

GAT-C Agriculture, Veterinary, Biological & Related Science

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Complete Sentence Kamla's friends had nothing to offer him other than ----- in his grief.	A. Solution B. Consolation C. Friendship D. Kindness E. Happiness
2	Complete Sentence There is no doubt that one has to keep ----- with the changing times.	A. Pace B. Himself C. Aside D. Oneself E. Tuning
3	Complete Sentence Belying his mother's worries, behaviour throughout the function was	A. Imaginable B. Imperial C. Immodest D. Impeccable E. Impervious
4	Complete Sentence After reaching New York, Azhar will have to himself to new surroundings.	A. Submit B. Adapt C. Mix D. Develop E. Acquaint
5	Complete Sentence Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in marriage.	A. Natural B. Bigamous C. Love D. Conventional E. Polygamous
6	Complete Sentence Research has also the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.	A. Dispelled B. Discovered C. Accepted D. Observed E. Established
7	Complete Sentence Everyone should himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive.	A. Brace B. Ensure C. Vaccinate D. Insure E. Inoculate
8	Complete Sentence How much did it to reach Bombay by car ?	A. Cost B. Estimate C. Charge D. Price E. Pay
9	Complete Sentence In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any on people under their custody.	A. Blunder B. Beatings C. Injuries D. Crime E. Excesses
10	Complete Sentence The petition before the Court prayed for the appointment orders issued by the management.	A. Posting B. Quashing C. Granting D. Removing E. Dismissing
11	Complete Sentence Man power is the means of converting other resources to mankind's use and benefit.	A. Indivisible B. Indispensable C. Insurmountable D. Inimitable E. Inequitable
12	Complete Sentence I am given to that you are going abroad.	A. Predict B. Understand C. Learn D. Think E. Apprehend
13	Complete Sentence by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in Pakistan.	A. Making B. Planned C. Following D. ...

		<p>person.</p> <p>D. Going</p> <p>E. Liked</p>
14	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a escape when it was taking off from the runway.</p>	<p>A. Little</p> <p>B. Brief</p> <p>C. Narrow</p> <p>D. Large</p> <p>E. Better</p>
15	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>He very successfully all the allegations leveled against him.</p>	<p>A. Retaliated</p> <p>B. Rebutted</p> <p>C. Extricated</p> <p>D. Eradicated</p> <p>E. Protected</p>
16	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>A glue produced by bees to their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances.</p>	<p>A. Build</p> <p>B. Decorate</p> <p>C. Collect</p> <p>D. Design</p> <p>E. Structure</p>
17	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>He applied for and was legal aid by the Labour Ministry.</p>	<p>A. Allowed</p> <p>B. Awarded</p> <p>C. Offered</p> <p>D. Granted</p> <p>E. Implemented</p>
18	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The defending champion justified his to by clinching the title.</p>	<p>A. Technique</p> <p>B. Supremacy</p> <p>C. Skill</p> <p>D. Form</p> <p>E. Billing</p>
19	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>He has people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours.</p>	<p>A. Stopped</p> <p>B. Warned</p> <p>C. Curtailed</p> <p>D. Requested</p> <p>E. Forbidden</p>
20	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>There are views on the issue of giving bonus to the employees.</p>	<p>A. Modest</p> <p>B. Adverse</p> <p>C. Independent</p> <p>D. Divergent</p> <p>E. Valuable</p>
21	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>Freedom is not a but our birth right.</p>	<p>A. Farce</p> <p>B. Illusion</p> <p>C. Sin</p> <p>D. Gift</p> <p>E. Presentation</p>
22	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>My father keeps all his papers in a lock and key.</p>	<p>A. usefull</p> <p>B. Confidential</p> <p>C. Required</p> <p>D. Necessary</p> <p>E. Enclosed</p>
23	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>I am forward to our picnic scheduled in the next month.</p>	<p>A. Looking</p> <p>B. Planning</p> <p>C. Seeing</p> <p>D. Going</p> <p>E. Organizing</p>
24	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>Akram is too as far as his food habits are concerned.</p>	<p>A. Curious</p> <p>B. Involved</p> <p>C. Enjoyable</p> <p>D. Fastidious</p> <p>E. Interesting</p>
25	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>Most of the issues discussed in the meeting were trivial and only a few were</p>	<p>A. Interesting</p> <p>B. irrelevant</p> <p>C. Significant</p> <p>D. Complex</p>
26	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>He lives in the world of</p>	<p>A. Conclusions</p> <p>B. Delusions</p> <p>C. Allusions</p> <p>D. Illusions</p>
27	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>He did not register his to the proposal.</p>	<p>A. Disfavour</p> <p>B. Dissent</p> <p>C. Deviation</p> <p>D. Divergence</p>
28	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>He that he could speak five languages.</p>	<p>A. Submitted</p> <p>B. Suggested</p> <p>C. Challenged</p> <p>D. Boasted</p>

29	Complete Sentence Though Bonsai, a well-known art form, originated in China, it was by the Japanese.	A. Cultivated B. Perfected C. Finished D. Borrowed
30	Complete Sentence Will you, like the gentleman and soldier you are, leave at once before he finds you here ?	A. Chivalrous B. Luminous C. Barbarous D. Ostentatious
31	Complete Sentence A crescendo of metallic thuds from the market, where the iron-smiths were the pieces of metals.	A. Thrashing B. Striking C. Hammering D. Flattening
32	Complete Sentence The child's earliest words deal with concrete objects, only later he is able to grapple with	A. Opinions B. Decisions C. Abstractions D. Maxima
33	Complete Sentence He lost the match easily because he had played a five set match in the earlier round.	A. Wonderful B. Controversial C. Sensational D. Grueling
34	Complete Sentence In these days of inflation, the cost of consumer goods is	A. Climbing B. Raising C. Ascending D. Soaring
35	Complete Sentence The most important task of the Air Force is to the country against an air attack by an enemy.	A. Defend B. Secure C. Protect D. Save
36	Complete Sentence The Committee's appeal to the people for money little response.	A. Gained B. Provided C. Evoked D. Provoked
37	Complete Sentence The manager tried hard to his men to return to work before declaring a lockout.	A. Encourage B. Permit C. Motivate D. Persuade
38	Complete Sentence Our flight was from Lahore to Islamabad airport.	A. Diverted B. Reverted C. Deflected D. Shifted
39	Complete Sentence Once I forget the piece of paper on which the name of the hotel was written, I was as as lost.	A. Good B. Bad C. Much D. Sure
40	Complete Sentence He is very on meeting foreigners and befriending them.	A. Insistent B. Keen C. Anxious D. Fond
41	Complete Sentence Colgate has also set an ambitious aim of an eight percent value share of the tooth paste market by the end of the first year.	A. Cornering B. Soliciting C. Keeping D. Distributing
42	Complete Sentence A person who constantly calls attention to his trials and sufferings is in danger of developing a martyr complex and impressing others that he is seeking sympathy.	A. Consciously B. Willingly C. Purposefully D. Emphatically
43	Complete Sentence He is working under such conditions that it is difficult to maintain his self-respect.	A. Inimical B. Humiliating C. Low D. Difficult
44	Complete Sentence The Hubble Space Telescope will search for planets around other stars, a key to the for extra terrestrial life, and examine interstellar dust and gases out of which stars are born.	A. Quest B. Enquiry C. Discovery D. Perception
	Complete Sentence The manner in which bombs exploded in five trains within a short span of time	A. Conspiracy B. Sabotage

45	The manner in which bombs exploded in five trains within a short span of time suggests that is a part of a	B. Sabotage C. Game D. Villainy
46	Complete Sentence I a car to be absolutely necessary these days.	A. Consider B. Agree C. Think D. Regard
47	Complete Sentence He didn't have the idea of the villager's problems.	A. Faintest B. Feeblest C. Smallest D. Finest
48	Complete Sentence This is a translation of the speech.	A. Literal B. Literary C. Verbatim D. Verbal
49	Complete Sentence The news of the secret deal soon despite official silence.	A. Leaked out B. Divulged C. Discovered D. Disclosed
50	Complete Sentence No man had a more love for literature, or a higher respect for it, than Dr. Shabbir.	A. Animated B. Adroit C. Arduous D. Ardent
51	Complete Sentence I have often why he went to live abroad.	A. Thought B. Surprised C. Puzzled D. Wondered
52	Complete Sentence He lives near a lonely of countryside.	A. Stretch B. Section C. Piece D. Length
53	Complete Sentence When their examinations were over, the children gleefully the books they had been reading.	A. Shelve B. Overthrew C. Despised D. Neglected
54	Complete Sentence Not only did she condemn vice, she almost equally despised the acceptance of an advantage.	A. Unholy B. Furtive C. Commendable D. Tacit
55	Complete Sentence He granted the request because he was to his friend.	A. Sure, displease B. Unwilling, please C. Bound, hurt D. Destined, agonise E. Reluctant, disappoint
56	Complete Sentence The charges made into the system were so that they didn't require any	A. Marginal, expenses B. Certain, expertise C. Big, time D. Genuine, intelligence E. Obvious, modifications
57	Complete Sentence In of international matters, there is always an element of risk in one might do.	A. Defence, wrong B. Case, whatever C. View, whichever D. Many, doing E. Spite, whatever
58	Complete Sentence is a criminal in England and covers cases where offensive descriptions of Christianity are published.	A. Blasphemy, offence B. Obscenity, deviation C. Heathenism, act D. Sacrilege, violence E. Impiety, transgression
59	Complete Sentence We are to have him here to make this function a great success.	A. Sure, come B. Pleased, over C. Proud, leave D. Happy, arrive E. Wonderful, again
60	Complete Sentence He was so convinced that people were driven by motives that he believed there was no such thing as a purely act.	A. Altruistic, praiseworthy B. Ulterior, selfless C. Personal, anti-social D. Personal, eternal E. Sentimental, divine
61	Complete Sentence We him with many promises, but nothing would him	A. Attracted, fascinate B. Gave, deprive C. Tempted, influence

61	Complete Sentence He him with many promises, but nothing would him.	C. Tempted, influence D. Provoked, desecrate E. Negotiated, please
62	Complete Sentence The counter clerk was very busy and not pay to sameer's request.	A. Had, cash B. did, attention C. Can, help D. Could, respect E. Certainly, acceptance
63	Complete Sentence The construction of hall has been because of the of cement in the market.	A. Hampered, shortage B. Prevented, supply C. Held, non-availability D. Denied, restrictions E. Completed, disappearance
64	Complete Sentence The bandit the traveller of his purse of gold and him grievously.	A. Demanded, beat B. Robbed, wounded C. Snatched, hurt D. Stole, injured
65	Complete Sentence She was because all her plans had gone	A. Distraught, awry B. Frustrated, magnificently C. Elated, wild D. Dejected, splendidly
66	Complete Sentence The candidates at the polls was as the won with a striking margin.	A. Image, real B. Strategy, Unsuccessful C. Candidature, inappropriate D. Victory, overwhelming E.
67	Complete Sentence He is so that everyone is always to help him in his work.	A. Adamant, enthusiastic B. Miserly, ignorant C. Helpful, reluctant D. Aloof, cooperative E. Magnanimous, eager
68	Complete Sentence The activities of the association have from the objectives set for it in the initial years.	A. Details, grand B. Emerged, total C. Grown, simple D. Deviated, original E. Increased, perverse
69	Complete Sentence The leaders were needed by those to they were addressed.	A. Scarcely, whom B. Rarely, where C. Angriily, who D. Readily, which E. Joyfully, when
70	Complete Sentence Instead of prove your worth by something.	A. Worrrying, paying B. Writing, reading C. Begging, demanding D. Talking, doing E. Donating, demanding
71	Complete Sentence Due to rainfall this years, there will be cut in water supply.	A. Sufficient, no B. Surplus, abundant C. Enough, substantial D. Meager, least E. Abundant, considerable
72	Complete Sentence We must explore sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been	A. Natural, exhausted B. Sufficient, increased C. Alternative, depleted D. Guaranteed, over E. Innovative, augmented
73	Complete Sentence He had managed to several times, but was finally by the police.	A. Escape, arrested B. Cheat, robbed C. Deceive, cheated D. Defend, acquitted E. Abscond, kidnapped
74	Complete Sentence Children are more than adults, it is their quickness in learning a new language.	A. Conservative, seen in B. Susceptible, demonstrated in C. Intelligent, disproved by D. Adaptable, reflected in E. Resourceful, proportionate to
75	Complete Sentence the Education Minister emphasized the need to discover and each student's talents.	A. Suppress, potential B. Flourish, hidden C. Enlarge, dormant D. Belittle, concealed E. Develop, intrinsic
76	Complete Sentence He is usually, but today he appears rather	A. Quiet, calm B. Happy, humorous C. Strict, unwell D. Tense, restless

		<p>D. Fenced, reassured</p> <p>E. Calm, disturbed</p>
77	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The war immediately after the cease-fire proposal was bilaterally.</p>	<p>A. Began, thwarted</p> <p>B. Extended, mitigated</p> <p>C. Receded, exchanged</p> <p>D. Started, prepared</p> <p>E. Ended, accepted</p>
78	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>Yousaf another feather his cap by his wonderful performance in the one day match.</p>	<p>A. Took, in</p> <p>B. Created, for</p> <p>C. Kept, by</p> <p>D. Captured, from</p> <p>E. Added, to</p>
79	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>Any system is likely to for of support form the public.</p>	<p>A. Fail, want</p> <p>B. Finish, failure</p> <p>C. Survive, lack</p> <p>D. Succeed, reason</p> <p>E. Launch, paucity</p>
80	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The passengers were happy the friendly and warm treatment given to them.</p>	<p>A. From</p> <p>B. To</p> <p>C. By</p> <p>D. About</p>
81	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The higher you go the more difficult it to breathe.</p>	<p>A. Is becoming</p> <p>B. Because</p> <p>C. Has become</p> <p>D. Becomes</p>
82	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The children were disappointed because they had hoped with us.</p>	<p>A. Would have gone</p> <p>B. To had gone</p> <p>C. To have gone</p> <p>D. To go</p>
83	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>She stood Ahsan, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.</p>	<p>A. About</p> <p>B. Before</p> <p>C. For</p> <p>D. To</p> <p>E. Towards</p>
84	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>He is the friend I trust most.</p>	<p>A. Which</p> <p>B. Who</p> <p>C. Him</p> <p>D. Whom</p>
85	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>You must dispense his service.</p>	<p>A. With</p> <p>B. Of</p> <p>C. In</p> <p>D. At</p>
86	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The telephone several times before I answered it.</p>	<p>A. Has rung</p> <p>B. Was ringing</p> <p>C. Would ring</p> <p>D. Had rung</p>
87	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>I shall not desert him all the world.</p>	<p>A. By</p> <p>B. For</p> <p>C. With</p> <p>D. From</p>
88	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>I bought a new car last year, but I my old car yet, so at present I have two cars.</p>	<p>A. Have sold</p> <p>B. Did not sell</p> <p>C. Could not sell</p> <p>D. Have not sold</p>
89	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>No sooner did he go in he cam out.</p>	<p>A. Than</p> <p>B. And</p> <p>C. Then</p> <p>D. When</p>
90	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>The judge acquitted the prisoner the charge of murder.</p>	<p>A. About</p> <p>B. From</p> <p>C. Of</p> <p>D. With</p>
91	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>An argument between the two friends.</p>	<p>A. Broke out</p> <p>B. Broke in</p> <p>C. Sprang Up</p> <p>D. Rose Up</p>
92	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>When I was a child, I to school everyday instead of going by cycle.</p>	<p>A. Had walked</p> <p>B. Have walked</p> <p>C. Walked</p> <p>D. Have been walking</p>
93	<p>Complete Sentence</p> <p>Nobody has come to see us we bought these fierce dogs</p>	<p>A. Since</p> <p>B. For</p>

93	Complete Sentence Nobody has come to see us we bought these fierce dogs.	C. When D. Till
94	Complete Sentence He ran	A. Quickly B. So quickly C. Quick D. So quick
95	Complete Sentence In Bush, Saddam was up more than his match.	A. Into B. For C. To D. Against
96	Complete Sentence The doctor advised him to go several medical tests.	A. Through B. Into C. Under D. About
97	Complete Sentence If you persist in telling lies to me I shall sue you slander.	A. For B. On C. With D. To
98	Complete Sentence The waiter hasn't bought the coffee I've been here an hour already.	A. Up B. Till C. Still D. Yet
99	Complete Sentence The modern club is simply a more refined substitute the old fashioned tavern.	A. For B. With C. Of D. To
100	Complete Sentence After the advice of his father, he was reconciled his wife.	A. With B. To C. Into D. By
101	Complete Sentence The doctor tried both penicillin and sulphanilamide; the penicillin proved to be the effective drug.	A. Most B. Bad C. Very D. More
102	Complete Sentence However honest he I do not trust him.	A. Might be B. Could be C. Is D. May be
103	Complete Sentence He became the Governor of a Province	A. In course of time B. At times C. Little by little D. By and large
104	Complete Sentence the rain stopped, the play had to be suspended.	A. When B. Since C. While D. Until
105	Complete Sentence If they share burden alternately, they	A. Won't get tired B. Will get fatigued C. Can't feel tiring D. Will get tired soon
106	Complete Sentence When I saw him through the window.....	A. I ran out to open the door B. I have run out to open the door C. I should run out to open the door D. I am running out to open the door
107	Complete Sentence Every person must learn.....	A. That his time needs a wise use B. Wise ways in his time use C. To make wise use of his time D. To using his time in a wisely manner E. That how wisely his time can be used
108	Complete Sentence The income tax raid was too sudden	A. So that the man escaped B. For the man escaping C. Then the man escaped D. For the man to escape
109	Complete Sentence Many people have law degrees	A. But not all of them practice law B. However it isn't practised by all C. And some of them do have practice D. But some of them do not practice it aslo

110	Complete Sentence He passed the examination in the first class because he	A. Worked hardly for it B. Was hard working for it C. Was working hard for it D. Had worked hard for it
111	Complete Sentence Where are my spectacles ?	A. There are they, on your nose ! B. There they are, on your nose ! C. Here are they, on your nose ! D. Here they are, on your nose !
112	Complete Sentence With great difficulty,	A. He could keep his cool B. He could get annoyed C. He could not tolerate his nonsense D. He could lose his temper E. He could perform his usual functions
113	Complete Sentence He always stammers in public meetings, but his today speech	A. Was not liked by the audience B. Was not received satisfactorily C. Was surprisingly fluent D. Was fairly audible to everyone present in the hall
114	Complete Sentence The Chairman rejected the proposal of increasing employees salary because:	A. The company had already gained three thousand crore profit B. The company did not have sufficient funds to afford the rise C. The number of employees in the company was very small D. The employees had been demanding it for a long time E. It was not difficult for the company to bear additional burden
115	Complete Sentence To succeed in a difficult task	A. You need a person of persistent B. One needs to be persistent C. One needs to be persistence D. Persistent is needed E. Persistent is what one needs
116	Complete Sentence I shall not be late for dinner	A. Unless the train will be late B. Unless the train will not be late C. If the train is late D. Unless the train is late
117	Complete Sentence I would not have helped such an ungrateful man	A. Had in been in your place B. Even after knowing that he was ungrateful C. Had i asked him for his help D. Thought he did not deserve any help at all
118	Complete Sentence Unless you work very hard	A. You are not being successful B. You will not be successful C. you ought to be successful D. You be not successful
119	Complete Sentence The more we looked at the piece of modern art	A. We liked it less B. The less we liked it C. It looked better D. The more we like it E. Better we liked it
120	Complete Sentence In order to raise the company profit, the employees:	A. Decided to raise the cost of raw material B. Requested the management to implement new welfare schemes C. Demanded two additional increments D. Decided to go on paid holidays E. Offered to work over time without any compension
121	Complete Sentence He seized control of the country	A. By using diplomacy and force B. By diplomacy and being forceful C. By being a diplomat and forceful D. Not only because of diplomacy but force
122	Complete Sentence The doctor warns him that unless he gives up smoking:	A. His health will soon be recovered B. He will not recover C. Will he be able to recover D. He will not suffer
123	Complete Sentence Whichever way you approach the problem	A. It will not solve B. It will not be solved C. No none will not solve it D. It will not be solve

124	Complete Sentence He is so lazy that he	A. Cant delay the schedule of completing the work B. Cant depend on others for getting his work done C. Always extends help to others to complete their work D. Can seldom complete his work on time E. Dislikes to postpone the work that the undertakes to do
125	Complete Sentence How much a man earns is as important as	A. Where does he earn B. Why does he earn of all C. When does he do so D. How does he do it E. How well he spends it
126	Complete Sentence Shan, where are you ? up this tree.	A. There I am B. There am I C. Here I am D. Here am I
127	Complete Sentence My mother is so poor	A. To get medical help for my father B. That she cannot buy food for us C. To send me to school D. Because she will not work
128	Complete Sentence He tames animals because he:	A. Is fond of them B. Hates them C. Seldom loves them D. Is afraid of them E. Wants to set them free
129	Complete Sentence He has no money now:	A. Because he was very rich once B. As he has given up all his wealth C. Because he always spends money with utmost care D. Because he had received huge donations once E. Although he was very poor once
130	Complete Sentence We lost confidence in Salim because he never the grandiose promises he had made.	A. Tired of B. Delivered on C. Retreated from D. Forgot about
131	Complete Sentence The driver suddenly applied the brakes when he saw a truck ahead of him.	A. Stationary B. Moving C. Static D. Immobile
132	Complete Sentence Knowledge is like a deep well fed by springs, and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it.	A. External B. Perennial C. Immortal D. Inexhaustible
133	Complete Sentence Salma is much too to have anything to do with that obnoxious affair.	A. Noble B. Proud C. Happy D. Difficult
134	Complete Sentence There is no incentive for America to sign the treaty since there is every reason to no other nation intends to honour its provisions.	A. Regret B. Inform C. Believe D. Occupy
135	Complete Sentence A legislation was passed to punish brokers who their clients funds.	A. Defalcate B. Devastate C. Devour D. Embezzle
136	Complete Sentence Normally, an individual thunderstorm about 45 minutes.	A. Lasts B. Ends C. Remains D. Continues
137	Complete Sentence The task seemed impossible but somehow Jalil very skilfully in the end.	A. Pulled it up B. Pulled it off C. Pulled it away D. Pulled it out
138	Complete Sentence The unruly behaviour of the children their parents.	A. Aggrieved B. Impeached C. Incensed D. Tempered
139	Complete Sentence We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most of public	A. Pedestrian B. Accomplished

139	speakers, could in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering.	C. Masterful D. Auspicious
140	Complete Sentence The chairperson is a scintillating speaker whose lectures completely students.	A. Entertain B. Absorb C. Enthrall D. Alienate
141	Complete Sentence Ali force himself to work on till late in the night.	A. Would B. Would be C. Could D. Used to
142	Complete Sentence The officers threatened to take reprisals if the lives of their men were by the conquered natives.	A. Destroyed B. Endangered C. Enhanced D. Irritated
143	Complete Sentence His moral decadence was marked by his from the ways of integrity and honesty.	A. Obsession B. Declivity C. Departure D. Opprobrium
144	Complete Sentence Her reaction was not the only one	A. Workable B. Possible C. Likely D. Good
145	Complete Sentence After a period of protracted disuse, a muscle will atrophy, both its strength and the ability to perform its function.	A. Insuring B. Regaining C. Sustaining D. Losing
146	Complete Sentence True health and true success go together for they are inseparably in the thought realm.	A. Intertwined B. Tied up C. Bound up D. Inter-related
147	Complete Sentence If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience you cannot do so by being understated, tentative, for	A. Passionate B. Authoritative C. Restrained D. Argumentative
148	Complete Sentence Although, I had pledged not to tell anyone of the previous evening's trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became	A. Preposterous B. Overwhelming C. Impassive D. Irresistible
149	Complete Sentence The arguments put forth not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.	A. Specious B. Intemperate C. Spurious D. Convincing
150	Complete Sentence Some Officers have their previous statements denying any involvement on their part with the contra aid network.	A. Recanted B. Protracted C. Justified D. Repeated
151	Complete Sentence As the market becomes competitive, some companies will make larger profits.	A. Well B. More C. Less D. Fully
152	Complete Sentence Although, the conditions in which Riaz chooses to live suggest that he is miserly, his contributions to worthwhile charities show that he is.....	A. Intolerant B. Stingy C. Generous D. Thrifty
153	Complete Sentence He suggests that the meeting postponed.	A. Be B. Is C. Must D. Would be
154	Complete Sentence Modern architecture has discarded the trimming on buildings and emphasises simplicity of life.	A. Flamboyant B. Flabbergasting C. Gaudy D. Gaunt
155	Complete Sentence Can he see his wife again ? No, he	A. Could B. Can C. Will no D. Cannot
	Complete Sentence	A. Fun

156	A man is one of those blessed artists who combine profundity and	B. Education C. Depth D. Wisdom
157	Complete Sentence The accused was released on pending hearing of his case.	A. Bond B. Bale C. Bail D. Deposit
158	Complete Sentence Sadiqs in his familys position is great but he does no boast about it.	A. Status B. Proud C. Pride D. Presumption
159	Complete Sentence There are many dialects of English with radically different pronunciations of the same word, but the spelling of these words is	A. Shortened B. Inconstant C. Contemplated D. Uniform
160	Complete Sentence New concerns about growing religious tension in Kashmir were this week between Hindus and Muslims.	A. Dispersed B. Fueled C. Invalidated D. Restrained
161	Complete Sentence Wasim was so good at Mathematics that his friends considered him to be a	A. Prodigy B. Prodigal C. Primeval D. Profligate
162	Complete Sentence Wasim was so good at Mathematics that his friends considered him to be a	A. Prodigy B. Prodigal C. Primeval D. Profligate
163	Complete Sentence The majority report issued by the committee was completely extolling in great detail the plans strengths but failing to mention at all its shortcomings.	A. Skewed B. Unbiased C. One-sided D. Comprehensive
164	Complete Sentence I decided to sell a piece of land when I was offered a more price.	A. True B. Realistic C. Exact D. Correct
165	The enemy paid a large sum as	A. Punishment B. Reward C. Restitution D. Compensation
166	Complete Sentence Despite the mixtures nature, we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory we could reduce its tendency to vaporize.	A. Homogeneous B. Resilient C. Volatile D. Acerbic
167	Complete Sentence Many boys were at street corners for the coffee bar to open.	A. Hanging upon B. Hanging about C. Hanging back D. Hanging on
168	Complete Sentence His monotonous voice acted like and his audience was soon asleep.	A. An emetic B. An anaesthetic C. A sedative D. A purgative
169	Complete Sentence My finger is still where I caught it in the door yesterday.	A. Sore B. Wounded C. Injured D. Bruised
170	Complete Sentence The flood water pushed against the river wall and from a sudden break made by it.	A. Ran out B. Serged up C. Gushed out D. Flowed
171	Complete Sentence Measurement is, like any other human endeavour, a complex activity, subject to error, not always used and frequently misinterpreted and misunderstood.	A. Properly B. Innovatively C. Mistakenly D. Systematically
172	Complete Sentence Non-violence is the law of saints as violence is the law of the	A. Coward B. Foolish C. Brute D. Ignorant
173	Complete Sentence His injury was very painful but not incapacitating and he managed to the	A. Interrupt B. Concede

173	game in spite of it.	C. Abandon D. Finish
174	Complete Sentence They have some difficulty all the employees, especially the smaller ones to confirm the adopted scale of wages.	A. Getting, to B. In getting, upon C. To get, over D. To getting, with
175	Complete Sentence This contract was it was not valid now.	A. Nullified B. Annulled C. Invalid D. Canceled
176	Complete Sentence To the dismay of the student body, the class president was berated by the principal.	A. Privately B. Magnanimously C. Inconspicuously D. Ignominiously
177	Complete Sentence We never believed that he would resort to in order to achieve his end, we always regarded him as an honest man.	A. Logic B. Subterfuge C. Charm D. Diplomacy
178	Complete Sentence It was the help he got from his parents which him through the tragedy.	A. Boosted B. Supported C. Helped D. Parked
179	Complete Sentence The plot of the play was extremely complicated and included many minor characters to the central events.	A. Tangential B. Contemporary C. Essential D. Momentous
180	Complete Sentence It is a marble wall, no bills.	A. Stick B. Affix C. Paste D. Attach
181	Complete Sentence You will have to catch the morning flight, so you better get ready.	A. Would B. May C. Had D. Should
182	Complete Sentence The controversy is likely to create..... between the two rivals.	A. Doubt B. Amity C. Bitterness D. Revenge
183	Complete Sentence The authority of voice in Faraz writing strikes many readers today as colonialism.	A. Cognizant of B. Detrimental to C. Consonant with D. Independent of
184	Complete Sentence Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to	A. Prosperity B. Cowardice C. Miser D. Happiness
185	Complete Sentence Whenever Imran refers to his favorites he is voluble, but when he talks of his adversaries he is	A. Rough B. Reticent C. Miserly D. Aggressive
186	Complete Sentence The chairmans intolerance of among his aides was intensified by his insistence upon total loyalty from all.	A. Compliance B. Flattery C. Dissent D. Dishonesty
187	Complete Sentence Despite the millions of rupees spent on improvements, the telephone system in Pakistan remains	A. Suspicious B. Primitive C. Outdated D. Impartial
188	Complete Sentence Do you think Irum is avoiding you ? yes I	A. Do B. Agree C. Did D. have not
189	Complete Sentence Few plants can grow beneath the canopy of the sycamore tree, whose leaves produce a natural herbicide that leaches into the surrounding soil, other plants that might compete for water and nutrients.	A. Refreshing B. Nourishing C. Distinguishing D. Inhibiting

190	Complete Sentence Even when Akrams reputation was in almost everyone was willing to admit that he had genius.	A. Eclipse B. Peregrination C. Rebuttal D. Accumulation
191	Complete Sentence I do not think, Javed will gain anything by insulting and the man Javed do not agree with.	A. Depicting B. Revamping C. Defaming D. Charging
192	Complete Sentence Although, a few years ago the fundamental facts about the silky way seemed fairly well now even its mass and its radius have come into question.	A. Ignored B. Established C. Determined D. Problematic
193	Complete Sentence Naveed of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.	A. Clarity B. Exposure C. Picturisation D. Exposition
194	Complete Sentence A good lawyer will argue only what is central to an issue, eliminating information which might jeopardize the client.	A. Extraneous B. Prodigious C. Seminal D. Erratic
195	Complete Sentence Ali got the company car for a price as he was the senior most employee in the company.	A. Nominal B. Fixed C. Discounted D. Reduced
196	Complete Sentence His novel is both so eloquent in its passion and so searching in its candor that it is bound to any reader.	A. Bore B. Disappoint C. Unsettle D. Embarrass
197	Complete Sentence We felt as if the ground was beneath our feet.	A. Digging B. Slipping C. Sinking D. Bursting
198	Complete Sentence It is irritating to try to keep a commitment that you know you are not going to	A. Honour B. Decorate C. Glorify D. Dignify
199	Complete Sentence Because Rehana had reputation for we were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so affably.	A. Graciousness B. Insolence C. Arrogance D. Querulousness
200	Complete Sentence Through a circumstance, they unexpectedly found themselves on the same bus with Mohsin.	A. Referential B. Fortuitous C. Lambent D. Elusive
201	Complete Sentence Could you appease her curiosity ? No, I	A. Did No B. Could Not C. Have not D. Could Never
202	Complete Sentence Unlike the images in symbolist poetry which are often vau and obscure, the images of surrealist poetry are startlingly and bold.	A. Trivial B. Concrete C. Furtive D. Virulent
203	Complete Sentence The child was so spoiled by his parents that he pouted and become when he did not receive all of their attention.	A. Sullen B. Discreet C. Suspicious D. Elated
204	Complete Sentence Everyone in this universe in accountable to God his actions.	A. Of B. Against C. For D. About
205	Complete Sentence I am not concerned him in that business.	A. By nbsp; B. About C. For D. With
206	Complete Sentence Just as disloyalty is the mark of the renegades is the mark of the craven.	A. Cowardice B. Avarice C. Vanity D. Temerity

207	Complete Sentence The new owners of the paper changed the completely.	A. Outlook B. Outlet C. Layout D. Outlay
208	Complete Sentence Contrary to popular opinion, bats are not generally aggressive and rabid, most are shy and	A. Innocuous B. Turgid C. Disfigured D. Punctual
209	Complete Sentence Sadia at me in doubt and disbelief.	A. Watched B. Gazed C. Gaped D. Looked
210	Complete Sentence If you are seeking that will resolve all our ailments, you are undertaking an impossible task.	A. A direction B. A contrivance C. A panacea D. A precedent
211	Complete Sentence Didn't you tell me that you would come to see me ? No, I	A. Didn't B. Had not C. Have not D. Could not
212	Complete Sentence We must the tickets for the movie in advance.	A. Remove B. Take C. Draw D. Buy
213	Complete Sentence Only were present at the seminar.	A. A few people B. A little people C. A few people D. The little people
214	Complete Sentence The stenographer is very efficient. He is to his firm.	A. An asset B. A boon C. A credit D. A blessing
215	Complete Sentence The twins are so alike that I cannot one from the other.	A. Say B. Notice C. Discern D. Tell
216	Complete Sentence Just the files on my table.	A. Let B. Leaves C. Stay D. Leave
217	Complete Sentence I never miss a cricket match. I fond of cricket since childhood.	A. Am B. Has been C. Have been D. Will be
218	Complete Sentence All of us should abide the laws of our country.	A. By B. In C. To D. With
219	Multan a very hot climate.	A. Has B. Have C. Has been D. with
220	Complete Sentence That professor enjoys teaching and	A. Writing B. Written C. To write D. Write
221	Complete Sentence She came with me to see the circus.	A. After B. Across C. Along D. Off
222	Complete Sentence The police has been looking for him four weeks.	A. During B. For C. Since D. Till
223	Complete Sentence discovery of insulin, it was not possible to treat diabetes.	A. Prior B. Before to the C. Prior to the D. To prior the
224	Complete Sentence Do no hanker worldly pleasures.	A. For B. Towards C. After

