you haul something which is heavy or difficult to move, you move it using a lot of effort. A crane had to be used to haul the car out of the stream...(b) If someone is hauled before a court or someone in authority, they are made to appear before them because they are accused of having done something wrong.

He was hauled before the managing director and fired.

(213) **Hammock** (*rope bed*—रस्सी वाली खाट) A hammock is a piece of strong cloth or netting which is hung between two supports and used as a bed.

Hummock (*low, rounded hill*—छोटी पहाड़ी) A hummock is a small raised area of ground, like a very small hill.

(214) **Hangar** (garage for airplanes—हवाई जहाज रखने का स्थान) Some repairing is going on in the hangar of the airport.

Hanger (from which things hang-लटकाने वाला) I want to purchase a coat hanger.

(215) **Ho** (an expression of admiration or surprise—हो-हो) Ho! you are here. **Hoe** (a garden tool—औजार) Today he is hoeing in the vineyard.

(216) **He'll** (contraction of 'he will') He'll come tomorrow. **Hill** (smaller than a mountain—छोटी पहाड़ी) There is a temple on that hill.

(217) **Hear** (to listen) I hear his voice.

Here (at this location-यहाँ) Come here.

(218) **Heard** (*listened to*—सुनना) I heard a strange sound yesterday in the night. **Herd** (*a group of animals*—भीड़) They are individuals. They will not follow the herd.

(219) **Hi** (greetings-हाय) "Hi Luis", she said.

High (way up—ऊँचा) I looked down from the high window.

(220) **Heroin** (narcotic—अफीम) Heroin is a powder drug.

Heroine (female hero–एक्ट्रेस) My favourite heroine is Ash.

(221) **Hew** (*to chop*—काटना) He fell, peeled and hewed his own timber. **Hue** (a colour—रंग) The same hue will look different in different light.

(222) **Higher** (*farther up*—अपेक्षाकृत ऊँचा) He has gone to USA for higher studies. **Hire** (*to employ*—िकराए पर लेना) Cars are available for hire.

(223) **Him** (pronoun-उसका) I know him.

Hymn (religious song-धार्मिक गीत) I like singing hymns.

(224) **Hoard** (*store*—एकत्र करना) They have begun to hoard food and sugar . **Horde** (*a great many people*—भीड़-भाड़) This attracted hordes of tourists to Las Vegas.

(225) **Hoarse** (*rough voice*—कर्कश ध्वनि) His voice is hoarse. **Horse** (*equine*—घोड़ा) He has a black horse.

(226) **Hold** (to grip–্দকর্না) Hold the bucket please.

Holed (full of holes—ভিদ্নবাং) The wall seems to be holed by a drill.

(227) **Holy** (*with religious significance*—पवित्र) Ayodhya is a holy place for the Hindus. **Wholly** (*completely*—पूर्णतया) This approach for the urban area is wholly inadequate.

(228) **Hostel** (*inexpensive lodging for travelers*—छात्रावास) He is living in the college hostel. **Hostile** (*unfriendly*—दुश्मनी) Pakistan has not yet changed its hostile attitude towards India.

(229) Idle (indolent-निकम्मा) An idle man can't make any progress.

Ideal (visionary–आदर्श) My teacher, Mr. Shrivastava, is an ideal for me.

Idol (an image of a deity-मूर्ति) A section of the Hindus believe in idol worship.

(230) **Ingenious** (*clever*—चतुर) He is an ingenious engineer.

Ingenuous (simple-सीधा) His ingenuous attitude is liked by all .

(231) **Incite** (*to provoke*—उत्तेजित करना) His arrogant behaviour incited me a lot. **Insight** (*a clear vision*—स्पष्ट देखना) Do you know the insight story of this murder?

(232) **Indite** (to compose—रचना) Though he indited the letter carefully, yet it was not liked by the chairman. **Indict** (to accuse—दोषारोपण करना) He was indicted for theft and murder.

(233) In (expressing inclusion—में) He is in the room.

Inn (hotel-होटल) This is a well maintained inn.

(234) **Inc.** (*short for incorporated*) Inc. is an abbreviation for 'Incorporated' when it is used after a company's name.

Ink (writing fluid-स्याही) I have an ink pen.

(235) It's (contraction of 'it is') It's a large hotel.

Its (possessive pronoun) I know its true position.

(236) Jealous (envious-ईष्पी) He is not liked by anybody because of his jealous nature.

Zealous (enthusiastic—उत्साही) She is very zealous about her new book.

(237) **Jewel** (precious stone-जवाहरात) This watch contains many jewels.

Joule (unit of energy measure—ऊर्जा की इकाई) In Physics joule is a unit of energy or work.

(238) Juggler (one who juggles-जादगर) He is a good juggler.

Jugular (artery to head-सर की नस)

- (a) A jugular or jugular vein is one of the three important veins in your neck that carry blood from your head back to your heart.
- (b) If you say that someone went for the jugular, you mean that they strongly attacked another person's weakest points in order to harm him.
- (239) Naughty (mischievous-शैतान) She is a naughty girl.

Knotty (difficult–कठिन) This was indeed a knotty problem.

(240) **Knap** (*crest of a hill; break with a hammer*—तोड़ना) We unfurled the flag at the knap of the hill at 6.30 P.M. He knapped the glass box to uncountable pieces.

Nap (a short sleep-झपकी) You should use your lunch hour to have a nap in your chair.

(241) **Knead** (working bread dough—गुंदना) He kneaded the mixture on a floured surface.

She felt him knead the aching muscles.

Need (must have-आवश्यकता) He needs your help.

(242) **Knight** (*chivalrous man*—<u>बहादुर</u>) He was knighted on the queen's birthday.

Night (darkness-रात) Night comes after day.

(243) Knit (interlocking loops of yarn–बुनना) She has already started knitting baby sweators.

Nit (louse egg–जूं के अण्डे)

- (a) Nits are the eggs of insects called lice which live in people's hair.
- (b) If you refer to someone as a nit, you think they are stupid or silly. You'd rather leave the business than work with such a nit.
- (244) **Knob** (handle–हैंडल का सिरा) He turned the knob and pushed against the door.

Nob (rich person—धनी व्यक्ति) The nobs, who live in that big house are very generous.

- (245) **Knock** (to rap-डोकना) Someone had knocked him unconscious. I heard a knock at the front door. **Nock** (a notch in an arrow-तीर का सिरा जैसा) A V shape cut or indentation in an edge or across a surface
- (246) **Knot** (fastening in cord—गाँठ) He tied a knot at the end of the lace.

Naught (or nought is zero-शून्य) Sales rose by naught point four percent last month.

Not (negation-नहीं) He was not present in the party.

(247) Know (to possess knowledge-जानना) I know him.

No (negation-नहीं) I have no pen.

(248) **Knows** (*only the shadow knows*–जानना) Everyone knows about Mahatma Gandhi.

Nose (plain as the nose on your face-নাক) Clean your nose daily.

(249) **Lightening** (*make lighter*—हल्का करना) We had appealed to the court for lightening the punishment, but of no avail.

Lightning (electric discharge in clouds—बिजली चमकना) There was occasional lightning in the sky last night.

(250) Loath (unwilling-इच्छा के विरुद्ध) Nothing loath he did, as he was saying.

Loathe (to dislike greatly—घृणा करना) I loathe her dressing pattern and arrogant way of talking.

