

1. CORRECT USE OF ARTICLES

1. ARTICLES

Definition. 'A, 'an' and 'the' are the only three articles in English language. Basically they are adjectives because they qualify nouns. They are also called determiners because they determine and modify the meaning of the nouns before which they are used.

So Articles are—

- (a) Only three in number— (i) a (ii) an (iii) the.
- (b) They are basically adjectives.
- (c) They are used before nouns.
- (d) They modify, determine and limit the meaning of nouns.
- (e) They are also called determiners for this reason.

(a) THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

The indefinite article and the definite article are the two kinds of articles. 'A' and 'an' are the two indefinite articles. They are called indefinite because they refer in an indefinite and general sense to the nouns before which they are used. They tell nothing definite and specific about the nouns.

Look at the following sentences—

1. I can see *a* man and *a* woman in the garden.
2. *A* saint lived in *a* distant forest.
3. I want to buy *a* car.
4. He sold *a* horse and bought *a* cow.
5. *An* egg is cheaper than *an* orange.
6. He sold *an* umbrella and bought an inkpot.
7. *An* elephant is bigger than *an* ass.
8. Don't treat him as *an* enemy.

(i) Use of the Indefinite Article 'A'

Rule 1. The indefinite article '*a*' is used before a noun which is countable, singular in number and general in sense ; as—

1. *A* hare and *a* tortoise ran *a* race.
2. *A* donkey is different from *a* horse.
3. *A* cat killed *a* rat.
4. He sold *a* car and bought *a* motor-cycle.
5. My father is *a* doctor, but John's father is *a* lawyer.

Rule 2. The indefinite article '*a*' cannot be used before uncountable nouns, material nouns like gold, silver, iron, brass, copper, bronze, glass, cotton, wood, steel, stone, milk, silk, paper, cloth, tea, coffee, clay, meat, mutton, pork, beef, lead, mercury, wool ; when their context is general and generic; as—

- Rule 3.** The indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' are not used before uncountable nouns like—wheat, sand, cement, milk, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, soup, sugar, salt, smoke, dirt, water, jam, jelly, health, corn, flour, dust.
- Rule 4.** The indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' are not used before abstract nouns like—truth, beauty, goodness, kindness, cruelty, ability, mercy, pity, love, sympathy, sorrow.
- Rule 5.** The indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' are not used before singular uncountable nouns like—advice, information, knowledge, luggage, baggage, furniture.
- Rule 6.** The indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' are not used before material nouns like—tea, coffee, cheese, tobacco, milk, silk, cotton, cloth, sand, stone, wood, wool, iron, steel, brass, copper, lead, mercury, gold, silver.
- Rule 7.** The indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' are not used before the names of diseases like—cholera, malaria, typhoid, cancer, dysentery, diarrhoea, paralysis, rheumatism, tuberculosis.
- Rule 8.** The indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' are not used before the names of games like—hockey, football, tennis, cricket, basketball, volley-ball, base ball, badminton.
- Rule 9.** The indefinite articles 'a' and 'an' are not used before the names of meals like—breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, bed-tea.

(b) THE DEFINITE ARTICLE 'THE'

'The' is the definite article. It refers to something definite, specific and special about the nouns before which it is used. We can fully identify or single out the noun before which 'the' is used.

- Rule 1.** The definite article 'the' is used before particular persons, places or things already introduced, known or familiar, as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. He is a man who saved my life.	1. He is the man who saved my life.
2. A boy who stood first is my brother.	2. The boy who stood first is my brother.
3. He eats food he cooks.	3. He eats the food he cooks.
4. I slapped a boy who abused me.	4. I slapped the boy who abused me.
5. This is a car which met with an accident.	5. This is the car which met with an accident.

Note : In the examples given above, the relative clauses that follow each noun make the noun specific or particular. They modify the noun as post-modifiers.

- Rule 2.** 'The' or 'a/an' before a noun or simply a plural noun (without any article) can be used when it represents the whole class. In that case the said noun has a generic reference, like—
A lion is a ferocious animal.
The lion is a ferocious animal.
Lions are ferocious animals.

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. Dog is a faithful animal. 2. Lion is the king of the jungle. 3. Donkey is a beast of burden.	1. A/The dog is a faithful animal. 2. A/The lion is the king of the jungle. 3. A/The donkey is a beast of burden.

Rule 3. 'The' is used before the superlative degree of adjectives ; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. He is a best boy. 2. Dara Singh is a strongest man. 3. She is a most honest woman. 4. Lata Mangeshkar has a sweetest voice. 5. Yudhishthira was a most truthful man.	1. He is the best boy. 2. Dara Singh is the strongest man. 3. She is the most honest woman. 4. Lata Mangeshkar has the sweetest voice. 5. Yudhishthira was the most truthful man.

Rule 4. The definite article 'the' is used before nouns which are unique objects of their own type, of which there is only one, such as the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the east, the west, the north, the south, the world, the universe; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. This is the way of world. 2. God has created universe. 3. Earth is round. 4. Sun rises in east. 5. Earth moves round sun. 6. Sun sets in west. 7. Moon is shining in sky. 8. The needle of the compass points to north. 9. The ship was coming from west. 10. Our Prime Minister comes from south.	1. This is the way of the world. 2. God has created the universe. 3. The earth is round. 4. The sun rises in the east. 5. The earth moves round the sun. 6. The sun sets in the west. 7. The moon is shining in the sky. 8. The needle of the compass points to the north. 9. The ship was coming from the west. 10. Our Prime Minister comes from the south.

Rule 5. 'The' is used before the names of rivers, seas, oceans, mountains, ships and descriptive names of provinces, states and countries such as the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Ganga, the Jamuna, the Brahmaputra, the Himalayas, the Alps, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the U.K., the U.S.A., the G.D.R., the Meghdoot, the Ghazi.

Study the following examples—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. Ganga and Jamuna are sacred rivers of India. 2. Beas and Ravi flow in Himachal Pradesh. 3. Punjab is our neighbouring state.	1. The Ganga and the Jamuna are sacred rivers of India. 2. The Beas and the Ravi flow in Himachal Pradesh. 3. (The) Punjab is our neighbouring state. ('The' is optional here)

4. He has neither been to U.K. nor to U.S.A.
5. Pacific Ocean remains calm.
6. Sea Queen was passing through Indian Ocean.
7. Titanic was lost in a storm on the sea.
8. Ganges comes from Himalayas.

4. He has been neither to the U.K. nor to the U.S.A.
5. The Pacific Ocean remains calm.
6. The Sea Queen was passing through the Indian Ocean.
7. The Titanic was lost in a storm on the sea.
8. The Ganges comes from the Himalayas.

Rule 6. The definite article 'the' is used before the names of races, nations, communities, holy books and newspapers; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. Indians are blacker than Europeans.	1. The Indians are blacker than the Europeans.
2. English is the language of English.	2. English is the language of the English.
3. There was a time when English and French were at war.	3. There was a time when the English and the French were at war.
4. Americans are taller than Chinese and Japanese.	4. The Americans are taller than the Chinese and the Japanese.
5. Aryans are fairer than Mangolians and Dravidians.	5. The Aryans are fairer than the Mangolians and the Dravidians.
6. Tribune and Hindustan Times are well known English dailies.	6. The Tribune and the Hindustan Times are well known English dailies.
7. Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians have equal rights in India.	7. The Hindus, the Sikhs, the Muslims and the Christians have equal rights in India.
8. My mother reads Gita in the morning.	8. My mother reads the Gita in the morning.
9. Ramayana and Mahabharta are our sacred books.	9. The Ramayana and the Mahabharta are our sacred books.
10. Bible is a sacred book of Christians.	10. The Bible is a sacred book of the Christians.

Rule 7. 'The' is used before an adjective in the singular when it stands for a person or class of people; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. Blind are leading blind.	1. The blind are leading the blind. [The blind = blind men/people.]
2. Blind cannot see.	2. The blind cannot see.
3. Deaf cannot hear.	3. The deaf cannot hear.
4. Dumb cannot speak.	4. The dumb cannot speak.
5. Lame cannot walk.	5. The lame cannot walk.
6. Strong should be kind to weak.	6. The strong should be kind to the weak. [The strong = strong people.]
7. Rich and poor, high and low are equal in the eyes of God.	7. The rich and the poor, the high and low are equal in the eyes of God.
8. Only brave deserve fair.	8. Only the brave deserve the fair.
9. Even deaf, dumb and blind can be taught and trained.	9. Even the deaf, the dumb and the blind can be taught and trained.

Rule 8. 'The' is used before adjectives in the comparative degree as Adverbs in the comparative; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More, the merrier. 2. More we have, more we want to have. 3. Older we grow, wiser we become. 4. Higher you go, cooler it becomes. 5. More you gamble, more you lose. 6. Deeper the well, sweeter the water. 7. Richer you grow, humbler you should be. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The more, the merrier. 2. The more we have, the more we want to have. 3. The older we grow, the wiser we become. 4. The higher you go, the cooler it becomes. 5. The more you gamble, the more you lose. 6. The deeper the well, the sweeter the water. 7. The richer you grow, the humbler you should be.

Rule 9. 'The' is used before a common noun when it stands for an abstract quality; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beast in man makes him cruel. 2. Angel in man makes him kind and merciful. 3. Father in him urged him to save the life of the child. 4. Mother in her will melt her heart with pity. 5. Chacha Nehru had child in him and loved to play with children. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The beast in man makes him cruel. 2. The angel in man makes him kind and merciful. 3. The father in him urged him to save the life of the child. 4. The mother in her will melt her heart with pity. 5. Chacha Nehru had the child in him and loved to play with children.

Rule 10. Sometimes 'The' is used before a proper noun to indicate a particular quality; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delhi is London of India. 2. Shastri was Napoleon of India. 3. Kalidas is Shakespeare of India. 4. Kashmir is Switzerland of India. 5. He is Shraavan Kumar of modern times. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delhi is the London of India. 2. Shastri was the Napoleon of India. 3. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India. 4. Kashmir is the Switzerland of India. 5. He is the Shraavan Kumar of modern times.

Rule 11. 'The' is used before the instrument which stands for the agent as the pen which stands for the writer, the sword which stands for the soldier. Study the following examples—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pen is mightier than sword. 2. Death spares neither crown nor spade. 3. Be quiet or you'll wake whole house. 4. Man's journey of life is from cradle to grave. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The pen is mightier than the sword. 2. Death spares neither the crown nor the spade. 3. Be quiet or you'll wake the whole house. 4. Man's journey of life is from the cradle to the grave.

CORRECT USE OF ARTICLES

Rule 12. 'The' is used before ordinals which indicate serial order, rank or position; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. She was first to come.2. He was last to go out.3. Rakesh got third position in the class.4. You were second to leave the class.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. She was the first to come.2. He was the last to go out.3. Rakesh got the third position in the class.4. You were the second to leave the class.

Rule 13. 'The' is used before material nouns when they refer to some particular or special kind; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Potatoes of Himachal are sent to other states.2. Apples of Kotgarh are superior in quality.3. Water of this spring can cure skin diseases.4. Gold found in his bag was handed over to the police.5. Rice exported to Iran is of very superior quality.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The potatoes of Himachal are sent to other states.2. The apples of Kotgarh are superior in quality.3. The water of this spring can cure skin diseases.4. The gold found in his bag was handed over to the police.5. The rice exported to Iran is of very superior quality.

Rule 14. 'The' is used before abstract nouns when they refer to some special or particular kind; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Beauty of the Taj is an object of wonder.2. Unique is fragrance of the rose.3. Remarkable was bravery of our soldiers.4. Honesty of the conductor won every heart.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The beauty of the Taj is an object of wonder.2. Unique is the fragrance of the rose.3. Remarkable was the bravery of our soldiers.4. The honesty of the conductor won every heart.

OMISSION OF ARTICLES

In order to understand the correct use of articles, it is very essential to understand when and where articles are to be omitted. We must know where articles must not be used.