		D. About
225	Complete Sentence In partnership with Pakistan, South Korea on Motorway.	A. Helped worked B. Helping work C. Helped working D. To help working
226	Complete Sentence He is too dull the problem.	A. Solving B. To solving C. Solves D. To solve
227	Complete Sentence Distribute the handouts the candidates.	A. Between B. Among C. To D. In
228	Complete Sentence Thanks you for me your book.	A. Borrowing B. Lending C. Borrowed D. Had lent
229	Complete Sentence Although he is blind, he is very fast calculations.	A. At B. About C. In D. With
230	Complete Sentence The reasoning in this editorial is so that we cannot see how anyone can be deceived by it.	A. Dispassionate B. Cogent C. Specious D. Coherent
231	Complete Sentence Sometimes, it is necessary for an author to know what is going on in the minds of his characters. this is called	A. Omniscience B. Omnipotence C. Truclence D. Omnipresence
232	Complete Sentence The press conference did not clarify many issues since the president responded with obfuscation and rather than clarity and precision.	A. Lucidity B. Vagueness C. Formality D. Humor
233	Complete Sentence Sri Lanka, for the present, is deeply in economic difficulties, but, the Government has taken a pledge to set everything right within 2 years.	A. Ruined B. Swamped C. Saturated D. Engrossed
234	Complete Sentence I don't Know to value your qualities.	A. Only how B. How C. So how D. That how
235	Complete Sentence The of evidence was on the side of the plaintiff since all but one witness testified that Salim's story was correct.	A. Brunt B. Accuracy C. Propensity D. Preponderance
236	Complete Sentence Patriotism, like so many other objects of this imperfect world, is a web of good and evil.	A. Tangled B. Entrapped C. Entangled D. Complicated
237	Complete Sentence It is difficult for a modern audience, accustomed to the minutiae of film and TV; to appreciate opera with its grand spectacle and gestures.	A. Subtle B. Inane C. Monotonous D. Extravagant
238	Complete Sentence She should continue to remain cold towards her lover till the later has taken to move her heart of kindness.	A. Suffering B. Pain C. Trouble D. Pains
239	Complete Sentence Though Akram was theoretically a friend of labour, his voting record in party that impression.	A. Belied B. Confirmed C. Maintained D. Implied
240	Complete Sentence To a bus here is not so easy.	A. Obtain B. Get C. Gain D. Acquire
241	Complete Sentence Because of the moons gravity, it has little or no substance.	A. Weak B. Dull C. Frail

		D. Unsubstantial
242	Complete Sentence Behaviorism was a protest against the psychological tradition which held that the proper data of psychology were mentalistic.	A. Moralistic B. Orthodox C. Redoubtable D. Rudimentary
243	Complete Sentence He had a terrible night caused by an during his sleep.	A. Delusion B. Hypochondria C. Debility D. Obsession
244	Complete Sentence A metaphorical statement is an comparison; it does not compare things explicitly, but suggests a likeness between them.	A. Implied B. Ardent C. Unfair D. Inherent
245	Complete Sentence Any leader who allows nepotism to flourish should be subject to	A. Stringency B. Punish C. Autopsy D. Condemnation
246	Complete Sentence A lively joke is a expression for the moment.	A. Apt B. Befitting C. Proper D. Correct
247	Complete Sentence A scathing review of the recent performance of dancers called the production grotesque and the conducting of the orchestra	A. Munificent B. Pedestrian C. Prejudicial D. Heretical
248	Complete Sentence The appropriate word used for marriage between people of different races is	A. Embolism B. Scurrility C. Reverberation D. Nonsequitur
249	Complete Sentence The ravages of time had left the caste it towered above the village, looking much as it must have done in King Faisal's time.	A. Untouched B. Lonely C. Destroyed D. Alone
250	Complete Sentence I have no motive in offering this advice; I seek no personal advantage.	A. Ulterior B. Nominal C. Disinterested D. Incongruous
251	Complete Sentence We had a wonderful view of the day through the	A. Proximity B. Hole C. Window D. Vicinity
252	Complete Sentence Because customers believe that there is a direct correlation between price and value, software manufacturers continue to their prices at an astonishing rate.	A. Control B. Raise C. Inflate D. Determine
253	Complete Sentence To find the volume of an irregular solid you must Archimedes Principle.	A. Practice B. Exploit C. Apply D. Employ
254	Complete Sentence Hamid and Javed were part of that inner of the police whose distinguished legacy dominated national domestic policy.	A. Sanctum B. Core C. Life D. Circle
255	Complete Sentence Artists and poets are possessed of the same qualities of mind, governed by the same principles of taste, and are consistently in sympathy and never in with one another.	A. Danger B. Accord C. Collusion D. Disagreement
256	Complete Sentence The charming girl was the of all eyes.	A. Cynosure B. Aim C. Target D. Ambition
257	Complete Sentence This garden has been preserved in all its wildness so that visitors in future years may see how people lived during the previous centuries.	A. Esoteric B. Pristine C. Hedonistic D. Prospective

258	Complete Sentence The gold ornament was with precious stones.	A. Beautiful B. Studded C. Adorned D. Decorated
259	Complete Sentence The most difficult modern compositions for the piano the audience.	A. Incited B. Excited C. Thrilled D. Disappointed
260	Complete Sentence The High Court, is striking down the state law, ruled the statute had been enacted in an atmosphere charged with religious convictions which had the law-making process.	A. Repealed B. Infected C. Written D. Influenced
261	Complete Sentence Nighat is kind; her husband is not a man.	A. Such B. Like C. So D. As well
262	Complete Sentence If you carry this truculent attitude to the conference, you will any supporters you may have at this moment.	A. Alienate B. Delight C. Attract D. Defer
263	Complete Sentence I have no to listen to his silly talk.	A. Trouble B. Convenience C. Patience D. Perseverance
264	Complete Sentence The latest research indicates that feelings of love occur in the nonverbal part of brain, which helps to explain why people are often able to experience such feelings but not them.	A. Convey B. Remove C. Explain D. Believe
265	Complete Sentence The young man was quickly promoted when his boss saw how he was.	A. Assiduous B. Cursory C. Lethargic D. Indigent
266	Complete Sentence The courtiers had to swear to the new king.	A. Allegiance B. Obedience C. Loyalty D. Faithfulness
267	Complete Sentence The never to her in the near past.	A. Wrote B. Write C. To write D. Written
268	Complete Sentence Progress in government, literature, art, religion, science and philosophy great civilizations from mere groups of society.	A. Relinquish B. Distinguish C. Describe D. Extol
269	Complete Sentence The pittance the widow receives from the society cannot keep her from poverty.	A. Indulgent B. Munificent C. Niggardly D. Magnanimous
270	Complete Sentence For Arshad, art became a ritual; paper and pencils were holy objects to him.	A. Futile B. Fascinating C. Sacred D. Superficial
271	Complete Sentence Since there was adequate grazing area for the herds, the land was populated.	A. Sparsely B. Disproportionately C. Rustically D. Inadequately
272	Complete Sentence It is that students do not repay their loans.	A. Laudable B. unfortunate C. unforgivable D. Regrettable
273	Complete Sentence The tapeworm is an example of organism.	A. Parasitic B. Protozoan C. Exemplary D. Hospitable
274	Complete Sentence He said that there was no going back because his decision was	A. Palatable B. Peremptory C. Premeditated D. Revolutionary

275	Complete Sentence Although his initial success was by the fact that Faisal was the son of a famous actor, the critics later acclaimed him as a star in his own right.	A. Refuted B. Superceded C. Enhanced D. Trivialized
276	Complete Sentence That was an addition of this book.	A. Summarized B. Abbreviated C. Shortened D. Abridged
277	Complete Sentence Shy and hypochondriacal Akbar was uncomfortable at public gatherings, his character made him a most lawmaker and practicing politician.	A. Fervent B. Effective C. Unlikely D. Gregarious
278	Complete Sentence The event came as he had predicted it.	A. Up B. Off C. By D. About
279	Complete Sentence Moeen is opponent, you must respect and fear him at all times.	A. Craven B. Redoubtable C. Insignificant D. Disingenuous
280	Complete Sentence Now she feels the folly of him.	A. Quarreling with B. Quarrel on C. Quarreling to D. Quarreling against
281	Complete Sentence His answer was such I expected him to give.	A. As B. Like C. Which D. That
282	Complete Sentence His true feelings themselves in his sarcastic asides; only then was his bitterness revealed.	A. Developed B. Concealed C. Manifested D. Grieved
283	Complete Sentence Contrary to popular belief, they were not peace-loving astronomers but warriors who viewed their gods as cruel and vengeful.	A. Reluctant B. Amicable C. Skilled D. Formidable
284	Complete Sentence We must try to understand his momentary aberration for Ashraf has more strain and anxiety than any among us.	A. Undergone B. Forgotten C. Described D. Understood
285	Complete Sentence I do not think, you will gain anything by insulting and the man you do not agree with.	A. Depicting B. Revamping C. Defaming D. Charging
286	Complete Sentence Although, alcoholism has long been regarded as a personality disorder, there is evidence to suggest that alcoholics are often the children of alcoholics and that they are born with a the disease.	A. Deterioration of B. Respect for C. Liability for D. Predisposition to
287	Complete Sentence Milk is a food.	A. Wholesome B. Nutritious C. Health giving D. Pure
288	Complete Sentence So many servants attended him during his illness.	A. On B. With C. At D. Upon
289	Complete Sentence Because it arrives so early in the season, before many other birds, the robin has been called the of spring.	A. Compass B. Harbinger C. Autocrat D. Hostage
290	Complete Sentence Overindulgence character as well as physical stamina.	A. Maintains B. Debilitates C. Stimulates D. Strengthens
	Complete Sentence	A. In

291 the event of Aslam resigning his job, his family would starve.	B. On C. At D. Within
292	Complete Sentence Despite the fact that Nadia was much the scientist continued to present her controversial theory to the public.	A. Imitated B. Chastened C. Maligned D. Admired
293	Complete Sentence Traffic speed limits are set at a level that achieves some balance between the danger of speed and the desire of most people to travel as quickly as possible.	A. Excessive B. Prudent C. Marginal D. Normal
294	Complete Sentence Wooden surface was glued the steel surface.	A. Within B. Against C. Onto D. Into
295	Complete Sentence His tactics may compel me to cancel the contract as the job must be finished on time .	A. Offensive B. Dilatory C. Infamous D. Confiscatory
296	Complete Sentence In the world of today, material values take precedence spiritual values.	A. Over B. At C. On D. About
297	Complete Sentence The supposedly impregnable defenses of the country southern border became when the offi ce discovered that the defenses could be circumvented by an approach from the east.	A. Useless B. Flexibel C. Valuable D. Worthless
298	Complete Sentence Work hard lest you fail.	A. Will B. Should C. Can D. Should not
299	Complete Sentence Usman is not attracted by the peripatetic life of the always wandering through the countrysi de.	A. Vagabond B. Mendicant C. Almsgiver D. Philosopher
300	Complete Sentence For Amna, each new school year was an experience, but her brother awaited the coming of autumn with dread.	A. Exhausting B. Illuminating C. Exciting D. Exhilarauing
301	Complete Sentence is a person who dabbles in art and letters.	A. Philosopher B. Philistine C. Chauvinist D. Dilettante
302	Complete Sentence Faced with these massive changes, the government keeps its own counsil, although generally benev olent, it has always been regime.	A. Reticent B. Indifferent C. Altruistic D. Unpredictable
303	Complete Sentence Train is of different bogeys.	A. Made of B. Make up of C. Made with D. Made up
304	Complete Sentence The legal system of Russia can no longer regard itself as and standing apart from those of other countries.	A. Damaging B. Arbitrary C. Binding D. Independent
305	Complete Sentence The members of the religious sect ostracized the who had abandoned their faith.	A. Recreant B. Coward C. Suppliant D. Litigant
306	Complete Sentence Saima my name from across the river.	A. Cried B. Called C. Cried out D. Shouted
307	Complete Sentence After having worked in the soup kitchen feeding the hungry, the volunteer began to see her own good	A. Threat B. Fluke C. Oppor

	fortune as a	C. Omen D. Reward
308	Complete Sentence To the ambassador, who believed that some measure of should always characterize juniors or staffers, the new aid seemed very presumptuous.	A. Energy B. Integrity C. Humility D. Sincerity
309	Complete Sentence He worked because he aspired to stand first in the examination.	A. Very hard B. Harder C. Much hard D. The harder
310	Complete Sentence Those defenders of the tobacco industry who deny that there is a casual linkage between cigarette smoking and many diseases all but the statistical evidence that very clearly demonstrates the connection.	A. Ignor B. Signify C. Explain D. Refute
311	Complete Sentence I have come to see the loss, I won't see any one	A. Except B. Else C. Or else D. Other
312	Complete Sentence This state is a colony, however, in most matters, it is and receives no order from the mother country.	A. Distant B. Autonomous C. Submissive D. Amorphous
313	Complete Sentence I can't take any apple you like.	A. What B. As C. Which D. That
314	Complete Sentence By the middle of January, the river had become so choked with ice as to be even for the smallest of boats.	A. Inactive B. Unreliable C. Impassable D. Unattractive
315	Complete Sentence They fired upon the enemy from behind the trees, walls and any other point they could find.	A. Vantage B. Indefensible C. Exposed D. Definitive
316	Complete Sentence The dog is faithful animal.	A. The B. Not C. A D. Very
317	Complete Sentence In their most recent report to the shareholders, the directors financial information on international sales.	A. Distort B. Omit C. Invent D. Substitute
318	Complete Sentence Maria has been waiting for you morning.	A. Till B. From C. For D. Since
319	Complete Sentence The evil of class and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in an state.	A. Independent B. Amorphous C. Embryonic D. Uncultivated
320	Complete Sentence The candidate later the broad generalization concerning welfare recipients by noting that the vast majority are not able to find significant employment.	A. Verified B. Qualified C. Withdrew D. Clarified
321	Complete Sentence Haider is either a scholar a professional teacher.	A. Else B. or else C. Or D. And
322	Complete Sentence In many countries, the proponents of a centrally controlled economy, although in continue to constitute a powerful political force.	A. Control B. Restart C. Disarray D. Error
323	Complete Sentence Raheela spoke that it was applauded by all.	A. Well B. As well C. Very well

324	Complete Sentence Studded starfish are well protected from most predators and parasites by surface whose studs are actually modified spines.	A. A fragile B. An obtuse C. An armoured D. A brittle
325	Complete Sentence The committee censured the member, noting that his behaviour was the very of ethical conduct.	A. Essence B. Embodiment C. Nature D. Antithesis
326	Complete Sentence Stand here, I speak.	A. While B. As C. When D. The time
327	Complete Sentence We need more than of culture and enlightenment, we have too many among us.	A. Students B. Philistines C. Philosophers D. Visionaries
328	Complete Sentence The successful of a novel or a poem requires fluency in two languages.	A. Publications B. Reproduction C. Writing D. Translation
329	Complete Sentence Let us wait	A. So little B. Little C. A little D. The little
330	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abandonment	A. Cessation B. Stoppage C. Halt D. Compare E. Extension
331	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abbreviate	A. Abridge B. Expand C. Achieve D. Accept E. Condense
332	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abhor:	A. Love B. Like C. Attract D. Please E. Loathe
333	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abject:	A. Wretched B. Miserable C. Exact D. Servile E. Dignified
334	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adjure:	A. Acknowledge B. Disown C. Deny D. Hate E. Give up
335	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abolish:	A. Repeal B. Eliminate C. Nullify D. Negate E. Conserve
336	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abominate:	A. Praise B. Attract C. Abode D. Adorn E. Horrify
337	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Aborigine:	A. Settler B. Indigence C. Native D. Beloved E. Immigrant
338	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abridge:	A. Condense B. Reduce C. Lengthen D. Continue E. Shorten

339	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abrupt:	A. Swift B. Rude C. Blunt D. Hurt E. Gradual
340	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Absolute:	A. Scarce B. Limited C. Faulty D. Deficient E. Perfect
341	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Absolve:	A. Free B. Total C. Absorb D. Solution E. Blame
342	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abstemious:	A. Absent B. Present C. Miserly D. Irregular E. Prodigal
343	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abstruse:	A. Profound B. Summary C. Abstract D. Theoretical E. Superficial
344	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Absurd:	A. Scarcity B. Adorn C. Rational D. Flourish E. Ridiculous
345	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abundant:	A. Ample B. Enough C. Great D. Scant E. Copious
346	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Abusive:	A. Wretched B. Decent C. Complimentary D. Respectful E. offensive
347	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Accepted:	A. Followed B. Noted C. Provided D. Considered E. Rejected
348	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Accomplice:	A. Opponent B. Desertion C. Escort D. Obey E. Accessory
349	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Accord:	A. Solution B. Act C. Dissent D. Concord E. Agreement
350	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Acerbity:	A. Sweat B. Gentleness C. Tasty D. Account E. Sourness
351	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Acme:	A. Acute B. Eatable C. Top D. Nadir E. Ace
352	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Acquitted:	A. Entrusted B. Convicted C. Burdened D. Freed E. Exempted
353	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Acrid:	A. Sour B. Figure C. Acquit D. Smooth E. Complex

354	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Active:	A. Animated B. Adjust C. Passive D. Agile E. Dynamic
355	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Acumen:	A. Intelligence B. Imbecility C. Potentiality D. Unfamiliarity E. Energy
356	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Acute:	A. Obtuse B. Figure C. Astute D. Keen E. Sharp
357	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adage:	A. Motto B. Harangue C. Proverb D. Zenith E. Maxim
358	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adamant:	A. Flexible B. Abominate C. Adhere D. Awkward E. Unyielding
359	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Addition:	A. Multiplication B. Subtraction C. Enumeration D. Division E. Increase
360	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adherent:	A. Loose B. Irresponsible C. Rival D. Detractor E. Disciple
361	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adipose:	A. Faithful B. Recreated C. Miscreant D. Craven E. Emaciated
362	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adore:	A. Love B. Hate C. Despise D. Gentle E. Cherish
363	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adroit:	A. Skilful B. Clever C. Love D. Unskilful E. Expert
364	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adroitly:	A. Indirectly B. Ingenuously C. Hardly D. Successfully E. Admittedly
365	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adrift:	A. Rudderless B. Aimless C. Astray D. Detached E. Anchored
366	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adulation:	A. Criticism B. Approval C. Flattery D. Maturity E. Favour
367	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Advent:	A. Arrival B. Festival C. Occasion D. Forthcoming E. Departure
368	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Adversity:	A. Suffering B. Promotion C. Calamity D. Hardship E. Success

369	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Advocate:	A. Support B. Inquire C. Endorse D. Oppose E. Defend
370	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Affable:	A. Courteous B. Approachable C. Rude D. Timid E. Nasty
371	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Affectation:	A. Selection B. Pretention C. Personal D. Love E. Natural
372	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Affected:	A. Influenced B. Charged C. Weary D. Modified E. Unfeigned
373	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Affiliate:	A. Spurn B. Incorporate C. Associate D. Unite E. Loving
374	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Affluence:	A. Prosperity B. Privilege C. Ailment D. Persuasion E. Poverty
375	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Aggravate:	A. Assuage B. Total C. Grievous D. Collect E. Dissipate
376	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Agile:	A. Slow B. Feeble C. Swift D. Hard E. Nimble
377	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Agility:	A. Quickness B. Activeness C. Affiliation D. Athletic E. Awkwardness
378	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Agony:	A. Suffering B. Comfort C. Torment D. Emotion E. Distress
379	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Alacrity:	A. Eagerness B. Quickness C. Custom D. Association E. Slowness
380	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Alienate:	A. Gather B. Identify C. Assemble D. Unite E. Estrange
381	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Alive:	A. Passive B. Dead C. Asleep D. Drowsy E. Animate
382	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Allay:	A. Alert B. Vigilant C. Arouse D. Awaken E. Energetic
383	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Alleviate:	A. Diminish B. Relieve C. Humiliate D. Reduce

		E. Worsen
384	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Alleviation:	A. Lessening B. Magnification C. Intensify D. Aggravation E. Exaggeration
385	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Allure:	A. Captivate B. Fascinate C. Chant D. Adorn E. Repel
386	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Aloof:	A. Detached B. Gregarious C. Ruddy D. Honorable E. Distant
387	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Altruism:	A. Altogether B. Falsehood C. Impure D. Self Centered E. Tryst
388	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amalgamate:	A. Separate B. Mix C. Alternate D. Disfigure E. Confuse
389	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amateur:	A. Novice B. Apprentice C. inevitable D. Confused E. Professional
390	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ambiguous:	A. Vague B. Clear C. Equivocal D. Transparent E. Repressed
391	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ambivalent:	A. Wavering B. Contradictory C. Mixed D. Decisive E. Modest
392	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amble:	A. Stroll B. Ramble C. Saunter D. Import E. Hasten
393	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ambulatory:	A. Bedridden B. Rescue C. Primary D. Congenial E. Essential
394	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ameliorate:	A. Change B. Worsen C. Modify D. Convert E. Decrease
395	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amiably:	A. Soft B. Addicted C. Hateful D. Lovable E. Cordially
396	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amicable:	A. Unfriendly B. Penetratable C. harmonious D. Cooperative E. Amazing
397	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amoral:	A. Elevated B. Unfaithful C. Immoral D. Formal E. Ethical
398	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Assuage:	A. Definite B. Uncertain

398	Amorphous:	C. Regular D. Obscene E. Confirmed
399	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amplify:	A. Explained B. Decrease C. Identify D. Intensify E. Supply
400	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Amuse:	A. Entertain B. Weary C. Divert D. Inform E. Relax
401	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Analogous:	A. Diversed B. Similar C. Complex D. Immoral E. Domineering
402	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Anarchy:	A. Peace B. Chaos C. Rebellion D. Mayhem E. Unrest
403	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Anathematize:	A. Indicate B. Irritate C. Regulate D. Feeble E. Bless
404	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ancestor:	A. Pioneer B. Forefather C. Ancient D. Backward E. Successor
405	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Anemic:	A. Energetic B. Listless C. Hazardous D. Polite E. Hostile
406	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Anger:	A. Party B. Happiness C. Approval D. Love E. Joy
407	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Animated:	A. Spirited B. Vigorous C. Boring D. Dynamic E. Exciting
408	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Animosity:	A. Enmity B. Malice C. Friendship D. Antipathy E. Likeness
409	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Animus:	A. Favour B. Hatred C. Grudge D. Close E. Cruel
410	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Annularity:	A. Smooth B. Revival C. Cancellation D. Stubborn E. Vertical
411	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Anomaly:	A. Irregularity B. Regularity C. Depression D. Deviation E. Association
412	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Anonymous:	A. Unknown B. Punctual C. Signed D. Verbal E. Defined

A. Consequent

413	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Antecedent:	A. Subsequent B. Preceding C. Attached D. Antechamber E. Innermost
414	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Antediluvian:	A. Isolated B. Celebration C. Ancient D. Modern E. Authorized
415	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Antipathy:	A. Fondness B. Aversion C. Loathing D. Repugnance E. Anticipatory
416	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Antiquity:	A. Common B. Recent C. Innovation D. youthfulness E. Ancient
417	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Antithesis:	A. Similarity B. Quite C. Different D. Regular E. Contrary
418	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Aphasia:	A. Spell B. Devotion C. Necessary D. Objection E. Volubility
419	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Apocalyptic:	A. High Sounding B. Tree C. Appealing D. Poetic E. Concealed
420	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Apocrypha:	A. False B. Genuine C. Loud-cry D. Portrait E. Approval
421	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Apogee:	A. Elevation B. Perigee C. Posting D. Turban E. Pedigree
422	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Appease:	A. Displeasure B. Agitate C. Rivalry D. Animosity E. Delight
423	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Apposite:	A. inappropriate B. Intemperate C. Inconsistent D. Irregular E. Champion
424	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Appropriate:	A. Unskilled B. Unsuitable C. Unqualified D. Unable E. Favourable
425	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Arduous:	A. Difficult B. Easy C. Gluttony D. Exertion E. Exhausting
426	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Arid:	A. Dry B. Wet C. Humid D. Pleasant E. Parched
427	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Aromatic:	A. Bitter B. Odourless C. Sweat D. Pungent E. Charming

428	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Artery:	A. Vein B. Artefact C. Infantry D. Creative E. Arrogance
429	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Artificial:	A. Solid B. Truthful C. Authentic D. Natural E. Beautiful
430	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Asceticism:	A. Wonder B. Surprise C. Pleasure D. Joy E. Depression
431	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Asperity:	A. Roughness B. Severity C. Politeness D. Complexity E. Smoothness
432	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Assume:	A. Consume B. Presume C. Suppose D. Handover E. Postulate
433	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Astute:	A. Ordinary B. Simple C. Rough D. Coarse E. Sharp
434	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Atrophy:	A. Shrink B. Flourish C. Extravagant D. Recompose E. Decline
435	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Attract:	A. Repulse B. Reject C. Repel D. Distract E. Absorb
436	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Audacious:	A. Accountable B. Vulnerable C. Daring D. Cowardly E. Vigilant
437	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Auspicious:	A. Condemn B. Conspicuous C. Unfavourable D. Spicy E. Blessed
438	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Austerity:	A. Extreme B. Harsh C. Lenience D. Ascetic E. Rigidity
439	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Autonomous:	A. Magnanimous B. Ambiguous C. Exiguous D. Dependent E. Operational
440	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Autonomy:	A. Slavery B. Dependency C. Colonial D. Natural E. Sovereignty
441	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Avant-garde:	A. Up-to-date B. Old fashioned C. Grave diggers D. Boasting E. Rise-up
442	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Averse:	A. Willing B. Unwilling C. Refusal D. Rejection

		E. Contrary
443	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Avidity:	A. Over-active B. Carelessness C. Greedy D. Stupidity E. Sharpness
444	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Awkward:	A. Skilful B. Smooth C. Penalty D. Fame E. Clumsy
445	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Axiom:	A. Maxim B. Angle C. Absurdity D. Height E. Grace
446	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Badger:	A. Harass B. Torment C. Combat D. Irritate E. Comfort
447	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Banish:	A. Exile B. Embrace C. Expel D. Finish E. Deport
448	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bashful:	A. Timid B. Demure C. Shameful D. Brazen E. Reserved
449	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bagatelle:	A. Sack B. Reticule C. Narration D. Marsupial E. Important
450	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Balk:	A. Huge B. Yell C. Support D. Side-track E. Devour
451	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Banal:	A. Blatant B. Bland C. Original D. Cursing E. Colourless
452	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bane:	A. Prohibit B. Curse C. Bless D. Inane E. Mien
453	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bang:	A. Ring B. Bell C. Whimper D. Twang E. Freedom
454	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Barbarous:	A. Bloated B. Civilized C. Dreadful D. Conscious E. Coarse
455	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Baroque:	A. Cultured B. Embellished C. Difficult D. Dull E. Simple
456	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Barren:	A. Radiant B. Fertile C. Besiege D. Reduce E. Depleted
457	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bacon:	A. Roof B. Height C. Top

457	Base:	<p>C. Top</p> <p>D. Climax</p> <p>E. Stand</p>
458	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Battle:	<p>A. Elaborate</p> <p>B. Conflict</p> <p>C. Explain</p> <p>D. Confrontation</p> <p>E. Clarify</p>
459	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bauble:	<p>A. Plaything</p> <p>B. Valuable</p> <p>C. Modest</p> <p>D. Besiege</p> <p>E. Inferior</p>
460	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bawdy:	<p>A. Decent</p> <p>B. Indecent</p> <p>C. Dirty</p> <p>D. Inflexible</p> <p>E. Ugly</p>
461	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bay:	<p>A. Delta</p> <p>B. Plateau</p> <p>C. Silence</p> <p>D. Shore</p> <p>E. Burrow</p>
462	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Beatific:	<p>A. Dreadful</p> <p>B. Practical</p> <p>C. Tactful</p> <p>D. Handsome</p> <p>E. Gorgeous</p>
463	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Belie:	<p>A. Argue</p> <p>B. Justify</p> <p>C. Admire</p> <p>D. Approve</p> <p>E. Deny</p>
464	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Belittle:	<p>A. Extol</p> <p>B. Disgrace</p> <p>C. Profound</p> <p>D. Enlarge</p> <p>E. Disown</p>
465	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bellicose:	<p>A. Transformed</p> <p>B. Dazzling</p> <p>C. Novel</p> <p>D. Torment</p> <p>E. Peaceful</p>
466	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Benediction:	<p>A. Approval</p> <p>B. Thanks</p> <p>C. Malediction</p> <p>D. Grant</p> <p>E. Blessing</p>
467	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Benefactor:	<p>A. Sub-divisor</p> <p>B. Beneficiary</p> <p>C. Beneficent</p> <p>D. Benediction</p> <p>E. Benefit</p>
468	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Benevolent:	<p>A. Malevolent</p> <p>B. Hard</p> <p>C. Feeble</p> <p>D. Philanthropist</p> <p>E. Generous</p>
469	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Benign:	<p>A. Malevolent</p> <p>B. Beginning</p> <p>C. Novice</p> <p>D. Sympathetic</p> <p>E. Nightly</p>
470	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Benison:	<p>A. Territory</p> <p>B. Ceremony</p> <p>C. Blessing</p> <p>D. Comedy</p> <p>E. Curse</p>
471	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bequeath:	<p>A. Beneath</p> <p>B. Misuse</p> <p>C. Usurp</p> <p>D. Dishonesty</p> <p>E. Defeat</p>
		<p>A. Expel</p>

472	Choose the word which has Opposite Meaning Berate:	B. Point out C. Confirm D. Confess E. Praise
473	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Berserk:	A. Calm B. Crazy C. Insane D. Maniacal E. Unrivalled
474	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bestial:	A. Crazy B. Theoretical C. Unmarried D. Rascal E. Noble
475	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bewitch:	A. Disenchant B. Rapture C. Profit D. Avail E. Enchant
476	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bigoted:	A. Broad minded B. Empty C. Fanatic D. Grotesque E. Narrow minded
477	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bigotry:	A. Chauvinism B. Prejudice C. Tolerance D. Remorse E. Recism
478	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bitter:	A. Biting B. Stinging C. Unfavourable D. Harsh E. Mild
479	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bizarre:	A. Normal B. Weird C. Queer D. Concealed E. Approved
480	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blanch:	A. Clumsy B. Darken C. Enumerate D. Shcedule E. Modify
481	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bland:	A. Tasteless B. Dull C. Timit D. Stimulating E. Boring
482	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blandiloquence:	A. Bluntness B. Soothing C. New D. Power E. Search
483	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blase:	A. Uncaring B. Ardent C. Apathetic D. Formal E. Superficial
484	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blatant:	A. Clamorous B. Ecentric C. Gentle D. Captivate E. Enthusiastic
485	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bleak:	A. Cheerful B. Erupt C. Dismal D. Desolate E. Weak
486	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blight:	A. Bless B. Shrink C. Avail D. Weep E. Decay

487	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bliss:	A. Merge B. Disseminate C. Dull D. Suffering E. Ecstasy
488	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blithe:	A. Sad B. Aloof C. Cheerless D. Gloomy E. Deserted
489	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blooming:	A. Fading B. Flowering C. Quiet D. Mild E. Flourishing
490	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Blush:	A. Bloom B. Tolerate C. Effrontery D. Beat E. Depression
491	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Boisterous:	A. Calm B. Roaring C. Today D. Airy E. Noisy
492	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Boon:	A. Dupe B. Nickname C. Curse D. Virtue E. Blast
493	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Boorish:	A. Civilized B. Untroubled C. Juvenile D. Uncivilized E. Well mannered
494	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Boost:	A. Hinder B. Obstruct C. Discourage D. Rebuke E. Elevate
495	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Brawl:	A. Agree B. Polish C. Glaze D. Modest E. Scuffle
496	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Brazen:	A. Regard B. Elevate C. Shameful D. Exalted E. Insolent
497	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Brevity:	A. Prolixity B. Clown C. Rustic D. Spoil E. Shortness
498	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bridge:	A. Divide B. Bind C. Release D. Open E. Span
499	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Brief:	A. Long B. Expanded C. Elaborate D. Detailed E. Blank
500	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Brunette:	A. Brown B. Bland C. Blonde D. Kitchenette E. Thorny
501	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Brusque:	A. Sweep B. Sudden C. Obsequious D. Immediate E. Husk

502	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Brutal:	A. Kindly B. Humane C. Savage D. Respected E. Vicious
503	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bucolic:	A. Rustic B. Pastoral C. Vindictive D. Urban E. Uneducated
504	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Bull:	A. Bile B. Ox C. Bear D. Goat E. Push
505	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Burry:	A. Examine B. Exhume C. Draw D. Dig out E. Enclose
506	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Buskin:	A. Hard skin B. Long coat C. Socks D. Naked E. Dried
507	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Busy:	A. Bully B. Curb C. Indolence D. Occupied E. Engaged
508	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cacography:	A. Cacoepy B. Orthography C. Cardiography D. Lithography E. None of these
509	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cadaverous:	A. Sanguine B. Burnished C. Lucid D. Jargon E. Dependable
510	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning. Calamity:	A. Catastrophe B. Condition C. Disaster D. Misfortune E. Blessing
511	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Calibre:	A. Inability B. Distinct C. Yielding D. Brave E. Temperament
512	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Callous:	A. Hardened B. Soft C. Sensitive D. Compact E. Indifferent
513	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Callow:	A. Hollow B. Sallow C. Experienced D. Climb E. Fertile
514	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Calum:	A. Slander B. Praise C. Libel D. Facilitate E. Insult
515	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Camaraderie:	A. Rapport B. Sociability C. Friendship D. Leadership E. hostility
516	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Candid:	A. Anxious B. Vague C. Secretive D. Shallow

		E. Frank
517	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Candor:	A. Dishonesty B. Honesty C. Perfume D. Openness E. Flavour
518	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Capacious:	A. Confining B. Ferocious C. Militant D. Extrovert E. Spacious
519	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Capricious:	A. Permanent B. Consistent C. Adamant D. Continuous E. Temporary
520	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Captious:	A. Pioneer B. Sober C. Aggressive D. Cunning E. Tolerant
521	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Captive:	A. Enchant B. Arrest C. Dazzle D. Tantalize E. Disgust
522	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Caricature:	A. Painting B. Prim C. Glory D. Fidelity E. Devote
523	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Carnage:	A. Massacre B. Parody C. Deliverance D. Rebuke E. Slaughter
524	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Carnal:	A. Sensual B. Physical C. Opening D. Final E. Spiritual
525	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Carnivorous:	A. Vegetarian B. Merry making C. Flesh eating D. Dejected E. Passive
526	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Carping:	A. Complaining B. Layer C. Craving D. Critical E. uncritical
527	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cascade:	A. Rapids B. Trickle C. Fall D. Diamond E. Bunch
528	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cashiered:	A. Dismissed B. Cancelled C. Spent D. Promoted E. Submitted
529	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Castigate:	A. Praise B. Opine C. Exhort D. Squeal E. Compress
530	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Castigation:	A. Criticism B. Scold C. Objection D. Authority E. Commendation
531	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Casual:	A. Informal B. Reserved C. Offhand

