

CATapult Courseware

Vocabulary & Usage

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PREFACE

The concepts tested in the VERBAL ABILITY section of the CAT and other management admission tests are broadly divided into the following four areas: *Reading Comprehension, Verbal Reasoning, Grammar, Vocabulary & Usage*.

Vocabulary & Usage, the area covered in this book, is an area of relatively lower importance, in many exams, when compared to Reading Comprehension and Verbal Reasoning. But, the number of words whose meanings and usage can be tested is extremely large.

While knowledge of an extensive vocabulary might not be crucial, its significance cannot be overemphasized. Understanding Reading Comprehension passages hinges a lot on the width of your vocabulary. Also, reasoning question-types like *analogies*, are built around words. So, while the number of vocabulary and usage-based questions might not be high it is still an important component of the VERBAL ABILITY section.

And it goes without saying that questions based on Vocabulary & Usage are answered the fastest; you either know the word/usage or you don't!

About this book

This book has the following components:

1. 7 Chapters
2. 10 Vocabulary Tests
3. 1 Assessment Test
4. Performance Monitor

The Chapters

The learning objectives for each chapter are outlined at the beginning of the chapter. To help you achieve these objectives, each chapter contains relevant concepts explained through examples. There are Vocabulary Tests at the end of all the chapters.

Concepts and Solved Examples: The various concepts related to the topic are elucidated with the help of examples. Since this concept book aims at vocab-building, you will find most of the chapters in the form of lists. Read the list of words/terminology in each chapter carefully.

Exercises: The key to success in solving questions is practice. Only the Sentence Completion chapter in this booklet has exercises, which have questions arranged in an increasing order of difficulty. Exercise 1 provides students with simpler level of questions where knowing the meaning of a word would give the correct answer. The subsequent exercises focus on application questions, where apart from knowing the meaning of the word, reading and understanding the context is also important. The explanatory answers to the exercises in this book have been provided in a separate section at the end of the book. Refer to the explanatory answer section after you have attempted solving the exercises independently.

Vocabulary Tests: There are 10 Vocabulary Tests with varying number of questions. These tests focus on words from the general lexicon. These tests will help you in not only garnering the meanings of words but also in understanding connotations of words from the context. It is, therefore, recommended that one solve the Vocabulary Tests with utmost diligence.

The Assessment Test

The Assessment Test assesses your proficiency level in the set of chapters included in this book. You have to take the Assessment Test after you have completed all the chapters, i.e., the solved examples and exercises included therein.

The Performance Monitor

In order to make your preparation effective, you have to focus on achieving the level of performance that will enable you to qualify for the second stage, the GD-PI round. It is, therefore, imperative that you continuously evaluate your performance and progress as you use this book.

To achieve this objective, after solving each of the exercises, fill in your performance details in the Performance Monitor Scorecard after the Index page of this book. While evaluating your performance in each of the exercises, vocabulary tests and in the Assessment Test, you should first compute your percentage attempt, percentage accuracy and net score (allot 3 marks for every correct answer and deduct 1 mark for every incorrect attempt). Compare your performance with the target attempts, accuracy and score to evaluate your performance and take corrective action.

When to use this book

This book should be part of the first phase of your preparation: learning the concepts tested and applying them to solve the various types of questions that appear on the CAT and other tests.

How to use this book

Follow a step-wise approach to effectively use this book:

1.
 - a. For every chapter learn concepts / the list of words.
 - b. After the theory segment, solve the Exercises and Vocabulary Tests given.
 - c. Solve Exercise 1 – Review your performance in the exercise as follows:
 - i. If %Achievement >90%, move to the next exercise.
 - ii. If %Achievement 70-90%, reattempt incorrect and skipped questions – revisit relevant concepts, if necessary. Move to the next exercise (where there are multiple exercises).
 - iii. If %Achievement <70%, revisit ALL concepts and reattempt the incorrect and skipped questions. Move to the next exercise (where there are multiple exercises).
 - d. Solve the next exercise and repeat steps given in (c). Follow the same process for solving each Vocabulary Test.
2. After completing all the chapters:
 - a. Take the Assessment test in one sitting as per the specified time-limits.
 - b. Review your performance in the test as follows:
 - i. If %Achievement >90%, or more, this indicates that you have a good grasp over the topic (s). You can now move on to learn new topics or focus on other areas, which need improvement.
 - ii. If %Achievement 70-90%, reattempt incorrect and skipped questions – revisit relevant concepts or look up the dictionary, if necessary. Practise with additional questions provided in e-Concept Builder on myIMS.
 - iii. If %Achievement <70%, revisit ALL chapters and the reattempt the incorrect and skipped questions. Practise with additional questions provided in e-Concept Builder on myIMS.

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PERFORMANCE MONITOR SCORECARD - Vocabulary & Usage

After each Exercise/Test in this book, ensure that you fill up your performance details below. Compare your performance with the benchmarks to evaluate your performance and take corrective action. As a classroom student, it is important that you bring this score card when you meet your Centre Manager/ Faculty for resolving any doubts related to the areas covered in this book.

Sr. No.	Task	No of questions	Attempts	Correct	Incorrect	Target correct answers	Overall % Achievement
7	Exercise-1	15				10	
	Exercise-2	19				14	
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1 | ROOTS, PREFIXES & SUFFIXES

In this chapter, you will learn:

- The importance of root word to study clusters of related words and their meanings.
- Commonly used Prefixes

ROOTS, PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

A root is the part of any word that reveals its essential meaning. Many groups of English words are related in meaning simply because they developed from a common root. When you recognise that a group of words shares a similar root, you'll more easily remember the entire group.

For example, take the word *mnemonic*: A mnemonic is a device that helps you remember something. Let us see how the following words are related to mnemonic:

mnemonic: device to help you remember something

amnesty: a general pardon for offenses against a government (an official "forgetting")

amnesia: loss of memory

Let us take a word from another common root: chron

chronological: in order of time

synchronize: to put on the same timetable

anachronism: something that is chronologically out of place

chronic: continuing over a long time

chronicle: chronological record of events

chronometer: device to measure time

Sometimes it is easier to learn a whole cluster of related words by getting to know the common root from which they originate.

However, a superficial knowledge of etymology can sometimes mislead you. For example, many words beginning with *ped* have something to do with *foot*: *pedestrian*, *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedometre*, *impede*, *expedite*. A *pediatrician*, however, is a doctor for children. The *ped* in *pediatrician* comes from a Greek word for boy or child, as do *pedagogue*, *orthopedic* and *encyclopedia*. In spite of this danger, a good acquaintance with roots is an excellent aid in identifying a cluster of related words.

The next etymological aid is the prefixes. A prefix is a letter or group of letters placed before a root or word to alter its meaning. The chapter lists 38 of the most common prefixes in English. The last of the etymological tools is the suffixes - words added on to a root or word. A suffix mainly serves to indicate the function of a word. You should be familiar with suffixes and how they are used, but you need not learn them as fully as you learn roots and prefixes.

ROOTS

Following is an exhaustive list of roots. To show you how each root relates to words you already know, each list includes an easy word or two. For example, the letters "*spic*" come from a latin word meaning *to look or to see*, as in the easy words *conspicuous* and *suspicious*. Recognising these words will help you relate to the definition of *perspicacious* which is a difficult word.

You will notice that the same root can be spelled in different ways. Roots tell us the common heritage of words thousands of years old and over the centuries spelling variations occur.

**A (without)**

amoral
atheist
atypical
anonymous
apathy
amorphous
atrophy
apartheid
anomaly
agnostic

AB/ABS

(off, away from, apart, down)

abduct
abhor
abolish
abstract
abnormal
abdicate
abstinent
absolution
abstruse
abrogate
abscond
abjure
abstemious
ablution
abominate
aberrant

AC/ACR (sharp, bitter)

acid
acute
acerbic
exacerbate
acrid
acrimonious
acumen

AD/AL (to, toward, near)

adapt
adjacent
addict
admire
address
adhere
administer
adore
advice
adjoin
adultery
advocate
allure
alloy

AG/ACT

(to do, to drive, to force, to lead)

act
agent
agile
agitate

exacting
litigate
prodigal
pedagogue
demagogue
synagogue
cogent
exigent

AL/ALI/ALTER (other, another)

alternative
alias
alibi
alien
alter ego
alienation
altruist
altercation
allegory
adultery

AM/EM (love)

amateur
amatory
amorous
enamored
amity
paramour
amiable
amicable

AMB (to go, to walk)

ambitious
amble
preamble
ambulance
ambulatory
perambulator
circumambulate

AMB/AMPH (around)

amphitheater
ambit
ambience
ambient

AMB/AMPH

(both, more than one)
ambiguous
amphibian
ambivalent
ambidextrous

ANIM (life, mind, soul, spirit)

unanimous
animosity
equanimity
magnanimous
pusillanimous

ANTE (before)

ante
anterior

antecedent
antedate
antebellum
antediluvian

ANTHRO/ANDR (man, human)

anthropology
android
misanthrope
philanthropy
anthropomorphic
philander
androgynous

ANNU/ENNI (year)

annual
anniversary
biannual
biennial
centennial
annuity
perennial
annals

ANTI (against)

antidote
antiseptic
antipathy

APO (away)

apology
apostle
apocalypse
apogee
apocryphal
apotheosis
apostasy

APT/EPT (skill, fitness, ability)

adapt
aptitude
apt
inept
adept

ARCH/ARCHI (chief, principal)

architect
archenemy
archetype
archipelago

ARCHY (ruler)

monarchy
matriarch
patriarchy
anarchy
hierarchy
oligarchy

ART (skill, craft)

art
artificial
artifice
artisan
artifact

artful
artless

AUG/AUC/AUX (to increase)

auction
auxiliary
augment
august

AUTO (self)

automatic
autopsy
autocrat
autonomy

BE

(to be, to have a certain quality)

belittle
belated
bemoan
befriend
bewilder
begrudge
bequeath
bespeak
belie
beguile
beset
bemuse
bereft

BEL/BELL (war)

rebel
belligerent
bellicose
antebellum

BEN (good)

benefit
beneficiary
beneficent
benefactor
benign
benevolent
benediction

BI (twice, doubly)

binoculars
biannual
bigamy
bilateral
bilingual
bipartisan

BRI/BREV (brief, short)

brief
abbreviate
abridge
brevity

CAD/CID

(to fall, to happen by chance)

accident
coincidence

decadent
cascade
recidivism
cadence

CAND (to burn)

candle
incandescent
candor

CANT/CENT/CHANT (to sing)

chant
enchant
accent
recant
incantation
incentive

CAP/CIP/CEPT (to take, to get)

capture
anticipate
intercept
susceptible
emancipate
recipient
incipient
percipient
precept

CAPIT/CIPIT (head, headlong)

capital
cape
captain
principle
principal
precipice
precipitate
precipitous
capitulate
capitalism
precipitation
caption
recapitulate

CARD/CORD/COUR (heart)

cardiac
courage
encourage
concord
discord
accord
concordance
cordial

CAST/CHAST (cut)

caste
castigate
chastise
chaste

CAUST (to burn)

caustic
holocaust

CED/CEED/CESS

(to go, to yield, to stop)

exceed
precede
recess
concede
cede
access
predecessor
precedent
antecedent
recede
abscess
cessation
incessant

CENTRE (center)

central
concentrate
eccentric
centrifuge
egocentric

CERN/CERT/CRET/CRIT/CRIM

(to separate, to judge, to distinguish, to decide)

concern
critic
secret
crime
discreet
ascertain
certitude
hypocrite
discriminate
criterion
discern
recreation

CHRON (time)

synchronize
chronicle
chronology
chronic
chronological
anachronism
chronometer

CIRCU (around, on all sides)

circumference
circumstances
circuit
circumspect
circumvent
circumnavigate
circumambulate
circumlocution
circumscribe
circuitous

CIS (to cut)

scissors
precise

exorcise
 excise
 incision
 incisive
 concise

CIT (to set in motion)

excite
 incite
 solicit
 solicitous

CLAM/CLAIM
(to shout, to cry out)

exclaim
 proclaim
 acclaim
 clamor
 disclaim
 reclaim
 declaim

CLA/CLO/CLU (shut, close)

closet
 enclose
 conclude
 claustrophobia
 disclose
 exclusive
 recluse
 preclude
 seclude
 cloister
 foreclose

CLI (to lean towards);

decline
 recline
 climax
 proclivity
 disinclination

CO/COL/COM/CON/COR/
etc. (with, together)

connect
 confide
 concede
 coerce
 cohesive
 cohort
 confederate
 collaborate
 compatible
 coherent
 comply
 conjugal
 connubial
 congenial
 convivial
 coalesce
 coalition
 contrite
 conciliate

conclave
 commensurate

CRAT/CRACY (to govern)

bureaucracy
 democracy
 aristocracy
 theocracy
 plutocracy
 autocracy

CRE/CRESC/CRET (to grow)

creation
 increase
 crescendo
 increment
 accretion
 accrue

CRED (to believe, to trust)

incredible
 credentials
 credit
 creed
 credence
 credulity
 incredulous

CRYP (hidden)

crypt
 cryptic
 apocryphal
 cryptography

CULP (blame)

culprit
 culpable
 exculpate
 inculcate

CUR/COUR (running, a course)

occur
 recur
 current
 curriculum
 courier
 cursive
 excursion
 concur
 concurrent
 incur
 incursion
 discourse
 discursive
 precursor
 recourse
 cursory

CUB/CUMB (to lie down)

cubicle
 succumb
 incubate
 incumbent
 recumbent

DE

(away, off, down, completely, reversal)

descend
 detract
 decipher
 deface
 defile
 defraud
 deplete
 denounce
 decry
 defer
 defame
 delineate
 deferential

DEM (people)

democracy
 epidemic
 endemic
 demagogue
 demographics
 pandemic

DI/DIA (apart, through)

dialogue
 diagnose
 diameter
 dilate
 digress
 dilatory
 diaphanous
 dichotomy
 dialectic

DIC/DICT/DIT

(to say, to tell, to use words)

dictionary
 dictate
 predict
 contradict
 verdict
 abdicate
 edict
 dictum
 malediction
 benediction

DIGN (worth)

dignity
 dignitary
 dignify
 deign
 indignant
 condign
 disdain

DIS/DIF

(away from, apart, reversal, not)

disperse
 disseminate
 dissipate

dissuade
diffuse

DOC/DAC (to teach)

doctor
doctrine
indoctrinate
doctrinaire
docile
didactic

DOG/DOX (opinion)

orthodox
paradox
dogma
dogmatic

DOL (suffer, pain)

condolence
indolence
iniquity
equivocate
equivocal

ERR (to wander)

err
error
erratic
erroneous
errant
arrant
aberrant

ESCE (becoming)

adolescent
obsolescent
iridescent
luminescent
coalesce
quiescent
acquiescent
effervescent
incandescent
evanescent
convalescent
reminiscent

**EX/E/EF
(out, out of, from, former,
completely)**

evade
exclude
extricate
exonerate
extort
exhort
expire
effervesce
extenuate
efface
effusion
egregious

EU (good, well)

euphoria
euphemism
eulogy
eugenics
euthanasia
euphony

EXTRA (outside of, beyond)

extraordinary
extrasensory
extraneous
extrapolate

FAB/FAM (speak)

fable
fabulous
affable
ineffable
fame
famous
defame
infamous
nefarious

FAC/FIC/FIG (to do, to make)

factory
facsimile
benefactor
facile
faction
fiction
efficient
deficient
proficient
munificent
prolific
soporific
figure
figment
configuration
effigy

FER (to bring, to carry, to bear)

offer
transfer
confer
referendum
infer
fertile
proffer
defer
proliferate
vociferous

**FERV
(to boil, to bubble, to burn)**

fervor
ferment
fervid
effervescent

FID (faith, trust)

confide
confident
confidant
affidavit
diffident
fidelity
infidelity
perfidy

FIN (end)

final
finale
confine
define
definitive
infinite
affinity
infinitesimal

FLAG/FLAM (to burn)

flame
flamboyant
flammable
inflammatory
flagrant
conflagration

FLECT/FLEX (to bend)

deflect
flexible
inflect
reflect
genuflect

FLICT (to strike)

afflict
inflict
conflict
profligate

FLU, FLUX (to flow)

fluid
influence
fluent
affluent
fluctuation
influx
effluence
confluence
superfluous
mellifluous

FORE (before)

foresight
foreshadow
forestall
forego
forebear

FORT (chance)

fortune
fortunate
fortuitous

**FRA/FRAC/FRAG (to break)**

fracture
fraction
fragment
fragile
refraction
fractious
infracture
refractory

FRUIT/FRUG (fruit, produce)

fruitful
fruition
frugal

FUND/FOUND (bottom)

foundation
fundamental
founder
profound

FUS (to pour)

confuse
transfusion
profuse
effusive
diffuse
suffuse

GEN**(birth, creation, race, kind)**

generous
generate
genetics
photogenic
degenerate
homogeneous
genealogy
gender
genre
genesis
carcinogenic
genial
congenial
ingenuous
ingenue
indigenous
congenital
progeny
engender

GN/GNO/GN (know)

ignore
ignoramus
recognize
incognito
diagnose
prognosis
agnostic
cognitive
cognoscenti
cognizant

GRAND (big)

grand

grandeur
grandiose
aggrandize
grandiloquent

GREG (herd)

congregation
segregation
aggregation
gregarious
egregious

GRESS/GRAD (to step)

progress
graduate
gradual
aggressive
regress
degrade
retrograde
transgress
digress
egress

GRAT (pleasing)

grateful
ingrate
ingratiate
gratuity
gratuitous

HER/HES (to stick)

coherent
cohesive
adhesive
adherent
inherent

ETERO (different)

heterosexual
heterogeneous
heterodox

HOM (same)

homogeneous
homonym
anomaly
homeostasis

HYPER (over, excessive)

hyperactive
hyperbole

HYPO**(under, beneath, less than)**

hypodermic
hypochondriac
hypothesis
hypocritical

ID (one's own)

idiot
idiom
idiosyncrasy

IM/IM/EN/EM (in, into)

in
embrace
enclose
ingratiate
intrinsic
influx
incarnate
implicit
indigenous

IN/IM (not, without)

inactive
indifferent
innocuous
insipid
indolence
impartial
inept
indigent

JECT (to throw, to throw down)

inject
trajectory
conjecture
dejected
abject

JOIN/JUNCT (to meet, to join)

junction
joint
adjoin
subjugate
juxtapose
injunction
rejoinder
conjugal

LECT (to select, to choose)

collect
elect
select
elective
predilection
eclectic

LEV (lift, light, rise)

elevator
relieve
lever
alleviate
levitate
relevant
levee
levity

LU (light)

illustrate
illuminate
luminous
luminescent
illustrious
lackluster
translucent

lucid
elucidate

LOC/LOG/LOQU (word, speech)

dialogue
eloquent
interlocutor
prologue
epilogue
soliloquy
eulogy
colloquial
grandiloquent
philology
neologism
tautology
loquacious

LUD/LUS (to play)

illusion
ludicrous
delude
elude
elusive
allude
collusion

LUT/LUG/LUV (to wash)

lavatory
dilute
pollute
deluge
antediluvian

MAG/MAJ/MAX (big)

magnify
magnitude
major
maximum
majestic
magnanimous
magnate
maxim
magniloquent

**MAL/MALE
(bad, ill, evil, wrong)**

malfunction
malodorous
malicious
malcontent
malign
malaise
dismal
malaprop
maladroit
malevolent
malingering
malfeasance
malefactor
malediction

MAN (hand)

manual
manufacture
emancipate
manifest
mandate

MATER/MATR (woman, mother)

matrimony
maternal
maternity
matriculate
matriarch

MIN (to project, to hang over)

eminent
imminent
prominent
pre-eminent

MON/MONIT (to warn)

monument
monitor
summons
admonish
remonstrate

MORT (death)

immortal
morgue
morbid
moribund
mortify

MORPH (shape)

amorphous
metamorphosis
polymorphous
anthropomorphic

MUT (change)

commute
mutation
mutant
immutable
transmutation
permutation

NAT/NAS/NAI (to be born)

natural
native
naïve
cognate
nascent
innate
renaissance

**NAM/NOM/NOUN/NOWN/NYM
(rule, order)**

astronomy
economy
autonomy

NOM/NYM (name)

synonym

anonymous
nominate
pseudonym
misnomer
nomenclature
acronym
homonym
nominal
ignominy

NOC/NOX/NEC (harm, death)

innocent
noxious
obnoxious
pernicious
internecine
innocuous
necromancy

NOV/NEO/NE (new)

novice
novel
novelty
renovate
innovate
neologism
neophyte

OB/OC/OF/OP

(toward, to, against, completely over)

obese
object
obstruct
obstinate
obscure
obtrude
oblique
oblivious
obnoxious
obstreperous
obtuse
opprobrium
obsequious
obfuscate

OMNI (all)

omnipresent
omniscient
omnipotent

PAC/PEAC (peace)

peace
appease
pacify
pacifist
pacifier
pact

PAN (all)

panorama
panacea
panegyric

pantheon
 panoply
 pandemic

PAR (equal)

par
 parity
 apartheid
 disparity
 disparate
 disparage

PARA (next to, beside)

parallel
 paraphrase
 parasite
 paradox
 parody
 paragon
 parable
 paradigm

PAS/PAT/PATH

(feeling, suffering, disease)

apathy
 sympathy
 empathy
 antipathy
 passionate
 compassion
 compatible
 dispassionate
 impassive
 pathos
 pathology
 sociopath

PATER/PATR (father, support)

patron
 patronize
 paternal
 paternalism
 expatriate
 patrimony
 patriarch
 patrician

POU/PAU/PU (few, little, poor)

poor
 poverty
 paucity
 pauper
 impoverish
 puerile
 pusillanimous

PED (foot)

pedal
 pedestal
 pedestrian
 podiatrist
 expedite
 expedient

impede
 impediment

PEND/PENS

(to hang, to weigh, to pay)

depend
 dispense
 expend
 stipend
 spend
 expenditure
 suspense
 compensate
 propensity
 pensive
 indispensable
 impending
 pendulum
 appendix
 append
 appendage
 ponderous
 pendant

PEN/PUN

(to pay, to compensate)

penal
 penalty
 punitive
 repent
 penance
 penitent
 penitentiary
 repine
 impunity

PER (completely, wrong)

persistent
 perforate
 perplex
 perspire
 peruse
 pervade
 perjury
 perturb
 perfunctory
 perspicacious
 permeate
 pernicious
 perennial
 peremptory
 pertinacious

PERI (around)

perimeter
 periscope
 peripheral
 peripatetic

PET/PIT

(to go, to seek, to strive)

appetite
 compete

petition
 perpetual
 impetuous
 petulant
 propitious

PHIL (love)

philosophy
 philanthropy
 philatelist
 philology
 bibliophile

PHONE (sound)

telephone
 symphony
 megaphone
 euphony
 cacophony

PLAC (to please)

placid
 placebo
 placate
 implacable
 complacent
 complaisant

PLET (to fill)

complete
 deplete
 complement
 implement
 plethora
 replete

PLEX/PLIC/PLY

(to fold, to twist, to tangle, to bend)

complex
 complexion
 complicate
 duplex
 replica
 ply
 comply
 implicit
 implicate
 explicit
 duplicity
 complicity
 supplicate

PON/POS/POUND (to put, to place)

component
 compound
 deposit
 dispose
 expose
 exposition
 expound
 juxtapose
 depose

proponent
repository
transpose
superimpose

PORT (to carry)

import
portable
porter
portfolio
deport
department
export
portmanteau
portly
purport
disport
importune

PREHEND/PRISE

(to take, to get, to seize)

surprise
comprehend
enterprise
impregnable
reprehensible
apprehension
comprise
apprise
apprehend
comprehensive

PRO (much, for, a lot)

prolific
profuse
propitious
prodigious
profligate
prodigal
protracted
proclivity
proliferate
propensity
prodigy
proselytize
propound
provident
prolix

PROB (to prove, to test)

probe
probation
approbation
probity
opprobrium
reprobate

**PUNC/PUNG/POINT/POIGN
(to point, to prick)**

point
puncture
punctual

punctuate
pungent
poignant
compunction
expunge
punctilious

QUE/QUIS (to seek)

acquire
acquisition
exquisite
acquisitive
request
conquest
inquire
inquisitive
inquest
query
querulous
perquisite

QUI (quiet)

quiet
disquiet
tranquil
acquiesce
quiescent

R10/RIS (to laugh)

ridicule
derision
risible

ROG (to ask)

interrogate
arrogant
prerogative
abrogate
surrogate
derogatory
arrogate

**SAL/SIL/SAULT/SULT
(to leap, to jump)**

insult
assault
somersault
insult
salient
resilient
insolent
desultory
exult

SANCT/SACR/SECR (sacred)

sacred
sacrifice
sanctuary
sanctify
execrable
sacrament
sacrilege

SCI (to know)

science
conscious
conscience
unconscionable
omniscient
prescient
conscientious

SOL (to loosen, to free)

dissolve
soluble
solve
resolve
resolution
irresolute
solvent
dissolution
dissolute
absolution

STAT (to stand, to be in a place)

static
stationary
destitute
obstinate
stalwart
stagnant
steadfast
constitute
constant
stasis
homeostasis
apostasy

SUA (smooth)

suave
assuage
persuade
dissuade

SEG/SEC (apart)

select
separate
seduce
seclude
segregate
secede
sequester
sedition

SCRIBE/SCRIP (to write)

scribble
describe
script
postscript
prescribe
proscribe
ascribe
inscribe



conscription
scripture
transcript
circumscribe
manuscript
scribe
scripture

SEC/SEQU (to follow)

second
prosecute
sequel
sequence
consequence
inconsequential
obsequious
non sequitur

SENS/SENT

(to feel, to be aware)

sense
sensual
sensory
sentiment
resent
consent
dissent
assent
consensus
sentinel
insensate
dissent
sentient

SED/SESS/SID

(to sit, to be still, to plan, to plot)

preside
resident
sediment
session
dissident
obsession
residual
sedate
subside
subsidy
subsidiary
sedentary
dissident
insidious
assiduous
sedulous

SPEC/SPIC/SPIT

(to look, to see)

perspective
aspect
spectator
specter
spectacles
speculation
suspicious

auspicious
spectrum
specimen
introspection
retrospective
perspective
perspicacious
circumspect
conspicuous
respite
specious

SUB/SUP (below)

submissive
subsidiary
subjugate
subliminal
subdue
sublime
subtle
subversive
subterfuge
subordinate
suppress
supposition

SUPER/SUR (above)

surpass
supercilious
superstition
superfluous
superlative
supersede
superficial
surmount
surveillance
survey

TAIN/TEN/TENT/TIN (to hold)

contain
detain
pertain
pertinacious
tenacious
abstention
sustain
tenure
pertinent
tenant
tenable
tenet
sustenance

TAC/TIC (to be silent)

reticent
tacit
taciturn

THEO (god)

atheist
apotheosis
theocracy

TEND/TENS/TENT/TENU

(to stretch, to thin)

tension
extend
tendency
tendon
tent
tentative
contend
contentious
tendentious
contention
contender
tenuous
distend
attenuate
extenuating

TRACT

(to drag, to pull, to draw)

tractor
attract
contract
detract
tract
tractable
intractable
protract

TRANS (across)

transfer
transaction
transparent
transport
transition
transitory
transient
transgress
transcendent
intransigent
traduce
translucent

US/UT (to use)

abuse
usage
utensil
usurp
utility
utilitarian

VEN/VENT

(to come, to move toward)

adventure
convene
convenient
event
venturesome
avenue
intervene
advent
contravene
circumvent

VER (truth)

verdict
verify
veracious
verisimilitude
aver

VERS/VERT (to turn)

controversy
revert
subvert
invert
divert
diverse
aversion
extrovert
introvert
inadvertent
versatile
traverse
covert
overt

VIV (life)

vivid
vicarious
convivial
viable
vivacity

VID/VIS (to see)

evident
television
video
vision
provision
adviser
provident
survey
vista
visionary
visage

VOC/VOK (to call)

vocabulary

vocal
provocative
advocate
equivocate
equivocal
vocation
avocation
convoke
vociferous
irrevocable
evocative
revoke
convoke
invoke

VOL (to wish)

voluntary
volunteer
volition
malevolent
benevolent

PREFIXES

Following are 38 of the most common prefixes in English.