Rule 1. No article is used before proper nouns, material nouns, abstract nouns, names of games, diseases, meals, titles with names; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. The Mohan Lal is the son of the Sohan Lal.	1. Mohan Lal is the son of Sohan Lal.
2. The Geeta is the friend of the Reeta.	2. Geeta is the friend of Reeta.
3. The truth is evergreen.	3. Truth is evergreen.
4. The health is the wealth.	4. Health is wealth.
5. The knowledge is the power.	5. Knowledge is power.
6. The union is the strength.	6. Union is strength.
7. The beauty is short lived.	7. Beauty is short lived.
8. The steel is stronger than the iron.	8. Steel is stronger than iron.
9. The silver is inferior to the gold.	9. Silver is inferior to gold.
10. My father deals in the sugar.	10. My father deals in sugar.
11. The wheat is cheaper than the rice.	11. Wheat is cheaper than rice.
12. The speech is the silver and the silence is the gold.	12. Speech is silver and silence is gold.
13. The king Ashoka was the follower of the Lord Buddha.	13. King Ashoka was the follower of Lord Buddha.
14. The Prince Jack married the Princess Jill.	14. Prince Jack married Princess Jill.
15. He died of the cholera.	15. He died of cholera.
16. The cancer is a deadly disease.	16. Cancer is a deadly disease.
17. The rats cause the plague.	17. Rats cause plague.
18. The malaria is caused by the mosquitoes.	18. Malaria is caused by mosquitoes.
19. The cholera is caused by the flies.	19. Cholera is caused by flies.
20. We take the breakfast in the morning.	20. We take breakfast in the morning.
21. You will get the lunch at 1.30 p.m.	21. You will get lunch at 1.30 p.m.
22. The dinner is served at 8 p.m.	22. Dinner is served at 8 p.m.
23. I like the singing, but hate the dancing.	23. I like singing, but hate dancing.
24. The gardening and the swimming are popular hobbies.	24. Gardening and swimming are popular hobbies.
25. The hockey and the football are my favourite games.	25. Hockey and football are my favourite games.
26. Kapil Dev won great name and fame in the cricket.	26. Kapil Dev won great name and fame in cricket.
27. Girls were playing the badminton.	27. Girls were playing badminton.

Rule 2.

No article is used before the names of languages, subjects, arts and sciences like— Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, English, Sanskrit, French, German, Bengali, Tamil, history, geography, mathematics, arithmetic, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, painting, poetry, music, architecture.

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
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<p>2. She can speak and write the Sanskrit and the Bengali.</p> <p>3. I want to study the history and the geography.</p> <p>4. The mathematics, the physics and the chemistry are difficult subjects.</p> <p>5. Tagore had great interest in the music, the painting and the poetry.</p>	<p>2. She can speak and write Sanskrit and Bengali.</p> <p>3. I want to study history and geography.</p> <p>4. Mathematics, physics and chemistry are difficult subjects.</p> <p>5. Tagore had great interest in music, painting and poetry.</p>
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Rule 3. No article is used before school, college, hospital, prison, bed, church, etc. when they are referred to for the purpose for which they are meant ; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<p>1. Nehru was put in the prison several times.</p> <p>2. When do you go to the school in the morning ?</p> <p>3. The wounded man was taken to the hospital.</p> <p>4. He left the college after a year.</p> <p>5. They go to the church on Sunday.</p> <p>6. When do you go to the bed at night ?</p>	<p>1. Nehru was put in prison several times.</p> <p>2. When do you go to school in the morning ?</p> <p>3. The wounded man was taken to hospital.</p> <p>4. He left college after a year.</p> <p>5. They go to church on Sunday.</p> <p>6. When do you go to bed at night ?</p>

Rule 4. But when school, college, hospital, church, prison, temple, bed etc. are referred to for other purposes, they need the article before them; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<p>1. The police went to school in search of the of thief.</p> <p>2. The minister visited prison.</p> <p>3. I went to hospital to see my friend.</p> <p>4. The child was hiding under bed.</p>	<p>1. The police went to the school in search of the thief.</p> <p>2. The minister visited the prison.</p> <p>3. I went to the hospital to see my friend.</p> <p>4. The child was hiding under the bed.</p>

Rule 5. No article is used before plural nouns used in the general sense ; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<p>1. The men are stronger than the women.</p> <p>2. God has created the men and the animals, the birds and the beasts.</p> <p>3. The dogs cannot read poetry.</p> <p>4. The men cannot walk on their heads.</p> <p>5. I hate the leaders and the politicians.</p>	<p>1. Men are stronger than women.</p> <p>2. God has created men and animals, birds and beasts.</p> <p>3. Dogs cannot read poetry.</p> <p>4. Men cannot walk on their heads.</p> <p>5. I hate leaders and politicians.</p>

Rule 6. No article is used before 'God' when it refers to the Almighty one; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The God made man in His own image. 2. Man proposes, but the God disposes. 3. The God made the country and man made the town. 4. An honest man is the noblest work of the God. 5. The God helps those who help themselves. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. God made man in his own image. 2. Man proposes, but God disposes. 3. God made the country and man made the town. 4. An honest man is the noblest work of God. 5. God helps those who help themselves.

Rule 7. No article is used before 'man' and 'woman' when they refer to the whole class ; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. God made the man in His own image. 2. The man proposes, but God disposes. 3. God made the country and the man made the town. 4. The woman is the greatest weakness of the man. 5. The man is a rational animal. 6. The woman is the slave of the man even today. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. God made man in His own image. 2. Man proposes, but God disposes. 3. God made the country and man made the town. 4. Woman is the greatest weakness of man. 5. Man is a rational animal. 6. Woman is the slave of man even today.

Rule 8. No article is used before nouns in prepositional phrases like the following :

at hand, on foot, by train, by sea, by air, by name, on demand, under ground, in hand, in bed, to lose heart, to take offence, to set sail, to set foot, to catch fire, to set on fire.

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your examination is near at the hand. 2. She goes to school on the foot. 3. I went to Delhi by the train. 4. Will you go Chandigarh by the bus ? 5. By the air you can reach there in half an hour. 6. He came here on the horseback. 7. By the sea you will reach there in a month. 8. He called her by the name. 9. You can get five hundred rupees on the demand. 10. He has gone under the ground for fear of arrest. 11. These days he has no work in the hand. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your examination is near at hand. 2. She goes to school on foot. 3. I went to Delhi by train. 4. Will you go to Chandigarh by bus ? 5. By air you can reach there in half an hour. 6. He came here on horseback. 7. By sea you will reach there in a month. 8. He called her by name. 9. You can get five hundred rupees on demand. 10. He has gone under ground for fear of arrest. 11. These days he has no work in hand.

12. We were in the bed when he came.	12. We were in bed when he came.
13. Do not lose the heart, if you have failed.	13. Do not lose heart, if you have failed.
14. He took his failure to the heart.	14. He took his failure to heart.
15. You may say anything, but she will not take the offence.	15. You may say anything, but she will not take offence.
16. The ship will set the sail tomorrow.	16. The ship will set sail tomorrow.
17. My grandmother is out of the bed early in the morning.	17. My grandmother is out of bed early in the morning.
18. She will not allow you to set the foot in her house.	18. She will not allow you to set foot in her house.
19. Petrol catches the fire very quickly.	19. Petrol catches fire very quickly.
20. The bus was set on the fire.	20. The bus was set on fire.

Rule 9. No article is used before a noun following 'kind of', 'type of' as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. You are a strange type of a man.	1. You are a strange type of man.
2. I do not like this type of the practical jokes.	2. I do not like this type of practical jokes.
3. Women like this kind of the food.	3. Women like this kind of food.
4. It is the finest kind of the rice.	4. It is the finest kind of rice.
5. He is a strange kind of a friend.	5. He is a strange kind of friend.
6. She is fond of this kind of the mangoes.	6. She is fond of this kind of mangoes.
7. She has written to me a strange type of a letter.	7. She has written to me a strange type of letter.
8. The camel is a strange type of an animal.	8. The camel is a strange type of animal.

REPETITION OF THE ARTICLE

Rule 1. When two or more nouns joined by 'and' refer to the same person or thing, the article is used before the first noun only ; but when they refer to different persons or things, the article is repeated and used before each noun ; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. The poet and the philosopher is dead.	1. The poet and philosopher is dead.
2. A woman is a daughter, a sister, a wife and a mother.	2. A woman is a daughter, sister, wife and mother.
3. Man is an angel and a devil.	3. Man is an angel and devil.
4. Prem is a friend and a guide of mine.	4. Prem is a friend and guide of mine.
5. I bought a book and inkpot.	5. I bought a book and an inkpot.
6. He sold a goat and sheep.	6. He sold a goat and a sheep.
7. I can see a pen and pencil on the table.	7. I can see a pen and a pencil on the table.
8. A hare and tortoise ran a race.	8. A hare and a tortoise ran a race.
9. It is a temple, a school and a dispensary.	9. It is a temple, school and dispensary.
10. Tagore was a poet, a patriot and a musician.	10. Tagore was a poet, patriot and musician.

Rule 2. When two or more adjectives qualifying the same noun are connected by 'and', the article is used before the first adjective only ; but when they qualify different nouns, the article is used before each adjective; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. A black and a white cow is grazing in the meadow.	1. A black and white cow is grazing in the meadow.
2. A blind and a dumb man was run over by a truck.	2. A blind and dumb man was run over by a truck.
3. She is wearing a blue and a yellow sari.	3. She is wearing a blue and yellow sari.
4. A pink and a green shirt will suit him very well.	4. A pink and green shirt will suit him very well.
5. A blue and a white bus is coming.	5. A blue and white bus is coming.
6. A red bus and white car are passing over the bridge.	6. A red bus and a white car are passing over the bridge.

Rule 3. When two nouns in a comparative sense refer to the same person or thing, the article is used before the first noun only ; as—

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. Madhu is a better dancer than a singer.	1. Madhu is a better dancer than singer.
2. Tagore is a better poet than a novelist.	2. Tagore is a better poet than novelist.
3. Kishore was a greater singer than an actor.	3. Kishore was a greater singer than actor.
4. Amitabh is a better actor than a politician.	4. Amitabh is a better actor than politician.
5. Kailash is greater as a swimmer than an athlete.	5. Kailash is greater as a swimmer than athlete.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. Have you never seen elephant ?
2. horse is taller than donkey.
3. Rabindranath Tagore was Indian, but Bill Clinton is American.
4. My father is honest man.
5. The city of Shimla has university.
6. D.S.P. is junior to S.P.
7. earth moves round sun.
8. There are seven days in week.
9. He is B.A., but his wife is M.A.
10. His father is S.D.O. in Department of Tele-communication.

EXERCISE 2**Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles (a, an, the)—**

1. hare and tortoise ran race.
2. He is husband who killed his wife.
3. I need umbrella and inkpot.
4. orange is bigger than egg.
5. girl who stood second is my sister.
6. This is car which met with accident.
7. She eats food cooked by her mother.
8. Yudhishtira was most truthful man ever born.
9. Lata has sweetest voice.
10. Ganga and Jamuna are sacred rivers of Hindus.

EXERCISE 3**Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles (a, an, the)—**

1. moon is shining in sky.
2. sun rises in east and sets in west.
3. This is way of the world.
4. Titanic was lost in storm on the sea.
5. He has been neither to U.S.A. nor to U.K.
6. You are strange type of man.
7. camel is ship of desert.
8. By sea you will reach there in month.
9. She gave me watch and handkerchief as gift.
10. Two Maruti cars, white and red one are passing over bridge.

EXERCISE 4**Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (a, an, the)—**

1. deaf and dumb man was killed in accident.
2. I can see pen and pencil on table.
3. camel is strange type of animal.
4. He is odd kind of friend.
5. Amitabh is tallest actor.
6. It is finest kind of rice.
7. You are strange type of man.
8. Man is rational animal.
9. Woman is greatest weakness of man.
10. God made country and man made town.

EXERCISE 5**Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (a, an, the)—**

1. honest man is noblest work of God.
2. child was hiding under bed.
3. I went to hospital to see my friend.
4. police went to school in search of thief.
5. Everyone praised honesty of conductor.
6. Matchless is fragrance of rose.
7. gold found in his bag was handed over to police.
8. beauty of Taj Mahal is object of wonder.
9. water of this spring can cure many diseases.
10. I was first to come and last to go.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. Kalidas is Shakespeare of India.
2. pen is mightier than sword.
3. Kashmir is Switzerland of India.
4. Urvashi got third position in university.
5. He is Sharvan Kumar of modern times.
6. sceptre and crown must tumble down.
7. Delhi is London of India.
8. Gone are the days of crown and throne.
9. Mohan won second position in class.
10. It is difficult to find Sita or Savitri today.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri was Napoleon of India.
2. beast in man makes him cruel.
3. more you gamble, more you lose.
4. angel in man makes him kind.
5. more, merrier.
6. mother in her wifely melt her heart with pity.
7. more you have, more you want to have.
8. In our country, blind are leading blind.
9. English is language of English.
10. Chacha Nehru had child in him and loved to play with children.

EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. higher you go, cooler it becomes.
2. father in him urged him to save life of child.
3. older you grow, wiser you become.
4. deaf cannot hear.
5. Bible is sacred book of Christians.
6. strong should be kind to weak.
7. Indians are blacker than Europeans.
8. Only brave deserve fair.
9. ship was coming from north.
10. Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians have equal rights in India.

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. strong should be kind to poor.
2. Titanic was lost in storm on sea.
3. needle of compass always points to north.
4. Ganga comes from Himalayas.
5. moon is shining in sky.
6. earth moves round sun.
7. Ganga and Jamuna meet at Allahabad.
8. Of all the actors, Dara Singh is strongest.
9. donkey is beast of burden.
10. Yudhishtira was most truthful man.