(251) Latter (antonym of former—बाद में आने वाला) Between Ram and Shyam, the latter (Shyam) is a diligent student.

Later (comparative of late-देरी से आने वाला) He came later than his friend.

(252) **Lose** (to part with-खोना) Where did you lose your briefcase?

Loose (to slack-ढोला करना) He was wearing a loose cotton shirt.

(253) Lesson (chapter-पाठ) Learn your lesson well.

Lessen (to make less-कम करना) Even this medicine has not lessen my pain.

(254) Last (antonym to first-अन्तिम) Bahadur Shah was the last emperor of India.

Latest (superlative of late-ताजा) She always prefers latest design clothes.

(255) Lacks (does not have—नहीं होना) He lacks the judgement and political acumen for the post of General Manager.

Lax (loose discipline—अनुशासन में कमी) One of the point of contention is the lax security for the airport personnel.

(256) Lain (past tense of lay or lie-लेटना) He has lain there for sometime.

Lane (narrow road-गली) Shyam lives at the end of the lane.

(257) **Lam** (headlong flight-भागना) If someone is on the lam or if they go on the lam, they are trying to escape or hide from someone such as the police or an enemy.

He was on the lam for seven years.

Lamb (baby sheep-भेड़ का बच्चा) A lamb is a young sheep.

(258) Lay (to recline-समर्पण) Lay a sheet of paper on the floor.

Lei (a flower necklace—फूलों का हार) A garland made of flowers, feathers, shells etc, often given as a symbol of affection.

(259) Lea (a meadow-सूत की लम्बाई) They live in a hut constructed in the lea.

Lee (a sheltered position—सुरक्षित स्थिति) The lee of a place is the shelter that it gives from the wind or bad weather.

Lease (rented-किराए पर) She leased out her bungalow at a good rent.

(260) Leach (a dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits and spices in jelly etc खाने की डिश)

Leech (sucking parasite-छोटा जन्तु)

- (a) A leech is a small animal which looks like a worm and lives in water. Leeches feed by attaching themselves to other animals and sucking their blood.
- (b) If you describe someone as a leech, you disapprove of them because they deliberately depend on other people, often making money out of them.

They're just a bunch of leeches cadging off others.

(261) Leak (accidental escape of liquid-रिसना) The roof is leaking.

Leek (variety of onion-प्याज) I like leek vegetables.

(262) Lean (angle of repose-झुकना) They stopped to lean over the gate.

Lien (a claim on property-अधिकार) Please mark my lien over the property.

(263) Liar (tells falsehoods–স্থুতা) He is a liar and a cheat.

Lyre (stringed instrument-यन्त्र) A lyre is a stringed instrument that looks like a harp.

(264) **Lichen** (a fungus—एक সকাर का पौधा) Lichen is a group of tiny plants like moss and grows on the surface of things such as rocks, trees and walls.

Liken (to compare—तुलना करना) If you liken one thing or person to another thing or person, you say that they are similar. The pain is often likened to being drilled through the side of the head.

(265) Lie (an untruth-झुठ) He is telling a lie.

Lieu (instead-बजाय) He gave his T.V. to the landlord in lieu of rent.

(266) **Loo** (british toilet-ब्रिटिश टायलेट) I asked if I could go to the loo.

Lou (short for Louis) Where has Lou gone so early.

Low (not high-नीचा) He put it down on the low table.

(267) **Limb** (*tree branch*—पेड़ की शाखा) The entire structure was hanging from the limb of an enormous leafy tree. She would be able to stretch out her cramped limbs for some time.

Limn (illuminate—चमकना) His face was limned in the dim glow from the match.

(268) **Links** (pieces of chain-चैन के दुकड़े) I have no links with that man.

 \mathbf{Lynx} (a lynx is a wild animal similar to a large cat -बड़ी बिल्ली जैसा)

(269) **Literal** (*taking words in their primary sense*—वास्तविक) He was saying no more than the literal truth. **Littoral** (*having to do with the shore*—किनारा) In Geography the littoral means the coastal.

(270) Load (cargo-सामान) I have just loaded my truck up.

Lowed (a cow mooed-रम्भाना) The cow lowed in agony.

(271) **Loan** (allow to borrow—港町) She has taken loan from a bank.

Lone (by itself-अकेला) He was shot by a lone gunmen.

- (272) **Loch** (*a lake*–नहर) A loch is a large area of water that is almost surrounded by land. **Lock** (*a security device*–ताला) I need a good lock .
- (273) **Loot** (*ill-gotten gains—*লুখনা) The troule began when the students began the looting of shops. **Lute** (*stringed instrument*—যন্ত্র) A lute is a stringed instrument with a rounded body that is quite like a guitar and is played with the help of fingers.
- (274) **Lumbar** (lower part of back-पीठ का नीचे का हिस्सा) Lumbar support is very important if you are driving along way.
 - **Lumber** (dimensional wood-লক্রা) Noun: It was made of soft lumber. Verb : He turned and lumbered back to his chair.
- (275) **Meat** (*flesh*—मांस) I don't like eating meat. **Meet** (*to assemble*—मिलना) She came here only to meet me.
- (276) **Mead** (*meadow*—चरागाह) I met a beautiful girl in the meads yesterday. **Meed** (*reward*—प्रतिफल) Kalidas has got a universal meed of praise.
- (277) **Metal** (*iron, brass etc.*–धातु) Silver is a white metal. **Mettle** (*spirit, courage*–साहस) Our leaders have no mettle to fight against corruption.
- (278) **Metre** (poetic rhythm—छन्द) Can you tell me in what metre Shelley's 'Skylark' is written? **Meter** (a measuring instrument = 100 cm., —मीटर) One meter is equal to hundred centimetres.
- (279) **Minor** (*underage*—छोटा) Minors are not allowed to open current account in Banks. **Miner** (*one who works in mine*—खान पर काम करने वाला) He is a miner, works in a coal mine.
- (280) **Moat** (a ditch surrounding a castle—खाई) There is a bridge over the moat near main gate. **Mote** (a particle of dust—খুল কা কण) You cannot see small mote by naked eyes.
- (281) **Monetary** (pertaining to money—मुद्रा सम्बन्धित) Have you any book on monetary theory? **Monitory** (giving advice—सलाह देना) He acted against the monitory advise of his friends and so failed.
- (282) **Male** (opposite to female—पुरुष) A male candidate can't be posted against the post reserved for a woman.
 - Mail (post–ভাক) Have you received my mail?
- (283) **Mite** (*small thing*—अल्प मात्रा) He contributed his mite for the service of mankind. **Might** (*strength*—शक्ति Your might will be tested in battle against the foreign power. **Might** (*past of may*—सकना) He told me that he might come to attend the function.
- (284) **Marry** (to get married—विवाह करना) I want to marry your sister. **Merry** (joyous—आनन्द करना) Don't lose heart and be merry.
- (285) **Main** (*chief*–मुख्य) Ramesh is the main culprit in the bank robbery case. **Mane** (*long hair of an animal's neck*–गर्दन के बाल) His horse had a fine mane.
- (286) **Marshal** (a military officer—मार्शल) He is a marshal of the court. **Martial** (war like-युद्ध जैसा) He has martial spirit and courage to fight in odd circumstances.
- (287) **Maize** (corn—मक्का) I like to eat maize cake. **Maze** (labyrinth—घुमाव) This castle has many hidden mazes.
- (288) **Mach** (speed of sound-ध्वनि की गति) Mach is used as a unit of measurement in stating the speed of a moving object in relation to the speed of sound. for example, if an aircraft is travelling at Mach 1, it is travelling at exactly the speed of sound. **Mock** (parody-व्यंग्य) I thought you were mocking me.