AB, ABS

(off, away, from)

Abduct
Abhor
Abjure
Abnormal
Abort
Absent
Absolve
Abuse

AD

(to, toward, near, at)

Adjacent
Admire
Addict
Address
Adhere
Administer
Adhere
Advice

AMBI

(both, on both sides, around)

Ambidextrous
Ambiguous
Ambivalent

ANTE

(before, in front of)

Antebellum

(before war)

Antecede
Antechamber
Antedate

ANTI

(against, opposed to)

Antiaircraft
Antidote
Antipathy
Antibiotic
Anticlimax
Antiseptic

BI

(twice, doubly)

Biannual
Bicameral
Bicycle
Bigamy
Bilateral
Bilingual
Binoculars

CIRCUM

(around, on all sides)

Circumambulate
Circumlocution
Circumference
Circumscribe
Circumspect
Circumvent
Circumstance

COM

(with, together, thoroughly)

Combat
Compatriot
Combine
Commit
Compatible
Compassion

CONTRA, COUNTER

(against, opposite)

Contraband
Contraceptive
Contradict
Counterbalance
Counterclockwise
Counterfeit

DE

(away, off)

Debar
Declare
Decentralise
Decline
Deflect
Depreciate
Detract

**DIS, DI, DIF**
(away, from, apart)

Diffuse
Disable
Disconnect
Discontinue
Dislocate
Disarm
Discomfit
Dissuade

EX
(out, out of, from)

Exclude
Exhume
Excavated
Exhale
Exonerate
Expedite

EXTRA
(outside of, beyond)

Extraordinary
Extrasensory

HYPER
(over, excessive)
Hyperacidity
Hypersensitive**HYPO**
(under, beneath, less than)
Hypodermic
Hypothesis
Hypotenuse**IN**
(not, without, un)
Inarticulate
Inconsequential
Inequitable
Insatiable
Insuperable**INTER**
(among, with each other)
Interbreed
Interfere
Interject
Interlude
Intercept
Intercontinental
Internecine**INTRA**
(inside, within)
Intramural
Intravenous**MALE, MALE, MIS**
(vad, ill, wrong)
Maladroit

Malcontent
Malediction
Malignant
Misanthrope
Misrepresent
Mistake

NON
(not)
Nonchalant
Nonconformist
Nonentity
Nonsense**OB**
(to, against, completely)
Object
Obtrude
Obfuscate
Oblique
Obnoxious
Obtuse**ON, OUT, OVER, UNDER**
Onset
Onslaught
Overnight
Overwrought
Underhanded**PER**
(through, throughout)
Perambulate
Perfect
Percolate
Perdition
Perpetual**POST**
(after, behind)
Postmeridian
Postpone
Posterior
Posterity
Postumous
Postscript**PRE**
(before in time or order)
Precursor
Precaution
Prefabricated
Preface
Premeditate
Prerequisite
Presage
Presume**PRO**
(forward, forth)
Proceed
Profess
Pronoun
Proclivity
Propaganda**RE**
(back, again, thorough)
Recall
Refresh
Refrigerate
Rebuff
Recalcitrant
Recoup**SE**
(aside, apart, away)
Secede
Secure
Sedition
Seduce**SUB**
(under, below, beneath)
Subconscious
Submarine
Submit
Subordinate
Suborn
Subliminal
Subsidiary**SUPER**
(above, over, beyond)
Superficial
Supernatural
Superannuated
Supercilious
Superfluous
Superlative
Supersede**SYN**
(together)
Synchronize
Syncopate
Syndrome
Syntax
Syndicate
Synthesis**TRANS**
(across, over, beyond)
Transact
Transcribe
Transfer
Transcend
Transpose

2 MOST FREQUENTLY MISPELLED WORDS

In this chapter, you will learn:

- The importance of spelling and tips to improve spelling.

SPELLINGS

THE MOST FREQUENTLY MISPELLED WORDS

The following 4 words are, perhaps the most commonly misspelled words in the English language.

all right coming receive separate

School children commonly misspelled the following:

bicycle description really similar writing

For office workers, secretaries and businessmen, the culprits are the following:

advertisement correspondence definite envelope recommend schedule

Housewives most frequently misspelled any of these words:

acquaintance development pleasant spinach

Following is a list of some of the most common spelling demons of sixth-graders in U.S. schools. Make a quick check to see whether you need to relearn any of them.

accommodate	ceiling	fourth	separate
across	challenge	good night (two words)	similar
already (one word)	Christmas	grammar	sincerely
arithmetic	coming	Halloween	studying
athletics, athlete	deceive	minute	surprise
balloon	description, describe	missile	writing,
bicycle	February	niece	written
business	forty	really	

High School Spelling Demons

The following list of 87 words is compiled from studies in the American School Board Journal, college entrance and placement exams. The list is based on tests given to more than 87000 high school graduates from 750 different American high schools. The words in *italics* are the words appearing in the list above, which would mean that students have been misspelling them since the sixth grade!

absence	descend	guidance	permanent
absurd	<i>description</i>	humorous	pleasant
accidentally	desperate	imaginary	possess
<i>accommodate</i>	develop	immediately	prejudice
<i>across</i>	difference	independent	privilege
advertisement	disappoint	irresistible	professor
all right	dispensable	laboratory	receive
amateur	embarrass	lightning	recommend
<i>athletics</i>	environment	losing	repetition
attendance	equipped	lovely	restaurant
beginning	escape	misspelled	rhythm
believe	exaggerate	necessary	schedule
<i>business</i>	excellent	neighbor	<i>separate</i>
<i>coming</i>	existence	<i>niece</i>	<i>similar</i>
committee	experience	occasion	success
condemn	familiar	occurred	<i>surprise</i>
conscious	fascinate	occurrence	tragedy
convenient	<i>February</i>	omitted	truly
correspondence	foreign	opportunity	villain

criticize
 definite
 dependent

forty
 government
grammar

parallel
 parliament
 performance

weird
writing

Collegian Demons

The following list which has 67 words is based on spelling tests given to more than 27,000 students and adults who had completed two years of college at 135 institutions. Note that 42 of these words, printed in *italics*, are carried over from the high-school list.

absence
 accidentally
 achieve
 aggravate
all right
amateur
 appearance
 argument
 athlete
believe
 benefited
 cemetery
 coming
committee
 competition
 conscientious
conscious
 convenience
correspondence

council
criticize
 definitely
dependent
 descendant
 desirable
 despair
develop
 dining
 disappear
disappoint
dispensable
 embarrass
 enforcement
environment
exaggerate
 exceed
 exercise
existence

foreign
forty
government
 grievance
irresistible
 knowledge
laboratory
losing
 maintenance
 marriage
 mischievous
 noticeable
 occasion
occurred
occurrence
omitted
parallel
permanent
 permissible

precede
prejudice
privilege
 procedure
 proceed
 pronunciation
receive
recommend
repetition
 responsibility
restaurant
rhythm
 schedule
separate
 superintendent
 supersede
tragedy
villain
weird

Spelling Problems of Professionals

Many business executives and professionals still have spelling problems. Following are the 50 words which they misspell most often. The words printed in *italics* are carried over from the collegian list.

accessible
 acquainted
all right
 analyze
appearance
 assistant
 burglar
 campaign
 canceled
coming
conscientious
 coolly
correspondence

desirable
develop
dispensable
 drunkenness
 embarrass
 envelope
exceed
existence
 incidentally
 insistent
 intercede
irresistible
 irritable

laboratory
 license
 loneliness
 mortgage
occasion
occurred
occurrence
omitted
permissible
 perseverance
precede
prejudice
privilege

proceed
 recognize
recommend
repetition
restaurant
schedule
 seize
superintendent
supersede
villain
weird
 withhold

QUIZ - 1 (Time: 2 Minutes)

Choose the correctly spelled word from each pair below. This quiz comes from the high-school and college lists. Repeat the test until you can give all the correct answers, in two minutes. (Answers below)

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) rhythm | (b) rhithm | 4. (a) absence | (b) abcense | 7. (a) prejudise | (b) prejudice |
| 2. (a) foreign | (b) foriegn | 5. (a) criticise | (b) criticize | 8. (a) omitted | (b) omited |
| 3. (a) equiped | (b) equipped | 6. (a) priviledge | (b) privilege | 9. (a) dependant | (b) dependent |

MOST FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED WORDS

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 10. (a) irresistible | (b) irresistable | 15. (a) committee | (b) corranitee | 20. (a) humourus | (b) humorous |
| 11. (a) recommend | (b) reccommend | 16. (a) permanant | (b) permanent | 21. (a) argument | (b) arguement |
| 12. (a) occurred | (b) occured | 17. (a) independent | (b) independant | 22. (a) performance | (b) performance |
| 13. (a) occassion | (b) occasion | 18. (a) embarass | (b) embarrass | 23. (a) indifference | (b) indifference |
| 14. (a) professor | (b) proffesor | 19. (a) escape | (b) excape | 24. (a) attendance | (b) attendance |

ANSWERS:

1. (a) rhythm. 2. (a) foreign. 3. (b) equipped. 4. (a) absence. 5. (b) criticize.
 6. (b) privilege. 7. (b) prejudice. 8. (a) omitted. 9. (b) dependent.
 10. (a) irresistible. 11. (a) recommend. 12. (a) occurred. 13. (b) occasion.
 14. (a) professor. 15. (a) committee. 16. (b) permanent. 17. (a) independent.
 18. (b) embarrass. 19. (a) escape. 20. (b) humorous. 21. (a) argument.
 22. (b) performance. 23. (b) indifference. 24. (b) attendance.

Experts' Woes

One would expect such people as English teachers, newspaper editors and writers to be particularly good spellers. The following list consists of 62 reasonably plain, everyday words that are most commonly misspelled by even such professionals. Those words in the list that are followed by an asterisk(*) are considered generally confounding. Try how many of the following words you can spell correctly:

abscess*	discriminate	inoculate	raspberry
accelerator	disheveled	liquefy*	requiem*
aggressor*	dissipate	millionaire	rhinoceros
allotted	ecstasy*	miscellaneous	sacrilegious*
annihilate*	effervescent	moccasin*	sheriff
assassin	exhilarate*	paraffin	sieve
battalion*	fission*	paralyze	solder [sod'ar]
besiege	fricassee*	pedagogue	subpoena*
broccoli*	fuselage	penitentiary	tariff
catalyst*	gaiety	perspiration	tonsillitis
category	gynecologist	phlegm	tyranny
chrysanthemum*	harebrained*	picnicking	vacillate
connoisseur*	hippopotamus*	prairie	vanilla
demagogue	hypocrisy*	prescription	victuals* [vit'lz]
desiccate*	immaculate	propeller	
dilapidated	innocuous	questionnaire*	

This last list is a tough one. Most college graduates can spell only about thirty-five (56%) of these words. Most experts get about fifty-three (85%) right.

QUIZ - 2 (Time: 3 Minutes)

Choose the correctly spelled word from each pair below. This quiz is from the college-graduate and experts' lists. Take the test repeatedly until you can give all the correct answers in three minutes. (Answers below)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) campagne | (b) campaign | 8. (a) sieve | (b) seive |
| 2. (a) recognize | (b) reconize | 9. (a) ecstasy | (b) exstacy |
| 3. (a) sherrif | (b) sheriff | 10. (a) hypocrcacy | (b) hypocrisy |
| 4. (a) dissipate | (b) disippate | 11. (a) proceed | (b) procede |
| 5. (a) genealogy | (b) geneology | 12. (a) exceed | (b) excede |
| 6. (a) develope | (b) develop | 13. (a) preceed | (b) precede |
| 7. (a) an envelop | (b) an envelope | 14. (a) supercede | (b) supersede |



- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 15. (a) responsibility | (b) responsibility | 21. (a) questionnaire | (b) questionnaire |
| 16. (a) desireable | (b) desirable | 22. (a) rriillionnam | (b) millionaire |
| 17. (a) assistant | (b) assistent | 23. (a) auxiliary | (b) auxiliary |
| 18. (a) seize | (b) sieze | 24. (a) perscription | (b) prescription |
| 19. (a) cemetary | (b) cemetery | 25. (a) millennium | (b) millenium |
| 20. (a) mischievious | (b) mischievous | | |

ANSWERS:

1. (b) campaign. 2. (a) recognize. 3. (b) sheriff. 4. (a) dissipate. 5. (a) genealogy. 6. (b) develop. 7. (b) an envelope. 8. (a) sieve. 9. (a) ecstasy. 10. (b) hypocrisy. 11. (a) proceed. 12. (a) exceed. 13. (b) precede. 14. (b) supersede. 15. (b) responsibility. 16. (b) desirable. 17. (a) assistant. 18. (a) seize. 19. (b) cemetery. 20. (b) mischievous. 21. (a) questionnaire. 22. (b) millionaire. 23. (b) auxiliary. 24. (b) prescription. 25. (a) millennium.

How to Improve Spelling

It is believed that whether your spelling is good or bad depends largely upon the way you read. If you read with keen critical interest, you form mental pictures of printed words; a careless reader just manages to get a blurred impression. Lazy readers make bad spellers. The first step towards good spelling is - careful reading. The second step is careful pronunciation. The third step, the experts suggest, is to keep a notebook and to write down the correct version of the words whose spelling causes you trouble.

WORDS TO WATCH

The following are some of the words most commonly misspelt. The figures in the bracket indicate the number of occurrences per million words and are taken from Thorndike's Junior Dictionary.

(—) signifies a frequency of less than ($\frac{1}{2}$) per million

(A) signifies between 50 and 100 per million

(AA) signifies 100 or over per million

1. Words to Make Sure of

accommodate (11)	dependent (adj.) (13)	license (verb) (22)	recommend (29)
address (A)develop (A)	necessary (AA)	referred (37)	
argument (48)	disappear (A)	occurred (A)	separate (A)
beginning (44)	embarrass (16)	omitted (14)	stationary (adj.) (7)
benefited (A)	exceedingly (18)	practice (noun) (AA)	stationery (noun) (2)
business (AA)	February (A)	practise (verb) (24)	success (AA)
committee (A)	fulfil(21)	principal (adj.) (A)	transferred (28)
comparative (17)	governor (A)	principle (noun) (A)	until (AA)
convenient (32)	gramophone (—)	privilege (33)	Wednesday (28)
correspondence (17)	harass (7)	procedure (11)	
definite (33)	interrupt (39)	quarter (AA)	
dependant (noun) (6)	licence (noun) (22)	receive (AA)	

2. Words Commonly Confused

accept (AA), except (AA)	current (A), currant (6)	envelop (7), envelope (22)
advice (A), advise (49)	decease (1), disease (A)	feint (1), faint (A)
affect (5), effect (A)	dependant (6), dependent (13)	licence (22), license (22)
alternate (11), alternative (9)	draft (30), draught (16)	lightening (7), lightning (1)
bi-annual (—), biennial (1)	dying (1), dyeing (—)	personal (A), personnel (5)
canvas (21), canvass (2)	elicit (2), illicit (3)	practice (AA), practise (24)
check (AA), cheque (2)	emigrate, (3), immigrate (—)	principle (A), principal (A)
compliment (17), complement (5)	eminent (11), imminent (6)	prophecy (12), prophesy (9)
continuous (20), continual (13)	ensure (2), insure (15)	stationery (2), stationary (7)
council (A), counsel (40)		their (AA), there (AA)

3. Other Words Used in Business and Commonly Misspelt

abbreviate (1)	barrister (1)	dearth (4)	gradient (—)
abridge (2)	battalion (6)	debris (3)	grammar (10)
accede (1)	believe (AA)	deceit (8)	grievous (7)
accelerate (3)	beneficial (7)	decipher (2)	guarantee (15)
accentuate (3)	biased (or biased) (—)	deferred ($\frac{1}{2}$)	guest (A)
accessible (5)	bicycle (11)	definable (—)	guilty (28)
accessory (8)	biscuit (14)	demurrage (—)	honorary (2)
accompany (A)	bouquet (8)	desultory (1)	honourable (29)
accomplish (A)	budget (19)	difference (AA)	hygiene (6)
accrue (2)	bulletin (16)	different (AA)	illegible (—)
achieve (28)	buoyant (5)	disappoint (28)	illicit (3)
achievement (23)	bureau (44)	discern (1)	illiterate (4)
acoustics (—)		discipline (21)	immersion (1)
acquaint (32)	calendar (10)	discoloration (1)	immigrate (—)
acquiesce (3)	campaign (A)	dissent (to disagree) (4)	imminent (6)
acquire (46)	cancellation (1)	dissipate (3)	incentive (5)
across (AA)	cancelling (8)	dissolve (29)	inconvenience (8)
adhesive (1)	canvass (to solicit) (2)	draught (air) (16)	incredible (14)
adjourn (5)	carriage (46)	dubious (3)	indefensible ($\frac{1}{2}$)
adjudicator (—)	casualty (3)	duplicator (—)	indelible (1)
adjusting (13)	catalogue (12)		indemnify ($\frac{1}{2}$)
admissible ($\frac{1}{2}$)	catarrh (1)	eccentric (5)	independence (36)
adolescent (2)	ceiling (23)	efficiency (18)	indispensable (10)
advantageous (4)	centre (AA)	eighteenth (13)	infallible (3)
advisable (5)	centring (—)	elapse (6)	inference (7)
adviser (10)	century (AA)	eligible (3)	infinite (16)
advisory (2)	chagrin (3)	eliminate (18)	innovation (4)
aerial (9)	champagne (4)	emigration (2)	insolvent ($\frac{1}{2}$)
affidavit (1)	chaotic (1)	encyclopaedia (4)	installation (5)
agreeable (16)	charter (20)	endeavour (32)	instalment (10)
aggrieved (2)	cheque (a document) (2)	enervate ($\frac{1}{2}$)	intellectual (19)
allege (12)	cipher (3)	ephemeral (—)	irrelevant (1)
allocate (—)	circuit (21)	erroneous (4)	irritation (5)
allotment (2)	clientele (—)	etiquette (5)	issuing (—)
allotted (7)	collateral (2)	evenness (—)	labelled (7)
altar (a table) (22)	colleague (8)	eventually (9)	lacquer (3)
ambassador (21)	college (AA)	evidence (A)	leisure (19)
ambitious (10)	collusion (1)	exaggerate (11)	liaison (1)
amicable (1)	colour (AA)	excellent (A)	libellous (—)
anaemic (—)	commemorate- (4)	exception (31)	licensed (—)
analysis (14)	commission (A)	excessive (12)	liquidator (—)
announce (A)	commissionaire (—)	excise ($\frac{1}{2}$)	
annul (2)	competent (10)	excitable (1)	maintenance (11)
anonymous (3)	concede (9)	exercise (AA)	mannequin (1)
anxious (48)	conceivable (5)	exhibit (28)	manoeuvre (5)
appalling (10)	concurrence (1)	expedite ($\frac{1}{2}$)	marriage (—)
appetite (24)	confident (15)	expense (A)	marvellous (33)
appreciate (28)	connoisseur (3)		mathematics (8)
apprentice (9)	conscientious (5)	facsimile ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Mediterranean (15)
article (AA)	conscious (32)	fallacy (2)	metre (measurement) (5)
ascertain (10)	consensus (3)	fascinate (23)	miniature (12)
assess (1)	convalescent (2)	fatigue (19)	miscellaneous (6)
assessor ($\frac{1}{2}$)	convenience (16)	feasible (3)	mischievous (6)
assimilate (2)	corroborate (2)	flotation (—)	
atrocious (2)	counsel (an adviser) (40)	foreign (AA)	necessitate (6)
attitude (A)	courteous (10)	forfeit (9)	necessity (A)
attorney (23)	courtesy (19)	freight (34)	neighbourhood (48)
audible (5)	creditor (12)	frontispiece ($\frac{1}{2}$)	nuisance (10)
audience (42)	credulous (3)	fullness (7)	
auditor (2)	criticism (25)		obsession (2)
auxiliary (3)	curriculum (1)	gauge (5)	occasion (A)
	customary (12)	glossary ($\frac{1}{2}$)	occurrence (9)
		governor (4)	occurring (A)

omission (5)	pursue (49)	segregate (1)	thoroughly (13)
oscillate (1)	queue ($\frac{1}{2}$)	seize (A)	tidily (—)
paraffin (3)	receivable (—)	series (A)	tidiness (—)
parallel (23)	receipt (20)	skilful (17)	tobacco (36)
paralyse (10)	reciprocate (1)	stencilling (2)	tolerant (4)
parliament (28)	reducible (—)	stevedore (1)	totally (9)
pavilion (16)	referee (3)	storage (10)	transferable (—)
perceive (47)	referring (37)	stupefy (3)	transitory (1)
permissible (1)	regrettable (1)	suburb (13)	traveller (A)
permitting (A)	reimburse ($\frac{1}{2}$)	successful (A)	trial (A)
persuade (37)	remittance (2)	summarized (4)	typical (16)
pessimist (1)	repudiate (3)	superannuation ($\frac{1}{2}$)	
Piccadilly {—}	rescind (1)	supersede (4)	ultimatum (1)
platen (—)	resistible (—)	supervisor (5)	unique (13)
plausible (2)	resources (20)	susceptible (5)	unmistakable (4)
possession (A)	resume (27)	suing (—)	unnecessary (17)
precede (16)	retrievable (—)	synonymous (1)	unveil (2)
precocious (2)	retrogressive (—)	synopsis (1)	usable (I)
preference (14)	review (to re-exam-ine) (45)	tacitly (1)	vertical (10)
preferring (A)	rhythm (7)	technique (6)	wholly (27)
preparation (40)		television (AA)	wrench (11)
procession (27)		temporary (19)	
programme (46)	schedule (14)	terrify (17)	
proprietary (2)	secede (3)	territory (A)	yield (A)
psychology (12)	secondary (12)	thermometer (12)	

3 | WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED & MISUSED

In this chapter, you will learn:

- To distinguish between words often confused and misused and their correct usage.

