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SYNONYMS

DIRECTIONS: Pick out the nearest correct meaning or synonym of the words given below:

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>1. ADVICE
(a) council
(c) practice</p> <p>2. MISERABLE
(a) object
(c) abject</p> <p>3. QUOTE
(a) sight
(c) sue</p> <p>4. HARMONY
(a) cemetery
(c) symmetry</p> <p>5. UNLAWFUL
(a) elicit
(c) litigation</p> <p>6. HAUGHTY
(a) imperial
(c) adamant</p> <p>7. WISE
(a) momentous
(c) judicious</p> <p>8. LOQUACIOUS
(a) Victorian
(c) verbose</p> <p>9. COURAGEOUS
(a) fickle
(c) timorous</p> <p>10. WATCHFULNESS
(a) supervision
(c) superintendence</p> <p>11. ATTACHMENT
(a) affinity
(c) causation</p> <p>12. WEARY
(a) sad
(c) sentimental</p> <p>13. BEQUEST
(a) parsimony
(c) heritage</p> <p>14. GULLIBLE
(a) credible
(c) credulous</p> | <p>(b) counsel
(d) proposal</p> <p>(b) obstruct
(d) abstract</p> <p>(b) sigh
(d) cite</p> <p>(b) ceremony
(d) hierarchy</p> <p>(b) draw
(d) illicit</p> <p>(b) arrogant
(d) empire</p> <p>(b) pragmatic
(d) delay</p> <p>(b) bombastic
(d) ambiguous</p> <p>(b) insipid
(d) fearless</p> <p>(b) custody
(d) vigil</p> <p>(b) influence
(d) appendage</p> <p>(b) fatigued
(d) emotional</p> <p>(b) matrimony
(d) patrimony</p> <p>(b) believable
(d) fallible</p> | <p>15. BRAVERY
(a) onslaught
(c) fortitude</p> <p>16. JEALOUS
(a) obvious
(c) envious</p> <p>17. PATRONAGE
(a) donation
(c) espionage</p> <p>18. TRAVERSE
(a) mingle
(c) take</p> <p>19. FEROCIOUS
(a) fierce
(c) danger</p> <p>20. RECUPERATE
(a) recapture
(c) recover</p> <p>21. ALMS
(a) blessings
(c) prayers</p> <p>22. ATTENUATE
(a) repent
(c) force</p> <p>23. VINDICTIVE
(a) revengeful
(c) strategic</p> <p>24. DISCOMFIT
(a) litigate
(c) conflict</p> <p>25. WRATH
(a) violence
(c) hatred</p> <p>26. ABSTINENCE
(a) synchronic
(c) restraint</p> <p>27. ERUDITE
(a) execute
(c) academic</p> <p>28. TACITURNITY
(a) dumbness
(c) hesitation</p> <p>29. ANIMATE
(a) kill
(c) energise</p> | <p>(b) arrogant
(d) nepotism</p> <p>(b) atrocious
(d) ferocious</p> <p>(b) support
(d) beneficiary</p> <p>(b) frustrate
(d) cross</p> <p>(b) bitter
(d) enmity</p> <p>(b) delight
(d) overcome</p> <p>(b) charity
(d) worship</p> <p>(b) make thin
(d) divide</p> <p>(b) triumphant
(d) demonstrative</p> <p>(b) embarrass
(d) frustrate</p> <p>(b) anger
(d) displeasing</p> <p>(b) torrential
(d) gluttony</p> <p>(b) expanse
(d) settle</p> <p>(b) changeableness
(d) reserved</p> <p>(b) dead
(d) calm</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

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30. NIGGARDLY
(a) penurious (b) generous
(c) liberal (d) nimbus
31. BLITHE
(a) joyless (b) grudging
(c) somnolent (d) indifferent
32. CAPTIVATE
(a) repel (b) subjugate
(c) dangerous (d) fascinate
33. REDEEM
(a) extend (b) fulfil
(c) reconsider (d) recover
34. BLAND
(a) unpleasant (b) irritating
(c) affable (d) tasteless
35. VISIONARY
(a) dreamy (b) savant
(c) philosopher (d) saint
36. REVOKE
(a) repudiate (b) repeal
(c) impute (d) force
37. REPRISAL
(a) denial (b) reluctance
(c) unequivocal (d) retaliation
38. FASTIDIOUS
(a) faint (b) dainty
(c) delicious (d) dormant
39. ATTRIBUTE
(a) infer (b) impute
(c) inhere (d) inundate
40. DIALECTIC
(a) argumentative (b) instructive
(c) constructive (d) destructive
41. GERMINATE
(a) decay (b) breed
(c) produce (d) sprout
42. EFFICACY
(a) delicacy (b) ruthlessness
(c) efficiency (d) solemnity
43. MAGNATE
(a) tycoon (b) senior executive
(c) non-magnetic (d) symbolic
44. FACET
(a) sweet (b) tap
(c) deceit (d) aspect
45. PERNICIOUS
(a) deadly (b) curious
(c) gorgeous (d) expensive
46. PERSUADE
(a) assure (b) opinionated
(c) convince (d) cheat
47. FORTIFY
(a) topple (b) destroy
(c) reproduce (d) strengthen
48. PHENOMENAL
(a) incidental (b) eventful
(c) natural (d) extraordinary
49. PARADIGM
(a) solution (b) model
(c) discovery (d) invention
50. HONORARY
(a) honest (b) dignified
(c) unpaid (d) praiseworthy
51. FACULTY
(a) privilege (b) desire
(c) branch (d) ability
52. FORESEE
(a) contemplate (b) visualise
(c) assume (d) hypothesis
53. ANNEX
(a) add (b) low
(c) copy (d) initial
54. MENAGE
(a) suffocation (b) system
(c) law (d) household
55. DILEMMA
(a) darkness (b) freedom
(c) trap (d) confusion
56. RIGMAROLE
(a) short-cut (b) lengthy procedure
(c) unnecessary burden (d) happy responsibility
57. TRANSCEND
(a) lower (b) climb
(c) energise (d) cross
58. IMPERATIVE
(a) order (b) command
(c) suggestion (d) necessity
59. EXEMPT
(a) duty (b) provide
(c) relieve of (d) forgive
60. INFIRMITY
(a) disease (b) malady
(c) weakness (d) slimness
61. IMMINENT
(a) eminent (b) immediate
(c) future (d) impending
62. CHASTE
(a) filthy (b) lewd
(c) immoral (d) noble
63. FASCINATE
(a) captivate (b) irritating
(c) fashionable (d) impulsive
64. CURVATURE
(a) angularity (b) straightness
(c) short-cut (d) streamline
65. SUMMIT
(a) base (b) slope
(c) declivity (d) peak
66. WEAN
(a) introduce (b) withdraw
(c) detach (d) alienate
67. MENDACIOUS
(a) irritating (b) misleading
(c) provocative (d) untruthful
68. OSTRACISED
(a) hated (b) shut out from the society
(c) criticised (d) applauded by the majority
69. SPURIOUS
(a) false (b) harmful
(c) poisonous (d) foreign

70. OBNOXIOUS
(a) clever (b) shrewd
(c) disagreeable (d) outdated
71. PERNICIOUS
(a) radical (b) baneful
(c) scientific (d) negative
72. RECTIFY
(a) to command (b) to correct
(c) to destroy (d) to build
73. CORDON
(a) pile of logs
(b) heavy cloak
(c) line of people placed as guard
(d) none of these
74. CONCERT
(a) beauty (b) power
(c) agreement (d) none of these
75. MITIGATE
(a) to heal (b) soothen
(c) to pardon (d) to send on a mission
76. DEVOID
(a) evasive (b) hopeless
(c) lacking (d) stupid
77. RESOLVED
(a) summarised (b) dispelled
(c) determined (d) hanged
78. APPOSITE
(a) appropriate (b) foolish
(c) painful (d) none of these
79. BUOYANT
(a) childlike (b) sturdy
(c) brisk (d) light-hearted
80. INFIRM
(a) sturdy (b) anxious
(c) patient (d) feeble
81. INTELLECT
(a) rationality (b) imbecility
(c) insanity (d) reverie
82. MANIAC
(a) lunatic (b) deft
(c) sober (d) dunce
83. OMEN
(a) augury (b) superstition
(c) imagery (d) imagination
84. SPECTACLE
(a) pageant (b) show
(c) mystification (d) panorama
85. TURBULENCE
(a) treachery (b) triumph
(c) commotion (d) overflow
86. DEFER
(a) discourage (b) minimize
(c) postpone (d) estimate
87. ADAGE
(a) proverb (b) youth
(c) supplement (d) hardness
88. ENSUE
(a) compel (b) plead
(c) remain (d) follow
89. ZENITH
(a) lowest point (b) middle
(c) compass (d) summit
90. HYPOTHETICAL
(a) magical (b) theoretical
(c) visual (d) two-faced
91. SUPERFICIAL
(a) shallow (b) aged
(c) unusually fine (d) proud
92. DISPARAGE
(a) separate (b) belittle
(c) compare (d) imitate
93. LUDICROUS
(a) profitable (b) ridiculous
(c) excessive (d) undesirable
94. INTREPID
(a) moist (b) rude
(c) tolerant (d) fearless
95. FILCH
(a) hide (b) steal
(c) swindle (d) covet
96. URBANE
(a) well-dressed (b) friendly
(c) polished (d) prominent
97. DECANT
(a) bisect (b) pour off
(c) speak widely (d) bequeath
98. ANTI-THESIS
(a) contract (b) examination
(c) conclusion (d) opposite
99. HAVOC
(a) festival (b) sea battle
(c) disease (d) ruin
100. REJUVENATE
(a) reply (b) judge
(c) renew (d) age
101. OBNOXIOUS
(a) dreamy (b) daring
(c) offensive (d) visible
102. VERBATIM
(a) word for word (b) in secret
(c) at will (d) in summary
103. ENTICE
(a) inform (b) attract
(c) observe (d) disobey
104. ACCLAIM
(a) discharge (b) divide
(c) excel (d) applaud
105. SOLILOQUY
(a) figure of speech (b) isolated position
(c) historical incident (d) monologue
106. STUPEFY
(a) lie (b) make dull
(c) talk nonsense (d) overread
107. ADMONISH
(a) polish (b) distribute
(c) escape (d) caution
108. ATROPHY
(a) wither (b) grow
(c) soften (d) spread