EXERCISE 10

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. What amount !
2. He eats half dozen apples in day.
3. I take milk in morning.
4. We never saw so tall man.
5. Many man went to fair.
6. He was dressed like man about to undertake expedition.
7. He spent little money he had.
8. few atom bombs can destroy human race.
9. boy who stood first is my brother.
10. lion is king of jungle.

EXERCISE 11

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. I slapped man who abused my father.
2. dog is faithful animal.
3. camel is ship of desert.
4. He is man who saved my life.
5. God made country and man made town.
6. Where there is will, there is way.
7. You can easily tell friend from enemy.
8. He ate fruit he plucked.
9. strong should not crush weak.
10. I read Tribune, but my father reads Hindustan Times.

EXERCISE 12

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. She is as blind as bat.
2. I have read only first two chapters of this book.
3. I met old friend of mine in railway train.
4. June and July are hottest months in year.
5. honest man is noblest work of God.
6. Sri Lanka is island country to south of India.
7. There is silver lining even in darkest cloud.
8. city of Haridwar is situated on bank of Ganga.
9. bird in hand is better than two in bush.
10. hand that rocks cradle rules world.

EXERCISE 13

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (*a, an, the*)—

1. Have you got one rupee-note ?
2. Proverbial is wisdom of Solomon.
3. orange is better than egg.
4. What strange creature is man!
5. They are building iron bridge across stream.
6. finest quality of rice is exported to Saudi Arabia.
7. Americans are taller than Chinese and Japanese.
8. We shall cover distance in hour.
9. deeper you dig, sweeter water you will get.
10. man is known by company he keeps.

3. SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS AND ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. SYNONYMS

Definition— Synonyms may be defined as words with the same meaning in the same language. Antonyms are words with opposite meaning in the same language.

SYNONYMS

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
Abduct	Kidnap	Awful	Terrible
Ability	Capability	Battle	Fight
Able	Capable	Beat	Defeat
About	Approximately	Beautiful	Handsome
Abrupt	Sudden	Bedlam	Chaos
Abstain	Refrain	Belly	Stomach
Abstract	Summary	Beneficial	Profitable
Abysmal	Terrible	Blunder	Mistake
Accommodate	Oblige	Booty	Loot
Accomplish	Achieve	Bright	Shining
Acknowledge	Recognize	Brutal	Inhuman
Active	Alert	Burglary	Housebreaking
Activity	Alertness	Business	Work
Admire	Praise	Busy	Engaged
Admit	Confess	Buzz	Rumour
Abundant	Plentiful	Candy	Sweet
Advocate	Recommend	Certain	Sure
Agreement	Concord	Charm	Spell
Agriculture	Farming	Cheerful	Gay
Agriculturist	Farmer	Chivalry	Bravery
Allow	Permit	Choice	Selection
Amuse	Entertain	Clever	Intelligent
Amusement	Entertainment	Close	Shut
Appearance	Look	Cohesion	Unity
Applicable	Relevant	Colourless	Dull
Approval	Commendation	Combat	Battle
Approve	Commend	Comedy	Humour
Architect	Builder	Comfortably	Easily
Arrival	Reaching	Contest	Competition
Artisan	Workman	Contract	Bond
Assemble	Gather	Coolie	Porter
Assembly	Gathering	Courage	Daring
Assured	Guaranteed	Courtesy	Politeness
Attack	Assault	Cowardice	Timidity
Attractive	Appealing	Dear	Expensive
Authority	Power	Defame	Blame
Avarice	Greed	Defend	Protect

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
Deny	Refuse	Fortune	Wealth
Dim	Faint	Foul	Unfair
Direct	Instruct/Control	Fragile	Frail
Director	Controller	Freedom	Independence
Disability	Inability	Fright	Fear
Disappear	Vanish	Frugal	Economical
Discourteous	Rude	Gain	Profit
Discourtesy	Rudeness	Gallant	Brave
Discover	Find	Game	Sport
Doubt	Suspect	Garden	Orchard
Effective	Efficient	Gaze	Look
Eject	Expel	Gift	Present
Empty	Vacant	Gigantic	Titanic/Huge
Enter	Intrude	Give	Grant
Excuse	Pardon	Gleam	Ray
Expand	Enlarge	Gloomy	Cheerless
Expect	Hope	Glorious	Splendid
Expert	Adept	Goal	Destination
Expire	End	Goose	Duck
Explain	Describe	Grace	Charm
Explode	Burst	Grave	Serious
Extend	Spread	Gravity	Seriousness
External	Outside	Greet	Welcome
Fact	Reality	Grief	Sorrow
Faint	Dim	Grow	Develop
Fair	Just	Grumble	Complain
Faith	Trust	Halt	Stop
False	Wrong	Happening	Incident
Fame	Reputation	Happy	Glad
Famous	Reputed	Hardy	Robust
Farewell	Good-bye	Hare	Rabbit
Fast	Quick	Hark	Listen
Fat	Obese	Harmful	Injurious
Fatal	Deadly	Haste	Hurry
Fate	Destiny	Hate	Dislike
Fatigue	Tiredness	Heal	Cure
Fault	Defect	Heap	Pile
Faulty	Defective	Help	Support
Favourable	Helpful	Hide	Conceal
Ferocious	Fierce	High	Tall
Fertile	Productive	Hinder	Obstruct
Fervour	Zeal	Hindrance	Obstruction
Fight	Combat	Hire	Rent
Financial	Monetary	Hollow	Empty
Flaw	Defect/Crack	Holy	Sacred
Flock	Herd	Homage	Tribute
Flood	Deluge	Honour	Respect
Fluid	Liquid	Horror	Terror
Follower	Disciple	Horse	Steed
Foolish	Stupid	Hostile	Unfriendly
Force	Power	House	Home
Foreign	Alien	Hug	Embrace
Forgive	Pardon	Humanity	Mankind

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
Humorous	Funny	Mix	Mingle
Hurry	Haste	Monarch	King
Hurt	Injure	Monotonous	Dull
Idea	Thought	Motion	Movement
Idiot	Fool	Mouse	Rat
Idle	Lazy	Narrative	Story
Ignoble	Shameful	Naught	Nothing
Ill	Sick	Neat	Tidy
Illicit	Unlawful	New	Novel
Illiterate	Uneducated	Notion	Idea
Impart	Give	Nude	Naked
Imperfect	Incomplete	Obstinate	Stubborn
Important	Significant	Onlooker	Spectator
Inanimate	Lifeless	Opinion	Belief
Incident	Event	Opportunity	Chance
Inconvenience	Discomfort	Order	Command
Indisposed	Unwell	Ordinary	Normal
Injury	Harm	Outrageous	Shocking
Insignificant	Unimportant	Overlook	Ignore
Instance	Example	Packet	Bundle
Instigate	Incite	Parcel	Packet
Instrument	Implement	Pardon	Forgive
Interrogate	Question	Parson	Priest
Intimate	Close	Partition	Division
Intricate	Complicated	Passive	Inactive
Investigate	Examine	Perfect	Complete
Invisible	Unseen	Peril	Danger
Jovial	Merry	Perish	Die
Jubilant	Happy	Permit	Allow
Just	Fair	Perpetual	Constant
Keen	Sharp	Perplex	Puzzle
Labour	Toil	Personnel	Staff
Lean	Thin	Peruse	Read
Lecture	Speech	Petition	Request
Liberal	Generous	Petty	Small
Likeness	Similarity	Picture	Sketch
Liking	Fondness	Piece	Part
Long	Tall	Pilfer	Steal
Loyal	Faithful	Pillar	Column
Main	Chief	Plan	Scheme
Make	Create	Play	Drama
Malady	Disease	Pleasure	Joy
Mankind	Humanity	Plume	Feather
Marriage	Wedding	Policy	Plan
Match	Contest	Pomp	Show
Mate	Companion	Ponder	Think
Material	Stuff	Position	Status
Meek	Mild	Post	Job
Merchant	Trader	Power	Energy
Merciless	Pitiless	Precious	Valuable
Might	Power	Precis	Summary
Mirth	Joy	Present	Gift
Mistake	Error	Prestige	Honour

Words	Synonyms	Words	Synonyms
Silly	Foolish	Tender	Delicate
Simple	Plain, Easy	Terminate	End
Singe	Burn	Terrible	Fearful
Singular	Uncommon	Theme	Topic
Slender	Slim	Thought	Idea
Slice	Piece	Throng	Crowd
Slumber	Sleep	Title	Heading
Smart	Clever, Bright	Token	Sign, Mark
Snake	Serpent	Tolerate	Bear, Endure
Snare	Trap	Topic	Subject
Soar	Fly	Torture	Pain
Soft	Mild	Trace	Mark, Sign
Soil	Earth, Ground	Trader	Merchant
Solution	Answer	Triumph	Victory
Sorrow	Grief	True	Correct
Sound	Noise	Trust	Faith
Speak	Talk	Type	Class
Special	Uncommon	Uncommon	Special/rare
Specify	Mention	Unconscious	Senseless
Spectator	Onlooker	Undue	Improper
Spectre	Ghost, Phantom	Unending	Everlasting
Speech	Talk	Unerring	Accurate
Splendid	Magnificent	Upright	Erect
Sport	Game, Amusement	Uproar	Noise
Stare	Look	Vacant	Empty
Start	Begin	Vain	Proud/haughty
Steadfast	Firm	Valour	Bravery
Stern	Harsh	Vengeance	Revenge
Stiff	Hard	Vice	Evil
Stir	Move	Vigilant	Watchful, Alert
Storm	Tempest	Villain	Wrongdoer/ruffian/rogue/rascal
Stream	Brook	Violate	Break
Strength	Power	Void	Empty
Stroke	Blow	Wander	Stray
Struggle	Conflict	Warm	Lukewarm, tepid
Stubborn	Obstinate	Warranty	Guarantee
Stuff	Material	Wary	Cautious
Style	Manner	Wealth	Riches
Suggestion	Proposal	Wearing	Exhausting
Superior	Better	Wedding	Marriage
Support	Help	Weep	Cry
Survive	Live	Winsome	Attractive, Pleasing
Suspicion	Doubt	Wise	Prudent
Swarm	Crowd	Wish	Desire
Symptom	Sign	Worry	Anxiety
Systematic	Methodical	Worth	Value
Tale	Story	Wound	Injury
Talent	Quality	Wrath	Anger
Target	Objective, Aim	Wreck	Ruin, Destruction
Tedious	Tiresome	Writer	Author
Temperament	Nature	Yet	Even, Still
Tempest	Storm	Zeal	Enthusiasm
Temptation	Attraction	Zenith	Peak

EXERCISE

SYNONYMS

(Objectives/Multiple Choice Questions)

Q. Choose the word from among the four options (a), (b) (c) and (d) which is nearest in meaning to the given word.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Abrupt | (a) uneven | (b) sudden |
| | (c) unlawful | (d) irritating |
| 2. Absolve | (a) to set free | (b) to pardon |
| | (c) to acquit | (d) to accomplish |
| 3. Absorant | (a) discordant | |
| | (b) absurd | |
| | (c) unnatural | |
| | (d) contrary to reason | |
| 4. Abstract | (a) to draw away | |
| | (b) to separate | |
| | (c) to remove quietly | |
| | (d) a thing existing only in India | |
| 5. Accrue | (a) to keep hold of | (b) to overcome |
| | (c) to obtain secretly | (d) to accumulate |
| 6. Accumulate | (a) overcome | (b) spread |
| | (c) collect | (d) disperse |
| 7. Accurate | (a) apprehend | (b) guess |
| | (c) improve | (d) exact |
| 8. Addiction | (a) remainder | (b) long discourse |
| | (c) total | (d) slavish habit |
| 9. Anomaly | (a) irregularity | |
| | (b) deviation from the rule | |
| | (c) incongruous | (d) an oddity |
| 10. Benign | (a) radiant | (b) religious |
| | (c) kindly | (d) hopeful |
| 11. Benevolence | (a) active kindness | (b) troublesome |
| | (c) honesty | (d) respectful |
| 12. Bestial | (a) shallow | (b) brutish |
| | (c) wild | (d) ugly |
| 13. Brunt | (a) load | (b) impact |
| | (c) weight | (d) consequence |
| 14. Callous | (a) careless | (b) forgetful |
| | (c) deceptive | (d) unfeeling |
| 15. Candid | (a) frank | (b) excited |
| | (c) overjoyed | (d) enthusiastic |
| 16. Circumspect | (a) curious | (b) wary |
| | (c) cautious | (d) prudent |
| 17. Concede | (a) demand | (b) approve |
| | (c) benefit | (d) admit |
| 18. Congenial | (a) kindred spirit | |
| | (b) cold | |
| | (c) existing at or from birth | |
| | (d) weak in character | |
| 19. Deport | (a) to leave | (b) to imprison |
| | (c) to banish | (d) to make known |
| 20. Deplete | (a) to flatten | (b) to conquer |
| | (c) to finish | (d) to exhaust |
| 21. Debonair | (a) superficial | |
| | (b) pleasing and gracious | |
| | (c) in high style | |
| | (d) flighty | |