		D. Relation E. Non chalant
532	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Casuistry:	A. Casual B. Verity C. Mendacity D. Litigation E. Polemic
533	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cataclysm:	A. Peace B. Deluge C. Quibble D. Conjecture E. Stimulation
534	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Catastrophe:	A. Tragedy B. Blessing C. Disaster D. Devastation E. Confusion
535	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Categorical:	A. Branded B. Classified C. Tragic D. Satirical E. Qualified
536	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Catholic:	A. Narrow B. Mundane C. Religious D. Western E. Ridiculous
537	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cautious:	A. Loose B. Reckless C. Wavering D. Dishonest E. Watchful
538	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Celebrity:	A. Celebration B. Solemnity C. Obscurity D. Hazy E. Personage
539	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Celibacy:	A. Mourning B. Cherishing C. Matrimony D. Celebrity E. Association
540	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Celibate:	A. Bachelor B. Retired C. Notable D. Adorn E. Married
541	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Censor:	A. Accept B. Ban C. Allow D. Suppress E. Purge
542	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Censure:	A. Praise B. Rebuke C. Investigate D. Impartial E. Disapproval
543	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Centrifugal:	A. Centripetal B. Attracted C. Lasting D. Important E. Mathematical
544	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cessation:	A. Starting B. Beginning C. Outright D. Hurry E. Eng
545	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chaffing:	A. Capitalistic B. Happily C. Sneering D. Serious E. Light
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Admire B. Accent

546	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Challenge:	D. Accept C. Favour D. Praise E. Reject
547	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cheerful:	A. Sanguine B. Lustre C. Grin D. Saturnine E. Fiery
548	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cheerless:	A. Joyous B. Pride C. Carefully D. Delighted E. Foolish
549	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cheerly:	A. Seriously B. Heartlessly C. Quietly D. Lively E. Gloomy
550	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cheesed Off:	A. Disappointed B. Discontinue C. Hopeful D. Separate E. Demolish
551	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chenille:	A. Velvet-like B. Convincing C. Prominent D. Obedient E. Rough
552	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cherish:	A. Adore B. Respect C. Detest D. Honour E. Grow
553	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cherry:	A. Hard B. Soft C. Wrong D. Small E. Reddish
554	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chest:	A. Bosom B. Back C. Locker D. Container E. Front
555	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chic:	A. Bitter B. Modern C. Stylish D. Old E. Latest
556	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chicken-hearted:	A. Brave B. Frightened C. Delicate D. Famous E. Unknown
557	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chicken food:	A. Soft drink B. Polite C. Small D. Soft food E. Huge amount
558	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chide:	A. Flatter B. Praise C. High talk D. Boast E. Rebuke
559	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Chimerical:	A. Economical B. Unnatural C. Realistic D. Wonderful E. Imaginary
560	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Choice:	A. Refusal B. Dilemma C. Harm D. Approval E. Force

A. Accommodating

561	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Churlish:	B. Polite C. Helpful D. Happy E. Religious
562	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cipher:	A. Hundred B. Nothing C. Decipher D. Decry E. Rob
563	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Circumlocution:	A. Amass B. Ambiguity C. Effusion D. Simplicity E. Complexity
564	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Circumscribed:	A. Unrestricted B. Unconfined C. Open D. Free E. Confined
565	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Clandestine:	A. Open B. Surreptitious C. Concourse D. Perpetrate E. Concealed
566	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Clarity:	A. Exaggeration B. Candour C. Confusion D. Reserve E. Obvious
567	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Clemency:	A. Corporal B. Compromise C. Transformation D. Sensibility E. Intolerance
568	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Coagulate:	A. Culmination B. Amity C. Dissipate D. Sloppy E. Coarse
569	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cognizant:	A. Ruminant B. Unaware C. Abridge D. Incautious E. Conscious
570	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cohesion:	A. Disintegration B. Anomaly C. Disunity D. Internal E. Resemblance
571	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Come:	A. Play B. Fast C. Go D. Got E. Approach
572	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Comic:	A. Painful B. Fearful C. Tragic D. Emotional E. Witty
573	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Commend:	A. Suspend B. Admonish C. Hate D. Dislike E. Praise
574	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Compendious:	A. Inflated B. Epitome C. Abstract D. Colleague E. Arrear
575	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Competent:	A. Dull B. Deligent C. Inefficient D. Noble E. Skilful

576	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Compliance:	A. Condone B. Clamour C. Resistance D. Condense E. Appreciation
577	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Compliant:	A. Defective B. Adamant C. Elementary D. Appreciative E. Reject
578	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Conceal:	A. Unfold B. Reveal C. Open D. Discover E. Camouflage
579	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Concluding:	A. Inference B. Incipient C. Premise D. Nadir E. Ending
580	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Concord:	A. Consolidate B. Bestow C. Outline D. Discord E. Connect
581	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Confess:	A. Deny B. Refuse C. Contest D. Contend E. Admit
582	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Confiscate:	A. Release B. Allow C. Use D. Confer E. Impound
583	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Conquer:	A. Concur B. Triumph C. Attack D. Capital E. Capitulate
584	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Conservative:	A. Reactionary B. Orthodox C. Saving D. Iconoclast E. Duumvir
585	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Considerable:	A. Inadequate B. Inattentive C. Usual D. Common E. Significant
586	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Consolidate:	A. Weaken B. Augment C. Isolate D. Separate E. Concentrate
587	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Conspicuous:	A. Indifferent B. Harmless C. Insignificant D. Unknown E. Evident
588	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Constrict:	A. Squeeze B. Expand C. Blow Up D. Detailed E. None of these
589	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Controvert:	A. Agree B. Deny C. Presume D. Devour E. Confine
590	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Contusion:	A. Perplexity B. Injury C. Healing D. Pressure E. Pull together

		E. Put together
591	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Copious:	A. Plentiful B. Little C. Accommodative D. Abundant E. Huge
592	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Coronated:	A. Debarred B. Disgraced C. Dethroned D. Dejected E. Elevated
593	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Corpulence:	A. Slender B. Cheerful C. Guilt D. Poverty E. Interference
594	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cosset:	A. Forget B. Remember C. Neglect D. Reject E. Agree
595	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Consummate:	A. Copulate B. Novice C. Inseminate D. Mate E. Mix
596	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Contented:	A. Rash B. Narrow Minded C. Gloomy D. Disappointed E. Calm
597	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cordial:	A. Antipathic B. Non-serious C. Indifferent D. Awkward E. Gracious
598	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Corrigible:	A. Docile B. Covetous C. Observe D. Incorrigible E. Validate
599	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Court:	A. Tribunal B. Claim C. Supply D. Accept E. Reject
600	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Covert:	A. Open B. Bold C. Overt D. Overwhelm E. Envy
601	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Coy:	A. Modest B. Demure C. Brazen D. Timid E. Boisterous
602	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cozen:	A. Treat honestly B. Deceit C. Treachery D. Falsehood E. Comfortable
603	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Craven:	A. Greedy B. Generous C. Coward D. Tacky E. Brave
604	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cream:	A. Appear B. Create C. Dregs D. Black E. Hard
605	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Credulous:	A. Innocent B. Unbelieving C. Credulent

		D. Worth E. Creditable
606	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Crux:	A. Wail B. Opinion C. Summary D. Important E. Trivial
607	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cryptic:	A. Artificial B. Candid C. Superficial D. Attractive E. Mysterious
608	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Culminate:	A. Finalize B. Abort C. Fix D. Beginning E. Conclude
609	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Culpable:	A. Arrogant B. Innocent C. Culprit D. Informal E. Vagabond
610	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Culprit:	A. Victim B. Tyrant C. Innocent D. Ignorant E. Offender
611	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cupidity:	A. Curiosity B. Wine Worshipping C. Atrocity D. Clarity E. Generosity
612	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cursory:	A. Profound B. Cupidity C. Cudgel D. Escape E. Weak
613	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Curtail:	A. Trim B. Reduce C. Mutter D. Attach E. Extend
614	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Cynical:	A. Safe B. Mindful C. Trusting D. Valuable E. Skeptical
615	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dainty:	A. Hardworking B. Vigorous C. Thread bare D. Harsh E. Exquisite
616	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Damage:	A. Wound B. Ransom C. Cripple D. Fine E. Repair
617	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Damp:	A. Soggy B. Moist C. Deep D. Buried E. Arid
618	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dank:	A. Clammy B. Droop C. Muggy D. Dry E. Beloved
619	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dapper:	A. Untidy B. Moist C. Useful D. Inevitable E. Hinder
620	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Defiant:	A. Bold B. Confronting C. Timid

620	Daring:	C. Timid D. Clear E. Gallant
621	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dauntless:	A. Courageous B. Strong C. Stirred D. Famous E. Cowardly
622	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dawdle:	A. Fiddle B. Poke C. Hurry D. Idle E. Pitch
623	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dead:	A. Slow B. Fast C. Quick D. Dye E. Rise
624	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dear:	A. Cheap B. Worthless C. Free D. Priceless E. Costly
625	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dearth:	A. Extravagance B. Scarcity C. Abundance D. Sufficiency E. Shortage
626	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Debacle:	A. Catastrophe B. Disaster C. Timidity D. Weak E. Progress
627	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Debar:	A. Energy B. Entitle C. Recite D. Deviate E. Deny
628	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Debilitate:	A. Strengthen B. Rehabilitate C. Torture D. Soothe E. Corner
629	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Debilitating:	A. Protecting B. Securing C. Strengthening D. Occupying E. Weakness
630	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Debonair:	A. Ugly B. Bad-shaped C. Awkward D. Rough E. Sophisticated
631	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deciduous:	A. Hilly B. Evergreen C. Decisive D. Divisible E. Hungry
632	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deep:	A. Elementary B. Superficial C. Shallow D. Perfunctory E. Extensive
633	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Defection:	A. Unite B. Strengthen C. Join D. Separate E. Desertion
634	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deflated:	A. Empty B. Upright C. Turgid D. Turbid E. Lie
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Superfluous B. ...

635	Choose the word which has Opposite meaning Deficit:	B. Surplus C. Explicit D. Implicit E. Shortfall
636	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Defile:	A. Shine B. Cleanse C. Pure D. Clear E. Damage
637	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Degenerate:	A. Disintegrate B. Enrich C. Improve D. Consecrate E. Spoil
638	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Delete:	A. Impound B. Insert C. Inspire D. Injure E. Ignore
639	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deleterious:	A. Fatal B. Nourishing C. Vital D. Injurious E. Pernicious
640	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Delicacy:	A. Coarseness B. Disparage C. Affirm D. Dereliction E. Fragility
641	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deluge:	A. Ecstatic B. Ravage C. Arrogant D. Dearth E. Inundation
642	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Demented:	A. Enraged B. Calm C. Angry D. Original E. Unstable
643	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Demon:	A. Giant B. Gentle C. Angel D. Satan E. Hobgoblin
644	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Demur:	A. Deprave B. Approve C. Embellish D. Forsake E. Demolish
645	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Demure:	A. Sedate B. Close C. Indecorous D. Open E. Shy
646	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Density:	A. Brightness B. Clarity C. Intelligence D. Rarity E. Thickness
647	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deprecate:	A. Uphold B. Recommend C. Approve D. Agree E. Reduce
648	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deranged:	A. Crazy B. Insane C. Criminal D. Rational E. Armed
649	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Derision:	A. Contempt B. Ridicule C. Division D. Segregation E. Respect

650	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Derogatory:	A. Disparaging B. Belittling C. Praising D. Authorized E. Familiar
651	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Descendant:	A. Ancestor B. Ancient C. Issue D. Sophisticated E. Brood
652	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Desecrate:	A. Profane B. Consecrate C. Debase D. Disrespect E. Confuse
653	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deserter:	A. Sympathizer B. Favourite C. Flatterer D. Loyalist E. Culprit
654	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Designed:	A. Resigned B. Planned C. Disapproved D. Fatuous E. Fortuitous
655	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Despicable:	A. Worthy B. Contemptible C. Earn D. Purity E. Vane
656	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Destitute:	A. Impoverished B. Broke C. Sympathy D. Shining E. Affluent
657	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Desultory:	A. Disconnected B. Lacking order C. Pertinent D. Random E. Frequent
658	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Deviate:	A. Obliviate B. Break C. Locate D. Follow E. Concentrate
659	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Devious:	A. Indirect B. Direct C. Random D. Abnormal E. Zigzag
660	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Devoid:	A. Empty B. Inspiring C. Handicap D. Powerful E. Full of
661	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Devotion:	A. Loyalty B. Disregard C. Regard D. Dedication E. Deny
662	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Devout:	A. Earnest B. Reverent C. Consume D. Calm E. Impious
663	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dexterity:	A. Facility B. Purity C. Clumsiness D. Adroitness E. Familiarity
664	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diabolical:	A. Seraphic B. Devilish C. Cruel D. Wicked E. Distinguished

665	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diacritical:	A. Scathing B. Mordant C. Critique D. Ordinary E. Mordent
666	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diatribes:	A. Bitter B. Violent C. Against D. Group E. Eulogy
667	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Didactic:	A. Misleading B. Warbling C. Allegiance D. Unfair E. Ignorable
668	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Differential:	A. Disorganized B. Disrespectful C. Distinguishable D. Respectful E. Prominent
669	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diffidence:	A. Acuteness B. Shyness C. Hindrance D. Sharpness E. Boldness
670	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dilapidated:	A. Decaying B. Crumbling C. Confused D. Sound E. Departing
671	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dilate:	A. Inflate B. Expand C. Delay D. Performance E. Contract
672	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dilatory:	A. Prompt B. Delayed C. Tactful D. Participant E. Bitter
673	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dilettante:	A. Stupid B. Rapid C. Tidy D. Professional E. Sharp
674	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diligent:	A. Lazy B. Ignominious C. Deceitful D. umbrage E. Vigilant
675	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diminish:	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Lower D. Rise E. Finish
676	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diminution:	A. Appreciation B. Reduction C. Rejection D. Acceptance E. Request
677	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Din:	A. Clamor B. Racket C. Uproar D. Feeble E. Silence
678	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Diplomatic:	A. Rude B. Stupid C. Sharp D. Tactful E. Prudent
679	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Disabuse:	A. Impose B. Deceive C. Untie D. Crush

		E. Enforce
680	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Discard:	A. Abandon B. Dispose C. Retain D. Refrain E. Agreement
681	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Disconsolate:	A. Deserted B. joyous C. Free D. Alone E. Frustrated
682	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Discord:	A. Agreement B. Concord C. Acceptance D. Yielding E. Conflict
683	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Discount:	A. Profit B. Account C. Interest D. Premium E. Deduction
684	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Discreet:	A. Debate B. Reckless C. Hoard D. Perplex E. Cautious
685	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Disdain:	A. Haughtiness B. Erroneous C. Respect D. Contempt E. Despise
686	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Disparage:	A. Pare B. Paragraph C. Jump D. Eject E. Appreciate
687	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dissipate:	A. Accumulate B. Distil C. Percolate D. Emanate E. Lavish
688	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dissect:	A. Division B. Disagree C. Vivisect D. Visualize E. Vile
689	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Distaff-Side:	A. Obverse B. Converse C. Spear-side D. Friendly-side E. Blunt-side
690	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Divine:	A. Ungodly B. Faithful C. Atheist D. Irreligious E. Sacred
691	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Docile:	A. Smooth B. Humble C. Authoritative D. Littoral E. Venial
692	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dogged:	A. Dogma B. Imperious C. Docile D. Dismal E. Tenacious
693	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dogmatic:	A. Peremptory B. Spellbound C. Simple D. Unscrupulous E. Uncertain
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning _	A. Jubilant B. Active

694	Dormant:	C. Live D. Modern E. Inactive
695	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Droll:	A. Toy B. Roller C. Whimsical D. Customary E. Shout
696	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ductile:	A. Indistinct B. Vaue C. Inelastic D. Quiescent E. Weak
697	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dull:	A. Pale B. Wise C. Shining D. Colourful E. Foolish
698	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dumb:	A. Slow B. Ignorant C. Stupid D. Smart E. Weak
699	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dunce:	A. Fool B. Idiot C. Lover D. Genius E. Lunatic
700	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Dysfunctional:	A. Abnormal B. Disturbing C. Normal D. Sick E. Troubled
701	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Eager:	A. Reluctant B. Enthusiastic C. Intent D. Early E. Familiar
702	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Earnest:	A. Honest B. Intent C. Legal D. Well known E. Insincere
703	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ebb:	A. Rise B. Effervescent C. Enervate D. Eternal E. Recede
704	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ebullient:	A. Restrained B. Obscure C. Exuberant D. Timid E. Lenient
705	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ecstasy:	A. Rapture B. Beautiful C. Exaltation D. Oily E. Misery
706	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Effeminate:	A. Womanish B. Effigy C. Manly D. Blank E. Warm
707	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Effete:	A. Courageous B. Bold C. Strong D. Large E. Weak
708	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Egregious:	A. Consummate B. Enchain C. Ordinary D. Acquit E. Disorderly
		A. Garnish

709	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Embellish:	A. Garnish B. Disfigure C. Adorn D. Disarm E. Perish
710	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Embitter:	A. Revere B. Embalm C. Alleviate D. Void E. Harm
711	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Embraces:	A. Refuse B. Reject C. Harm D. Hug E. Clasp
712	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Embroid:	A. Entangle B. Perturbation C. Harmonize D. Lower E. Confuse
713	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Endemic:	A. Epidemic B. Ending C. Hateful D. Assaulting E. Lethargic
714	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Endogenous:	A. Endogamous B. Exogenous C. Exogamous D. Exopathic E. Exosmosis
715	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Endow:	A. Snatch B. Borrow C. Ask D. Steal E. Contribute
716	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Enervate:	A. Relax B. Strengthen C. Mitigate D. Grappling E. Weaken
717	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Enervated:	A. Weakened B. Nervous C. Energetic D. Entered E. Externed
718	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Engross:	A. Involve B. Entangle C. Increase D. Immerse E. Weary
719	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Enhance:	A. Enrich B. Intensify C. Insult D. Beautify E. Degrade
720	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ennoble:	A. Dignity B. Exalt C. Degrade D. Quibble E. Improve
721	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ennui:	A. Introduce B. Newness C. Excitement D. Dull E. Powerless
722	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Entice:	A. Respel B. Lure C. Charm D. Dispossess E. Coax
723	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Enunciate:	A. Articulate B. Pronounce C. Provide D. Accumulate E. Mumble

724	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ephemeral:	A. Temporary B. Temptation C. Everlasting D. Polite E. Circular
725	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Epilogue:	A. Dramatic B. Dialogue C. Monologue D. Prologue E. Prelude
726	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Equable:	A. Non uniform B. Unequal C. Unequated D. Extreme E. Identical
727	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Equanimity:	A. Identification B. Likeness C. Luster D. Quantity E. Agitation
728	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Equilibrium:	A. Stability B. Symmetry C. Supply D. Demand E. Imbalance
729	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Equitable:	A. Unfair B. Impartial C. Ejective D. Unbiased E. Equality
730	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Equivocal:	A. Evade B. Clear C. Universal D. Amazing E. Conventional
731	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Erratic:	A. Irregular B. Steady C. Romantic D. Eccentric E. Famous
732	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Erroneous:	A. Correct B. Accurate C. Mundane D. Astray E. Faulty
733	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Erudite:	A. Ignorant B. Unknown C. Illiterate D. unfamiliar E. Eradicate
734	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Erudition:	A. Ignorance B. Evict C. Scholarship D. Dubious E. Demolish
735	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Escalate:	A. Decrease B. Subside C. Lessen D. Reduce E. Enhance
736	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Esoteric:	A. External B. Familiar C. Native D. Pleasant E. Concentric
737	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ethereal:	A. Earthy B. Clumsy C. Critical D. Imitation E. Permanent
738	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Etiolate:	A. Tail-end B. Mobilize C. Lubricate D. Whiten

		E. Stain
739	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Eulogistic:	A. Pretty B. Critical C. Brief D. Stern E. Free
740	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Euphemistic:	A. Euphuistic B. Tree-like C. Transcendental D. Final E. Bawdy
741	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Euphonious:	A. Strident B. Significant C. Lethargic D. Distasteful E. Temporary
742	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Euphoria:	A. Strident B. Lethargic C. Literary D. Significant E. Musical
743	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Evacuate:	A. Admit B. Emerge C. Abandon D. Invade E. Occupy
744	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Evanescent:	A. Evening B. Permanent C. Spreading over D. Nascent E. Odorous
745	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Evasive:	A. Clear B. Straightforward C. Quick D. Protracted E. Dodging
746	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Exalt:	A. Ennoble B. Glory C. Extol D. Depreciate E. Simplify
747	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Exasperate:	A. Irritable B. Instance C. Expand D. Betray E. Tranquilize
748	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Excited:	A. Cool B. Impassive C. Composed D. Calm E. Incited
749	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Exclude:	A. Prohibit B. Exhibit C. Preclude D. Demolish E. Permit
750	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Expunge:	A. Erase B. Dilate C. Entity D. Imprint E. Extirpate
751	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stain	A. Admit B. Entertain C. Renew D. Counterfeit
752	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extant:	A. Destroyed B. Extinguished C. Forgotten D. Unheeded E. Exist
753	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extemporaneous:	A. Offhand B. Insulting C. Delightful

	Extemporaneous:	C. Engraved D. Famous E. Rehearsal
754	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extenuate:	A. Palliate B. Quality C. Enhance D. Offhand E. Reduce
755	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Exterior:	A. Internal B. Inner C. Interior D. Inward E. Outer
756	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extinct:	A. Gone B. Arriving C. Existing D. Used E. Vanished
757	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extraneous:	A. Essential B. Superfluous C. Inactive D. Amazing E. Extraordinary
758	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extravagant:	A. Developing B. Wonderful C. Disappearing D. Economical E. Real
759	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extricate:	A. Entangle B. Release C. Manifest D. Palpable E. Separate
760	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extrinsic:	A. Repulsive B. Outside C. Effective D. Expressive E. Inherent
761	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Extrovert:	A. Boaster B. Mixer C. Introvert D. Social E. Gregarious
762	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Exultation:	A. Ecstasy B. Frugality C. Mourning D. Severe E. Interference
763	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fable:	A. Allegory B. Fact C. Peevish D. Forge E. Parable
764	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fabricate:	A. Damage B. Destroy C. Disintegrate D. Implicate E. Assemble
765	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fabulous:	A. Literary B. Commonplace C. Real D. Poor E. Amazing
766	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Facsimile:	A. Reproduction B. Sincere C. Original D. Fact-finding E. Engineered
767	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fact:	A. Fable B. Story C. Illusion D. Fiction E. Event
768	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Factual:	A. Original B. Genuine C. Imaginary

768	Factitious:	C. Artificial D. Manual E. Real
769	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fallacious:	A. Erroneous B. Jealous C. Faulty D. False E. True
770	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fallacy:	A. Blunder B. Error C. Abandon D. Truth E. Elusion
771	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Falsehood:	A. Familiarity B. Fame C. Injustice D. Fancy E. Truth
772	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning False:	A. True B. Genuine C. Correct D. Proper E. Erroneous
773	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fantastic:	A. Practical B. Useful C. Theoretical D. Worthy E. Exceptional
774	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fatigue:	A. Vitality B. Weariness C. Solemn D. Enchant E. Burden
775	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fatuuous:	A. Pre destined B. Impatient C. Purposeful D. Gratuitous E. Fiftul
776	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Feasible:	A. Impossible B. Irrational C. impracticable D. Obvious E. Attainable
777	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Feckless:	A. Spotless B. Genuine C. Smooth D. Efficient E. Pure
778	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fecund:	A. Hard B. Unploughed C. Solid D. Barren E. Weak
779	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Feeble:	A. Obscene B. Strong C. Mighty D. Daring E. Minute
780	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Felicitous:	A. Sad B. Happy C. Frigid D. Cold E. Ambitious
781	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Felonious:	A. Criminal B. Fictitious C. Wicked D. Popular E. Moral
782	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fend:	A. Hostility B. Laxity C. Friendship D. Native E. Compensation
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Savage B. Fierce

783	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ferocious:	B. Pierce C. Cruel D. Sympathetic E. Docile
784	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fervent:	A. Fiery B. Ardour C. Poisonous D. Apathetic E. Original
785	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Festive:	A. Merry B. Jubilant C. Joyous D. Holiday E. Somber
786	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fetid:	A. Stinky B. Foul C. Putrid D. Forward E. Fresh
787	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fetish:	A. Object of love B. Object of hate C. Object of benefit D. Object of harm E. Object of dispute
788	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fiasco:	A. Cameo B. Mansion C. Pollution D. Success E. Gamble
789	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fickle:	A. Continue B. Constant C. Perpetual D. Connect E. Capricious
790	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fierce:	A. Wild B. Docile C. Calm D. Timid E. Violent
791	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Filthy:	A. Foul B. Rhetorical C. Clean D. Reflect E. Grimy
792	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flaccid:	A. Flabby B. Lax C. Firm D. Obsolete E. Sloppy
793	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flagitious:	A. Pennon B. Defeated C. Beneficial D. Heated E. Sincere
794	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flexible:	A. Brittle B. Rigid C. Hard D. Solid E. Meek
795	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flicker:	A. Quiver B. Glow C. Deformity D. Presage E. Quiet
796	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flippant:	A. Considerate B. Saucy C. Pert D. Cross E. Rude
797	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flow:	A. Tied B. Access C. Ebb D. High E. Fly

798	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flurry:	A. Fell B. Solace C. Sedate D. Soothe E. Pungent
799	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fluster:	A. Upset B. Disconcert C. Arrange D. Disobey E. Acclaim
800	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Flux:	A. Stillness B. Motion C. Swerve D. Wince E. Glide
801	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Foreigner:	A. National B. Stranger C. Native D. Alien E. Hostile
802	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Forge:	A. Continue B. Dissolve C. Quiet D. Invite E. Prevent
803	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Forlorn:	A. Happy B. Gloomy C. Joyous D. Credible E. Dejected
804	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Foster:	A. Curb B. Control C. Check D. Repress E. None of these
805	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fragile:	A. Brittle B. Strong C. Abrasion D. Horrid E. Weak
806	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Frangible:	A. Fragile B. Tangible C. Tractable D. Unsuitable E. Unbreakable
807	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Frantic:	A. Sane B. Open C. Mad D. Cadid E. Confused
808	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fribble:	A. Dribble B. Significatn C. Crib D. Light-talk E. Dawdle
809	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Frigid:	A. Sexy B. Fried C. Border D. Cooling machine E. Lovable
810	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Frivolous:	A. Paltry B. Superficial C. Frolic D. Serious E. Alert
811	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fructify:	A. Enrich B. Fruitful C. Hack D. Upgrade E. Sterilize
812	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Frugal:	A. Charitable B. Extravagant C. Generous D. Gaudy E. Thrifty

813	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Frugality:	A. Showy B. Exhibition C. Extravagance D. Visage E. Economy
814	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fugitive:	A. Evanescent B. Captive C. Unkempt D. Smart E. Exalted
815	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fulminate:	A. Murmur B. Clamour C. Efficacious D. Vain E. Cooperate
816	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fume:	A. Frown B. Chafe C. Comply D. Dupe E. Smell
817	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Fungible:	A. Corrosive B. Iridescent C. Unique D. Retrograde E. Discursive
818	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Furtive:	A. Hidden B. Release C. Open D. Closed E. Conceded
819	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gainsay:	A. Loose B. Hard C. Fix D. Affirm E. Reliable
820	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gall:	A. Audacity B. Humility C. Prudence D. Irritate E. Boldness
821	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gallant:	A. Bold B. Fine C. Frolic D. Coward E. Valiant
822	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Garbled:	A. Distorted B. Confused C. Twisted D. Impure E. Clear
823	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Garrulity:	A. Reticence B. Gaudy C. Superb D. Abettor E. Ornate
824	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gasconade:	A. Modesty B. Seizure C. Cleanliness D. Illusive E. Rude
825	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gauche:	A. Mistake B. Abusive C. Attractive D. Guile E. Gaunt
826	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gaucherie:	A. Tact B. Culminate C. Dwindle D. Quit E. Boorish
827	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Generous:	A. Magnanimous B. Visual C. Vivid D. Stingy

		E. Kindly
828	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Genuine:	A. Rotten B. Bogus C. unsound D. Impure E. Factual
829	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Germane:	A. Total B. Related C. unrelated D. Brave E. Cowardly
830	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Germinate:	A. Shoot B. Sprout C. Alien D. Decay E. Develop
831	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Giddy:	A. Dizzy B. Silly C. Confused D. Strong E. Serious
832	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gingerly:	A. Lightly B. Carefully C. Definitely D. Delicately E. Roughly
833	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gist:	A. Circumlocution B. Pith C. Force D. Expedite E. Essence
834	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Glamour:	A. Silence B. Incubate C. Murmur D. Whisper E. Charm
835	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Glib:	A. Deaf B. Handicapped C. Dumb D. Hesitant E. Facile
836	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Glossy:	A. Shining B. Dull C. Flat D. Apparent E. Glassy
837	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Glut:	A. Limit B. Supply C. Dearth D. Demand E. Surplus
838	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gluttony:	A. Voracity B. Fragility C. Garb D. Devoid E. Abundance
839	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gnome:	A. Gloom B. Casual C. Small D. Giant E. Fairy
840	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gossip:	A. Taciturnity B. Rumour C. Odious D. Shrink E. Babble
841	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Grandiloquence:	A. Civil B. Pomposity C. Jarring D. Simplicity E. Complexity
842	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Grandiose:	A. Grand B. Imitation C. ...

842	Grandiose:	C. Pompous D. Pressive E. Simple
843	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gratify:	A. Defeat B. Distress C. Frustrate D. Discourage E. Delight
844	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gratitude:	A. Wretched B. Ingratitude C. Unfaithfulness D. Wickedness E. Appreciation
845	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gratuitous:	A. Needless B. Gratefulness C. Filthy D. Impurity E. Warranted
846	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gratuity:	A. Annuity B. Stipend C. Discount D. Wages E. Retirement
847	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Greedy:	A. Ravenous B. Voracious C. Dull D. Lavish E. Grasping
848	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gregarious:	A. Social B. Affable C. Friendly D. Cheap E. Antisocial
849	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Grim:	A. Serious B. Satisfying C. Delightful D. Painful E. Harsh
850	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Grisly:	A. Pleasant B. Boorish C. Grim D. Horrid E. Ugly
851	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Grotesque:	A. Archaic B. Whimsical C. Graceful D. Mild E. Bizarre
852	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Grudge:	A. ill-will B. Goodwill C. Essence D. Guile E. Resentment
853	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gruesome:	A. Disgusting B. Attractive C. Grisly D. Stern E. Hideous
854	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Grumpy:	A. Grudge B. Affable C. Lump D. Fast E. Gory
855	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Guile:	A. Ingratitude B. Ingenuousness C. Incorrect D. Artless E. Cunning
856	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Guilty:	A. Innocent B. Pure C. Virtuous D. Angelic E. Culpable
		A. Fish

857	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gullible:	B. Credulous C. Shrewd D. Traveller E. Bird
858	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gumption:	A. Rigidity B. Sticking C. Guess D. Stupidity E. Lump
859	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gusto:	A. Sadness B. Distaste C. Discolour D. Gloom E. Delicious
860	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Gusty:	A. Populated B. Dirty C. Flurry D. Courage E. Calm
861	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Habitual:	A. Irregular B. Customary C. Debar D. Schism E. Normal
862	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hackneyed:	A. Cliché B. Banal C. Transferred D. Delayed E. Original
863	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Haggard:	A. Plump B. Vast C. Maidenly D. Shrewd E. Gaunt
864	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hail:	A. Summon B. Signal C. Ignore D. Throw E. Come
865	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Halcyon:	A. Martial B. Serene C. Tranquil D. Brave E. Relaxed
866	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hamper:	A. Hinder B. Obstruct C. Supply D. Prior E. Promote
867	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Haphazard:	A. Deliberate B. Careless C. Random D. Casual E. Immediate
868	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hapless:	A. Lucky B. Amiable C. Fortunate D. Frigid E. Woeful
869	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Harangue:	A. Rant B. Erosion C. Silence D. Callous E. Uproar
870	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Harass:	A. Soothe B. Pester C. Closely D. Laudable E. Annoy
871	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hard:	A. Soft B. Smooth C. Delicate D. Easy E. Less

872	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hardworking:	A. Dilligent B. Sloth C. Persevering D. Industrial E. None of these
873	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Harmony:	A. Success B. Conflict C. Joy D. Solace E. Accord
874	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Haughty:	A. Pitiable B. Scared C. Humble D. Cowardly E. Disobedient
875	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hawk:	A. Peaceful B. Pigeon C. Fighter D. Dove E. Brave
876	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hazy:	A. Foggy B. Vague C. Clear D. Clarify E. Bleary
877	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Head:	A. Foot B. Bottom C. Toil D. Toes E. Aptitude
878	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Headstrong:	A. Obstinate B. Stubborn C. Wilful D. Peak E. Submissive
879	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hearsay:	A. Gossip B. Robust C. Sobering D. Fact E. Information
880	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hectic:	A. Infidel B. Disbeliever C. Frantic D. Feverish E. Calm
881	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hedonism:	A. Socialism B. Intoxication C. Asceticism D. Revivalism E. Surrealism
882	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Heed:	A. Regard B. Observe C. Follow D. Notice E. Ignore
883	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hefty:	A. Massive B. Light C. Tight D. Ample E. Stubborn
884	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hegira:	A. Oasis B. Return C. Calm D. Noise E. Arrival
885	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Heinous:	A. Odious B. Atrocious C. Excusable D. Coax E. Wicked
886	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Heresay:	A. Innate B. Inbred C. Acquired D. Effected

		E. Polished
887	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Heretic:	A. Heresy B. Hermit C. Pious D. Devoted E. Indulgent
888	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Heterogeneous:	A. Homogenous B. Similar C. Different D. Colourful E. Natural
889	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hibernal:	A. Summer like B. Natural C. Permanent D. Pure E. Casual
890	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hibernate:	A. Aestivate B. Connote C. Imitate D. Implicate E. involve
891	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hide:	A. Search B. Show C. Seek D. Find E. Cloak
892	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hilarious:	A. Funny B. Delirious C. Hysterical D. Confused E. Solemn
893	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hilarity:	A. Laughter B. Humour C. Ramble D. Gloom E. Shortcoming
894	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hindrance:	A. Agreement B. Cooperation C. Persuasion D. Aid E. Obstacle
895	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hirsute:	A. Wide B. Calm C. Simple D. Strong E. Bald
896	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Histrionic:	A. Straightforward B. Hoard C. Hang D. Fatten E. Confused
897	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hoard:	A. Deposit B. Supply C. Satisfy D. Accumulate E. Save
898	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Holy:	A. Divine B. Hoary C. Dupe D. Profane E. Saintly
899	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Homage:	A. Contract B. Contempt C. Waste D. Worship E. Tribute
900	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hoot:	A. Honour B. Uproar C. Jostle D. Tint E. Insult
901	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hortatory:	A. Frantic B. Dissuading C. Residence