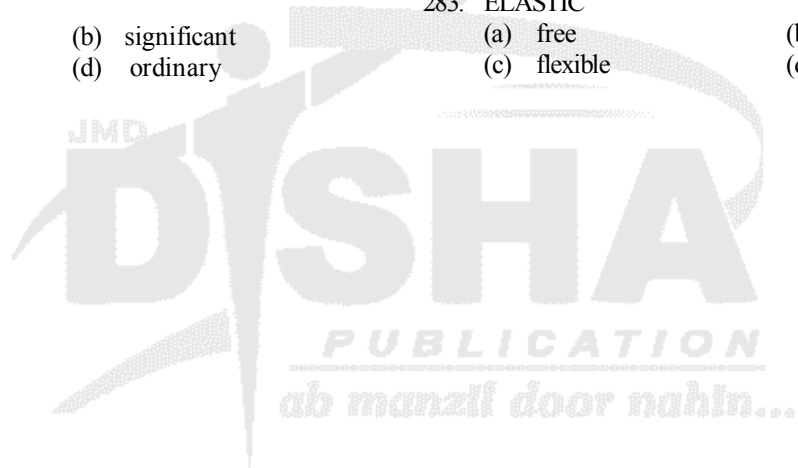
109. COMPREHEND
 (a) agree (b) reprieve
 (c) settle (d) understand
110. SUFFICE
 (a) endure (b) be adequate
 (c) annex (d) eat up
111. PERSONABLE
 (a) self-centered (b) intimate
 (c) attractive (d) sensitive
112. ANALOGY
 (a) similarity (b) distinction
 (c) transposition (d) variety
113. INTRIGUE
 (a) request (b) poison
 (c) plot (d) veto
114. DEBONAIR
 (a) gay (b) extravagant
 (c) corrupt (d) healthful
115. PONDEROUS
 (a) conceited (b) heavy
 (c) shameless (d) abundant
116. CHARGIN
 (a) delight (b) caution
 (c) deceit (d) vexation
117. DEFAMATION
 (a) slander (b) debt
 (c) infeciton (d) deterioration
118. APLOMB
 (a) caution (b) shortsightedness
 (c) timidity (d) self-assurance
119. FORTITUDE
 (a) wealth (b) loudness
 (c) courage (d) luck
120. MERCENARY
 (a) poisonous (b) unworthy
 (c) serving only for pay (d) luring by false charms
121. DEIFY
 (a) face (b) worship
 (c) flatter (d) challenge
122. TYRANNY
 (a) misrule (b) power
 (c) madness (d) cruelty
123. CONNOISSEUR
 (a) ignorant (b) interpreter
 (c) delinquent (d) lover of art
124. WRATH
 (a) jealousy (b) hatred
 (c) anger (d) violence
125. REBATE
 (a) loss (b) refund
 (c) compensation (d) discount
126. PROLIFIC
 (a) plenty (b) competent
 (c) fertile (d) predominant
127. AFFABLE
 (a) friendly (b) cheerful
 (c) helpful (d) neutral
128. EXORBITANT
 (a) odd (b) ridiculous
 (c) excessive (d) threatening
129. TERRIFIC
 (a) big (b) excellent
 (c) tragic (d) terrible
130. ABNEGATION
 (a) self-denial (b) self-sacrifice
 (c) self-praise (d) self-criticism
131. AFFLUENT
 (a) prosperous (b) poor
 (c) talkative (d) close
132. INFREQUENT
 (a) never (b) usual
 (c) rare (d) sometimes
133. MASSACRE
 (a) stab (b) slaughter
 (c) murder (d) assassinate
134. DISTINGUISH
 (a) darken (b) abolish
 (c) differentiate (d) confuse
135. GRATIFY
 (a) frank (b) appreciate
 (c) pacify (d) indulge
136. TERMINATE
 (a) suspend (b) dismiss
 (c) end (d) interrupt
137. OBJECT
 (a) disobey (b) challenge
 (c) deny (d) disapprove
138. ADVERSITY
 (a) crisis (b) misfortune
 (c) failure (d) helplessness
139. STUBBORN
 (a) easy (b) obstinate
 (c) willing (d) pliable
140. TACITURNITY
 (a) reserve (b) hesitation
 (c) changeableness (d) dumbness
141. BLITHE
 (a) graceful (b) joyous
 (c) giddy (d) other worldly
142. ELICIT
 (a) induce (b) extract
 (c) divulge (d) instil
143. PORTRAY
 (a) communicate (b) paint
 (c) express (d) draw
144. ARTIFACT
 (a) synthetic (b) man-made
 (c) natural (d) exact copy
145. PILFER
 (a) destroy (b) damage
 (c) steal (d) snatch
146. LETHAL
 (a) dreary (b) dreadful
 (c) deadly (d) strange
147. TEDIOUS
 (a) painful (b) troublesome
 (c) lengthy (d) tiresome
148. OBSCENE
 (a) objectionable (b) indecent
 (c) displeasing (d) condemnable

149. UNIFORMITY
(a) routine (b) continuity
(c) stability (d) consistency
150. MYSTIQUE
(a) fame (b) reputation
(c) admirable quality (d) popularity
151. RESILIENT
(a) flexible (b) proud
(c) separable (d) rigid
152. DUBIOUS
(a) straight (b) sincere
(c) zig zag (d) doubtful
153. CAVIL
(a) appreciate (b) amuse
(c) quibble (d) munch
154. RESTITUTE
(a) help (b) avenge
(c) revenge (d) repair
155. RETRIBUTION
(a) contempt (b) revenge
(c) punishment (d) discount
156. INTRINSIC
(a) introvert (b) intricate
(c) complicated (d) secret
157. APPRAISAL
(a) estimation (b) praise
(c) approval (d) investigation
158. LUMINARY
(a) bright (b) lightning
(c) famous (d) dashing
159. STRINGENT
(a) shrill (b) regorous
(c) dry (d) strained
160. JEREMAI
(a) friction (b) incident
(c) trouble (d) accident
161. WHIMPER
(a) prevent (b) cry
(c) instigate (d) pacify
162. HARASS
(a) grieve (b) injure
(c) excite (d) annoy
163. GADFLY
(a) horror (b) naisance
(c) gain (d) blessing
164. HYBRID
(a) unusual (b) hackneyed
(c) pedigreed (d) crossbred
165. MAIM
(a) disfigure (b) slit
(c) severe (d) slash
166. EXCTUCIATE
(a) refifne (b) torture
(c) extract (d) imprison
167. OUTRE
(a) fair (b) traditional
(c) real (d) eccentric
168. TEDIOUS
(a) tiresome (b) painful
(c) troublesome (d) lengthy
169. ASSIMILATE
(a) absorb (b) arrange
(c) receive (d) assemble
170. COTERIE
(a) mob (b) group
(c) family (d) institution
171. OBEISANCE
(a) insult (b) obedience
(c) indifference (d) disrespect
172. FATIGUE
(a) weariness (b) sweating
(c) tension (d) drowsiness
173. FERFIDY
(a) debauchery (b) deceit
(c) treachery (d) conceit
174. MASTICATE
(a) devour (b) drink
(c) chew (d) swallow
175. BIZARRE
(a) colourful (b) strange
(c) exotic (d) comical
176. ZENITH
(a) top (b) bright
(c) wonderful (d) smart
177. CURSORY
(a) penetrating (b) informal
(c) superficial (d) angry
178. DISMAL
(a) deformed (b) impolite
(c) bleak (d) watery
179. NEMESIS
(a) punishment (b) victory
(c) adventure (d) reward
180. CONNIVE
(a) threaten (b) shield
(c) instigate (d) disregard
181. ERSATZ
(a) liveliness (b) imitation
(c) freshness (d) pleasure
182. ANNOTATION
(a) translation (b) prologue
(c) quip (d) explanatory note
183. EXACERBATE
(a) irritate (b) enlighten
(c) aggravate (d) exaggerate
184. THRIVE
(a) hurt (b) persuade
(c) push (d) flourish
185. VAPID
(a) virtuous (b) vital
(c) priceless (d) dull
186. FRANTIC
(a) urgent (b) excited
(c) novel (d) painful
187. EGREGIOUS
(a) social (b) shocking
(c) common (d) plain
188. MAMMOTH
(a) greedy (b) wild
(c) straight (d) huge

189. HUMDRUM
(a) thoughtful (b) musical
(c) unnatural (d) commonplace
190. MANIA
(a) fame (b) greatness
(c) fear (d) illusion
191. OBLOQUY
(a) lethargy (b) burial service
(c) verbal abuse (d) vulgar joke
192. ENTHRAL
(a) inspire (b) charm
(c) glorify (d) annoy
193. BAFFLE
(a) insult (b) frustrate
(c) defame (d) antagonise
194. DAUNT
(a) detain (b) annoy
(c) abuse (d) intimidate
195. BEHOLDEN
(a) upright (b) lovable
(c) grateful (d) obliged
196. SOLICIT
(a) beseech (b) require
(c) claim (d) demand
197. CLUMSY
(a) adroit (b) dexterous
(c) rough (d) ungraceful
198. FRICASSEE
(a) grill (b) decorate
(c) stew (d) to baste
199. HINDER
(a) create (b) protect
(c) vindicate (d) impede
200. ABIDE
(a) hold (b) encourage
(c) accept (d) comment
201. MONOLITHIC
(a) short-sighted (b) black & white
(c) repetitive (d) very large
202. SYMBIOSIS
(a) transformation (b) close association
(c) cure-all (d) similarity
203. EGRESSION
(a) digression (b) effusion
(c) departure (d) hostility
204. PERNICIOUS
(a) relevant (b) vigilant
(c) destructive (d) minute care
205. IRRUPTION
(a) hate (b) bursting in
(c) interference (d) altercation
206. ECHELON
(a) rank (b) opponent
(c) follower (d) identity
207. PREVARICATE
(a) anticipate (b) lie
(c) delay (d) authenticcate
208. EXUDE
(a) ooze (b) wither
(c) over flow (d) evaporate
209. PRECARIOUS
(a) brittle (b) perilous
(c) critical (d) cautious
210. MALAISE
(a) stagnation (b) spite
(c) curse (d) sickness
211. VOGUE
(a) fashion (b) rejection
(c) order (d) satisfaction
212. IMPREGNATE
(a) conceal (b) suffer
(c) affect (d) conclude
213. DELEGATE
(a) officer (b) participant
(c) member (d) representative
214. ABANDON
(a) admit (b) refrain
(c) abstain (d) forsake
215. AVER
(a) assert (b) confess
(c) impress (d) trust
216. YAW
(a) dedicate (b) soar
(c) arouse (d) drift
217. DELECTABLE
(a) attractive (b) delightful
(c) desirable (d) delicate
218. HINDER
(a) obstruct (b) challenge
(c) damage (d) ruin
219. REITERATE
(a) reassess (b) rewrite
(c) repeat (d) stutter
220. FEIGN
(a) pretend (b) attend
(c) condemn (d) condone
221. VITUPERATE
(a) appreciate (b) abuse
(c) appraise (d) encourage
222. NAUSEATE
(a) tempt (b) sicken
(c) despise (d) detest
223. INIQUITOUS
(a) unequal (b) curious
(c) biased (d) wicked
224. ECSTATIC
(a) animated (b) enraptured
(c) bewildered (d) fitful
225. REPLENISH
(a) fill (b) supply
(c) provide (d) restore
226. WALLOW
(a) luxuriate (b) suffer
(c) sacrifice (d) prosper
227. INNATE
(a) unique (b) important
(c) inborn (d) essential
228. FURTIVE
(a) baffling (b) fleeing
(c) hasty (d) stealthy

229. ACCOLADE
 (a) welcome (b) award (c) affection (d) arrival
230. INDIGENCE
 (a) poverty (b) prosperity (c) suffering (d) scarcity
231. DISTINCTION
 (a) degree (b) difference (c) diffusion (d) disagreement
232. STALEMATE
 (a) deadly (b) dead-end (c) deadlock (d) dead-drunk
233. REQUITE
 (a) repay (b) demand (c) refuse (d) requisition
234. COMPENDIUM
 (a) glossary (b) reference (c) index (d) summary
235. VAPID
 (a) virtuous (b) priceless (c) dull (d) vital
236. OVERSTRUNG
 (a) active (b) energetic (c) concerned (d) too sensitive
237. FRATERNISE
 (a) associate (b) organise (c) expel (d) cheat
238. CATALOGUE
 (a) menu (b) record (c) list (d) pamphlet
239. OVERSTRUNG
 (a) concerned (b) active (c) sensitive (d) energetic
240. GREGARIOUS
 (a) sociable (b) turbulent (c) pugnacious (d) clumsy
241. ACCOST
 (a) hesitate (b) speculate (c) insult (d) address
242. DEFUNCT
 (a) active (b) clever (c) alive (d) extinct
243. SAGACITY
 (a) morality (b) wisdom (c) sanity (d) uprightness
244. ANGST
 (a) anxiety (b) pride (c) modesty (d) simplicity
245. KULAK
 (a) fortress (b) priest (c) insane (d) farmer
246. SALACITY
 (a) recession (b) indecency (c) depression (d) bliss
247. UMBRAGE
 (a) sensitive (b) shabbiness (c) premature (d) resentment
248. EMULATE
 (a) trying to do as well (b) enable (c) likely to be late (d) inspite to win
249. AMNESTY
 (a) revolt (b) privilege (c) farewell (d) pardon
250. HIATUS
 (a) gap (b) contempt (c) tight (d) narrow
251. KITTY
 (a) romantic (b) cheap (c) pooled fund (d) drowsy
252. FRAGMENT
 (a) dissection (b) cut (c) crumble (d) scrap
253. CADGE
 (a) beg (b) hide (c) bicker (d) imprison
254. EXORCISE
 (a) expel (b) expose (c) explain (d) mock
255. AMBITION
 (a) plan (b) proclamation (c) desire (d) decision
256. TAIN
 (a) soil (b) stain (c) dirty (d) corrupt
257. PROMISCUOUS
 (a) casual (b) selective (c) discriminate (d) pure
258. KEMP
 (a) professional (b) parasite (c) tent (d) champion
259. UNDULATE
 (a) retard (b) decrease (c) wave (d) flood
260. VORACIOUS
 (a) quick (b) angry (c) hungry (d) wild
261. PESTER
 (a) console (b) disturb (c) gratify (d) torture
262. REDUNDANT
 (a) rude (b) brutish (c) superfluous (d) coarse
263. INEVITABLE
 (a) unavoidable (b) probable (c) expected (d) fixed
264. VENDETTA
 (a) feud (b) friendship (c) mortal (d) threat
265. SMEAR
 (a) encourage (b) quarrel (c) avoid (d) mark
266. CALUMNIATE
 (a) approve (b) slander (c) aarn (d) dealy
267. PARVENU
 (a) pretender (b) privileged (c) royal (d) intelligent