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED AND MISUSED

Following are the pairs or groups of words that are similar enough to be confused with one another. Learn exactly what each word means, how to spell it and use it exactly.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Accessory | a helper in any act, especially a crime - <i>An accessory to a crime</i> | 15. Canker | any ulcerous sore, cancer |
| Accessory | additional, spare - <i>Auto accessories</i> | Canter | slow gallop |
| 2. Acrid | sharp, bitterly pungent - <i>Acrid smell of burning hair</i> | 16. Cannon | big gun |
| Acrimonious | stinging, caustic - <i>Acrimonious argument</i> | Canon | law - <i>Canons of justice</i> |
| 3. Affection | feeling of love | 17. Capricious | whimsical, unpredictable |
| Affectation | artificial show, insincere pretence - <i>Her little affectations annoyed me</i> | Captious | fault finding - <i>Captious mother-in-law</i> |
| 4. Allude | to make an indirect reference | 18. Censor | to suppress, forbid, delete - <i>Film censors</i> |
| Elude | to escape, evade | Censure | rebuke, to criticize adversely - <i>Censured for being lazy</i> |
| 5. Amiable | lovable, agreeable (applies to persons) | Cynosure | focal point of attraction - <i>She wants to be the cynosure of all eyes</i> |
| Amicable | peaceable, harmonious (applies to arrangements, settlements and to relationships) - <i>The settlement was arrived at amicably</i> | 19. Cessation | stopping - <i>Cessation of hostilities</i> |
| Amenable | readily managed, willing to be led | Cession | yielding, giving in (ceding) - <i>Territory ceded by one country to another</i> |
| 6. Appraise | to estimate, judge - <i>Performance appraisal</i> | 20. Chaotic | in a state of complete confusion |
| Apprise | to inform - <i>They apprised the police of the incident</i> | Inchaote | rudimentary, undeveloped |
| 7. Aught | anything (archaic) - <i>For aught I care</i> | 21. Choir | a group of singers |
| Ought | should | Coir | fibre from coconut |
| 8. Alternate | every other - <i>The doctor visits her on alternate days</i> | 22. Climatic | relating to climate |
| Alternative | choice between two or more alternatives - <i>The hapless man saw no alternative before him but death</i> | Climactic | pertaining to climax |
| 9. Attenuate | reduce - <i>Famished people with attenuated bodies</i> | 23. Calendar | table showing months and days of the year |
| Extenuate | lessen the magnitude (of guilt) - <i>Nothing can extenuate your conduct</i> | Calender | roller machine for smoothing cloth |
| 10. Baneful | ruinous, poisonous - <i>Drink was the bane of his life</i> | 24. Chord | string of a musical instrument |
| Baleful | deadly, destructive, sinister - <i>Baleful looks</i> | Cord | a thin rope |
| 11. Brusque | blunt, abrupt - <i>Brusque manner</i> | 25. Complacent | self-satisfied, smug - <i>Complacent oaf</i> |
| Burlesque | give an imitation that ridicules | Complaisant | pleasing, obliging - <i>Complaisant manner</i> |
| 12. Beneficial | useful - <i>His advice proved beneficial to me</i> | 26. Continual | going on all the time with short breaks |
| Benefident | kind - <i>Helping the needy is a benefident act</i> | Continuous | without any break - <i>Yesterday it rained continually, today it is continuous</i> |
| 13. Bridal | of wedding, of bride | 27. Corporal | bodily - <i>Corporal punishment</i> |
| Bridle | control, check - <i>Try to bridle your passions</i> | Corporeal | material - <i>Of this world, material as opposed to spiritual - Corporeal existence</i> |
| 14. Broach | to initiate, open - <i>Broach the topic</i> | 28. Collate | make a careful comparison - <i>Collating a new edition, with an earlier edition</i> |
| Brooch | an ornament | Collation | a light meal |
| | | 29. Comely | attractive, agreeable |
| | | Comity | courtesy, civility |
| | | 30. Condemn | to doom |
| | | Contemn | to despise |
| | | 31. Decant | pour off gently |
| | | Descant | discuss fully, comment on |
| | | 32. Decry | disparage, disapprove of |
| | | Descry | catch sight of, to discover by careful observation |
| | | 33. Definite | specific, exact |
| | | Definitive | final, conclusive - <i>He made a definitive offer</i> |

34. Delude	deceive	52. Flaunt	make a show of, display proudly - <i>Flaunt a new dress</i>
Delusion	false belief, hallucination^ especially one that may be a symptom of madness - <i>He had a delusion that someone was pursuing him</i>	Flout	defy, disregard - <i>Flout rules with impunity</i>
Delusive	deceptive, raising false hopes	53. Forego	to precede in time or place - <i>The fore going pages of the book</i>
Illusion	mistaken perception of reality, seeing something that really does not exist - <i>Optical illusion</i>	Forgo	to go without, to abstain from - <i>Forgo pleasures in order to study</i>
35. Dependent	relying on	54. Fractious	unruly - <i>A fractious crowd</i>
Dependant	one who depends on others for maintenance	Factionous	inclined to cause factions, causing dissension
36. Deprecate	strongly disapprove	55. Froward	disobedient, perverse, stubborn
Depreciate	to belittle, reduce in value - <i>Shares in this company have depreciated</i>	Frowzy	slovenly, dishevelled, dirty - <i>Frowzy barracks</i>
37. Discomfited	to be defeated, to be frustrated - <i>He hates being constantly discomfited by his father</i>	56. Fain	gladly - <i>Fain would I try but I am afraid of failure</i>
Discomforted	uneasiness of body and mind	Feign	pretend - <i>He feigned repentance</i>
38. Disinterested	impartial - <i>Disinterested as a judge</i>	Feint	move to mislead an enemy
Uninterested	not interested	57. Farther	matter of distance - <i>I'll not go a step farther</i>
39. Enormity	abnormality, outrageousness of something - <i>Enormity of the crime</i>	Further	in addition to - <i>I have nothing further to say</i>
Enormous	very huge	58. Forceful	full of force - <i>He has a forceful personality</i>
40. Equable	steady, even tempered - <i>Equable climate</i>	Forcible	by force - <i>The police made a forcible entry</i>
Equitable	just, fair - <i>Equitable settlement</i>	59. Gage	article pledged as security
41. Errant	erring - <i>An errant husband</i>	Gauge	to measure - <i>Gauge a person's character</i>
Arrant	thorough, unmitigated - <i>An arrant rogue</i>	60. Gentle	mild, polite
42. Esoteric	known to a chosen few	Genteel	graceful in form, excessively fashionable
Exoteric	easily understood, suitable for general public	61. Gibbet	gallows
Exotic	foreign, strange	Gibe	mock - <i>Unkind gibes</i>
Erotic	of sex	Gig	two wheeled carriage
43. Excursion	a pleasure trip	62. Gild	to apply a thin covering of metal
Incursion	a sudden invasion - <i>The Hun incursion</i>	Guild	a society with a common purpose, association
44. Exigent	urgent	63. Hew	to cut down - <i>Hewers of wood and drawers of water</i>
Exiguous	minute, small, trifling - <i>An exiguous diet</i>	Hue	colour
45. Expatriate	speak at length - <i>He expatiated for an hour</i>	64. Hoard	to accumulate
Expiate	make amends for - <i>Expiate a crime</i>	Horde	a gang - <i>A horde of marauders terrorised the countryside</i>
46. Economical	not wasteful, careful (in spending money) - <i>He is very economical with words</i>	65. Hypercritical	over critical, too critical of small faults
47. Expedient	advantageous - <i>Do what you think expedient</i>	Hypocritical	not genuine, sham
Expeditious	acting quickly	66. Immanent	indwelling, inherent - <i>immanent prejudices</i>
48. Emigrant	<i>The Indians who go to settle in the USA are emigrants from India and immigrants in the USA</i>	Imminent	impending - <i>Impending crisis</i>
Immigrant		Eminent	prominent, lofty
49. Extract	take out - <i>Honey is extracted from flowers</i>	67. Imperial	pertaining to an empire - <i>Imperial edicts of Ashoka</i>
Extricate	pull out - <i>Three workers were extricated from the debris</i>	Imperative	authoritative, obligatory
50. Extant	still existing - <i>The earnest extant manuscript of this poem</i>	Imperious	haughty - <i>Imperious attitude</i>
Extent	size, degree	68. Incredible	beyond belief
Extinct	no longer existing	Incredulous	unbelieving, sceptical - <i>I haven't seen such an incredulous person as you</i>
51. Facetious	humorous - <i>Facetious remark</i>	69. Inflammatory	irritate, excite - <i>inflammatory speech</i>
Factionous	causing dissension, quarrelsome - <i>Factionous spirit that led to splits</i>	Inflammable	catches fire easily
Factitious	unnatural - <i>Factitious demand for goods as a result of extensive advertising</i>	70. Ingenious	skillful, witty
		Ingenuous	innocent, naive

71.	Irruption	a violent breaking, bursting in - <i>German irruption into Belgium</i> (motion is inward)	95.	Personality	character
	Eruption	a violent breaking - <i>Bursting out of a volcano</i> (motion is outward)		Personalty	personal property, estate
72.	Judicial	pertaining to law	96.	Perspicacity	having clear insight, quick to judge - <i>A perspicacious critic</i>
	Judicious	wise, prudent - <i>A judicious view of the situation</i>		Perspicuity	lucidly expressed - <i>His style is clear and perspicuous</i>
73.	Knave	rogue	97.	Pertinacious	stubborn, persistent - <i>Pertinacious stand</i>
	Nave	part of a church		Pertinent	suitable, to the point - <i>Pertinent remark</i>
74.	Loathe	hate - <i>He loathes travelling by air</i>	98.	Perverse	stubborn, intractable
	Loath	unwilling, averse to - <i>He was loath to marry</i>		Perversion	corruption from right to wrong
75.	Loose	slack, relaxed, vague		Perversity	stubborn maintenance of a wrong cause
	Lose	to cease to possess	99.	Piquant	pleasantly tart tasting, exciting - <i>A piquant bit of gossip</i>
76.	Luxuriant	growing profusely (of vegetation, hair)		Pique	irritation, resentment - <i>He took a pique against me</i>
	Luxurious	sumptuous, suggesting comfort and ease	100.	Portent	Omen, forewarning
77.	Martial	warlike, brave in fighting		Portend	foretell, presage - <i>This portends war</i>
	Marital	pertaining to marriage		Portentous	ominous, serious, threatening
78.	Mean	stingy, low	101.	Prate	speak foolishly
	Mien	personal bearing - <i>The severity of his mien</i>		Prattle	babble, chatter idly
79.	Meet	to come together	102.	Precipitate	hasty, rash - <i>Precipitate actions prove to be harmful</i>
	Mete	to allot - <i>Justice was meted out to them</i>		Precipitous	steep, like a precipice
80.	Mendacity	lying - Mendacious newspaper reports		Precipitation	rainfall
	Mendicity	begging	103.	Prescribe	lay down the rules for, order
81.	Militate	to work against, hinder, fight against - <i>His sloth militated against his desire to succeed</i>		Proscribe	prohibit, forbid, denounce publicly
	Mitigate	reduce severity of, make milder - Mitigate the suffering	104.	Presumptive	A legal term meaning "that which may be assumed to be true until the contrary is proved"
82.	Mordant	biting, sarcastic		Presumptuous	arrogant, unduly confident
	Morbid	gloomy, given to unwholesome thoughts - <i>Morbid imagination</i>	105.	Propitate	appease - <i>With a propitiatory smile he offered her a large bunch of roses</i>
83.	Mystical	mysterious, secret, incomprehensible		Propitious	favourable, kindly - <i>At a propitious moment</i>
	Mythical	imagined, feigned, not real	106.	Polite	courteous
84.	Moat	ditch (surrounding a castle)		Politic	well devised - <i>He succeeded in carrying out his politic plans</i>
	Mote	a tiny particle	107.	Practical	as opposed to theoretical - <i>He is a practical politician</i>
85.	Momentary	lasting only for a moment		Practicable	capable of being put into practice - <i>These schemes are not practicable</i>
	Momentous	of great importance	108.	Provident	thrifty, showing foresight - <i>He proved to be extremely provident in managing the company's affairs</i>
86.	Noisome	foul smelling, unwholesome - <i>Noisome filth</i>		Providential	strikingly opportune - <i>His providential help at that moment saved her life</i>
	Nosegay	fragrant bouquet	109.	Quaint	old fashioned manners, customs that are considered attractive - <i>The quaint manners of the villagers distinctly peculiar,</i>
87.	Naught	nothing - <i>The gain of lust is naught</i>		Queer	abnormal things that are disliked - <i>A queer way of talking</i>
	Nought	cipher, zero	110.	Quiet	calm, still
88.	Obdurate	stubborn		Quite	completely - <i>Quite right</i>
	Objurgate	scold, severely rebuke	111.	Recourse	resort, turn to for help
89.	Obstreperous	noisy		Resource	means of supplying a want
	Opprobrious	disgraceful	112.	Reign	rule
90.	Official	having authoritative standing		Rein	curb, means of control
	Officious	interfering, meddlesome - <i>His officious aunt mishandled every guest</i>			
91.	Ordinance	rule of order - Presidential ordinance			
	Ordnance	a military weapon, cannon			
92.	Pair	two of a kind			
	Pare	to peel off			
93.	Panegyric	formal praise			
	Panegoric	medicine that allays pain			
94.	Penurious	parsimonious, stingy - <i>Old lady, penurious in her habits</i>			
	Penury	extreme poverty - <i>The misery of penury distinctive personal</i>			

113. Restless	uneasy, discontented	130. Ton	a measure of weight
Restive	stubborn, obstinate, refractory - <i>The crowd was beginning to get restive</i>	Tun	cask
114. Scul	a small oar	131. Tortuous	winding - <i>Long tortuous sentences</i>
Skull	the bones of the head	Torturous	painful
115. Sear	burn	132. Transcendent	superior, supreme
Seer	Prophet, person of vision — <i>The wise seer</i>	Transcendental	vague, visionary, speculative
116. Septic	putrefactive, affected by bacteria	133. Turgid	swollen, inflated, pompous -Turgid prose
Sceptic	person who doubts	Turbid	muddy, clouded - <i>Turbid waters</i>
117. Simulate	to pretend to be what one is not	134. Unexceptionable	above reproach, altogether
Dissimulate	to hide what one is feeling	Unexceptional	admirable
118. Soar	to rise high	135. Urban	ordinary
Sore	injury to skin	Urbane	of the city
119. Spacious	having a lot of space		smooth, polite, polished - <i>urbane manners</i>
Specious	false though seemingly true - <i>A specious argument</i>	136. Vain	conceited
120. Species	class, kind	Vein	a blood vessel, mood - <i>In a merry vein</i>
Specie	coins as opposed to paper money	137. Venial	trivial, easily pardonable - <i>A venial wrong committed by the young man</i>
121. Spiritual	pertaining to the soul	Venal	capable of being bribed - <i>Country governed by a venal officialdom</i>
Spirituos	containing alcohol - <i>Spirituos liquors</i>		
122. Stationary	motionless	138. Veracity	truthfulness
Stationery	writing material	Voracity	greediness
123. Statue	image	139. Wave	a movement
Statute	written law of a legislative body	Waive	relinquish, forgo - <i>The university offered him a tuition waiver</i>
124. Straight	direct	140. Whet	to sharpen - <i>To whet the appetite</i>
Strait	a narrow passageway between two seas or oceans, difficult situation - <i>The company is in a financial strait</i>	Wet	rainy, damp
125. Style	manner, fashionable air	141. Whit	jot, particle, not the least - <i>I don't care a whit</i>
Stile	a passage through a fence or wall	Wit	intelligence, clever expression
126. Superficial	pertaining to the surface, shallow - <i>Superficial wounds</i>	142. Willing	disposed, having no reluctance
Superfluous	unnecessary, exceeding the requirement, excess - <i>Cut out superfluous verbiage</i>	Wilful	obstinate, perverse - <i>Wilful murder</i>
127. Sensual	of desires - <i>Sensual pleasures</i>	143. Womanly	proper for a woman
Sensuous	appealing to the senses - <i>The sensuous imagery of Keats' poems</i>	Womanish	disparaging adjective, meaning effeminate and silly
128. Temperance	moderation, sobriety	144. Wreath	flowers arranged in a circle, etc.
Temperament	the physical or mental character of a person	Wreathe	to encircle - <i>Hills wreathed in mist</i>
129. Temporary	lasting for a short time only	145. Wreck	ruin, destroy
Temporal	as opposed to spiritual	Wreak	to inflict punishment or vengeance - <i>To wreak vengeance</i>
		Reek	foul or stale smell, emit vapour

4 FOREIGN TERMS

In this chapter, you will learn:

- The meaning of foreign terms and their usage.

FOREIGN TERMS

Following foreign terms are often used in English. It is necessary for you to be familiar with them.

FRENCH TERMS

a la mode	in fashion	deja vu	sense of having under gone before something being experienced for the first time now	noblesse oblige	obligations imposed by honour or rank
amour-propre	self esteem			nouveau riche	newly and ostentatiously rich person
au fait	familiar or conversant with	dé 'mode'	out of fashion, out of date	par excellence	to the highest degree
avant-garde	ahead of the times, pioneering	de rigueur	required by fashion or social custom	passe	out of date or fashion
beau monde	fashionable society	eminence grise	influential person behind the scenes	raison d'être	purpose of existence
beaux-arts	fine arts	enfant terrible	provokingly unconventional person	risqué	indicate or suggestive, saucy
belles-lettres	fine literature	en passant	by the way	sang-froid	calm self-control, self-possession
bete noire	especially disliked person or thing	esprit de corps	group spirit, morale	savoir-faire	knowledge of appropriate behaviour
ci-doux	love letter	fait accompli	irreversible fact	soi-disant	self-styled, so-called
bon mot	pithy witticism	faux pas	blunder	tant mieux	so much the better
bon vivant	person who enjoys luxurious living	haute couture	high fashion	tant pis	so much the worse
carte blanche	free hand, unconditional authorisation	haute cuisine	high-class cooking	tete-à-tete	intimate conversation
cause celebre	interesting and controversial public issue	idé e fixe	obsession	tour de force	outstanding feat
c'est la vie	that's life!	loie de vivre	high spirits	vis-a'-vis	in relation to, compared with
coup de grace	conclusive stroke; death blow	laissez-faire	non-interference	volte-face	about-turn, policy reversal
coup d'état	sudden overthrow of government	laissez-passer	entry permit, pass		
crime passionnel	crime provoked by sexual jealousy	mot juste	the exactly appropriate expression		

LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES

a fortiori	all the more so, with even greater reason	bona fide	"in good faith": genuine or sincere		resolves a problem; device providing a contrived resolution in a play
a priori	self-evident, known independently of experience; from the general to the particular, as deductive reasoning is	casus belli	"cause of war": justification or cause of a dispute	ex gratia	"out of goodness": referring to a payment made as a favour, not an obligation
ad hoc	"for this thing": for a particular purpose or occasion, as a committee might be	cave	"beware": look out, be careful	in toto	completely, as a whole, totally
ad hominem	"to the man": directed at someone personally, as criticism might be	caveat emptor	"let the buyer beware": the principle that a purchaser cannot assume that his purchase will be exactly as hoped	infra dig, infra-dignitation	beneath one's dignity
ad lib	"at pleasure": freely, unscheduled, improvised	compos mentis	"of sound mind": sane	inter alia	among other things
ad nauseam	to the point of disgust	curriculum vitae	"course of life": outline resume, as on a job application, of one's qualifications and career	ipso facto	"by that fact": as an immediate consequence
alma mater	"nourishing mother": one's old school, college, or university	de facto	in reality; regardless of legal status in accordance with the law, by right legally	magnum opus	"great work": major work of a writer, composer, or the like
alumnus	"foster child": former pupil or student, as of an alma mater	de jure	"from the depths": in deep despair	mea culpa	"my fault": acknowledging one's guilt
annus mirabilis	year of wonders, great achievements or disasters, or the like	de profundis	"god out of a machine": person or thing that suddenly	modus operandi	"way of working": method of proceeding with a task
		deus ex machina		modus vivendi	"way of living" compromise or living arrangement between

mutatis mutandis	people or parties of differing interests with the necessary or appropriate changes having been made	prima facie	person, especially a diplomat, whose presence is not welcome at first sight; on the face of it	sine die	"without a day": at no set date, indefinitely
non sequitur	"it does not follow": an illogical remark or inapplicable statement	pro rata	in proportion	sine quid non	"without which not": a necessity, something indispensable
obiter dictum	"said by the way": an incidental remark	quid pro quo	"something in return for something else": a favour in return, a substitution or fair exchange	status quo	the present position, the existing state of affairs
per capita	measured "by head" of the population, per person	quod erat demon-	"which was to be demonstrated": as added to	sub rosa	"under the rose": secretly, confidentially, privately
perse	"by itself: in itself, as such, intrinsically	strandum, Q.E.D.	the end of a proof to show that the point has been made	sui generis	"of its own kind": unique
persona non grata	"person not acceptable":			vox populi	"the voice of the people": public opinion

GERMAN TERMS

Angst	anxiety	Kitsch	bad taste, or sentimentality in the arts	Reich	empire or republic
auf Wiedersehen	farewell	Lebensraum	living space for an expanding population	Schmaltz	excessive sentimentality
Blitzkrieg	lightning attack	Luftwaffe	German air force	Weltanschauung	philosophy of life, world view
ersatz	artificial	Panzer	army tank	Weltschmerz	romantic sadness or pessimism; world-weariness
Gesundheit!	Bless you!	Putsch	attempt to overthrow a government by a sudden rebellion	Zeitgeist	the spirit of the times
Hausfrau	housewife				
Junker	reactionary Prussian aristocrat				
Kaiser	emperor	Realpolitik	harsh policy of national self-interest		

SPANISH TERMS

alcazar	palace or fortress, as built by the moors	Cortes	Parliament	hacienda	ranch or ranch-house
caballero	gentleman	fiesta	holiday, religious festival, or saint's day	hidalgo	minor nobleman
cantina	bar or wine shop	grandee	gentleman of the highest rank	manana	tomorrow, shortly
caudillo	military leader, dictator			plaza	public square
				siesta	afternoon sleep or rest

ITALIAN TERMS

al fresco	in the open air	cicerone	guide who shows visitors round a place	prima donna	with a colonnade leading female singer
arrivederci	goodbye	cognoscente	connoisseur		opera; temperamental performer
carabiniere	policeman	dolce vita	the good life	sotto voce	in an undertone
che sara sank ciao	what will be, will be informal greeting or goodbye	palazzo	mansion or palace		
		piazza	public square; courtyard		

JAPANESE TERMS

aikido	martial art, similar to judo	Kabuki	popular traditional stylised theatre, developed from the Noh theatre	sayonara	warrior in feudal Japan
bonsai	cultivation of miniature trees	kamikaze	suicide pilot or plane of the Second World War	Shinto	goodbye
bushido	Samurai code of ethics	kendo	fencing with bamboo poles or sticks	shogun	Japanese religion involving veneration of nature spirits and ancestors
geisha	young woman trained as a professional entertainer and companion for men	kimono	long loose robe secured with a wide sash	Sumo	hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army until 1867
haiku	poem with 17 syllables	mikado	Japanese emperor, as referred to by foreigners	zaibatsu	elaborate and ritualised form of wrestling
hara-kiri, scppuku	ritual suicide by disembowelling	sake/saki	rice wine		powerful business enterprise or association, in the control of a few leading families
ikebana	art of flower arranging	samurai	knight or aristocratic		
jujitsu	art of unarmed self-defence from which judo developed				

5 | TABLE OF SPECIALISED TERMS

In this chapter, you will learn:

- Specialised terminology & meanings.