		D. Compulsory E. Unfriendly
902	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Host:	A. Accomplice B. Enlarged C. Spread D. Diffused E. None of these
903	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hostile:	A. Friendly B. Opposed C. humid D. Cruel E. Aggressive
904	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hover:	A. Flutter B. Occupy C. Drift D. Shed E. Leave
905	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hubbub:	A. Commotion B. Uproar C. Great D. Clamor E. Calm
906	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Huddle:	A. Bunch B. Gather C. Jumble D. Scatter E. Clump
907	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hummock:	A. Vale B. Fury C. Wickedness D. Scorn E. Stock
908	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hump:	A. Protuberance B. Tumult C. Depression D. Feeble E. Mound
909	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hunch:	A. Hindrance B. Slavery C. Kingly D. Empirical E. Food
910	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hurt:	A. Cure B. Treat C. Heal D. Injure E. Cripple
911	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Husbandry:	A. Timidness B. Courage C. Thrifty D. Matrimonial E. Wastefulness
912	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hybrid:	A. Mongrel B. Mixture C. Pure D. Sincere E. Composition
913	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hyperbole:	A. Downtrodden B. Underestimate C. Contempt D. Cupidity E. Exaggeration
914	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hypercritical:	A. Deceptive B. Dishonest C. Imitation D. Disliked E. Tolerant
915	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hypocrisy:	A. Busy B. Naive C. Candour D. Aware E. Fraud
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. False B. Insincere

916	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hypocritical:	B. Insincere C. Amiable D. Insulting E. Sincere
917	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hypothetical:	A. Theoretical B. Axiomatic C. Conjectural D. Accurate E. Imaginary
918	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hypothesis:	A. Fact B. Theory C. Conclusive D. Suppressed E. Assumption
919	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Hysterical:	A. Controlled B. Emotional C. Raving D. Wild E. Insincere
920	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ignite:	A. Kindle B. Excite C. Agitate D. Extinguish E. Rouse
921	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ignoble:	A. Mean B. Dishonourable C. Familiar D. Tranquil E. Worthy
922	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ignominious:	A. Honourable B. Insulting C. Dejected D. Favourable E. Civilized
923	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ignominy:	A. Distinction B. Shame C. Indispose D. Logic E. Dishonour
924	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Illegible:	A. Clear B. Imitable C. Clean D. Readable E. Obscure
925	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Illicit:	A. Legal B. Lawful C. Delusive D. Legitimate E. Shameful
926	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Illusive:	A. Deceptive B. Transparent C. Excluding D. Not certain E. Not deceptive
927	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Imbecile:	A. Idiotic B. Clever C. Heretic D. Bewitched E. Fool
928	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Immaculate:	A. Up-to-date B. Significant C. Untidy D. Expressive E. Flawless
929	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Imp:	A. Demon B. Rogue C. Angel D. Pedestrian E. Idiot
930	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Impair:	A. Enfeeble B. Improve C. Heedless D. Pamper E. Demolish

931	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Impartial:	A. Unbiased B. Sluggish C. Absurd D. Biased E. Fair
932	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Impeccable:	A. Good B. Sound C. Faulty D. Candid E. Correct
933	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Impecunious:	A. Harsh B. Polite C. Wealthy D. Poor E. Faulty
934	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Impede:	A. Demote B. Promote C. Exalt D. Soar E. Disapprove
935	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Imperceptible:	A. Subtle B. Noticeable C. Explicit D. Solicit E. Ignorable
936	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Impervious:	A. Ingressive B. Porous C. Passage D. Ooze E. Impulsive
937	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Implicate:	A. Involve B. Hinted C. Extricate D. Lazy E. Entangle
938	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Imprint:	A. Remove B. Erase C. Extinguish D. Refute E. Embose
939	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Impudent:	A. Discourteous B. Courteous C. Kind D. Helpful E. Offensive
940	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Incandescence:	A. Iciness B. Glow C. Ardour D. Impel E. Brightness
941	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Incarcerate:	A. Mobilize B. Impersonate C. Treat D. Liberate E. Impress
942	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Incite:	A. Induce B. Provoke C. Instigate D. Inculcate E. Calm
943	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inclement:	A. Pleasant B. Serene C. Beautiful D. Attractive E. Gloomy
944	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Indestructible:	A. Immortal B. Rebrith C. Fragile D. Fragmentary E. Entity
945	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Induction:	A. Reduction B. Deduction C. Production D. Seduction E. Construction

946	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inert:	A. Sluggish B. Vain C. Active D. Prudence E. Fixed
947	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inevitable:	A. Unavoidable B. Eatable C. Half-baked D. Uncertain E. Multilated
948	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Infallible:	A. Dubious B. Mistaking C. Erring D. Unreliable E. Perfect
949	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inflexible:	A. Soft B. Tender C. Yielding D. Obedient E. Rigid
950	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ingenuity:	A. Skilfulness B. Cunning C. Sentimental D. Certain E. Dullness
951	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ingenuous:	A. Frank B. Insincere C. Wandering D. Annoy E. Artless
952	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inhibit:	A. Refrain B. Discard C. Activate D. Surrender E. Guard
953	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inimical;	A. Related B. Friendly C. Neutral D. Cheerful E. Hostile
954	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Iniquitous:	A. Inquiry B. Enquiry C. Free D. Unjust E. Inquisitive
955	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Iniquity:	A. Cruelty B. Injustice C. Equitable D. Intensity E. Quail
956	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Innate:	A. Inborn B. Acquired C. Sobriety D. Plot E. Inherent
957	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Innocent:	A. Sinful B. Guilty C. Deadly D. Corruption E. Sinless
958	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inquisitive:	A. Uninterested B. Dull C. Indolent D. Careful E. Curious
959	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Insanity:	A. Sanity B. Normality C. Lucidity D. Sobriety E. Crazyiness
960	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Insatiable:	A. Diminishable B. Greedy C. Glowing D. Succulent F. Imitless

961	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Insipid:	A. Stupid B. Tasty C. Discreet D. Feast E. Inhale
962	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Insolent:	A. Proud B. Humble C. Ashamed D. Ignorant E. Insulting
963	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Insolvent:	A. Bankrupt B. Wealthy C. Intuition D. Translate E. Poor
964	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Insouciant:	A. Nonchalance B. Unconcerned C. Deer D. Cheap E. Fretful
965	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inspired:	A. Overwhelmed B. Dispirited C. Disillusioned D. Skeptical E. Motivated
966	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Instill:	A. Extract B. Eradicate C. Express D. Expand E. Imbue
967	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Intaglio:	A. Water colour B. Cameo C. Appendix D. Joining E. Silly
968	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Interpolate:	A. Introduce B. Studied C. Delete D. Solve E. Insertions
969	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Intransigent:	A. Surrendering B. Corrigible C. Urgent D. Non transferable E. Porous
970	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Intrepid:	A. Doughty B. Fearful C. Mutiny D. Voracious E. Fearless
971	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inundate:	A. Drain B. Flood C. Cabal D. Flow E. Swamp
972	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inured:	A. Accustomed B. Sensitive C. Insight D. Worthless E. Habitual
973	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Inveterate:	A. Stupid B. Uneducated C. Ignorant D. Inexperienced E. Spineless
974	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Invincible:	A. Invulnerable B. Visible C. Wanton D. Ancient E. Conquerable
975	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Irascible:	A. Enraged B. Uncivilized C. Moderate

		D. ill tempered E. Even tempered
976	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning irk:	A. Annoy B. iota C. Amuse D. Exodus E. irritate
977	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning irksome:	A. Boring B. irritating C. Tragic D. Humorous E. Interesting
978	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning irrational:	A. Logical B. Unreasonable C. Absurd D. Crazy E. Useless
979	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning irrelevant:	A. Immaterial B. Pertinent C. Unconnected D. Fragile E. Boring
980	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning irreparable:	A. Replaceable B. Demolished C. illegible D. Applicable E. Correctable
981	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning irrepressible:	A. Subduable B. Hostile C. Bore D. Alluring E. Unreliable
982	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning irreverent:	A. Pious B. Profane C. Uncivil D. Impious E. Famous
983	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning isolation:	A. Seclusion B. Segregation C. Association D. Hardihood E. Hardness
984	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning itinerant:	A. Wandering B. Stationary C. incursion D. Even E. Movable
985	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jaded:	A. Barded B. Decorated C. Dulled D. Stimulated E. Indifferent
986	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jagged:	A. Serrated B. Smooth C. Uneven D. Rough E. Hindered
987	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jargon:	A. Language B. Terminology C. Slang D. Silly E. Vernacular
988	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jaundiced:	A. Stopped B. Young C. Unbiased D. Pessimistic E. Pleasure
989	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jaunty:	A. Sedate B. Airy C. Sprightly D. Aged E. Self satisfied
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Suspicion B. Confidence

990	Choose the word which has Opposite meaning Jealousy:	<p>B. Generosity</p> <p>C. Alliance</p> <p>D. Bit</p> <p>E. Envy</p>
991	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jeune:	<p>A. Plentiful</p> <p>B. Scanty</p> <p>C. Mourn</p> <p>D. Venom</p> <p>E. Sticky</p>
992	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jeopardy:	<p>A. Peril</p> <p>B. Vulnerability</p> <p>C. Bravery</p> <p>D. Threat</p> <p>E. Safety</p>
993	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jettison:	<p>A. Overboard</p> <p>B. Washed</p> <p>C. Disclose</p> <p>D. Salvage</p> <p>E. Inevitable</p>
994	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jittery:	<p>A. Confused</p> <p>B. Bold</p> <p>C. Strong</p> <p>D. Hardy</p> <p>E. Timid</p>
995	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jocular:	<p>A. Humorous</p> <p>B. Professional</p> <p>C. Serious</p> <p>D. Combined</p> <p>E. Cheerful</p>
996	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jovial:	<p>A. General</p> <p>B. Sagacity</p> <p>C. Gloomy</p> <p>D. Fixed</p> <p>E. Cheerful</p>
997	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jubilant:	<p>A. Sad</p> <p>B. Unhappy</p> <p>C. Gloomy</p> <p>D. Aloof</p> <p>E. Ecstatic</p>
998	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Judicious:	<p>A. Prudent</p> <p>B. Sensible</p> <p>C. Timely</p> <p>D. Accused</p> <p>E. Unwise</p>
999	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Jurisdiction:	<p>A. Independence</p> <p>B. Young</p> <p>C. Nucleus</p> <p>D. Hard</p> <p>E. Authority</p>
1000	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Just:	<p>A. Fair</p> <p>B. Unjust</p> <p>C. Outflow</p> <p>D. Soothe</p> <p>E. Uniform</p>
1001	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Juvenile:	<p>A. Youthful</p> <p>B. Control</p> <p>C. Mature</p> <p>D. Blind</p> <p>E. Jovial</p>
1002	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Juxtapositions:	<p>A. Unity</p> <p>B. Opposition</p> <p>C. Separation</p> <p>D. Difference</p> <p>E. Confirmation</p>
1003	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Kernel:	<p>A. Nucleus</p> <p>B. Core</p> <p>C. Surroundings</p> <p>D. Annoy</p> <p>E. Bell-sound</p>
1004	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Key:	<p>A. Solution</p> <p>B. Strangers</p> <p>C. Class</p> <p>D. Mystery</p> <p>E. Resolution</p>

1005	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Kindle:	A. Extinguish B. Ignite C. Soft D. Rouse E. Excite
1006	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Kith:	A. Relative B. Son C. Strangers D. Outfit E. Natives
1007	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Knotty:	A. Tough B. Easy C. Care D. Question E. Difficult
1008	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Knowledge:	A. Ignorance B. illiteracy C. Foolishness D. Backwardness E. Awareness
1009	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Kudos:	A. Praise B. Esteem C. Applause D. Unkind E. Criticism
1010	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Laborious:	A. Diligent B. Lazy C. Frivolity D. Menial E. Arduous
1011	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Labyrinthine:	A. Straightforward B. Tortuous C. Complex D. Light E. Entangle
1012	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lacerate:	A. Heat B. Heal C. Tear D. Afflict E. Destroy
1013	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Laceration:	A. Insensitivity B. Armour C. Preoccupation D. Palpitation E. Healing
1014	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lachrymose:	A. Joyful B. Tearful C. Weeping D. Gloomy E. Amazing
1015	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lackadaisical:	A. Intelligent B. Dull C. Ambitious D. Monthly E. None of these
1016	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Laconic:	A. Curt B. Terse C. Wordy D. Robust E. Teasing
1017	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ladida:	A. High B. Precursor C. Follower D. Natural E. Pretentious
1018	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lambast:	A. Insult B. Acknowledge C. Disagree D. Explosion E. Praise
1019	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lampoon:	A. Ridicule B. Satirize C. Pierce D. Praise E. Enforce

		E. Enforce
1020	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Languid:	A. Cheerful B. Progressive C. Vigorous D. Fashionable E. Gloomy
1021	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Languish:	A. Sink B. Thrive C. Visage D. Congealed E. Weaken
1022	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Languor:	A. Intoxicant B. Shrewd C. Lodging D. Celerity E. Animal
1023	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Languorous:	A. Weakness B. Stillness C. Laborious D. Exhaustion E. Frenetic
1024	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lascivious:	A. Lewd B. Lustful C. Chaste D. Calumnious E. immoral
1025	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Latent:	A. Hidden B. Forbidding C. Obvious D. Artificial E. Concealed
1026	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Laudable:	A. Commendable B. Negligible C. Admirable D. Praiseworthy E. Blameful
1027	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Laudation:	A. Reduction B. Passive C. Criticism D. Simplification E. Praise
1028	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Laudatory:	A. Praising B. Acceptable C. Sedative D. Essential E. Defamatory
1029	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning. Lavish:	A. Stingy B. Extravagant C. Gloom D. Crude E. Waste
1030	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lax:	A. Slack B. Casual C. Bright D. Comfortable E. Strict
1031	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Laxity:	A. Harsh B. Strictness C. Polite D. Hardness E. Shyness
1032	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lechery:	A. Purity B. Excessiveness C. Sexuality D. Comfort E. Abduction
1033	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Leeward:	A. Windward B. Towards C. Guardian D. Patron E. Downward
1034	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Legendary:	A. Practical B. Historical C. Mythological

		D. Levy E. Old
1035	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lend:	A. Hire B. Pawn C. Cheat D. Borrow E. Donate
1036	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lethargic:	A. Listless B. Invigorating C. Sluggish D. Laborious E. Slothful
1037	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lethargy:	A. Drowsiness B. Torpor C. Tedious D. Vigilance E. Listlessness
1038	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Levity:	A. Seriousness B. Flippancy C. Hold D. Restriction E. Frivolity
1039	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Liability:	A. Exemption B. Credibility C. Accountability D. Assumption E. Responsibility
1040	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Licentious:	A. Voluptuous B. Libertine C. Chaste D. Debauchee E. Immoral
1041	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lilliputian:	A. Improper B. Dwarf C. Healthy D. Socialized E. Gigantic
1042	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Limber:	A. Agile B. Nimble C. Inflexible D. Relax E. Slacken
1043	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Limpid:	A. Clear B. Straight C. Transparent D. Coward E. Turbid
1044	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Linger:	A. Depart B. Persist C. Dawdle D. Delay E. Attach
1045	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Listless:	A. Languid B. Apathetic C. Active D. Gobble E. Tired
1046	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lithe:	A. Limber B. Lazy C. Bending D. Small E. Stiff
1047	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Litotes:	A. Simile B. Metaphor C. Understatement D. Hyperbole E. Flower
1048	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Livid:	A. Faded B. Shining C. Undiscoloured D. Polished E. Bluish
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Detest B. Eager

1049	Loath:	C. Burden D. Flexible E. Promise
1050	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Loiter:	A. Hurry B. Busy C. Delay D. Linger E. Wanderer
1051	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Longing:	A. Craving B. Aversion C. Sadness D. Analyse E. Lengthy
1052	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Loom:	A. Clear B. Boom C. Loose D. Malaise E. Reb
1053	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lopsided:	A. Uneven B. Alone C. Balanced D. Slanted E. Distorted
1054	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Loquacious:	A. Gabby B. Garrulous C. Bitter D. Liquid E. Taciturn
1055	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lorgnette:	A. Genetic B. Sex-appeal C. Atheist D. Monocle E. Ravine
1056	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Loved:	A. Refused B. Defamed C. Distracted D. Averted E. Hated
1057	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Loyal:	A. Unfaithful B. Rebellious C. Courageous D. Unfriendly E. Steadfast
1058	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lucid:	A. Distinct B. Glory C. Noisy D. Obscure E. Accurate
1059	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lugubrious:	A. Despondent B. Disconsolate C. Blue D. Lewd E. Blithe
1060	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Luscious:	A. Sweet B. Tasteless C. Bitter D. Sour E. Delicious
1061	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Lustre:	A. Splendour B. Gloom C. Lie D. Hide E. Gloss
1062	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Luxury:	A. Poyerty B. Duplicity C. Austerity D. Sadness E. Extravagance
1063	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Macabre:	A. Gruesome B. Attractive C. Splendour D. Trash E. Morbid
		A. Learned

1064	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Machiavellian:	B. Doubtful C. Asian D. Ruler E. Naive
1065	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Madness:	A. Cleverness B. Sanity C. Shrewdness D. Cunningness E. Lunacy
1066	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Magnanimous:	A. Mean B. Noble C. Scanty D. Swallow E. Vast
1067	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Magnate:	A. Metal B. Poor C. Daub D. Attract E. Repel
1068	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Magnify:	A. Induce B. Diminish C. Destroy D. Shrink E. Intensity
1069	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Main:	A. Lamé B. Substance C. Gloom D. Restore E. Foremost
1070	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Malady:	A. Well-being B. Disease C. Retain D. Fallacious E. Inadequacy
1071	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Malefactor:	A. Assistant B. Supervisor C. Performer D. Benefactor E. Malingering
1072	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Malevolent:	A. Kindly B. Vacuous C. Ambivalent D. Primitive E. Vindictive
1073	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Malicious:	A. Boastful B. Indifferent C. Kind D. Generous E. Vicious
1074	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Malign:	A. Deny B. Lethal C. Answer D. Response E. Praise
1075	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Malignant:	A. Virulent B. Benign C. Prune D. Swallow E. Deadly
1076	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Manduction:	A. Guidance B. Misguidance C. Hand written D. Conduction E. Convection
1077	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mangy:	A. Bravery B. Diseased C. Small D. Dog E. Clean
1078	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Manumission:	A. Liberty B. Release C. Secret D. Termination E. Enslavement

1079	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Marauder:	A. Guard B. Looter C. Refractory D. Talkative E. Failure
1080	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Marcescence:	A. Refreshing B. Defeating C. Overwhelming D. Wilting E. Orbiting
1081	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Martinet:	A. Strict disciplinarian B. Loose disciplinarian C. Sweet dish D. Musical instrument E. Argosy
1082	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Martlet:	A. Kiosk B. Fort-wall C. Market D. Slow E. Sweet
1083	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mask:	A. Deface B. Conceal C. Expose D. Hidden E. Disguise
1084	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Masticate:	A. Conceal B. Gobble C. Review D. Refuse E. Remember
1085	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Matin:	A. Matron B. Velvet C. Sunny D. Shady E. Vesper
1086	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mawkish:	A. Clever B. Shrewd C. Intelligent D. Whish E. Satiated
1087	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Meagre:	A. Scanty B. Dissolve C. Ample D. Benign E. Sparse
1088	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mediocre:	A. Average B. Contemplate C. Outstanding D. Congeal E. Inferior
1089	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Meek:	A. Arrogant B. Diffuse C. Boorish D. Docile E. Mild
1090	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Melancholy:	A. Cheerfulness B. Sadness C. Mild D. Mature E. Dejection
1091	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mellifluous:	A. Mutual B. Common C. Hoarse D. Contented E. Witty
1092	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mendacity:	A. Deception B. Gist C. Restore D. Truthfulness E. Repair
1093	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Menial:	A. Humble B. Servile C. Notion D. Noble E. Degrading

1094	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Meticulous:	A. Slovenly B. Meretricious C. Shaggy D. Mutual E. Complex
1095	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Miasmic:	A. Sultry B. Salubrious C. oppressive D. Hearsay E. Zealous
1096	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mildew:	A. Destructive growth B. Healthy growth C. Morning dew D. Mill noise E. Ground corn
1097	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Militant:	A. Religious B. Spiritual C. Combative D. Pacifist E. Aggressive
1098	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Minor:	A. Heavy B. Tall C. Major D. Big E. Negligible
1099	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Minuscule:	A. Majuscule B. Reticule C. Minimal D. Maximal E. Manikin
1100	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Misdemeanour:	A. Misdeed B. Merit C. Corrupt D. Reciprocal E. Demerit
1101	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Miserly:	A. Generous B. Liberal C. Spendthrift D. Charitable E. Scroogeous
1102	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mitigate:	A. Appease B. Aggravate C. Exclusion D. Occasion E. Diminish
1103	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Modesty:	A. Relegation B. Coyness C. Decoy D. Ostentation E. Peering
1104	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Modicum:	A. Big B. A large amountt C. Colossal D. Huge E. A small amount
1105	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Moist:	A. Dry B. Crisp C. Wet D. Brittle E. Muggy
1106	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mollify:	A. Twist B. Continue C. Terminate D. Hardship E. Harden
1107	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Momentous:	A. Short lived B. Heavy C. Momentum D. Frivolous E. Timely
1108	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Monandry:	A. Monastery B. Weekly C. Polyandry D. Polygamy

		E. Dripping
1109	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Monism:	A. Barbarous B. Possession C. Unevenness D. Tranquillity E. Duality
1110	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Monologue:	A. Prologue B. Catalogue C. Dialogue D. Epilogue E. Recluse
1111	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Moot:	A. Strict B. Difficult C. Not disputable D. Disputable E. Arguable
1112	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Moribund:	A. Vital B. Creative C. Dying D. Superfluous E. Disable
1113	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Morose:	A. Harmless B. Decent C. Cheerful D. Unusual E. Sullen
1114	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mortal:	A. Eternal B. Spiritual C. Immortal D. Divine E. Transitory
1115	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Motile:	A. Complex B. Unknown C. Afraid D. Mortal E. Immobile
1116	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mundane:	A. Excellent B. Superior C. Heavenly D. Extraordinary E. Worldly
1117	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Mutinous:	A. Rebellious B. Hostile C. Regretful D. Harmful E. Obedient
1118	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Munificent:	A. Liberal B. Manipulate C. Stingy D. Obsess E. Obvious
1119	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Myth:	A. Parable B. Story C. Fact D. Innate E. Fable
1120	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nadir:	A. Progress B. Liberty C. Zenith D. Modernity E. Depression
1121	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nag:	A. Harass B. Annoy C. Grouch D. Rest E. Soothe
1122	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Naivete:	A. Wisdom B. Novel C. Ignorance D. Credulity E. Thought
1123	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nasty:	A. Nasty B. Favourable

1123	nascent:	C. Migratory D. Mature E. Odourless
1124	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nasty:	A. Terrible B. Awful C. Naughty D. Unpleasant E. Enjoyable
1125	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Native:	A. Alien B. Foreigner C. Newcomer D. Stranger E. Dweller
1126	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nebulous:	A. Stars B. Curved C. Home sickness D. Crystal clear E. Under age
1127	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nefarious:	A. Lacking B. imperious C. Benign D. Neglected E. Cruel
1128	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Negation:	A. Affirmation B. Contradict C. Negative D. Proposal E. Violation
1129	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Neophyte:	A. Veteran B. Novice C. Unknown D. Newly born E. Amateur
1130	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Neurotic:	A. Anxious B. Disturbed C. Quite D. Flooded E. Rational
1131	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Niggardly:	A. Parsimonious B. Generous C. Nourish D. Notion E. None of these
1132	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nimble:	A. Agile B. Slow C. Active D. Swift E. Confused
1133	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Noble:	A. Exalted B. Hard C. Common D. Grand E. Aristocratic
1134	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nocturnal:	A. Nightly B. Daily C. Fallow D. Annual E. Unnecessary
1135	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Noisome:	A. Sonorous B. Disturbing C. Sweet smelling D. Vociferous E. Untrue
1136	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nominal:	A. Huge B. Clear C. Real D. Solid E. Ignorable
1137	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nominate:	A. Define B. Exclusion C. Withdraw D. Neglect E. Propose
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Excited B. Cool

1138	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nonchalant:	B. Cool C. Exclaim D. Loud E. Typical
1139	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nostalgic:	A. Wilful B. Airy C. Forgetful D. Ambitious E. Longing
1140	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Notion:	A. Belief B. Stingy C. Misapprehension D. Fate E. Concept
1141	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Notorious:	A. Ugly B. Detestful C. Famous D. Inactive E. Renowned
1142	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Novel:	A. Traditional B. Customary C. Old D. Ancient E. Original
1143	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Novice:	A. Pioneer B. Expert C. Old D. Original E. Rookie
1144	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Noxious:	A. Nasal B. Nexus C. Notary D. Sanitary E. Sneezing
1145	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nuptials:	A. Different B. Divorce C. Marriage D. Divert E. Wedding
1146	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Nurture:	A. Nourish B. Foster C. Neglect D. Ruin E. Sustain
1147	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obdurate:	A. Recalcitrant B. Obtuse C. Yielding D. Neglect E. Optimist
1148	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obese:	A. Fat B. Thin C. Oblique D. Explode E. Obedient
1149	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obesity:	A. Fatness B. Leanness C. Tallness D. Aristocracy E. Corpulence
1150	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obey:	A. Attract B. Disobey C. Repel D. Diffuse E. None of these
1151	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Objective:	A. Personal B. Familiar C. Deleted D. Intimate E. Impartial
1152	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Objuration:	A. Rebuke B. Elegy C. Hate D. Praise E. Dejection

1153	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Oblation:	A. Gift B. Option C. Rejection D. Feed E. Acceptance
1154	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obligatory:	A. Compulsory B. Promise C. Devotedly D. Casual E. Optional
1155	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Oblige:	A. Force B. Coerce C. Allure D. Acquit E. Constrain
1156	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Oblique:	A. Straightforward B. Indirect C. Height D. Clear E. Converted
1157	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Oblivion:	A. Forgetfulness B. Deceit C. Cheat D. Remembrance E. Duty
1158	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obloquy:	A. Hate B. Praise C. Circle D. Cure E. Compulsory
1159	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obnoxious:	A. Offensive B. Pleasant C. Retain D. Contain E. Obvious
1160	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obscene:	A. Decent B. Indecent C. Lewd D. Affair E. Vulgar
1161	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obsequious:	A. Obedient B. Funerals C. Bold D. Sequence E. Profile
1162	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obsess:	A. Haunt B. Harass C. Divert D. Notice E. Reach
1163	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obsession:	A. Passion B. Compulsion C. Occupation D. Liberty E. Whim
1164	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obsolete:	A. Conductive B. Rare C. Useless D. Recent E. Extinct
1165	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obstreperous:	A. Unruly B. Noise C. Quiet D. Plain E. Thunderous
1166	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obstinate:	A. Agreeing B. Accepting C. Yielding D. Accommodating E. Stubborn
1167	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obtuse:	A. Fair B. Shrewd C. Difficult D. Complex E. Random

1168	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Obvious:	A. Obscure B. Explicit C. Plain D. Clear E. Evident
1169	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Occlude:	A. Conclude B. Introduce C. Shut D. Open E. Outward
1170	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ochlocracy:	A. Mediocracy B. Technocracy C. Rule by one D. Rule by many E. Rule by none
1171	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Odd:	A. Strange B. Simple C. Wise D. Even E. Weird
1172	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Odious:	A. Familiar B. Pleasant C. Insignificant D. Cacophony E. Detestful
1173	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Odium:	A. Hatred B. Swift C. Contaminated D. Crux E. Liking
1174	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Officious:	A. Intrusive B. Meddlesome C. Aloof D. Alight E. Responsible
1175	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ominous:	A. Threatening B. Promising C. Guest D. Sense E. Sinister
1176	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Omission:	A. Insertion B. Unwrap C. Soleful D. Lush E. Removal
1177	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Omnipotent:	A. Powerful B. Authentic C. Genuine D. Strong E. Weak
1178	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Omniscient:	A. Ignorant B. Infallible C. Exalted D. Ancient E. Informed
1179	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Onerous:	A. Straightforward B. Easy C. Complex D. Plain E. Arduous
1180	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Onrush:	A. Flow B. Obstruction C. Force D. Blocked E. Violent
1181	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opaque:	A. Misty B. Covered C. Clear D. Transparent E. Abstruse
1182	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opiate:	A. Sleepy B. Dullness C. Energetic D. Disparate

		E. Stimulant
1183	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opponent:	A. Colleague B. Foe C. Rival D. Contestant E. Enemy
1184	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opportune:	A. Favourable B. Casual C. Choince D. Lucky E. Awkward
1185	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opportunist:	A. Man of Vision B. Determined C. Looser D. Man of Principle E. Timeserver
1186	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opprobrium:	A. Praise B. Hatred C. Liking D. Shame E. Insult
1187	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opposite:	A. Agreeing B. Contrary C. Plain D. Rarely E. Hostile
1188	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Oppress:	A. Subdue B. Subjugate C. Depress D. Clutch E. Liberate
1189	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Optimistic:	A. Unfavourable B. Favourable C. Promising D. Assured E. Expectant
1190	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Optimum:	A. Optimal B. Worst C. Utmost D. Ideal E. Optional
1191	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Optional:	A. Compulsory B. Desire C. Will D. Liking E. Voluntary
1192	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Opulence:	A. Poverty B. Interference C. Affluency D. Goodluck E. Hindrance
1193	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ordeal:	A. Trial B. Test C. Delight D. Provoke E. Misery
1194	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Orthoepy:	A. Rhapsody B. Symphony C. Cacoepy D. Harpy E. Heresy
1195	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Oscitation:	A. Vacillate B. Desiccate C. Negligence D. Attention E. Emergence
1196	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ostentatious:	A. Modest B. Boastful C. Centre D. Height E. Disobedient
1197	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Outstrip:	A. Cooperate B. Compete C. Follow

		D. Cover E. Diversion
1198	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Outwit:	A. Laugh B. Victory C. Defeat D. Win E. None of these
1199	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Overbearing:	A. Obsequious B. Imprudent C. Prudent D. Fecund E. High
1200	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Overt:	A. Deep B. Shallow C. Secret D. Unwritten E. Open
1201	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Overweening:	A. Excessive B. Conceited C. Abundance D. Shortage E. Humble
1202	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Overwhelm:	A. Swamp B. Travel C. Gather D. Reinstate E. Shatter
1203	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pacify:	A. Insult B. Injure C. Offend D. Aggravate E. Soothe
1204	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pageant:	A. Display B. Flexible C. Drabness D. Heavy E. Spectacle
1205	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Palatable:	A. Delicious B. Distasteful C. Plan D. Device E. Savory
1206	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Palid:	A. Rigid B. Pale C. Pal D. Ruddy E. Pall
1207	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Palladium:	A. To and fro B. Cover C. Area D. Threat E. Parsimony
1208	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Palliate:	A. Extenuate B. Delicious C. Aggravate D. Buy E. Appease
1209	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Palpitate:	A. Censure B. Cease C. Enlighten D. Crooked E. Continue
1210	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Paltry:	A. Worthy B. Mean C. Permeate D. Boon E. Needy
1211	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Parallel:	A. Dilated B. Diagonal C. Divergent D. Straight E. Opposite
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Obliquity B. Contrast

1212	Parallelism:	C. Disparity D. Divergence E. Acceptance
1213	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pariah:	A. Outcast B. Father C. Idol D. Orotund E. Prologue
1214	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Parsimonious:	A. Generous B. Hereditary C. Religious-minded D. Selfish E. Patrimony
1215	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Parsimony:	A. Frugality B. Expenditure C. Spending D. Association E. Generosity
1216	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Patchy:	A. Clear B. Simple C. Uniform D. Attractive E. Repaired
1217	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Paternity:	A. Motherly B. Offspring C. Youngster D. Infant E. Elderly
1218	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Paucity:	A. Surplus B. Scarcity C. Presence D. Richness E. Dearth
1219	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Peccadillo:	A. Blunder B. Saloon C. Tail-less D. Critical E. Sudden-flight
1220	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pedigree:	A. Illegitimacy B. Lineage C. Refine D. Conspire E. Bloodline
1221	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Peer:	A. Equivalent B. Equal C. Certain D. Unequal E. Examine
1222	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pejorative:	A. Critical B. Downgraded C. Decorated D. Meliorate E. Militant
1223	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pellucid:	A. Transparent B. Extempore C. Limpid D. Foggy E. Confused
1224	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Penchant:	A. Liking B. Affinity C. Attachment D. Immediate E. Dislike
1225	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Penurious:	A. Miserly B. Poor C. Timit D. Opportunist E. Generous
1226	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Penury:	A. Affluence B. Delicacy C. Pauper D. Degenerate E. Poverty
		A. Crass

1227	Choose the word which has Opposite Meaning Percuss:	B. Counterfoil C. Similar D. Resembling E. Bang
1228	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perihelion:	A. Pre-Greek B. Post-Greek C. Lunar D. Aphelion E. Anti-Hellenist
1229	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Peremptory:	A. Final B. Debatable C. Carriage D. Ending E. Introductory
1230	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perennial:	A. Piercing B. Permanent C. Prejudiced D. Severe E. Seasonal
1231	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perfunctory:	A. Perfection B. Neglectful C. Perfumed D. Thorough E. Official
1232	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pernicious:	A. Innocuous B. Healthy C. Hygienic D. Fine E. Feeble
1233	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perigee:	A. Apogee B. Status C. Native D. Hostility E. Objectionable
1234	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perilous:	A. Hazardous B. Dangerous C. Sacred D. Secure E. Risky
1235	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Peripatetic:	A. Movable B. Mobile C. Global D. Mundane E. Stationary
1236	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Permeable:	A. Impenetrable B. Pervade C. Transferable D. Delicate E. Promising
1237	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Permissible:	A. Approved B. Prohibited C. Lawful D. Official E. Concealed
1238	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perpetual:	A. Just B. Discontinue C. Momentary D. Ordinary E. Continuing
1239	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perspicacious:	A. Dull-witted B. Sharp-witted C. Lucid D. Penetrating E. Bright
1240	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Perspicuity:	A. Complexity B. Vagueness C. Lucidity D. Smoothness E. Awareness
1241	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Persuasive:	A. Convincing B. Logical C. Disagreeable D. Forceful E. Dubious

1242	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pert:	A. Impudent B. Bold C. Favourable D. Stubborn E. Polite
1243	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pertinacious:	A. Superficial B. Essential C. Revengeful D. Hostile E. Expert
1244	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pertinent:	A. Indifferent B. Irrelevant C. Unconcerned D. Affiliate E. Related
1245	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pessimist:	A. Perilous B. Hopeful C. Cynical D. Depressed E. Suppressed
1246	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Petulant:	A. Uncomplaining B. Peevish C. Decaying D. Aesthetic E. Prominent
1247	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Philistine:	A. West Asian B. Brighten C. Cultured D. Lover E. Sparing
1248	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Phlegmatic:	A. Diseased B. Coughing C. Honourable D. Excitable E. Learned
1249	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Piquant:	A. Sharp B. Poignant C. Insipid D. Questioning E. Witty
1250	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Placate:	A. Appease B. Quiet C. Applicable D. Pleased E. Enrage
1251	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Platonic:	A. Sensual B. Lunatic C. Courageous D. Excited E. Moral
1252	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pleonasm:	A. Neo-Platonism B. Succinctness C. Adversity D. Directness E. Opposition
1253	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pliant:	A. Rigid B. Generous C. Timid D. Lonely E. Sharp
1254	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Polemic:	A. Friendship B. Agreement C. Amity D. Cooperation E. Delicate
1255	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Poltroon:	A. Hero-Cloth B. Regiment C. Canvas D. Cloth E. Box
1256	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Polygamy:	A. Monotheism B. Polyandry C. Polyglot D. Polygyny E. Monogamy