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 268. ATTRITION | (a) friction | (b) decline | 276. PERSIST | (a) Resist | (b) Leave |
| | (c) suffering | (d) attraction | | (c) Quit | (d) Insist |
| 269. MURKY | (a) ugly | (b) dishonest | 277. EVENTUALLY | (a) previously | (b) briefly |
| | (c) dull | (d) lazy | | (c) finally | (d) successfully |
| 270. CONDONE | (a) Forgive | (b) Support | 278. IMPECCABLE | (a) remarkable | (b) unbelievable |
| | (c) Forget | (d) Defend | | (c) flawless | (d) displeasing |
| 271. ANALOGY | (a) Difference | (b) Comparison | 279. SCORN | (a) concise | (b) despise |
| | (c) Addition | (d) Deletion | | (c) bias | (d) fierce |
| 272. ALLURE | (a) Extol | (b) Excite | 280. CATASTROPHE | (a) tragedy | (b) anger |
| | (c) Entice | (d) Elicit | | (c) violence | (d) hatred |
| 273. VOCIFEROUS | (a) violent | (b) loud | 281. ABJURE | (a) renounce | (b) announce |
| | (c) secret | (d) true | | (c) pronounce | (d) denounce |
| 274. FICTIONAL | (a) genuine | (b) authentic | 282. ASSESS | (a) overload | (b) measure |
| | (c) fanciful | (d) real | | (c) permit | (d) enter |
| 275. TRIVIAL | (a) crucial | (b) significant | 283. ELASTIC | (a) free | (b) liberal |
| | (c) vital | (d) ordinary | | (c) flexible | (d) broad |



ANSWER KEY

1	(b)	43	(a)	85	(c)	127	(a)	169	(a)	211	(a)	253	(a)
2	(c)	44	(d)	86	(c)	128	(c)	170	(b)	212	(c)	254	(c)
3	(d)	45	(a)	87	(a)	129	(d)	171	(b)	213	(d)	255	(d)
4	(c)	46	(c)	88	(d)	130	(a)	172	(a)	214	(d)	256	(a)
5	(d)	47	(d)	89	(d)	131	(a)	173	(c)	215	(a)	257	(d)
6	(b)	48	(d)	90	(b)	132	(d)	174	(c)	216	(d)	258	(b)
7	(c)	49	(b)	91	(a)	133	(b)	175	(b)	217	(b)	259	(c)
8	(c)	50	(c)	92	(b)	134	(c)	176	(a)	218	(a)	260	(c)
9	(d)	51	(d)	93	(b)	135	(c)	177	(c)	219	(c)	261	(b)
10	(d)	52	(b)	94	(d)	136	(c)	178	(c)	220	(a)	262	(c)
11	(a)	53	(a)	95	(b)	137	(d)	179	(a)	221	(b)	263	(a)
12	(b)	54	(d)	96	(c)	138	(b)	180	(d)	222	(b)	264	(a)
13	(c)	55	(d)	97	(b)	139	(b)	181	(b)	223	(d)	265	(d)
14	(c)	56	(b)	98	(d)	140	(a)	182	(d)	224	(b)	266	(b)
15	(c)	57	(d)	99	(d)	141	(b)	183	(a)	225	(d)	267	(a)
16	(c)	58	(d)	100	(c)	142	(b)	184	(d)	226	(a)	268	(a)
17	(b)	59	(c)	101	(c)	143	(d)	185	(d)	227	(c)	269	(a)
18	(d)	60	(c)	102	(a)	144	(b)	186	(b)	228	(d)	270	(a)
19	(a)	61	(d)	103	(b)	145	(c)	187	(b)	229	(b)	271	(b)
20	(c)	62	(d)	104	(d)	146	(c)	188	(d)	230	(a)	272	(c)
21	(b)	63	(a)	105	(d)	147	(d)	189	(d)	231	(b)	273	(b)
22	(b)	64	(a)	106	(b)	148	(b)	190	(d)	232	(c)	274	(c)
23	(a)	65	(d)	107	(d)	149	(d)	191	(c)	233	(a)	275	(d)
24	(b)	66	(d)	108	(a)	150	(c)	192	(b)	234	(b)	276	(d)
25	(b)	67	(d)	109	(d)	151	(a)	193	(b)	235	(c)	277	(c)
26	(c)	68	(b)	110	(a)	152	(d)	194	(d)	236	(d)	278	(c)
27	(c)	69	(a)	111	(c)	153	(c)	195	(d)	237	(a)	279	(b)
28	(d)	70	(c)	112	(a)	154	(c)	196	(a)	238	(c)	280	(a)
29	(c)	71	(b)	113	(c)	155	(c)	197	(d)	239	(c)	281	(a)
30	(a)	72	(b)	114	(a)	156	(a)	198	(c)	240	(a)	282	(b)
31	(d)	73	(d)	115	(b)	157	(a)	199	(d)	241	(d)	283	(c)
32	(d)	74	(c)	116	(d)	158	(c)	200	(c)	242	(d)		
33	(d)	75	(a)	117	(a)	159	(b)	201	(c)	243	(b)		
34	(d)	76	(c)	118	(d)	160	(c)	202	(b)	244	(a)		
35	(a)	77	(c)	119	(c)	161	(b)	203	(c)	245	(d)		
36	(b)	78	(a)	120	(c)	162	(d)	204	(c)	246	(b)		
37	(d)	79	(d)	121	(b)	163	(b)	205	(b)	247	(a)		
38	(b)	80	(d)	122	(d)	164	(d)	206	(a)	248	(d)		
39	(b)	81	(a)	123	(b)	165	(a)	207	(b)	249	(a)		
40	(a)	82	(a)	124	(c)	166	(b)	208	(a)	250	(c)		
41	(d)	83	(a)	125	(d)	167	(d)	209	(c)	251	(d)		
42	(c)	84	(a)	126	(c)	168	(a)	210	(d)	252	(a)		

HINTS & SOLUTION

1. (b) counsel also means 'legal adviser'.
2. (c) abject means helpless, miserable, despicable situation, obstruct means to hinder, abstract is the literal opposite of concrete, real.
3. (d) sight means scene, sue means to file a Suit.
4. (c) cemetery means graveyards, hierarchy means a system of society in which people are graded into different classes according to certain norms, harmony is when many things work together in the same mode.
5. (d) illicit means not sanctioned by law, elicit means to draw a response with difficulty, illegitimate means illegal/unlawful
6. (b) arrogant means revealing an exaggerated sense of own importance, adamant means firmly or stubbornly, determinedly.
7. (c) judicious means having good sense, momentous means most important, pragmatic means practical, treating in a sensible and realistic way.
8. (c) Verbose means using or containing more words than are needed, ambiguous means having more than one meaning.
9. (d) fearless means lack of fear, fickle means unstable, often changing, not constant, not faithful, Insipid means tasteless
15. (c) Onslaught means 'attack'; arrogant means 'full of pride'
16. (c) Obvious means 'clear', 'atrocious' means 'cruel', ferocious means full of anger.
17. (b) Classical music today is in need of patronage. Earlier, its patrons were the maharajas. Classical musicians were honoured in the royal courts. They were given all the support necessary to let their art flourish.
18. (d) How did you traverse the river? That is, how did you go from one side of it to the other? In other words, how did you cross it? If you traverse an area of land or water, you go across it. Traverse is a literary word.
19. (a) Fierce means displaying a violent or ferocious a violent aggressiveness.
20. (c) Once I fall ill, it takes me long to recuperate. That is, I take a long time to recover my health or strength after I have been ill.
21. (b) When a cyclone affects an area, the people are deprived of their belongings. You then give them money, clothes, food etc. Such gifts to the poor and needy are called alms. Since they are given out of charity (kindness and tolerance), these gifts are also known as charity.
22. (b) You are familiar with the word tenuous. Attenuate also comes from the same Latin root tenuis (= thin). If you attenuate something, you make it slender or thin; you reduce it in force or value.
23. (a) Mohan and Yadu were friends. One day, however, Mohan went to a cricket match alone. There was only one ticket available and he did not want to miss the match for the sake of his friend. When Yadu came to know of this, he felt aggrieved. Out of vindictiveness, Yadu bought only one ticket for the next match and left Mohan alone. In other words, Yadu took a revenge on Mohan.
24. (b) If you are discomfited by something, it causes you to feel slightly embarrassed or confused.
25. (b) Wrath is extreme anger.
26. (c) If you abstain from something, you deliberately do not do it. Abstinence, however, is a particular kind of abstaining—that from alcoholic drink, sex etc, often for health or religious reasons. If you abstain from drinking, you do not get drunk.
27. (c) An erudite person is scholarly. He or she is full of learning. Now, where does a learned person get his or her learning from? From the world of education or books. In other words, the person has an academic orientation.
28. (d) A taciturn person is not dumb. A dumb person can't speak. A taciturn person can speak but does not want to. In other words, he maintains a reserve.
29. (c) As an adjective, animate simply means "having life". For example: Plants and animals are animate objects. Now, as a verb: If you animate something, you make it lively or more cheerful. Thus you put energy into it. In other words, you energise it.
30. (a) If someone is niggardly, he shows lack of generosity. Thus, generous would be its antonym. But we are looking for a synonym. None of the words is a fit synonym. In such cases we go for the word closest in meaning. Both penurious (very poor) and niggardly imply a lack of money, though in different senses.
31. (d) Blithe refers showing casual and cheerful indifference considered to be callous or improper.
32. (d) You are captivated by something attractive; It fascinates you.
33. (d) I have lost my reputation and nothing can redeem it. That is, much though I may try, no good action on my part can bring my lost reputation back. In other words, I cannot recover my reputation.
34. (d) That which is bland is rather dull and unexciting. Doordarshan is infamous for its bland presentations of sports events. Similarly, food can be bland. That is, it has very little flavour. In other words, it is tasteless.
35. (a) A visionary is one who has vision for the future. He comes up with strong, original ideas. He can foresee the changes to come and shapes the future, bringing about an improvement. All visionary ideas are dreams at one stage. But all dreams do not mature. Most of them remain pipedreams. A visionary is a dreamy person.
36. (b) When a law is revoked, it stands cancelled. We can also say that the law has been repealed.