(289) Made (accomplished—बनाया) The table is made of wood.

Maid (young woman-नौकरानी) She is our maid-servant.

(290) Mall (a large shopping area-शापिंग की जगह)

Maul (savage-क्रर) He had been mauled by a tiger.

Moll (gangster's girlfriend-लड़को मित्र) She is the moll of the don.

(291) **Manner** (*method*—तरीका) I am a professional and I have to conduct myself in a professional manner. She smiled in a friendly manner.

Manor (lord's house or a large private house—बड़ा व्यैक्तिक घराना) The thieves broke into the manor at night.

(292) Marc (coarse brandy-ब्रांडी) I don't like the taste of marc.

Mark (a sign-निशान) He made some peculiar marks with a pen.

- (293) Marquee (a rooflike projection over a theatre entrance–बड़ा टैंट)
 - (a) A marquee is a large tent which is used at a fair, garden party or other outdoor event, usually for eating and drinking in.
 - (b) A marquee is a cover over the entrance of a building, *for example* a hotel or a theatre. Marquis a nobleman ranking between a duke and a count.
- (294) **Marshal** (*to organise*—संयोजक) He was marshalling the teachers and other officials, showing them where to go.

Martial (warlike-पुत्र समान स्थिति) The newspapers were banned during martial regime.

(295) Massed (grouped together-समूह) He could not escape the massed ranks of newsmen.

Mast (sail pole-जहाज का मस्तूल) The mast of a boat are the tall upright poles that support its sails.

(296) Mews (stables–अस्तबल) The house is in a secluded mews.

Muse (creative inspiration-प्रेरणा)

- (a) Noun: Once she was a nude model and muse to French artist Henri.
- (b) Verb: (Think) Many scholars muse on the role of President in Indian polity.
- (297) Mince (chop finely-दुकड़े करना) I'll buy lean meat and mince it myself.

Mints (aromatic candies—सुगन्धित खाद्य) Mint is a herb with fresh tasting leaves.

(298) **Mind** (thinking unit—मस्तिष्क) Mind your business, please.

Mined (looked for ore-खनिज कार्य) The pit was shut down because it hadn't enough that could be mined economically.

(299) **Missal** (hymn book— কিবাৰ) A book containing the service of the Mass for the whole year; loosely a Roman Catholic book of prayers.

Missile (projectile–मिसाइल) The football supporters began throwing missiles one of which it the captain of the rival team.

(300) **Mist** (fog-कोहरा) The mist made the flying impossible.

Missed (not hit-चूकना) He scored four of the goals but missed a penalty.

(301) Moan (to groan-ক্ষান্ত্ৰা) She gave a low choking moan and began to tremble.

Mown (the lawn is freshly cut—घास काटी) He has mown the lawn today itself.

(302) Mood (emotional state—मानसिक स्थिति) She is in a jolly mood today.

Mooed (what the loquacious cow did—गाय का रंभाना) When cattle especially cows moo, they make a long low sound that cattle typically make.

(303) **Moor** (swampy coastland; to anchor—रुकना, बाधन) I decided to moor near some tourist boats. **More** (additional—अधिक) I need some more rice.

- (304) **Moose** (a large elk—ৰঙ্গ হিংশ) Moose are large type of deer have big flat horns. **Mousse** (dessert of whipped cream and eggs) Mousse is a sweet light food made from eggs and cream.
- (305) **Morning** (A.M.–प्रात:) I get up early in the morning. **Mourning** (remembering the dead—मृतक हेतु मातम) On the death of Rajeev Gandhi, the whole of India was in the mourning.
- (306) **Muscle** (fibrous, contracting tissue—मांसपेशी) He is doing a lot of exercises to keep his muscles strong. **Mussel** (mussels are a kind of shellfish that you can eat from their shells—एक प्रकार की मछली)
- (307) **Mussed** (*made messy*—गड़बड़ी) His clothes are all mussed up. **Must** (*required*—आवश्यक) You must go there to get his support.
- (308) **Mustard** (*spicy yellow sauce*—सरसों) This is fried in mustard oil. **Mustered** (*assembled for roll call*—एकत्र होना) He travelled through out India to muster support for his movement.
- (309) **Nice** (good—अच्छा) She is a nice and beautiful girl. **Niece** (daughter of brother—भतीजी) I am going to attend the marriage of my niece positively.
- (310) **Naval** (pertaining to ships and the sea—जहाज से सम्बन्धित) He is captain in naval forces. **Navel** (pertaining to the belly button—नाभिक) There is a black mole near her navel.
- (311) **Nay** (*no*—नहीं) The Rajya Sabha can merely say yea or nay to such a bill. **Neigh** (*a horse's cry*—हिनहिनाना) The horse gave a loud neigh.
- (312) **Our** (*plural of 'my'* –हमारा) This is our house. **Hour** (*a period of time*–घण्टा) I have been waiting for you for half an hour.
- (313) **Oar** (used for rowing a boat—নাৰ কা ভण्डा Life without aim is like a boat without an oar. **Ore** (mineral from which metal can be extracted—खनिज) Iron is extracted from its ore by melting.
- (314) **Ordinance** (*A rule*—अध्यादेश) The President has promulgated an ordinance for administering the minority community.
 - Ordnance (Gun-युद्ध सामग्री) There is an ordnance factory in Jamshedpur Bihar.
- (315) **Oohs** (*informal*—ক্তর) People say 'ooh' when they are surprised, looking forward to something or find something pleasant or unpleasant.

'Ooh dear me, that's a bit of a racist comment isn't it.'... 'Red? Ooh how nice.'

Ooze (बहना, निकलना) When a thick or sticky liqued oozes from something owhen something oozes the liquid flows slowly and in small quantities.

The lava will just ooze gently out of the crater...

The wounds may heal cleanly or they may ooze a clear liquid.

- (316) **Overdo** (carried to excess—अधिक) It is important never to overdo new exercises. **Overdue** (past time for payment or some action—देर) The meeting is long overdue.
- (317) **Pray** (*entreat*—प्रार्थना) I pray to God everyday. **Prey** (*hunt*—शिकार) Do not prey upon the innocent animals.