TABLE OF SPECIALISED TERMS

ANIMAL	GROUP	ANIMAL TERMS			RELATED ADJECTIVE	HOME OR MENAGERIE
		MALE	FEMALE	YOUNG		
ape	shrewdness				simian, pongid	
ass, donkey	herd, drove, pace	jack, jackass, dicky	jenny, she-ass	foal, colt (male), filly (female)	asinine	
badger	cete, colony	boar	sow	cub	melirie	sett, set
bear	sloth			cub	ursine	
boar	sounder, herd, singular	boar	sow	piglet, squeaker, calf	porcine, suidian, suiline	
cat	clowder, cluster, glaring, dout/ destruction (of wild cats), litter/ kindle (of kittens)	torn, gib/gib-cat (usually castrated)	she-cat, queen tabby, puss	kitten	feline	cattery, lair, den (wild cats)
cattle	herd, drove, team/yoke (oxen)	bull, ox (castrated)	cow	calf, bullock (male), heifer (female), steer (castrated male)	bovine, taurine (bulls)	barn, byre, stable, pasture
deer	herd, leash, parcel (hinds)	buck, stag, hart	doe, hind	fawn, calf, kid, pricket/brocket (male)	cervine	
dog	pack, kennel, litter	dog, hound	bitch	brocket, pup whelp	canine	kennel
elephant	herd	bull	cow	calf	elephantine	
ferret	business, fesnying, cast	dog, buck, jack, hob	bitch, doe, jill	kit	musteline	
fox	skulk, lead	dog, vix	vixen	cub	vulpine	earth, lair
frog	army, colony			tadpole	ramne, batrachian, anuran, salientian	
goat	flock, herd, tribe	billy, buck	nanny, doe	kid, yearling	capric, hircine	
hare	drove, trace, down, husk, trip, leash	buck, jack	doe, puss	leveret	leporine	form
horse	herd, stable, harass, team, troop, race/rag/ rake (of colts)	stallion, horse, sire, stud, gelding (castrated)	mare, dam	foal, colt (male), filly (female)	equine	stable, paddock, stall, stud
kangaroo	troop, herd, mob	buck, boomer	doe, blue flier	joey	macropine	
leopard	leap, lepe	leopard	leopardess	cub	pardine	
lion	pride, sault, sowse troop	lion	lioness	cub	leonine	den
mole	labour, movement, company				talpine	burrow, fortress, tunnel



ANIMAL	GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	YOUNG	RELATED ADJECTIVE	HOME OR MENAGERIE
monkey	troop, tribe, cartload				simian	
mule	barren, rake, pack, span					
otter	family, bevy	dog	bitch	cub	lustrine	holt, lodge
Pig	herd, sounder, farrow (of piglets)	boar, hog (castrated)	sow, gilt	piglet, pigling, shoat, gilt (female)	porcine	pen, sty
polecat	chine	hob	jill	kit	mustelid, musteline	
rabbit	colony, bury, nest (of young)	buck	doe	nestling	oryctolagine	warren, burrow, cony-garth
rat	colony	buck	doe	nestling	murine	
rhinoceros	crash	bull	cow	calf	rhinocerotid	
seal	colony, crash, harem, bob, pod, team	bull	cow	pup, cub	phocid, phocine	
sheep	flock, drove, trip, hurtle, down, fold	ram, tup, wether (castrated)	ewe	lamb, teg, hog	ovine	fold
snake	den, pit, nest				anguine, ophidian	nest drey
squirrel				nestling	sciurine	lair
tiger	ambush	tiger	tigress	cub	tigrine	
walrus	herd, pod	bull	cow	calf	odobenid	
whale	school, herd, gam, pod	bull	cow	calf	cetacean	
wolf	pack, herd, rout	dog, he-wolf	bitch, she-wolf	cub, whelp	lupine	lair, den
zebra	herd	stallion	mare	foal, colt (male), fily (female)	zebrine	

ART MOVEMENTS

Art Deco	decorative style of the 1920s and 1930s, marked by bold geometric shapes and the use of plastic and steel
Art Nouveau	decorative style of the 1890s, marked by tendril-like lines and swirling forms
Barbizon school	group of 19th-century French artists who delighted in landscape for its own sake
Baroque	ornate, dramatic style of the 17th and early 18th centuries
Bauhaus	20th-century German movement urging that the design of any object should be dictated by its function
Constructivism	form of non-representational, geometric art developed in Russia around 1920
Cubism	early 20th-century movement which distorted perspective and introduced multiple viewpoints
Dada	early 20th-century art movement which rejected conventions in favour of the irrational
deStijl	20th-century Dutch movement ('The Style') which took abstraction to an extreme
Expressionism	early 20th-century movement in painting which rejected naturalism in favour of direct expression of the artist's feelings
Fauvism	early 20th-century movement in painting marked by bright, vibrant colours and bold brushwork
Futurism	early 20th-century Italian movement seeking to depict the energy of the machine age
Impressionism	19th-century French movement which concentrated on the immediate visual impact of a subject
Mannerism	16th-century Italian style marked by the idealisation of form and by extravagant effects
Neo-classicism	late 18th and early 19th-century movement marked by a revival of classical proportion and restraint
Op Art	form of art that exploits effects to create an impression of movement
Pointillism	movement based on the use of closely spaced dots of primary colour, blending from a distance to create a luminous quality
Pop Art	form of art that depicts everyday aspects of life, such as consumer goods and comic strips
Post-impression	movement in painting advancing from Impressionism towards compositions based on the arrangement of solid forms
Pre-Raphaelitism	English movement of the mid-19th century inspired by a romanticised vision of the Middle Ages and the style of painters before Raphael
Quattrocento	the 1400s, or 15th-century, especially in Italian art
Realism	19th-century movement in many arts, directed at recording life objectively, with no idealisation
Romanticism	early 19th-century movement in the arts, emphasising individual emotions and free imagination
Surrealism	20th-century art movement that explored the world of fantasy, dreams, and the subconscious
Vorticism	English movement arising in 1914, marked by the expression of energy through abstract forms

COMPUTER TERMS

ALGOL	Algorithmic Oriented Language - an arithmetical computer language	GIGO	Garbage In, Garbage Out - a formula serving as a reminder that a computer is only as good as its users
analog	former type of computer operating with numbers represented by corresponding voltages, rotations, or other physical quantities	hacker	person who gains unauthorised access to a computer system
computer		hardware	actual machinery or physical parts of a computer
BASIC	Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code - a computer language	interface	item of hardware or software that connects two other items of computing equipment
binary	number system, as used by computers,	K/kilobyte	standard unit of measure for a computer's capacity, 1024 bytes
system	representing all numbers as combinations of the digits 0 and 1	mainframe	large powerful computer; CPU
bit	smallest unit in a computer's memory	modem	modulator demodulator - device for transmitting computer data along telephone lines
bug	fault in a computer system or program	mouse	small device rolled along the table top, used to move a cursor on a VDU
byte	standard unit, equivalent to eight bits, used to measure a computer's memory	OCR	Optical Character Reader - device for "reading" printed texts and converting them into an electronic form usable by a computer
COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language - a computer language	peripheral	item of hardware, such as a modem or disk drive, that is not specifically part of the CPU
CPU	Central Processing Unit - the core of a computer, performing the logical and arithmetical operations on-the data	pixel	basic unit of a computer graphics display on a VDU
cursor	movable pointer on a VDU, typically a small square of light, indicating a specific position	program	set of directions or procedures that a computer follows to operate on data
dedicated	referring to a computer or program designed or set apart for a particular function	RAM	Random Access Memory - set of data that can be changed or erased
digital computer	computer operating with numbers represented by separate electronically expressed digits, typically in the binary system	ROM	Read Only Memory - set of data that cannot be changed or erased
disk	information storage device, consisting of a flat rotating circular disc with a magnetic coating	scrolling	vertical movement of text on a VDU
disk drive	device for "playing" a disk to transfer information to or from it	software	set of programs, data, and the like essential to a computer system but not forming part of the actual machinery
format	arrange data in a form that is usable by a computer	user friendly	easy for a person to handle
floppy disk/ diskette	thin flexible plastic disk, as used in home computers	VDU	Visual Display Unit - the screen, such as a cathode ray tube, displaying information from a computer
FORTAN	Formula Translation - an algebraic computer language		

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE TERMS

arbitrage	buying of shares, currencies and commodities for quick resale at a higher price	floating	referring to a currency whose exchange rate is determined solely by the forces of supply and demand, without government intervention
arbitrageur	speculator who buys up shares in companies threatened by takeover bids, to resell at a profit if the bid succeeds	futures	commodities or securities bought or sold at an agreed price for future delivery
asset-stripping	commercial practice of taking over a company and selling off its assets for a quick profit	gilts/gilt-edged securities	low-risk fixed-interest securities issued by the government
bear	speculator who anticipates falling prices, and sells securities hoping to re-buy them later at a lower price	gross domestic product/GDP	total value of the goods and services produced in a country in one year, excluding income from investments abroad
bonus issue	issue of new shares for free to current share holders in a company, in proportion to their existing shareholdings	gross national product/GNP	total value of the goods and services produced in a country in one year, including the net income from investments abroad
black economy	unofficial and technically illegal production and sale of goods and services, evading the tax system	intangible	business asset, such as goodwill, that has a value but no physical existence
blue chip	share considered safe and profitable through having a long record of reliability	laissez-faire	policy or practice of non-intervention by a government in economic activity
bull	speculator who anticipates rising prices, and buys securities hoping to sell them later at a profit	letter of credit	written authorisation by a banker for a named person to draw a stated sum from the addressee
cartel	agreement between producers or manufacturers to control output, prices and the like, often resulting in an illegal monopoly	monetarism	doctrine that a country's economy is best managed by keeping close control over the amount of money in circulation
collateral	property pledged as security for a loan	par value, nominal value	face value of a security
conglomerate	business corporation made up of many wide-ranging companies	portfolio	investor's entire set of securities
consolidation	combining or uniting of separate businesses into a larger whole	preference share	fixed-interest security, with dividends payable before any are assigned to ordinary shares
consortium syndicate	business association of various interests formed for some joint enterprise	promissory note, note of hand	written IOU or promise to repay a loan at a given time or on demand
dawn raid	surprise attempt by a person or group to buy a large shareholding in a company, often at an inflated price, typically prior to a takeover bid	public issue	launching or financing of a business venture by means of a share issue
debenture, loan stock	fixed-interest security, typically long-term and guaranteed, issued by a company or government organisation	recession	reduction in economic activity, less severe than a depression, at a generally prosperous time
deflation	reduction in the level of prices and general economic activity, especially through a government policy of restricting the money supply	reflation	increase in general economic activity, especially through a government policy of easing the money supply
discount rate	rate of interest deducted in advance, as on a treasury bill	restrictive practices	trading agreements considered unfair to competitors or generally against the public interest
Dow Jones Index	daily average of prices on the New York Stock Exchange, based on the average price of a selected group of ordinary shares	revaluation	increase in the official value or exchange rate of a country's currency, based on a formal government decision
equities, common stock	ordinary shares, as distinct from fixed-interest securities such as preference shares	rights issue	issue of new shares to current shareholders, nominally at a discount price and in proportion to their existing shareholdings
fiscal year	accounting period of 12 months, such as the government's tax year		

securities	stock certificates, bonds, or similar saleable evidence of ownership or entitlement used to guarantee an obligation; investments generally in the form of stock, shares and bonds	treasury bill	bill of exchange issued by the RBI in return for money lent to the government
stag	speculator who buys newly issued shares in the hope of selling them at a profit as soon as dealing opens	underwriter	person or company that guarantees the success of a share issue by undertaking to buy any securities over
stagflation	combination of static or falling production with inflation in an economy	unit trust, mutual fund	finance and investment company that buys a variety of shares and sells units from the combined portfolio to the public
supply-side	referring or relating to an economic doctrine that encourages tax reductions as a means of boosting investment and productivity	white knight	person or group that acts to rescue a company threatened by closure or takeover

GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

absolutism	all-powerful monarch or dictator	ochlocracy	the mob
aristocracy	hereditary ruling class or privileged minority	oligarchy	small faction of people or families
autarchy, autocracy, monocracy	all-powerful individual person	pantisocracy	all members of a community equality
despotism	all-powerful person or group	patriarchy	men, to the exclusion of women
diarchy	two rulers or ruling bodies jointly	pentarchy	five rulers or officials jointly
duumvirate	two rulers or officials jointly	plutocracy	the wealthy
gerontocracy	elderly men	stratocracy	the army
hierocracy	priests or clergymen	technocracy	scientific and technical experts
matriarchy	women	theocracy	priesthood representing God or a deity
meritocracy	people who have proven skill or intellect	timocracy	citizens possessing property
		totalitarianism	all-powerful dictator or party
		triumvirate	three rulers or officials jointly

LITERARY TERMS

allegory	work in which the characters or events have symbolic meaning and illustrate a moral or spiritual theme	epistolary novel	novel in the form of a series of letters
antinovel	work of fiction that rejects the conventional elements of a novel	euphuism	high-flown rhetorical style of writing
bathos	sudden descent from the exalted to the ridiculous	gothic novel	novel popular in the 18th - 19th-century, characterised by exotic or medieval settings, and macabre or supernatural incidents
belles-lettres	literature considered as art rather than for its educational or moral value	leitmotif	recurring theme, as in a novel
Bildungsroman	novel relating the early development and education of the hero	mimesis	imitation or realistic representation in literature of nature or human nature
epigram	short, pithy, and memorable saying making a pointed observation	naturalism	true-to-life style of writing
		novella	short narrative or novel

TABLE OF SPECIALISED TERMS

passus	section of a story, poem, or the Jike, especially in medieval literature	stream of consciousness, interior monologue	technique of depicting a character's thoughts and feelings as a flow of disjointed or ungrammatical reflections
pastiche	literary work, often satirical, imitating the style of another writer	Sturm und Drang	"storm and stress", late 18th-century German literary movement, highly romantic and inspirational in spirit, often dealing with an individual person's struggle against society or nature
pathetic	representation of inanimate objects in nature	textual criticism	in-depth study and analysis of a text; examination of a literary work, the Bible, or the like in the attempt to establish the original text
fallacy	as having human qualities and feelings	topos	stock theme or idea, often forming the basis of early narratives
picaresque novel	episodic novel, popular in the 18th-century, relating the adventures of an amiable wandering rogue	trilogy	set of three related works by the same author
roman a clef	novel representing real people, places, and events in a thinly disguised fiction form		
roman-fleuve	novel, or series of novels, such as a family saga, chronicling a social group over many years		

MANIAS

OBSESSION WITH OR ADDICTION TO:		OBSESSION WITH OR ADDICTION TO:	
alcohol	dipsomania	oneself	egomania
books	bibliomania	personal cleanliness	ablutomania
bridges	gephyromania	power	megalomania
cats	ailuomania	pleasure	hedonomania
crowds	demomania, ochlomania	religion	entheomania, theomania
dead bodies	necromania	riches	plutomania, chrematomania
death	thanatomania	sex	erotomania, nymphomania, satyromania
dogs	cynomania	single idea or thing	monomania
drugs	narcomania	stealing	kleptomania
eating	phagomania, sitomania	surgery or undergoing surgery	tomomania
fire-raising	pyromania	talking	logomania, verbomania
flowers	anthomania	travelling	dromomania, hodomania, poriomania
horses	hippomania	work	ergomania
lying and exaggerating	mythomania		

PHOBIAS

IRRATIONAL OR EXCESSIVE FEAR OF:

aeroplanes or flying	aerophobia, pterophobia
animals	zoophobia
bees	apiophobia, melissophobia
birds	ornithophobia
blood	haemophobia, haematophobia
bridges, or crossing bridges	gephyrophobia
burial alive	taphophobia
cats	ailurophobia, gatophobia
children	paedophobia
choking	pnigophobia
cold	psychrophobia, cheimophobia, cyrophobia
confined spaces	claustrophobia, clithrophobia
crowds	ochlophobia, demophobia
dark	scotophobia, nyctophobia, achluophobia, lygophobia
death or dead bodies	necrophobia, thanatophobia
depths, deep places	bathophobia
deserts, dry places	xerophobia
dirt	rupophobia
dogs	cynophobia
drinking or drunkenness	diposophobia
fear, being alarmed	phobophobia
fire	pyrophobia
fish	ichthyophobia
foreigners	xenophobia
fur	doraphobia
germs	microbiophobia
ghosts	phasmophobia
heat	thermophobia
heights	acrophobia, hypsophobia, ccremnophobia
horses	hippophobia
illness	nosophobia, pathophobia
injury	traumatophobia

IRRATIONAL OR EXCESSIVE FEAR OF:

insects	entomophobia
lightning	astraphobia, keraunophobia
loneliness	eremiophobia, autophobia, monophobia
madness	maniaphobia, lyssophobia
men and boys	androphobia
mice	musophobia
name or particular word	onomatophobia
night	nyctophobia
noise	phonophobia
old age	gerascophobia
open spaces, or going out in public	agoraphobia, kenophobia
pain	algophobia, odynophobia
particular place	topophobia
poisoning	toxicophobia, iophobia
pregnancy	maleusiophobia
sea	thalassophobia
sharks	galeophobia
sleep	hypnophobia
snakes	ophidiophobia
speaking, public speaking	lalophobia, glossophobia
speed	tacophobia
spiders	arachnophobia
streets, or crossing streets	dromophobia
surgery	eragsiophobia, tomophobia
thirteen	triskaidekaphobia
thunder	keraunophobia, brontophobia, tonitrophobia
trains	siderodromophobia
travel	hodophobia
water or wetness	hydrophobia, aquaphobia, hygrophobia
women or girls	gynophobia
worms	helminthophobia, scoileciphobia

PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY TERMS

abulia/aboulia	chronic inability to decide or act independently	imago	idealised impression of oneself, a parent, or another person, based on an image formed in childhood
alienation	state of estrangement from the real world	inhibition	restraint of an instinctive impulse
amentia	lower than normal mental development	libido	psychic energy derived from deep biological urges, underlying the sex drive
amnesia	loss of memory, as through hysteria or brain damage	Oedipus complex	set of unconscious emotions affecting a young child, including sexual desire for the parent of the opposite sex
behaviourism	school of psychology emphasizing on the study of behaviour or of stimulus and response, rather than of mental processes	operant conditioning, instrumental learning	simple learning process or training in which a particular action or response to a given stimulus is reinforced by means of reward
Binet-Simon scale, Stanford-Binet scale	scale in IQ testing, evaluating children's intelligence	paranoia	mental disorder involving delusions, as of persecution or grandeur
classical conditioning Pavlovian conditioning	learning process of associating two stimuli and eventually securing a response from each of them that was originally elicited only by one of them	persona	social mask or front adopted by a person in keeping with his or her outward role in life
compensation	exaggerated action or behaviour intended to make up for real or supposed defects or losses	projection	attribution of one's own feelings or urges to others
complex	set of unconscious ideas or urges that continue to influence a person's behaviour	psychosomatic	showing a link between the physical and the psychological, as in stress-related illness
conditioned response, conditioned reflex	reaction to a specially contrived stimulus that replaces the original stimulus	Rorschach Test	personality test in which the subject offers interpretations of a variety of abstract inkblots
configurationism, Gestalt psychology	school emphasising the indivisibility of various behaviour patterns and psychological experiences	schizophrenia	psychotic condition involving personality disturbances and a weakened grip on reality
displacement	unconscious redirecting of feelings or urges to a more acceptable person or thing	sublimation	conversion of instincts or impulses into other usually most socially acceptable urges and activities
ego	conscious part of the personality that deals with external reality	subliminal	below the threshold of conscious awareness
Electra complex	Oedipus complex in a young girl	superego	partially unconscious part of the personality, based on parental and social standards of morality, and underlying the conscience
fixation	persistent attachment to a person or thing continuing from childhood	transactional analysis	psychotherapy analysing one's social exchanges and relating them to roles, games, and hidden aspects of the personality
fugue	dream-like state in which a person loses his or her memory and often wanders from home	transference	unconscious shifting of emotions, thoughts, and wishes regarding one person or object to another
id	unconscious and deepest part of the personality, the basis for instinctive and biological drives		

-OLOGIES AND -OGRAPHIES

TERM	SUBJECT OF STUDY OR PRACTICE	TERM	SUBJECT OF STUDY OR PRACTICE
acarology	mites and ticks	epigraphy	ancient inscriptions
aetiology	causes, especially of diseases	epistemology	nature of knowledge
anemology	wind	eschatology	death, destiny
angiology	blood and lymph vessels	ethology	cultures, primitive peoples
anthropology	mankind	ethology	animal behaviour
astrology	heavenly bodies	etymology	word origins
bryology	mosses	futurology	the future
campanology	bell ringing	genealogy	ancestry
cardiology	heart functions and diseases	gerontology	old age
carpology	fruits and seeds	glottochronology	history of language
cetology	aquatic mammals, especially whales	gynaecology	women's disorders
cartography	map-making	haematology	blood
choreography	dancing, composing ballets	helminthology	worms, especially parasitic worms
chorography	mapping of regions	herpetology	reptiles and amphibians
chorology	geographical regions; plant and animal distribution	histology	plant and animal tissue
chronology	dates	horology	measurement of time; timepieces
conchology	seashells	hydrology	water
cosmology	the universe	hypnology	sleep
craniology	skulls	ichthyology	fish
crimonology	crimes and criminals	lexicography	dictionaries
cryptology	codes and ciphers	lexicology	vocabulary
cytology	plant and animal cells	limnology	freshwater life
dactylology	fingerprints	lithology	characteristics of rocks
demography	population statistics	malacology	molluscs
dendrology	trees	meterology	weather
deontology	moral responsibilities	metrology	measurement
dermatology	human skin	mycology	fungi
ecology	relationships between living things and their environment	myology	muscles
endocrinology	glands	myrmecology	ants
entomology	insects	nomology	law-making or scientific laws
epidemiology	incidence and risk of disease	nosology	classification of diseases
		odontology	teech

TABLE OF SPECIALISED TERMS

TERM	SUBJECT OF STUDY OR PRACTICE	TERM	SUBJECT OF STUDY OR PRACTICE
oenology	wines	polemology	wars
oncology	tumours	pomology	fruit
oneirology	dreams	potamology	rivers
ontology	nature of existence	psephology	elections
oology	eggs	pteriodology	ferns
ophiology	snakes	radiology	radiation and radiotherapy
ophthalmology	eyes	reflexology	reflexes; healing through foot massage
ornithology	birds	rhinology	noses
orography	mapping of relief	scatology	excrement; obscene language
orology	mountains	seismology	earthquakes
osteology	bones	selenology	the Moon
otology	ears	semiology	signs and signalling
paedology	children	sinology	China
palaeography	old manuscripts	speleology	caves
palaeontology	fossils	stomatology	mouth disorders
palynology	pollen	teratology	monsters; congenital abnormalities
pathology	diseases	topography	surface features of a region
pedology	soil	topology	shapes and surfaces
penology	prisons and treatment of criminals	toxicology	poisons
petrology	rocks	tribology	friction and lubrication
pharmacology	drugs	trichology	hair
philology	languages	ufology	Unidentified Flying Objects
phrenology	character, by studying skull irregularities	uranography	mapping of stars and galaxies
physiology	life processes, functioning of organisms	vexillology	flags
phytology	plants	zymology	fermentation

6 | PHRASAL VERBS

In this chapter, you will learn:

- The meaning and usage of phrasal verbs.

BEAR

The Hurt Locker bore away (won) most of the Oscars at last year's Academy Awards.

He has been able to bear down (overthrow, crush) most of his competitors.

The blood report bears out (corroborates, confirms) the doctor's tentative, initial diagnosis of hypertension.

I thought he would crumble under the pressure but he has showed that he can bear up. (to keep up spirits, not to despair)

The coach bears up (supports) all of his players irrespective of their backgrounds.

His efforts to make a comeback started far too late and they did not bear upon (was not relevant to) the final outcome.

You have to bear with (have patience with) me until I manage to fix the printer.

BREAK

The car broke down (failed) just two miles into the race. Without warning he broke off (stopped suddenly) his speech and ordered everyone to get out.

We are very good friends despite the fact that we break with (quarrel with) each other every now and then.

The police team broke into (entered by force) the gang's secret hideout.

BRING

His defeat was brought about (caused) by his arrogance. Your hard work will inevitably bring forth (produce, cause) great success for both you and this company.

She brought forward (adduced) a dossier for the jury to go through.

The company's manufacturing unit brings in (yields) the most profits.

Her emotional breakdown brings out (shows) the human side in her.

The publishers have brought out (published) a new book in the series.

It'll be easy to bring him round (convert his views) to embrace our ideology.

I was born and brought up (reared) in a small village.

CALL

He has called for (demanded) an apology from the company.

To do well in this format, the candidates will have to call out (draw forth) their analytical and logical skills.

Call in (summon) the fire brigade!

My mother called on me (paid me a brief visit) last Sunday.

Amnesia makes it difficult to call up (recollect) past incidents.

CARRY

I didn't want to carry out (execute) his orders.

He got carried away (lost self control) by the excitement.

I have to carry on (manage) the business in the absence of my boss.

They were carried off (killed) by the deadly epidemic.

CAST

The boat was cast away (wrecked) by the storm.

I was cast down (depressed) by my dismal exam results.

COME

I don't understand how all this came about (happened).

How did you come by (get) his bat?

Do you know when the presentation will come off (take place)?

It won't be long until the truth comes out. (transpires)

The total bill comes to (amounts to) \$500.

His plea is going to come up (raised for discussion) in court today.

His injury isn't too serious and he will come round (recover) soon enough.

I don't think he will ever come round (agree) and embrace our ideology.

CRY

You shouldn't cry down (depreciate) something unless you are absolutely sure of it.

Environmental organizations cried out against (protested against) the Government's endorsement of genetically modified crops.

The topping student was cried up (extolled) by most of his teachers.

CUT

He was cut off (died) during the deadly Vietnam war.
 I must save money and cut down (reduce) on my spending.
 I am not cut out for (specially fitted to be in) the army.
 The suffering he saw in the village cut him up (afflicted him, distressed him) terribly.

DO

He was done for (ruined) by his arrogance.
 I trained for the triathlon in the morning and I am quite done up. (exhausted)

FALL

The General ordered his men to fall back. (retreat)
 I was having a routine trip until I fell in with (met accidentally) an enthusiastic businessman.
 Fortunately your service falls in with (happens to meet) our requirements.
 The deal fell through (failed to materialize) due to his inability to sign the papers on time.
 They don't talk to each other because their families fell out. (quarrelled)
 His condition has fallen off (deteriorated) in the recent few days.
 Attendance figures fell off (diminished) due to the increase in ticket prices.