37. (d) When an army operation was launched to bomb the terrorists, they took the army chief hostage in reprisal. That is, they mounted pressure on the army because the army mounted pressure on them. In other words, they retaliated.
38. (b) If you are fastidious, you pay great attention to details. You like everything to be very neat, accurate, and orderly. A dainty object is small, delicate and pretty. The nearness of meaning lies in that fastidious persons like things to be dainty.
39. (b) If A is the cause of B, you attribute B to A. usually; if B is something bad (blame, charge etc.), we use impute instead of attribute. Sample the following : When Sri Lanka beat Pakistan, the Sri Lankans attributed their success to their batsmen. The Pakistanis imputed the blame of their defeat to their sloppy fielding.
40. (a) In philosophy, dialectics is a method of reasoning and reaching conclusions by considering theories and ideas together with ones that contradict them. Such contradictions lead to argumentation and often degenerate into arguments.
41. (d) When a seed germinates, it puts forth shoots. In other words, it sprouts.
42. (c) Efficacy is effectiveness. Efficiency is the ability to do a thing successfully. Your efficacy is judged by how efficient you are.
43. (a) John D Rockefeller was an oil magnate. Onassis was a shipping tycoon. Both Rockefeller and Onassis were big businessmen, their spheres being oil (petroleum) and shipping respectively. Both magnate and tycoon refer to businessmen who have made it big, their success making them rich and powerful.
44. (d) A facet of something is a single part or aspect of it.
45. (a) Violence in films has a pernicious influence on our children. That is, the influence is harmful. Similarly, a deadly situation has harmful consequences. Is heinous a synonym of pernicious? No. Heinous crimes are extremely evil and horrible. When one calls a crime heinous, one is rather disgusted with its horror than concerned about its harmfulness.
46. (c) If you persuade me to do something, you try to convince me that it should be done.
47. (d) When you fortify a place, you make it as if it were a fort. A fort has a wall or ditch round it and is not easy to attack. Thus, if you fortify something, you strengthen it.
48. (d) There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of dish antennas in recent years. That is, the rise in number is much, much more than ordinarily expected. The increase is thus extraordinary — “more than ordinary”.
49. (b) A paradigm is a model for something which explains it or shows how it can be produced.
50. (c) Government servants are not allowed to receive money from any other job. Suppose an income-tax officer desired to edit this book, he would then have to be the honorary editor of this book. That is, he cannot receive any payment as wages for editing the book. An honorary job is thus unpaid for.
51. (d) Your faculties are your physical and mental abilities. We have all been endowed with the faculty of imagination. Most of us, however, kill it through an exercise of constant neglect.
52. (b) If you visualise something, you imagine what it is like by forming a mental picture of it. You may visualise future events as well, your wedding for example. You thus foresee your wedding.
53. (a) From Akbar to Aurangzeb, every Mughal emperor went on annexing one kingdom or another to what they inherited. In other words, each of them added to his father’s empire.
54. (d) A menage is a group of people living together in one house. In other words, a household.
55. (d) If you are in a dilemma, you do not know what to do. In other words, you are in confusion.
56. (b) A rigmarole is a lengthy and complicated procedure which you do not like.
57. (d) If you ascend, you go up. If you descend, you go down. If you transcend, you go across. In other words, you cross.
58. (d) An imperative is something that is extremely important and must be done. In other words, it is a necessity. Revision of obsolete laws has become an imperative for the 50-year-old country.
59. (c) Certain categories of companies have been exempted from paying tax. That is, they do not have to shoulder the burden of tax-paying. In other words, their burden has been relieved of.
60. (c) If something is firm, it is strong enough to maintain its balance. Infirmary therefore suggests weakness.
61. (d) Imminent means about to happen.
62. (d) Filth means dirt, Lewd means characterless. A chaste person does not have sex with anyone or has it only with his or her spouse.
63. (a) Fascinate refers to attract the strong attention and interest of someone.
65. (d) Peak. Summit is the highest point.
66. (d) Alienate means to withdraw.
67. (d) Mendacious is something untruthful
68. (b) Ostracised is shutout from the society
69. (a) Spurious is false
70. (c) disagreeable, unpleasant, nasty, offensive
71. (b) Pernicious is ruinous, injurious, hurtful. Baneful is destructive.
72. (b) Rectify is to correct.
73. (d) Cordon means a line of policemen or soldiers which guards or prevents people entering or leaving an area As it is not covered any of the options, answer should be ‘none of these.
74. (c) Concert means together.

75. (a) Mitigate means to heal, to reduce, to release someone of his sufferings.
76. (c) evasive means careless, stupid means foolish.
77. (c) Resolved is determined.
78. (a) Apposite is suitable, pertinent, relevant.
79. (d) Sturdy means strong, brisk means energetic. Buoyant is cheerful; not easily depressed.
80. (d) Infirm is feeble or weak in body or health.
81. (a) Imbecility means mental weakness, Insanity means madness, Reverie means day-dreaming, Vacuity means emptiness.
82. (a) Lunatic means mad. Deft means skilful, Dunce means highly ignorant.
83. (a) Augury is an omen, token, or indication.
84. (a) Mystification means 'deliberately making mysterious, difficult to understand, Tableau means dramatic scene.
85. (c) Commotion means a disorderly outburst or tumult. It is very close to turbulence which means unstable flow of a liquid or gas. Turbulence also refers to a state of disturbance.
86. (c) Other synonyms are prorogue, put off, set back, shelve
87. (a) An adage is a proverb or byword
88. (d) Ensue is a verb which means to happen afterwards as a consequence or result. Example of use as adjective is "the ensuant response to his appeal"
89. (d) Zenith means summit, top, celestial point.
90. (b) Hypothetical means something based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence. Other synonyms are conjectural, divinatory, suppositious.
91. (a) Superficial means something shallow, not deep intellectually or emotionally. Trivial is another synonym.
92. (b) Disparage means to express negative impression about something. Belittle is closest synonym. Disparagement is communication that belittles somebody or something. When you dispraise or derogate somebody, you are disparaging.
93. (b) Ludicrous is something which invites ridicule. Something absurd. Other synonyms are farcical, derisory, idiotic, laughable, nonsensical.
94. (d) Those who are invulnerable to some kind of fear are intrepid. Other synonyms are brave, dauntless, unfeared, hardy.
95. (b) To filch means to steal. Pilfer is another synonym.
96. (c) Urbane means to show high degree of refinement such as polished behavior. Svelte is another synonym.
97. (b) To decant means to make a liquid flow out from a container.
98. (d) Antithesis is something exactly opposite.
101. (c) Something causing disapproval or protest is obnoxious
102. (a) Verbatim means precisely the same words used by a writer or speaker
103. (b) Entice means to provoke someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion. Other synonyms are lure, tempt
104. (d) To acclaim means to praise vociferously. Other synonyms are hail, herald, plaudit
106. (b) To make dull or stupid or muddle
107. (d) To admonish means to warn or to caution. Other similar words are Reprimand; express disapproval etc.
110. (a) Suffice also means to answer or to serve
270. (a) condone and forgive are similar in meaning.
271. (b) Analogy denotes comparison.
272. (c) Allure and entice both denote provoking someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.
273. (b) The meaning of word Vociferous (Adjective) is : outspoken, blunt.
Its synonym should be : Loud.
274. (c) The meaning of word Fictional (Adjective) is : Imaginary, unreal, fabricated, mythical
Its synonym should be : fanciful
275. (d) The meaning of word Trivial (Adjective) is : not important.
Its synonym should be : ordinary.
276. (d) 'Persist' means 'to insist'.
277. (c) 'Eventually' means 'finally'.
278. (c) 'Impeccable' means 'flawless'.
279. (b) Scorn means contempt toward something.
280. (a) Catastrophe means an event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering.
281. (a) Abjure means solemnly renounce.
282. (b) Assess means to get measure of.
283. (c) Elastic means able to encompass much variety and change; flexible and adaptable.

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ANTONYMS

EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS: Pick out the opposite meaning or antonym of the words given below:

1. IMPLICATE
(a) appease (b) exonerate
(c) adore (d) advocate
2. VACILLATING
(a) fascinating (b) fanaticism
(c) indolence (d) resolute
3. RECKLESS
(a) modest (b) awkward
(c) celebrated (d) cautious
4. INSULT
(a) humiliation (b) credulity
(c) degradation (d) honour
5. ABANDON
(a) roost (b) forfeit
(c) quit (d) forsake
6. OFFEND
(a) angry (b) hate
(c) force (d) respect
7. INDICT
(a) condemn (b) reprimand
(c) acquit (d) allege
8. OBSCENE
(a) decent (b) objectionable
(c) condemnable (d) jealousy
9. LIBERATE
(a) imprison (b) enclose
(c) liberal (d) conceal
10. MELANCHOLY
(a) depressed (b) prejudiced
(c) reckless (d) cheerful
11. LEGITIMATE
(a) valid (b) extend
(c) unlawful (d) distinguished
12. VACILLATE
(a) amplify (b) stimulate
(c) consistent (d) eradicate
13. HINDER
(a) expidite (b) protect
(c) devote (d) create
14. TERSE
(a) lengthy (b) scarce
(c) diffuse (d) headless
15. MULTIPLICITY
(a) finite (b) uniformity
(c) magnitude (d) infinite
16. NAIVE
(a) subtle (b) energise
(c) spotless (d) clever
17. ANACHRONISTIC
(a) formerly (b) present
(c) futuristic (d) non-existing
18. TRAIT
(a) symbol (b) uncharacteristic
(c) habit (d) identity
19. GARISH
(a) tasteful (b) green
(c) scenic (d) contrasting
20. GEOLOGICAL
(a) astral (b) solar
(c) galactic (d) heavenly
21. REJUVENATION
(a) sexual (b) perfect
(c) killing (d) magical
22. ORIGIN
(a) ointment (b) detergent
(c) remnant (d) comfort
23. APATHETIC
(a) agitated (b) happy
(c) concerned (d) surprised
24. HOMOGENISED
(a) set type (b) multi-coloured
(c) different (d) rejected
25. PROVE
(a) vapid (b) assume
(c) disincline (d) atone
26. ACCOLADE
(a) balcony (b) outer garment
(c) drink (d) criticism
27. INSTANTLY
(a) repeatedly (b) lately
(c) gradually (d) awkwardly

28. FRAIL
(a) worried (b) strong
(c) nervous (d) wily
29. CRUDE
(a) classical (b) graceful
(c) natural (d) polished
30. RETRIBUTION
(a) compensation (b) forgiveness
(c) contempt (d) grudge
31. PROCLAIM
(a) denounce (b) pretend
(c) attend (d) distend
32. SUMPTUOUS
(a) irritable (b) meagre
(c) fancy (d) sad
33. FEIGN
(a) condone (b) attend
(c) willing (d) original
34. INSIPID
(a) witty (b) meagre
(c) wily (d) lucid
35. SALUBRIOUS
(a) sticky (b) soft
(c) famous (d) malaise
36. REFULGENT
(a) angry (b) dull
(c) sad (d) lament
37. INNOCUOUS
(a) offensive (b) harmless
(c) organic (d) anger
38. AFFECTATION
(a) sincerity (b) humility
(c) stirring (d) affluent
39. LUMINOUS
(a) dark (b) ludicrous
(c) unsteady (d) provoking
40. INTRICACY
(a) ornate (b) simplicity
(c) distance (d) cordiality
41. AMELIORATE
(a) amend (b) gyrate
(c) sweeten (d) worsen
42. LACKADAISICAL
(a) abundant (b) energetic
(c) theatrical (d) actual
43. CAPRICIOUS
(a) thoughtful (b) specious
(c) carcinogenic (d) capacious
44. PERFIDIOUS
(a) loyal (b) treacherous
(c) religious (d) humane
45. ENNUI
(a) sticky (b) activity
(c) start (d) yearly
46. LASCIVIOUS
(a) devout (b) fluid
(c) chaste (d) stable
47. CONSCIENTIOUS
(a) cruel (b) licentious
(c) careless (d) whip
48. PERIGEE
(a) apogee (b) hybrid
(c) descent (d) night
49. FLUCTUATE
(a) conceive (b) stabilise
(c) energise (d) emancipate
50. RADICAL
(a) superficial (b) slow
(c) narrow (d) simple
51. ACCORD
(a) concord (b) policy
(c) dissent (d) act
52. HAPLESS
(a) lucky (b) kind
(c) helpful (d) futile
53. FRIVOLOUS
(a) trivial (b) significant
(c) fearless (d) permissive
54. INTEGRAL
(a) minor (b) major
(c) essential (d) independent
55. HOLISTIC
(a) negative (b) piecemeal
(c) impure (d) inadequate
56. EXTENSION
(a) diminution (b) condensation
(c) deletion (d) subtraction
57. INDIGENTLY
(a) richly (b) awfully
(c) completely (d) diligency
58. AUDACITY
(a) quivering (b) patricide
(c) bravado (d) cowardice
59. ELEVATION
(a) depression (b) deflation
(c) depreciation (d) recession
60. PROFANE
(a) pious (b) kitten
(c) energy (d) wild
61. UNFATHOMABLE
(a) comprehensible (b) sinkable
(c) uncomfortable (d) infallible
62. TERMINATION
(a) endeavouring (b) beginning
(c) amendment (d) phasing
63. INSPIRED
(a) discouraged (b) extracted
(c) negated (d) admired
64. PARTICIPATE
(a) precipitate (b) change
(c) disengage (d) boycott