		E. Memory
1257	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ponderous:	A. Simple B. Thoughtless C. Empty D. Light E. Difficult
1258	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Portentous:	A. Encouraging B. Preserve C. Flourish D. Blunt E. Discouraging
1259	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Post-script	A. Introduction B. Learner C. Delayed D. Salutation E. Pre-dawn
1260	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Precarious:	A. Dangerous B. Safe C. Cautious D. Easy E. Favourite
1261	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Precede:	A. Advance B. Follow C. Leave D. Return E. Conceal
1262	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Precipitate:	A. Expedite B. Cautious C. Forewarn D. Dissolve E. Reverse
1263	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Preclude:	A. Admit B. Hinder C. Debar D. Casual E. Disagree
1264	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Precocious:	A. Sensible B. Intelligent C. Retarded D. Busy E. Overburdened
1265	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Predicament:	A. Firmness B. Confidence C. Comfort D. Certainty E. Dilemma
1266	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Predilection:	A. Proposal B. Previous C. Antagonism D. Boisterous E. Dialectical
1267	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Preeminent:	A. Superior B. Dominant C. Peerless D. Foremost E. Inferior
1268	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prefatory:	A. Conclusive B. In progress C. Convincing D. Summary E. Wise
1269	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prejudice:	A. Bias B. Bigotry C. Predispose D. Sway E. Objectivity
1270	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prelude:	A. Aftermath B. Conclusion C. Crux D. Tragic E. Essential
1271	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prepense:	A. Propound B. Introduction C. Forethought

		D. Unintentional E. Deliberate
1272	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Preposterous:	A. Ludicrous B. Monstrous C. Timid D. Reasonable E. Unreasonable
1273	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Presage:	A. Indication B. Benefit C. Fulfilment D. Rash E. Shortage
1274	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Presumption:	A. Humility B. Forwardness C. Reservation D. Determination E. Frankness
1275	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pretentious:	A. Showiness B. Immoral C. Unreasonable D. Unassuring E. Unassuming
1276	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prevalent:	A. Common B. Extensive C. Scarce D. Fashion E. Ancient
1277	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pride:	A. Humbleness B. Humility C. Daring D. Shame E. Delight
1278	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prim:	A. Rational B. Prudish C. Correct D. Formal E. Informal
1279	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Primeval:	A. Primitive B. Modern C. Prehistoric D. Tremendous E. Zenith
1280	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prissy:	A. Proper B. Puritanical C. Casual D. Great E. Normal
1281	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pristine:	A. Pure B. Unspoiled C. Peak D. Religious E. Cultivated
1282	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Probity:	A. Corruptibility B. Search C. Caution D. Difficulty E. Chance
1283	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Proclivity:	A. Favouritism B. Joining C. Insult D. Acclivity E. None of these
1284	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Procrastination:	A. Deferment B. Promptness C. Invite D. Cancel E. Shyness
1285	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prodigal:	A. Frugal B. Reckless C. preface D. Hasty E. Sensational
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Enormous

1286	Choose the word which has Opposite meaning Prodigious:	B. Stupendous C. Extent D. Difficult E. Trivial
1287	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Profane:	A. Respectful B. Pious C. Daring D. Holy E. Obscene
1288	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Progress:	A. Reversion B. Advance C. Movement D. Silence E. Conformity
1289	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Progressive:	A. Advancing B. Regressive C. Separating D. Heading E. Company
1290	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prohibit:	A. Accept B. Permit C. Agree D. Grant E. Forbid
1291	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prolific:	A. Barren B. Productive C. Creative D. Fertile E. Useless
1292	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prolong:	A. Contract B. Quicken C. Shorten D. Accelerate E. Extend
1293	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prolix:	A. Foolish B. Pithy C. Lucid D. Callous E. Confused
1294	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Promiscuous:	A. Indiscriminate B. Selective C. Sharp D. Perplex E. Alternative
1295	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prompt:	A. Stimulate B. Assist C. Defend D. Instant E. Dissuade
1296	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prophylactic:	A. Causing Disease B. Causing health C. Dangerous D. Useful E. Divine
1297	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Propinquity:	A. Fortune B. Remoteness C. Closeness D. Association E. Diversity
1298	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Propitious:	A. Favourable B. Unfavourable C. Timely D. Important E. Vital
1299	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Proponent:	A. Component B. Ingredient C. Exponent D. Essential E. Opponent
1300	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prosaic:	A. Imaginative B. Real C. Picture D. Boring E. Exalted

1301	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Proselyte:	A. Dull B. Translate C. Favour D. Heighten E. Renegade
1302	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Protean:	A. Amateur B. Catholic C. Unchanging D. Rapid E. Unfavourable
1303	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Protege:	A. Cortege B. Producing C. Patron D. Carnage E. Prototype
1304	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prototype:	A. Favour B. Canvass C. Repeat D. Duplicate E. Outlandish
1305	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Protract:	A. Prolong B. Defend C. Extend D. Release E. Shorten
1306	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Provide:	A. Offer B. Deliver C. Assist D. Supply E. Deprive
1307	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Provident:	A. Distant B. Retired C. Foresighted D. Rash E. Relax
1308	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Provincial:	A. Sophisticated B. Official C. Parochial D. Private E. Narrow
1309	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Provocation:	A. Destruction B. Peace C. Pacification D. Vocation E. Incitement
1310	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Proximity:	A. Quick B. Remoteness C. Slowly D. Lazy E. Kinship
1311	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prudent:	A. Cautious: B. Frugal C. Thrifty D. Extravagant E. Cool
1312	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Prudish:	A. Prissy B. Prim C. Formal D. Moral E. Tolerant
1313	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Psychotic:	A. Sane B. Mental C. Spiritual D. Humane E. Brutal
1314	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pudgy:	A. Clubby B. Thin C. Plump D. Mental E. Difficult
1315	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Puerile:	A. Moaning B. Panting C. Rife D. Mature E. Childish

1316	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pugnacious:	A. Hostile B. Pative C. Aggressive D. Punching E. Pacific
1317	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Puissant:	A. Healthy B. Indifferent C. Weak D. Strong E. Patient
1318	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pulchritude:	A. Beauty B. Behaviour C. Discipline D. Ugliness E. Fairness
1319	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Punctilious:	A. Punctual B. Punctured C. Careless D. Meticulous E. Pointed
1320	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pungent:	A. Spicy B. Mild C. Crazy D. Irregular E. Straight
1321	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Punitive:	A. Rewarding B. Punishing C. Harsh D. Corrective E. Witty
1322	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pusillanimous:	A. Timid B. Courageous C. Sharp D. Poor E. Intelligent
1323	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Pushy:	A. Submissive B. Aggressive C. Bossy D. Rude E. Militant
1324	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Putative:	A. Formal B. Compromised C. Remarkable D. Disputed E. Undisputed
1325	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Putrefy:	A. Decay B. Drift C. Preserve D. Mystify E. Spoil
1326	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Quaint:	A. Ordinary B. Usual C. Casual D. Informal E. Charming
1327	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Quandary:	A. Difficulty B. Dilemma C. Confidence D. Gull E. Plight
1328	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Quaver:	A. Urge B. Steady C. Shaky D. Cuddle E. Swift
1329	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Queasy:	A. Queer B. Squeamish C. Easy D. Difficult E. Vomit
1330	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Quell:	A. Praise B. Recommend

		C. Incite D. Contract E. Suppress A. Complaining B. Contended C. Allay D. Litigious E. Quite
1331	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Querulous:	
1332	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase COOL: COLD	A. Length: Width B. Gold: Bourne C. Plant: Tree D. Pretty: Beautiful
1333	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Quiescence:	A. Tranquillity B. Repose C. Calm D. Turbulence E. Vitality
1334	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Quiescent:	A. Quiet B. Departure C. Turbulent D. Quarterly E. Odorous
1335	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Quiver:	A. Rest B. Quake C. Vibrate D. Delay E. Tremble
1336	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase' CHAIR: CARPENTER	A. Grass: Gardener B. Medicine: Doctor C. Bridge: Engineer D. Radio: Radiologis
1337	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rabid:	A. Mad B. Allied C. Sane D. Pardon E. Wise
1338	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Raffish:	A. Reputable B. Commoner C. Right D. Wasteful E. Sweet
1339	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ramshackle:	A. Continual B. Hard C. Sturdy D. Durable E. Easy
1340	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase WEIGHT: KILOGRAM	A. Seconds: Hours B. Distance: Kilometres C. Bushel: Corn D. Mile: Length
1341	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning. Rancor:	A. Farm B. Affection C. Loud D. Flay E. Heal
1342	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ratification:	A. Negation B. Constraint C. Lack D. Distrust E. Acceptance
1343	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rear:	A. Front B. Foreground C. Forehead D. Forward E. Backward
1344	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PLATFORM : TRAIN	A. Aeroplane: Aerodrome B. Hotel: Tourist C. Quay: Ship D. Footpath: Traveller
1345	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Receded:	A. Bloomed B. Advanced C. Increased D. Diminished E. Rebuilt

1346	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Recidivist:	A. Reformed B. Back sliding C. Division D. Reciprocation E. Recitation
1347	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reckless:	A. Heedless B. Careless C. Cautious D. Deprave E. Rash
1348	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Recondite:	A. Exposed B. Conditional C. Reform D. Reformulate E. Simple
1349	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SPRAIN: FRACTURE	A. Devotion: Blessing B. Excitement: Frenzy C. Sleep: Dream D. Fever: Malaria
1350	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase TRAFFIC: ROAD	A. Aeroplane: Aerodrome B. Roots: Tree C. Blood: Veins D. Car: Garage
1351	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Recreant:	A. Recent B. Late C. Loyal D. Miscreant E. Half created
1352	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase Fish: SHOAL	A. Shark: School B. Whale: Herd C. Elephant: Flock D. Audience: Theatre
1353	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rectify:	A. Correct B. Falsify C. Confuse D. Modify E. Amend
1354	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rectitude:	A. Firmness B. Deception C. Smoothness D. Atheism E. Reality
1355	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Refractory:	A. Permeable B. Passable C. Refraction D. Manageable E. Whole
1356	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Refrain:	A. React B. Feign C. Avoid D. Burden E. Indulgence
1357	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Regenerate:	A. Revive B. Renovate C. Dissipate D. Stuffed E. Passionate
1358	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Releases:	A. Liberates B. Closes C. Confines D. Provides E. Strengthens
1359	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Relegate:	A. Promote B. Demote C. Retrogress D. Toil E. Relay
1360	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Relinquish:	A. Keep B. Possess C. Claim D. Persist E. Stick
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Remind B. Retrace

1361	Reminisce:	C. Forget D. Curtail E. Remake
1362	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Remorseful:	A. Ungrateful B. Unrepentent C. Wretched D. Arrogant E. Shameful
1363	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Renegade:	A. Negate B. Novice C. Renewal D. Goad E. Loyal
1364	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Renown:	A. Stardom B. Remodel C. Celebrated D. Eminence E. Anonymity
1365	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Replete:	A. Repeat B. Pet C. Repel D. Attract E. Empty
1366	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Repress:	A. Quell B. Crush C. Censure D. Raise E. Suppress
1367	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reprimand:	A. Encourage B. Recommend C. Release D. Praise E. Reproach
1368	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reprisal:	A. Exemption B. Forgiveness C. Forget D. Pardon E. Revenge
1369	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Repose:	A. Compose B. Rest C. Agitate D. Depose E. Oppose
1370	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Repugnance:	A. Rebuke B. Re-cast C. Compatible D. Nuance E. Ogre
1371	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Repugnant:	A. Liking B. Loving C. Caring D. Pleasing E. Repulsive
1372	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reserved:	A. Likeable B. Talkative C. Popular D. Companionable E. Taciturn
1373	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Resident:	A. Dweller B. Native C. Punctual D. Permanent E. Transitory
1374	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Resilient:	A. Unyielding B. Flexible C. Timit D. Pliable E. Irrepressible
1375	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Respite:	A. Break B. Continuation C. Pause D. Ingredient E. Relaxation

A. Placid

1376	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Restive:	B. Wayward C. Impatient D. Dependant E. Motive
1377	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Restoration:	A. Lexicon B. Balm C. Hoarding D. Depredation E. Eradication
1378	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Restoration:	A. Lexicon B. Balm C. Hoarding D. Depredation E. Eradication
1379	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Resuscitate:	A. Revive B. Exhaust C. Defend D. Examine E. Relaxed
1380	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Retain:	A. Reject B. Refuse C. Spare D. Renounce E. Reject
1381	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Retentive:	A. Retainable B. Grasp C. Spoiled D. Amazing E. Forgetful
1382	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reticence:	A. Discretion B. Frankness C. Report D. Order E. Reserved
1383	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Retract:	A. Confirm B. Withdraw C. Retreat D. Recal E. Disobey
1384	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Retrograde:	A. Declining B. Reduced C. Withered D. Insulting E. Progressing
1385	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Retrogressive:	A. Progressive B. Advancing C. Furthering D. Forwarding E. Backward
1386	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase CAT: MOUSE	A. Horse: Stable B. Trape: Cheese C. Bird: Worm D. Lion: Cage
1387	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BADMINTON: COURT	A. Hockey: Stick B. Cricket: Bat C. Skating: Ring D. Football: Goal
1388	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ELEVATED: EXALTED	A. Dirty: Filthy B. Disorderly: Unfaithful C. Raise: Commensurate D. Promoted: Excellence
1389	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SURGEON: SCALPAL	A. Musician: Instrument B. Carpenter: Cabinet C. Sculptor: Chisel D. Baker: Oven
1390	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase AGENDA: MEETING	A. Programme: Function B. Performance: Ticket C. Map: Scale D. Footnote: Article
1391	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ROOM: HOUSE	A. Bedroom: Kitchen B. Cabin: Ship C. Chair: Room D. Sitting room: Drawing room

1392	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase LITMUS: ACID	A. Polygraph: Truth B. Alkali: Acid C. Test tube: Acid D. Suspect: Anticipate
1393	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase JUPITER: PLANET	A. Stream: River B. Everest: Mountain Peak C. Mansarovar: Lake D. Parrot: Bird
1394	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ROW: BOAT	A. Drive: Bicycle B. Mount: Horse C. Hire: Taxi D. Push: Handcart
1395	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ECG: HEART	A. Aspirin: Headache B. Thermometer: Fever C. Seismograph: Earthquake D. Kilometre: Distance
1396	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase LIEUTENANT: ARMY	A. Housewife: Home B. Book: Library C. Captain: Ship D. Manager: Employees
1397	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase FABRIC: TEXTILE	A. Boat: Wood B. Bangle: Glass C. Watch: Time D. Building: Room
1398	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase CURD: MILK	A. Medicine: Drugs B. Shoe: Leather C. Butter: Curd D. Cotton: Silk
1399	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase REVENGE: VENGEANCE	A. Sleep: Dream B. Sun: Moon C. Envy: Jealousy D. Heaven: God
1400	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase CONDONE: OFFENCE	A. Punish: Criminal B. Mitigate: Penitence C. Overlook: Aberration D. Mistake: Judgement
1401	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PROTOPLASM: CELL	A. Chain: Link B. Fibre: Plastic C. Coin: Money D. Chemistry: Elements
1402	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase NOUN: GRAMMAR	A. Adverb: Adjective B. Clove: Spices C. Boat: Sea D. Name: Person
1403	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SHOE: FOOT	A. Wrapper: Chocolate B. Sheet: Bed C. Cap: Hat D. Bottle: Corl
1404	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase GOLD: SHINE	A. Water: Drink B. Health: Body C. Silver: Ornament D. Earth: Gravity
1405	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase NOSE: FACE	A. Hand: Palm B. Mountain: Surface C. Chair: Platform D. Flag: Pole
1406	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BOOK: READ	A. Ointment: Apply B. Bat: Ball C. Watch: Time D. Marriage: Home
1407	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SUSPICION: FAITH	A. Prisoner: Punishment B. Court: Justice C. Rule: Serve D. Dawn: Morning
1408	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ENGINE: COMPARTMENT	A. Gear: Car B. Heart: Lungs C. Needle: Thread D. Pen: Write
1409	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase EDUCATION: SCHOOL	A. Medicine: Hospital B. Production: Factory C. Wood: Furniture

		C. Wood: Furniture D. Milk: Cow
1410	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase RENOVATION: RENEWAL	A. Fail: Examination B. Tumble: Topple C. Poor: Poverty D. Up: Climb
1411	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BUSH: FLORA	A. Plant: Fauna B. Horse: Carriage C. Fish: Water D. Blue: Colour
1412	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase HEAVY: LIGHT	A. Loophole: Fool Proof B. Weight: Bubl C. Dark: Night D. Water: Fire
1413	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BOOK: PAGE	A. Parliament: Minister B. Rope: Fibre C. Ship: Wood D. Star: Space
1414	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase EXAMINATION: DEGREE	A. Doctor: Ph.D B. Music: Instrument C. Interview: Selection D. Sports: Medal
1415	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SPIRIT: LIQUID	A. Water: Drink B. Planets: Sun C. Furniture: Wood D. Chair: Furniture
1416	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase MARS: MERCURY	A. Language: Dictionary B. Comets: Shooting Stars C. Lux: Pears D. Sand: Stone
1417	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase CANADA: USA	A. Pakistan: Bangladesh B. Bangladesh: West Bengal C. Sindh: Azad Kashmir D. Sindh: Punjab
1418	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PUNJAB: STATE	A. Gujranwala: Gujrat B. Pel: Refrigerator C. Arabian Sea: Bay of Bengal D. Clothes: Almirah
1419	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PEARL: SHELL	A. Rubber: Tree B. Light: Sun C. Ornament: Gold D. Water: Tap
1420	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PAISA: POUND	A. Money: Bank B. Cheque: Draft C. Finger: Hand D. Gram: Ton
1421	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BUILD: DESTROY	A. Climb: Stop B. Love: Marriage C. Play: Relax D. Appointment: Dismissal
1422	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ROW: LINE	A. Triangle: Square B. Plus: Minus C. Wrap: Weft D. Weigh: Measure
1423	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PINK: RED	A. Smile: Laughter B. Lake: Sea C. Sky: Blue D. Flower: Fragrance
1424	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase YOUTH: CHILDHOOD	A. Fields: Crop B. Rain: Summer C. Snow: Mountain D. Death: Life
1425	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase DATE: CALENDAR	A. Month: Year B. Word: Dictionary C. City: Pin code D. Time: Hour
1426	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase TEDIOUS: BORING	A. Boor: Oafish B. Pressing: Crushing C. Poor: Poverty D. Indefatigable: Untiring
	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase	A. School: Book

1427	TICKET: ADMISSION	B. Strong: Moral C. Neck: Collar D. Money: Luxuries
1428	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SANSKRIT: HINDI	A. English: Russian B. Latin: Greek C. Ape: Man D. Mountain: Sea
1429	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase TIGER: FOREST	A. Rat: Kitchen B. Bird: Sky C. Paper: Book D. Snail: Shell
1430	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase RUPEE: ROUBLE	A. Stamp: Postage B. French: German C. Poet: Poetry D. Music: Dance
1431	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase CYLINDER: CIRCLE	A. Triangle: Rectangle B. Line: Point C. Cube: Square D. Prism: Light
1432	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BRASS: METAL	A. Gold: Ornament B. Dress: Garment C. Fountain Pen: Paper D. Diamond: Stone
1433	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase CHINA: MANDARIN	A. Burma: Pagoda B. Sri Lanka: Buddhism C. Pakistan: Urdu D. Pakistan: Democracy
1434	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BALANCE: WEIGH	A. Bath: Water B. Needle: Stitch C. Umbrella: Rain D. Gas: Fuel
1435	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PARTRIDGE: COVEY	A. Directors: Band B. Mountain: Range C. Sheep: Swarm D. Goods: Consignment
1436	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PLATFORM: TRAIN	A. Aeroplane: Aerodrome B. Hotel: Tourist C. Quay: Ship D. Footpath: Traveller
1437	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase EXPLOSION: DESTRUCTION	A. Talk: Exaggeration B. Girl: Woman C. Success: Failure D. Engagement: Marriage
1438	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase NECROMANCY: GHOST	A. Romance: Stories B. Magic: Amulets C. Alchemy: Gold D. Sorcery: Spirits
1439	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ECSTASY: PLEASURE	A. Hatred: Affection B. Joy: Grief C. Rage: Anger D. Mumble: Speak
1440	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase IMPLICATE: INCRIMINATE	A. Involvement: Malpractice B. Exonerate: Acquit C. Embezzlement: Charge D. Perjury: Fraud
1441	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase MODESTY: ARROGANCE	A. Passion: Emotion B. Practice: Perfection C. Cause: Purpose D. Debility: Streangth
1442	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase TRAITOR: DISLOYALTY	A. Executioner: Reliability B. Rebel: Defiance C. Manager: Administration D. Hope: pessimism
1443	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase DUBIOUS: INDISPUTABLE	A. Slander: Libel B. Painful: Tormenting C. Avaricious: Generous D. Perspicacious: Tenacity
1444	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase HUMANITARIAN: ALTRUISTIC	A. Host: Hospitable B. Artist: Imitative C. Idealist: Cynical D. Guest: Rude

1445	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase CONCILIATORY: FRIENDLINESS	A. Cache: Hide B. Garrulous: Old C. Timid: Bold D. Obvious: Explain
1446	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SNEER: CONTEMPT	A. Grimace: Pain B. Snarl: Restlessness C. Mourn: Frustration D. Joke: Happiness
1447	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT	A. Judge: Jury B. Court: Law C. Attorney: Lawyer D. Injured: Accused
1448	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ARMY: LOGISTICS	A. Team: Individual B. War: Logic C. Soldiers: Students D. Business: Strategy
1449	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase SHARD: POTTERY	A. Island: Sea B. Canto: Poem C. Frog: Amphibian D. Grass: Field
1450	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase MAD: INSANE	A. Red: Green B. Healthy: Fat C. Brave: Timid D. Slim: Thin
1451	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase VANDALISM: PROPERTY	A. Perjury: Testimony B. Embezzlement: Fraud C. Implication: Crim D. Testify: Reputation
1452	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase TAXONOMIST: Classify	A. Haggle: Bargain B. Doctor: Medicine C. Kind: Alms D. Engineer: Building
1453	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PROCTOR: SUPERVISE	A. Prophet: Rule B. Prodigy: Wonder C. Profiteer: Consume D. Prodigal: Squander
1454	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ROGUE: RASCAL	A. Spendthrift: Extravagant B. Notorious: Famous C. Polite: Harsh D. Murderer: Cruelty
1455	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PURITY: ADULTERATION	A. Profuse: Availability B. Treachery: Sincerity C. Rare: Scanty D. Slink: Drown
1456	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase AGREEMENT: DISSENT	A. Touchdown: Penalty B. Latitude: Resistance C. Schism: Diverge D. Impasses: Concede
1457	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase RECTANGLE: PENTAGON	A. Side: Angle B. Diagonal: Perimeter C. Triangle: Reactangle D. Octagon: Hexagon
1458	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase HYPOCRISY: HONESTY	A. Literature: Philosophy B. Arrogant: Notorious C. Seldom: Often D. Murder: Sympathy
1459	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase FOOD: HUNGRY	A. Thought: Politics B. Water: River C. Rest: Weary D. Wine: Intoxication
1460	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase KNOWLEDGE: IGNORANCE	A. Cure: Health B. Conceal: Hide C. Breath: Suffocation D. Construction: War
1461	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reverberate:	A. Resound B. Echo C. Earnest D. Silence E. None of these
1462	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Revere:	A. Awakening B. Progress C. Respect D. Reverence

		U. Epoch E. Dishonour
1463	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase APPOINTMENT: ABILITY	A. Transfer: Punishment B. Business: Money C. Promotion: Merit D. Examination: Success
1464	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reverie:	A. Day dreaming B. Abstraction C. Cancel D. Alertness E. Musing
1465	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Reville:	A. Praise B. Insult C. Scold D. Disparage E. Lambaste
1466	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rife:	A. Rempant B. Common C. Casual D. Direct E. Scant
1467	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase LOATH: COERCION	A. Irate: Antagonism B. Irritate: Caressing C. Reluctant: Persuasion D. Contemplative: Meditative
1468	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rigid:	A. Flexible B. Soft C. Brittle D. Silky E. Stiff
1469	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Robust:	A. Idolize B. Lower part C. Automatic D. Weak E. Restored
1470	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Roughly:	A. Exactly B. Completely C. Pointedly D. Largely E. Coarsely
1471	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BLISTER: SKIN	A. Sore: Toe B. Sty: Eye C. Ball: Pitcher D. Wound: Arm
1472	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rotund:	A. Remaining B. Girth C. Crammed D. Angular E. Excommunicated
1473	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rotundity:	A. Plump B. Health C. Charming D. Fatness E. Slimness
1474	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rout:	A. Failure B. Defeat C. Success D. Disease E. Decay
1475	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase PORTFOLIO: SECURITIES	A. Lecture: Consignment B. Star: Class C. Trustee: Company D. Panel: Jurors
1476	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase BIOGRAPHY: AUTO-BIOGRAPHY	A. Memoirs: History B. Author: Performer C. Mobile: Automobile D. Testimony: Confession
1477	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase WAN: COLOUR	A. Enigmatic: Puzzle B. Pallid: Complexion C. Insipid: Flavour D. Corpulent: Weight
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Unbroken stone B. Garbage

1478	Rubble:	C. Fair skin D. Ugly look E. Guilt
1479	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rubicund:	A. Wanted B. Dangerous C. Indicative D. Pallid E. Detestful
1480	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ruddy:	A. Wan B. Healthy C. Beautiful D. Imaginative E. Powerful
1481	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase POVERTY: PROSPERITY	A. Lone: Sorrow B. Train: Craft C. Rain: Flood D. Intelligence: Tupidity
1482	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rudeness:	A. Incivility B. Affiliation C. Crudeness D. Hostility E. Courtesy
1483	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase GRAPHITE: LUBRICANT	A. Movement: Friction B. Iron: Steel C. Wool: Cloth D. Diamond: Abrasive
1484	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase TREE: SAPLING	A. Rock: Mountain B. Horse: Foal C. Giant: Dwarf D. Hut: Mansion
1485	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rudimentary:	A. Developed B. Quiescent C. Elementary D. Basic E. Crude
1486	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rueful:	A. Content B. Doleful C. Ambitious D. Active E. Passionate
1487	Choose the word/phrase related to given word/phrase ILLITERATE: UNEDUCATED	A. Country: State B. City: Village C. Palace: Hut D. Vision: Sight
1488	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rupture:	A. Unite B. Split C. Crack D. Fissure E. Despair
1489	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Rustic:	A. Rural B. Farm C. Country D. Backward E. Urban
1490	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ruthless:	A. Cold B. Brutal C. Useless D. Merciful E. Unfeeling
1491	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sacerdotal:	A. Frank B. Layman C. Region D. Religious minded E. Priestly
1492	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sacrilegious:	A. Pious B. Impious C. Profane D. Unholy E. Dangerous
1493	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sacrosanct:	A. Sacred B. Hallowed C. Divine D. Unholy

		E. Transparent
1494	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sadistic:	A. Cruel B. Severe C. Nasty D. Gloomy E. Happiness
1495	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sag:	A. Sink B. Drop C. Rise D. Droop E. High
1496	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sagacious:	A. Wise B. Shrewd C. Smart D. Harmless E. Stupid
1497	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sage:	A. Rogue B. Fool C. Egoist D. Snub E. Expert
1498	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salacious:	A. Frigid B. Lustful C. Lecherous D. Succeed E. Sympathetic
1499	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salad-Days	A. Experienced person B. Morning C. Monday Tuesday D. Harvesting time E. Happy days
1500	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salient:	A. Insignificant B. Climatic C. Worrisome D. Awesome E. Radical
1501	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sallow:	A. Sickly B. Pallid C. Wan D. Ruddy E. Deep
1502	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Saltation:	A. Pungent B. Sweet C. Changeless D. Greeting E. Oddity
1503	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salubrious:	A. Bitter B. Chronic C. Recovery D. Cunning E. Miasmic
1504	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salvage:	A. Loss B. Recovery C. Poverty D. Rescue E. Retrieval
1505	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sanctify:	A. Venerate B. Pollute C. Patronize D. Cleanse E. Purify
1506	It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they have not only the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession. Those on the other side say that unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their fellows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole. i. Schools of thought can be explained as:	A. Groups of people who study in a particular school thoughtfully B. Groups of people having the same ideas but with different perception on a particular subject C. Groups of people whose job is to think D. Groups of people who are schooled to think
1507	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sanctimonious:	A. Preachy B. Pious C. Hypocritical

		D. Unctuous E. Detestful
1508	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sanguine:	A. Optimistic B. Hopeful C. Pessimistic D. Secluded E. Praise
1509	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sarcastic:	A. Insulting B. Mild C. Happy D. Mocking E. Pleasant
1510	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sardonic:	A. Sweet B. Nasty C. Bitter D. Agreeable E. Contemptuous
1511	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Satiety:	A. Coolness B. Pleasure C. Emptiness D. Warmth E. Confusion
1512	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scanty:	A. Skimpy B. Plentiful C. Sparse D. Ugly E. Inadequate
1513	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scarcity:	A. Deficiency B. Dessert C. Avidity D. Declension E. Plethora
1514	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Schism:	A. Together B. Union C. Scattered D. Jointly E. Alliance
1515	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scoff:	A. Sneer B. Soothe C. Respect D. Assist E. Support
1516	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scold:	A. Praise B. Reject C. Enamour D. Rebuke E. None of these
1517	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scowl:	A. Frown B. Smile C. Attack D. Discourage E. Encourage
1518	It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they have not only the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession. Those on the other side say that unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their fellows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole. ii. Broad general knowledge is necessary because.	A. It teaches us about different things B. It broadens one's outlook C. Specialisation is incomplete without it D. Without it no one would get a job
1519	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scream:	A. Cry B. Giggle C. Wail D. Sediment E. Creep
1520	It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they have not only the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession. Those on the other side say that unless they have a broad general	A. Students should study all the subjects they want to B. Students should study a few subjects that will help them in their profession C. Students should concentrate on studies

	education,the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their follows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.iii.The idea of the first school of thought in the passage is that	D. Students should not undertake any specialized work
1521	It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education.Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefits them directly in their subsequent careers.Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that have not only the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession.Those on the other side say that unless they have a broad general education,the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their follows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.iv. Supporters of the first theory say that	A. Experts have done nothing to help mankind B. People with general knowledge are more useful than experts C. Experts have contributed most to progress in the modern world D. People with general knowledge have contributed to civilization
1522	It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education.Some people maintain that pupils at school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefits them directly in their subsequent careers.Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that have not only the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are most expert in their trade or profession.Those on the other side say that unless they have a broad general education,the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their follows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.v. According to the second school of thought education will not be very effective if pupils	A. Ignore the study of fine arts B. Have nothing but general knowledge C. Have inadequate knowledge of their own work D. Do not have a work general education
1523	Books are by far the most lasting product of human effort.Temples crumble into ruin, Pictures and statues decay,but books survive time dose not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their authors mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page.the only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long.Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life no wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.i.Of the product of human effort books are the most:	A. Permanent B. Important C. Enjoyable D. Useful
1524	Books are by far the most lasting product of human effort.Temples crumble into ruin, Pictures and statues decay,but books survive time dose not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their authors mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page.the only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long.Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life no wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.ii.Time does not destroy books because they contain:	A. Useful material B. Subject-matter for eduction C. High ideals D. Great ideas
1525	Books are by far the most lasting product of human effort.Temples crumble into ruin, Pictures and statues decay,but books survive time dose not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their authors mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page.the only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long.Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life no wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.iii.To throw out of currency means.	A. Destroy B. Put out of use C. Extinguish D. Forget
1526	Books are by far the most lasting product of human effort.Temples crumble into ruin, Pictures and statues decay,but books survive time dose not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their authors mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page.the only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long.Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life no wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.iv.The world keeps its books with care because:	A. They bring great ideas to us B. They educate us C. They make us successful D. They help us in various spheres of life
1527	The low unit of gas is a real temptation to anyone choosing between gas and electrical processes.But gas-fired processes are often less efficient, require more floor space,take longer and produce more variable product quality,the drawbacks negate the savings many businesses believe they make.By contrast, electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies unavailable with gas and many electric processes are well over 90 percent so far less energy is wasted with benefits in terms of products quality and overall cleanliness it can so often be the better and cheaper choice Isn't that tempting?i.The passage can be described as:	A. An advertisement for electricity and its efficiency B. An extract from a science journal C. An account of the growth of technology D. An appeal not to use gas
1528	The low unit of gas is a real temptation to anyone choosing between gas and electrical processes.But gas-fired processes are often less efficient, require more floor space,take longer and produce more variable product quality,the drawbacks negate the savings many businesses believe they make.By contrast, electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies unavailable with gas and many electric processes are well over 90 percent so far less energy is wasted with benefits in terms of products quality and overall cleanliness it can so often be the better and cheaper choice Isn't that tempting?ii.What was the writer mean by variable quality?	A. The quality of the products cannot be assessed B. Products from gas-fired processes are inefficient C. The kind of products vary from time to time D. The quality of the products is not uniform
1529	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scurrility:	A. Vituperation B. Politeness C. Bright D. Physical E. Rudeness
1530	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scurrilous:	A. Decent B. Savage C. Descent D. Volatile E. Dashing

1531	The low unit of gas is a real temptation to anyone choosing between gas and electrical processes. But gas-fired processes are often less efficient, require more floor space, take longer and produce more variable product quality, the drawbacks negate the savings many businesses believe they make. By contrast, electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies unavailable with gas and many electric processes are well over 90 percent so far less energy is wasted with benefits in terms of products quality and overall cleanliness it can so often be the better and cheaper choice. Isn't that tempting? iii. Electricity harnesses a unique range of technologies what does the writer mean? Electricity:	A. Has developed new technologies B. Ensures power for electricity and its efficiency C. Depends on new kinds of technology D. Makes use of several technologies
1532	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Secular:	A. Religious B. Atheist C. Communist D. Capitalist E. Mundane
1533	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sedate:	A. Sedentary B. Sedition C. Morose D. Frenetic E. Satire
1534	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sedentary:	A. Migratory B. Settled C. Preying D. Inquisitive E. Smug
1535	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sedulous:	A. Persevering B. Deliberate C. Pious D. Wrong E. Indolent
1536	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Seldom:	A. Rarely B. Daily C. Often D. Never E. Scarcely
1537	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Senile:	A. Snaky B. Worm C. Downcast D. Juvenile E. Ride
1538	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Senility:	A. Youth B. Confusion C. Punctuality D. Feebleness E. old age
1539	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sententious:	A. Syntax B. Strident C. Stern D. Prolix E. Laxity
1540	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Serene:	A. Impure B. Agitated C. Showy D. Complicated E. Calmness
1541	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Shallow:	A. High B. Hidden C. Deep D. Hollow E. Trivial
1542	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Shrewd:	A. Turbid B. Naive C. Muffled D. Mundane E. Sharp
1543	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Shrill:	A. Weak B. Muffled C. Inaudible D. Blunt E. Intense
1544	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Shy:	A. Bold B. Impudent C. Courageous D. Outspoken E. Bashful