- (318) **Principal** (head of school or college–प्राचार्य) Sh. R.C. Jha is the new Principal of our college. **Principle** (rule–सिद्धान्त) Do you understand anything about the principles of justice?
- (319) **Prophecy** (noun-foretold—भविष्यवाणी) It is his prophecy that America will not attack Iraq. **Prophesy** (verb—to foretell—भविष्यवाणी करना) He prophesied that Iraq would attack Kuwait.
- (320) **Proffer** (*offer*–प्रस्ताव) Many lucrative proposals were proffered to him for acceptance. **Prefer** (*like*–पसन्द) I prefer coffee to tea.
- (321) **Practice** (*noun*—अभ्यास) Practice makes a man perfect. **Practise** (*verb—to practise*) Don't preach but practise.
- (322) **Plain** (easy, simple–साधारण) One should try to write his thoughts in plain language. **Plane** (to smoothen, level–चमकदार करना) I use cream to plane my hair.
- (323) **Peel** (to remove the skin—छोलना) You cannot eat a banana without peeling it. **Peal** (sound of thunder or Bells—घंटियों की ध्वनि) I am hearing peals of trumpets.
- (324) **Pare** (to trim-टुकड़े करना) Pare your nails and then polish them. **Pair** (two-जोड़ी) I have only three pair of shoes.
- (325) **Peace** (tranquility—খান্বি) Peace of mind is more precious than the materialistic richness. **Piece** (fragment— टुकड़ा) The dog found a piece of meat.
- (326) **Price** (*value*—कीमत) What is the price of this shirt? **Prize** (*reward*—ईनाम) She could not win any prize this time.
- (327) **Persecute** (to harass-परेशान करना) Pakistani soldiers persecuted the Hindus in a cruel manner. **Prosecute** (to bring before a court-अभियोग चलाना) He was prosecuted for murdering his wife.
- (328) **Physic** (*medicine*—दवा) No physic can cure him of cancer. **Physique** (*bodily fitness*—शारीरिक बनावट) He possesses an attractive physique.
- (329) **Prescribe** (to direct—निर्देश देना) The doctor has prescribed three doses of medicine after four hours daily.
 - Proscribe (to banish-देश निकाला देना) The minister was proscribed by the king.
- (330) **Patrol** (*going round*—गश्त लगाना) A chowkidar was patrolling at the main gate. **Petrol** (*oil*—पकठ-पेट्रोल) Petrol is required to run vehicles.
- (331) **Popular** (*Familiar*—लोकप्रिय) Rajeev Gandhi was a very popular leader. **Populous** (*Thickly inhabited*—आबादी वाला) Delhi is a highly populous city. **Pail** (*Bucket*—बाल्टी) I have two pails full of water. **Pale** (*Yellowish appearance*—पीला) On seeing a lion, his face turned pale.
- (332) **Paced** (*Measured by footsteps*-कदम) This excellent thriller is fast paced and in unbelievable. **Paste** (*Thick glue*-चिपकाना) I need a tooth paste.
- (333) **Pain** (*It hurts*—दर्द) I felt a sharp pain in my lower back. **Pane** (*A single panel of glass*—पैनल) The left pane of this window required change.
- (334) **Pair** (*A set of two*—जोड़ा) I need a new pair of socks. **Pare** (*Cutting down*—काटना) Local authorities were instructed to pare their budget. **Pear** (*Bottom-heavy fruit*—नाशपाती) I am fond of red pears.

- (335) Palate (मुँह से ऊपर का भाग) The top part of the inside of your mouth is called palate.
 - Pallet (छोटा, कठोर, बिस्तर) A pallet is a narrow mattress filled with straw which is put on the floor for someone to sleep on.(b) A pallet is a hard, narrow bed.
 - He was given only a wooden pallet with a blanket. (c) A pallet is a flat wooden or metal platform on which goods are stored so that they can be lifted and moved using a forklift truck. The warehouse will hold more than 90,000 pallets storing 30 million Easter eggs.
- (336) **Pall** (to become wearisome—अरुचिकर) Already the allure of meals in hotels and restaurants begun to pall.
 - Pawl (locks a ratchet-रोक) A pivoted, usually curved, bar or lever whose free end engages with the teeth of a cog-wheel or ratchet so that it can only turn or move one way.
- (337) **Pause** (to hesitate—হকনা) He talked for three hours regularly without pausing for a minute. **Paws** (cat transportation—पंजा) The cat has white front paws.
- (338) **Pea** (round, green legume–मटर) I like peas vegetable.
 - **Pee** (*piss*-पेशाब करना) The driver was probably having a pee. He needed to pee.
- (339) Peak (mountain top-पहाड़ की चोटी) He climbed up to the peak of the mountain.
 - Peek (secret look—चोरी से देखना) On one occasion she had peeked at him through a hole in the door.

Pique (नाराज होना)

- (a) Pique is the feeling of annoyance you have when you think someone has not treated you properly. Simi had gotten over her pique at Rue's refusal to accept the job.
- (b) If something piques your interest or curiosity, it makes you interested or curious. This phenomenon piqued Dr. Mohit's interest.
- (c) If someone does something in a fit of pique, they do it suddenly because they are annoyed at being not treated properly. Lally, in a fit of pique, left the Army and took up a career in the town.
- (340) **Pearl** (round, luminescent gem from an oyster—मोती) She wore a string of pearls at her throat. **Purl** (धातु का तारा) Thread or cord of twisted gold or silver wire, used esp. for edging; edging etc made from this.
- (341) **Pedal** (foot control—पेडल) I am too tired to pedal again.
 - ${f Peddle}\ (to\ sell-$ बेचना) He attempted to peddle his paintings around the city .
- (342) Peer (महान व्यक्ति)
 - (a) If you peer at something, you look at it very hard, usually because it is difficult to see clearly. I had been peering at a computer print-out that made no sense at all.
 - (b) In Britain, a peer is a member of the nobility who has or had the right to vote in the House of Lords) Lord Swan was made a life peer in 1981.
 - (c) Your peers are the people who are the same age as you or who have the same status as you. His engaging personality made him popular with his peers.
 - Pier (प्लेटफार्म) A pier is a platform sticking out into water, usually the sea, which people walk along or use when getting onto or off boats.
- (343) **Pi** (3.1416–पाई) Pi is a number, approximately 3.1416, which is equal to hedistance round a circle divided by its width. It is usually represented by the Greek letter p.
 - Pie (good eating—स्वादिष्ट खाने की वस्तु) A pie consists of meat, vegetables or fruit baked in pastry. Well known the truth once. The police have piead all the facts together.

(344) **Pieced** (assembled from pieces-दुकड़े) Do you want another piece?

Piste (a ski run of compacted snow– বৰ্फ) A track of firm snow for skiing on.

(345) **Pincer** (claw-like gripping action—पंजे से पकड़ना) The pincers of an animal such as a crab or a loberster are its front claws.

Pincher (one who pinches-परेशान करने वाला) None like a pincher.

(346) Pistil (डोडी) Seed-bearing organ of a flower.

Pistol (hand gun-पिस्तौल) He was caught with a pistol.

(347) **Place** (a location—स्थान) This is a good place to live at.

Plaice (एक प्रकार की मछली) Plaice are a type of flat sea fish.

(348) **Plait** (*braid*—तह बनाना) She parted her hair and then began to plait it into two thick braids. **Plate** (*a dish*–थाली) She pushed her plate away. She had eaten nothing.

(349) **Plum** (*purple fruit*—बेर) A plum is a small, sweet fruit with a smooth red or yellow skin and a stone in the middle.

Plumb (straight up and down-पाइप कार्य) He knows how to plumb the pipe well.

(350) **Pole** (a person from Poland-पोलैण्ड के निवासी) He is a Pole.

Pole (big stick-बड़ी लकड़ी) I need a pole to climb up that house.

Poll (a voting—चुनाव कार्य) More than 60 percent of those polled said that they approved of his record as Chairman.

(351) **Poor** (no money-निर्धन) A poor man can't afford a car.

Pore (careful study; microscopic hole—ध्यान में लीन, छोटा छिद्र) We spent hours poring over the visa rules.

Pour (to flow freely-बहना)

He poured himself another drink.

(352) **Precedence** (*priority*—प्राथमिकता) Enjoy fully but don't let it take precedence over work.

Precedents (*established course of action*—परिपाटी) This case can set an important precedent for dealing with such cases in future.