65. EGALITARIAN
(a) unequal (b) socialist
(c) capitalist (d) liberal
66. DEFICIENCY
(a) abundance (b) deficit
(c) ill (d) profit
67. FLOURISH
(a) improve (b) retard
(c) hamper (d) stop
68. VENEER
(a) exterior (b) interior
(c) impression (d) armour
69. DICTATORSHIP
(a) democracy (b) tyranny
(c) aristocracy (d) self-rule
70. EVENTUALLY
(a) primarily (b) resultantly
(c) initially (d) objectively
71. PHENOMENAL
(a) ordinary (b) experiential
(c) natural (d) spiritual
72. NONCHALANT
(a) fearful (b) cowardly
(c) patriotic (d) excited
73. ABOMINATE
(a) love (b) loathe
(c) abhor (d) despise
74. INGENUOUS
(a) cunning (b) stupid
(c) naive (d) young
75. EGREGIOUS
(a) notorious (b) splendid
(c) abortive (d) maturity
76. DISSIPATE
(a) waste (b) conserve
(c) organise (d) unite
77. STURDY
(a) important (b) rich
(c) weak (d) vigorous
78. SACROSANCT
(a) irreligious (b) unethical
(c) irreverent (d) open
79. CELIBATE
(a) reprobate (b) prodigal
(c) profligate (d) married
80. OBSOLETE
(a) rare (b) useless
(c) recent (d) conducive
81. MAGNANIMOUS
(a) small (b) generous
(c) naive (d) selfish
82. EVACUATE
(a) admit (b) emerge
(c) abandon (d) invade
83. SANGUINE
(a) bloody (b) thin
(c) happy (d) gloomy
84. CORPULENT
(a) sallow (b) co-operative
(c) enterprising (d) emaciated
85. OCCIDENTAL
(a) oriental (b) accidental
(c) coincidental (d) confidential
86. FLACCID
(a) upright (b) taut
(c) rough (d) even
87. NEPOTISM
(a) midnight (b) partiality
(c) impartiality (d) chauvinism
88. ABSTEMIOUS
(a) fastidious (b) punctilious
(c) dissipated (d) prodigal
89. CHUIERICAL
(a) numerical (b) real
(c) obvious (d) heavenly
90. VERBOSE
(a) laconic (b) talkative
(c) vent (d) suspense
91. DIMINUTIVE
(a) enlarged (b) bright
(c) small (d) admonitory
92. IMMUNITY
(a) obligatory (b) impassive
(c) impervious (d) susceptibility
93. AMALGAMATE
(a) synthesise (b) bubble
(c) separate (d) moderate
94. CAPTIOUS
(a) capable (b) detailed
(c) tolerant (d) classical
95. MANIFOLD
(a) hidden (b) enrolled
(c) simple (d) exact
96. WARP
(a) plush (b) web
(c) alienate (d) straighten
97. JOCOSE
(a) dull (b) humorous
(c) regulated (d) brief
98. PAMPER
(a) neglect (b) scold
(c) scorn (d) discourage
99. NEGLIGENCE
(a) diligence (b) punctuality
(c) integrity (d) meticulousness
100. INSTANTLY
(a) repeatedly (b) lately
(c) immediately (d) slowly
101. OBVIOUSLY
(a) obscurely (b) surely
(c) indefinitely (d) certainly
102. EXTRAORDINARY
(a) exceptional (b) unusual
(c) dull (d) plain

103. SPREAD
(a) express (b) prohibit
(c) contain (d) contradict
104. PROHIBIT
(a) grant (b) agree
(c) permit (d) accept
105. RUTHLESS
(a) gracious (b) compassionate
(c) generous (d) malicious
106. CHAGRIN
(a) tempt (b) ascetic
(c) swollen (d) pleased
107. BEGET
(a) forget (b) fade
(c) harm (d) abort
108. AUSTERE
(a) painful (b) comfortable
(c) lavish (d) plentiful
109. APPROPRIATE
(a) unqualified (b) unskilled
(c) unable (d) unsuitable
110. WILD
(a) arrogant (b) humble
(c) tamed (d) rude
111. SUBSERVIENT
(a) aggressive (b) straightforward
(c) dignified (d) supercilious
112. CONFESS
(a) deny (b) refuse
(c) contest (d) contend
113. ENGAGE
(a) abstain (b) liberate
(c) release (d) join
114. JUDICIOUS
(a) imprudent (b) silly
(c) separation (d) sagacious
115. UPROARIOUS
(a) tumultuous (b) upright
(c) posture (d) calm
116. GRATEFUL
(a) quick (b) beholden
(c) unappreciative (d) convincing
117. TOIL
(a) laborious task (b) sloth
(c) strive (d) vivid
118. INDISCRIMINATE
(a) promiscuous (b) selective
(c) undistinguished (d) broad
119. FICKLE
(a) steadfast (b) independent
(c) unwise (d) esoteric
120. TARDY
(a) sluggish (b) dilatory
(c) reluctant (d) prompt
121. FABLE
(a) truth (b) fact
(c) reality (d) actuality
122. AFFECTIONATE
(a) cold (b) indifferent
(c) hostile (d) unfriendly
123. ERUDITE
(a) ignorant (b) unknown
(c) illiterate (d) unfamiliar
124. PRETENTIOUS
(a) unassuming (b) calm
(c) secretive (d) cowardly
125. POLTROON
(a) plutocrat (b) hero
(c) amateur (d) partisan
126. ABOLISH
(a) remove (b) reside
(c) confront (d) establish
127. RETALIATION
(a) disintegration (b) wholesale
(c) admonition (d) reconciliation
128. ABET
(a) aid (b) risk
(c) pacify (d) prevent
129. REPREHENSIBLE
(a) commendable (b) fearful
(c) ignorant (d) culpable
130. SEDATE
(a) addicted (b) excited
(c) shy (d) inebriate
131. ABATE
(a) gamble (b) dilute
(c) increase (d) discourage
132. MOROSE
(a) docile (b) boorish
(c) diffuse (d) cheerful
133. SALIENT
(a) emphatic (b) striking
(c) important (d) incline
134. PRECEPT
(a) discernment (b) instruction
(c) important (d) incline
135. PALPABLE
(a) innovative (b) fresh
(c) imaginary (d) creative
136. MALIGNANT
(a) swallow (b) prune
(c) benign (d) virulent
137. POLEMIC
(a) aggressive attack (b) warlike
(c) logically argued (d) controversial
138. DELIRIOUS
(a) large (b) calm
(c) insane (d) responsive
139. JUVENILE
(a) mature (b) youthful
(c) blind (d) control

140. MORIBUND
(a) restored (b) healthy
(c) wholesome (d) growing
141. ANALYSIS
(a) synthesis (b) substitution
(c) emphasis (d) replacement
142. GENUINE
(a) innocent (b) spurious
(c) real (d) plutonic
143. DISSENT
(a) ascent (b) accent
(c) agreement (d) convergence
144. DEFICIT
(a) implicit (b) explicit
(c) surplus (d) superfluous
145. RETREAT
(a) advance (b) recede
(c) entice (d) caputre
146. AUTONOMY
(a) submissiveness (b) dependence
(c) subordination (d) slavery
147. SHALLOW
(a) high (b) hidden
(c) deep (d) hollow
148. OVERT
(a) deep (b) shallow
(c) secret (d) unwritten
149. SYNTHETIC
(a) cosmetic (b) plastic
(c) affable (d) natural
150. PRECARIOUS
(a) dangerous (b) safe
(c) cautious (d) easy
151. DEEP
(a) elementary (b) superficial
(c) shallow (d) perfunctory
152. LEND
(a) hire (b) pawn
(c) cheat (d) borrow
153. PAUCITY
(a) surplus (b) scarcity
(c) presence (d) richness
(e) want
154. MINOR
(a) heavy (b) tall
(c) major (d) big
155. APPROPRIATE
(a) unskilled (b) unsuitable
(c) unqualified (d) unable
156. OPAQUE
(a) misty (b) covered
(c) clear (d) transparent
157. RUTHLESS
(a) mindful (b) compassionate
(c) majestice (d) merciful
158. VIOLENT
(a) tame (b) humble
(c) gentle (d) harmless
159. DEARTH
(a) extravagance (b) scarcity
(c) abundance (d) sufficiency
160. TRANSPARENT
(a) coloured (b) childlike
(c) opaque (d) imminent
161. EXHIBIT
(a) conceal (b) prevent
(c) withdraw (d) concede
162. HAUGHTY
(a) pitiable (b) scared
(c) humble (d) cowardly
163. VIRTUE
(a) vice (b) fraud
(c) wickedness (d) crime
164. ERUDITE
(a) professional (b) immature
(c) unimaginative (d) ignorant
165. HAPLESS
(a) lucky (b) kind
(c) helpful (d) futile
166. ACQUITTED
(a) entrusted (b) convicted
(c) burdened (d) freed
167. LACONIC
(a) prolix (b) profligate
(c) prolific (d) bucolic
168. ABSOLUTE
(a) scarce (b) limited
(c) prolific (d) bucolic
169. MAGNIFY
(a) induce (b) diminish
(c) destroy (d) shrink
170. BOOST
(a) hinder (b) obstruct
(c) discourage (d) rebuke
171. SMOOTH
(a) ugly (b) awkward
(c) hard (d) rough
172. BASE
(a) roof (b) height
(c) top (d) climax
173. MOIST
(a) parched (b) dry
(c) hard (d) crisp
174. DEMON
(a) charitable (b) kind-hearted
(c) angel (d) fair-minded
175. DELETE
(a) impound (b) insert
(c) inspire (d) injure
176. ONEROUS
(a) straight-forward (b) easy
(c) complex (d) plain
177. BRIDGE
(a) divide (b) bind
(c) release (d) open

178. ATTRACT
(a) repulse (b) reject
(c) repel (d) distract
179. GRATUITY
(a) annuity (b) stipend
(c) discount (d) wages
180. KNOWLEDGE
(a) ignorance (b) illiteracy
(c) foolishness (d) backwardness
181. NADIR
(a) progress (b) liberty
(c) zenith (d) modernity
182. FOREIGNER
(a) national (b) stranger
(c) native (d) alien
183. LANGUID
(a) smart (b) energetic
(c) fast (d) ferocious
184. STRINGENT
(a) magnanimous (b) lenient
(c) vehement (d) general
185. ALIENATE
(a) gather (b) identify
(c) assemble (d) unite
186. MALICIOUS
(a) boastful (b) indifferent
(c) kind (d) generous
187. SPURIOUS
(a) false (b) genuine
(c) simple (d) systematic
188. LISSOME
(a) ungainly (b) huge
(c) pungent (d) crude
189. HINDRANCE
(a) agreement (b) cooperation
(c) persuasion (d) aid
190. JEER
(a) mourn (b) praise
(c) mock (d) sneer
191. PROHIBIT
(a) accept (b) permit
(c) agree (d) grant
192. ROUGHLY
(a) exactly (b) completely
(c) pointedly (d) largely
193. MISERLY
(a) generous (b) liberal
(c) spend thrift (d) charitable
194. WONDER
(a) stock (b) amusement
(c) expectation (d) surprise
195. DENSITY
(a) brightness (b) clarity
(c) intelligence (d) rarity
196. CONTENTED
(a) rash (b) narrow-minded
(c) gloomy (d) disappointed
197. CONCEAL
(a) unfold (b) reveal
(c) open (d) discover
198. SELDOM
(a) rarely (b) laily
(c) often (d) never
199. PERTINENT
(a) indifferent (b) detached
(c) determined (d) irrelevant
200. AMALGAMATE
(a) generate (b) repair
(c) materialise (d) separate
201. AMICABLE
(a) cunning (b) shy
(c) hostile (d) crazy
202. CLARITY
(a) exaggeration (b) candour
(c) confusion (d) reserve
203. CHALLENGE
(a) admire (b) accept
(c) favour (d) praise
204. TEDIOUS
(a) pleasant (b) lovely
(c) lively (d) gay
205. SUPERFICIAL
(a) artificial (b) deep
(c) shallow (d) real
206. COMMEND
(a) suspend (b) admonish
(c) hate (d) dislike
207. DAUNTLESS
(a) cautious (b) thoughtful
(c) weak (d) adventurous
208. EXODUS
(a) restoration (b) return
(c) home-coming (d) influx
209. INNOCENT
(a) sinful (b) guilty
(c) deadly (d) corruption
210. DEAR
(a) cheap (b) worthless
(c) free (d) priceless
211. APPOSITE
(a) inappropriate (b) intemperate
(c) inconsistent (d) irregular
212. JETTISON
(a) rejoice (b) surrender
(c) accept (d) defend
213. SCOLD
(a) enamour (b) rebuke
(c) criticise (d) praise
214. PODGY
(a) short (b) thin
(c) weak (d) slim
215. VIRTUOUS
(a) scandalous (b) vicious
(c) wicked (d) corrupt