GET

I hope I get off (escape) with just a minor fine.
 I don't get on with (live sociably with) arrogant people.
 He got away (escaped) from the police despite their best efforts.
 I can't get out (remove) this log, it's stuck.
 The opposition was strong but it has been got under (subdued).
 This is his way of getting at (attacking) me.
 I have to get through (pass) this exam at any cost.
 It's hard to get out of (escape from) this prison.

GIVE

You have to do what's right and give yourself up (surrender) to the police.
 Every doctor I consulted had given her up. (have no hope of recovery)
 The false information given forth (published, noised abroad) by the company has cost them overseas client.
 The garbage dump gave off (emitted) a foul stench.
 We are never going to give in. (submit, yield)
 It was given out (published, proclaimed) that he was dead.

The athlete gave out (was exhausted) just after the fifth lap.
 The plank gave way (broke, snapped) under the pressure.
 He took a lot of convincing, but eventually he gave way. (yielded)
 I am giving away (distributing, presenting) free passes to the event.
 Give over (abandon) and come back to us.
 The cigarette packets lying in his room gave him away. (betrayed him)

GO

You shouldn't go by (judge from) outer appearances.
 It's not a good rule to go by. (to be guided by)
 I don't have time to go into (examine, investigate) that matter.
 I hope you have something concrete to go upon. (foundation for a statement)
 We have it to make it more believable otherwise it won't go down. (be believed)
 I think the festival went off well. (was a success)
 I have to go over (examine) the minute details.
 He has gone through (suffered) a lot already.
 I haven't gone through (examined) the report yet.

HOLD

They held out (resisted) valiantly even though their forces were depleted.
 He holds out (gives) good vibes if you ask me.
 Our car was held up (stopped on the highway and robbed) by thieves.
 It was held over (deferred) for the next session.

KEEP

I was kept in (confined after school hours) by the teacher.
 I was kept in (confined to the house) by the horrible weather.
 We kept up (carried on) a long heated, discussion.
 The museum is kept up (maintained) by the local authorities.
 I have to do my best to keep up (maintain) this company's reputation..
 The driver keeps up (maintains) his good pace.
 She kept on (continued) banging the door.
 He kept back (concealed) important information from the police.

KNOCK

I knocked about (wandered about) quite a few places before settling here.



His painting was knocked down (sold at an auction) for a very high price.

I was knocked up (exhausted) after my session at the gym.

LAY

We beg you to lay down (surrender) your weapons and return to the negotiating table.

We are going to lay out (invest) a significant amount in stocks and shares.

He was laid up (confined to his bed) by the injury.

We should be wise and lay by (save for future needs) a considerable amount.

LET

I was let into (made acquainted with) the firm's biggest secrets.

I was let off (punished leniently) with only a minor fine.

LOOK

Who will look after (take care of) him now?

I look down upon (despise) people with poor hygiene.

I will have to look up (search for) the term on the internet.

I am looking forward to (expecting with pleasure) our next game.

I will look into (investigate) your complaints.

I look on (regard) her as my sister.

India look to (rely) Sachin Tendulkar in times of trouble.

Look to (be careful about) your punctuality.

Gold prices are looking up. (rising)

Now that his bad patch is behind him, things are looking up. (improving)

I look up to (respect) my dad.

I am not looking at (not interested in) other offers.

MAKE

Hard work makes for (conduces to) success.

He made over a blank cheque to my foundation.

I cannot make out (discover) the meaning of this word.

I cannot make out (decipher) the inscription on this wall.

I will make out (prove) my innocence.

They had trouble getting along at first, but now they have made it up. (reconciled)

PASS

He passed by (overlooked) the minor details while making the presentation.

We have passed through (undergone) a lot of suffering.

He passed himself off as (pretended to be) a person of importance.

He passes for (is regarded as) a reliable source.

PICK

I have to pick out (select) the best candidates for the post.

My health has been picking up. (regaining or recovering health)

PULL

We have to pull together (co-operate, work together in harmony) and save our family.

Somehow he managed to pull through (passed with difficulty) the examination.

He has a habit of pulling down (demolishing) things.

I was pulled up (rebuked, scolded) by the department head for messing up my presentation.

PUT

He puts on (assumes) an obnoxious swagger.

Who put out (extinguished) the lights?

I was put out (annoyed) by his nasty speech.

He was put out (disconcerted) by the mixed signals he was receiving.

You have been putting me off (evading me) with false promises for too long.

I am going to put in (make, send in) an application for the vacant post.

I am not going to put up with (endure, tolerate) this injustice any longer.

I didn't do this all on my own, I was put up to it (incited) by them.

We won't put you to (give you) any trouble.

I'm going to put off (postpone) the decision until the next meeting.

The bill was put through (passed) despite protests by the opposition.

RUN

He claims to be tired and run down. (enfeebled)

You always run down (disparage) your opponents.

His time has run out. (come to an end)

I have run through (squandered) all my savings.

The phone bill has run up to (amounted to) \$600.

The business venture has run into (incurred) heavy losses.

I ran against (chanced upon a meeting with) her at the most unlikely of places.

Interest rates have run up (increased) recently.

The water in the bucket is running over. (overflowing)

SEE

I saw through (detected) the ruse.
 No one can see into (discern) his guarded personal world.
 I am going to the airport to see her off. (witness her departure)

SET

He set aside (annulled) my suggestions and had the report remade.
 I set about (took steps towards) arranging the books.
 He set off (started) for the promised land.
 The dress sets off your complexion. (enhances by contrast)
 He has set up (started business) as a manager.
 You have to help set me up (establish myself) in the banking business.
 He rented an Aston Martin and set up for (pretended to be) a major businessman.
 I had no option but to set him down. (snub him)
 You have no right to set down (charge) his fine to me.
 He set you on (instigated you) to do it, didn't he?
 These seats are set apart (reserved) for the guests.
 You have to set forth (explain) your policies clearly.
 The army set upon (attacked) the beleaguered terrorists.
 The monsoon usually sets in (begins) towards the end of May.

SPEAK

I don't like this place, there is no decent restaurant to speak of. (worth mentioning)
 You shouldn't be afraid to speak out. (express your opinion freely)

STAND

You have to stand up for (maintain) your rights.
 We should let this debate stand over (be postponed) for a while.
 I don't think the army will be able to stand it out (endure without yielding) any longer.
 We should stand up for (champion the cause of) the less privileged people of country.
 Thank you for standing by (supporting) me even when no one else believed in me.

STRIKE

He was struck down (attacked by) by the virus.
 My name was struck off (removed) by the new superintendent.
 The last straw was when he struck in (interrupted) while the CEO was giving his annual speech.

TAKE

This table takes up (occupies) too much space.
 She takes after (resembles) her aunt.
 It's too complicated a story for me to take in. (comprehend)
 Recently I have taken to (become addicted to) using social networking websites.

TALK

Do you want to talk over (discuss) the issues?
 I talked him over (convinced him by talking) and got him to sign the deal.

TELL

Whatever you do from now on, your past will always tell against you (prove unfavourable to you)
 The stress from work is telling upon (affecting) his health.

THROW

The advantage was thrown away (wasted) by the Australians.
 The appeal was thrown out (rejected) by the court.
 Disenchanted by the shoddy treatment he threw up (resigned) his appointment.
 You should never throw over (abandon) old friends.

TURN

The factory turns out (produces) ten thousand cans of oil every day.
 He has broken too many rules, you should turn him off. (dismiss him)
 He tuned out (proved) to be a good signing.
 The staff turned on (became hostile towards) their boss.
 I didn't expect this situation to turn up. (happen, take place)
 I read your invitation and I promise to turn up. (appear)

WORK

I tried my best but nothing would work on (influence) his already made-up mind.
 We have to work out (solve) the problem soon or face the inevitable consequences.
 He got worked up (excited) just by the mention of her name.
 I have to work upon (influence) this naive bunch.

7 | SENTENCE COMPLETION

In this chapter, you will learn:

- Sentence completion by strategies to solve understanding the relationship between the blank and the rest of the sentence.

Sentence Completion

Sentence Completion, or fill-in-the-blanks, as it is popularly called is a question type that is used by all tests to evaluate vocabulary. The questions can be sentences with 1 or 2 blanks or a paragraph with many blanks. In all cases the skills tested remain the same.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath each sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

The recent discovery of contrary archaeological evidence, a palimpsest found at Oxyrhynchus, has led classical scholars of Greek myths to _____ long-held theories about the chronological evolution of Greek plays.

- (A) debunk
- (B) bolster
- (C) buttress
- (D) delineate
- (E) establish

Sentence Completion: The Two-Part Approach

Almost all sentence completion *stems* (the part of the sentence excluding the blanks) can be divided into two parts. Each part will express a distinct division of the information and meaning given in the sentence as a whole. Your ability to successfully solve Sentence Completion questions will depend on your

- ability to identify the two distinct parts of the sentence
- ability understand the relationship between the two parts
- ability to determine the relationship between the blank(s) and the rest of the sentence
- vocabulary

All sentences might not test all the abilities mentioned above to the fullest but they definitely test the first two ones. Let us look at how you can go about developing all of the abilities listed above, barring vocabulary, of course, for which you have to read extensively.

Identifying the Parts

The sample Sentence Completion question given above has two parts:

- I. The recent discovery of contrary archaeological evidence, the palimpsest found at Oxyrhynchus,
- II. Has led Classical scholars of Greek myths to _____ long-held theories about the chronological evolution of Greek plays.

Part I talks about a type of discovery.

Part II talks about the effect of the discovery.

So the relationship between the two parts of the sentence is one of *Cause* and *Effect*. So by understanding the type of *cause* one can understand the type of *effect*. In this case the crux of the *effect* is the word that best fits into the blank.

So let us examine the *cause* or Part I.

*The recent discovery of **contrary** archaeological evidence, the palimpsest found at Oxyrhynchus,*

The key word in Part I of the stem that helps you to understand the *cause* is the word *contrary*. *Contrary* means *opposing* or *opposite*.

Now let us examine the *effect* or Part II.

has led classical scholars of Greek myths to _____ long-held theories about the chronological evolution of Greek plays.

What will be the effect of the discovery of opposing evidence on current theories? Current theories will be either strongly weakened or disproved.

So, the answer option must be the word that means disprove or strongly weaken.

Options (B) and (C), *bolster* and *buttress* are incorrect since they mean *strengthen* or *support*.

Option (D), *delineate* is incorrect since it means *to trace the outline* or *sketch*.

Option (E), *establish* is incorrect since it does not mean strongly weaken or disprove.

Option (A), *debunk* is correct since it means *to disprove*

Understanding the relationship between the parts

There are some common words that can serve as **Key Words** to correctly identify the relationship between the two parts of a sentence completion stem.

The typical **Key Words** on Sentence Completion stems are: Although, Though, But, Despite, However, Since, Thus.

The relationship between the two parts can be

- **Point-Counterpoint**

The two parts will be expressing information points of view that run counter to each other or oppose each other. Words like *Although*, *Though*, *But*, *Despite* and *However* indicate that the two parts will have opposing pieces of information or pieces of information that will be contrary to each other.

Despite constantly being at the receiving end of critics' _____ articles for its triteness, popular art surprisingly continues to _____ audiences and set the cash registers ringing.

- (A) indifferent...inform
- (B) trenchant...mesmerize
- (C) evocative...win
- (D) impairing...receive
- (E) intemperate...tantalize

The sentence clearly has two distinct parts, which are separated by the comma. The presence of the word *despite* suggests that the two parts will have points/information running counter to each other.

Part I: *Despite constantly being at the receiving end of critics' _____ articles for its triteness,*

This part talks about the critics writing _____ articles for its (popular art's) triteness. *Trite* is used to refer to something that is boring or uninteresting because of being overused or repetitive. Hence, critics' articles will obviously not be praising popular art but will be negative about it. The only word that fits is *trenchant* which means caustic or sharp or cutting. *Impairing* meaning weakening is close but not exact.

Part II: *popular art continues to _____ audiences and set the cash registers ringing.*

This part says that popular art is very successful commercially and _____ audiences.

The word *despite* means that the second part has opposing information with respect to the first. Hence, the audiences are not negative about popular art; they do not find it 'trite' and make commercially successful. So, the second blank should have a word that means the opposite of *trite*. The word that best fits the description is *mesmerize*, which means spellbinding or fascinating.

Hence the correct option is (B)

- **Cause-Effect**

The two parts, as illustrated in the sample question discussed earlier, can have a cause-effect relationship. *Since* and *Thus* indicate a *Cause* and *Effect* relationship between the two parts.

- **Complementary**

The two parts will be supporting/extending/emphasizing the same idea/information.

One statistic supporting the claim that our culture _____ psychological disorders, is the _____ of psychotherapy clinics across the country.

- (A) spawns.....dwindling
- (B) engenders.....burgeoning
- (C) inhibits.....outgrowth
- (D) condemns.....evolution
- (E) segregates.....multitude

Part I: *One statistic supporting the claim that our culture _____ psychological disorders,*

The first part of the sentence talks about a statistic supporting the claim about the relationship between our culture and psychological disorders.

Part II: *is the _____ of psychotherapy clinics across the country.*

The second part of the sentence highlights this statistic. So, it is extending the idea mentioned in the first part.

Since the second part deals with a statistic, the second blank should be a word that is related to numbers or quantity.

Option (D) is incorrect, since *evolution* is not related to numbers or quantity. It is a qualitative aspect.

Option (A) is incorrect, *spawns* means giving rise to or causing and *dwindling* means decreasing in number; the decreasing number of psychotherapy clinics cannot support the claim that our culture gives rise to psychological disorders.

Options (C) and (E) are incorrect. Though the words for the second blank *outgrowth* and *multitude* denote increasing number, they do not support either claim that the culture *inhibits* and *segregates* psychological disorders.

Option (B) is correct. *Engenders* means giving birth/rise to, *burgeoning* means rapid growth. The second part of the sentence now clearly supports the claim that our culture gives rise to psychological disorders

Note: The three types of relationships mentioned above are only the most commonly observed and classifiable relationships. You will be encountering 2-3 sentences that will not fall into any one of the three categories.

Also, the sentences will fall into one of the three categories even if there are no **Key Words**; they are just indicators and not a must.

Understanding the relationship between the blank(s) and the rest of the sentences

One-blank

In order to understand the relationship between the blank and the rest of the sentence one has to first have understood the relationship between the two parts. The relationship between the two parts and the positioning of the blank (the part in which the blank has been placed) usually gives you an accurate idea of the relationship between the blank and the rest of the sentence.

Example

Given the factious debate the bill has evoked both in the Senate as well as in the media, it will not be _____ to assume that it will not be passed.

- (A) far-fetched
- (B) impertinent
- (C) favourable
- (D) inadvertant
- (E) inopportune

Part I: *Given the factious debate the bill has evoked both in the Senate as well as in the media,*

The first part states that the bill has evoked a *factious* debate in the Senate and the media. *Factious* means causing a lot of dispute or fighting.

Part II: *it will not be _____ to predict that it will not be passed.*

The relationship between the two parts is that of Cause-Effect. The clue being the phrase, "*given that*".

Given that the bill has caused a lot of dispute **it is logical to assume** that it will not be passed.

"*It is logical to assume*" is the same as "*it is not illogical to assume*".

The second part of the sentence says it is not _____ to assume.

So the answer option should be closest in meaning to illogical. The only answer option is *far-fetched* which means *not deducible or unimaginable*.

Meaning: In some cases the word in the blank means nothing but the rest of the sentence. In other words, the rest of the sentence is the meaning of the word in the blank.

Example 2

Studies have shown that vocational training during imprisonment has proven to be a completely futile method of reform in the case of _____ criminals who go back to their anti-social and criminal behavior despite repeated prison sentences.

- (A) experienced
- (B) juvenile
- (C) delinquent
- (D) recalcitrant
- (E) recidivist

In the above sentence refers to criminals to keep going back habitually to their criminal and anti-social behavior. Such a behavior is called *recidivism* and people who habitually relapse into crime are called *recidivists*.

Note: This might also happen in the case of some two-blank sentences also.

Two- Blanks

The relationship between the two blanks is also completely dependent on the relationship between the two parts. The relationship between the two parts as mentioned earlier can be *Point-Counter Point*, *Cause-Effect* or *Complementary*.

Strategy to solve Sentence Completion questions

1. **SPLIT:** Divide the sentence into two parts as per the two-part approach.
A useful guideline for splitting the sentence into two distinct information/thought groups is to use the punctuation marks like **commas** and **semicolons**. Both commas and semicolons are used to separate distinct information/thought groups. So, try and see if the sentence splits into two after a comma or a semicolon. Remember that a sentence might have more than one comma. It does not mean that you split the sentence into more than two parts.
2. **LINK:** Identify the link between the two parts of the sentence.
Establish the relationship between the two parts of the sentence. It can either belong to one of the 3 types, Point-Counter Point, Cause-Effect and Complementary or be a unique.
3. **SHADOW:** Frame a shadow word/phrase that fits into the blank
Based on the type of relationship between the parts, identify the relationship between the blank and the rest of the sentence or between the two blanks depending on whether it is a one-blank or two-blank sentence. Then frame a word/phrase that will best fit into the blank.
4. **ELIMINATE:** Eliminate words/sets of words that do not best fit into the blank
Look for the word/set of words that best capture the meaning of the shadow word/phrase. In case of two-blank sentence eliminate the option if one of the two-words does not fit into the blank. Do not waste your time with the checking the other word in the option.

SOLVED EXAMPLE

In every century there were philosophers devoted to the ideal of _____ disciplines with contradictory impulses such as science and art, art and religion, and evolving a single, _____ knowledge system.

- (A) synthesizing....complex
- (B) combining.....universal
- (C) reconciling.....harmonious
- (D) cloistering.....unified
- (E) amalgamating...elevated

1. SPLIT

The sentence has two parts. One part talks about dealing in some way with disciplines with contradictory impulses. The second talks about evolving a single knowledge system. You can split it by looking at the commas. The first comma is irrelevant to splitting because it is used to denote two successive examples. The second comma is the one that divides the sentence into two.

Part I: In every century there were philosophers devoted to the ideal of _____ disciplines with contradictory impulses such as science and art, art and religion,

Part II: and evolving a single, _____ knowledge system.

2. LINK

The two parts of the sentence are complementary. The second part extends the idea/thought expressed in the first.

3. SHADOW

The two parts are complementary so both the words should also be complementary.

Blank (i)

From the rest of the sentence we know that philosophers wanted to combine two different disciplines into one single knowledge system. The key word/phrase in the first part of the sentence is *contradictory* impulses; contradictory means opposed or opposite to each other. The first blank has to denote a word that means to *combine or bring together contradictory impulses*

Blank (ii)

So if one is aiming to build a system by mixing opposing elements then the two elements must be made to fit well together. The second blank then has to be a word that correctly defines the quality of *fitting or combining well together*.

4. ELIMINATE

Blank (i)

Cloistering means *covering or secluding* so it can be eliminated.

Synthesizing, combining and *amalgamating* all mean *combining* but not necessarily combining disparate elements.

Reconciling means *making disagreeing people/ideas compatible or settling differences*.

Option (C) best fits Blank (i). The word for the second blank for in Option (C) is *harmonious* means a pleasant and appropriate fitting of components into a whole.

Hence, Option (C) is the best option.

EXERCISE 1

Time: 10 Min.

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 15: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. When I come face to face with you, we _____ in a very special manner.
 1] pass 2] collide
 3] communicate 4] stand
2. There was a lot of weaving back and forth, yet, _____, no re-writing of language, no dithering over adjectives.
 1] why 2] strangely
 3] understandably 4] there is
3. The _____ is that flopping on your bed after meals does not mean instant entry into 'fatdom'.
 1] surprise 2] strenuous bit
 3] fishy part 4] good news
4. Without proper knowledge, power is null and void. Be aware, be alert - that's _____ of the hour.
 1] the need 2] the time
 3] the power 4] the importance
5. Each report starts with a statement from the directors summarising the growth pattern of the organisation over the past year and outlines the company's _____.
 1] future prospects 2] plans
 3] ideas and ideals 4] associates
6. Our new house is _____ insured against all damages.
 1] fully 2] apparently
 3] tightly 4] sufficiently
7. The problems in her married life _____ insurmountable.
 1] looked 2] felt
 3] appeared 4] payed
8. The local government did not permit foreign countries to intervene _____ in its internal affairs.
 1] military 2] militarily
 3] militant 4] militia
9. The weather is _____ mild for this time of the year.
 1] quite 2] measurably
 3] seasonally 4] economically
10. Hundreds of people _____ from the border to escape terrorism.
 1] fled 2] flew
 3] fleed 4] fled
11. The jury told him to stop prevaricating because they were _____ of his statements.
 1] irritated 2] sceptical
 3] acerbic 4] intransigent
12. He was accused of _____ because he had not paid his taxes.
 1] audacity 2] hypocrisy
 3] infraction 4] insurgency
13. The President described the series of bomb blasts as a _____ act.
 1] judicious 2] lavish
 3] barbaric 4] deriding
14. He _____ praised all his students in front of the inspector.
 1] forcefully 2] highly
 3] fervently 4] incredibly
15. There is a _____ amount of oil in the vial.
 1] negligible 2] few
 4] sporadic 4] tiny

ANSWERKEY

1-3	2-2	3-4	4-1	5-1	6-1	7-3	8-2	9-1	10-4
11-2	12-3	13-3	14-2	15-1					

For Explanatory Answers Refer to Page 53

EXERCISE 2

Time: 10 Min.

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 17: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option.

1. Rama took a long time to _____ the trauma.
1] get through 2] get together
3] get herself in 4] get off
2. The traders _____ expecting the Sensex to cross the 10,000 mark before the market closes today.
1] would have been 2] have being
3] were 4] are
3. The clarification of the statement made by the Prime Minister _____ only yesterday.
1] will come 2] had come
3] was coming 4] has been coming
4. Increasing demand for hashish, and attractive profits have prompted suppliers to _____.
1] slow down cultivation
2] start using the substance themselves
3] fund drug rehabilitation centers
4] increase cultivation of hashish
5. Experiments in even the clearest science are _____.
1] not credible
2] experiments
3] clear
4] open to interpretation
6. Most cliches, even the much stereotyped ones, contain _____.
1] only lies
2] objectivity
3] a grain of truth
4] subjectivity
7. The trick involved in any attempt to create an _____ of three dimensions when only two are present is well-known.
1] extra 2] image
3] angle 4] illusion
8. It is the _____, after all, who see the dawn at the end of a long, dark night.
1] weathermen 2] optimists
3] instruments 4] planets
9. The premiere show will _____ with the awards function taking place on the same day.
1] tie down 2] tie up
3] tie in 4] tie off
10. The enthusiasm of the contestant _____ due to lack of encouragement.
1] panned out 2] put out
3] pulled down 4] petered out
11. The students were stunned when they _____ the statements put forward by the learned professor.
1] corroborated 2] refuted
3] decried 4] elaborated
12. I bought _____ a new car last weekend.
1] myself 2] me
3] I 4] themselves
13. The Indian IT industry has _____ age and is now counted among mature markets.
1] come through 2] come upon
3] come of 4] come out of
14. Her embroidered shirt _____ over her pink skirt.
1] flowed out of 2] flowed from
3] flowed down 4] flowed against
15. The Birlas are planning to _____ the hotels business.
1] get through 2] get from
3] get into 4] get inside

16. She was very patient with me and ____ all the steps until we reached a resolution.
 1] walked me in
 2] walked me through
 3] walked me across
 4] walked me from
17. Ravi was busy ____ for the interview next week.
 1] sprucing in 2] sprucing out
 3] sprucing up 4] sprucing through
- DIRECTIONS for questions 18 and 19: In each of the sentences, part/s of the sentence is/are left blank. Below each sentence, four different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.**
18. The skyline in Hong Kong is dramatic with skyscrapers along the coast vying with the plush villas on the slopes of the hills - the ultra modernity _____ with the old world rusticity of Kowloon.
 1] enhancing
 2] encroaching upon
 3] conflating perfectly with
 4] contrasting starkly
19. As successive Indian governments have realized over the decades since 1947, in keeping with thoughtful policy makers elsewhere, the acquisition of learning and innovation can empower societies _____ periods of economic wealth and social cohesion.
 1] to put in reverse gear
 2] to fall back upon
 3] to leapfrog into
 4] to embark

ANSWERKEY

1-1	2-4	3-2	4-4	5-4	6-3	7-4	8-2	9-3	10-4
11-2	12-1	13-3	14-3	15-3	16-2	17-3	18-4	19-3	

For Explanatory Answers Refer to Page 53

EXERCISE 3

Time: 15 Min.