22. Decree

- (a) an order by one in authority
- (b) an edict or law
- (c) a judicial decision
- (d) a predetermined purpose

23. Deflect

- (a) to turn aside
- (b) to swerve
- (c) to deviate from the proper course
- (d) bending

24. Degage

- (a) unembarrassed (b) unconstrained
- (c) easy (d) unconcerned

25. Edifice

- (a) pride (b) imposing building
- (c) strength (d) beauty

26. Empiric

- (a) one who experiments
- (b) one whose knowledge is got from experience only
- (c) a quack
- (d) not actually conversant with the subject

27. Emulate

- (a) strive to equal or excel
- (b) to rival successfully
- (c) to imitate
- (d) eager to rival

28. Entail

- (a) to win
- (b) to impose or result in
- (c) to weaken
- (d) to lag behind

29. Exigency

- (a) crisis (b) emergency
- (c) swiftness (d) tenacity

30. Explicit

- (a) sure (b) determined
- (c) definite (d) deplorable

31. Exotic

- (a) strange or foreign (b) temperamental
- (c) vain (d) clear

32. Expedite

- (a) to free from impediments
- (b) to hasten
- (c) to weaken the force of
- (d) to palliate

33. Fabricate

- (a) oppose (b) make up
- (c) pretend (d) deceive

34. Fascinate

- (a) charm (b) encourage
- (c) employ (d) exchange

35. Fatality

- (a) final (b) falsehood
- (c) misfortune (d) neglect

36. Fictitious

- (a) unreal (b) imaginary
- (c) obvious (d) factual

37. Garish

- (a) beautifully decorated
- (b) hasty
- (c) bold
- (d) unpleasantly gaudy

38. Genre

- (a) giant (b) birth
- (c) style (d) gear

39. Gladiator

- (a) blissful (b) gradual
- (c) trained fighter (d) flier

40. Gird

- (a) to honour
- (b) to prod
- (c) to prepare for action
- (d) to shackle

41. Grandeur

- (a) high flown (b) decoration
- (c) magnificence (d) impression

42. Habitat

- (a) habits (b) home
- (c) area (d) locality

43. Handicap

- (a) hindrance (b) annoyance
- (c) disability (d) deformity

44. Havoc

- (a) heighten (b) hinder
- (c) destruction (d) terrify

45. Hazard

- (a) jarring noise (b) blockade
- (c) hindrance (d) risk

46. Ideograph

- (a) symbol (b) data
- (c) opinion (d) imagination

47. **Impetus**
 (a) courage (b) impatience
 (c) arrogance (d) driving energy
48. **Impeach**
 (a) accuse
 (b) to remove from office
 (c) to slander
 (d) to put in jail
49. **Impasse**
 (a) unpassable (b) insurmountable
 (c) hurdle (d) deadlock
50. **Incense**
 (a) to worship (b) to enrage
 (c) to stimulate (d) to inhale
51. **Infringe**
 (a) to encroach (b) to surround
 (c) to decorate (d) to limit
52. **Inquisition**
 (a) punishment
 (b) long speech
 (c) thorough investigation
 (d) curiosity
53. **Jubilant**
 (a) joyful (b) excited
 (c) triumphant (d) enticing
54. **Lucid**
 (a) sensational (b) lucky
 (c) melodious (d) detailed
55. **Lucrative**
 (a) attractive (b) profitable
 (c) thoughtful (d) ordeal
56. **Manoeuvre**
 (a) mobilize (b) planned movement
 (c) mystify (d) miniature
57. **Model**
 (a) parade (b) procession
 (c) paradigm (d) idle
58. **Narcotic**
 (a) that which produces total insensibility
 (b) that which frustrates
 (c) annoying
 (d) fulfilling
59. **Nostalgia**
 (a) nauseous (b) repulsive
 (c) home-sickness (d) hopelessness
60. **Obese**
 (a) jolly (b) very bright
 (c) very fat (d) rigorous
61. **Officious**
 (a) dealing with office work
 (b) office routine
 (c) too eager to help or advise
 (d) to hinder smooth working
62. **Ominous**
 (a) pleasant (b) threatening
 (c) promising (d) luring
63. **Perpetuate**
 (a) to cause to last indefinitely
 (b) to enter into
 (c) to pass through
 (d) to perform
64. **Prolific**
 (a) skilful
 (b) swift
 (c) fertile
 (d) wearisomely verbose
65. **Replenish**
 (a) to spread around
 (b) to fulfil
 (c) to indulge
 (d) to provide a new supply for
66. **Reckless**
 (a) irresponsible (b) without fault
 (c) hopeless (d) wicked
67. **Riddle**
 (a) to entangle (b) to question
 (c) to explain (d) to fill with holes
68. **Solicit**
 (a) to command (b) to worry
 (c) to sympathize with (d) to ask for
69. **Spurious**
 (a) pertaining to heraldry
 (b) stubborn
 (c) angry
 (d) not genuine
70. **Topography**
 (a) art of painting
 (b) physical features of a region
 (c) soil chemistry
 (d) signalling by light
71. **Triumph**
 (a) defeat (b) joy
 (c) victory (d) happiness

72. Turmoil

- (a) upheaval (b) agitation
(c) terrible (d) noisy

73. Vanquish

- (a) threaten (b) terrify
(c) defeat (d) deceive

74. Wreak

- (a) to twist
(b) to emit an unpleasant odour
(c) to inflict
(d) to sweat

75. Wrest

- (a) take violently away
(b) impose
(c) to warn
(d) to jerk violently

76. Whitt

- (a) grain (b) least
(c) adorn (d) amour

77. Yield

- (a) give in (b) obstruct
(c) prevent (d) prolong

78. Zap

- (a) guild (b) mourn
(c) mystify (d) defeat

79. Zeal

- (a) enthusiasm (b) lukewarm
(c) unwilling (d) pleasure

80. Zenith

- (a) low (b) depth
(c) highest point (d) defeat

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (d) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (c) | 44. (c) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) | 49. (d) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (c) | 53. (a) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (c) | 58. (a) | 59. (c) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (b) | 63. (d) | 64. (c) | 65. (d) |
| 66. (a) | 67. (d) | 68. (d) | 69. (d) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (b) | 73. (c) | 74. (c) | 75. (a) |
| 76. (b) | 77. (a) | 78. (d) | 79. (a) | 80. (c) |

2. ANTONYMS

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Ability	Inability	Base	Noble
Able	Unable	Beautiful	Ugly
Above	Below	Beautify	Disfigure
Absent	Present	Beauty	Ugliness
Abundant	Scarce	Before	After
Accept	Reject	Begin	End
Acceptance	Rejection	Beginning	End
Accessible	Inaccessible	Behave	Misbehave
Accurate	Inaccurate	Belief	Disbelief
Acquit	Convict	Believe	Disbelieve
Action	Inaction	Beneficial	Injurious
Active	Inactive	Big	Small
Acute	Obtuse	Birth	Death
Adequate	Inadequate	Bitter	Sweet
Advance	Retreat	Black	White
Advantage	Disadvantage	Blame	Praise
Adversity	Prosperity	Bless	Curse
Affirmative	Negative	Blunt	Sharp, Keen
Affluence	Poverty	Bold	Timid
Agree	Disagree	Boon	Bane
Agreeable	Disagreeable	Borrow	Lend
Alien	Native	Brave	Cowardly
Alive	Dead	Bravery	Cowardice
Allow	Disallow	Bright	Dull
Analysis	Synthesis	Broad	Narrow
Ancient	Modern	Busy	Idle
Angel	Devil	Buy	Sell
Angry	Pleased	Capable	Incapable
Animate	Inanimate	Careful	Careless
Answer	Question	Cause	Effect
Applicable	Inapplicable	Certain	Uncertain
Approach	Retreat	Changeable	Unchangeable
Arm	Disarm	Charitable	Uncharitable
Arrival	Departure	Cheap	Expensive/Dear
Arrive	Depart	Cheerful	Cheerless
Artificial	Natural	Civilization	Barbarism
Ascent	Decent	Clever	Simple
Assemble	Disperse	Coarse	Fine
Associate	Dissociate	Cold	Hot
Attach	Detach	Collect	Distribute
Attack	Defence	Comedy	Tragedy
Attentive	Inattentive	Comfort	Discomfort
Attract	Repel	Comfortable	Uncomfortable
Attraction	Repulsion	Common	Uncommon
Attractive	Repulsive	Compare	Contrast
Audible	Inaudible	Competent	Incompetent
Barbarous	Civilized	Complete	Incomplete
Barren	Fertile	Complex	Simple

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Compliance	Non compliance, Defiance	Distinct	Indistinct
Compulsory	Optional	Distress	Comfort
Conceal	Reveal	Docile	Stubborn
Condemn	Praise	Domestic	Wild
Confess	Deny	Doubtful	Sure
Confidence	Diffidence	Down	Up
Confirmed	Unconfirmed	Dress	Undress
Constant	Inconstant	Dry	Wet, Damp
Construct	Destroy	Dwarf	Giant
Construction	Destruction	Earlier	Later
Constructive	Destructive	Earliest	Latest
Contract	Expand	Early	Late
Converge	Diverge	Earth	Heaven
Convex	Concave	Ease	Difficulty
Cool	Warm	Easy	Difficult
Correct	Incorrect	Effect	Cause
Cover	Uncover	Effective	Ineffective
Create	Destroy	Efficient	Inefficient
Creation	Destruction	Encourage	Discourage
Creative	Destructive	Enemy	Friend
Credit	Debit	Entrance	Exit
Cruel	Kind	Equal	Unequal
Curse	Bless, Blessing	Equality	Inequality
Damp	Dry	Evitable	Inevitable
Danger	Safety	Exact	Inexact
Dangerous	Safe	Experience	Inexperience
Dark	Bright	Explicable	Inexplicable
Day	Night	Facility	Difficulty
Dead	Alive	Fail	Pass
Dear	Cheap	Failure	Success
Death	Life	Fair	Foul
Decent	Indecent	Faithful	Faithless
Decision	Indecision	False	True
Decisive	Indecisive	Fame	Infamy
Decrease	Increase	Fame	Notoriety
Deep	Shallow	Familiar	Unfamiliar
Deficient	Proficient	Famous	Notorious
Deficit	Surplus	Far	Near
Delay	Hurry	Farther	Nearer
Dense	Sparse, Rare	Farthest	Nearest
Dependence	Independence	Fast	Slow
Dependent	Independent	Fat	Lean, Thin
Deposit	Withdraw	Female	Male
Depth	Shallowness	Fickle	Constant
Different	Similar	Find	Lose
Difficult	Easy	Fine	Coarse
Diligent	Idle, Lazy	Finish	Start
Diminish	Increase	First	Last
Discount	Premium	Fit	Unfit
Disease	Health	Flexible	Inflexible, Rigid

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Folly	Wisdom	In	Out
Foolish	Wise	Increase	Decrease
Foreign	Native	Inferior	Superior
Forget	Remember	Inhale	Exhale
Fortunate	Unfortunate	Inner	Outer
Found	Lost	Interesting	Boring
Frank	Reserved, Reticent	Interior	Exterior
Freedom	Slavery	Internal	External
Fresh	Stale	Jolly	Gloomy
Friendly	Inimical, Hostile	Joy	Sorrow
Front	Back	Junior	Senior
Frown	Smile	Just	Unjust
Gain	Loss	Justice	Injustice
Gather	Scatter	Kind	Unkind, Cruel
Gay	Grave	Knowledge	Ignorance
Give	Take	Large	Small
Glad	Sad, Depressed	Late	Early
Glory	Shame	Later	Earlier
Go	Come	Latest	Earliest
Good	Bad	Laugh	Weep
Grace	Disgrace	Laughter	Weeping
Gratitude	Ingratitude	Lawful	Lawless
Great	Little	Laziness	Activity
Guide	Misguide	Lazy	Active
Guilty	Innocent	Lead	Follow
Happy	Unhappy	Legal	Illegal
Hard	Soft	Lend	Borrow
Harmful	Harmless	Liberal	Narrow-minded
Hate	Love	Life	Death
Healthy	Unhealthy	Light	Darkness
Heat	Cold	Light	Heavy
Heaven	Hell	Live	Die
Heavy	Light	Logical	Illogical
Height	Depth	Long	Short
Hell	Heaven	Loose	Tight
High	Low	Loss	Gain
Hollow	Solid	Low	High
Honest	Dishonest	Magnify	Reduce
Honesty	Dishonesty	Major	Minor
Honour	Dishonour	Make	Mar
Hope	Despair	Mature	Immature
Hopeful	Hopeless	Maturity	Immaturity
Host	Guest	Mental	Physical
Hot	Cold	Merit	Demerit
Humble	Proud	Miser	Spendthrift
Hurt	Heal	Modern	Ancient
Idealist	Realist	Modest	Immodest
Idle	Busy	Moral	Immoral
Import	Export	More	Less
Important	Unimportant	Mortal	Immortal