216. GRIM
(a) serious (b) satisfying
(c) delightful (d) painful
217. DEplete
(a) refund (b) replenish
(c) fulfil (d) recover
218. CONspICUOUS
(a) indifferent (b) harmless
(c) insignificant (d) unknown
219. CONFESS
(a) deny (b) refuse
(c) contest (d) contend
220. HOARD
(a) deposit (b) supply
(c) satisfy (d) accumulate
221. PROVOCATION
(a) destruction (b) peace
(c) pacification (d) vocation
222. FACT
(a) fable (b) story
(c) illusion (d) fiction
223. NATIVE
(a) alien (b) foreigner
(c) newcomer (d) stranger
224. MODICUM
(a) simplicity (b) a large amount
(c) brazenness (d) immodesty
225. MASK
(a) deface (b) injure
(c) expose (d) hit
226. FICKLE
(a) diseased (b) fast
(c) constant (d) quick
227. CHOICE
(a) refusal (b) dilemma
(c) harm (d) approval
228. DAINTY
(a) splendid (b) aggressive
(c) vigorous (d) towering
229. NIMBLE
(a) giant (b) clumsy
(c) quick (d) frank
230. RESERVED
(a) likeable (b) talkative
(c) popular (d) companionable
231. INVETERATE
(a) stupid (b) uneducated
(c) ignorant (d) inexperienced
232. OBSOLETE
(a) conducive (b) rare
(c) useless (d) recent
233. INSANITY
(a) sanity (b) normality
(c) lucidity (d) sobriety
234. CHURLISH
(a) accomodating (b) polite
(c) helpful (d) happy
235. ARTIFICIAL
(a) solid (b) truthful
(c) authentic (d) natural
236. CAPITULATE
(a) conquer (b) venerate
(c) destroy (d) surrender
237. MUNDANE
(a) extraordinary (b) superb
(c) heavenly (d) excellent
238. INDOLENT
(a) desirable (b) adequate
(c) energetic (d) consistent
239. COSSET
(a) neglect (b) divert
(c) pamper (d) pinch
240. DOLEFUL
(a) poor (b) happy
(c) rich (d) steady
241. MORTAL
(a) eternal (b) spiritual
(c) immortal (d) divine
242. MASTICATE
(a) gobble (b) conceal
(c) chew (d) review
243. UNDERHAND
(a) cruel (b) quiet
(c) secret (d) open
244. NEAT
(a) sloppy (b) fragrant
(c) spruce (d) prodigal
245. TERSE
(a) concise (b) detailed
(c) expressive (d) descriptive
246. ILLUSTRIOUS
(a) uneducated (b) uncivilised
(c) unintelligent (d) unknown
247. PASTEL
(a) urban (b) delicate
(c) bright (d) sweet
248. LETHAL
(a) safe (b) playful
(c) virulent (d) forgiving
249. ENCOURAGE
(a) warn (b) discourage
(c) dampen (d) disapprove
250. INNOCENCE
(a) crime (b) mischief
(c) guilt (d) sin
251. DIABOLIC
(a) patient (b) generous
(c) kind (d) simple
252. FRUGAL
(a) gaudy (b) generous
(c) extravagant (d) charitable
253. TENTATIVE
(a) immediate (b) urgent
(c) developed (d) final
254. PARALLEL
(a) divergent (b) curved
(c) random (d) wavy

255. STUBBORN
(a) willing (b) consenting
(c) pliable (d) easy
256. NOVEL
(a) formal (b) ancient
(c) customary (d) traditional
257. LIABILITY
(a) treasure (b) debt
(c) assets (d) property
258. MANAGE
(a) direct (b) avail
(c) bungle (d) sild
259. ILLUSORY
(a) deceptive (b) real
(c) imaginary (d) certain
260. ARID
(a) plentiful (b) productive
(c) humid (d) agreeable
261. DISPERSE
(a) collect (b) assemble
(c) hoard (d) save
262. IMPULSIVE
(a) cautious (b) considerate
(c) clever (d) cunning
263. AUSPICIOUS
(a) spicy (b) unfavourable
(c) conspicuous (d) condemnatory
264. ENGULFED
(a) encircled (b) groped
(c) disfigured (d) detached
265. CONVEX
(a) flat (b) protuberant
(c) full (d) indented
266. LUXURIANT
(a) barren (b) small
(c) ghastly (d) decaying
267. GLIB
(a) unwilling (b) hesitant
(c) dumb (d) modest
268. ZEST
(a) restive (b) callous
(c) indifference (d) distate
269. BAROQUE
(a) direct (b) straight
(c) plain (d) strong
270. REPEL
(a) attract (b) concentrate
(c) attend (d) continue
271. CAPRICIOUS
(a) satisfied (b) scattered
(c) steadfast (d) insured
272. FACTITIOUS
(a) ridiculous (b) genuine
(c) engineered (d) magnificent
273. SAGACIOUS
(a) casula (b) cunning
(c) foolish (d) false
274. EPILOGUE
(a) conversation (b) dialogue
(c) dramatic (d) prologue
275. PERSUASIVE
(a) demoralising (b) false
(c) discouraging (d) unconvincing
276. BANISH
(a) abandon (b) harbour
(c) intrude (d) drop
277. REWARD
(a) demotion (b) forfeiture
(c) penalty (d) retribution
278. REJECT
(a) agree (b) accept
(c) embrace (d) adopt
279. FOSTER
(a) repress (b) curb
(c) check (d) control
280. THEORY
(a) imagination (b) fact
(c) chance (d) thought
281. INIMICAL
(a) friendly (b) cheerful
(c) neutral (d) emotional
282. PROSCRIBE
(a) interdict (b) allow
(c) extend (d) betray
283. INTRICATE
(a) foolish (b) sample
(c) straight forward (d) easy
284. MEAGRE
(a) average (b) plentiful
(c) extravagant (d) excessive
285. DORMANT
(a) active (b) modern
(c) permanent (d) transient
286. ADHERENT
(a) rival (b) alien
(c) detractor (d) enemy
287. EQUANIMITY
(a) excitement (b) duplicity
(c) dubiousness (d) resentment
288. TURBID
(a) easy (b) hazy
(c) clear (d) distinct
289. OBFUSCATE
(a) simplify (b) explain
(c) describe (d) clarify
290. BEGUILE
(a) persuade (b) cheat
(c) flatter (d) smile
291. HAMSTRING
(a) strengthen (b) enlarge
(c) stimulate (d) awaken
292. SCEPTICAL
(a) inquisitive (b) hopeful
(c) inductive (d) intuitive
293. DESTINY
(a) vulnerability (b) chance
(c) self-dependence (d) fate
294. PERDITION
(a) excitement (b) reward
(c) inspiration (d) salvation

295. SHAME
(a) glorify (b) exalt
(c) dignify (d) enshrine
296. RESCUE
(a) extricate (b) waver
(c) bind (d) desert
297. AGONY
(a) pleasure (b) bliss
(c) ecstasy (d) fear
298. REQUISITE
(a) dispensable (b) random
(c) inappropriate (d) chaotic
299. VIE
(a) guard (b) maintain
(c) discover (d) yield
300. FLURRY
(a) disclose (b) soothe
(c) pelt (d) achieve
301. SUBSERVIENT
(a) aggressive (b) dignified
(c) straight forward (d) supercilious
302. JUBILANT
(a) scared (b) disturbed
(c) gloomy (d) quiet
303. LUXURY
(a) sadness (b) treachery
(c) duplicity (d) austerity
304. FORBID
(a) provoke (b) appreciate
(c) celebrate (d) permit
305. DEFECTION
(a) resignation (b) invitation
(c) joining (d) co-operation
306. DUSKY
(a) visible (b) fair
(c) obscure (d) shadowy
307. PUNCTILIOUS
(a) irregular (b) fussy
(c) careless (d) curious
308. CAPRICIOUS
(a) fixed (b) solid
(c) firm (d) reliable
309. SHAMEFUL
(a) naked (b) brazen
(c) wanton (d) unblushing
310. FLAGITIOUS
(a) frivolous (b) ignorant
(c) vapid (d) innocent
311. BENEVOLENCE
(a) contempt (b) malevolence
(c) hatred (d) derision
312. KNACK
(a) dullness (b) balance
(c) talent (d) dexterity
313. CELIBATE
(a) profligate (b) reprobate
(c) extravagant (d) prodigal
314. DITHER
(a) cry (b) refer
(c) decide (d) defer
315. CONSOLIDATE
(a) isolate (b) weaken
(c) divide (d) identify
316. INSOLENT
(a) agreeable (b) coward
(c) polite (d) considerate
317. LIABILITY
(a) assumption (b) exemption
(c) consumption (d) presumption
318. FABRICATE
(a) unearth (b) construct
(c) demolish (d) renovate
319. GREGARIOUS
(a) sociable (b) societal
(c) unsociable (d) solitary
320. PRAGMATIC
(a) indefinite (b) vague
(c) optimistic (d) idealistic
321. CULTIVATED
(a) crude (b) genteel
(c) suave (d) refined
322. IMPERTINENT
(a) insolent (b) impudent
(c) cheeky (d) courteous
323. DIVULGE
(a) disseminate (b) dissemble
(c) publicize (d) transmit
324. APPRECIATION
(a) aspersion (b) admiration
(c) commendation (d) compliment
325. SUPPLE
(a) pliant (b) pliable
(c) rigid (d) flexible
326. PREDILECTION
(a) predicament (b) afterthought
(c) aversion (d) postponement
327. POMPOUS
(a) uppish (b) humble
(c) meek (d) grandiose
328. SERENE
(a) calm (b) angry
(c) ruffled (d) bitter
329. SAFE
(a) rash (b) insecure
(c) beneficial (d) harsh
330. REDUNDANT
(a) repentant (b) surplus
(c) singular (d) required
331. FAIR
(a) untrue (b) unjust
(c) coarse (d) harsh
332. BOISTEROUS
(a) serenity (b) calm
(c) cheerful (d) courageous
333. SUBSTANTIAL
(a) flimsy (b) hefty
(c) actual (d) excess