DIRECTIONS for question 1 to 18: In each of the sentences, part/s of the sentences are left blank. Below each sentence, four different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. My last visit to Balmenach was a good many years ago but it was an occasion of some merriment. I had given advance notice of my intended visit and, _____ speaking, the red carpet was out for me. I had an interesting tour noticing the changes since my previous visit and halfway through I had the _____ pleasure of running into a female cousin of mine.
 1] non-literally _____ startling
 2] emblematically _____ abrupt
 3] symbolically _____ surprising
 4] metaphorically _____ unexpected
2. Biomedicine helps regulate and control one type of _____, namely, sickness and is one of the basic holistic devices that _____ and assures the well-being of man.
 1] deviance, integrates
 2] mutation, interpolates
 3] malady, incorporates
 4] dexterity, enmeshes
3. Ayurveda is a medical system comprising the of life's harmony and addresses the _____ of an individual's physical, emotional, and spiritual balance.
 1] wholeness, dimensions
 2] naturalness, ambit
 3] entirety, possibilities
 4] ensemble, ranges
4. Anarchistic comedies of the 1930s _____ the social order and celebrated the creativity and impulsiveness of their protagonists in a form of clowning that ultimately _____ the status quo.
 1] angered, enabled
 2] challenged, reprobated
 3] mocked, re-established
 4] amplified, recommenced
5. It seems _____ that the U.S. is going to have to live with a faster pace of nuclear proliferation. Despite "arms control", both North Korea and Iran have been able to develop nuclear weapons on the _____.
 1] inevitable...sly
 2] absurd...warfront
 3] unusual...sleuth
 4] certain...clandestine
6. When presentations and comments are stiff and prepackaged, they signal that the whole meeting has been carefully _____ and orchestrated.
 1] organized
 2] scripted
 3] manoeuvred
 4] amalgamated
7. In view of the unresponsiveness of the defendants, the _____ of court procedures and the _____ prospects of victory, Mr. Chen also went to Beijing, as petitioners have done for centuries.
 1] graveness...undue
 2] slowness...dim
 3] swiftness...bright
 4] prolonging...glaring
8. Faced with a promising opportunity and _____ time in which to act, executives cannot wait until the opportunity is evaluated as part of the next annual planning cycle, so they _____ the deal and make a quick decision.
 1] enormous...strike
 2] paucity...analyze
 3] constrained...finalize
 4] limited...assess
9. In a Western setting, it seems that a central aspect of being a fan of someone or something always means being hungry for more of the same — it is not enough simply to be satisfied with what's already out there, and what originally made the fan *become* a fan, but there is a nearly _____ hunger for continuous _____ of one's reasons for being a fan, through new products.
 1] aghast...asseveration
 2] insatiable...reaffirmation
 3] fake...pronouncement
 4] indelible...declaration

10. This _____ the rise of fundamentalism and intolerance _____ by selfish groups and power-hungry politicians all over the world.
1] spreads banned
2] stops criticised
3] highlights fanned
4] covers up publicised
11. The former vice-chancellor of Aligarh University points out that every mosque north of Ernakulam has been _____ women to offer prayers for years now, and the opponents to this are in a _____.
1] welcoming temple
2] permitting minority
3] a right of majority
4] prohibiting fierce state
12. We are a worldwide leader in the electrical _____ and we have what it takes to _____.
1] industry get things done
2] business take on
3] showrooms succeed
4] shocks shock them
13. Britain, it seems, has always been _____ on the verge of a software _____.
1] sinking mania
2] keen industry
3] very much panic
4] just boom
14. To neo-economists, however, both approaches seem curiously _____ in one _____ aspect.
1] lacking crucial
2] curious and all
3] weird or another
4] mixed funny
15. _____ is to be distinguished from the activity of desire itself, as a stimulus or _____ to its determination.
1] Aversion ... provocation
2] Concupiscence ... incitement
3] Urging ... node
4] Motive ... bidding
16. The nature versus nurture _____ inherent in the debate as to whether body language signals and their meanings are culturally determined or whether such cues are innate is false; one does not _____ the other's influence.
1] divaricator ... anticipate
2] argument ... forestall
3] choice ... exacerbate
4] dichotomy ... preclude
17. Much of the original work on marital abuse was based upon the weakest type of research _____, namely exploratory surveys with no clear _____ or rationale backing them.
1] organisation ... suspicion
2] system lemma
3] methodology ... hypothesis
4] mode ... thesis
18. _____ gambling is a common anti-social behaviour, which has very little _____ social value.
1] Occasional ... remedy
2] Pathological ... redeeming
3] Saturnine ... redress
4] Frequent ... rectification

ANSWERKEY

1-4	2-1	3-1	4-3	5-1	6-2	7-2	8-4	9-2	10-3
11-2	12-1	13-4	14-1	15-2	16-4	17-3	18-2		

For Explanatory Answers Refer to Page 54

ASSESSMENT TEST

Time: 15 Min.

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verbs given below.

{take up, made up, came across, take back, blew up}

1. I _____ (to find by chance) this letter of my childhood friend.
2. The ridiculous story of an invisible man, that we heard yesterday, was _____ (to invent a false story) by Suraj.
3. When Seema heard about her son's mischief, she _____ (to become angry) and punished him.
4. Manasi finally decided to _____ (to begin a new activity) the job of a receptionist.
5. In front of the headmistress, Rohit had to _____ (to apologize or regret for having said something bad) every thing he had said about the teacher.

DIRECTIONS for question 6 to 9: In each of the sentences, part/s of the sentences are left blank. Below each sentence, four different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

6. Since the Internet environment is so much larger than anything else, some people get "stuck" in the _____ stage for a longer period of time than is _____ for getting used to new technologies, products, or services.
 - 1] standardisation ... necessary
 - 2] adaptation ... quintessential
 - 3] modification ... exceptional
 - 4] acclimation ... typical

7. Unlike the tiger, the leopard is, to a certain extent, a _____ and becomes a man-eater by acquiring a taste for human flesh when there is a _____ strength of herbivores.
 - 1] scavenger...depleted
 - 2] hunter...excessive
 - 3] combatant...surfeit
 - 4] carnivorous...increased
8. The ability to focus on one task is undoubtedly useful, but focus also _____ awareness.
 - 1] expands
 - 2] improves
 - 3] limits
 - 4] eliminates
9. In this rapidly evolving and highly _____ marketplace of ideas, ranging from the sophisticated to the wacky, the ability to argue and _____ has become critically important.
 - 1] competitive...emulate
 - 2] dispersed...persuade
 - 3] complex...connect
 - 4] enriching...promote

DIRECTIONS for questions 10 to 19: Fill in the missing links in the paragraph given.

The government's __ (10) __ with setting targets is well known. So is its enthusiasm for the internet. But the two do not seem to be mixing well. It will require "a miracle" for the government to meet its own deadline for getting all of its services online, according to one of the officials involved in the __ (11) __. Steve Marsh of the Office of the e-Envoy told an e-government conference last month that so far about 70% of government services can be accessed via the internet. That figure is expected to __ (12) __ only 80% by the end of 2005, the date by which everything was supposed to have been "e-enabled".

While this is __ (13) __ for the government, it is hardly the end of the world. Britain is unusual in having set explicit targets for making all government services available electronically. What is far more worrying is that where such services have already been put online, hardly anyone seems to be using them. Usage of e-government services has not grown in the past two years, and has even __ (14) __ in some cases.

10.
 - 1] destruction
 - 2] obsession
 - 3] phobia
 - 4] difficulty

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. | 1] initiative
3] industry | 2] aggression
4] enterprise |
| 12. | 1] attain
3] arrive | 2] extend
4] reach |
| 13. | 1] embarrassing
3] disadvantageous | 2] burdensome
4] insulting |
| 14. | 1] fallen
3] vanished | 2] augmented
4] increased |

One look at India's roads explains why this country moves forward so ____(15)__. No longer does anyone laugh at this tired joke. John F. Kennedy once said "It is not ____(16)__ that built our roads but roads that built our wealth". In an India ____(17)__ but still largely unconnected, and where trucks limp to their destinations on ____(18)__ highways at 28 kmph, it has finally been acknowledged with the recent announcement that the private sector can build and ____(19)__ roads.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 15. | 1] slowly
3] vastly | 2] rapidly
4] much |
| 16. | 1] roads
3] God | 2] we
4] wealth |
| 17. | 1] well-developed
3] backward | 2] large
4] scattered |
| 18. | 1] super
3] so-called | 2] double
4] poor |
| 19. | 1] rebuild
3] tar | 2] maintain
4] operate |

ANSWERKEY

6-4	7-1	8-3	9-2	10-2	11-1	12-4	13-1	14-1	15-1
16-4	17-2	18-3	19-2						

For Explanatory Answers Refer to Page 56

Explanatory Answers

Exercise - 1

- Coming face to face is not the same as passing or colliding, thus [1] and [2] are ruled out. 'Stand' in a very special manner sounds ridiculous. One comes face to face to talk or communicate. Hence, [3].
- Weaving back and forth would mean repetition of the same idea. 'Yet' brings in an opposition, therefore 'strangely' should follow, as it conveys the meaning that in spite of weaving back and forth there is no re-writing or dithering over adjectives. Hence, [2].
- The accepted belief was that 'flopping on your bed after meals leads to weight gain. However the fact that is not so is good news. Hence, [4].
- 'Need of the hour' is an idiomatic phrase which conveys the meaning: that which is essential. Hence, [1].
- The growth pattern is studied to estimate or outline the future prospects of the company. Thus [1] is the most logical fit. Hence, [1].
- A property cannot be 'apparently' or 'tightly' insured. Also, 'sufficiently' insured is a wrong usage. The correct word to be used here is 'fully'. Hence, [1].
- 'Insurmountable' means something which is very difficult to handle. From the given options, the right combination of word with 'insurmountable' is 'appeared'. Hence, [3].
- In this case, the adverb form of the missing word is to be used with the verb 'intervene'. 'Military' and 'militia' are nouns and 'militant' is an adjective. Hence, [2].
- All the options, except [1], are not used with the word 'mild'. Hence, the right answer is 'quite mild'. Hence, [1].
- 'Flied' and 'fled' are grammatically incorrect words. 'Flew' is not used with respect to 'people'. Hence, only option [4] fits in the blank correctly. Hence, [4].
- 'Irritated' is followed by 'by' and not 'of'. When the judge told him to stop lying, it indicates that they were 'sceptical' of his statements. If you knew the meaning of 'prevaricating' (not giving direct answers in order to hide the truth) you could have easily solved this. Hence, [2].
- 'Infraction' means violation of rule (not paying tax is considered a violation of rule). [1] and [2] do not fit in and 'insurgency' is an extreme situation where one fights against the government. Hence, [3].
- 'The series of bomb blasts' indicates that this was an attack. 'Barbaric' which means cruel would most appropriately describe the attack. All other options are unrelated. For example, 'lavish' means 'to give in abundance' and 'deriding' means 'to act or treat with contempt'. Hence, [3].
- The idea conveyed by the sentence is that he praised all his students in a warm way. The adverbs 'forcefully' and 'ferquently' are not used with 'praise'. 'Incredibly' which means difficult to believe, has a negative connotation. Hence, [2].
- 'Oil' is uncountable, so 'few' cannot be used. 'Tiny amount' is also a wrong usage. 'Sporadic' refers to an event that takes place at intervals. Only 'negligible' is correct in the context and indicates the meagre amount in the vial. Hence, [1].

Exercise - 2

- 'Get through' implies to deal with an unpleasant experience. Hence, [1].
- 'Are' is the most fitting option as the sentence is in the present tense. Hence, [4].
- 'had come' is the correct option because of the word 'yesterday'. Hence, [2].
- The demand has to be met by adequate supply, thus only [4] fits in with the theme. Hence, [4].
- Experiments can be explained in various ways. Hence, [4].
- Cliches can be both 'objective' and 'subjective'. Cliches are 'oft repeated sentences', the fact that they are so warrants some degree of truth. Hence, [3].
- The word trick should give you the clue, only the word 'illusions' fits in with 'trick'. Hence, [4].
- If you know the meaning of 'optimists' – those who see the positive side of life – you should easily get the answer correct. Hence, [2].
- 'Tie down' means to restrict somebody's freedom. 'Tie up' means to attach or to close something. 'Tie in' means

to link something or arrange for something to happen, at the same time as something else. 'Tie off' means to close something with a string or thread. Hence, [3].

10. 'Pan out' means to turn out well i.e., to be successful. 'Put out' does not fit in. 'Pull down' means to demolish. Thus, options [1], [2] and [3] do not fit in. 'Petered out' which means to gradually dwindle is the correct usage here. Hence, [4].
11. Students would be surprised if the statements of a 'learned' professor is refuted or disproved. 'Decry' is too strong a word in this context. Hence, [2].
12. A reflexive pronoun is correctly used as an object when the subject and object both refer to the same person(s) or thing(s). [2],[3] and [4] are incorrect usages. Hence, [1].
13. '...come of age...' is the correct usage and indicates attainment of a state of maturity. Hence, [3].
14. '...flowed down...' is the correct expression which means to hang loosely and freely. Hence, [3].
15. '...get into...' is the correct usage in the given context and means to make a foray. Hence, [3].
16. '...to walk somebody through ...' means to familiarize one with a process step by step. Hence, [2].
17. '...sprucing up...' is the correct usage and here means gearing up for the interview. Hence, [3].
18. Two contrast settings are depicted, modern skyscrapers existing alongside the rustic country houses. Modernity existing simultaneously with rusticity. Hence, 'contrasting starkly' fits in best in the given context. Hence, [4].
19. 'Acquisition of learning and innovation' cannot have a negative effect. So it cannot 'put in reverse gear' periods of economic wealth and social cohesion. Again, if there is learning and innovation, there will be no need 'to fall back upon' periods of economic wealth and social cohesion. So option [2] can be eliminated. 'To embark' would be wrong usage here. 'To leapfrog' means to get to a higher position by missing out some stages. Hence, [3].

Exercise - 3

1. 'Non-literally' is clearly out of context. 'Emblematically' may also be ruled out. 'the red carpet was out for me' – this is clearly a symbolic inference. Hence, 'symbolically' and 'metaphorically' are plausible. Of the remaining options for the second blank, 'unexpected' scores over the others. 'startling' and 'abrupt' do not qualify 'pleasure'. 'Surprising' and 'Pleasure' are contextually incorrect. Hence, [4].
2. 'Deviance' refers to a state or condition markedly different from the norm, that is generally not usual and is considered to be unacceptable. Since biomedicine tries to bring about a balance, 'integrates' would be the appropriate word. 'Mutation' is incorrect in the context of the sentence, as it means a change in the nature or form of something and cannot be applied to 'sickness'. In [3], 'malady' is synonymous to sickness, hence a repetition. 'Incorporates' is also incorrect contextual usage. 'Dexterity' means being skilled or adept at a particular thing and also does not fit in contextually. 'Enmeshes' means getting entangled and is too ambiguous. Hence, [1].
3. Neither 'naturalness' nor 'ambit' fit in appropriately in the sentence. The same is the case with options [3] and [4]. 'Entirety' means 'all' as such it does not convey the idea of 'completeness' which 'wholeness' conveys. 'Ensemble' is a group or set, which does not convey the idea of 'wholeness'. Ayurveda addresses a host of problems plaguing the human body and the mind and looks at such problems in complete detail. Thus, [1] is the most appropriate combination of words. Hence, [1].
4. One cannot say that a given social order is 'angered', and 'enabled' is also vague. Though 'challenged' in [2] is correct, 'reprobated' does not fit in contextually, since it means behaviour which is immoral or inappropriate. The options in [3] are most appropriate; the comedies mocked the social order, bringing back the existing conditions. 'Amplified' meaning 'expanded' makes no sense. Hence, [3].
5. The phrase 'have to live with' indicates that the situation that we are talking of is imminent. On this basis, we can negate [2] and [3]. For the second blank, we need a word that indicates some kind of secrecy. [4] cannot be the correct answer because though 'clandestine' also means secret, 'on the clandestine' is a wrong expression. 'On the sly', which indicates an activity that is performed in a way to escape notice, is idiomatically correct. Hence, [1].

6. 'Organized and orchestrated' will be a redundant expression here because 'orchestrate' itself means to organize an event very carefully. 'Manoeuvre' is used in the context of some clever plan which gives somebody an advantage. There is no hint of any combination of elements so 'amalgamated' is also negated. The idea is that the meeting has been carefully designed. The only word that fits the context is 'scripted'. Hence, [2].
7. If we read the first part of the sentence, we notice that the tone is negative. The unresponsiveness of the defendants is one of the reasons why Mr. Chen like other petitioners has moved to Beijing. [1] is negated because a court proceeding is normally serious and the graveness will not influence the petitioner to move to a different place for better and faster judicial proceeding. [3] is ruled out because if the judicial procedure was swift and the prospect of victory was bright, the petitioners would not have moved to other places. In case of [4] also, 'glaring' does not fit in. Hence, [2].
8. If we read the second part of the sentence, we realize that the executives have to perform under constraints of time. So [1] cannot be the correct answer. 'Constrained time' is a wrong expression and 'paucity' should be followed by 'of'. So [2] and [3] are ruled out. The second blank should have a word that means the executives themselves evaluate the deal and finalize things. Hence, [4].
9. Since in the same sentence 'hunger' as well as 'continuous' have been used, one can assume that 'insatiable' is correct. Moreover, the need for continuous affirmation is implied. Hence, [2].
10. Although the first words of all the options fit in, only 'fanned' fits the latter part of the sentence. Hence, [3].
11. Earlier women were not allowed to offer prayers – if you know that your choice becomes clear. Your 'shadow word' should have been 'allowing' which is closest in meaning to 'permitting'. Hence, [2].
12. [2] and [4] sound ridiculous. 'Worldwide leader in showrooms' does not fit in either. [1] fits in both the blanks the best. Hence, [1].
13. Only 'just' fits in with 'on the verge'. Hence, [4].
14. Only [1] fits in with the theme of the sentence. Hence, [1].
15. Only 'Concupiscence' and 'motive' make sense for the first half. But only 'incitement' agrees in the second half with "stimulus". Hence, [2].
16. Only 'dichotomy' is correct since the sentence says this division into two usually contradictory parts or opinions is wrong, not that the argument or choice per se is wrong. Divaricator is irrelevant. Hence, [4].
17. Only 'hypothesis' and 'thesis' are correct for the second part of the sentence. However 'methodology' is more in agreement than 'mode'. Hence, [3].
18. Only 'pathological' agrees with "anti social behaviour" and only 'redeeming' is the correct option for the second half of the sentence. Hence, [2].

ASSESSMENT TEST

1. 'To come across' best expresses the idea of finding something by chance. Hence, 'came across'.
2. 'To make up' means to invent a false story. Hence, 'made up'.
3. 'To blow up' means to suddenly become angry. Hence, 'blew up'.
4. 'To take up' means to start a new job or activity. Hence, 'take up'.
5. 'To take back something' means to admit that something one said was wrong. Hence, 'take back'.
6. Only 'adaptation' and 'acclimation' are correct since the sentence talks about "getting used to new technologies". However only 'typical' is correct for the second half. Hence, [4].
7. A leopard is likely to become a man-eater when there is a scarcity of herbivores. A 'scavenger' means a hunter and fits in best in the first blank. Hence, [1].
8. Be careful about the use of 'but' in the sentence. It indicates that the word in the second blank should have a negative connotation. Between 'limits' and 'eliminates', the former is a better fit because 'eliminates' is too extreme a word in this context. Hence, [3].
9. Since the marketplace of ideas has a wide range, we can call it a highly diversified one. Whenever there is an argument, there is an intention to convince the person on the opposite side. Only [2] has options that are appropriate for both the blanks. Hence, [2].

10. We need a word synonymous with 'enthusiasm' to fill this blank. This is clear from 'so is its enthusiasm for the internet'. 'Phobia' is fear; 'difficulty' and 'destruction' are clearly unsuitable. Only 'obsession' meets the requirement for this blank. Hence, [2].
11. This is an 'initiative' on the part of the government. 'Aggression' is completely out of the purview of the context. Hence, [1].
12. The clue for this blank is in the relation of the two figures (70% and 80%) quoted in the line. 'Extend' and 'arrive' do not fit in the blank because there is no appropriate preposition to follow them. We need a word that means touch. 'Reach' is the better option as attain gives a sense of completion. Hence, [4].
13. The passage states that the government is not likely to achieve its targets of government business accessed through the internet. This indicates that the word for this blank should mean 'disconcerting'. Only 'embarrassing' of the given options meets this requirement. Hence, [1].
14. For this blank we need a word that is antonymous to 'grown'. 'Vanished' and 'increased' are clearly not compatible with the contextual requirement. 'Augment' is opposite to what this sentence conveys. Hence, [1].
15. If you have a knowledge of the Indian roads, you should be able to mark [1]. Hence, [1].
16. Read the sentence carefully – the comparison is between 'roads' and 'wealth'. Hence, [4].
17. A 'well developed' India cannot have 'bad roads', thus [1] is out. [4] does not make sense, [3] does not provide the necessary contradiction which is implied by the conjunction 'but'. Hence, [2].
18. Highways are meant for the fast movement of traffic but in India it does not serve that purpose. Therefore, 'so-called' fits the best. Hence, [3].
19. [1] and [3] are absurd, one does not 'operate' a road. Hence, [2].

VOCABULARY TESTS

These 10 Vocabulary Tests are based on the words you have learnt in this book and the general Lexicon. They test you mainly on:

- **aspects of word-usage**
- **the connotation of words**

The aim of these tests is to:

- **help you recollect the words you have learnt**
- **introduce you to some more new words**

Take the help of a good dictionary whenever you cannot comprehend the meanings of the new words.

VOCABULARY TEST - I

QUESTIONS : 40
TIME : 15 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5: For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. He has ____ memories of the childhood he spent among the Gonds in central India.
1] psychic 2] myriad
3] vivid 4] vicarious
2. After several decades of peace, the little country grew ____ about defence.
1] dissolute 2] partisan
3] parochial 4] complacent

3. Pakistan complained that frequent violation of its ____ by India was tantamount to infringement on its sovereignty.
1] air corridor 2] aerospace
3] airspace 4] airlines
4. The court ruled that the partners entering into the contract with another firm did not ____ a breach of faith.
1] abnegate 2] tantamount to
3] broach 4] constitute
5. Shrikant was as clever as he was unscrupulous, and what he could not obtain through legitimate means, he could always obtain through ____ .
1] chicanery 2] burlesque
3] strife 4] nihilism

DIRECTIONS for questions 6 to 15: Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. 1] adjure | 2] abdicate | 3] abnegate | 4] abjure |
| 7. 1] duplicity | 2] ascendancy | 3] guile | 4] chicanery |
| 8. 1] contrition | 2] remorse | 3] credence | 4] penitence |
| 9. 1] temperance | 2] sobriety | 3] celibacy | 4] oblivion |
| 10. 1] whittle | 2] wheedle | 3] cajole | 4] coax |
| 11. 1] choleric | 2] querulous | 3] petulant | 4] equitable |
| 12. 1] dormant | 2] latent | 3] nostalgic | 4] inert |
| 13. 1] abracadabra | 2] venal | 3] voodoo | 4] incantation |
| 14. 1] copious | 2] profuse | 3] myriad | 4] gauche |
| 15. 1] ascetic | 2] austere | 3] frugal | 4] pejorative |

DIRECTIONS for questions 16 to 30: For each question given below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

16. On receiving the message of certain risk to the ammunition dump, the brigade headquarters ordered immediate measures for ____.
1] preemption 2] fire fighting
3] damage limitation 4] troopevacuation
17. The orator ____ a bizzare economic programme whose central tenet was to abolish all forms of money.
1] espoused 2] emulated
3] innudated 4] exuded

18. Kicking the bucket is a humorous ____ for dying.
1] dictum 2] incantation
3] euphemism 4] addendum
19. Interviewing a celebrity on the radio is a different ____ from interviewing him on the TV.
1] style 2] ballgame
3] proposition 4] undertaking
20. The ____ writer churned out a new book every month.
1] dialectical 2] implicit
3] exquisite 4] prolific

21. The ____ boys stubbornly refused to call off their fight, despite the pleadings of their mothers.
1] recalcitrant 2] egalitarian
3] taciturn 4] contiguous
22. The man's wife ____ him for being a lazy, obnoxious slob.
1] incited 2] instigated
3] reproached 4] flouted
23. As a leader who needs the co-operation of his team to achieve the corporate goals, the last thing one expects of him is to remain ____.
1] eccentric 2] egocentric
3] erratic 4] temperamental
24. I don't relish meat, but I am not ____ to letting other eat it.
1] perverse 2] averse
3] inverse 4] adverse
25. They stopped at a wayside stall for a simple meal consisting of rice, dal, and curry topped by ____.
1] viands 2] victuals
3] beef 4] yoghurt
26. The previously undefeated team found it difficult to cope with the ____ of defeat.
1] attrition 2] ignominy
3] neologism 4] penchant
27. The cloudy sky indicated to us that rain was ____.
1] imminent 2] exuberant
3] conciliatory 4] inherent
28. The defeat in the 1977 general elections ____ the Congress (I) because they were expecting a landslide win.
1] frustrated 2] flummoxed
3] thwarted 4] discouraged
29. The divisive issue ____ the group; half of them seemed strongly for it and half strongly against it.
1] circumscribed 2] polarized
3] assuaged 4] castigated
30. Seeing the pictures of our old home made me feel ____ and nostalgic.
1] fastidious 2] infamous
3] indignant 4] wistful

DIRECTIONS for questions 31 to 40: Each question below consists of four words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the odd one out.