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Mortality	Immortality	Purity	Impurity
Most	Least	Question	Answer
Motion	Rest	Quick	Slow
Naked	Covered	Quiet	Unquiet, Noisy
National	Anti-national	Raise	Lower
Natural	Unnatural, Artificial	Rare	Common
Necessary	Unnecessary	Real	Unreal
New	Old	Rear	Front
Normal	Abnormal	Relieve	Aggravate
Numerous	Few	Religious	Irreligious
Obedience	Disobedience	Repute	Disrepute
Obey	Disobey	Reward	Punish
Object	Approve	Right	Wrong
Occupy	Vacate	Rigid	Flexible
Offend	Please	Rigidity	Flexibility
Old	Young	Ripe	Raw
Omission	Commission	Rise	Fall
Omit	Commit	Rough	Smooth
Open	Shut	Round	Flat
Optimism	Pessimism	Rural	Urban
Optimist	Pessimist	Sad	Happy
Oral	Written	Sadness	Happiness
Out	In	Safe	Dangerous
Outer	Inner	Safety	Danger
Own	Disown	Sale	Purchase
Pain	Pleasure	Sane	Insane
Painful	Painless	Secure	Insecure
Part	Whole	Security	Insecurity
Partial	Impartial	Selfish	Selfless
Perfect	Imperfect	Sell	Buy
Permanent	Impermanent, Temporary	Servant	Master
Persist	Desist	Simple	Complex
Persuade	Dissuade	Simplicity	Complexity
Polite	Rude	Sincere	Insincere
Politeness	Rudeness	Sincerity	Insincerity
Poor	Rich	Sink	Swim
Popular	Unpopular	Smile	Frown
Popularity	Unpopularity	Smiling	Frowning
Positive	Negative	Solid	Liquid
Possibility	Impossibility	Special	Ordinary
Possible	Impossible	Stern	Mild
Poverty	Riches, Wealth	Strange	Familiar
Pride	Humility	Strength	Weakness
Private	Public	Strong	Weak
Prohibit	Permit	Succeed	Fail
Proper	Improper	Success	Failure
Propose	Dispose	Summit	Base
Proud	Humble	Superior	Inferior
Prudent	Imprudent	Superiority	Inferiority
Pure	Impure	Sweet	Bitter

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Sweetness	Bitterness	Vice	Virtue
Swift	Slow	Victory	Defeat
Sympathy	Antipathy	Violence	Non-violence
Tactful	Tactless	Visible	Invisible
Take	Give	Voluntary	Involuntary
Talkative	Reticent	Vulgar	Refined
Tasteful	Tasteless	Vulnerable	Invulnerable
Thick	Thin	Wane	Wax
Tie	Untie	War	Peace
Tight	Loose	Weak	Strong
Timid	Bold	Weakness	Strength
Timidity	Boldness	Weal	Woe
Tragedy	Comedy	Wicked	Noble
Tragic	Comic	Wide	Narrow
Triumph	Fail	Win	Lose
True	False	Wisdom	Folly
Truth	Falsehood	Wise	Foolish
Ugliness	Beauty	Worry	Comfort
Ugly	Beautiful	Worse	Better
Uniform	Varied	Worst	Best
Unity	Diversity	Worthy	Unworthy
Urban	Rural	Wrong	Right
Useful	Useless	Young	Old
Vacant	Occupied	Youth	Age
Vain	Humble	Zenith	Nadir
Valid	Invalid		

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1

Write the antonyms of the following words—

Above, Cowardice, Ugly, Behave, Arrival.

EXERCISE 2

Write the antonyms of the following words—

Success, Dangerous, Legible, Equal, Cause.

EXERCISE 3

Write the antonyms of the following words—

Early, Fortunate, Fine, Remember, Friendly.

EXERCISE 4

Write the antonyms of the following words—

Front, Grace, Innocent, Hope, Guest.

EXERCISE 5

Write the antonyms of the following words—

Export, Boring, Gloomy, Guide, Best.

EXERCISE 6

Write the antonyms of the following words—
Modern, Less, Make, Ignorance, Own.

EXERCISE 7

Write the antonyms of the following words—
Riches, Offend, Omit, Humble, Sale.

EXERCISE 8

Write the antonyms of the following words—
Fall, Danger, Simple, Ripe, Real.

EXERCISE 9

Write the antonyms of the following words—
Answer, Pure, Smile, Victory, Wicked.

EXERCISE 10

Write the antonyms of the following words—
Broad, Peace, Loss, Virtue, Unity.

EXERCISE**ANTONYMS****(Objectives/Multiple Choice Questions)**

Q. Below are given some words followed by four answers. Tick the answer which you believe gives antonym (the opposite meaning of the word).

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Zest | (a) morose | (b) bright | (c) intelligence | (d) irritation |
| 2. Impious | (a) holy | (b) mischievous | (c) shrewd | (d) diplomatic |
| 3. Stigma | (a) obstinacy | (b) honour | (c) disgrace | (d) vision |
| 4. Salient | (a) chief | (b) insignificant | (c) lend | (d) supernatural |
| 5. Redundance | (a) paucity | (b) bare | (c) rejection | (d) crucial |
| 6. Facilitate | (a) to hinder | (b) to recommend | (c) to serve | (d) to correct |
| 7. Opponent | (a) freedom | (b) liberation | (c) restraint | (d) auxiliary |
| 8. Zenith | (a) colossal | (b) weak | (c) nadir | (d) break |
| 9. Aromatic | (a) reeking | (b) unscrupulous | (c) assist | (d) mean |
| 10. Augment | (a) atone | (b) decrease | (c) irregular | (d) ugly |
| 11. Toxic | (a) harmless | (b) swollen | (c) insulting | (d) tonic |
| 12. Titanic | (a) early | (b) puny | (c) silence | (d) balance |

13. **Lucrative**
 (a) happy (b) illegal (c) unprofitable (d) unkempt
14. **Impair**
 (a) strengthen (b) injure (c) repair (d) spread
15. **Infuse**
 (a) enforce (b) extract (c) enrich (d) ignore
16. **Endear**
 (a) cheap (b) attach (c) alienate (d) help
17. **Mellifluous**
 (a) mutual (b) common (c) hoarse (d) contented
18. **Juvenile**
 (a) senile (b) trope (c) delinquent (d) kneel
19. **Abridge**
 (a) summarise (b) dilate (c) over-bridge (d) curb
20. **Benign**
 (a) novice (b) sympathetic (c) malignant (d) beginning
21. **Curb**
 (a) help (b) incite (c) restrain (d) aggravate
22. **Complaint**
 (a) obliging (b) inhabitant (c) misfit (d) recalcitrant
23. **Cryptic**
 (a) wail (b) manifest (c) underground (d) rude
24. **Debonair**
 (a) unelegant (b) safe (c) fashionable (d) fresh
25. **Delicious**
 (a) pleasant (b) odious (c) sweet (d) none of the above
26. **Diligent**
 (a) careful (b) lazy (c) intelligent (d) harmless
27. **Emerge**
 (a) disappear (b) outcome (c) appear (d) none of the above
28. **Fickle**
 (a) steadfast (b) independent (c) permanent (d) silly
29. **Fetish**
 (a) object of love (b) object of hate (c) object of harm (d) object of dispute
30. **Garrulous**
 (a) pabulum (b) prolific (c) phlegmatic (d) parliamentary
31. **Graceful**
 (a) awkward (b) ugly (c) slim (d) kind
32. **Grip**
 (a) release (b) fight (c) hold (d) stretch
33. **Inborn**
 (a) acquired (b) congenial (c) outborn (d) snatched
34. **Impede**
 (a) hinder (b) expedite (c) insect (d) stop
35. **Imply**
 (a) declare (b) denote (c) hint (d) none of the above

36. Keen
(a) dull (b) edge (c) sharp (d) weak
37. Nervous
(a) agitated (b) fearless (c) shaky (d) timorous
38. Oversight
(a) omission (b) observation (c) inattention (d) none of the above
39. Pacify
(a) calm (b) irritate (c) quarrel (d) none of the above
40. Prototype
(a) favour (b) canvass (c) repeat (d) duplicate
41. Robust
(a) automatic (b) weak (c) restored (d) none of the above
42. Rejoice
(a) lament (b) make merry (c) dance (d) hate
43. Repeal
(a) annual (b) revoke (c) cancel (d) apply
44. Unanimous
(a) concordant (b) discordant (c) unity (d) none of the above
45. Vain
(a) majestic (b) useless (c) modest (d) boasting
46. Violent
(a) impetuous (b) placid (c) ruthless (d) none of the above
47. Vital
(a) trivial (b) essential (c) significant (d) none of the above
48. Worthy
(a) despicable (b) laudable (c) bad (d) foolish
49. Yield
(a) withhold (b) abandon (c) denounce (d) distribute
50. Vibrant
(a) dull (b) lively (c) bright (d) none of the above

ANSWERS

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

3. ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Washing of the hands or the body as an act of religion (प्रक्षालन/पावनस्नान) | Ablution |
| 2. Giving birth before the right time (गर्भपात/गर्भस्राव) | Abortion |
| 3. Setting a person free after declaring him innocent | Acquittal |
| 4. Period of life between childhood and maturity (किशोरावस्था) | Adolescence |
| 5. A list of things to be done or discussed at a meeting (कार्यसूची) | Agenda |
| 6. A person who believes that nothing can be known about God (अज्ञेयवादी) | Agnostic |
| 7. A person who wants to covert baser metals into gold | Alchemist |
| 8. A person who belongs to another country (अन्य देशीय/विदेशी) | Alien |
| 9. A mixture of different metals (मिश्रित धातु) | Alloy |
| 10. A person who does something only for pleasure and not for money (शौकीन/अव्यवसायी) | Amateur |
| 11. That which has more than one meaning (द्वयर्थक कथन/संदिग्ध) | Ambiguous |
| 12. A van for carrying patients (रोगीवाहन) | Ambulance |
| 13. Lack of enough blood causing paleness (रक्तक्षीणता) | Anaemia |
| 14. Lack of government, law and order (अराजकता) | Anarchy |
| 15. Parents of our parents (पूर्वज) | Ancestors or Forefathers |
| 16. Belonging to times long past (प्राचीन) | Ancient |
| 17. That which has got life (सजीव) | Animate |
| 18. A short, interesting or amusing story about a real person or event. (किस्सा/उपाख्यान) | Anecdote |
| 19. A day of celebration coming after a year (वर्षगांठ) | Anniversary |
| 20. Happening every year (वार्षिक) | Annual |
| 21. Without the name of the writer or author (गुमनाम) | Anonymous |
| 22. A medicine used against poison (विषनाशक औषधि) | Antidote |
| 23. That which prevents the growth of germs in a wound (रोगाणुरोधक) | Antiseptic |
| 24. Praise expressed by clapping the hands | Applause |
| 25. One bound to another to learn a trade or art (शिक्षार्थी/नौसिखिया) | Apprentice |
| 26. A person appointed by two parties to settle a dispute (पञ्च/मध्यस्थ) | Arbitrator, Arbiter |
| 27. A government by persons of the highest social rank (अभिजाततन्त्र) | Aristocracy |
| 28. Money that remains unpaid (बकाया) | Arrears |
| 29. Of animals living in water (जलचर) | Aquatic |
| 30. A traveller through outer space (अन्तरिक्ष यात्री) | Astronaut |
| 31. One who leads a hard life of self-discipline for religious reasons (तापस/योगी/संन्यासी) | Ascetic |
| 32. One who believes that there is no God (नास्तिक) | Atheist |
| 33. A word opposite in meaning to another (विपरीतार्थक) | Antonym |
| 34. That which can be heard (श्रव्य) | Audible |