ANSWER KEY

1	(b)	41	(d)	81	(d)	121	(b)	161	(c)	201	(c)	241	(c)	281	(a)	321	(a)
2	(d)	42	(b)	82	(a)	122	(c)	162	(a)	202	(c)	242	(a)	282	(b)	322	(d)
3	(d)	43	(a)	83	(d)	123	(c)	163	(d)	203	(b)	243	(d)	283	(c)	323	(b)
4	(b)	44	(a)	84	(d)	124	(a)	164	(a)	204	(c)	244	(a)	284	(b)	324	(a)
5	(a)	45	(b)	85	(a)	125	(b)	165	(b)	205	(b)	245	(b)	285	(a)	325	(c)
6	(d)	46	(c)	86	(b)	126	(d)	166	(c)	206	(d)	246	(d)	286	(c)	326	(c)
7	(c)	47	(c)	87	(c)	127	(d)	167	(a)	207	(d)	247	(c)	287	(a)	327	(b)
8	(a)	48	(a)	88	(c)	128	(d)	168	(b)	208	(d)	248	(a)	288	(c)	328	(c)
9	(a)	49	(b)	89	(b)	129	(a)	169	(b)	209	(b)	249	(b)	289	(d)	329	(b)
10	(d)	50	(a)	90	(a)	130	(b)	170	(a)	210	(a)	250	(c)	290	(a)	330	(c)
11	(c)	51	(c)	91	(a)	131	(c)	171	(d)	211	(a)	251	(c)	291	(a)	331	(b)
12	(d)	52	(a)	92	(d)	132	(d)	172	(c)	212	(c)	252	(c)	292	(b)	332	(b)
13	(a)	53	(b)	93	(c)	133	(d)	173	(b)	213	(d)	253	(d)	293	(c)	333	(a)
14	(a)	54	(d)	94	(c)	134	(a)	174	(c)	214	(b)	254	(a)	294	(d)		
15	(b)	55	(b)	95	(c)	135	(c)	175	(b)	215	(b)	255	(c)	295	(b)		
16	(d)	56	(d)	96	(d)	136	(c)	176	(b)	216	(c)	256	(d)	296	(d)		
17	(c)	57	(a)	97	(a)	137	(b)	177	(d)	217	(b)	257	(c)	297	(c)		
18	(b)	58	(d)	98	(a)	138	(b)	178	(c)	218	(c)	258	(c)	298	(a)		
19	(a)	59	(a)	99	(d)	139	(a)	179	(d)	219	(a)	259	(b)	299	(d)		
20	(d)	60	(a)	100	(d)	140	(d)	180	(a)	220	(b)	260	(c)	300	(b)		
21	(c)	61	(a)	101	(a)	141	(a)	181	(c)	221	(c)	261	(b)	301	(b)		
22	(c)	62	(b)	102	(d)	142	(b)	182	(c)	222	(d)	262	(a)	302	(c)		
23	(c)	63	(a)	103	(c)	143	(c)	183	(b)	223	(a)	263	(b)	303	(d)		
24	(c)	64	(d)	104	(c)	144	(c)	184	(b)	224	(b)	264	(d)	304	(d)		
25	(b)	65	(a)	105	(b)	145	(a)	185	(b)	225	(c)	265	(d)	305	(c)		
26	(d)	66	(a)	106	(d)	146	(b)	186	(d)	226	(c)	266	(a)	306	(b)		
27	(c)	67	(b)	107	(d)	147	(c)	187	(b)	227	(b)	267	(c)	307	(c)		
28	(b)	68	(b)	108	(c)	148	(c)	188	(a)	228	(c)	268	(d)	308	(d)		
29	(d)	69	(a)	109	(d)	149	(d)	189	(d)	229	(b)	269	(c)	309	(b)		
30	(b)	70	(c)	110	(c)	150	(b)	190	(b)	230	(b)	270	(a)	310	(d)		
31	(a)	71	(a)	111	(d)	151	(c)	191	(b)	231	(d)	271	(c)	311	(b)		
32	(b)	72	(d)	112	(a)	152	(d)	192	(a)	232	(d)	272	(b)	312	(a)		
33	(d)	73	(a)	113	(a)	153	(a)	193	(c)	233	(a)	273	(c)	313	(b)		
34	(a)	74	(a)	114	(a)	154	(c)	194	(c)	234	(b)	274	(d)	314	(c)		
35	(d)	75	(b)	115	(d)	155	(b)	195	(d)	235	(d)	275	(d)	315	(b)		
36	(c)	76	(b)	116	(c)	156	(d)	196	(d)	236	(a)	276	(b)	316	(c)		
37	(b)	77	(c)	117	(b)	157	(d)	197	(b)	237	(c)	277	(c)	317	(b)		
38	(b)	78	(d)	118	(b)	158	(c)	198	(c)	238	(c)	278	(b)	318	(a)		
39	(c)	79	(d)	119	(a)	159	(c)	199	(d)	239	(a)	279	(a)	319	(c)		
40	(b)	80	(c)	120	(d)	160	(a)	200	(d)	240	(b)	280	(b)	320	(a)		

HINTS & SOLUTION

1. (b) Exonerate means declared free from blame, to implicate means to show that someone is involved in something especially a crime, to appease means to pacify, to adore means to love deeply and respect highly.
2. (d) Fascinating means charming, fanaticism means madness, especially in religious or political matters, indolence means laziness.
3. (d) Modest means humble, awkward means clumsy, celebrated means distinguished.
4. (b) Credulity
5. (a) Roost
6. (d) offend means not to show proper respect or make someone angry, so the opposite will be respect.
7. (c) Indict means to charge someone with a crime or something wrong. Accuse also means the same, acquit means to free of charge.
8. (a) Obscene means indecent, objectionable and condemnable mean similar to obscene.
9. (a) Liberate is to make someone free and imprison is to put in prison, conceal is to hide and vacillation is to move from one place or idea to another.
10. (d) Melancholy means depressed and is therefore opposite to cheerful.
11. (c) Legitimate means legal or lawful, distinguished means eminent, and courteous means polite.
12. (d) Vacillate means to move from one place to another and consistent means to stay the same, eradicate means to remove.
13. (a) Hinder means to prevent the growth or progress of something while expedite is to make fast the process or facilitate. Vindicate means to justify.
14. (a) Terse means brief. Diffuse means spread widely or thinly.
15. (b) Multiplicity is presence of multiple or many identities, while uniformity means same everywhere, infinite means endless.
16. (d) Naive means inexperienced, someone who will not be very sharp or clever owing to lack of experience.
17. (c) Anachronistic is something that belongs to a time gone by, while futuristic is something that belongs to the future or suggests how the future would be.
18. (b) Trait means characteristic.
19. (a) Garish means gaudy or in bad taste.
20. (d) Geological means belonging to or related to the earth, while galactic is that which belongs to the galaxy. Heavenly is belonging to heaven so opposite to earthly. Heavenly is also called unearthly.
21. (c) Rejuvenation means rebirth and regeneration or to live again.
22. (c) Origin means the starting point and remnant is what is left after finishing or distribution.
23. (c) Apathetic is one who does not care or is indifferent.
24. (c) Homogenised means when every part of the group, mixture or collection has been made similar or same, variety means the opposite, i.e difference.
25. (b) Prove means to state that a statement or theory is correct after giving valid and logical reasons while assumption is something which is believed without any proofs or evidence.
26. (d) Accolade is a token of respect and admiration or kind of reward given to appreciate, criticism is to find faults.
27. (c) Instantly means something that happens in an instant or very quickly, gradually means to happen step by step. slowly has not been considered as the apt choice because instantly suggests in one step and gradually means in several steps so it is a more appropriate antonym.
28. (b) Frail means something or someone very weak, usually due to illness.
29. (d) Crude means raw, undeveloped or unsophisticated, graceful can also be an antonym to crude but polished is more exactly opposite to crude.
30. (b) Retribution is punishment, contempt is feeling of disgust and grudge is an ill-feeling.
31. (a) Proclaim is to announce usually in favour of, denounce means to speak against.
32. (b) Sumptuous means sufficient or more in quantity, meagre means very little.
33. (d) Feign means to pretend, that is show what is not real or original, condone is to forgive and condemn is to express disapproval of something.
34. (a) Insipid means unintelligent, plain or flat, witty means clever intelligent.
35. (d) Salubrious means health giving, malaise is something that causes discomfort or pain, like a disease.
36. (c) Refulgent means bright, lament is to repent.
37. (b) Innocuous is harmless or inoffensive.
38. (b) Affectation means haughtiness or pride while humility means humble, polite behaviour.
39. (c) Luminous means bright or giving out a lot of light.
40. (b) The carpets are priced so high due to the intricacy of patterns. An intricate pattern is made up of many small details. It is complicated, not simple. The noun from simple is simplicity.
41. (d) If you ameliorate a situation, you make it better or easier in some way. The opposite of better is worse. If you make a situation worse, you worsen it.
42. (b) The fielding of the Indian cricket team is lackadaisical. That is, the fielders do not show much interest or enthusiasm; they are rather lazy. Jadeja, however, is an exception. He is Energetic.
43. (a) He was fed up with the capricious behaviour of his wife. It began to prove difficult for him to fulfil her caprices. A caprice is an unexpected action or decision;

It has no strong reason or purpose. In fact, the husband could not tolerate her. He was a thoughtful man; his actions were based on reason.

44. (a) One who is perfidious is treacherous or untrustworthy. He may be with you today and against you tomorrow. On the other hand, a local person remains Firm in his or her friendship or support.
45. (b) Ennui is a feeling of tiredness, boredom and dissatisfaction caused by lack of interest and having nothing to do. Only activity (something to do) can be its antidote. [An antidote is a substance that prevents the bad effects of a disease.]
46. (c) One who is lascivious shows an unnaturally strong interest in sex. On the other hand, a chaste person does not have sex with anyone, or has it only with his or her spouse.
47. (c) Rachna is very conscientious about her actions. That is, she is very careful to do her work properly. Now, the opposite of careful is careless.
48. (a) The perigee is the point where the path of an object through space is closest to the Earth. The apogee is the point where the path is farthest from the Earth.
49. (b) How do you rectify voltage fluctuations ? With the help of a voltage stabiliser. If something fluctuates, it changes a lot in an irregular way. If you stop this, it becomes stable.
50. (a) Radical comes from Latin radix (= root). If you make a radical change in something, the change goes to its very roots, thus affecting the entire thing. On the other hand, there are changes which do not disturb the entire thing; the changes take place only on the surface. In other words, they are superficial changes.
51. (c) Four of the judges were in accord with one another while one dissented. That is, four of them were in agreement with one another on the judgement. There was no conflict between their opinions. One judge, however, did not share the majority opinions. He was of a different opinion. In other words, he dissented.
52. (a) All reservations have been abolished from this year! Hari Paswan, a scheduled caste candidate, has fallen a hapless victim to the new law. That is, he was unlucky not to have taken the exam last year. His elder brother, Barkhu, was lucky enough to have made it last year.
53. (b) Farming on such a barren land! It is a frivolous project. That is, it would only entail a wastage of time and money. It is not useful. It would make no significant (important) contribution to ameliorating the plight of the poor.
54. (d) Kashmir is an integral part of India. That is, it is an essential part of India without which the country cannot be complete. It cannot be separated from the country. That is what most of the people believe. However, a handful of people believe it should be independent - that it has no connection whatsoever with the rest of India.
55. (b) Holistic medicine treats the whole person, not just the diseased part. That which is holistic is based on the principles of holism. Holism is the belief that everything in nature is connected in some way. A piecemeal approach, on the other hand, deals with only one part at a time.
56. (d) There has been an extension of STD facility to 2000 more villages. In other words, there has been an addition to the number of villages under STD coverage. Now, the opposite of addition is subtraction.
57. (a) One who is indigent is very poor. The opposite of poor is rich.
58. (d) Audacity is audacious behaviour. If you are audacious, you take risks in order to achieve something. So it is a kind of bravery. Now, the opposite of bravery is cowardice.
59. (a) An elevation is a 'piece of ground that is higher (elevated) than the area around it. A depression in a surface is an area which is lower (depressed) than the parts surrounding it.
60. (a) Cows are sacred to the Hindus. Killing of cows is a profane act for them. That is, they consider the act to be a disrespect for the religion, and therefore sinful. Pious (very religious and moral) Hindus would plug their ears even if they heard of it.
61. (a) The Vedas are unfathomable; that is, one cannot fully understand the depth of their meaning. The commentaries, however, are simplified versions easy to understand. In other words, they are comprehensible.
62. (b) The controversy led to a termination of the contract. That is, the contract came to an end. The opposite of End is beginning.
63. (a) My success is due to my elder brother, who has inspired me at every point. That is, he encouraged me to go ahead with my work. The opposite of encouraged is discouraged.
64. (d) Only 76 countries participated in the meet. The rest boycotted it. That is, they refused to participate (take part) in it because they disapproved of it.
65. (a) Some people believe that reservations are against the idea of an egalitarian society. An egalitarian society supports or follows the idea that all people are equal; they should have the same right and opportunities. So why give special rights to some? Others, however, feel that the society, as it stands today, is unequal. Only reservations can bring an equilibrium and make the society egalitarian.
66. (a) A deficiency of iodine leads to goitre. In other words, iodine is riot present in enough quantity. On the other hand, if it be present in large quantities, that is more than enough (usually), we say it is in abundance.
67. (b) The economy flourishes when there are lesser restrictions. That is, it grows quickly and strongly. Imposing of restrictions makes the growth of the economy retard. That is, it gets slower, as if under brakes.
68. (b) The veneer of something is the coating from outside. It is the exterior which often gives a false impression of the reality inside. The inside of something is its interior.