31. 1] avaricious 2] covetous 3] officious 4] parsimonious
32. 1] yummy 2] acerbic 3] delightful 4] delicious
33. 1] reprehensible 2] transient 3] ephemeral 4] fleeting
34. 1] belittle 2] deprecate 3] disparage 4] founder
35. 1] palpable 2] resolute 3] tenacious 4] steadfast
36. 1] absolve 2] condone 3] quality 4] exonerate
37. 1] xenophobe 2] misogynist 3] philanthropist 4] misanthrope
38. 1] stricture 2] corollary 3] admonishment 4] reproach
39. 1] fidelity 2] proximity 3] steadfastness 4] resolution
40. 1] miserly 2] cheeseparing 3] pennypinching 4] husbanding

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - II

QUESTIONS : 30

TIME : 10 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5: For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

1. The judge felt that the police officer was ____ for the death of the suspect.
1] decorous 2] indiscrete
3] indiscreet 4] culpable
2. His mind, ____ by the rapid succession of recent events, began to absorb what the prosecutor was trying to ask him.
1] beguiled 2] baffled
3] beleaguered 4] befuddled
3. The fans were ____ when their team lost its seventh game in a row.
1] irascible 2] despondent
3] rapacious 4] precipitous

4. While acquiring modern sophisticated defence equipments, the focus should be, not on ____, but on the qualitative or strategic elements in the gameplan of the chiefs of staff.
1] quantity 2] beancounting
3] numbers 4] quantum
5. Mindless licencing of building activity in the metros places heavy pressure on their ____
1] infrastructure
2] population
3] pollution control measures
4] cost of living

DIRECTIONS for questions 6 to 15: Each question below consists of 4 words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 6. 1] address | 2] infer | 3] construe | 4] extrapolate |
| 7. 1] laconic | 2] pithy | 3] turbid | 4] terse |
| 8. 1] consecrate | 2] revere | 3] venerate | 4] delineate |
| 9. 1] abstain | 2] relegate | 3] forbear | 4] forego |
| 10. 1] insubordinate | 2] wilful | 3] didactic | 4] intransigent |
| 11. 1] labyrinthine | 2] profane | 3] atheistic | 4] blasphemous |
| 12. 1] acrid | 2] amoral | 3] sardonic | 4] virulent |
| 13. 1] analogous | 2] perfunctory | 3] cursory | 4] desultory |
| 14. 1] mushy | 2] schmaltzy | 3] maudlin | 4] hectoring |
| 15. 1] happenstance | 2] chance | 3] ingenuity | 4] fortuity |

DIRECTIONS for questions 16 to 20: For each question below, choose the word that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

16. The worker's skin took on a ____ cast after his exposure to the pool of radioactive water.
1] squalid 2] nebulous
3] luminous 4] garrulous

17. The once clean disco dance is now degenerating into its more ____ substitute.
1] fast 2] licentious
3] meaningless 4] kinky
18. Future developments in science point to the increasing use of ____ through which we can build everything, from silicon chips to space colonies.
1] laser beams
2] fibre-optics
3] nanotechnology
4] weightlessness in space

19. The argument against the continued detention of TADA victims is that the indefinite postponement of their trial amounts to permanently _____ their fundamental right.
 1] denying 2] negating
 3] abrogating 4] vitiating
20. The mother _____ the daughter for breaking the window pane.
 1] chastised 2] disenfranchised
 3] coerced 4] expropriated

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 30: Each question below consists of 4 words. Three of them are related in meaning. Find the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. 1] sacrilege | 2] renaissance | 3] blasphemy | 4] desecration |
| 22. 1] niche | 2] nook | 3] recess | 4] mound |
| 23. 1] risque | 2] slanting | 3] diagonal | 4] oblique |
| 24. 1] arcane | 2] esoteric | 3] sacrosanct | 4] recondite |
| 25. 1] incense | 2] replenish | 3] forment | 4] antagonise |
| 26. 1] exacting | 2] onerous | 3] ponderous | 4] arbitrary |
| 27. 1] circumspect | 2] eclectic | 3] scrupulous | 4] fastidious |
| 28. 1] introverted | 2] aloof | 3] reclusive | 4] incisive |
| 29. 1] alleviate | 2] relinquish | 3] capitulate | 4] succumb |
| 30. 1] yeoman | 2] tiller | 3] tradesman | 4] farmer |

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - III

QUESTIONS : 30

TIME : 10 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 30: In the following sentences a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose the one which best substitutes the highlighted part.

1. The piece is really a **sonnet** ridiculing the late Prime Minister.
1] elegy 2] dirge
3] melodrama 4] burlesque
2. The revenue department has become a **synopsis** for ignorance, obstinacy and lethargy.
1] password 2] byword
3] symbol 4] catchword
3. Although charging interest is contrary to the law, the landlords **circumvent** this by accepting a compulsory donation.
1] contravene 2] escape
3] circumspect 4] outwit
4. Without that **circumstance**, he would have been jailed.
1] happening 2] extenuation
3] expediency 4] emergency
5. To assess future needs, the Department simply **divined** past demand trends.
1] assessed 2] reviewed
3] devised 4] extrapolated
6. He **exuded** vitality, enthusiasm and generosity.
1] exhumed 2] exculpated
3] glamorous 4] exhibit
7. The greatest of all the cities in the Ramayana was the **famous** Ayodhya.
1] historical 2] fabled
3] glamorous 4] celestial
8. He was filled with **terrific** glee to see his students struggle with the questions he set for them.
1] great 2] abundant
3] fiendish 4] intense
9. God knows what sort of manager they might **haul** on us.
1] foist 2] heap
3] mount 4] shunt
10. It is more likely to be a **momentous** discovery than the result of a concerted effort to find it.
1] casual 2] ordinary
3] fortuitous 4] fateful
11. **Artificial intelligence** is the duplication of human thought patterns by a computer.
1] machine learning 2] virtual reality
3] cyberspace 4] cybernetics
12. At the height of the cold war the U.S. offered economic aid to third world countries as a **counterweight** for military bases.
1] exchange 2] compensation
3] trade-off 4] quid pro quo
13. The final step in morphology (a theory in linguistics) is the establishment of **archetypes** which can be viewed as a set of grammatical prefixes.
1] models 2] paradigms
3] patterns 4] examples
14. I saw him as old, corrupt and **irretrievably** evil.
1] inertly 2] irredeemably
3] irreproachably 4] irresolutely
15. Corruption is spreading **invidiously** throughout the land.
1] inevitably 2] unconditionally
3] indelibly 4] undesirable
16. I was going to give him more than he had asked for but thought the **gift** might be misconstrued.
1] assistance 2] offer
3] fact 4] largesse
17. The General Election gave the party no such **authority**.
1] mandate 2] permission
3] power 4] clout
18. Advertisements convey an impression, however **slight**, of the goods being sold.
1] meretricious 2] untrue
3] indirectly 4] subliminally

19. The headstrong girl **deviated** into a loving wife and mother.
1] converted 2] graduated
3] metamorphosed 4] lapsed
20. This book may help dispel some of the **secrecy** surrounding doctors.
1] awe 2] mystique
3] halo 4] magic
21. A system that combine traditional profit goals with active concern, for the welfare of the people helping to generate those profits, is called **state capitalism**.
1] welfare socialism 2] state socialism
3] welfare capitalism 4] democratic socialism
22. An untrained eye cannot perceive the range of **shades** in the painters touch.
1] notes 2] differences
3] meanings 4] nuances
23. It had been proved -beyond a reasonable doubt' in judicial **usage** that there had been a cover-up.
1] custom 2] manner
3] parlance 4] convention
24. These feelings probably lie deep in the male **psyche**.
1] subconscious 2] existence
3] attitudes 4] outlook
25. There were advertisements for cosmetics **meant** to delay the development of wrinkles.
1] supposing 2] helping
3] purporting 4] planning
26. He had an aversion to anything that **reminded** him of the supernatural.
1] revealed 2] unraveled
3] savoured 4] inspired
27. The **symbiotic** action of these basic facts of any modern economy - public information, public approval, public action - can be the difference between failure, survival or disintegration for a modern corporation.
1] combined 2] unisonous
3] concurrent 4] synergistic
28. This government's policy on education is an **unfounded** disaster.
1] unheard of 2] unmitigated
3] indiscreet 4] immeasurable
29. Scales of justice are maintained in **harmony** by a sensitive mechanism adjusted with such nicety that they record the minutest evidentiary weight.
1] cohesion 2] unison
3] symbiosis 4] balance
30. Some American economists are full of advice; for just about very malaise, the **medicament** is a free market.
1] suggestion 2] panacea
3] advice 4] insinuation

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - IV

QUESTIONS : 50

TIME : 20 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 50: In the following sentences or phrases a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose the one which best substitutes the highlighted part.

1. A cathartic experience can help one to **self-reproach**.
1] self-discipline 2] soul-searching
3] self-discovery 4] self-improvement
2. The Government should **abjure** such a questionable proceeding.
1] give up 2] declare illegal
3] suppress 4] punish
3. Without budging an inch from your office desk you can participate in a meeting with people thousands of kms away and this is possible through **telecommunications**.
1] telex 2] teleconferencing
3] fax 4] satellite link-up
4. Though he is usually well mannered, he can, on occasions be quite **abrasive**.
1] unkind 2] rude
3] listless 4] stingy
5. At last he appeared on the scene with all his **accountrements**.
1] companions 2] blemishes
3] belongings 4] relatives
6. He spoke **ad-lib**.
1] without stopping
2] freely
3] without any preparation
4] forcefully
7. My meeting with her was somewhat **adventitious**.
1] romantic 2] full of adventure
3] unexpected 4] embarrassing
8. He accepted the gift with **alacrity**.
1] eagerly 2] hesitatingly
3] with suspicion 4] unwillingly
9. Central to a ventriloquist's art is the apparent change in the **direction** of sound that one experiences.
1] audibility 2] source
3] intensity 4] decibels
10. The South African team on the field is a singular example of effectiveness: the captain, the bowler and the fielders, all act in an incredible degree of **co-ordination**.
1] harmony 2] unison
3] unanimity 4] accord
11. The new batch of management trainees has a few youngsters who are highly talented and **impatient to show their mettle**.
1] raring to go
2] out to prove their worth
3] want to get cracking
4] eager to be on the job rightaway
12. She went on with wonderful **aplomb** considering that no one seemed interested.
1] charm 2] glamour
3] rhythm 4] confidence
13. There is something **apocalyptic** about his writing.
1] vague 2] false
3] of total destruction 4] apologetic
14. **Apolitical** organizations are able to achieve precious little.
1] anti-political
2] terrorist
3] subversive
4] not interested in politics

15. 'The radio is playing, therefore somebody must be at home' is an example of **a posteriori** reasoning.
 1] intuitive 2] guessed
 3] principled 4] perceptive
16. Having shot its bolt in keeping its only competitor at bay, Mecinatosh Ltd. was now left with no **notion** as to how it was going to maintain its market share.
 1] idea 2] game plan
 3] blue print 4] scheme
17. She was fascinated by the forbidden, the **arcane**.
 1] dangerous 2] mysterious
 3] criminal 4] obsolete
18. Comets are the **freaks** of the universe.
 1] cranks 2] odd balls
 3] anomalies 4] queer things
19. They directed their most **astriugent** attack at me.
 1] unfounded 2] harsh
 3] blind 4] vocal
20. With the collapse of the USSR, the frigid relations between the two super powers began to **unfreeze**.
 1] melt 2] defrost
 3] thaw 4] warm up
21. The artillery could only **attenuate** the onslaught for some time.
 1] answer effectively 2] weaken
 3] stop 4] repel
22. He was well informed and **atypically** open to new ideas.
 1] usually 2] not conforming
 3] always 4] never
23. Increase in the **bipartite** trade between India and Pakistan may lead to improvement in their political relations.
 1] two-sided 2] bilateral
 3] mutual 3] bipartisan
24. Her eyes were **azure**.
 1] blue 2] green
 3] brown 4] round and big
25. Written and **aural** material backed by photographs.
 1] sight 2] hearing
 3] smelly 4] tasty
26. An **assiduous** student.
 1] stupid 2] hardworking
 3] careless 4] slow
27. A night of **bacchanalian** revelry.
 1] austere 2] quiet
 3] riotous 4] subdued
28. The company does not **balk** (also baulk) at such a prospect.
 1] recoil 2] hope
 3] dare to face 4] plan
29. In accepting his challenge I did not **have an idea of** the fact that he was a Minister's son who did not believe in level playing field.
 1] take into account 2] consider
 3] reckon with 4] bargain for
30. The plot of the film is pure **baloney**.
 1] poetry 2] art
 3] contrivance 4] nonsense
31. You cannot **bamboozle** people into obedience for long.
 1] persuade 2] motivate
 3] mislead 4] coerce
32. She is very rich and quite **barmy**.
 1] pretty 2] warm
 3] friendly 4] crazy
33. He spent the evening of his life in this **beatific** land.
 1] beautiful 2] happy and calm
 3] turbulent 4] lush
34. Their readiness to **besmirch** those who stood in their way.
 1] discredit 2] fight
 3] face 4] respect

35. An age **besotted** with the concept of the unattainable.
1] concerned 2] infatuated
3] busy 4] achieve
36. He was telling a load of utter **bilge**.
1] money 2] acrimony
3] nonsense 4] impossibility
37. The colour of the room was a rather **bilious** green.
1] deep 2] light
3] unpleasant 4] subdued
38. The men's faces **blanched**.
1] surprised 2] shocked
3] pale 4] angered
39. He is the **self-appointed** commander of the militant outfit Al Fazah.
1] self-styled 2] self-designated
3] self-named 4] miscalled
40. Sociologists believe that **alienation** is a concept that explains individual behaviour in terms of wider social structure.
1] urban anonymity 2] anomie
3] urban chaos 4] rootlessness
41. The workers are anxious to get the **details** on the goings-on in the company that may affect their future.
1] inside dope
2] inside information
3] lowdown
4] hot tip
42. Surprisingly, he was watching the horror movie with a **blase** expression.
1] bored 2] amused
3] panicky 4] angry
43. I made a bit of a **blooper**.
1] mistake 2] noise
3] conversation 4] sightseeing
44. Their eyes were full of **bonhomie**.
1] friendliness 2] wrath
3] envy 4] greed
45. Fire and **brimstone**.
1] diamond 2] sulphur
3] black rose 4] yellow stone
46. Modern societies use economic factors as the sole **parameter** for success, value or achievement.
1] criteria 2] benchmark
3] yardstick 4] measure
47. The trouble with him is, he doesn't **brook** any argument.
1] encourage 2] stop
3] allow 4] like
48. A very **callow** youth.
1] raw 2] intelligent
3] ruthless 4] gentle
49. This might risk perpetuating the **canard** that the minorities are the cause of religious tension.
1] tradition 2] false information
3] basis 4] malignancy
50. They were talking with unusual **candour**.
1] enthusiasm 2] openness
3] freedom 4] intimacy

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - V

QUESTIONS : 50

TIME : 20 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 50: In the following sentences or phrases a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose a word which has nearly similar meaning to the highlighted part.

1. The truth is that these little **persistent** doubts give us sleepless nights.
1] trifling 2] piquant
3] niggling 4] finicky
2. The government will not feel threatened as long as it has the support of the labour **caucus**.
1] party 2] committee
3] faction 4] group
3. She walked into the room with a certain **elan**.
1] brashness 2] dignity
3] composure 4] nervousness
4. After purloining the watch, the servant **quit** the place to evade arrest.
1] fled 2] absconded
3] bolted 4] disappeared
5. He **ceremoniously** rose to shake hands with her.
1] politely 2] readily
3] cheerfully 4] excessively formal
6. To his great **chagrin** he discovered that he was cheated.
1] disappointment 2] surprise
3] relief 4] unexpectedly
7. They are carrying out a **charade** of negotiations with the government.
1] absurd pretence 2] series
3] charter 4] spate
8. The doctor was either a **charlatan** or a shrewd old rogue.
1] impostor 2] cleaver
3] learned 4] wicked
9. The Lok Pal, armed to teeth with powers to haul up the highest in the land over questionable public deals, can prove to be the **enemy** of corrupt politicians.
1] bugbear 2] bete noire
3] nemesis 4] bane
10. At home he was **churlish** and parsimonious.
1] loving 2] quiet
3] stingy 4] rude
11. The individual's freedom is **circumscribed** by his responsibility to others.
1] entangled 2] limited
3] destroyed 4] eroded
12. Increasingly deep **cleavages** separate one age group from another.
1] disagreements 2] affinities
3] quarrels 4] insights
13. A majority of the **warmongers** in the Senate defence committee favoured immediate declaration of war against Spain but the pacifists, backing the President, carried the day.
1] militarists 2] jingoists
3] hawks 4] war hounds
14. He stood **cogitating** by the window.
1] dreaming 2] staring
3] gaping 4] thinking
15. I **commiserated** with him over the recent news to express.
1] disagreement 2] agreement
3] sympathy 4] willingness
16. The phrases are capable of being **construed** differently.
1] written 2] arranged
3] interpreted 4] told
17. He is well-known for his **contentious** views on mental, illness, and causing.
1] arguments 2] enlightenment
3] disorder 4] acrimony

18. The role they play is **contingent** on their political ability.
1] dependent 2] analogous
3] supported 4] complementary
19. On this bleak morning, Lindwall, bowling at 95 mph and swinging a yard or two, was **in his elements**.
1] at his fiery best
2] firing on all cylinder
3] going great guns
4] in full cry
20. I tried to look **contrite**, but she ignored me.
1] charming 2] friendly
3] apologetic 4] confident
21. There was a positive **cornucopia** of pancakes on my plate.
1] mixture 2] abundance
3] smell 4] taste
22. Book publishing today is a dicey business. Most readers don't have patience with ponderous intellectual stuff, **obscene** writing alone ensures sales.
1] coarse 2] gross
3] kitschy 4] untasteful
23. He is a plain **cretin**.
1] mean 2] jealous
3] stupid 4] offensive
24. The most **crotchety** judge in India.
1] sober 2] wise
3] foolish 4] easily irritated
25. By day, Las Vegas is the **crummiest** town on earth.
1] best 2] most attractive
3] the worst 4] the safest
26. A **crusty** old gentleman.
1] clever 2] weak
3] trembling 4] impatient
27. I have taken precautions', she said **cryptically**.
1] briefly 2] mysteriously
3] in haste 4] curtly
28. The play is rather **dated** now.
1] old-fashioned 2] scheduled
3] begun 4] over
29. She is a bit of a **dark horse**.
1] evil character 2] unknown person
3] unwilling lady 4] out end outliar
30. He spent most of his years **debunking** politicians.
1] cheating 2] exposing
3] threatening 4] pondering
31. Pundits forecast that soon after the general elections of 1996, there will be a **regrouping** of political forces.
1] realignment 2] readjustment
3] polarisation 4] reorganisation
32. The **delectable** presence of Miss World greatly enhanced the atmosphere.
1] real 2] perceptible
3] attractive 4] tolerable
33. He began to look **desultorily** for another job.
1] sadly 2] half-heartedly
3] enthusiastically 4] involuntarily
34. A **diatribe** against all that is beautiful in life.
1] extremely critical writing
2] declaration
3] affirmation
4] justification
35. Every nation has a **diaspora** often spread far beyond its homestead.
1] influence 2] dispersion
3] representation 4] right
36. People's **notion** of threat can be more damaging to moral than the translation of threat per se.
1] grasp 2] perception
3] conception 4] idea
37. With the exception of a few **die-hards**, the committee welcomed the reforms.
1] rowdies 2] revolutionaries
3] reactionaries 4] witless people

38. I was **discomfited** to find the boss in the disco.
1] irritated 2] uncomfortable
3] embarrassed 4] displeased
39. She was standing **disconsolately** on the balcony.
1] undecided 2] lonely
3] unhappy 4] in an angry mood
40. The computers operate in a series of **discrete** steps.
1] cleaver 2] disjointed
3] separate 4] intricate
41. I don't think he was being **disingenuous**.
1] shrewd
2] extremely clever
3] straightforward
4] insincere
42. The presenter has given a profile of the project, we have now to plan its **nitty-gritty**.
1] details 2] elements
3] nuts and bolts 4] items
43. The feminist viewpoint is that viciousness that is projected on the 'Rambo' type movie is a blase exhibition of **male arrogance** hurting feminine sensitivity.
1] virulence 2] male sexuality
3] machismo 4] ultramasculinity
44. This is no place to enter into a **disquisition** on recent trends.
1] criticism 2] explanation
3] agreement 4] discussion
45. It was not in her nature to **dissemble**.
1] express emotion 2] hide feelings
3] be opinionated 4] be disrespectful
46. He slept in the **dank** basement room.
1] damp 2] spacious
3] drab 4] airy
47. The supervisor was given a **dressing-down** by the foreman.
1] reprimand 2] appreciative word
3] advice 4] assistance
48. That newspaper usually publishes **dross**.
1] sensational news
2] substandard stuff
3] rightist sentiment
4] investigative reporting
49. Full rupee convertibility is a metaphor for the spirit of **economic reforms** being carried out at full throttle.
1] deregulation 2] liberalisation
3] decontrol 4] open economy
50. There was an appealing **earthiness** about her.
1] open and direct 2] exuberant
3] foreign 4] exotic

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - VI

QUESTIONS : 50

TIME : 20 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 50: In the following sentences or phrases a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose a word which has a meaning nearly opposite to the highlighted part.

1. An **eclectic** mix of different philosophical concepts.
1] dogmatic 2] uncompromising
3] fanatical 4] bigoted
2. A pompous **egghead**.
1] debased 2] illiterate
3] weak 4] degenerate
3. She walked into the room with a certain **elan**.
1] brashness 2] dignity
3] composure 4] nervousness
4. Measures designed to **emasculate** worker militancy.
1] strengthen 2] entrance
3] popularise 4] stop
5. **Empirical** study of anatomy.
1] unsystematic 2] based on theory
3] not detailed 4] cursory
6. I was **enthralled** by the book.
1] repelled 2] enraged
3] discouraged 4] enthused
7. They accepted their defeat with **equanimity**.
1] ill-temper 2] happily
3] meekly 4] haughtily
8. Economic growth of a more **equitable** kind.
1] unequal 2] unfair
3] imbalanced 4] unfavourable
9. She gave an **equivocal** reply.
1] unbiased 2] unambiguous
3] rude 4] pert
10. My social life in those times was so **eventful**.
1] hectic 2] dull
3] non-existent 4] funny
11. With holding aid **exacerbated** the situation.
1] worsened 2] alleviate
3] prevented 4] dulled
12. I find his argument quite **exceptionable**.
1] dim-witted 2] unoriginal
3] unobjectionable 4] ordinary
13. He lives a retired life in **bliss**.
1] unhappiness 2] wretchedness
3] misery 4] poverty
14. In 1980, he was **exculpated**.
1] murdered 2] convicted
3] reprimanded 4] rehabilitated
15. He invested his **exiguous** savings in shares.
1] previous 2] priceless
3] abundant 4] hard-earned
16. The editor deleted all **expletives**.
1] euphemisms 2] errors
3] exclamations 4] beautifications
17. According to an **extent** document.
1] believable 2] ingenious
3] new 4] non-existent
18. It is an **absurd** proposition.
1] sensible 2] logical
3] credible 4] rational
19. The whole atmosphere was **factitious**.
1] light 2] uneasy
3] natural 4] dull

20. The BJP is a votary of **economic nationalism**.
 1] total dependence on foreign aid
 2] partial dependence on foreign aid
 3] total dependence on foreign technology.
 4] the unrestricted entry of MNCs in all segments of the economy.
21. The television commercials seem more smug and **fatuous** than ever.
 1] ingenious 2] meagre
 3] colourful 4] fleeting
22. Of good times when all had sworn **fealty** to him.
 1] wrath 2] disloyalty
 3] distaste 4] ill will
23. The **feral** instinct.
 1] full of terror 2] beastly
 3] civilized 4] solicitous
24. The **feisty** South African is an all-rounder.
 1] inert 2] dull
 3] sombre 4] languid
25. He received a lot of **flak** for this decision.
 1] wealth 2] damages
 3] bribe 4] appreciation
26. She was very **fractious** with her children.
 1] harmful 2] rude
 3] polite 4] angry
27. Clearly an example of **impolitic** reaction.
 1] nuclear 2] wise
 3] polite 4] angry
28. Perhaps I was unduly **impressionable**.
 1] impressive 2] shrewd
 3] informal 4] sad
29. There is no ground to **impugn** the sincerity of his beliefs.
 1] voice 2] praise
 3] deny 4] uphold
30. Many historians regard the practice as **iniquitous**.
 1] equal 2] fair
 3] timely 4] outdated
31. I made my opening remarks as **innocuously** as possible.
 1] slowly 2] firmly
 3] loudly 4] harmfully
32. She smiled and shook her head with part **insouciance**.
 1] carefully 2] knowingly
 3] sympathetically 4] disrespect
33. He was forced to admit that his problems were **insuperable**.
 1] easily solved 2] frivolous
 3] created by himself 4] comic in nature
34. As a psychoanalyst, he often has to deal with **intractable** people.
 1] easy to please 2] easily controlled
 3] easily taught 4] easy to converse
35. The salesman **inveigled** the customer into buying the gadget.
 1] entice 2] dissuade
 3] be silent 4] stun
36. The usually **irascible** old man was, for once, smiling.
 1] kind 2] friendly
 3] roughish 4] cleaver
37. A very **natty** dresser.
 1] seedy 2] regular
 3] uptodate 4] overblown
38. A **nebulous** concept.
 1] concrete 2] unkind
 3] undramatic 4] uninteresting
39. An **oblique** comment.
 1] favourable 2] direct
 3] polite 4] meaningful

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>40. Last month's output was low. There were glitches - frequent power breakdowns.</p> <p>1] fault-free state
2] no-problem situation
3] uninterrupted flow
4] hassle-free condition</p> <p>41. Because he hated apartheid, he found himself ostracized in South Africa.</p> <p>1] hated 2] befriended
3] molested 4] appreciated</p> <p>42. She looked overwrought.</p> <p>1] completely relaxed 2] critical
3] angry 4] suspicious</p> <p>43. The film is a paean to nature.</p> <p>1] curse 2] exception
3] artifice 4] appreciation</p> <p>44. The husband's sceptism was so palpable.</p> <p>1] not obvious 2] short-lived
3] questionable 4] crude</p> <p>45. He broke into a lengthy panegyric on Indian culture.</p> <p>1] outburst
2] bitter criticism
3] illuminated speech
4] analytical exposition</p> | <p>46. Till the Afghan war broke out, Zia was virtually an international pariah.</p> <p>1] celebrity 2] threat
3] peace maker 4] weakling</p> <p>47. Gorbachev is generally credited with having introduced glasnost in Russia.</p> <p>1] concealment 2] non-transparency
3] secrecy 4] illiberalism</p> <p>48. The Americans, he considered had a penchant for being disconcertingly frank.</p> <p>1] disinclination 2] love
3] directness 4] lack of skill</p> <p>49. A fulsome praise for the government's handling of the crisis.</p> <p>1] due 2] balanced
3] unexaggerated 4] moderate</p> <p>50. A perfunctory reading of the passage.</p> <p>1] quick 2] slow
3] careful 4] loud</p> |
|---|---|

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted Mistakes Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - VII

QUESTIONS : 50

TIME : 20 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 50: In the following sentences or phrases a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose a word which has a meaning nearly similar to the highlighted part.