35. Life story of a person written by himself (आत्मकथा)
36. Government by one man having unlimited powers (एकतन्त्र)
37. Too much greed for money (लोलुपता)
38. A place for keeping birds (पक्षीशाला)
39. Flying in aircraft (विमानन)
40. An unmarried man (अविवाहित)
41. One who talks ill of others in their absence (पिशुन)
42. A place where bread and cakes are made
43. Having no hair on the head (खल्वाट/गंजा)
44. A song or poem that tells an old story
45. One who cannot pay his debts (दिवालिया)
46. A woman who cannot produce children (वन्ध्या)
47. A child born of parents not married (जारज/हरामी)
48. One who gives help or benefit to another (उपकारक)
49. A list of books by one author or on one subject (ग्रन्थ सूची)
50. Having two husbands or wives at a time (द्विविवाह)
51. Life-story of a person (जीवनगाथा)
52. A blind follower of a religion or party (धर्मान्ध)
53. A bird or animal with two feet
54. Insulting God and sacred things (ईश निन्दा)
55. Science of plants and vegetable life (वनस्पति विज्ञान)
56. Science of life and living things (जीव विज्ञान)
57. A person of the shop-keeping middle class (मध्यवर्गीय)
58. Place where women sell their body (वेश्यालय)
59. A government by officials (दफ्तरशाही)
60. A table of the days, weeks and months of a year (पंचांग)
61. Not caring for the suffering of others (कठोर हृदय)
62. One who eats human flesh (नरभक्षी)
63. A vote which decides the matter (निर्णायक मत)
64. A systematic list of books in a library (सूची पत्र)
65. Soldiers who fight on horseback (अश्वारोही)
66. One who has taken an oath not to marry (ब्रह्मचारी)
67. Area of land where the dead are buried (कब्रिस्तान)
68. Pertaining to a hundred years (शताब्दी/शतवार्षिकी)
69. One who is a hundred years old (शतायु)
70. A period of a hundred years (शताब्दी)
71. Union of political parties for a special purpose
72. The policy of 'live and let live' (सह-अस्तित्व)
73. Two or more things happening together by chance
74. Persons working together (सहकर्मी)
75. A play full of fun and laughter (सुखान्त नाटक/कामदी)
76. A place where two rivers meet (संगम/पत्तन)
77. A device or drug which prevents pregnancy (गर्भ निरोधक)
78. Persons living at the same time (समकालीन)
79. Persons belonging to the same religion (सहधर्मी)

- Autobiography
- Autocracy
- Avarice
- Aviary
- Aviation
- Bachelor
- Backbiter
- Bakery
- Bald
- Ballad or insolvent
- Bankrupt
- Barren/Sterile
- Bastard
- Benefactor
- Bibliography
- Bigamy
- Biography
- Bigot
- Biped
- Blasphemy
- Botany
- Biology
- Bourgeois
- Brothel
- Bureaucracy
- Calendar
- Callous
- Cannibal
- Casting-vote
- Catalogue
- Cavalier
- Celibate
- Cemetery
- Centenary
- Centenarian
- Century
- Coalition
- Co-existence
- Coincidence
- Colleagues
- Comedy
- Confluence
- Contraceptive
- Contemporaries
- Co-religionists

80. Dead body of a human being (लाश, मृतक व्यक्ति) Corpse
81. That which can be corrected (संशोधनीय) Corrigible
82. Recovering from illness (स्वास्थ्य-लाभ) Convalescence
83. Which can be understood fully (बोधगम्य) Comprehensible
84. (A disease) present from birth (जन्मजात रोग) Congenital
85. Which catches fire and burns easily (दहनशील) Combustible
86. A person or party opposed to change (रूढ़िवादी) Conservative
87. A person held guilty and punished by court (अपराधी) Convict
88. One who loves all countries of the world (विश्व नागरिक) Cosmopolitan
89. That which can be believed (विश्वसनीय) Credible
90. One who believes things very easily (आशुविश्वासी) Credulous
91. Pertaining to cooking or the kitchen (पाक/खाद्य) Culinary
92. Tools, like knives, used for cutting (छुरी-काँटा) Cutlery
93. A person or thing that attracts everyone's attention (आकर्षण बिन्दु) Cynosure
94. One who pays too much attention to dress (छैला/बांका) Dandy
95. A period of ten years (दशक) Decade
96. Attack on the good reputation of a person (मानहानि) Defamation
97. Government of the people, by the people and for the people (लोकतन्त्र) Democracy
98. A cruel ruler with unlimited powers (तानाशाह) Despot
99. To go from bad to worse (विगड़ना) Deteriorate
100. To find the nature of a disease (निदान करना) Diagnose
101. Form of a language used in a part of a country or by a class of people (बोली) Dialect
102. To go away from the main subject (विषयान्तर होना) Digress
103. A place for criminals in a court (कठघरा) Dock
104. Place where a person lives permanently (निवास स्थान) Domicile
105. A match or game in which no party wins Drawn
106. Likely to last long (चिरस्थायी/पक्का) Durable
107. A man small in size (वामन/बौना) Dwarf
108. One having strange habits (सनकी/लहरी) Eccentric
109. Fit to be eaten (खाद्य/भोज्य) Edible
110. A person who talks or thinks too much of himself (अहंमन्य/स्वार्थी) Egoist
111. To describe in detail (सविस्तार प्रतिपादित करना) Elaborate
112. Fit to be chosen (पात्र) Eligible
113. To go out of one's own country (उत्प्रवास करना) Emigrate
114. To lay stress on something (बल देना) Emphasize
115. To throw light on a subject (प्रकाश डालना) Elucidate
116. A book giving information about every branch of knowledge (विश्व कोश) Encyclopaedia
117. One who believes in 'eat, drink and be merry' (सुखवादी/चार्वाकी) Epicurean or Hedonist
118. A disease which spreads among many people (महामारी) Epidemic
119. Words written on the grave of a person (समाधि लेख) Epitaph
120. Imaginary line round the earth at an equal distance from the North and South Poles (भूमध्य रेखा) Equator
121. When day and night are of equal length (विषुव/सायन) Equinox
122. Having a double meaning (द्वयर्थक/संदिग्ध) Equivocal

123. To pull up by the roots (निर्मूलन करना)	Eradicate
124. Dealing with sexual love (कामोद्दीपक/शृङ्गारात्मक)	Erotic
125. Practice of getting secret information (जासूसी/गुप्तचर्या)	Espionage
126. Rules of formal behaviour in society (शिष्टाचार)	Etiquette
127. To make a mountain of a mole hill (अतिशयोक्ति करना)	Exaggerate
128. To dig the earth to find something (खुदाई करना)	Excavate
129. To give one thing and get another in return (विनिमय)	Exchange
130. That which can be explained (व्याख्येय)	Explicable
131. Without previous thought or preparation (तत्काल प्रस्तुत/आशु/बिना तैयारी का भाषण)	Extempore or Impromptu
132. No longer in existence (विलुप्त)	Extinct
133. In the habit of wasting money (अपव्ययी)	Extravagant
134. A person who takes interest in things around him (बहिर्मुखी)	Extrovert
135. To make something easy (सुसाध्य बनाना)	Facilitate
136. Liable to make mistakes (भ्रमशील)	Fallible
137. That which results or ends in death (घातक)	Fatal
138. One who believes in fate (भाग्यवादी)	Fatalist
139. One who has too much religious enthusiasm (कट्टर)	Fanatic or Bigot
140. Difficult to please (दुस्तोष्णीय)	Fastidious
141. That which can be done (शक्य/साध्य)	Feasible
142. One who supports the cause of women (नारीवादी)	Feminist
143. Used in courts of law (न्यायालयीय/अदालती)	Forensic
144. Copying signature etc. in order to deceive (420) (जाली हस्ताक्षर)	Forgery
145. According to rules and customs (औपचारिक)	Formal
146. Killing one's brother (भ्रातृ हत्या)	Fratricide
147. Money charged for goods transported by ships, aeroplanes, or trains (माल भाड़ा)	Freight
148. A person having extraordinary mental powers (प्रतिभा सम्पन्न)	Genius or Prodigy
149. Mass murder of a race or community (जाति संहार)	Genocide
150. Medicine which kills germs (रोगाणुनाशी)	Germicide
151. One who works as a connecting link between two persons or parties (मध्यस्थ/विचौलिया)	Go-between
152. A person who eats too much (पेटू)	Glutton
153. A woman employed to teach young children in a private family (शिक्षिका)	Governess
154. Gift of money given to an employee on retirement (आनुतोषिक)	Gratuity
155. (Animals) living on grass (ग्रासभक्षी)	Graminivorous
156. A store house of grain (अन्न भण्डार/धान्यागार)	Granary
157. (Animals) living in groups (यूथचारी)	Gregarious
158. A group of trees (वनी/उपवन)	Grove
159. One who can be easily cheated or deceived (भोला-भाला)	Gullible
160. Coming down from parents to children (वंशानुगत)	Hereditary
161. A person living alone (एकान्तवासी)	Hermit
162. Killing of human beings (नर हत्या)	Homicide
163. (A job etc.) for which no money is paid (अवैतनिक)	Honorary
164. Meeting point of the earth and sky (क्षितिज)	Horizon
165. Entertaining guests kindly (अतिथि सेवी/आतिथेय)	Hospitable

166. One who works for the welfare of all human beings (लोकोपकारी)	Humanitarian
167. Dishonest behaviour or talk that is intended to deceive people (छल-कपट/गम्य)	Humbug
168. One who makes a false show of virtue or goodness (दम्भी)	Hypocrite
169. Knowing nothing (अज्ञानी/अज्ञ)	Ignorant/Ignoramus
170. Against law (अवैध)	Illegal
171. Difficult or impossible to read (अपाठ्य/अस्पष्ट)	Illegible
172. Unable to read or write (निरक्षर)	Illiterate
173. Forbidden by law (गैर-कानूनी)	Illicit
174. Existing only in the mind (काल्पनिक)	Imaginary
175. Going back beyond the reach of memory (अति प्राचीन)	Immemorial
176. To come into a country to settle (अप्रवासी)	Immigrant
177. Likely to happen soon (सन्निकट/आसन्न)	Imminent
178. Not favouring anyone (निष्पक्ष)	Impartial
179. Not sorry for or ashamed of one's misdoings (ढीठ/गुस्ताख)	Impertinent or Insolent
180. Incapable of being passed through or penetrated (अभेद्य/अपारगम्य)	Impervious
181. Which cannot be put into practice (अव्यावहारिक)	Impracticable
182. Freedom from punishment (दण्ड मुक्ति)	Impunity
183. That which cannot be reached or approached (अगम्य)	Inaccessible
184. That which cannot be calculated (गणनातीत)	Incalculable
185. That which cannot be heard (अश्रव्य)	Inaudible
186. Having no life (निर्जीव)	Inanimate
187. That which encourages one to do something (प्रेरक)	Incentive
188. In an early stage (आरम्भिक)	Incipient
189. That which cannot be corrected (असुधार्य)	Incorrigible
190. That which cannot be corrupted (सच्चरित्र/ईमानदार)	Incorruptible
191. That which cannot be believed (अविश्वसनीय)	Incredible
192. That which cannot be cured (असाध्य)	Incurable
193. (One) who does not get tired (अथक/अश्रान्त)	Indefatigable
194. That which cannot be rubbed off (अमिट)	Indelible
195. That which cannot be described (वर्णनातीत)	Indescribable
196. That which cannot be destroyed (अनश्वर)	Indestructible
197. That which cannot be digested (अपाच्य)	Indigestible
198. What we cannot do without/absolutely essential (अपरिहार्य)	Indispensable
199. Working very hard (परिश्रमी)	Industrious
200. Not fit to be eaten (अभक्ष्य)	Inedible
201. Not fit to be chosen (अपात्र)	Ineligible
202. Without power to move or act (जड़/अकर्मण्य)	Inert
203. Which cannot be avoided (अपरिहार्य)	Inevitable
204. Which cannot be excused (अक्षम्य)	Inexcusable
205. Which cannot be explained (अबोधगम्य)	Inexplicable
206. Which cannot be expressed in words (अकथनीय)	Inexpressible
207. (One) who cannot make mistakes (भ्रमातीत)	Infallible
208. (Disease) which spreads through the air (संक्रामक)	Infectious/Contagious
209. Which catches fire very easily (ज्वलनशील)	Inflammable

210. Which cannot be copied or imitated (अननुकरणीय)	Inimitable
211. Too large in number (असंख्य)	Innumerable
212. Eager to know or learn (जिज्ञासु)	Inquisitive
213. That which cannot be satisfied (अतोषणीय/अतिलोभी)	Insatiable
214. That which cannot be known (रहस्यमय/अतर्क्य)	Inscrutable
215. Doing harm secretly (कपटपूर्ण/घातक)	Insidious
216. One who cannot pay debts (दिवालिया)	Insolvent or Bankrupt
217. Which cannot be touched (अस्पर्शगम्य/अतिसूक्ष्म)	Intangible
218. Which can be easily understood (सुबोधगम्य)	Intelligible
219. Done on purpose (साभिप्राय)	Intentional/Deliberate
220. One who immediately translates words spoken in another language (दुभाषिया/व्याख्याता)	Interpreter
221. Which cannot be tolerated (असह्य)	Intolerable
222. Which cannot be defeated (अजेय)	Invincible
223. Which cannot be seen (अदृश्य)	Invisible
224. Not to the point (असंगत)	Irrelevant
225. Which cannot be repaired (अपूरणीय)	Irreparable
226. Which cannot be resisted (अत्यन्त सम्मोहक)	Irresistible
227. (A step or decision) from which there is no going back (अपरिवर्तनीय)	Irrevocable
228. One who is easily annoyed (चिड़चिड़ा)	Irritable or Irascible or Peevish
229. Going from place to place (सैलानी/परिश्रामी)	Itinerant
230. (Medicine) which loosens the bowels	Laxative
231. A common man without professional knowledge (सामान्य जन)	Layman
232. A book in which accounts are kept (खाता-बही)	Ledger
233. Anything that a person gets after the death of another person (पैतृक सम्पत्ति/बपौती)	Legacy
234. Connected with law (कानूनी)	Legal
235. A law making body (विधानमण्डल)	Legislature
236. A person who compiles a dictionary (कोषकार)	Lexicographer
237. A person who leads an immoral life with women (लम्पट)	Libertine or Licentious
238. A person skilled in languages or linguistics (भाषा शास्त्री)	Linguist
239. Word for word (translation) (शाब्दिक/अक्षरशः)	Literal
240. Fighting cases in a court of law (मुकद्दमेबाजी)	Litigation
241. Ability to read and write (साक्षरता)	Literacy
242. Way in which one earns money (आजीविका)	Livelihood
243. A railway engine (इंजन)	Locomotive
244. (Handwriting) which can be read without difficulty (सुपाठ्य/स्पष्ट)	Legible
245. (Water etc.) neither hot nor cold (कुनकुना/कोसा)	Lukewarm
246. Song for sending a baby to sleep (लोरी)	Lullaby
247. Of the moon (चन्द्र)	Lunar
248. A mid-day meal	Lunch
249. Rich and sweet in taste and smell (सुस्वादु)	Luscious
250. A speech made for the first time (प्रथम भाषण)	Maiden speech
251. Animals that feed their young ones with milk from the breast (स्तनपायी)	Mammals
252. The god of wealth and greed (कुबेर)	Mammon
253. Order from a superior given with authority (आदेश)	Mandate
254. Care of the hands and finger-nails (नख प्रसाधन)	Manicure