Presidents (the chief-স্থান) The President is all in all of this society.

(353) **Presence** (the state of being present—उपस्थिति) The meeting took place in the presence of the Judge. **Presents** (gifts—उपहार) He gave a nice present to his friend on his wedding anniversary.

(354) **Pride** (ego-गर्व) We take pride in offering you the best services.

Pried (opened—खोला) I pried the top off a can of chilli.

(355) **Profit** (money earned—লাম) The company has earned good profit in this quarter.

Prophet (seer-महान् व्यक्ति) He did it as per the instructions of the prophet.

(356) **Pros** (benefits-फायदा) Motherhood has both its pros and cons.

Prose (ordinary language-गद्य) Shute's prose is stark and chillingly unsentimental.

(357) Quite (altogether-पूरी तरह से) I am quite well now.

Quiet (silent-शान्त) Please keep quiet.

(358) **Rein** (bridle-लगाम) Keep the rein tight, otherwise you may be thrown out by the horse.

Reign (rule-शासन करना) The reign of Akbar is known for communal harmony.

(359) Rite (ceremony-रस्म) Only a few rites were performed in his wedding.

Write (compose–লিম্বনা) I am to write a letter immediately.

Right (antonym of left-दायाँ) This is my right leg.

Right (antonym to wrong-सही) You have taken a right decision.

Wright (a worker-बनाने वाला) He is a wonderful play wright.

(360) **Raise** (to life—ऊँचा उठाना) I will raise this issue in Parliament. **Raze** (to destroy—नष्ट करना) The storm razed many buildings to the ground.

(361) **Route** (course-रास्ता) By which route you came here. **Rout** (flight-भगाना) The Pakistan armies were put to rout.

(362) **Rap** (a sharp blow-थप्पड़) He rapped her on the cheek.

Rape (to ravish-बलात्कार) He raped a college girl.

Wrap (to enclose-बन्द करना) The book was wrapped in a piece of white paper.

(363) **Reclaim** (*to win back*—सुधारना) He was reclaimed from his bad habits by his devoted wife. **Re-claim** (*to claim again*—पुन: दावा करना) He is thinking to re-claim the property on some other ground.

(364) **Recover** (*regain*—ठीक होना) He has now recovered a lot from the weakness. **Re-cover** (*to cover again*—पुन: ढकना) Re-cover the sweets with some clean cloth.

(365) **Road** (*way*-रास्ता) The road has recently been repaired. **Rode** (*past of ride*-सवारी की) He rode on the horse yesterday.

(366) **Ring** (an ornament for fingers—अੱग੍ਰਹੀ) This ring is made of gold. **Wring** (to twist, to squeeze—ऐਰਜ ਜਿਚੀਵਜ) Wring the clothes well and put them on the ground.

(367) **Rest** (*respite*–आराम) I want some rest before starting the next assignment. **Wrest** (*snatch by force*–छीनना) Ram wrested a bag from Shyam.

(368) **Roll** (to run overly – नामावली, लोटपोट होना) He rolled over the log to the right side of river. **Role** (part-भाग लेना) I am playing the role of Ravana in this serial.

(369) **Raise** (*elevate*—उठाना) He raised is hand in support of the resolution. **Rays** (*thin beams of light*—किरण) The sun rays can penetrate water up to ten feet. **Raze** (*to tear down completely*—नष्ट करना) Many of villages have been razed.

(370) **Read** (having knowledge from reading—पढ़ना) I have read this novel. **Red** (a primary colour—लाल रंग) I like red colour shirt.

(371) **Rede** (*advice*—सलाह) It is always fruitful to listen to the rede of your elders. **Reed** (*tall, thin water plant*—पेंड़) He has a beautiful reed plant.

(372) **Real** (*authentic*—वास्तविक) Yes it is a real story. **Reel** (*wavering move*—चक्कर) He lost is balance and reeled back.

(373) **Recede** (to move backward-पीछे जाना) As he receded she waved goodbye. **Reseed** (to plant again-पुन: बीजारोपण) He is trying to reseed the rose plant.

(374) **Reek** (*smells bad*—गंदी बदबू) Your breah reeks of stale cigar smoke. **Wreak** (*to inflict*—बदला लेना) She threatened to wreak vengeance on the men who toppled him some years ago.

(375) **Retch** (heave-वमन करना) If you retch, your stomach moves as if you are vomiting. The smell made me retch.

Wretch (wicked-नीच व्यक्ति) Oh, what have you done, you wretch!

(376) **Review** (a general survey or assessment-विचार करना) The P.M. reviewed the situation with his cabinet.

Revue (a series of theatrical sketches or songs) A revue is a theatrical performance consisting of songs, dances, and jokes about recent events.

- (377) **Rheum** (watery discharge of mucous—নাক অहনা) A mucous discharge caused by infection with a cold. **Room** (partitioned space—कमरा) I need a three room set.
- (378) Rho (seventeenth letter of Greek alphabet-ग्रीक भाषा का 17वाँ शब्द)

Roe (fish eggs-मछली के अण्डे) He is fond of cod's roe.

Row (aisle; pull an oar-पंक्ति) They were standing in rows.

(379) **Rigger** (*one who rigs*—छल কरने वाला) A person who works with lifting-tackle; a person who erects and maintains scaffolding.

Rigour (discipline-अनुशासित) He found the rigours of the tour too demanding.

(380) **Rise** (to stand up-उठना) The sun rises in the east.

Ryes (varieties of grain-राई) I am fond of cheese on rye.

(381) **Roam** (to wander-घूमना) Barefoot children roamed the streets.

Rome (italian capital-रोम) Rome was not built in a day.

(382) **Roil** (to make turbid—अशान्त) If water roils, it is rough and disturbed.

The water roiled to his left as he climbed carefully at the edge of the waterfall.(b) Something that roils a state or situation makes it disturbed and confused.

Times of national turmoil generally roil a country's financial markets.

Royal (worthy of a king or queen-शाही) He belongs to a royal family.

(383) **Rood** (*a cross*–क्रॉस चिन्ह) A cross as an instrument of execution; The Cross on which Jesus suffered; the cross as the symbol of the Christian faith. We wears a graden rood.

Rude (coarse-असभ्य) He is rude to her friends and obsessively jealous.

(384) **Rot** (decay- सरण) Sugary canned drinks can rot your teeth.

Wrought (made-ৰনা हুआ) The recent results of presidential elections in USA wrought a change in US policy towards India.

Rote (by memory) I am very sceptical about the value of rote learning.

(385) Rough (coarse-कठोर) His hands are rough.

Ruff (pleated collar—কাঁলেং) A ruff is a stiff strip of cloth or other material with many small folds in it, which some people wore round their neck in former times.

(386) **Rude** (*impolite*–असभ्य) I am unable to understand as to why she behaved so rudely.

Rued (regretted—पश्चाताप) If you rue something that you have done, you are sorry that you did it, because it has had unpleasant results.(b) If you rue the day that you did something, you are sorry that you did it, because it has had unpleasant results.You'll live to rue the day you said that to me, my girl.

(387) **Rye** (grain-राई) Rye is a kind of grain.

Wry (twisted-मुड़ा हुआ)

- (a) If someone has a wry expression, it shows that they find a bad situation or a change in a situation slightly amusing. He allowed himself a wry smile.
- (b) A wry remark or piece of writing refers to a bad situation or a change in a situation in an amusing way.

There is a wry sense of humour in his work.