A. Comparison

1545	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Similitude:	B. Difference C. illustration D. Mismatch E. Equality
1546	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Simulated:	A. Feign B. Genuine C. Wire D. imitate E. Separate
1547	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Slacken:	A. Follow B. Peeped up C. Fast D. Slow E. Swift
1548	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sluggish:	A. Quick B. Sharp C. Alert D. Vigilant E. Listless
1549	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Slur:	A. Virtue B. Promise C. Credit D. Remembrance E. Insult
1550	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Smear:	A. Plaster B. Daub C. Mediate D. Polish E. Spread
1551	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Smile:	A. Grin B. Frown C. Cry D. Shout E. Beam
1552	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Smooth:	A. Ugly B. Awkward C. Hard D. Rough E. Glassy
1553	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Solicitude:	A. Solitary B. Company C. Nonchalant D. Seriousness E. None of these
1554	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sophisticated:	A. Rustic B. Rural C. Civil D. Domestic E. Urbane
1555	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Soporific:	A. Porous B. Dreamy C. Stimulating D. Orifice E. Fiction
1556	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sordid:	A. Miserly B. Generous C. Helpful D. Open E. Vulgar
1557	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sparse:	A. Assault B. Dense C. Pointed D. Deficient E. Spar
1558	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Spasmodic:	A. Together B. Frequent C. Model D. Nature E. Passive
1559	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Specious:	A. Commodious B. Spicy C. Argumentative D. Doubtful E. Authentic

1560	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Splenetic:	A. Inflammation B. ill tempered C. Energetic D. Sluggish E. Complacent
1561	There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who hunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town: they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their success and though they might feel dispirited they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miserables who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp—persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the downward bridge did not mind who saw him so and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before. i. The two bridges were known:	A. For attaching dejected people to them B. For being equidistant from town C. For being haunted places D. For their similar design
1562	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Spurious:	A. Flase B. Genuine C. Simple D. Systematic E. Bogus
1563	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stagnant:	A. Effervescence B. Mobility C. Progress D. Inertia E. Stationary
1564	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stale:	A. New B. Fresh C. Latest D. Current E. Tasteless
1565	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Starve:	A. Sumptuous B. Heavy C. Satisfy D. Store E. Hungry
1566	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sterilize:	A. Quieten B. Rile C. Save D. Fertilize E. Lenient
1567	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stigma:	A. Stain B. Blot C. Smelly D. Distinction E. Disgrace
1568	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stodgy:	A. Gritty B. Muddy C. Eatable D. Digestible E. Cloudy
1569	There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who hunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town: they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their success and though they might feel dispirited they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miserables who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp—persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the downward bridge did not mind who saw him so and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before. ii. People belonging to the lower strata, in their moments of distress:	A. Felt ashamed of their failures B. Dressed shabbily to earn sympathy C. Visited the brick-made bridge D. Remembered their days of glory
1570	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stout:	A. Imitative B. Moderate C. Humid D. Emaciated E. Stocky
1571	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stringent:	A. Musical B. Pleasant C. Melodious D. Stable E. Loud

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who hunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest

1572	<p>bridge of brick and the personages who hunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town: they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their success and though they might feel dispirited they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miseries who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp—persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the downward bridge did not mind who saw him so and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before.iii. The bridge of stone was frequented by:</p>	<p>A. All the sections of society B. The sophisticated but luckless C. Those fond of fishing D. None of the above</p>
1573	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Stubborn:</p>	<p>A. Suborn B. Obstinate C. Ductile D. Stub E. Fife</p>
1574	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sub-Rosa:</p>	<p>A. Sweet smelling B. Foul smelling C. Privately D. Publicly E. Legally</p>
1575	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Subsistence:</p>	<p>A. Nourishment B. Deprivation C. Care D. Purpose E. Livelihood</p>
1576	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Succinct:</p>	<p>A. Concise B. Brief C. Wordy D. Entire E. Conclusive</p>
1577	<p>There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who hunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town: they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their success and though they might feel dispirited they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miseries who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp—persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the downward bridge did not mind who saw him so and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before.iv. The attitude of the lowly and genteel towards strangers was:</p>	<p>A. Virulently hostile B. Completely indifferent C. Entirely different D. Virtually the same</p>
1578	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Succinctness:</p>	<p>A. Seriousness B. Inner C. Sonorous D. Redundancy E. Terseness</p>
1579	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Supercilious:</p>	<p>A. Haughty B. Arrogant C. Courteous D. Lavish E. Extraneous</p>
1580	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Superficial:</p>	<p>A. Artificial B. Deep C. Shallow D. Real E. External</p>
1581	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Supervise:</p>	<p>A. Ignore B. Shy away C. Misdirect D. Conceal E. Manage</p>
1582	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Supine:</p>	<p>A. Superior B. Lupine C. Prostrate D. Painful E. Food</p>
1583	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Surreptitious:</p>	<p>A. Open B. Brave C. Concise D. Innocent E. Fearful</p>
1584	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Surfeit:</p>	<p>A. Superior B. Fined C. High</p>

D. Underfed
E. Tall

1585	<p>There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted the near bridge of brick and the personages who hunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town: they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their success and though they might feel dispirited they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their luck. The miseries who would pause on the remoter bridge were of a politer stamp—persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the downward bridge did not mind who saw him so and kept his back to the parapet to survey the passerby, one on this never faced the road, never a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him though every finned thing had been poached out of the river years before. In this passage, the author is trying to:</p>	<p>A. Explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated B. Describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy C. Explain the difference between the construction of tow bridges D. Describe the way different sections of people like to dress</p>
1586	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Swear:</p>	<p>A. Support B. Reject C. Deny D. Praise E. Pledge</p>
1587	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sycophant:</p>	<p>A. Critic B. Proof C. Witness D. Dais E. Liberal</p>
1588	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Synchronized:</p>	<p>A. Noisy B. Discordant C. Consequent D. Following E. Connected</p>
1589	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Synthetic:</p>	<p>A. Cosmetic B. Plastic C. Affable D. Natural E. Artificial</p>
1590	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Taboo:</p>	<p>A. Prohibited B. illicit C. Musical D. Limitation E. Approved</p>
1591	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Taciturn:</p>	<p>A. Reserved B. Chatty C. Grown up D. Scheme E. Agree</p>
1592	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Taciturnity:</p>	<p>A. Reciprocity B. Endorsement C. Talkative D. Flamboyance E. Tranquillity</p>
1593	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Talented:</p>	<p>A. Foolish B. Bad workman C. Novice D. ignorant E. Brilliant</p>
1594	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tame:</p>	<p>A. Haughty B. Wild C. Naughty D. Naive E. Bland</p>
1595	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tautology:</p>	<p>A. Repetition B. Brevity C. Vacuity D. Slavery E. Timeliness</p>
1596	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tedious:</p>	<p>A. Naughty B. Lively C. Haughty D. Hearty E. Deadly</p>
1597	<p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Temerity:</p>	<p>A. Caution B. Collectivity C. Rashness D. Boldness E. Gratitude</p>

A. Stubborn

1598	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tenacious:	B. Yielding C. Firm D. Griping E. Clinging
1599	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tender:	A. Compassionate B. Frail C. Painful D. Fragile E. Retract
1600	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tenderness:	A. Hooliganism B. Barbarity C. Roughness D. Cruelty E. Kindness
1601	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tantalize:	A. Provoke B. Unravel C. Excite D. Gratify E. Abuse
1602	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tentative:	A. Permanent B. Final C. Successive D. Interval E. Conditional
1603	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Terrible:	A. Horrible B. Awesome C. Delightful D. Hideous E. Alarming
1604	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Testimony:	A. Refutation B. Proof C. Evidence D. Silence E. Declaration
1605	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Threnody:	A. Parody B. Tragedy C. Paean D. Long-jump E. Scenery
1606	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tome:	A. Tomb B. Tract C. Plaything D. Alive E. Dead
1607	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Torsion:	A. Straightening B. Talk C. Turn D. Emotion E. Tension
1608	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tortuous:	A. illegal B. Painful C. Zigzag D. Indirect E. Direct
1609	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tractable:	A. Inexorable B. Countable C. Plateau D. Level E. Hilly
1610	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Traduce:	A. Extol B. Slander C. Accommodate D. Purchase E. Exhaust
1611	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tragic:	A. Funny B. Comic C. Light D. Humorous E. Catastrophe
1612	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Traitorous:	A. Backstabbing B. Treasonous C. Beloved D. Notorious E. Loyal

	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Dearness B. Weeping
1613	Tranquility:	C. Awakeness D. Calmness E. Permanent
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Permanent
1614	Transient:	B. Passing C. Truthful D. Forceful E. Momentary
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Translucent
1615	Transparent:	B. Vague C. Blind D. Opaque E. Obvious
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Assist
1616	Traverse:	B. Cross C. Negotiate D. Hinder E. End
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Coffer
1617	Treason:	B. Excuse C. Fealty D. Conclusion E. Worry
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Nervous
1618	Tremulous:	B. Tinit C. Trembling D. Ordinary E. Steady
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Sharp
1619	Trenchant:	B. Energetic C. Coward D. Lacking E. Lacking confidence
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Sharp
1620	Trenchant:	B. Energetic C. Coward D. Lacking bite E. Lacking confidence
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Fearlessness
1621	Trepidation:	B. Anxiety C. Fear D. Uneasiness E. Quickness
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Praise
1622	Tribute:	B. Gratitude C. Condemnation D. Acclaim E. Compliment
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Routine
1623	Trite:	B. Dull C. Common D. Cheap E. Original
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Defeat
1624	Triumph:	B. Surrender C. Give up D. Retreat E. Victory
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Sedulous
1625	Truant:	B. Bend C. Tentative D. Delinquent E. Talkative
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Peaceful
1626	Truculent:	B. Aggressive C. Fake D. Resolute E. Desirous
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Wastage
1627	Trumpery:	B. Treasury C. Defeat D. Vague E. Worthless

		E. Worthiness
1628	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tumbledown:	A. Uproar B. Clamour C. Dilapidated D. Unstable E. Sturdy
1629	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tumult:	A. Serenity B. Turmoil C. Clamour D. Confusion E. Commotion
1630	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Turbid:	A. Vogue B. Obedient C. Muddy D. Clumsy E. Clear
1631	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Turbulence:	A. Agitation B. Clam C. Turmoil D. Roughness E. Separation
1632	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Turbulent:	A. Disturbed B. Topple C. Calm D. Spotless E. Raging
1633	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Turgid:	A. Bombastic B. Swollen C. Thrifty D. Shrunken E. Punctual
1634	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Turmoil:	A. Tumult B. Chaos C. Ferment D. Tranquillity E. Rapid
1635	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Turpitude:	A. Virtue B. Wickedness C. Generosity D. Gratitude E. Foolishness
1636	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Tyro:	A. Expert B. Three pronged C. Timid D. Brave E. Hunter
1637	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ubiquity:	A. Absence B. Omnipresence C. Amazing D. Rest E. Pervasiveness
1638	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ugliness:	A. Banal B. Smooth C. Shriveled D. Pulchritude E. Grotesque
1639	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ultior:	A. Tipped B. Sparkling C. Stated D. Rampaging E. Concealed
1640	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Umbrage:	A. Commander B. Pride C. Remote D. Capsize E. Shyness
1641	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Uncouth:	A. Rude B. Roudy C. Awkward D. Ugly E. Delicate
1642	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unctuous:	A. Rough B. Smooth C. Refined D. Overturn

		<p>D. Overturn</p> <p>E. Sophisticated</p>
1643	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Undulating:	<p>A. Smooth</p> <p>B. Uneven</p> <p>C. Adulation</p> <p>D. Respect</p> <p>E. None of these</p>
1644	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unearth:	<p>A. Disclose</p> <p>B. Rectify</p> <p>C. Create</p> <p>D. Conceal</p> <p>E. Explore</p>
1645	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unfeigned:	<p>A. Original</p> <p>B. Clear</p> <p>C. Mortal</p> <p>D. Modern</p> <p>E. Pretended</p>
1646	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Ungainly:	<p>A. Clumsy</p> <p>B. Simple</p> <p>C. Decorated</p> <p>D. Graceful</p> <p>E. Healthy</p>
1647	<p>It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator. a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in to come a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement no previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous, and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future. i. What does science liberate us from? it liberates us from:</p>	<p>A. Idealistic hopes of a glorious future</p> <p>B. Slavery to physical nature and from passions</p> <p>C. Bondage to physical nature</p> <p>D. Fears and destructive passions</p>
1648	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unimpeachable:	<p>A. Faulty</p> <p>B. Fruitful</p> <p>C. Devastating</p> <p>D. Flexible</p> <p>E. Straight</p>
1649	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Universal:	<p>A. Local</p> <p>B. National</p> <p>C. Subsidiary</p> <p>D. Regional</p> <p>E. Heavenly</p>
1650	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unkempt:	<p>A. Slovenly</p> <p>B. Sloppy</p> <p>C. Neglected</p> <p>D. Approved</p> <p>E. Neat</p>
1651	<p>It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator. a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in to come a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement no previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous, and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future. ii. To curve out a bright future a man should:</p>	<p>A. Cultivate a positive outlook</p> <p>B. Analyse dangers that lie ahead</p> <p>C. Try to avoid dangers</p> <p>D. Overcome fears and dangers</p>
1652	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unmarred:	<p>A. Spoiled</p> <p>B. Marred</p> <p>C. Destroyed</p> <p>D. Damaged</p> <p>E. Reserved</p>
1653	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unrealistic:	<p>A. Natural</p> <p>B. Visionary</p> <p>C. Reasonable</p> <p>D. Actual</p> <p>E. Imaginative</p>
1654	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unruly:	<p>A. Wild</p> <p>B. Manageable</p> <p>C. Disorderly</p>

1654	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unhappy:	C. Discreet D. Governed E. Obedient
1655	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unseemly:	A. Improper B. Politely C. Conclusive D. Proper E. Recognized
1656	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unsullied:	A. Spotless B. Clear C. Skilled D. Expert E. Tarnished
1657	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Untenable:	A. Unstable B. Weak C. Inverted D. Supportable E. Delicious
1658	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Unwitting:	A. International B. Internal C. Transparent D. Brave E. Emotional
1659	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Urban:	A. Rustic B. Rural C. Civil D. Domestic E. Civic
1660	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Urbane:	A. Polite B. Disturbed C. Discourteous D. Raise E. Polished
1661	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Urbanity:	A. Rustic B. Crudeness C. Cruelty D. Sociability E. Civility
1662	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Usurp:	A. Inherit B. Assume C. Origin D. Custom E. Grab
1663	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Utterly:	A. Completely B. Entirely C. Absolutely D. Empty E. Partially
1664	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vacillate:	A. Waver B. Unoccupied C. Resolve D. Decry E. Oscillate
1665	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vacillation:	A. Steadfastness B. Hesitation C. Depression D. Beginning E. Honour
1666	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vague:	A. Confusing B. Fuzzy C. Certain D. Hazy E. Suspect
1667	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vainglorious:	A. Majestic B. Useless C. Victory D. Modest E. Boasting
1668	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Valedictory:	A. Salutatory B. Bidding C. Farewell D. Defective E. Effective

It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by

1669	<p>resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator. a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in to come a liberator from the weight of destructive passions, We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement no previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous, and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future. iii. If man's bestial yearning is controlled:</p>	<p>A. The future will be brighter than the present B. The future will be tolerant C. The present will be brighter than the future D. The present will become tolerant</p>
1670	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Valetudinarian:	<p>A. Farewell B. Valid C. Freedom fighter D. Robust E. Welcome</p>
1671	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Validate:	<p>A. Legalise B. Spurious C. Disprove D. Disallow E. Corroborate</p>
1672	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Valor:	<p>A. Bravery B. Heroism C. Valuable D. Cheap E. Cowardice</p>
1673	<p>It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator. a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in to come a liberator from the weight of destructive passions, We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement no previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous, and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future. iv. Fears and hopes according to the author:</p>	<p>A. Are irrational B. Are closely linked with the life of modern man C. Can yield good results D. Can bear fruit</p>
1674	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vanguard:	<p>A. Rear B. Advance C. Neglect D. Sabotage E. Front</p>
1675	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vanity:	<p>A. Chastity B. Kindness C. Modesty D. Vulgarly E. Arrogance</p>
1676	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vanquish:	<p>A. Debase B. Withdraw C. Surrender D. Charge E. Defeat</p>
1677	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vaunted:	<p>A. Boasting B. Bragging C. Ugly D. Distorted E. Belittled</p>
1678	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vehemence:	<p>A. Indifference B. Apathy C. Haplessness D. Cowardice E. Passion</p>
1679	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vengeance:	<p>A. Retaliation B. Graze C. Forgiveness D. Reveal E. Revenge</p>
1680	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Venial:	<p>A. Corrupt B. Clean C. Nervous D. Staid E. Slight</p>

It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by

1681	<p>located from a knowledge of the physical world rising and superimposed upon by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator. a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in to come a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement no previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous, and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future. v. Should human sciences be developed because they will.</p>	<p>A. Make us conscious of the changing world B. Provide more knowledge of the physical world C. Eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world D. Make us conscious of the changes in ourselves</p>
1682	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Veracious:	<p>A. Honest B. Timid C. Antidote D. Reveal E. Accurate</p>
1683	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Verbose:	<p>A. Compact B. Brief C. Concise D. Bosom E. Verbal</p>
1684	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vex:	<p>A. Cajole B. Console C. Soothe D. Sprout E. Provoke</p>
1685	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vilify:	<p>A. Laud B. Defame C. Smear D. Slander E. Accept</p>
1686	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vim:	<p>A. Witless B. Vigourless C. Colourful D. Aimless E. Endless</p>
1687	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vindicate:	<p>A. Censure B. Eradicate C. Favour D. Indicate E. Censor</p>
1688	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Violent:	<p>A. Tame B. Humble C. Gentle D. Harmless E. Severe</p>
1689	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Virtue:	<p>A. Vice B. Fraud C. Wickedness D. Crime E. Integrity</p>
1690	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Virtuous:	<p>A. Vicious B. Vulgar C. Miserly D. Insincere E. Moral</p>
1691	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Virulence:	<p>A. Malignancy B. Robust C. Benevolence D. Twist E. Death</p>
1692	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vivacious:	<p>A. Dull B. Lively C. Quickness D. Nice E. Sharp</p>
1693	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vividly:	<p>A. Unintentionally B. Unimpressively C. Unscrupulously D. Unwillingly E. Unpopular</p>
1694	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vocation:	<p>A. Wilderness B. idleness C. Rest D. Drowsy</p>

		D. Bore E. Occupation
1695	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vociferate:	A. Bore B. Plough C. Level D. Draw E. Whisper
1696	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Voluntary:	A. Involuntary B. Instinctive C. Compelled D. Coercive E. Optional
1697	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Voluptuous:	A. Voluntary B. Ascetic C. Indulgent D. Lump-sum E. Voluble
1698	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vomit:	A. Swallow B. Ingest C. Deplore D. Endure E. Disgorge
1699	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vouch:	A. Repudiate B. Responsible C. Care D. Crouch E. Affirm
1700	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vulnerable:	A. Exposed B. Unguarded C. Delicious D. Susceptible E. Invincible
1701	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Waive:	A. Yield B. Renounce C. Demand D. Respond E. Relinquish
1702	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wallow:	A. Grovel B. Tumble C. Grumble D. Flounder E. Abstain
1703	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wane:	A. Widen B. Fatten C. Prosper D. Swell E. Reduce
1704	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wanton:	A. Discreet B. Entire C. Total D. Revolve E. Malicious
1705	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Warp:	A. Swim B. Woof C. Cautious D. Equip E. Soon
1706	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wavering:	A. Straight B. Tight C. Strong D. Poor E. Oscillating
1707	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wax:	A. Candle B. Darkness C. Honey D. Wane E. Vain
1708	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wealthy:	A. Wicked B. Famous C. ill D. Poor E. Harmful
1709	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wean:	A. Wed B. Withdraw C. Attach

1709	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Vicious:	C. Reluctant D. Reluctance E. Suckle
1710	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Whimsical:	A. Erratic B. Impulsive C. Rumour D. Eccentric E. Predictable
1711	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wholesale:	A. Total B. Partial C. Retail D. Retain E. Glutted
1712	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wholesome:	A. Robust B. Rough C. Weak D. Complete E. Powerful
1713	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wicked:	A. Faithful B. Pious C. Nice D. Religious E. Dejected
1714	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wile:	A. Art B. Guile C. Resign D. Artlessness E. Cunning
1715	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wise:	A. Stupid B. Idiot C. Mad D. Foolish E. Smart
1716	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wizened:	A. Shrewd B. Foolish C. Smooth D. Wiseacre E. Zooming
1717	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Woeful:	A. Smiling B. Cheerful C. Demanding D. Lively E. Gloomy
1718	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Wonder:	A. Expectation B. Surprise C. Possibility D. Probability E. Amazement
1719	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Woo:	A. Pursue B. Court C. Shun D. Unjust E. Coax
1720	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Yank:	A. Jerk B. Joggle C. Snatch D. Pull E. Push
1721	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Yearn:	A. Desire B. Unjust C. Stiff D. Loathe E. Thirst
1722	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Yield:	A. Sustain B. Produce C. Submit D. Collapse E. Earnings
1723	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Yoke:	A. Independence B. Freedom C. Colonial D. Crunch E. Strain
	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning	A. Remote B. Farther

1724	Yonder:	<p>C. Native</p> <p>D. Distant</p> <p>E. Close</p>
1725	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Yummy:	<p>A. Delicious</p> <p>B. Humorous</p> <p>C. Disgusting</p> <p>D. Heavenly</p> <p>E. Tragic</p>
1726	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Zeal:	<p>A. Lithe</p> <p>B. Apathy</p> <p>C. Verbatim</p> <p>D. Apathy</p> <p>E. Eagerness</p>
1727	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Zealot:	<p>A. Devotee</p> <p>B. Bigot</p> <p>C. Moderate</p> <p>D. Pliant</p> <p>E. Fanatic</p>
1728	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Zealous:	<p>A. Ardent</p> <p>B. Eager</p> <p>C. Enthusiastic</p> <p>D. Devoted</p> <p>E. Apathetic</p>
1729	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Zenith:	<p>A. Pinnacle</p> <p>B. Nadir</p> <p>C. Afford</p> <p>D. Naught</p> <p>E. Infinity</p>
1730	Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Zest:	<p>A. Reluctance</p> <p>B. Relish</p> <p>C. Pleasure</p> <p>D. Guest</p> <p>E. Fervor</p>
1731	After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city.Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job.He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt.i.After submitting his resignation Albert came out worried about:	<p>A. A job</p> <p>B. The next available train</p> <p>C. A shelter</p> <p>D. Cigarettes</p>
1732	After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city.Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job.He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt.ii.Albert was sad and depressed because:	<p>A. He was not able to buy cigarettes</p> <p>B. He was worried about finding a job</p> <p>C. He had no money for the train journey</p> <p>D. He had to walk on a long road</p>
1733	After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city.Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job.He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt.iii.There was no cigarette shop on that road because:	<p>A. It was a very narrow road</p> <p>B. Cigarette-shop owners do not make any profit</p> <p>C. Smoking is banned in that area</p> <p>D. Just by chance nobody had opened one on that road</p>
1734	After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city.Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job.He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt.iv.Albert decided not to look for a new job because:	<p>A. There was no hope of finding a job</p> <p>B. He saw the possibility of self-employment</p> <p>C. The thought of having to look for a job greatly distressed him</p> <p>D. He did not want to work at all</p>
1735	After submitting his resignation Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city.Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job Albert looked around for a cigarette shop He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist It was odd that such a busy thoroughfare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop he suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job.He decided to open a tobacco shop himself it was bound to be profitable he felt.v. A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable because:	<p>A. Cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly</p> <p>B. A cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers</p> <p>C. Cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit</p> <p>D. Any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers</p>

Is this work of incessant and feverish activity.men have little time to think,much less to consider ideals and objectives yet how are we to act even in the present unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are?It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of

1736	<p>a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problem will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on men's part in this generation. I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past but unfortunately it is seldom remembered. i. People have little time to consider ideals and objectives because:</p>	<p>A. They have no inclination for such things B. They are excessively engaged in their routine activities C. They consider these ideals meaningless D. They do not want to burden themselves with such ideas</p>
1737	<p>Is this work of incessant and feverish activity. men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives yet how are we to act even in the present unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problem will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on men's part in this generation. I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past but unfortunately it is seldom remembered. ii. The burden of life's problems in the fourth sentence refers to:</p>	<p>A. The onerous duties of life B. The sorrows and sufferings C. The incessant and feverish activities D. The burden of family responsibilities</p>
1738	<p>Is this work of incessant and feverish activity. men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives yet how are we to act even in the present unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problem will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on men's part in this generation. I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past but unfortunately it is seldom remembered. iii. The two world wars are the price that man paid due to:</p>	<p>A. His ignoring the ideals and objectives of life B. His excessive involvement in feverish activities C. The absence of wisdom and sagacity D. His not caring to consider the life's problems</p>
1739	<p>Is this work of incessant and feverish activity. men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives yet how are we to act even in the present unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problem will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on men's part in this generation. I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past but unfortunately it is seldom remembered. iv. According to the writer the adoption of wrong means even for the right end would:</p>	<p>A. Impede our progress B. Deflect us from the right path C. Not let us attain our goal D. Bring us dishonour</p>
1740	<p>Is this work of incessant and feverish activity. men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives yet how are we to act even in the present unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problem will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the price that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on men's part in this generation. I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past but unfortunately it is seldom remembered. v. The word 'vitiates' used in the second paragraph means:</p>	<p>A. Tarnish B. Destroy C. Negate D. Debase</p>
1741	<p>In the past thirty years drugs have been discovered that prevent and cure physical disease and reverse the disturbances that occur in certain mental illness. Excitement over what drugs can do has led people to believe that any ailment, infective or psychic, can be relieved by taking a pill. At the first sign of nervousness, they try pep-up pills. Medical journals now advertise tranquilizers and other mood-altering drugs doctors prescribe them; and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. i. According to the author, in recent years there has been:</p>	<p>A. Recognition of the ill-effects of medicine B. A misplaced trust in drugs C. A distrust of drugs D. None of the above</p>
1742	<p>In the past thirty years drugs have been discovered that prevent and cure physical disease and reverse the disturbances that occur in certain mental illness. Excitement over what drugs can do has led people to believe that any ailment, infective or psychic, can be relieved by taking a pill. At the first sign of nervousness, they try pep-up pills. Medical journals now advertise tranquilizers and other mood-altering drugs doctors prescribe them; and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. ii. According to the author, in recent years there has been:</p>	<p>A. Can reduce mental illnesses B. Cannot cure mental illnesses C. Can cure mental illness</p>

	advertise tranquilizers and other mood-altering drugs doctors prescribe them: and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. ii. According to the passage, the medicines that have been discovered in recent times:	D. Can help treat some symptoms of mental illnesses
1743	In the past thirty years drugs have been discovered that prevent and cure physical disease and reverse the disturbances that occur in certain mental illness. Excitement over what drugs can do has led people to believe that any ailment, infective or psychic, can be relieved by taking a pill. At the first sign of nervousness, they try pep-up pills. Medical journals now advertise tranquilizers and other mood-altering drugs doctors prescribe them: and the public expect miracles from them. In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that drug abuse has spread. iii. People often believe that:	A. Medicines cannot cure all the diseases B. Medicines can cure all the diseases C. Doctors can cure all the diseases D. Doctors cannot cure all the diseases
1744	When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. i. An appropriate title for the above passage would be:	A. The change of nature B. Courage and public C. The will to fight D. The miracle of confronting danger
1745	When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. ii. The author names three different ways in which a man reacts to sudden danger. What are they?	A. He may be paralysed with fear or seized with panic, or as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage and face the danger B. He may be paralysed with fear, run away or fight C. He may flee in panic or fight back or stand still D. He may be paralysed with fear, seized with panic or act like an inferior animal
1746	When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. iii. The distinction between inferior animals and rational beings is that;	A. The latter are stronger B. The latter are capable of reasoning things out whereas the former cannot do so C. The former are incapable of fighting D. The latter are clever
1747	When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. iv. Explain the phrase gather resolution from danger.	A. Not to lose hope, but fight B. Find courage to face the danger C. Find hope and courage D. A state of utter hopelessness steels one to fight out the danger
1748	When we are suddenly confronted with any terrible danger, the change of nature we undergo is equally great. In some cases, fear paralyses us. Like animals we stand powerless to move a step in fright or to lift a hand in defence of our lives and sometimes we are seized with panic, and again act more like the inferior animals than beings. On the other hand, frequently in case of sudden extreme peril, which cannot be escaped by fright and must be instantly faced, even the most timid men at once as if by miracle, become possessed of the necessary courage sharp quick apprehension, and swift decision. This is a miracle very common in nature. Man and the inferior animals alike, when confronted with almost certain death gather resolution from despair' but there can really be no trace of so debilitating a feeling in the person fighting, or prepared to fight for dear life. At such times, the mind is clearer than it has ever been: the nerves are steel, there is nothing felt but a	A. He survived his ordeal B. He was lucky to be alive C. They brought him a new experience D. They brought him a new experience, and lifted him above himself for a time

wonderful strength and daring. Looking back at certain perilous moments in my own life, I remember them with a kind of joy, not that there was any joyful excitement then; but because they brought me a new experience, a new nature, as it were and lifted me for a time above myself. v. The author feels happy in the recollection of danger faced and overcome because:

1749	<p>The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics. This criticism while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires. Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities, indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence. Many of those major cities lie far beyond Rome's original's province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tribunes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway of coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. i. The author describes "two of the great disasters in intellectual history" (lines 9-12) in order to:</p>	<p>A. Establish a point directly related to the main argument B. Show that certain historical claims are inaccurate C. Demonstrate the importance of certain historical data D. Disprove the claims made by other with a different view E. Concede the partial accuracy of an opposing view.</p>
1750	<p>The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics. This criticism while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires. Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities, indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence. Many of those major cities lie far beyond Rome's original's province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tribunes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway of coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. ii. According to the passage, ancient Roman roads?</p>	<p>A. Connected many major cities in ancient Europe B. Are engineering marvels unequalled in modern times C. Are similar in some respects to modern highways D. Were products of democratic political institutions E. Caused the development of modern European cities</p>
1751	<p>The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics. This criticism while in many ways true, is not without its problems. It was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch. Nevertheless, a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires. Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable. Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades. Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops, crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities, indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence. Many of those major cities lie far beyond Rome's original's province, and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations. Again a result of military influence, the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate. During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent. While seldom spoken today, it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original. It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome. While far from being a democracy, Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today. "Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide. Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tribunes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class. The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution, who often assumed pen names from the lexicon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway of</p>	<p>A. It spread in part due to Rome's military power B. It is reflected in modern political concepts C. It is spoken today in some parts of Europea) I only, b) II only, c) I and II only, d) I and III only, e) II and III only</p>

coliseum,remain prominent features of the Western landscape.iii.According to the passage,which of the following accurately describes the Latin language?

1752 The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe,Northern Africa,and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics.This criticism while in many ways true,is not without its problems.it was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch.Nevertheless,a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires.Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable.Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades.Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops,crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities,indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence.Many of those major cities lie far beyond rome's original's province,and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations.Again a result of military influence,the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate.During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent.While seldom spoken today,it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original.It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome.While far from being a democracy,Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today."Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide.Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class.The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution,who often assumed pen names from the lexion of Latin life.These accomplishments,as monumental as any highway of coliseum,remain prominent features of the Western landscape.iv.It can be inferred from the passage that the framers of the Constitution:

- A. Were familiar with certain aspects of Roman government
- B. Were similar to the Roman elders
- C. Embraced the veto as the hallmark of Roman democracy
- D. Overlooked Cicero's contributions to the theory of democracy
- E. Formed a government based on worldwide democracy

1753 The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe,Northern Africa,and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics.This criticism while in many ways true,is not without its problems.it was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch.Nevertheless,a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires.Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable.Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades.Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops,crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities,indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence.Many of those major cities lie far beyond rome's original's province,and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations.Again a result of military influence,the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate.During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent.While seldom spoken today,it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original.It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome.While far from being a democracy,Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today."Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide.Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class.The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution,who often assumed pen names from the lexion of Latin life.These accomplishments,as monumental as any highway of coliseum,remain prominent features of the Western landscape.v. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- A. Reveal the indifferent attitude taken by the ancient Romans towards the fine arts
- B. Discuss the lasting accomplishments achieved by ancient Romans
- C. Analyse the sue of the Latin language by the framers of the Constitution
- D. Show that the construction of roads and aqueducts could not have been accomplished in ancient Greece
- E. Compare the destruction of the library at Alexandria to the murder of Archimedes

1754 The Romans--for centuries is the masters of war and politics Europe,Northern Africa,and Asia Minor---have often been criticised for producing few original thinkers outside the realm of politics.This criticism while in many ways true,is not without its problems.it was after all the conquest of Greece that provided Rome with its greatest influx of educated subjects two of the great disasters in intellectual history---the murder of Archimedes and the burning of Alexandria's library ---both occurred under Rome's watch.Nevertheless,a city that was able to conquer so much of the known world could not have been devoid of the creativity that characterizes so many other ancient empires.Engineering is one endeavour in which the Romans showed themselves capable.Their aqueducts carried water hundreds of miles along the tops vast arcades.Roman roads built for the rapid deployment of troops,crisscross Europe and still from the basis of numerous modern highways that provide quick access between many major European and African cities,indeed a large number of these cities owe their prominence to Rome's economic and political influence.Many of those major cities lie far beyond rome's original's province,and Latin-derived languages are spoken in most Southern European nations.Again a result of military influence,the popularity of Latin and its offspring is difficult to overestimate.During the centuries of ignorance and violence that followed Rome's decline, the Latin language was the glue that held together the identity of an entire continent.While seldom spoken today,it is still studied widely if only so that such master of rhetoric as Cicero can be read in the original.It is Cicero and his like who are perhaps the most overlooked legacy of Rome.While far from being a democracy,Rome did leave behind useful political tool that serve the American republic today."Republic" itself is Latin for "the people's business" a notion cherished in democracies worldwide.Senators owe their name to Rome's class of elders; Representatives owe theirs to the Tributes who seized popular prerogatives from the Senatorial class.The veto was a Roman notion adopted by the historically aware framers of the Constitution,who often assumed pen names from the lexion of Latin life.These accomplishments,as monumental as any highway of coliseum,remain prominent features of the Western landscape.vi.Which of the following is NOT described in the passage as a part of ancient Roman life that left a lasting legacy?