255. A declaration of principles and policies by a party (घोषणा-पत्र)
 256. (Labour) done with the hands (शारीरिक श्रम)
 257. A long distance race (लम्बी दौड़)
 258. Belonging to the sea (समुद्रीय/जहाजी)
 259. Something written by hand (पाण्डुलिपि)
 260. A person who is strict about discipline (कठोर अनुशासक)
 261. A person who lays down his life for a great cause (शहीद)
 262. Cruel killing of a large number of defenceless people (हत्याकाण्ड)
 263. A show held in the afternoon (अपराह्न का खेल)
 264. A woman as head of a family or tribe (कुल माता)
 265. Killing of one's own mother (मातृहत्या)
 266. That which has no match or equal (अद्वितीय)
 267. Neither very good nor very bad (मध्यम/साधारण)
 268. Soft and sweet in taste (परिपक्व)
 269. Fit to be remembered (स्मरणीय)
 270. Pertaining to servants (भृत्योचित)
 271. Pertaining to trade and merchants (व्यापारिक)
 272. Working only for money (धनलोलुप/भाड़े का सिपाही)
 273. Goods bought and sold for gain (माल/सौदा)
 274. Deserving praise, honour or reward (स्तुत्य)
 275. A sea-woman having the body of a woman and the tail of a fish (मत्स्य कन्या)
 276. An important city of a country (महानगर)
 277. An instrument which makes small things look bigger (खुर्दबीन)
 278. (Birds) which come and go with seasons (प्रवासी)
 279. A person who has lakhs of rupees (लक्षपति)
 280. A small copy or model for anything (लघु रूप)
 281. To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree
 282. Place where coins are made (टकसाल)
 283. An act or event which causes wonder (चमत्कार)
 284. The illusion of sand seeming water in a desert (मृगमरीचिका)
 285. One who hates mankind (मानवद्वेषी)
 286. Wrong use of a name or word (अयथार्थ नाम)
 287. A hater of women (नारी-द्वेषी)
 288. Of the present or recent times (आधुनिक)
 289. Marriage with one person at a time (एक विवाह)
 290. The sole right to supply something (एकाधिकार)
 291. Dull because of repetition (नौरस)
 292. A building or statue which keeps alive the memory of a person (स्मारक)
 293. A preserved dead body (परिरक्षित शव)
 294. A place where curious things of art, science and history are kept (अजायबघर)
 295. Open rebellion of soldiers against lawful authority (सैन्यद्रोह)
 296. An imaginary story or belief (पौराणिक कथा)
 297. A person with the same name as another (समनाम)
 298. A piece of cloth used at meals for protecting clothing and wiping the lips (नैपकिन/तौलिया)

- Manifesto
 Manual
 Marathon
 Marine
 Manuscript
 Martinet or Disciplinarian
 Martyr
 Massacre
 Matinee
 Matriarch
 Matricide
 Matchless
 Mediocre
 Mellow
 Memorable
 Mental
 Mercantile
 Mercenary
 Merchandise
 Meritorious
 Mermaid
 Metropolis
 Microscope
 Migratory
 Millionaire
 Miniature
 Minimize
 Mint
 Miracle
 Mirage
 Misanthrope
 Misnomer
 Misogynist
 Modern
 Monogamy
 Monopoly
 Monotonous
 Monument
 Mummy
 Museum
 Mutiny
 Myth
 Namesake
 Napkin

299. A drug that causes sleep (स्वापक)	Narcotic
300. Not fit to be considered (नगण्य)	Negligible
301. To settle by discussion (बातचीत करना)	Negotiate
302. Giving special favour to one's relatives (भाई-भतीजावाद)	Nepotism
303. Helping neither side in a war or quarrel (तटस्थ)	Neutral
304. A name given to a person to tease him (उपनाम)	Nickname
305. Belief in nothing (शून्यवाद)	Nihilism
306. Happening or done at night (रात्रिक/नैश)	Nocturnal
307. Widely known for something bad (कुख्यात)	Notorious
308. One who believes in nakedness (नग्नवादी)	Nudist
309. One who is new in something (नवदीक्षित/नौसिखिया)	Novice
310. Having high food value (पौष्टिक)	Nutritious
311. A person or thing that causes trouble (कण्टक/उपद्रव)	Nuisance
312. A printed notice about somebody's death (निधन सूचना)	Obituary
313. No longer in use or fashion (अप्रचलित)	Obsolete
314. Happening from time to time (यदा-कदा)	Occasional
315. Duty levied on goods brought into a town (चुंगी)	Octroi
316. A figure with eight sides and angles (अष्टभुज)	Octagon
317. A person in his eighties (अशीति-वर्षीय)	Octogenarian
318. An eight-footed animal (अष्टपाद)	Octopede
319. Too ready or willing to offer advice or help, or use one's authority	Officious
320. Government by a small group of persons (अल्पतन्त्र)	Oligarchy
321. Having great or absolute power (सर्वशक्तिमान)	Omnipotent
322. Present everywhere (सर्वव्यापक)	Omnipresent
323. Knowing everything (सर्वज्ञ)	Omniscient
324. (One) who eats everything (सर्वभक्षी)	Omnivorous
325. Through which light cannot pass (अपारदर्शी)	Opaque
326. Of the eyes (दृष्टि सम्बन्धी)	Optical
327. One who makes or sells glasses etc. for the eyes (चश्माफरोश)	Optician
328. One who looks upon the bright side of things (आशावादी)	Optimist
329. One who is expert in making speeches (सुवक्ता)	Orator
330. A trial or test which is as hard as passing through fire (अग्नि परीक्षा)	Ordeal
331. A child whose parents have died (अनाथ)	Orphan
332. A house for orphans (अनाथालय)	Orphanage
333. Believing in old accepted ideas (रूढ़िवादी)	Orthodox
334. To banish or shut out a person from society (जाति बहिष्कृत करना)	Ostracize or Excommunicate
335. Borders or outlying parts of a town or city (नगरोपान्त)	Outskirts or Suburbs
336. A warm and enthusiastic welcome (जयजयकार)	Ovation
337. To examine something inside out (पूरी मुरम्मत करना)	Overhaul
338. To hear something without the knowledge of the speaker (छिपकर सुन लेना)	Overhear
339. One who loves peace and hates war (शान्तिवादी)	Pacifist
340. One who tells the future by reading the palm of a person (कर सामुद्रिक/हस्तरेखाशास्त्री)	Palmist
341. A remedy for all diseases or troubles (रामबाण दवा)	Panacea
342. Sudden fear which spreads like wild fire (आतंक/भगदड़)	Panic

343. Something like an umbrella used for jumping from an aircraft
344. A statement which seems false but is really true/
An apparent contradiction (विरोधाभास)
345. One who lives or depends on others (परपिण्डभोगी/पराश्रित)
346. An umbrella used by ladies as a shade from the sun
347. Murder or murderer of one's own father (पितृ हन्ता)
348. Property inherited from forefathers (पैतृक सम्पत्ति)
349. One who gives help or support (आश्रयदाता)
350. One who is extremely poor and helpless (अकिञ्चन)
351. One who walks on foot (पदगामी)
352. Without money (कंगाल)
353. One who looks on the dark side of things (निराशावादी)
354. A person of material outlook indifferent to culture (विषयासक्त)
355. One who loves and helps mankind (लोकोपकारी)
356. Interest in collecting stamps (टिकट-संग्रहण)
357. One interested in collecting stamps (टिकट-संग्रही)
358. The art of judging character from the face
(face as the index of mind) (आकृति विज्ञान)
359. Natural constitution of a person (डील-डौल)
360. A writer who takes and uses the words and ideas of another (साहित्यिक चोर)
361. (A wife) having many husbands at a time (बहु-पतित्व)
362. (A husband) having many wives at a time (बहु-विवाह प्रथा)
363. Dealing with many arts or trades (बहुशिल्प)
364. Loved and liked by the people (लोकप्रिय)
365. (A city) full of people (घनी आबादी वाला)
366. Which can be carried about easily (सुवाह्य)
367. Coming generations (भावी पीढ़ियाँ)
368. (A child) born after the death of its father (मरणोत्तर)
369. (Medical Examination) after death (शव-परीक्षा)
370. Whatever can be put into practice (व्यवहार्य)
371. An incident which serves as an example in future (पूर्वोदाहरण)
372. (A person) having the mind developed at an early age (होनहार)
373. One who has been before another in any office or position (पूर्ववर्ती)
374. A sign or feeling of what is going to happen
(पूर्व-सूचना/चेतावनी)
375. Belonging to the earliest times (आदिकालीन)
376. A right enjoyed only by a few (विशेषाधिकार)
377. Forbidding by law the making or sale of wine (मद्य निषेध)
378. One inspired by God to warn and teach mankind (पैगम्बर)
379. A woman who sells her body (वेश्या)
380. A fictitious name used by an author (छद्मनाम)
381. The science of the mind (मनोविज्ञान)
382. A pile of wood for burning the dead (चिता)
383. A doctor who has little knowledge of medicine (नीम-हकीम)
384. A figure with four sides and angles (चतुर्भुज)

Parachute

Paradox

Parasite

Parasol

Patricide or Parricide

Patrimony

Patron

Pauper

Pedestrian

Penniless

Pessimist

Philistine

Philanthropist

Philately

Philatelist

Physiognomy

Physique

Plagiarist

Polyandry

Polygamy

Polytechnic

Popular

Populous

Portable

Posterity

Posthumous

Post-mortem

Practicable

Precedent

Precocious/Promising

Predecessor

Premonition or Presentiment or Prognostication

Primitive

Privilege

Prohibition

Prophet

Prostitute or Harlot

Pseudonym

Psychology

Pyre

Quack or Mountebank

Quadrangle

385. A four-footed animal (चौपाया)
 386. Four babies born at a time (चतुष्क)
 387. Place from where we get stone or slate (खुली खान)
 388. Once after every three months (त्रैमासिक)
 389. A line of people waiting for their turn (कतार)
 390. One who is frequently complaining or peevish (शिकायती)
 391. Five babies etc. born at a time (पंचक)
 392. Five hundredth anniversary (पञ्चशती)
 393. A general knowledge test (प्रश्नोत्तरी)
 394. The minimum number required at a meeting to start business (कोरम)
 395. Able to reason and think logically (बुद्धि सम्पन्न)
 396. To talk like a mad man (प्रलाप करना)
 397. A formula to prepare some dish or medicine (नुस्खा)
 398. Given and received in return (पारस्परिक)
 399. Official delay because of formality (लालफीता)
 400. The murder of a king (राज हत्या)
 401. To make or become young again (पुनर्युवा बनाना)
 402. A token of memory preserved after the death of a saint (अवशेष)
 403. Recalling of past experiences (संस्मरण)
 404. Payment for work (पारिश्रमिक)
 405. A place appointed for meeting (मिलन स्थान)
 406. That which can be repaired (मुरम्मत योग्य)
 407. Sending or bringing back somebody to his own country (स्वदेश प्रत्यावर्तन)
 408. An animal that creeps or crawls (सरीसृप)
 409. Tit for tat (प्रतिकार/प्रतिशोध)
 410. Speaking very little (अल्पभाषी)
 411. With reference to the past (अनुदर्शी)
 412. Which can be turned inside out (उलटवाँ)
 413. (A style) which aims at impressing and persuading people (आलंकारिक)
 414. Similar sound at the end of two or more lines of poetry (तुक)
 415. A leader of undesirable persons (सरदार)
 416. Persons trying for the same prize (प्रतिद्वन्दी)
 417. A string of beads for prayer (जपमाला)
 418. A report which is not based on truth (अफवाह)
 419. Fit for sale (विक्रेय)
 420. Clinic where patients suffering or recovering from a long illness are treated (आरोग्य-आश्रम)
 421. Which can be satisfied (तृप्य)
 422. A platform for hanging criminals (फाँसी का तख्ता)
 423. A device to frighten away birds
 424. A sacred book of religion (धर्मशास्त्र)
 425. An artist who makes statues of stone (मूर्तिकार)
 426. Having nothing to do with any religion (धर्म निरपेक्ष)
 427. To put apart from the rest