(388) Sooth (truth सच) Sooth to speak, he is not a good boy.

Soothe (to calm-शान्त करना) You can't soothe his anger with lame excuses.

(389) **Spacious** (enough space—দ্বুলা) His office is quite spacious and well decorated.

Specious (attractive-आकर्षक) With your specious look, you can't be foot her.

(390) **Stationary** (*Fixed*—स्थिर) Earth is not stationary, it moves round the sun. **Stationery** (*Writing material*—स्टेशनरी) I am going to market to purchase several stationery items for the office.

(391) **Straight** (opposed to curved–सीधा) I believe in straight talks.

Strait (narrow-तंग) The lane is too strait to pass through for an elephant.

(392) Sore (painful-दर्दकारक) I can't sing as my throat is sore.

Soar (to fly high-ऊँचा उड़ना) Birds soar in sky.

Sour (not sweet-खट्टा) The grapes were sour.

- (393) **Suit** (an action in court—दावा) Bank has filed a civil suit against you for recovery. **Suite** (a set of room—कमरों का सेट) I have reserved a suite for you in Ashoka Hotel.
- (394) **Story** (a tale—कहानी) My grandmother told me a story of an oldman.

Storey (floor of a building-मंजिल) I have taken a room at first storey.

- (395) **Serge** (a kind of cloth—एक प्रकार का कपड़ा) This suit is made of serge. **Surge** (move like waves –तरंगों की तरह) The waves of ocean surge violently in night.
- (396) **Shear** (*to c*lip the wool—ऊन কतरना) The sheep are being shorn. **Sheer** (*downright*—एकमात्र) He achieved success by the sheer force of his hard labour.
- (397) **Sun** (सूर्य) The sun is a far.

Son (a person's male child-মুর) He is my son.

(398) **Sole** (lower surface of shoe—जूते का तला एकमात्र) The sole of the right shoe requires repairing. The sole aim of my life is to earn reputation in the society.

Soul (immaterial part—आत्मा) You can't see soul. Soul is immortal.

(399) Stair (step-सीढ़ी) Let us go up stairs.

Stare (gaze-घूरना) It is wrong to stare at girls.

(400) **Sing** (melodious sound—गाना) She will sing a sweet song.

Swing (to oscillate–স্থুলানা) She has gone to enjoy swing ride.

(401) Sale (to exchange for money–बिक्री) This is not for sale.

Sail (to travel in water-तैरना) Ships can sail in deep sea only.

(402) **Sachet** (a small bag containing perfumed powder—छोटा पैकेट) I found twenty sachet of coffee. **Sashay** (to strut or flounce—चलना) The models sashay down the catwalk.

(403) Sacks (bags-খিলা) I found twenty sacks for potatoes.

Sax short for saxophone

(404) Sane (mentally normal-मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ) He is perfectly sane.

Seine (fishing net—मछली पकड़ने का जाल) A large fishing net having floats at the top and weights at the bottom so as to hang vertically in the water, the ends being drawn together to enclose the fish and the net usu, hauled ashore.

(405) Saver (one who saves-बचाने वाला) Low interest rates are bad news for savers.

Savor (to relish a taste-स्वादिष्ट) People come here to savor the exquisite food provided by the owner.

(406) **Sawed** (cut timber-लकड़ी काटना) He sawed the timber very quickly.

Sod (to express anger—गुस्सा व्यक्त करना) If someone uses an expression such as 'sod it', 'sod you' or 'sod that', they are expressing anger or showing that they do not care about something.

(407) **Scull** (*rowing motion*—নাৰ चलाना) Scull are small oars which are held by one person and used to move a boat through water.

Skull (head bone-खोपड़ी) He was treated for a fractured skull.

(408) **Seal** (to close–बन्द करना) He sealed the envelope and put on a stamp.

Seel (to close someone's eyes-आँखे बन्द करना) Close the eyes of (a hawk etc.) by stitching up the eyelids.

- (409) Seam (row of stitches-सिलाई)
 - (a) A seam is a line of stitches which joins two pieces of cloth together.
 - (b) If something is coming apart at the seams or is falling apart at the seams, it is no longer working properly and may soon stop working completely.

Britain's university system is in danger of falling apart at the seams.

(c) If a place is very full, you can say that it is bursting at the seams.

The hotels of New Delhi were bursting at the seams during Asia 1996 Trade Fair.

Seem (appears–বিखना) Everyone seems very busy here.

(410) Seamen (sailors-नाविक) He emigrated to work as seamen.

Semen (male discharge-वीर्य) He is being treated for some semen problem.

- (411) **Sear** (scorched—मुरझाया या सूखा) To sear something means to burn its surface with a sudden intense heat. Grass fires have seared the land near the farming villages of Haryana seer (a person who sees). A seer is a person, who tells what will happen in the future.
- (412) **Serf** (*slave*–दास) In former times, serfs were a class of people, who had to work on a particular person's land and could not leave without that person's permission.

Surf (লहर) Surf is the mass of white bubbles that is formed by waves as they fall upon the shore.

(a) If you surf, you ride on big waves in the sea on a special board.

I'm going to buy a surfboard and learn to surf...

I'm going to be surfing bigger waves when I get to Australia!

(b) If you surf the Internet, you spend time finding and looking at things on the Internet. (COMPUTING)

No one knows how many people currently surf the Net.

(413) **Sewer** (मल मार्ग) A sewer is a large underground channel that carries waste matter and rain water away, usually to a place where it is treated and made harmless.

Sower (one who sows-बोने वाला)

Suer (one who sues –दावा करने वाला)

(414) **Shell** The shell of a nut or egg is the hard covering which surround it.

They cracked the nuts and removed their shell.

She'll (contraction of 'she will')

She'll cooperate you positively.

Shill (a decoy–সলীপন) A decoy, an accomplice, esp. one posing as an enthusiastic or successful customer to encourage buyers, gamblers-

(415) Shear (to cut or wrench—कतराना) He shears his shhep twice in a year.

Sheer (pure-মূব্র)

- (a) You can use sheer to emphasize that a state or situation is complete and does not involve or is not mixed with anything else. His music is sheer delight... Sheer chance quite often plays an important part in making career.
- (b) A sheer cliff or drop is extremely steep or completely vertical. There was a sheer drop just outside my window.
- (c) Shees material is very thin, light and delicete... sheer black tights.
- (416) **Sic** (इस प्रकार से) You write sic in brackets after a word or expression when you want to indicate to the reader that although the word looks odd or wrong, you intended to write it like that or the original writer wrote it like that.

The latest school jobs page advertises a 'wide range (sic) of 6th form courses.'

Sick (ill-बीमार) He is very sick . He needs medical treatment.

Six (whole number—छ:) I have six pencils.

(417) **Side** (lateral—আগল) There is a park on the left side of the road.

Sighed (breathed sorrowfully-आह भरना) He sighed wearily.

(418) **Sign** (*displayed board bearing information*—নিशাन) Equations are generally written with a two bar equals sign.

Sine (reciprocal of the cosecant) Find the sine value of this angle.

(419) Sink (to submerge—डूबना) A fresh egg will sink and an old egg will float.

Synch (together in time—साथ-साथ) If two things are out of synch, they do not match or do not happen together as they should. If two things are in synch, they match or happen together as they should. Normally, when demand and supply are out of sync, you either increase the supply, or you adjust the price mechanism.

(420) Slay (kill-मारना) He slew a man with a sword.