- A. The Latin language
- B. Military accomplishments
- C. An extensive system of roads
- D. A democratic system of government
- E. Wide-ranging economic influence

1755	<p>Anthropologists who study orangutans,distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived.It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle.While to a certain extent,all primates excepts humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees,the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor.Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades,requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive.Thus,they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food.Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and,like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring.Consequently,orangutans are solitary,territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild.Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic,often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider.while humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy.i.The primary purpose of this passage is to:</p>	<p>A. Describe some behavioural and evolutionary characteristics of orangutans B. Analyse the reasons why early primates left their forest dwellings C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by poachers D. Show how orangutan behaviour differs from that of other primates E. Criticise anthropologists who misinterpret orangutan behaviour</p>
1756	<p>Anthropologists who study orangutans,distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived.It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle.While to a certain extent,all primates excepts humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees,the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor.Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades,requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive.Thus,they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food.Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and,like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring.Consequently,orangutans are solitary,territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild.Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic,often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider.while humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy.ii. It can be inferred from the passage that one development responsible for the evolution of distinct ape species was:</p>	<p>A. Early primates inability to survive in the forest B. The shrinking of the available primitive forest C. The growth of human and chimpanzee communities D. The orangutan's eventual dominance of the treetops E. The encroachment of other species into the primitive forest</p>
1757	<p>Anthropologists who study orangutans,distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived.It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle.While to a certain extent,all primates excepts humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees,the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor.Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades,requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive.Thus,they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food.Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and,like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring.Consequently,orangutans are solitary,territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild.Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic,often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider.while humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy.iii.Which of the following are factors that the author indicates to the orangutan's territoriality?</p>	<p>A. The lack of available food and the antisocial nature of orangutans B. The orangutan's need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protect itself from them D. The difficulties that orangutans face when compelled to socialize with other species such as chimpanzees</p>
1758	<p>Anthropologists who study orangutans,distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived.It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle.While to a certain extent,all primates excepts humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees,the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor.Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades,requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive.Thus,they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food.Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and,like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring.Consequently,orangutans are solitary,territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild.Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic,often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider.while humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced out ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy.iv.The author of the passage discusses"orangutans taken from poachers" in order to:</p>	<p>A. Stress the importance of preserving orangutans as a specie B. Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching C. Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of enviroments D. Contrast the behaviour of orangutans with that of other apes E. Emphasize the consequences of orangutan territoriality</p>
	<p>Anthropologists who study orangutans,distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived.It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle.While to a certain extent,all primates excepts humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees,the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor.Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades,requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive.Thus,they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food.Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females</p>	<p>A. Prevent orangutans from becoming the target of poaching B. Assist customs agents in the</p>

1759	<p>food. Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and, like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring. Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced our ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy. v. According to the author anthropologists study the behaviour of orangutans in order to:</p>	<p>relocation of orangutans C. Analyse the cause and consequences of contemporary human behaviour D. Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals E. Better understand the factors that influenced human evolution</p>
1760	<p>Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor. Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and, like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring. Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced our ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy. vi. Which of the following can be inferred about differences between the behaviour of orangutans and that of other ape species?</p>	<p>A. While orangutans spend much of their time in the treetops, other apes live exclusively on the ground B. Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species, but orangutans are more likely to bond for life C. Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than the average orangutans do D. Orangutans spend less time in the company of their members of their species than do some other apes</p>
1761	<p>Anthropologists who study orangutans, distant cousins of the human race find in the animals behaviour hints of how our earliest ancestors may have lived. It has long been accepted that primates originally dwelt in the treetops and only migrated to the ground as forests began to dwindle. While to a certain extent, all primates except humans spend at least some time dwelling in trees, the orangutan hardly ever ventures to the forest floor. Adult orangutans can grow as heavy as 330 pounds and live for decades, requiring copious amounts of fruit simply to stay alive. Thus, they become very jealous of the territory where they find their food. Compounding this territoriality are the breeding habits of orangutans since females can only breed every few years and, like humans give birth not to litters but single offspring. Consequently, orangutans are solitary, territorial animals who have difficulty foraging in any part of the forest where they were not raised. Orangutans take from poachers by customs agents undergo incredible hardship on their return to the wild. Incorrectly relocating a male orangutan is especially problematic, often ending in the animal's death at the hands of a rival who sees not only his territory but also the females of his loosely knit community under threat from an outsider. While humans like chimpanzees are more gregarious and resourceful than orangutans the latter provide anthropologists with useful information about the behaviour of pre hominid primates and how apelike behaviour influenced our ancestors search for the food and family beneath the forest's canopy. The passage indicates that it is difficult to return orangutans to the wild for which of the following reasons?</p>	<p>A. The threat posed by newcomers to other orangutans territory B. The conflict between males over available females C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutans environment</p>
1762	Flagitious	<p>A. Vapid B. Innocent C. Frivolous D. Ignorant</p>
1763	Celibate	<p>A. Extravagant B. Prodigal C. Profligate D. Reprobate</p>
1764	Insolent	<p>A. Polite B. Considerate C. Agreeable D. Coward</p>
1765	Overwrought	<p>A. Excited B. Calm C. Alert D. Alive</p>
1766	Ostentatious	<p>A. Ignorant B. Unpretentious C. Awkward D. Bankrupt</p>
1767	Repel	<p>A. Attend B. Continue C. Attract D. Concentrate</p>
1768	Sagacious	<p>A. Foolish B. False C. Casual</p>

		D. Cunning
1769	Reward	A. Penalty B. Retribution C. Demotion D. Forfeiture
1770	Brazen	A. Delicious B. Helpful C. Respectful D. Innocent
1771	Dorsal	A. Peripheral B. Central C. Inactive D. Ventral
1772	Tentative	A. Developed B. Final C. Immediate D. Urgent
1773	Liability	A. Assets B. Property C. Treasure D. Debt
1774	Arid	A. Humid B. Agreeable C. Plentiful D. Productive
1775	Auspicious	A. Conspicuous B. Condemnatory C. Spicy D. Unfavourable
1776	Glib	A. Dumb B. Modest C. Unwilling D. Hesitant
1777	Magnanimous	A. Generous B. Small C. Selfish D. Naive
1778	Acquit	A. Punish B. Indict C. Confirm D. Blame
1779	Confident	A. Reserved B. Shy C. Diffident D. Timid
1780	Dim	A. Loud B. Clear C. Bright D. Understandable
1781	Accomplice	A. Escort B. Opponent C. Friend D. Accessory
1782	Valuable	A. Lowly B. Worthless C. Inferior D. Invaluable
1783	Inimical	A. Neutral B. Emotional C. Friendly D. Cheerful
1784	Meagre	A. Extravagant B. Excessive C. Average D. Plentiful
1785	Equanimity	A. Dubiousness B. Resentment C. Excitement D. Duplicity
1786	Demure	A. Flatter B. Smile

1786	Beguile	C. Persuade D. Cheat
1787	Destiny	A. Self-dependence B. Fate C. Vulnerability D. Chance
1788	Agony	A. Ecstasy B. Fear C. Pleasure D. Bliss
1789	Subservient	A. Straight forward B. Supercilious C. Aggressive D. Dominant
1790	Forbid	A. Celebrate B. Permit C. Provoke D. Appreciate
1791	Punctilious	A. Careless B. Permit C. Provoke D. Appreciate
1792	Mortal	A. Immortal B. Divine C. Eternal D. Spiritual
1793	Terse	A. Expressive B. Descriptive C. Concise D. Detailed
1794	Encourage	A. Dampen B. Disapprove C. Warn D. Discourage
1795	Frugal	A. Extravagant B. Charitable C. Gaudy D. Generous
1796	Criticise	A. Flatter B. Analyse C. Judge D. Appreciate
1797	Chide	A. Criticise B. Flatter C. Praise D. Fear
1798	Religious	A. Secular B. Sinful C. Atheistic D. Immoral
1799	Friend	A. Foe B. Competitor C. Rival D. Acquaintance
1800	Culpable	A. Blameless B. Defendable C. Irresponsible D. Careless
1801	Hesitate	A. Certain B. Reluctant C. Proud D. Confident
1802	Vital	A. Unimportant B. Outer C. Peripheral D. Dead
1803	Capacious	A. Caring B. Limited C. Changeable D. Foolish

1804	Admonish	A. Flatter B. Approve C. Commend D. Tolerate
1805	Leap	A. Immerse B. Fall C. Plunge D. Sink
1806	Bizarre	A. Gentle B. Same C. Soft D. Usual
1807	Advance	A. Withhold B. Defend C. Retreat D. Restrain
1808	Alien	A. Domiciled B. Native C. Resident D. Natural
1809	Boisterous	A. Good B. Happy C. Calm D. Comfortable
1810	Establish	A. Corrode B. Negate C. Disrupt D. Uproot
1811	Defiance	A. Obedience B. Anxiety C. Dismay D. Suspicion
1812	My father keeps all his ----- papers in a lock and key.	A. Required B. Necessary C. Secret D. Confidential E. Useful
1813	Ambition is one of those ----- which are never satisfied.	A. Passions B. Fancies C. Needs D. Ideas
1814	Ambition is one of those ----- which are never satisfied.	A. Passions B. Fancies C. Needs D. Ideas
1815	We must explore ----- sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been ----- ---.	A. Natural, Exhausted B. Sufficient, Increased C. Alternate, Depleted D. Guaranteed, Over E. Innovative, Augmented
1816	If they want to succeed, they ----- have to work very hard.	A. Must B. Should C. Will D. Ought
1817	Whichever way you approach the problem, -----.	A. It will not solve B. It will not be solved C. No one will not solve it D. It will not be solve
1818	It was the help he got from his friends which ----- him through the tragedy.	A. Supported B. Helped C. Parked D. Boosted
1819	Ahsan got the company car for a ----- price as he was the senior most employee in the company.	A. Discounted B. Nominal C. Fixed D. Reduced
1820	His ----- of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.	A. Exposition B. Picturisation C. Clarity D. Exposure
1821	----- was the main reason for his success.	A. Happiness B. Prosperity

1821	Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to -----.	B. Prosperity C. Misery D. Cawardice
1822	All of us should abide ----- the laws of our country.	A. On B. To C. By D. In
1823	Everyone in the universe is accountable to God ----- his actions.	A. For B. About C. Of D. Against
1824	I never miss a cricket match. I ----- fond of cricket since childhood.	A. Have been B. Has been C. Will be D. Am
1825	He ordered his servant -----.	A. If he could bring a glass of water B. That bring a glass of water C. To bring a glass of water D. That he should bring a glass of water
1826	Though Akram is poor, ----- he is honest.	A. Still B. Nevertheless C. But D. Yet
1827	A determined effort will be needed to restrict the country's ----- social services.	A. Profligate B. Profiteering C. Renegade D. Variegated E. Expensive
1828	I am not concerned ----- him ----- that business.	A. For, With B. With, In C. With, For D. By, In
1829	He deals ----- foreign goods only, but our firm deals ----- several leading merchants who trade ----- a variety ----- goods.	A. In, in, with, of B. With, with, with, of C. With, in, of, with D. In, with, in, of
1830	The controversy is likely to create ----- between the two communities.	A. Amity B. Bitterness C. Doubt D. revenge
1831	She is much too ----- to have anything to do with that obnoxious affair.	A. Happy B. Hasty C. Noble D. Proud
1832	His ----- in his family's position is great but he does not boast about it.	A. Deceit B. Presumption C. Pride D. Status
1833	My finger is still ----- where I caught it in the door yesterday.	A. Bruised B. Injured C. Sore D. Wounded
1834	Non-violence is the law of saints as violence is the law of the -----.	A. Brute B. Coward C. Haughty D. Ignorant
1835	We felt as if the ground were ----- beneath our feet.	A. Bursting B. Sinking C. Slipping D. Smashing
1836	The task seemed impossible but somehow he ----- very skilfully in the end.	A. Pulled it off B. Pulled it away C. Pulled in out D. Pulled it up
1837	The enemy paid a large sum as -----.	A. Compensation B. Punishment C. Redress D. Amends E. Restitution
1838	The unruly behaviour of the soldiers ----- their commander.	A. Incensed B. Aggrieved C. Impeached

1838	The army commander of the soldiers ----- their commander.	C. Imperious D. Tempered E. Clashed
1839	Jamil was so good at mathematics that his friends considered him to be a -----.	A. Profligate B. Prodigy C. Prodigious D. Primeval E. Protocular
1840	When Raja heard the news of his selection to the college team, he felt -----.	A. Effervescent B. Enamoured C. Elated D. Embittered E. Exasperated
1841	A son who is unable to look his father in the face is -----.	A. Timid B. Guilty C. Arrogant D. Ashamed
1842	He said that there was no going back because his decision was-----.	A. Peremptory B. Permeditated C. Parsimonious D. Palatable
1843	Progress in a government, science, art, literature, philosophy and religion ----- great civilisations from mere groups of communities.	A. Extol B. Describe C. Distinguish D. Relinquish
1844	Since there was adequate grazing area for the herds, the land was ----- populated.	A. Disproportionately B. Sparsely C. Inadequately D. Rustically
1845	The new owners of the paper changed the ----- completely.	A. Outlay B. Layout C. Outlet D. Outlook
1846	This legend has been ----- from father to son.	A. Handed in B. Handed out C. Handed over D. Handed down
1847	Many young men were ----- at street corners for the coffee bar to open.	A. Hanging about B. Hanging on C. Hanging together D. Hanging back E. Hanging out
1848	Whenever he refers to his favourites he is voluble, but when he talks of his adversaries he is -----.	A. Aggressive B. Bitter C. Rough D. Miserly E. Reticent
1849	If a man keeps his fingers crossed, he -----.	A. Hopes for the best B. Suspects everybody C. Demonstrates peevishness D. Welcomes every danger E. Pray for good health
1850	Although I had pledged not tell anyone of the previous evening's trauma, the compulsive urge to unburden myself became -----.	A. Overwhelming B. Irresistible C. Impassive D. Preponderous E. Indomitable
1851	The accused was released on ----- pending hearing of his case.	A. Bale B. Bail C. Bond D. Deposit
1852	I decided to sell a piece of land when I was offered a more ----- price.	A. Exact B. Correct C. True D. Realistic
1853	You will have to catch the morning flight, so you ----- better get ready.	A. May B. Had C. Should D. Would
1854	His persuasive tone was able to tackle the boy whom other professors had found -----.	A. Peripatetic B. Dissolutic C. Tenacious D. Squeamish E. Obdurate

1855	Through a ----- circumstance, they unexpectedly found themselves on the same bus with Uncle Adnan.	A. Fortuitous B. Elusive C. Referential D. Lambert E. Firiable
1856	Laila failed in the examination because none of here answer was ----- to the questions asked.	A. Referential B. Revealing C. Pertinent D. Allusivc E. Impeccable
1857	The ----- man treated everyone in a ----- manner.	A. Superficial, thorough B. Defiant, Belligerent C. Supercilious, Depreciatory D. Corrupt, ubiquitous E. Suspicious, ingenuous
1858	We never believed that he would resort to ----- in order to achieve his end, we always regarded him as an honest man.	A. Subterfuge B. Logic C. Diplomacy D. Charm E. Cunning
1859	His monotonous voice acted like ----- and his audience was soon asleep.	A. A sedative B. An anaesthetic C. An emetic D. A purgative E. A cathartic
1860	In the ----- areas of the rail road terminal, thousands of travellers lingered while waiting for their train.	A. Commodious B. Accomodious C. Capricious D. Extensive E. Capacious
1861	A legislation was passed to punish brokers who ----- their clients funds.	A. Devastate B. Devour C. Embezzle D. Defalcate
1862	Modern architecture has discarded the ----- trimming on buildings and emphasises the simplicity of life.	A. Gaudy B. Gaunt C. Flabbergasting D. Flamboyant E. flagrant
1863	In the Twentieth Century, physicists have made their greatest discoveries about the characteristics of ----- objects like the atom and its parts.	A. Infinitesimal B. Infinite C. Microscopic D. Kaledoscopic E. Intangible
1864	His moral decadence was marked by his ----- from the ways of integrity and honesty.	A. Declivity B. Obsession C. Opprobrium D. Departure
1865	Even when Wasim's reputation was in ----- almost everyone was willing to admit that he was genius.	A. Peregrination B. Accumulation C. Eclipse D. Rebuttal E. Failure
1866	Patriotism, like so many other objects of this imperfect world, is a ----- web of good and evil.	A. Complicated B. Intricated C. Entrapped D. Entangled E. Tangled
1867	The princes and rulers in the Sub-Continent seldom thought in terms of the country as a whole and ----- their time and energy in ----- warfare.	A. Exhausted, Common B. Dissipated, Mutual C. Depreciated, Expensive D. Dessicated, Isolationist E. Wasted, Reciprocal
1868	In his attempt to ----- the condition of poor people in the slums, he found that he needed the aid of wealthy benefactors.	A. Delineate B. Assay C. Evaluate D. Ameliorate E. Extricate
1869	You should ----- this paragraph in order to make the essay more -----.	A. Enlarge, Prognant B. Revise, Abstruse C. Delete, Succinct D. Excise, Expansive E. Expunge, Witty

1870	He _____ sometimes force himself to work on till late in the night only to find himself unable to do anything the next day.	A. Could B. Used to C. Would D. Would be E. Should
1871	They had some difficulty _____ all the employees, especially the smaller ones to confirm _____ the adopted scale of wages.	A. To get, With B. Getting, To C. In getting, Upon D. To getting, Over E. To be getting, Up to
1872	Fate smiled _____ him in all his ventures.	A. At B. With C. On D. Above E. Over
1873	The event came _____ as he had predicted it.	A. By B. About C. Off D. Up E. On
1874	So many servants attended _____ him during his illness.	A. At B. Upon C. On D. With E. About
1875	He congratulated his friend _____ the latter's success.	A. About B. For C. On D. Against E. With
1876	_____ the event of his resigning his job, his family would starve.	A. At B. On C. Within D. In
1877	In the world of today, material values take precedence _____ spiritual values.	A. At B. On C. Over D. About
1878	His answer was such _____ I expected him to give.	A. That B. Which C. As D. Like which E. Who
1879	Idleness squanders what _____ in a previous generation has won.	A. Laziness B. Indolence C. Resourcefulness D. Industry E. Work
1880	That charming girl was the _____ of all eyes.	A. Target B. Aim C. Cynosure D. Doggerel E. Ambition
1881	Any political leader who allows nepotism to flourish should be subject to _____.	A. Autopsy B. Stringency C. Stricture D. Punishment E. Condemnation
1882	His attitude to his boss was _____ and caused a good deal of repulsion.	A. Refulgent B. Arrogant C. Hybrid D. Sycophantic E. Aggressive
1883	His _____ way of life seemed inconsistent with his professions of virtue.	A. Equable B. Tremulous C. Squeamish D. Compromising E. Dissolute
1884	The influence of the environment on man is revealed by an _____ study.	A. Anthropological B. Ccological C. Epigraphic D. Numismatic E. Ecumenical

1885	She had a terrible night caused by an _____ during her sleep.	A. Incubus B. Debility C. Obsession D. Delusion E. Hypochondria
1886	The appropriate word used for marriage between people of different races is _____.	A. Scurrility B. Mesccluation C. Reverberation D. Embolism E. Nonsequitur
1887	Pakistan for the present, is deeply _____ in economic difficulties, but, the Government has taken a pledge to set everything right within five years.	A. Saturated B. Engrossed C. Swamped D. Vexed E. Ruined
1888	Knowledge is like a deep well fed by _____ springs, and your mind is the little bucket that you drop in it.	A. Immortal B. Inexhaustible C. Eternal D. Perennial E. Sterling
1889	True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.	A. Tied up B. Bound up C. Intertwined D. Inter-related E. Interspersed
1890	I do not think, you will gain anything by insulting and _____ the man you do not agree with.	A. Defaming B. Depicting C. Charging D. Revamping E. Enervating
1891	The Pakistani _____ have discovered a way to boost the yield per acre of different _____ of wheat.	A. Agronomists, Varieties B. Economists, Kinds C. Anthropologists, Sorts D. Phrenologists, Layers E. Agnoanalysts, Vistas
1892	The opposition parties allege that prices of essential commodities are _____ like a runaway balloon.	A. Flying B. Reviving C. Leaping D. Soaring E. Shooting
1893	Success in great ventures calls for _____ concentration and strong personal _____.	A. Sterling, Attachment B. Standing, Participation C. Continued, Apathy D. Unflagging, Involvement E. Hectic, Interest
1894	The admiration some leaders earn is _____ by their _____ instinct for hitting the frontlines in newspapers.	A. Developed-uncanny B. Generated-feeble C. Engendered-unerring D. Evolved-aggressive E. Conceded-procovative
1895	With the realisation, we have found ourselves left with _____ moral values and little ethical _____.	A. Extreme, Judgement B. Fundamental, Scruples C. Incidental, Standards D. Obsolete, Direction E. Stereotyped, Perspective
1896	Diplomacy is the best means of _____ which a society of sovereign nations has to offer, but, especially under the conditions of _____ world politics and of contemporary war, it is not good enough.	A. Maintaining, Today's B. Presenting, Contemporary C. Retaining, Present D. Promoting, Modern E. Evolving, Self-centred
1897	For nations conscious of the _____ of modern war, peace must be the goal of their foreign policies.	A. Perils B. Incidence C. Prudence D. Redundancies E. Potentialities
1898	Nothing is so _____ to a nation as an extreme of self-partiality, and the total want of _____ of what others will naturally hope or fear.	A. Repugnant; Sense B. Delusionary, Methodly C. Fatal, Consideration D. Unethical, Discretion E. Detrimental, Concern
1899	Charles Lamb's prose is richly _____ with literary ornaments like similes, metaphors, alliterations, transferred epithets etc.	A. Emblamed B. Saturated C. Embellished D. Embroidered E. Embroiled

1900	There were reduced to skeletons for they had long been _____ for food.	A. Impinging B. Snarling C. Craving D. Longing E. Famishing
1901	Even more than beauty, youth attracts me and with _____ appeal.	A. An inductable B. An irresistible C. An incomprehensible D. A delectable E. A sententious
1902	It was through the Second World War, the Russia _____ herself increased _____ in power and wealth and prestige.	A. Saw; Abundantly B. Noticed; gullibly C. Withnessed; Prodigiously D. None of above
1903	Sometimes it is necessary for an author to know what is going on in the minds of his characters. This is called _____.	A. Omnipresence B. Omniscience C. Omnipotence D. Truclence E. Introversion
1904	The speaker painted a _____ picture of hunger in parts of country.	A. Chimirical B. Passionate C. Parisimonious D. Poignant
1905	Some parents make their commands so _____ that they antagonise their children.	A. Perfunctory B. Peremptory C. Acrimonious D. Spasmodic E. Sporadic
1906	Discontented wives, dejected lovers, frustrated politicians, all these tend to be _____.	A. Specious B. Abstlmious C. Euphemistic D. Persiflagus E. Querulous
1907	Inference or conclusion, that does not follow from the facts as stated is known as _____.	A. Quis separabit B. Resangustadomi C. Respice finem D. Non-sequiture E. Pour Pendreconge
1908	_____ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.	A. Dislettante B. Connoisseur C. Philistine D. Chauvinist E. Epicurean
1909	The assassination of the Archduke was followed by _____ throughout the whole European continent.	A. Repercussions B. Concatenations C. Reprisals D. Consternations E. Enervations
1910	A great literary or artistic work is known as a _____.	A. Pot pouri B. Par excellence C. Bete noire D. Peadillo E. Magnum opus
1911	The person who is looking for sympathy talks _____.	A. Glibly B. Didactically C. Ominously D. Plaintively E. Disparagingly
1912	As the market becomes _____ competitive, some companies will make large and larger profits.	A. Well B. Good C. More D. Fully E. Mainly
1913	The government should provide attractive tax _____ to create the market of quality goods.	A. Revenues B. Structures C. Resources D. Incentives E. Controls
1914	The salaries and perks of the employees were not in _____ with their status in this industry.	A. Value B. Conformity C. Accordance D. Capacity E. Possession

1915	She is so _____ that she easily catches cold.	A. Sensible B. Sincere C. Sensitive D. Sober
1916	The accused _____ having made any statement.	A. Refused B. Denied C. Rejected D. Declaimed
1917	<p>Unfortunately, nuclear power isn't a good answer to our need to get loose from our Middle East oil dependency. For all its chrome-plated promise, nuclear power has fallen flat on its face and the worst is yet to come. Nuclear power plants are now facing a challenge that their designers never anticipated, though they should have-what to do with the power plants after their useful lives are over. Nuclear power plants last 30 years or less. After 30 years, a reactor's pressure vessel becomes brittle and subject to breakage, simply as a result of constant bombardment by nuclear particles. In addition, after 30 years or so, the radioactivity in pipes and valves has accumulated to a point where maintenance workers are receiving unacceptable doses of radioactivity, so more maintenance crews must come in (to reduce the time any one worker spends getting zapped), which makes maintenance expensive. Old nuclear plants cannot simply be abandoned, or demolished with a wrecking ball. They are full of radioactivity, all of which must be kept away from living things. Much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it.</p> <p>Q: What is the main idea of the passage expressed by the author?</p>	A. Nuclear energy is not a good replacement of energy derived from petroleum B. Nuclear energy is a hazardous for mankind C. Nuclear energy is costlier than any other energy source D. The life of a nuclear plant is too short
1918	<p>Unfortunately, nuclear power isn't a good answer to our need to get loose from our Middle East oil dependency. For all its chrome-plated promise, nuclear power has fallen flat on its face and the worst is yet to come. Nuclear power plants are now facing a challenge that their designers never anticipated, though they should have-what to do with the power plants after their useful lives are over. Nuclear power plants last 30 years or less. After 30 years, a reactor's pressure vessel becomes brittle and subject to breakage, simply as a result of constant bombardment by nuclear particles. In addition, after 30 years or so, the radioactivity in pipes and valves has accumulated to a point where maintenance workers are receiving unacceptable doses of radioactivity, so more maintenance crews must come in (to reduce the time any one worker spends getting zapped), which makes maintenance expensive. Old nuclear plants cannot simply be abandoned, or demolished with a wrecking ball. They are full of radioactivity, all of which must be kept away from living things. Much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it.</p> <p>Q: The author's indication about the actual threat that a nuclear power plant offers, can be best described by which of the following statement?</p>	A. The life of nuclear plant is about 30 years B. The radiation leakage cannot be prevented during the normal operation of a nuclear plant C. Radiation pollution by demolished nuclear plants lasts for centuries D. The workers in nuclear plant are not safe from the radiation
1919	<p>Unfortunately, nuclear power isn't a good answer to our need to get loose from our Middle East oil dependency. For all its chrome-plated promise, nuclear power has fallen flat on its face and the worst is yet to come. Nuclear power plants are now facing a challenge that their designers never anticipated, though they should have-what to do with the power plants after their useful lives are over. Nuclear power plants last 30 years or less. After 30 years, a reactor's pressure vessel becomes brittle and subject to breakage, simply as a result of constant bombardment by nuclear particles. In addition, after 30 years or so, the radioactivity in pipes and valves has accumulated to a point where maintenance workers are receiving unacceptable doses of radioactivity, so more maintenance crews must come in (to reduce the time any one worker spends getting zapped), which makes maintenance expensive. Old nuclear plants cannot simply be abandoned, or demolished with a wrecking ball. They are full of radioactivity, all of which must be kept away from living things. Much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following can be best inferred from the passage?</p>	A. Nuclear Engineering is an unattractive career B. Nuclear energy is cheap source of energy and poor countries must acquire nuclear energy plants C. Abandoned power plants should safely be bored to ground under deep sea, so that it does not cause radiation pollution D. Nuclear plants should be banned throughout the world
1920	<p>At first glance, it may seem trite to maintain that a classroom could be regarded as a network of interrelationships in which group members participate more intensely than they do in the interaction occurring at the same time beyond their classroom doors. On second thought, however, one might recognize that it is indeed a new and initially rather disconcerting way to look at a group of learners and teachers. We are in the habit of thinking of them as a number of individuals, merely gathered together momentarily within a particular room. A class is a group, we might want to insist, or a class represents a room in a school plant. Both these definitions are obvious. Of what possible use is it to confuse the obvious by defining a class as a "system"? But is the concept of "system" really that difficult? We encounter it often in our daily experience. We say that a football team has developed a system of working together in particular ways to foil its opponents. We worry about our digestive system when we suffer from stomach pains. We are familiar with the solar system. We argue about the public transportation system of our city, or the telephone system connecting remote corners of the country. What is common to all these usages is the idea of a pattern of interdependent relationships. A telephone system is characterized not so much by those little boxes scattered across the nation as by the interconnecting communication linkages or pathways that the technology makes possible. A solar system is not merely an aggregate of heavenly bodies; it represents bodies interacting in regular ways, on the basis of certain principles of relationship.</p>	A. A classroom and a football, match have a common factor that both are based on connected people B. A telephone is a source of connecting scattered entities of various communities C. When we feel stomach pain, we go in separation with other people D. Modern communication means provide medium to connect people

relationship.

Q: All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT

1921	<p>At first glance, it may seem trite to maintain that a classroom could be regarded as a network of interrelationships in which group members participate more intensely than they do in the interaction occurring at the same time beyond their classroom doors. On second thought, however, one might recognize that it is indeed a new and initially rather disconcerting way to look at a group of learners and teachers. We are in the habit of thinking of them as a number of individuals, merely gathered together momentarily within a particular room. A class is a group, we might want to insist, or a class represents a room in a school plant. Both these definitions are obvious. Of what possible use is it to confuse the obvious by defining a class as a "system"? But is the concept of "system" really that difficult? We encounter it often in our daily experience. We say that a football team has developed a system of working together in particular ways to foil its opponents. We worry about our digestive system when we suffer from stomach pains. We are familiar with the solar system. We argue about the public transportation system of our city, or the telephone system connecting remote corners of the country. What is common to all these usages is the idea of a pattern of interdependent relationships. A telephone system is characterized not so much by those little boxes scattered across the nation as by the interconnecting communication linkages or pathways that the technology makes possible. A solar system is not merely an aggregate of heavenly bodies; it represents bodies interacting in regular ways, on the basis of certain principles of relationship.</p> <p>Q: According to the passage, which of the following is the best statement representing a system.</p>	<p>A. <div>A collection of people struggling for a</div><div>common objective</div></p> <p>B. System is a collection of boxes like telephone that provide means of communication between scattered people</p> <p>C. An aggregate of entities in which individuals do follow their own rules independent of others</p> <p>D. An aggregate of entities connecting the components in a particular way</p>
1922	<p>The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.</p> <p>Q: Before man invented writing</p>	<p>A. Literature was passed on by word of mouth</p> <p>B. Prayers were considered literature</p> <p>C. Literature was just singing and dancing</p> <p>D. There was no literature</p>
1923	<p>Besides many other factors, the nation's health system requires a continual supply of new blood from donors to replenish its stockpiles. Storing blood for long-term use is a delicate, expensive, and time-consuming process; moreover, many doctors believe that the stored blood is unreliable. When stored in a solution of plasma and nutritive dextrose (a sugar), fresh red blood cells can survive and remain viable for transfusion for only six weeks, therefore it cannot be used for long period.</p> <p>Q: According to passage, which of the following can be the closest to the author appeal?</p>	<p>A. Government should provide extra facilities for the storage of blood</p> <p>B. Blindly repeated the songs and prayers</p> <p>C. Blood donation should be promoted to the public for continual replenishment of the stockpiles</p> <p>D. There must be a network of donors so that in case of crisis they are to be called for donation</p>
1924	<p>The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.</p> <p>Q: What is the main idea of the passage?</p>	<p>A. <div>Pakistani students are unable to write good English</div></p> <p>B. <div>By avoiding ambiguous thinking, one can develop expressive style in English writing</div></p> <p>C. <div>Bombastic words are vital for expressive English writing</div></p> <p>D. <div>Redundancy of arguments should be avoided in written English</div></p>
1925	<p>The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following best expression the redundancy of argument?</p>	<p>A. Unplanned and repetitive expression of an idea</p> <p>B. Ambiguous idea expressed in some writing</p> <p>C. Unplanned structure of writing</p> <p>D. Precise writing style</p>
1926	<p>The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words</p>	<p>A. A common student cannot express his ideas</p> <p>B. <div>A common student has bulk of ideas to write so he becomes ambiguous in writing</div></p> <p>C. <div>A common student has no clear idea about what to write</div></p> <p>D. <div>A common student has too many ideas to write</div></p>

Q: Which of the following statements is true about the main problem of a common student?

U.

A common student faces lack of vocabulary while he writes English

1927

The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.

Q: According to the passage who can write well.

- A.

One can write well by avoiding dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words
- B. Once can write well if he writes precisely and use short sentences
- C. One can write well attending classes for writing English
- D. One can write well if he follows style of professional writers

1928

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though Ethiopia has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in the country. Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive - it is one of the largest such systems in the world - it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access.

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Q: Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?

- A. Mismanagement of food stocks
- B.

Absence of proper public distribution system
- C. Production of food is less than the demand
- D. Government's apathy towards the poor

1929

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- A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies
- B. Providing enough food to all the citizens
- C.

Good standard of living through productive employment
- D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society

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Q:What, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?

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Q:Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

- A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years
- B. It has remained effective only in the cities
- C. It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness
- D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country

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- A. Rich
- B. Sumptuous
- C. Sufficient
- D. Quality

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Q:The word "square" as used in the passage means

1932

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Q:Which of the following words is the same in meaning as 'power' as used in the passage?

- A. Vigor
- B. Energy
- C. Influence
- D. Capacity

1933

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- A. It has not been able to develop confidence in the people at large
- B. It has not been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available
- C. It has effectively developed channels for the supply of food grains to all sectors
- D. It has not been able to provide

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Q:What, according to the passage, is the main concern about the PDS?

sufficient food to the poorer section of the society

1934

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Q:What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

- A. To make it target group oriented
- B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card
- C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector
- D. To reduce administrative cost

1935

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- A. Food for work program
- B. Unemployment allowance
- C. Food subsidy

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Q: Which of the following, according to the passage, is compared with dearness allowance?

D. Procurement price of food grains

1936

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Q: Food subsidy leads to which of the following?