- Quadruped
 Quadruplets
 Quarry
 Quarterly
 Queue
 Querulous
 Quintuplets
 Quicentenary
 Quiz
 Quorum
 Rational
 Rave
 Recipe
 Reciprocal
 Red-tape
 Regicide
 Rejuvenate
 Relic
 Reminiscence
 Remuneration
 Rendezvous
 Reparable
 Repatriation
 Reptile
 Retaliation
 Reticent or Taciturn
 Retrospective
 Reversible
 Rhetorical
 Rhyme
 Ring-leader
 Rivals
 Rosary
 Rumour
 Saleable or Salable
 Sanatorium or Sanitarium
 Satiabile
 Scaffold
 Scare-crow
 Scripture
 Sculptor
 Secular
 Segregate

428. A class of students who study and discuss a problem with the help of a teacher (परिसंवाद) **Seminar**
429. Suffering from bodily or mental weakness because of old age (जराजीर्ण) **Senile**
430. Appealing to the senses (इन्द्रिय ग्राह्य) **Sensuous**
431. Easily moved by tender feelings (भावुक) **Sentimental**
432. Which can be separated (पृथक्करणीय) **Separable**
433. A person in his sixties (साठ) **Sexagenarian**
434. A woman who scolds her husband (लड़ाकू स्त्री) **Shrew or Virago**
435. Sleep enjoyed in the afternoon (दोपहर का आराम) **Siesta**
436. One who signs a document or agreement (हस्ताक्षरकर्ता) **Signatory**
437. Comparison of one thing with another (उपमा) **Simile**
438. At the same time (युगपत्) **Simultaneous**
439. A job with salary but without work (दायित्वहीन पद) **Sinecure**
440. A partner in business who does not work **Sleeping Partner**
441. A person who learns very slowly (मन्द बुद्धि) **Slow-coach or slowpoke**
442. To burn slowly with flame (सुलगना) **Smoulder**
443. One who makes a show of superiority (वर्गदम्भी) **Snob**
444. That which gets dissolved easily (घुलनशील) **Soluble**
445. One who walks in sleep (निद्राचारी) **Somnambulist**
446. An old unmarried woman (अविवाहिता) **Spinster**
447. Sharp or pointed pieces of a bomb etc. **Splinters**
448. One who speaks for others (प्रवक्ता) **Spokesman**
449. One who spends money like water (अपव्ययी) **Spendthrift**
450. Enclosed area meant for games (स्टेडियम/अखाड़ा) **Stadium**
451. Not in motion (स्थिर/अचल) **Stationary**
452. A mark of shame (कलंक) **Stigma or Slur**
453. One who accepts pain and pleasure with equal thanks (तितिक्षु) **Stoic**
454. To kill by squeezing or gripping the throat tightly (गला घोंटना) **Strangle or Throttle**
455. Women seeking right to vote (स्त्री मताधिकार आन्दोलनकर्त्री) **Suffragette**
456. A person or thing that takes the place of another (स्थानापन्न/अनुकल्प) **Substitute**
457. Kill one's own self (आत्म हत्या) **Suicide**
458. More than is needed (अतिरिक्त/फालतू) **Superfluous**
459. Highest in authority (सर्वोपरि) **Supreme**
460. Anything that remains after satisfying the needs (अधिशेष) **Surplus**
461. A person who remains alive after some event/accident **Survivor**
462. Last work before death (अन्तिम कृति) **Swan-song**
463. One who flatters important people for gain (चादुकार) **Sycophant**
464. A word or a part of a word which can be spoken at one breath (मात्रा) **Syllable**
465. Summary of a course of studies (पाठ्यक्रम) **Curriculum/Syllabus**
466. Words similar in meaning (समानार्थक शब्द) **Synonym**
467. Something forbidden by society or religion (वर्जित) **Taboo**
468. One who does not drink wine (मद्यत्यागी) **Teetotaler**
469. An instrument which makes distant objects look nearer and larger (दूरबीन) **Telescope**
470. One who pays rent for the land, building or house (किराएदार) **Tenant**
471. Subject to modification (आजमाइशी और प्रायोगिक) **Tentative**

472. Station beyond which a train or bus does not go (अन्तिम स्टेशन)
473. One who believes in the existence of God (आस्तिक)
474. A government by men of religion (धर्म तन्त्र)
475. One who flatters others for gain (खुशामदी टट्ट)
476. Medicine which gives energy and strength (रसायन)
477. A play or story with a sad ending (त्रासदी)
478. Lasting for a short time (अल्प स्थायी)
479. The soul leaving one body and entering another (पुनर्जन्म)
480. Through which light can pass (पारदर्शी)
481. To pass through another's land without permission (अनधिकार प्रवेश करना)
482. A flag of three colours as that of India (तिरंगा)
483. A thing of no importance (छोटी-सी बात)
484. Of no importance (नगण्य)
485. Three children born at a time (त्रिक)
486. Two children born at a time (जुड़वां)
487. A child who runs away from school (नागा करने वाला भगौड़ा)
488. One who changes his party or principles (दल त्यागी/अवसरवादी)
489. A cruel or unjust ruler (नृशंस)
490. With one voice (एकमत से)
491. Which cannot be avoided (अवार्य)
492. Being the only one of its kind (अद्वितीय)
493. Found everywhere or concerning all (विश्वजनीन)
494. Never done or known before (अश्रुतपूर्व और अदृष्टपूर्व)
495. Which cannot be understood (दुरूह)
496. One who does not mix in society (असामाजिक)
497. One who has suddenly risen from a low position to a high position (कल का नवाब)
498. Which needs quick or prompt action
499. Imaginary place or state of things in which everything is perfect (रामराज्य/आदर्श राज)
500. One in the habit of wandering (घुमक्कड़)
501. In the nature of farewell (विदाई का)
502. One who eats only vegetables and no meat (शाकाहारी)
503. Deserving respect because of age (श्रद्धास्पद/पूज्य)
504. Using more words than necessary (शब्द बाहुल्य)
505. Expert in many things (बहुमुखी)
506. Concerned with the diseases of animals
507. The right to reject a decision (निषेधाधिकार)
508. A wicked man (खल/खलनायक)
509. A girl a woman who is sexually pure (कुंआरी/साध्वी)
510. Having manly qualities or strength etc. (मर्दाना)
511. That which can be seen (दृष्टिगोचर)
512. An oral test (मौखिक परीक्षा)
513. Concerned with the voice (वाचिक)
514. One who willingly offers one's services (स्वयं सेवक)
515. A sea-journey in a ship (समुद्री यात्रा)

Terminus

Theist

Theocracy

Toady

Tonic

Tragedy

Transient or Transitory

Transmigration

Transparent

Trespass

Tricolour

Trifle

Trivial

Triplets

Twins

Truant

Turncoat

Tyrant

Unanimous

Unavoidable

Unique

Universal

Unprecedented

Unintelligible

Unsociable

Upstart

Urgent

Utopia

Vagabond

Valedictory

Vegetarian

Venerable

Verbose

Versatile

Veterinary

Veto

Villain

Virgin

Virile

Visible

Viva-voce

Vocal

Volunteer

Voyage

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 516. Which can be wounded or injured (छेद्य/भेद्य) | Vulnerable |
| 517. A place for keeping clothes | Wardrobe |
| 518. Hair on the sides of a man's face | Whisker |
| 519. A wife whose husband has died (विधवा) | Widow |
| 520. A husband whose wife has died (विधुर) | Widower |
| 521. A woman with magical powers (जादूगरनी) | Witch |
| 522. A man with magical powers (जादूगर) | Wizard |
| 523. The yellow part of an egg (ज़रदी) | Yolk |
| 524. The highest point (in the sky) | Zenith |
| 525. A path which turns right and left (टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा) | Zigzag |
| 526. A place where living (esp. wild) animals are kept for exhibition (चिड़ियाघर) | Zoo |
| 527. One who studies animals (प्राणी वैज्ञानिक) | Zoologist |
| 528. The science of animal life (जन्तु विज्ञान) | Zoology |

EXERCISE

ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION (Objective/Multiple Choice Questions)

1. A person who can neither read or write.....
 (a) Illiterate (b) Orphan (c) Stoic (d) Linguist
2. A woman whose husband is dead.....
 (a) Martyr (b) Patriot (c) Optimist (d) Widow
3. A minister representing a sovereign or state in a foreign country.....
 (a) Martyr (b) Ambassador (c) Patriot (d) Alien
4. One who defends or is zealous for his country's freedom or rights.....
 (a) Martyr (b) Alien (c) Patriot (d) Ambassador
5. One who makes an eloquent public speech.....
 (a) Orator (b) Linguist (c) Illicit (d) Illiterate
6. One who undergoes penalty of death for sticking to his faith.....
 (a) Martyr (b) Ambassador (c) Patriot (d) Alien
7. One who looks at the bright side of things.....
 (a) Optimist (b) Linguist (c) Illiterate (d) Emissary
8. One who lives on vegetables.....
 (a) Atheist (b) Veteran (c) Vegetarian (d) Fatalist
9. A person who collects fare on a public.....
 (a) Conductor (b) Stoic (c) Orator (d) Linguist
10. Forbidden, prohibited by law.....
 (a) Illiterate (b) Illicit (c) Emissary (d) Immigrant
11. The word which is no longer in use.....
 (a) Manuscript (b) Illicit (c) Dead (d) Obsolete
12. One who walks on foot.....
 (a) Conductor (b) Pedestrian (c) Martyr (d) Posthumous
13. A paper written by hand.....
 (a) Manuscript (b) Eternal (c) Mercenary (d) Martyr
14. An assembly of listeners.....
 (a) Audience (b) Audible (c) Illiterate (d) Armistice

15. A place where young plants are reared.....

- (a) Anarchy (b) Nursery (c) Mortuary (d) Panacea

16. A substance that kills insects.....

- (a) Germicide (b) Panacea (c) Invincible (d) Insecticide

17. That which can not be believed.....

- (a) Unavoidable (b) Inaudible (c) Inexpressible (d) Unbelievable

18. The life history of person written by himself.....

- (a) Anniversary (b) Honorary (c) Autobiography (d) Autocracy

19. Government by the representative of the people.....

- (a) Democracy (b) Nursery (c) Anarchy (d) Bureaucracy

20. That which cannot be seen

- (a) Inaudible (b) Unavoidable (c) Invisible (d) Inadmissible

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (a)
6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (b)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (a)	14. (a)	15. (b)
16. (d)	17. (d)	18. (c)	19. (a)	20. (c)

1. PRECIS WRITING

1. **What is a Precis ?** 'Precis' is a French word which means 'Precise'. It is the gist or the substance of a given passage in an exact manner and arranged logically. Thus a precis lays before the readers the essential points of a given passage. According to Beak 'A precis is usually defined as the generalisation in narrative form giving in conciseness the salient features only of a series of events which have already taken place'. Infact, a precis is a straight forward statement of the true facts without any unnecessary trimmings.
2. **Difference between Precis and Substance or Summary.** A precis is the logical development of the central idea of a passage. It is written according to the prescribed rules and avoids all the details and irrelevant matter. On the other hand a summary is simply reducing a passage without any limit and can contain all the details of the original. A substance is merely the gist of a passage but it has no definite length like the precis.
3. **Utility of a Precis.** Precis writing is very useful. Modern man is too busy to pursue the things in their original form. Therefore, precis writing is very purposeful and meaningful.
4. **Essentials of Precis Writing :**
 1. It should be written in simple words avoiding all kinds of vague expressions.
 2. It should be written in one's own words. The language should be simple, idiomatic and effecting.
 3. It must have correct and exact expression avoiding all unnecessary detail.
 4. The main points should be presented in a coherent manner.
5. **How to write a Precis ?**
 1. Read the passage again and again in order to understand it properly.
 2. Take down all the important points.
 3. Give it a suitable heading in the light of the central idea.
 4. Reduce the original passage to one-third by leaving the unnecessary details.
 5. It should be the true representation of the main facts contained in the original passage.
 6. All unimportant details should be omitted.
 7. Make use of third person and indirect speech.
 8. There should be no irrelevant addition or personal comments.
 9. Decorative adjectives and figure of speech must be avoided.
 10. The precis should be concise, complete and a perfect whole.