Sleigh (snow carriage—बर्फ की गाड़ी) A sleigh is a vehicle which can slide over snow. Sleighs are usually pulled by horses.

(421) **Slew** (past tense of slay–हत्या की)

Slough (shed-झुकना) When a plant sloughs its leaves, or an animal such as a snake sloughs its skin, the leaves or skin come off naturally.

All reptiles have to slough their skin to grow.

Sloe (blackthorn berries—जंगली बेर) A sloe is a small, sour fruit that has a dark purple skin. It is often used to flavour gin.

Slow (not fast-धीमा) The traffic is heavy and slow....

(422) Solace (comfort-आराम) I found soalce in writting when my friend died three months ago.

Soulless (*lacking a soul*—मृत) If you describe a thing or person as soulless, you mean that they lack human qualities and the ability to feel or produce deep feelings.

He is a soulless person.

(423) **Some** (a few-কুন্ত) Please give me some money.

Sum (result of addition—फेड़) The sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180 degree.

(424) **Soot** (black residue of burning—কাৰ্যল) Soot is black powder which rises in the smoke from a fire and collects on the inside of chimneys.

This wall is blackened by soot.

Suit (clothes-पहनने का सूट) I have a blue suit.

Suite (a set of rooms-कमरों का समूह) We enjoyed our time during the week in a suite at London.

(425) **Spade** (shovel—फावड़ा) He used a spade for digging this pit.

Spayed (*to sterilise a female animal*—बंधिया करना) When a female animal is spayed, it has its ovaries removed so that it cannot become pregnant.

All bitches should be spayed unless being used for breeding.

(426) **Spoor** (*trail of an animal*—गन्ध से पशु की खोज करना) The spoor of an animal is the marks or substances that it leaves behind as it moves along, which hunters can follow.

Spore (*single cell reproductive body*—जीवाणु) Spores are cells produced by bacteria and fungi which can develop into new bacteria or fungi.

(427) **Staid** (reserved—गम्भीर) If you say that someone or something is staid, you mean that they are serious, dull and rather old-fashioned.

Stayed (remained—ठहरना) In the old days the woman stayed at home and the man earned the livelihood.

(428) Stake (दाव)

- (a) If something is at stake, it is being risked and might be lost or damaged if you are not successful. The tension was naturally high for that game with so much at stake.
- (b) If you stake something such as your money or your reputation on the result of something, you risk your money or reputation on it.

He has staked his political future on this election victory...

- (c) If you have a stake in something such as a business, it matters to you, *for example*, because you own part of it or because its success or failure will affect you.
 - He was eager to return to a more entrepreneurial role in which he had a big financial stake in his own efforts...
- (d) A stake is a pointed wooden post which is pushed into the ground, *for example* in order to support a young tree.
- (e) If you stake a claim, you say that something is yours or that you have a right to it. Jasmine is determined to stake her claim as an actress...

Steak (slice of meat-माँस का दुकड़ा) He hates eating steak.

(429) **Step** (a measure taken—कदम) The next step is to put the theory into practice.

Steppe (a level, grassy, unforested plain—बिना जोता हुआ) Steppes are large areas of flat grassy land where there are no trees, especially the area that stretches from Eastern Europe across the south of the former Soviet Union to Siberia.

(430) **Stile** (narrow passage—संकरा रास्ता) A stile is an entrance to a field or path consisting of a step on either side of a fence or wall to help people climb over it.

Style (mode-तरीका) She had not lost her grace and style.

(431) **Stoop** (झुकना)

(a) If you stoop, you stand or walk with your shoulders bent forwards.

She was taller than he was and stooped slightly.

(b) If you stoop, you bend your body forwards and downwards.

He stooped to pick up the carrier bag of groceries.

(c) If you say that a person stoops to doing something, you are criticizing him because be do something wrong or immoral that he would not normally does.

He had not, until recently, stooped to personal abuse...

How could anyone stoop so low?

(d) A stoop is a small platform at the door of a building, with steps leading up to it. They stood together on the stoop and rang the bell.

Stoup (A drinking cup—ক্বप) She served wine in beautiful stoups.

(432) **Succour** (*relief, assist*—आराम) Helicopters fly in appaling weather to succour ship wrecked mariners. **Sucker** (*one who sucks*—चूसने वाला) If you call someone a sucker, you mean that it is easy to cheat him.

(433) Suede (split leather-एक प्रकार का चमड़ा) He wore asuede jacket and jeans.

Swaved (प्रकृत करना)

(a) When people or things sway, they lean or swing slowly from one side to the other. The people swayed back and forth with arms linked....

The whole boat swayed and tipped.

(b) If you are swayed by someone or something, you are influenced by them. Don't ever be swayed by fashion.

(c) If someone or something holds sway, they have great power or influence over a particular place or activity.

South of the Usk, a completely different approach seems to hold sway.

(d) If you are under the sway of someone or something, they have great influence over you. How mothers keep daughters under their sway is the subject of the next five sections.

(434) **Sundae** (आईसक्रीम) A sundae is a tall glass of ice cream with whipped cream and nuts or fruit on top. **Sunday** (the first day of the week-रिववार) Today is Sunday.

(435) **Team** (a group of players—टीम) Our college team has won the trophy.

Teem (to be full of-बहुतायात) Rajasthan is a state teeming with natural resources.

(436) **Toe** (a part of foot-पैर का अँगूठा) She hurt her left toe in an accident.

Tow (to draw by a rope-बाँधना) The boat was towed with a tree near the shore.

(437) **Tail** (part of body—पूঁछ) Cow has a long tail.

Tale (story-कहानी) My grandmother told me an interesting tale.

(438) **Their** (belong to they—उनका) They have learnt their lessons.

There (at that place-वहाँ) I am to go there now.

(439) **Throne** (royal seat–सिंहासन) All the brothers are fighting for the throne.

Thrown (third form of throw-फेंक दिया) She has thrown her certificates into the river.

Thorn (impediment-काँटा) You need a needle to get the thorn out.

(440) **Tenor** (purpose-lगात्पर्य) The tenor of his speech was important from religious point of view.

Tenure (right of holding an estate—भूमि नियमन) The Zamindari Abolition Act has finished the big problem of land tenure system in our country.

(441) **Tare** (the seed of a vetch used in refere to its small size—एक प्रकार की घास) When the harvest is gleaned the evil tares will be separated from the good wheat.

Tear (salty drops from eyes—ऑस्) Her eyes are filled with tears.

Tier (a horizontal row-पंक्ति) I have booked your seats in two tier compartment.

(442) **Taught** (past tense of teach-पढ़ाया) Who taught you English?

Taut (stretched tight-तना हुआ) The clothes line is pulled taut and secured.

(443) Tea (herbal infusion-चाय) I am fond of tea.

Tee (golfball prop-गोल्फ से सम्बन्धित) The tee was broken accidentally.

(444) **Tenner** (english slang for a ten pound note-दस का) I have only a tenner in my pocket.

Tenor (tendency-तात्पर्य) The whole tenor of discussion has changed.

(445) **Tern** (a shorebird—एक चिड़िया) A tern is a small black and white seabird with long wings and a forked tail.

Terne (alloy of lead and tin-मिश्रित धातु) This plate is made of terne.

Turn (rotate-घुमाव) He turned left and went away.

(446) The (denoting persons already mentioned—आर्टिकल) The is the definite article.

Thee (objective case of thou-तुझे) I missed thee, beloved mother.