69. (a) What happens in a dictatorship? All the decisions are made by the dictator — a ruler who has complete power in a country. In effect, it becomes a one-man rule. Countries like India, however, believe in a rule “by the people”. In other words, we believe in democracy. In a democracy, power is not centred in one person. The ruler is merely the representative or the people.
70. (c) Eventually means “at the end”; initially means “in the beginning”.
71. (a) Dhirubhai Ambani has had a phenomenal (unusually big) success. Such a success is not usually had by ordinary persons.
72. (d) A nonchalant person seems not to worry or care about things. He or she seems very calm. Not at all excited.
73. (a) If you abominate something, you hate it very much. The opposite of hate is love.
74. (a) An ingenuous person is innocent, trusting, and incapable of deceiving anyone. He or she lays bare their tricks. Will a cunning person ever do that?
75. (b) That which is egregious is shocking, extremely bad. If something is extremely good, you call it splendid.
76. (b) Arjuna Ranatunga does not dissipate his energy by running fast every time he takes a run. That is, he does not waste it in a foolish way. When he sees that the ball is distant enough for him to easily reach the crease for a single, and that no matter how fast he runs he cannot take more than a single, he simply ambles across the pitch. He thus conserves (saves) energy and utilises it when there is need for a quick run.
77. (c) Let him play with this table; it is sturdy enough to bear his kicks. That which is sturdy looks strong; it is unlikely to be easily injured or damaged. The antonym of strong is weak.
78. (d) You think you will persuade him to live a comfortable life? Impossible! A Spartan way of life is sacrosanct for him. If something is sacrosanct, it is too holy or important to be allowed any harm. The opposite of holy is unholy.
79. (d) One who is celibate does not marry or have sex, because of one’s religious beliefs. (1), (3) and (4) are close choices. But we reject (1) and (3) because they have other meanings too. Profligate and reprobate give a general sense of wastefulness. Such persons may be given to vices, sex being one of them. Thus (1) and (3) can be focussed as an antonym only in absence of (4). A married man, on the other hand, is categorically not celibate.
80. (c) Recent advances in technology have rendered older equipment’s obsolete (no longer in need).
81. (d) A magnanimous person has a “big heart”. Well, not literally. What I mean is that he or she is filled with love for everyone. The pressures of modern live have made magnanimous persons an endangered species. It is getting more and more difficult to think beyond one’s self in other words, people are getting selfish.
82. (a) The residents of Katynyan House have been evacuated. If you evacuate people, you send them to a place of safety, away from a dangerous building, town, or area. They will be admitted to the House again when it gets repaired.
83. (d) We are sanguine about the outcome of this dispute. That is, we are cheerful and confident that things will turn in our favour. Now, the opposite of cheerful is gloomy.
84. (d) If a person is very fat, you euphemistically call him or her corpulent. Emaciated, on the other hand, means extremely thin or weak because of illness or lack of food.
85. (a) Occidental means “of the West”. That is, it relates to the countries of Europe and America. The Britishers brought with them Occidental culture, which greatly influenced the Oriental values. Oriental means “of the East”, and is associated with eastern Asia, especially China and Japan.
86. (b) If a part of someone’s body is flaccid, it is unpleasantly soft, and not hard or firm. On the other hand, if something is taut, it is stretched very tight. A taut body is very lean with firm muscles.
87. (c) If Mr. Mhatre comes to power, his son-in-law will easily get the licence for a petrol pump. This is what is called nepotism. That is, power is used unfairly in order to get jobs or other benefits for your family or friends. In other words, nepotism promotes partiality towards your near and dear ones. The antonym, therefore, is impartiality.
88. (c) If you are abstemious, you avoid doing too much of something enjoyable. For example, you eat or drink in moderation. The antonym therefore will describe a person who goes for physical pleasures in excess. Such a person is dissipated. He or she spends a lot of time drinking alcohol and enjoying other physical pleasures, and is probably unhealthy because of this.
89. (b) A chimera is an imaginary monster. So the opposite of chimerical is real.
90. (a) Verbose comes from Latin verbum (= word). A verbal test is thus associated with words. The non-verbal section does not deal with words; its questions are based on figures. Now, verbose means wordy. So if you are verbose, you use too many words, more than what is necessary. On the other hand, laconic reply uses as few words as possible.
91. (a) Diminutive comes from Latin minuo (= lessen). A minute particle is very small. If something diminishes, it becomes smaller. A diminutive object is thus very small. Obviously, the antonym is enlarged.
92. (d) When one’s immunity to a disease is over, one becomes susceptible to it. That is, one is then very likely to be affected by it.
93. (c) Chemistry students should be familiar with amalgam. Amalgam is a mixture of mercury and another metal, usually silver, that is used in dentistry to make fillings. In general, an amalgam is a mixture of two or more things. So when two or more organisations amalgamate they become one large organisation. When their relations deteriorate, they separate.
94. (c) A captious person is too critical, too ready to find fault. He or she cannot tolerate anything that goes even a fraction against them. Such persons are not tolerant at all.

95. (c) The difficulties are manifold. That is, they are of many different kinds. If so, they simply cannot be simple.
96. (d) If something warps, it becomes damaged by bending or curving, often because of the effect of heat or water. In order to bring it back to as it was, you have to make it straight. In other words, you have to straighten it.
97. (a) That which is jocose is meant to cause amusement. If it does not do so, it is dull.
98. (a) If you pamper someone, you pay too much attention to make him comfortable and happy; you treat him too kindly. On the other hand, if you do not pay attention to someone, you neglect him.
99. (d) A good book should not show negligence in editing. No part of it should be neglected. It should be read and re-read, with corrections, till it becomes presentable. A good editor is meticulous about every word that goes into the book. That is, he does things very carefully and with great attention to detail.
100. (d) Instantly means “at once, without any delay”. Its antonym therefore will be slowly. If you are tempted to say lately, take care! If you have the meaning “with delay” in mind, note that this meaning is given by the word late. Lately (also of late) means – in the recent past, not long ago
101. (a) If something is obvious, it is clearly seen. If it is obscure, it is hidden.
102. (d) Some women are extraordinary in their beauty. That is, their beauty surpasses the ordinary level. Not every beautiful woman can attain that degree of beauty. They are just plainly beautiful.
103. (c) Computers are now spreading in every part of the world. Doomsayers believe they are a threat to mankind. So they wish to check its spread. If you check something from spreading, you contain it.
104. (c) The ‘No Smoking’ sign prohibits you from smoking at that place. That is, it does not allow you to smoke. On the other hand, if someone allows you to smoke, he permits you to do so.
105. (b) Human beings often show ruthless behaviour towards animals. Such a behaviour shows a complete lack of pity and sympathy. Organisations such as the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SCPA) ask you to be compassionate towards them. That is, they ask you to show pity and sympathy towards them, to show understanding for their suffering.
106. (d) Chagrin is a feeling of annoyance or disappointment. If something happens to your chagrin, you are not pleased.
107. (d) When a man begets a child, he becomes its father. If you beget something, you cause it to happen or be created. On the other hand, if something is stopped in the process of its creation, it is aborted. We are familiar with abortion — the deliberate ending of a pregnancy.
108. (c) Mohan leads an austere life. He eats simple food, does not have furniture, and prefers walking to riding a car. He thus saves money and sends it to his son. His city-dwelling son lives lavishly on that money. He throws parties every week, wears the best of designer wear, and travels mostly by air.
109. (d) Was it appropriate for a man of your calibre to work at so low a remuneration? I don’t think so. The money that you got did not suit the talent you had. In other words, it was unsuitable.
110. (c) That which is wild lacks discipline and control. When it is brought under control, it becomes tamed.
111. (d) If you are subservient, you do whatever someone wants you to do. On the other hand, if you are supercilious, you behave in a scornful way towards others. You think you are superior to them. So, you think, they should be at your command, not you at theirs.
112. (a) Seven men were charged of a murder. Six of them admitted that they were a party to the murder. In other words, they confessed their guilt. But the seventh man denied. He said, “No, I know nothing about the murder. The charge is totally baseless.
113. (a) Usually, at this time of the year, I would be engaged in debates and dramas. That is, I used to be actively involved in them. This year, however, I have my Board exams. So I am abstaining (keeping away) from them,
114. (a) He must have lost if he stood for the elections. Not to stand was thus a judicious move. That is, the move showed good judgement on his part. Had he stood for the elections, it would have shown a lack of careful thinking and proper judgement. The move would then have been imprudent.
115. (d) An uproarious laughter is very noisy. The opposite of noisy is calm.
116. (c) I helped both Ravi and Santosh equally. Ravi was grateful. He said to me, “Thank you. Thank you very much. I will be indebted to you for this support.” On the other hand, Santosh took the support for granted. His work being done, Santosh didn’t even look at me. I can’t even think of any appreciation from him. He was simply unappreciative of my support.
117. (b) In a highly competitive world, you can’t succeed unless you toil (work hard). But sloth gets the better of Avinash; so success eludes him forever. Sloth is laziness, especially with regard to work.
118. (b) FAO has warned India of the indiscriminate use of pesticides. That is, farmers are using pesticides without giving any careful thought or exercising a careful choice. Now, pesticides are not meant to be sprayed in every field and without any restrictions. A good user must carefully select the fields that really need them. In other words; he should be selective.
119. (a) If you are fickle, you keep changing your mind. That happens when you are unsure of purpose. When you have a concrete target in mind, you become steadfast. That is, you are convinced that what you are doing is right. You refuse to change your mind.
120. (d) The mess bills were brought out in time. But the tardy students are yet to pay the bills. The result: there is no fund to run the mess. Unless the students become prompt in payment, we shall have to face the crunch again and again.

121. (b) A fable is a false story or account; a fact is a true account.
122. (c) One who is affectionate shows affection towards you. Affection is love. The opposite of love is hate. Now, who can hate you? Not a friend, but an enemy. In other words, one who is hostile towards you.
123. (c) (a) is rejected because ignorance is the opposite of knowledge. Now, knowledgeable is not the same as erudite. Knowledge can come from any source. There are knowledgeable persons who have never touched a book in their lives. Erudition, on the other hand, is scholarly learning for which books are essential. An erudite person is thus highly literate. An illiterate person is one who does not know how to read.
124. (a) If you are pretentious, you have a desire to show off. On the other hand, if you are unassuming, you do not wish to be noticed.
125. (b) A poltroon is a coward. One who is brave is a hero.
126. (d) Sati was abolished by William Bentick. That is, he brought Sati to an end. When you bring something into being, you establish it.
127. (d) What is retaliation? If someone slaps your cheek, you slap his in return. Thus, enmity breeds enmity. And a vicious cycle gets started. Both of you become enemies. There are others who prefer reconciliation — becoming friends again after a quarrel. They make compromises and iron out their differences.
128. (d) On the one hand, we have powers that abet terrorism. That is, they help its growth. On the other hand, there are forces that check its growth. In other words, these forces prevent its growth.
129. (a) The manner in which our leaders conduct themselves in the parliament is reprehensible. It deserves to be condemned. However, some of them still behave decently and deserve to be praised. In other words, their behaviour is commendable.
130. (b) When the doctor gives you a sedative, what happens? It makes you sedate (calm, quiet). It prevents you from getting excited.
131. (c) After three days of massive destruction, the cyclone has now abated. That is, it has become much less strong. Its intensity has decreased. Now, the antonym of decrease is increase.
318. (a) Fabricate means make up something artificial or untrue while demolish means destroy completely which is just opposite.
319. (c) Gregarious denotes tending to form a group with others of the same species and unsociable is the opposite.
320. (a) Pragmatic means concerned with practical matters while indefinite denotes vague or not clearly defined or stated.
321. (a) The meaning of word cultivated (Adjective) is : Educated.
It's antonym should be : Crude.
322. (d) The meaning of word Impertinent (Adjective) is : Ill mannered, disrespectful.
It's antonym should be : courteous.
323. (b) The meaning of word Divulge (verb) is : Reveal, make known.
Its antonym should be : Dissemble.
324. (a) The meaning of word Appreciation (Noun) is : Thankfulness.
It's antonym should be : Aspersian.
325. (c) The meaning of word Supple (Adjective) is : Flexible.
It's Antonym should be : Rigid.
326. (c) The opposite of 'predilection' is 'aversion'.
327. (b) The opposite of 'pompous' is 'humble'.
328. (c) The opposite of 'serene' is 'ruffled'.
329. (b) Safe means free from harm. Its opposite is insecure.
330. (c) Redundant means excessive. Its opposite is singular.
331. (b) Fair means impartial. Its opposite is unjust.
332. (b) Boisterous means noisy and mischievous. Its opposite is calm.
333. (a) Flimsy means insubstantial and easily damaged.