1. Only a dynamic, **proactive** organization can successfully withstand the rigours of competition in the wake of globalisation.
1] setting things in motion
2] initiating activities
3] exploring new areas for business
4] generating new ideas
2. Information **garnered** from the documents.
1] stolen
2] presented
3] collected
4] withheld
3. Issues most **germane** to economic planning.
1] impertinent
2] related
3] boosting
4] harming
4. A **gratuitous** act of vandalism.
1] tangible
2] thankless
3] unwarranted
4] cruel
5. I dislike his **hectoring** me.
1] hating
2] teasing
3] bullying
4] enticing
6. A way of **hedging** against fluctuating interest rates.
1] protecting
2] saving
3] dealing
4] storing
7. The old order of writers are given to **prolixity**.
1] denseness
2] verbosity
3] intellect
4] superficiality
8. He looked at her **impassively**.
1] for long
2] with great passion
3] without emotion
4] negligently
9. She revealed her feelings in **impetuous** displays of spending.
1] brief
2] occasional
3] impulsive
4] considered
10. He is **importunate** and desperate.
1] persistent
2] lazy
3] poor
4] weary
11. The actor was exposed to the **imprecations** of the crowd.
1] stares
2] adulations
3] insults
4] attention
12. The mesmerizing **inanity** of television.
1] attractiveness
2] beauty
3] silliness
4] credulity
13. The majority are **indigent**.
1] original
2] illiterate
3] ignorant
4] destitutes
14. The speaker was **inebriated**.
1] fast
2] restless
3] loud
4] drunk
15. Unexpected parental opposition **frustrated** the young couple's plan to marry.
1] baffled
2] stymied
3] put paid to
4] thwarted
16. The old man died **intestate**.
1] in agony
2] after brief illness
3] without making a will
4] for the lack of medical attention
17. They **inure** themselves to a lifetime of self-restraint.
1] accustom
2] restrain
3] abandon
4] learn

18. It's fashionable in some quarters to **inveigh** against corruption.
1] encourage 2] criticise
3] work 4] plan
19. The job of a reviewer is an **invidious** one.
1] continuous 2] judicious
3] not pleasant 4] tempting
20. A **jeune** notion that he had seen it all.
1] enthusiastic 2] all-knowing
3] dull 4] intelligent
21. The art-loving public dismissed the exhibition as commercial **kitsch**.
1] propoganda 2] pretentious
3] profiteering 4] trick
22. The P.M.'s **casual** remarks at the weekly press meet caused a furore in the Lok Sabha.
1] unprepared 2] unpremeditated
3] off-the-cuff 4] impromptu
23. Symptoms of irritability and profound **lassitude**.
1] longing 2] hate
3] disgust 4] lack of interest
24. He was trying to inject some **levity** into the grim proceedings.
1] seriousness 2] light-heartedness
3] sense 4] honesty
25. He led the life of a sophisticated **libertine**.
1] fabulous person 2] immoral person
3] sickly person 4] cultured person
26. A pool of **limpid** water.
1] muddy 2] gushing
3] warm 4] clear
27. He prosecuted **malefactors** vigorously.
1] law-abiding citizens
2] youths
3] criminals
4] lay people
28. Urban **malcontents** are gradually shipping into crime.
1] socialities 2] dissatisfied
3] officials 4] criminals
29. When a controversy erupted about the direction which the mainstream art in this newly independent country should take, the state art directorate sought the views of the **experts** in the neighbouring India.
1] artists 2] professionals
3] art critics 4] opinion makers
30. **Mandarins** in the Foreign Office control government policies.
1] lobbyists
2] important bureaucrats
3] influence peddlers
4] cheats
31. Our school teacher was quite a **martinet**.
1] prude 2] sweet
3] strict disciplinarian 4] kind
32. She continued in the same rather **maudlin** tone.
1] melodious
2] nasal
3] sonorous
4] sad and sentimental
33. Subtle **melange** of odours greeted our nostrils.
1] onslaught 2] mixture
3] disappearance 4] preponderance
34. The editorials were characterised by malevolence and **mendacity**.
1] revenge 2] jealousy
3] meanness 4] falsehood
35. She had no literary **mentor**.
1] superior 2] teacher
3] equal 4] competitor
36. Many co-workers were **miffed** at his coolness.
1] surprised 2] annoyed
3] appreciate 4] understood

37. He had read through barely half of my faxed proposal before peremptorily **rejecting** it.
1] shooting (it) down 2] throwing
3] dismissing 4] jettisoning
38. He had little time for the **minutiae** of the game.
1] zest 2] basics
3] unimportant 4] outcome
39. A **motley** collection of clothes.
1] expensive 2] abundant
3] odd 4] colourful
40. You get fakes, cheats, **mountebanks** the world over.
1] bogus banker 2] thief
3] charlatan 4] murderer
41. **Nefarious** systems erected to exploit people.
1] economic 2] commercial
3] wicked 4] mercenary
42. Most of the **ready-to-eat food items** are popular with college students.
1] victuals 2] viands
3] cuisine items 4] junk food
43. The old author refused to use what he considered hideous **neologisms**.
1] publishers 2] literary tricks
3] new words 4] comicexpressions
44. As in any other country, we too have some of the most **noisome** politicians.
1] noisy 2] quarrelsome
3] petty 4] offensive
45. The women were dressed in **nondescript** clothes.
1] hiding identity 2] dull
3] colourful 4] expensive
46. The company has decided to bring out its own **periodical** to communicate corporate developments to the employees.
1] in-company magazine
2] in-house journal
3] privately circulated tabloid
4] in-house bulletin
47. The ruling class **obfuscates** the minds of the exploited.
1] weaken 2] impoverish
3] confuse 4] demean
48. Drunks are rarely charged unless they become **obstreperous**.
1] inane 2] faint
3] unsteady 4] noisy
49. The **opprobrium** he incurred was caused by his outspoken brashness.
1] contempt 2] popularity
3] respect 4] noisy followers
50. The old man got **ornery** when he was bored.
1] co-operative 2] playful
3] dotty 4] bad tempered

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - VIII

QUESTIONS : 50

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 50: In the following sentences or phrases a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose a word which has a meaning nearly similar to the highlighted part.

1. An obsession with technology as a **panacea** for life's ills.
1] cause 2] cure-all
3] curse 4] end
2. This episode may serve as a **paradigm** of industry's problems.
1] highest achievement 2] example
3] bane 4] cause
3. The **parlous** state of the economy.
1] dire 2] transitory
3] inflationary 4] static
4. The argument that euthanasia destroys sanctity for life is **deceptive**.
1] flawed 2] spurious
3] specious 4] delusive
5. The ostentatious **parvenu** behaved in an uncouth manner.
1] showy 2] chieftain
3] out-caste 4] upstart
6. It was fashionable in the sixties, but definitely **passe** in the eighties.
1] highly regarded 2] unfashionable
3] coveted 4] ignored
7. America's arms supplies to Pakistan in the teeth of Indian government's opposition will result in distorting the military **equality** between the two countries.
1] similarity 2] balance
3] parity 4] approximation
8. This is the **penultimate** volume in the marvellous series.
1] first 2] final
3] most important 4] last but one

TIME : 20 MINUTES

9. With a **peremptory** note in his voice, he told the clerk to fetch all the papers.
1] irritated 2] high-handed
3] meek 4] casual
10. One more step down the road to **perdition**.
1] down fell 2] glory
3] height 4] damnation
11. She was sentenced for **perjury**.
1] rude behavior 2] offering bribe
3] lying under oath 4] relony
12. She was a skilful and experienced edvocate, quiet but **pertinacious**.
1] patient 2] hard working
3] knowledgeable 4] persistant
13. The article lamented the **philistinism** of an egalitarian culture.
1] ignorance of art and culture
2] unresponsiveness
3] hardness
4] lack of values
14. It is good if you are highly **enthusiastic** about your new mission, but it will be better, if you plan how to go about accomplishing it.
1] eager 2] motivated
3] spirited 4] gung-ho
15. A small **podgy** girl.
1] short 2] fair
3] cute 4] fat
16. The minorities were periodically reminded of their status by the **pogroms** encouraged by the state.
1] policies 2] persecution
3] discrimination 4] inequity
17. One of the most **poignant** sights of childhood is the toddler howling for his mother.
1] funny 2] touching
3] eventful 4] interesting

18. My uncle is quite a **polymath**.
 1] strongman 2] knowledgeable in many subjects
 3] much married man
 4] insufferable snip
19. Are dreams **portents** of things to come?
 1] indications 2] effects
 3] consequences 4] essence
20. She is just playing **possum**.
 1] light game 2] hard to get
 3] pretend 4] fool
21. He began to **preen** himself on his superior intelligence.
 1] be proud of 2] laugh at
 3] consider 4] curse
22. The hard fact about globalisation is that only those managers who have the **ability** enough to deliver goods stay in the job.
 1] proficiency 2] intelligence
 3] understanding 4] savvy
23. The situation was **preposterous** and became even more so.
 1] absurd 2] interesting
 3] mystifying 4] unpredictable
24. The drive for equality **presages** chaos and disruption.
 1] result 2] affect
 3] foreshadow 4] involves
25. Outfits that **presumptuously** described themselves as non-profit making.
 1] without authority 2] loudly
 3] brashly 4] vilely
26. **Prevarication** by industry has been the main cause of delay.
 1] failure 2] obstruction
 3] avoid telling truth 4] subversion
27. He wiped his fingers on his **pristine** handkerchief.
 1] white 2] colourful
 3] clean 4] torn
28. Life was riddled with petty **privations**.
 1] sufferings 2] loneliness
 3] need 4] meanness
29. Our **profligate** use of resources is the main cause of our ruination.
 1] unlimited 2] stingy
 3] wasteful 4] inane
30. A **prolix** piece of writing rarely makes a point clearly.
 1] interesting 2] brief
 3] wordy 4] dull
31. Conditions are **propitious** for development.
 1] adverse
 2] beginning to improve
 3] favourable
 4] difficult
32. A man of **protean** nature, he could probably have been a successful actor.
 1] vengeful 2] spiteful
 3] changeful 4] mincing
33. Though **protracted**, the recovery was uneventful.
 1] brief 2] quick
 3] slow 4] long drawn-out
34. Increasing public awareness about the dangers of the new drug forced the company to **switch the line**.
 1] change tack 2] go off the track
 3] change course 4] recast plans
35. **Prurient** literature is popular among the hoi-polloi everywhere.
 1] highly energising 2] classical origin
 3] obscene 4] obsolete
36. Newspapers mounted a **puerile** campaign against him.
 1] critical 2] heavy
 3] silly 4] virulent
37. The arguments that all channel IV programmes corrupt children's mind is not **defensible**.
 1] reasonable 2] tenable
 3] acceptable 4] admissible

38. In public, he was **punctilious** about such things.
1] careful to behave correctly
2] casual and easy
3] rude and impervious
4] impressionable
39. Rationalism and individuality are the two important concepts that **underscore** almost every school of western philosophical thinking.
1] underline 2] mark
3] underpin 4] characterize
40. The manager's **pusillanimous** attitude is at the root of this delay.
1] appealing 2] timid
3] rough 4] indecisive
41. For the time he has taken to complete it, he has done a **shoddy** job.
1] slipshod 2] sloppy
3] slovenly 4] messy
42. In the end, their **recalcitrance** was too much for me.
1] fickleness 2] laziness
3] dormancy 4] stubbornness
43. After his wife's death, he had become increasingly **reclusive**.
1] sad 2] morose
3] dull 4] living alone
44. Prolonged bouts of **recriminations** marked their brief marriage.
1] revenge 2] fever and ill health
3] accusations 4] fights
45. His writing is certainly **recondite** in the characterisation of veracious men.
1] clear 2] concise
3] dull 4] difficult
46. The all-too-rare **rectitude**.
1] reticence 2] friendliness
3] honesty 4] genius
47. We are entitled to expect full and speedy **redress** for product failure.
1] entitlement 2] compensation
3] justice 4] payment
48. The immigration question was fraught with sensitive points and with the general elections round the corner, the government decided to **hedge** the issue.
1] prevaricate 2] soft-pedal
3] pussyfoot around 4] duck
49. The prisoner is granted a **reprieve**.
1] temporary relief 2] pardon
3] job 4] leave
50. Flushed with **requited** love.
1] angry 2] charmed
3] satisfied 4] lost

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - IX

QUESTIONS : 50

TIME : 20 MINUTES

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 50: In the following sentences or phrases a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose a word which has a meaning nearly similar to the highlighted part.

1. **Showiness** marks every Miss India contest.
 1] pomp 2] panoply
 3] razzmatazz 4] meretriciousness
2. I lapsed into a **reverie** of my own.
 1] plan 2] thought
 3] daydream 4] mistake
3. He was roused to laughter by her **ribaldry**.
 1] coaxing 2] loud laughing
 3] impolite humour 4] funny manner
4. The bullet had been sent across the street in a **ricochet**.
 1] misdirect 2] test
 3] melee 4] bounce
5. We found the whole ceremony quite **risible**.
 1] serious 2] solemn
 3] brief 4] funny
6. **Rueful** contemplation of a life full of errors.
 1] quiet regret 2] jolly
 3] fearful 4] complacent
7. His **ruse** had failed.
 1] expectations 2] schemetodeceive
 3] idea 4] venture
8. They nodded to each other and made **saga-cious** comments.
 1] light 2] pleasant
 3] intelligent 4] humorous
9. Pipe smoking even among elders is now **out of date**.
 1] passe 2] old fashioned
 3] obsolete 4] dated
10. They made a successful **sally** at dawn.
 1] try 2] attack
 3] withdrawal 4] rush
11. The defeat was a deserved punishment, but also a **salutary** shock.
 1] rude 2] mortal
 3] good 4] hurting
12. The commandant was **sanguine** about the superiority of his airmen.
 1] doubtful 2] unsure
 3] hopeful 4] scoptical
13. **Sanguinary** deeds of the gang had brought it well deserved notoriety.
 1] harmful 2] malicious
 3] mean 4] bloody
14. He was famous for his **sartorial** elegance.
 1] speech 2] story-telling
 3] clothes 4] food

15. He was charged with **sedition**.
1] sex offence
2] felony
3] murder
4] rebellion against government
16. This experience was to have a **seminal** influence on his own political development.
1] casting shadow 2] crucial
3] retarding 4] tragic
17. Sculpture is a **sensuous** art.
1] romantic 2] visual
3] of dimensions 4] appealing to senses
18. **Sententious** remarks.
1] light hearted
2] serious, with a purpose
3] difficult
4] obscure
19. Many successful writers today specialise in a literary form which, while **being an assortment of the elements from other authors, is also imitative of their styles**.
1] parody 2] pastiche
3] burlesque 4] pun
20. There was a rather **sepulchral** atmosphere in the room.
1] gay 2] respectable
3] gloomy 4] evil
21. Contempt for outworn **shibboleths**.
1] old practices 2] virtues
3] ghosts 4] religious beliefs
22. When are you planning this **shindig** for?
1] picnic 2] noisy party
3] meeting 4] fight
23. A host of real problems are given **short shrift**.
1] an expression 2] neglect
3] a try 4] attention
24. Their perception of religion is highly **skewed**.
1] realistic 2] unfair
3] distorted 4] cynical
25. The **slatternly** woman next door.
1] loose 2] kinky
3] untidy 4] bore
26. It was a new year eve with a difference - none of that **frenzied** dancing till the wee hours of the morning.
1] feverish 2] hectic
3] furious 4] frenetic
27. The piece is okay except for a few **solecisms**.
1] grammatical errors
2] difficult expressions
3] errors of punctuation
4] factual errors
28. Moved by their genuine **solicitude** for my husband.
1] praise 2] respect
3] concern 4] love
29. Satanic **sophistry** of the counsel held the courtroom spell bound.
1] evil design
2] wicked happenings
3] clever but false reasoning
4] evil premonitions
30. As she talked, she kept making **spasmodic** dashes to the window.
1] regular 2] surprising
3] anxious 4] at irregular intervals

31. Seshan has made all the difference-this time none of the **hectic electioneering** from one hop to another - à la Rajiv Gandhi.
 1] foot loose campaigning
 2] whirlwind touring
 3] whistle stop campaigning
 4] barnstorming
32. **Splenetic** outbursts.
 1] of enthusiasm 2] gritty
 3] ill tempered 4] religious
33. She used to **splurge** on the movies a lot.
 1] love passionately
 2] think
 3] gush
 4] spend extravagantly
34. **Spruce** yourself up a bit.
 1] tidy up 2] have faith
 3] do physical exercise 4] wake up
35. She is a **spunky** kid.
 1] nervous 2] bold
 3] cry-baby 4] obstinate
36. I was too **squeamish** to look at the sight.
 1] angry 2] easily shocked
 3] intrigued 4] preoccupied
37. She was a beautiful **statuesque** creature with big dark eyes.
 1] dainty 2] uptight
 3] plump 4] big and tall
38. He **steamrolled** everyone who disagreed with him.
 1] ran down
 2] beat up
 3] destroyed
 4] used force to control
39. **Stentorian** voices of the guides.
 1] hushed 2] merely audible
 3] muffled 4] loud and strong
40. After some **stilted** effort at conversation, he gave up and left.
 1] casual 2] determined
 3] sincere 4] self-conscious
41. The fellow was **stodgy** and solemn.
 1] obstinate 2] wilful
 3] boring 4] venturesome
42. My mother-in-law is a very **straitlaced** person.
 1] honest 2] down to earth
 3] severely moral 4] easy going
43. Throughout history the **strictures** of society have weighed more heavily upon women than upon men.
 1] mannerisms 2] morals
 3] customs 4] disapproval
44. The table player was **out of tune** with the vocalist.
 1] consonance 2] unanimity
 3] agreement 4] sync
45. I **surreptitiously** made an extra copy.
 1] secretly 2] quickly
 3] smartly 4] easily
46. The first steps toward some form of man-machine **sybiosis** are already being taken.
 1] synthesis 2] unity
 3] close relationship 4] similarity

47. His bail was so low that it was **tantamount** to no bail at all.
- 1] amount to 2] less than
3] more 4] harboured
48. Looking at some **tawdry** clothes.
- 1] fashionable 2] colourful
3] cheap 4] old
49. He had the **temerity** to suggest that a few changes would not hurt.
- 1] foolishness 2] cleverness
3] boldness 4] readiness
50. She always raises **tendentious** issues.
- 1] expressing strong opinions
2] frivolous
3] relevant
4] moral

ANSWERKEY

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

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

VOCABULARY TEST - X

QUESTIONS : 30

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 30: In the following sentences or phrases a word or phrase is highlighted. From the given alternatives choose a word which has a meaning nearly similar to the highlighted part..

1. He has set his story in a permissive society to serve as the background but if one accepts **contemporaneity** as the criterion, you cannot fault his work on that score.
1] realism 2] zeitgeist
3] realism 4] neo-realism
2. He is a smart **toady**.
1] informer 2] speaker
3] observer 4] flatterer
3. Airfields presented a less **tractable** problem.
1] solvable 2] manageable
3] tolerable 4] perceivable
4. One never expected that the arid land would **produce** such exotic varieties of fruits.
1] give 2] grow
3] bring forth 4] yield
5. Even children soon become aware of the **transience** of human ties.
1] intimacy 2] inviolability
3] impermanence 4] inhumanity
6. These, it **transpired**, were forbidden under Indian law.
1] happened 2] was told
3] was observed 4] came to be known
7. **Trenchant** observations seemed to have achieved their objective.
1] Bold and sincere 2] Bitter and cynical
3] Dull and boring 4] Critical
8. After your team has batted for about one and a half days, asking your opponents to bat for half an hour before the close of a match heading for a draw is a **deliberate** display of lack of grace.
1] gratuitous 2] unprovoked
3] wanton 4] uncalled-for

TIME : 20 MINUTES

9. Her brief moment of **truculence** was over, he was not popular with his superiors.
1] joy 2] bad temper
3] relaxation 4] meditation
10. Solving graduate-level math at seven this **boy wonder** is a draw wherever he goes.
1] prodigy
2] genius
3] whiz kid
4] one of the bratpack
11. He is an **unconscionably** cheerful police officer.
1] shamelessly 2] gaily
3] excessively 4] exceptionally
12. His **unctuous** flirtations will get him into trouble.
1] continuous 2] engaging
3] serious 4] insincere
13. The very difference **underscores** our breaking away from past traditions.
1] highlight 2] dilutes
3] exaggerates 4] brings out
14. Their conduct is **unexceptionable**.
1] exceptional 2] excusable
3] not objectionable 4] appreciable
15. Pregnancy had **unhinged** her.
1] boosted 2] happy
3] mentally ill 4] dull
16. She was externally very **unprepossessing**.
1] very appealing 2] very quiet
3] presumptuous 4] prejudiced
17. When funds dried up the project was **made smaller than what the original plan envisaged**.
1] reduced 2] cut down
3] downsized 4] slashed

18. He seems to be attempting to **upstage** the Prime Minister.
1] criticise 2] popularise
3] overthrow 4] outshine
19. The **upshot** of the deliberations is yet to be known.
1] importance 2] outcome
3] period 4] summary
20. You get so **uptight** whenever I raise the subject.
1] angry 2] elated
3] anxious 4] suspicious
21. That girl is quick on the **uptake**.
1] talk 2] understanding
3] irritation 4] retorting
22. It gave me a **pang** when I saw the old table I used as kid in the junk dealer's yard.
1] wrench 2] pain
3] distress 4] heart-ache
23. A **venial** sin.
1] mortal 2] not serious
3] of passion 4] cruel
24. A **vicarious** sense of power and adventure.
1] tremendous 2] genuine
3] by proxy 4] fleeting
25. The death of his wife, after 26 years of marriage dealt a **cruel blow** to him.
1] shock 2] disappointment
3] grief 4] body blow
26. The film censor board objected to the **de-tailed depiction** of the rape scene in 'Dacoit Queen'.
1] graphic account
2] naturalistic description
3] true-to-life picturising
4] blow-by-blow account
27. Children who have this **wayward**, curious imaginative quality have to be handled with intelligence.
1] dangerous 2] wicked
3] criminal 4] difficult to control
28. I am in a **quandary**: if I accept the transfer on promotion my children's education is likely to be disrupted; if I refuse transfer, I risk my career prospects.
1] cleft stick
2] dilemma
3] zero option situation
4] no-win situation
29. A **welter** of emotions surged inside her on seeing her long lost brother.
1] Varied 2] Confusion
3] Excess 4] Block
30. They are nationalist to the point of **xenophobia**.
1] cats 2] women
3] foreigners 4] microbes

ANSWERKEY

1-2	2-4	3-2	4-4	5-3	6-4	7-1	8-3	9-2	10-1
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21-2	22-1	23-2	24-3	25-1	26-4	27-4	28-2	29-3	30-3

No. of questions attempted

Mistakes

Your score

Notes

Notes