(447) Through (from end to end-बीच से) Go straight through that door under the 'exit' word.

Throe (a spasm of pain—दर्द) A violent physical spasm or pang, esp. in the pain and struggle of childbirth or death. Also, a spasm of feeling; mental agony; anguish.

Throw (to discharge through the air-फेंकना) The crowd began throwing stones.

(448) **Thyme** (herb-एक प्रकार का पौधा) Thyme is a type of herb used in cooking.

Time (natures way of keeping everything from happening at once-समय) What is the time by your watch?

(449) **Tic** (twitch—ऐंटना) If someone has a tic, a part of their face or body keeps making a small uncontrollable movement, for example, because they are tired or have a nervous illness.

Tick (small noise; parasitic bug–হিক-হিক) He sat listening to the tick of the clock.

(450) **Tighten** (to make tighter-जोर से बाँधना) I use my nail to tighten the screw on my torch.

Titan (a giant-बहुत बड़ा) He is the richest business titan of our country.

(451) **Timber** (wood for building-लकड़ी) In Japan timber is used for construction of house.

Timbre (musical quality-ध्वनि) The timbre of someone's voice or of a musical instrument is the particular quality of sound that it has. (FORMAL)

His voice had a deep timbre... The timbre of the violin is far richer than that of the mouth organ.

(452) **Toad** (frog—मेढक) A toad is a creature similar to frog. **Toed** (to conform a policy—अनुसरण) He tried to persuade the rivals to toe the line of his party. **Towed** (pulled ahead—ले जाना) The policeman threatened to tow away my car.

- (453) **Told** (*what was spoken*–बोला) He told me how to do it. **Tolled** (*a bell was rung*–घण्टी बजाना) The pilgrims tolled the bell.
- (454) **Track** (narrow path or road—संकरा रास्ता) We set of once more , over a rough mountain track. **Tract** (a plot of land—भूमि) A vast tract of land is available for stadium.
- (455) **Tray** (a platter—ट्रे) I need a tray for six cups of tea. **Trey** (three—तीन) The side of a die marked with three pips or spots; a throw which turns up this side.
- (456) **Troop** (a company of soldiers—सिपाहियों का समूह) Twenty thousands troops were deployed on the border.
 - Troup (a company of actors—एक्टर्स का समूह) She belongs to an acrobatic performing troup.
- (457) **Trussed** (*tied up*—बाँधना) She trussed him quickly with a rope and gagged his mouth. **Trust** (*faith*—विश्वास) I trust you completely.
- (458) **Umpire** (*a referee*—अम्पायर) You must not disobey the umpire. **Empire** (*dominion*—राज्य) The king was unable to manage his empire properly.
- (459) **Vein** (a blood vessel-शिरा) Veins take the blood to all parts of body. **Vane** (weather cock-मुर्गा) There is a vane at the top of the temple.
- (460) **Vale** (*valley*—घाटी) The beautiful vale of Manali is worthseeing. **Veil** (*a cover*—पर्दा) Muslim ladies generally put a veil on her face. **Wail** (*to lament*—विलाप) Don't wail please, he is safe and sound.
- (461) **Wave** (unevenness-लहर) The waves of ocean are rising higher and higher. **Wave** (movement-हिलाना) She waved her hand as the bus started. **Waive** (relinquish-छोड़ना) I request the officer to waive the punishment.
- (462) **Waste** (*useless*-व्यर्थ करना) Don't waste your precious time. **Waist** (*part of body*-कमर) The boy had a chain round his waist.
- (463) **Weather** (*atmosphere*—मौसम) It is cold weather today . **Whether** (*which of two*—यदि) I asked her whether she would come .
- (464) **Vain** (*useless*—व्यर्थ) I made several request to our Principal but all in vain . **Wane** (*to decrease*—कम होना) I see the moon waning these nights.
- (465) Vary (to change-बदलना) Your actions vary from the promise you made.

 Very (more-बहुत) She is a very beautiful girl.

 Wary (cautious-सतर्क) Because of his wary nature, he was saved.
- (466) **Vacations** (*holidays*—छुट्टियाँ) We are going to Delhi in summer vacations. **Vocation** (*occupation*—पेशा) What vocation do you intend to join after graduation?
- (467) **Verses** (*paragraphs*—गद्य) This verse describes three reasons of his failure. **Versus** (*against*—विपरीत) India versus Pakistan is a greatly contesting cricket match.

(468) **Vial** (narrow glass container—छोटा, शीशे का पात्र) A vial is a very small bottle which is used to hold something such as perfume or medicine. Please give me a vial of rose perfume.

Vile (despicable, unpleasant-अरुचिकर) She was in too vile a mood to work.

Viol (stringed instrument—यन्त्र) Viols are a family of musical instruments that are made of wood and have six strings. You play the viol with a bow while sitting down.

(469) **Vice** (bad habit—ালন সাবন) She described that those responsible for offences are connected with vice, like drugs or gaming.

Vise (bench-mounted clamp-क्लेंप) I need a good vise while I repair the furniture.

(470) **Weigh** (*to ascertain the weight*—तौलना) I am to purchase one weighing machine. **Way** (*passage*—रास्ता) This way leads to hospital.

(471) Weight (weight-वजन) He gained ten kg. of weight within a month.

Wait (to attend-इन्तजार) Don't wait for me, I will go myself.

(472) **Week** (*period of seven days*—सप्ताह) Monday is the first day of a week. **Weak** (*feeble*—कमजोर) Ram is too weak to walk.

(473) Ware (article-समान) He has sold all his cook wares.

Wear (to put on-पहनना) I like to wear silk sarees.

Wear (to diminish-घिसना) My shirt has worn out.

(474) **Wine** (*drink*–शराब) Drinking wine is harmful for lever.

Vine (creeper-बेल) The hut is covered with grapevines.

(475) Wax (candle stuff-मोम) Candles had spread pools of wax on the furniture.

Whacks (several blows-धामाका) He has the donkey a whack across the back with a stick. Someone whacked him on the head.

(476) **Wade** (talk in shallow water-पानी में हलचल) Rescuers had to wade across a river to reach them. **Weighed** (weight was measured-वजन मापना) He weighed approximately 270 kilos.

(477) **Wain** (a wagon-छकड़ा गाड़ी) He has hired a wain for transporting his household goods. **Wane** (decrease, fad-कम होना) His interest in sports began to wane, a passion for golf developed.

(478) Want (desire–ইच্ছা) I want to become a surgeon.

Wont (inclined-जरूरत)

- (a) If someone is wont to do something, they often or regularly do it. Both have committed their indiscretions, as human beings are wont to do.
- (b) (accustomed) If someone does a particular thing as is their wont, they do that thing often or regularly. Ram woke up early, as was his wont.
- (479) **War** (*large scale armed conflict*-যুব্ধ) A war like situation is prevailed between India and Pakistan. **Wore** (*past tense of wear*-पहना) She wore a silken saree last night.

Ware (merchandise-सामान) The box seems to contain glass wares.

(480) **Warship** (naval implement of destruction—युद्धपोत) Warships played a decisive role in the victory of our forces.

Worship (revere in a religious manner—पूजा) I enjoyed worshipping God.

(481) **Wary** (*cautious*-सावधानी) People do not teach their wards to be wary of strangers. **Wherry** (छोटी नाव) A light rowing boat used chiefly on rivers and in harbours for carrying passengers.