- A. Sense of insecurity
- B. Increased dependence
- C. Shortage of food grains
- D. Decrease in food grains production

1937

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- A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector
- B. It will remove poverty
- C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost

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Q:What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?

without additional cost
D. It will motivate the target group population to work more

1938

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance. But with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the Government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

Q:The advent of science and technology has increased the

A. Freedom of people
B. Tyranny of the political parties
C. Powers of the government
D. Chances of economic inequality

1939

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Q:A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged

A. Unhappy with the rich people
B. More interested in freedom and security
C. Unhappy with their lot
D. Clamor less for absolute equality

1940

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A. Make the rich and the poor happy
B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands
C. Monitor science and technology
D. Deploy the police force wisely

preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

Q: The growth of government is necessitated to

- 1941
- Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance. But with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the Government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.
- Q: Era of good feeling' in the paragraph refers to
- A. Time of prosperity
 - B. Time of adversity
 - C. Time without government
 - D. Time of police atrocities

- 1942
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- Q: "Tolerable state of balance" in the last sentence may mean
- A. An adequate level of police force
 - B. A reasonable level of economic equality
 - C. A reasonable amount of government interference
 - D. A reasonable check on economic power

- 1943
- Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.
- Q: What is the main thrust of the author?
- A. Traditional systems should be strengthened
 - B. Formal education is more important than non-formal
 - C. One should never cease to learn
 - D. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone

- 1944
- Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for
- A. To criticize the present educational system
 - B. To strengthen the present educational practices

credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?

- C. To support non-conventional educational organizations
- D. To present a pragmatic point of view

1945

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?

- A. All people can be educated as per their needs
- B. Present educational planning is very much practical
- C. Education is a onetime process
- D. Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must

1946

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

Q: What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?

- A. Different modules with same function
- B. Same module for different groups
- C. No modules but standard compulsory program for all
- D. None of these

1947

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

- A. Train the people at the core
- B. Encourage conventional schools and colleges
- C. Decide a terminal point to education
- D. Fulfill the educational needs of everyone

Q:According to the author, educational plan should attempt to

- 1948 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.
- Q:According to the author, what measures should open university adopt to meet modern conditions?
- A. Develop various programs for adult learners
B. Open more colleges on traditional lines
C. Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'
D. Primary education should be under the control of open universities

- 1949 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.
- Q:According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
- A. Duration of the course
B. Competence of the course teachers
C. Diversity of the topics covered
D. Real grasp of matter or skill

- 1950 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.
- Q:Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?
- A. Lifelong learning is a recent concept
B. Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly
C. 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education
D. Schools and colleges should open extension services

1951	<p>Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q:According to the author, the concept of 'lifetime education' is</p>	<p>A. As old as traditional education B. Still in formative stages C. In vogue in advanced countries D. Not practical</p>
1952	<p>Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply</p>	<p>A. Closing down conventional schools and colleges B. Longer durations for all formal courses C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding</p>
1953	<p>Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q: In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence 'The writing is already on the wall'?</p>	<p>A. Everything is uncertain now a days B. Changes have already taken place C. The signs change are already visible D. You cannot change the future</p>
	<p>Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled</p>	

1954	<p>This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q:Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Approaching B. Contacting C. Introducing D. Satisfying</p>
1955	<p>Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q:Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'integral' as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Essential B. Independent C. Major D. Minor</p>
1956	<p>Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone. Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.</p> <p>Q:Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase 'a far cry' as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. A reality B. A theoretical suggestion C. Very funny D. Next to impossible</p>
1957	<p>Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brandsome people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically</p>	<p>A. Catching B. Expounding C. Sustaining D. Restraining</p>

advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase 'holding out' as used in the passage?

- 1958
- Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.
- Q: According to the passage, the question of abortion is
- A. Ignored
B. Hotly debated
C. Unanswered
D. Left to the scientists to decide

- 1959
- Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.
- Q: Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?
- A. It has become popular to abort female fetuses
B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity
C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research
D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information

- 1960
- Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.
- Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'obliterate' as used in the passage?
- A. Wipe off
B. Eradicate
C. Give birth to
D. Wipe out

- 1961
- Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled
- A. Calm
B. Disturbed
C. Discharged
D. Settled

at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word 'charged' as used in the passage?

1962

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?

- A. Possibility of abuse
- B. It is confronted by ethical problems
- C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells
- D. Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies

1963

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'feat' as used in the passage?

- A. Process
- B. Focus
- C. Fact
- D. Goal

1964

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: Why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?

- A. The cost involved is very high
- B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

1965

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the

- A. Insulted
- B. Talked about
- C. Killed

sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: In the passage, 'abused' means

C. Killed
D. Misused

1966

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it?

A. Yes
B. No
C. It can do so only in some cases
D. It also play role in the ratification of the social evils

1967

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: Which of the following, according to the author, are the short-comings of genetics in becoming an exact science?

A. Technicians will not be able to determine the time when genetic disorder will set in
B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells
C. Both A and B
D. Either A or B

1968

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

Q: Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'squarely' as used in the passage?

A. Rigidly
B. Firmly
C. Directly
D. At right angle

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect

A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering
B. Genetic engineers are not able to

1969	<p>people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?</p>	<p>say some things with certainty C. If genetic information is not properly hatted, it will create problems D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell</p>
1970	<p>Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.</p> <p>Q: According to the author, the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists</p>	<p>A. Introspective B. Accusative C. Arrogant D. Optimistic</p>
1971	<p>Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.</p> <p>Q: What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?</p>	<p>A. Resignation B. Cautious C. Relief D. Concern</p>
1972	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to 'stresses' of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever-expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition, and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance, which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID handed a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process. Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development</p> <p>Q: Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have .</p>	<p>A. <div>Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region</div> B. <div>Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavor.</div> C. <div>Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development</div> D. <div>Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation</div></p>

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1974	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to 'stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever-expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition, and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance, which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID handed a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process. Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>Q: There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of</p>	<p>A. <div>Rigorous operation of the Malthusian</div><div>principle</div> B. <div>Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural</div><div>communities</div> C. <div>Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries</div> D. Large scale deforestation and desertification</p>
1975	<p>A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to 'stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever-expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition, and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance. Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance, which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID handed a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process. Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.</p> <p>Q: The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if</p>	<p>A. <div>There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world</div> B. <div>Industries based on agriculture are widely developed</div> C. <div>Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.</div> D. <div>There is an assured supply of food and medical care</div></p>
1976	<p>How much environment pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?</p>	<p>A. <div>There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world</div> B. <div>There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe</div> C. <div>There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world</div> D. <div>The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry</div></p>

1977

The past decade has upset many preconceptions about development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work. Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious. In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning in the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose. Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tonnes of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies -Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.

Q:What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?

- A. To appreciate the steps taken by our Government in the past and doubts about future.
- B. To show how the policy makers have failed
- C. A review of world affairs with special emphasis on developed countries
- D. Review of the past with a view to evolve positive directions for future

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Q:According to the passage, we have so far placed more emphasis on which of the following?

- A. Optimum use of available natural resources
- B. Increased number of basic facilities and meeting number targets
- C. Maximum utilization of available finances
- D. Following known technologies

1980

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resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work. Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious. In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose. Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies -Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.

Q:According to the author, which of the following factors support and strengthen his point of view?

- A - Necessity of carrying out growth on the basis of our own strength.
- B - Increased emphasis on production and coverage targets?

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Either A and B
- D. Both A and B

1981	<p>The past decade has upset many preconceptions above development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work. Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious. In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose. Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies -Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.</p> <p>Q:According to the author, which of the following is a less important factor resulting in environmental stress in rural and urban areas?</p>	<p>A. Increase in capital accumulation B. Rapid economic growth C. Rate of growth of population D. Availability of productive employment</p>
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1982	<p>The past decade has upset many preconceptions above development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work. Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious. In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose. Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies - Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.Q:According to the author, at the national level, with passage of time the effects of which of the following are being felt?</p>	<p>A. Expansion of work force of high quality B. Lack of attention and action for protecting environmental wealth C. Reduction in growth rate of population D. Progressive degradation of technological competence in urban areas</p>
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1983

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Q: Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

- A. Optimum self reliance is the need of the day
- B. We will have bright future by only catching up known technologies
- C. We have to now emphasize aspects of human resource development
- D. Technological competence has to be given due priority over more conventional factors

1984

The past decade has upset many preconceptions above development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work. Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious. In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose. Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies -Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.

Q: According to the author, which of the following cannot be viewed as cause of development?

- A. Betterment in population growth
- B. increase in underemployment
- C. Speedy economic growth
- D. Enhancement in technical skills

The past decade has upset many preconceptions above development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work. Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it

1985	<p>explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious. In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose. Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies -Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.</p> <p>Q: What seems to be the approach of the author regarding present status of research?</p> <p>A - He desires that more research establishments should come up. B - Application of new technologies in factories and field is more vital than setting up of research laboratories.</p>	<p>A. Only A B. Only B C. Neither A nor B D. Both A and B</p>
1986	<p>Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature.</p> <p>Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.</p> <p>Q: The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by the society?</p>	<p>A. Capitalistic B. Communist C. Humanistic D. Authoritarian</p>
1987	<p>Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature.</p> <p>Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following best describes the behavior of modern man?</p>	<p>A. Imaginative and sympathetic B. Cruel and greedy C. Conscientious and cooperative D. Perceptive and creative</p>
1988	<p>Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature.</p> <p>Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of</p>	<p>A. He hates and distrusts other human beings B. Non-human have refused cooperation to human beings C. He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power D. He consciously practices spirit of cooperation</p>

the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.

Q: According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?

- 1989
- Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.
- Q: The real attainment of any society can be judged by which of the following?
- A. The encouragement for acquisitive tendencies
B. Total victimization of conscientious persons
C. The degree of freedom for pursuing more and more power
D. None of these

- 1990
- Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.
- Q: Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?
- A. Money
B. Success
C. Power
D. Understanding

- 1991
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- Q: The western renaissance could not make total impact on today's humanity because
- A. It was conceptually weak
B. It was against basic principle
C. Conscientious men opposed it
D. None of these

- 1992
- Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.
- Q: The author hopes that the present crisis can be solved by
- A. Devoted individual efforts
B. Different political systems
C. Purpose and collective human efforts
D. Spiritually developed individuals

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1993	<p>objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature.</p> <p>Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.</p> <p>Q: The modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?</p>	<p>A. Craving for power and possession</p> <p>B. Basic respect for all individuals</p> <p>C. Spiritual development of all individuals</p> <p>D. Spirit of inquiry and knowledge</p>
1994	<p>Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature.</p> <p>Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'central' as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Lateral</p> <p>B. Inadequate</p> <p>C. Peripheral</p> <p>D. Major</p>
1995	<p>Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature.</p> <p>Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'rest' as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Partial</p> <p>B. Remaining</p> <p>C. Relax</p> <p>D. All</p>
1996	<p>Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature.</p> <p>Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride. The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.</p> <p>Q: Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'deeply' as used in the passage?</p>	<p>A. Widely</p> <p>B. Superficially</p> <p>C. Wrongly</p> <p>D. Openly</p>
1997	<p>NADRA data show that the number of citizens receiving welfare _____ again last year even though an economic slowdown pushed more people into _____.</p>	<p>A. rescinded... beggary</p> <p>B. reduced... affluence</p> <p>C. jumped... subservience</p> <p>D. declined... poverty</p>
1998	<p>Karachi's teachers received the third largest salary hike in the country last year but still did not move up in national _____.</p>	<p>A. competition</p> <p>B. readings</p> <p>C. rankings</p> <p>D. ratings</p>
	<p>Despite signs of a truce, the country's dilemma remains: should they let the north country</p>	<p>A. autonomous... conquer</p> <p>B. free... self-governing</p>

1999	Despite signs of a truce, the country's dilemma remains, should they let the north country remain _____ or should they _____ it.	B. free self-governing C. independent ... separated D. quelled annexed
2000	As the last _____ slice of Arabian coastal plain bordering the continent's vast equatorial rain biologically _____ mosaic of forests, savannas, lagoons, lakes and beaches that, until recently, was virtually unknown to science	A. underdeveloped luxuriant B. uncharted..... broken C. examined.....plentiful D. undeveloped.....rich
2001	Shamim Durani has expressed his hope that the project can _____ support for conserving the Peerowal forests.	A. raise B. rally C. mount D. foster
2002	The term conservationist had been defined by some as a person who believes that the natural world is endlessly _____ and beautiful, and therefore as much of it as possible should be _____ .	A. irrational.....preserved B. abhorrent.....salvaged C. fascinating.....saved D. exhilarative.....promoted
2003	_____ temporary power lines and data cables, huddled around laptops and editing equipment, journalists and technicians were _____ out news to many outposts.	A. Among... burning B. Although... turning C. Using... tossing D. Amid... churning
2004	The country is a regional _____ , an absolute but highly dynamic monarchy that has created an economic _____ out of little more than vision, geography and will.	A. anomaly... powerhouse B. synchronicity... giant C. incongruity... dwarf D. paradox... dependency
2005	The editor found the articles so _____ he hesitated to print them.	A. positive B. comical C. improbable D. Indecisive
2006	Children not only provide cheap labor, but they are also _____, they do not complain about mental tensions given to them or about harsh treatment.	A. impertinent B. facile C. docile D. hesitant
2007	A judgement made before all the facts are known must be called _____ .	A. harsh B. deliberate C. sensible D. premature
2008	The study on Pseudomonas is so _____ that it leaves no part of life cycle of this notorious pathogen.	A. comprehensive B. sporadic C. prolific D. Clean
2009	Bano's prize-winning novel Raja Gidh exemplifies the intrinsic strength of a person; the protagonist tells her own experiences so effectively that any additional commentary would be _____ .	A. appreciable B. controversial C. superfluous D. subjective
2010	The Supreme Court's reversal of its previous ruling on the issue of provincial rights _____ its reputation for _____ .	A. sustanied.....inconsistency B. compromised.....consistency C. maintain.....fallacy D. spoiled.....flexibility
2011	Fauzia presents herself as a bold journalist by asking people in politics the kinds of _____ questions that other reporters do not ask.	A. controverstal B. circumnutating C. abnormal D. irrelevant
2012	Ozone in the Earth's atmosphere _____ living organisms from damaging ultraviolet radiation	A. Protects B. Warms C. reflects D. absorbs
2013	So _____ was the sales persons tone about the qualities of the new computer system that Najam nearly missed ----- in its calculations in his budget.	A. persauasive ----- flaw B. adopted ----- accuracy C. harsh----- amount D. irritating-----greatness
2014	Despite his illness, Inzamam was _____ in winning his team	A. disappointing B. useless C. vigorous D. Instrumental
2015	Salma's home looked as though it had been _____ from a rag bin; her expensive burner was her sole _____ of luxury	A. clean----- expensive B. computerized-----cost C. modernized-----symbol D. salvaged-----sign
2016	The applicant answered tough questions with _____ candor, winning over many interviewers who had previously supported his rival.	A. Planed B. Impatient C. Uniintentional D. Disarming

2017	It was difficult to imagine Jameela, _____ woman, as a psychiatrist; listening while others talked was not her style	A. a talkative B. a cheering C. a smiling D. a aggressive
2018	A rumor that the corporation was close to the _____ caused panic among its creditors and stockholders	A. new venture B. bankruptcy C. dividend declaration D. annual board meeting
2019	A bus driver on Muree roads should have _____ trouble ahead when the road _____ into a blind path.	A. expected - transformed B. seen - collapsed C. interrogated - grew D. anticipated - dwindled
2020	Although the community was usually considered, a safe haven but who expressed beliefs contrary to those of the majority were _____ .	A. applauded B. disgruntled C. democracy D. persecuted
2021	The softness of the early morning light _____ the room, making it larger and cozier at once	A. scattered B. transformed C. transgenic D. classifying
2022	Whereas Shahid's _____ personality made it difficult for his classmates to accept him, Javed ingratiated himself with his sweetness and modesty.	A. susceptible B. pretentious C. dashing D. pleasing
2023	He demanded _____ obedience from his roommates, and was always telling them they must be compliant subjects.	A. total B. partial C. formal D. complete
2024	The _____ of the Fokker crash near Multan airport could have been avoided if more safety _____ had been taken.	A. tragedy - precautions B. incident - preserves C. fiasco - inspectors D. crew - measures
2025	In many cases, the formerly _____ origins of disease have now been identified though modern scientific techniques.	A. insightful B. mysterious C. cruel D. notable E. useful
2026	Freeing embedded fossils from rock has becomes less _____ for paleontologists, who now have tiny vibrating drills capable of working with great speed and delicacy.	A. exploratory B. conclusive C. tedious D. respected E. demeaning
2027	Many people find Ustad Salamat Ali's music not only entertaining but also _____. Listening to it helps them to relax and to _____ the tensions they feel at the end of a tiring day.	A. soothing ... heighten B. therapeutic ... alleviate C. sweet ... underscore D. exhausting ... relieve E. interesting ... activate
2028	Famous educationist Farrukh Khan makes a career of expanding the limits of tuition jobs by starting ICON, making hetherto - impossible takes _____ through the new teaching methodology designed by his academy.	A. famous B. feasible C. fantastic D. controversial E. captivating
2029	In many parts of East Africa at that time, wild animals were so _____ that it was almost impossible for a photographer to approach close enough to film them.	A. rare B. large C. wary D. numerous E. unsightly
2030	The unflattering reviews that his latest recording received were _____ by his fans, who believe that everything he performs is a triumph of artistic _____.	A. dismissed ... creativity B. hailed ... responsibility C. suppressed ... self-promotion D. accepted ... genius E. regretted ... pretension
2031	The board members, accustomed to the luxury of being chauffeured to corporate meetings in company limousines, were predictably _____ when they learned that this service had been _____.	A. satisfied ... annulled B. stymied ... extended C. displeased ... upheld D. disgruntled ... suspended E. concerned ... provided
2032	Misrepresentative graphs and drawings _____ the real data and encourage readers to accept _____ arguments.	A. obscure ... legitimate B. distort ... spurious C. illustrate ... controversial D. complement ... unresolved E. replace ... esteemed
		A. ancient ... established

2033	Conservative historians who represent a traditional account as _____ because of its age may be guilty of taking on trust what they should have _____ in a conscientious fashion.	B. false ... reiterated C. mythical ... fabricated D. accurate ... examined E. suspicious ... challenged
2034	The art of shehnaz Begum often presents us with an idyllic vision that is subtly _____ by more sinister elements, as if suggesting the _____ beauty of our surroundings.	A. enhanced ... pristine B. invaded ... flawed C. altered ... unmarred D. redeemed ... hallowed E. devastated ... bland
2035	City Nazim Ghafoor Merani expected that his proposal on local Trade would not merely _____ the further effects of competition on local business but would also offer practical strategies for successfully resisting such competition.	A. counteract B. intensity C. imagine D. forecast E. excuse
2036	Since many teachers today draw on material from a variety of sources, disciplines, and ideologies for their lessons, their approach could best be called _____.	A. eclectic B. simplistic C. invidious D. impromptu E. dogmatic
2037	Unprecedented turmoil in the usually thriving nation has made the formally _____ investors leery of any further involvement.	A. pessimistic B. cautious C. clandestine D. reticent E. sanguine
2038	Despite its apparent _____, much of early Greek philosophical thought was actually marked by a kind of unconscious dogmatism that led to _____ assertions.	A. liberality ... doctrinaire B. independence ... autonomous C. intransigence ... authoritative D. fundamentalism ... arrogant E. legitimacy ... ambiguous
2039	Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically _____.	A. delicious B. spicy C. Inedible D. nourishing
2040	Until its defeat by Ireland, Pakistani team won most of its test matches by innings and had achieved an _____ series of wins.	A. defeated B. unbroken C. difficult D. aggressive
2041	The whale shark is found in equatorial deep waters around the world, it is _____ encountered by divers.	A. rarely B. successfully C. anxiously D. constantly
2042	Some of the sculptures formerly _____ the Hindu artist are now thought to have been created by one of his Muslim students.	A. denied by B. attributed to C. adapted from D. submitted to
2043	Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated others, the company's financial records were entirely _____.	A. hidden B. spurious C. transparent D. taxable
2044	As _____ as she is original, Tahira has created songs for theaters, classical concerts, and Pakistani movies.	A. versatile B. old fashioned C. sophisticated D. solo
2045	The benefits of the cooperative program are _____ with both companies acquiring new production techniques:	A. challenging B. exclusive C. normal D. mutual
2046	The author monotonously numerates the _____ points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might _____ the reader's interest.	A. week-----sell to B. trivial-----bost C. stylistic-----irritate D. essential-----limit
2047	The final edition of the Love and cheating consists of six volumes; however, only a small _____ of its full volume has ever been published.	A. eddition B. volume C. fraction D. chapter
2048	Muslim alchemist tried to attain wealth by _____ copper and other base metals into gold.	A. placing B. coin agin C. melting D. transforming
2049	An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous _____,who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college	A. donor B. benefactor C. promoter D. rich

2050	Although official claimed that its hull was _____, the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg.	A. iron made B. impenetrable C. prominent D. oval
2051	In this historical arena, a single wall still stood in mute _____ to nature's force.	A. evidence B. tribute C. testimony D. memory
2052	Our _____ objections finally got us thrown out of the examination hall	A. silent B. modest C. wary D. vocal
2053	Over the wail of the sirens, you could still hear the hoarse _____ of his voice.	A. harshness B. rhythm C. cries D. sound
2054	The myths of any society serve to explain their values; by examining a people's favorite _____.	A. legends B. pastimes C. occupations D. stories
2055	The _____ workshop had not been used in years	A. orphan B. advanced C. decorated D. derelict
2056	Producers of Punjabi films have long decried the _____ of the Lahore movie critics, whose reviews can determine the fate of a film in a month.	A. fallacy B. poverty C. cruelty D. power
2057	With the current wave of crime, travelers can Lahore route are _____ to make sure their valet is secure.	A. banned B. irreverent C. illiterate D. urged
2058	Working _____ under time pressure, Umbreen didn't notice her _____ mistake.	A. continually -- simple B. carelessly -- stupid C. rapidly --careless D. continuously - abnormal
2059	The cheerful, lively sound of folk music _____ almost everyone.	A. expired B. make lazy C. revived D. accustomed
2060	The _____ manner in which the trainee manager candidate addressed the board of selection committee was a basic reason in his rejection; the board members agreed that enthusiasm is an essential quality in a manager	A. Imaginative B. Superior C. Superficial D. perfunctory
2061	As _____ of the Sindh supreme selection board, Allah Bachayo had free _____ to all Government rest houses through the country.	A. a scholar - admission B. a survivor - passage C. an organizer - submission D. a member - entrance
2062	His _____ painting style made it difficult to follow his thought processes - no surprise to his contemporaries, who were familiar with his _____ manner of talking	A. hypnotic - attractive B. complex - affected C. laborious - tedious D. convoluted - circumlocutory
2063	After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself _____ tired.	A. surprisingly B. more C. unbelievably D. unceasingly
2064	The green supernova is still _____ cosmetologists, as it has never been seen clearly, making it impossible to study its nature	A. admiring for B. enigmatic to C. dangerous to D. exploited by
2065	Like Halakku Khan, who was never considered a major royal figure until Changez's death made him Khan; Halaku attained royal prominence only after _____ thrust him in to the kingship	A. political intrigue B. outside circumstances C. popular acclaim D. spending royal assets
2066	Held up only by a _____ steel cable, the chairlift at Muree was _____ to carry only two people	A. narrow - permitted B. hard - instructed C. massive - designed D. single - intended
2067	Zila Nazim's speech at the town meeting was quite _____, as it appeared to _____ the traditional beliefs held by many members of the region	A. provoking - useless B. tricky - defend C. inflammatory - ridicule

	the traditional beliefs held by many members of the region	<p>C. immutability - nature</p> <p>D. natural - attack</p>
2068	The presence of armed guards at the building entrance _____ us from doing anything disruptive.	<p>A. defeated</p> <p>B. excited</p> <p>C. irritated</p> <p>D. prevented</p>
2069	The idea of "children's literature in Urdu" _____ in 1990, when prominent educators in Pakistan first decided that children needed special _____ of their own.	<p>A. emerged - books</p> <p>B. articulated - reading</p> <p>C. grew - development</p> <p>D. detracted - training</p>
2070	In some of the poorest neighborhoods of Karachi are springing up as _____ the filth and garbage of their urban surroundings.	<p>A. an accumulation of</p> <p>B. a strategy of</p> <p>C. a reaction to</p> <p>D. an deposition to</p>
2071	A careful _____ of the dead body revealed that it is just a case of violence	<p>A. autopsy</p> <p>B. incision</p> <p>C. dereliction</p> <p>D. examination</p>
2072	In Karachi, if you hear the _____ of a gun, you should ignore it and keep your activity continue.	<p>A. tone</p> <p>B. report</p> <p>C. retort</p> <p>D. flash</p>
2073	Today Pakistan faces the question of how to _____ the best of modern trends without losing the benefits of Pakistan's _____ way of life	<p>A. reject - modern</p> <p>B. adopt - outdated</p> <p>C. assimilate - traditional</p> <p>D. implant - contemporary</p>
2074	As the French archeologist expected, living conditions in the Ghandhara Civilization were _____ worse than those of today.	<p>A. broadly</p> <p>B. significantly</p> <p>C. begrudgingly</p> <p>D. awfully</p>
2075	After such _____ dinner, we were all quick to _____ Asiya for her delicious cooking.	<p>A. a wonderful - applaud</p> <p>B. a heavy - thank</p> <p>C. a delightful - avoid</p> <p>D. a comprehensive - admire</p>
2076	The proposal to use indoor plants on porches has divided the city along _____ lines: the poor feel it financial burden, while affluent are _____ about what they is an attempt to restrict their lifestyle.	<p>A. religious - angry</p> <p>B. community - pleased</p> <p>C. aesthetic - disappointing</p> <p>D. socioeconomic - incensed</p>
2077	Unlike the Pakistan worker, who expects to work for several different companies during his carrer, until recently the Japanese worker regarded employment as a _____ commitment.	<p>A. a lifetime</p> <p>B. a major</p> <p>C. an obligatory</p> <p>D. an economic</p>
2078	Humera's gift for script writing seemed to be _____; both his mother and grandfather before him had been famed novelists.	<p>A. prodigious</p> <p>B. innate</p> <p>C. conceptual</p> <p>D. attractive</p>
2079	Many obvious hasty lapses in the umpire's decision make it _____ to accept the _____ of his decision of LBW.	<p>A. questionable - structure</p> <p>B. attractive - judgement</p> <p>C. clear - meaning</p> <p>D. difficult - validity</p>
2080	Although the television was originally created to entertain people, today many of us consider it ----- enterprises,, offering services marketed as sources of information and entertainment.	<p>A. a commercial</p> <p>B. overcrowded</p> <p>C. fake</p> <p>D. a private</p>
2081	The qualities expected of a professional teacher seem _____ , for he must be learned, agile, and technically impeccable.	<p>A. ambiguous</p> <p>B. ephemeral</p> <p>C. paradoxical</p> <p>D. varied</p>
2082	Khalid should be _____ to complain, since his salary is _____ with his productivity.	<p>A. loath - commensurate</p> <p>B. brought - alleviated</p> <p>C. right - balanced</p> <p>D. entitled - gratuitous</p>
2083	Although he had been a _____ child, Shazad went on to become one of our nation's most _____ politicians, both mentally and physically	<p>A. learned - able</p> <p>B. sickly - vigorous</p> <p>C. healthy - active</p> <p>D. competent - typical</p>
2084	Considering today's high students failure rate, it it _____ to learn that the majority of students still accept the _____ belief in the importance of tuition centers.	<p>A. surprising - traditional</p> <p>B. curious - popular</p> <p>C. illuminating - controversial</p> <p>D. drastic - obsolete</p>
		<p>A. awkward : clumsy</p>

2085	FRAGILE : HARDY	B. orthodox : traditional C. amateur : professional D. cautious : flippant
2086	POTABLE : DRINK	A. taxable : pay B. attainable : commute C. repairable : fix D. inedible : eat
2087	PREPONDERANCE : SCARCE	A. rarity : shortage B. agile : stiff C. puissance : abundance D. prevalence : abundance
2088	VAGUE : NEBULOUS	A. spectaculaire : legitimate B. mundane : commonplace C. magical : impressive D. steep : shallow
2089	BOOR : UNEDUCATED	A. debutant : vague B. monk : irreverent C. activist : involved D. adept : eager
2090	DIAPHANOUS : OPAQUE	A. disheveled : messy B. distraught : calm C. disconsolate : happy D. disrespectful : injurious
2091	COBBLER: AWL	A. carpenter : chisel B. piano : key C. baker : starch D. shoe : shoelace
2092	CHAPTER : BOOK	A. alcove : nook B. paragraph : sentence C. page : rip D. room : house
2093	PHILANTHROPIST : GENEROUSE	A. curator : optimistic B. exhibitionist : excessive C. chef : hungry D. pacifist : unwarlike
2094	CONCEAL : HIDDEN	A. reveal : implicit B. disperse : gathered C. protect : cautious D. appreciate : valued
2095	RIB CAGE : LUNGS	A. skull : brain B. Appendix : Organ C. sock : foot D. skeleton : body
2096	SCIENTIST : LABORATORY	A. Teacher : Classroom B. Dentist : Drill C. Lawyer : Client D. Actor : Playwright
2097	BRITTLE : FRACTURE	A. Rain : Umbrella B. Flammable : burn C. Perpetual : Stop D. Ice : Cold
2098	GYMNASIUM : EXERCISE	A. Diseases : Diagnose B. Birthday : Celebrate C. Store : Shop D. Army : Discharge
2099	COMPASS : NAVIGATION	A. Clock : Dial B. Physician : Disease C. Camera : Photography D. Pilot : Flight
2100	PEEL : APPLE	A. Skin : Hair B. Shoe : Leather C. Hull : Ship D. Shell : Lobster
2101	FINGER : RING	A. NECK : NECKLACE B. BANDAGE : WOUND C. BRACELET : WRIST D. GLOVE : HAND
2102	ADULT : CHILD	A. tree : bush B. sheep : lamb C. cow : calf D. buck : fawn

2103	PEPPER : SEASON	A. Cinnamon : Prepare B. Sugar : Sweeten C. Celery : Plant D. Accent : Cook
2104	BEEF : JERKY	A. Corn : Flake B. Venison : Deer C. Grape : Raisin D. Meat : Sausage
2105	SCHOOL : FISH	A. Herd : Cows B. Cars : Traffic C. Dog : Puppy D. Bird : Wing
2106	AUTHOR : NOVEL	A. Composer : Piano B. Artist : Easel C. Sculptor : Statute D. Painter : Color
2107	SURGEON : DEXTEROUS	A. Clown : Fat B. Actress : Beautiful C. Athlete : Tall D. Acrobat : Agile
2108	SPECTATOR : SPORT	A. Jury : Trial B. Witness : Crime C. Soloist : Music D. Player : Team
2109	WALK : AMBLE	A. Work : Labor B. Play : Rest C. Run : Fast D. Jog : Trot
2110	FROWN : GROAN	A. Stroll : Amble B. Clown : Crone C. Strained : Wit D. Grin : Guffaw
2111	BINOCULARS : SEE	A. Spectable : Notice B. Skeptic : Idea C. Ear trumpet : Hear D. Camera : aperture
2112	ANARCHY : ORDER	A. Adore : Loathe B. Sonnet : Medley C. Tent : Shelter D. Finger : Nail
2113	SUGAR : SACCHARIN	A. Slimming : Fattening B. Lace : Collar C. Cotton : Shelter D. Syrup : Molasses
2114	EAGLE : AMERICA	A. Bath : Turkey B. John Bull : England C. Oriole : Baseball D. Statue : Liberty
2115	AFFLUENT : LUCKY	A. Greedy : Money B. Charitable : Stingy C. Unsuccessful : Lazy D. Rely : Retort
2116	FOODER : STEER	A. Goddess : Valentine B. Pesticide : Beetle C. Slop : Hog D. Roe : Cupid
2117	ACT : STAGE	A. Swim : Pool B. Whale : River C. Cat : Dog D. Fish : Trout
2118	PILFER : ROB	A. Doctor : Treatment B. Taste : Eat C. Affirm : Intimate D. Innuendo : Desperado
2119	ARCHIPELAGO : ISLAND	A. Peninsula : Strait B. Cluster : Stars C. Border : Desert D. Sun : Planet
2120	AGENDA : CONFERENCE	A. Teacher : Class B. Agency : Assignment C. Map : Trip D. Man : Woman

2121	MANACLE : MALEFACTOR	A. Juvenile : Delinquent B. Suave : Maniac C. Muzzle : Dog D. Pinto : Tether
2122	AERIE : EAGLE	A. Venom : Rattle Snake B. Viper : Reptile C. Hawk : Falcon D. Lair : Wolf
2123	ALTIMETER : HEIGHT	A. Speedmeter : speed B. Observatory : Constellation C. Racetrack : Furlong D. Vessel : Knots
2124	SLIPSHOD : ORGANIZATION	A. Clever : Shroud B. Cringing : Obsequious C. Prodigal : Generosity D. Phlegmatic : Emotion
2125	CRAVAT : NECK	A. Artist : Smock B. Bib : Dinner C. Muzzle : Biting D. Spats : Ankles
2126	DIET : REGIMEN	A. Teasing : Provocation B. Laughter : Irrepressible C. Appraisal : Army D. Revolutionaries : Intrigue
2127	ARCHITECT : BLUE PRINT	A. Mason : Wall B. Knight : Rider C. High : Low D. Pugilist : Victory
2128	ALWAYS : NEVER	A. Often : Rarely B. Frequently : Occasionally C. Constantly : Frequency D. Intermittently : Causally
2129	ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT	A. Monarchy : Republic B. Penury : Wealth C. Verbosity : Words D. Socialism : Custom
2130	ABHOR : DISLIKE	A. Calcify : Petrify B. Rebuke : Ridicule C. Torture : Discomfort D. Fodder : Cattle
2131	ARGUMENT : DEBATE	A. Violence : Peace B. Fight : Contest C. Challenge : Opponent D. Doe : Stag
2132	ANGER : INSULT	A. Business : Judgment B. Admiration : Happiness C. Conduct : Behavior D. Appreciation : Kindness
2133	AUTHOR : INVENTOR	A. Copy right : Patent B. Plot : Machine C. Technology : Gadget D. Book : Factory
2134	ABOLITIONIST : SLAVERY	A. Prohibitionist : Liquor B. Capitalist : Commerce C. Peace : War D. Glass : Jug
2135	HORSE : STEED	A. Offspring : spawn B. Compass : Bore C. Dampness : Mildew D. Girl : Damsel
2136	BROOM : SWEEP	A. Rack : Leaves B. Attic : Basement C. Dove : Peace D. Give : Take
2137	LOOM : YARN	A. Vanish : Tale B. Wool : Sweater C. Smithy : Iron D. Admire : Disadain
2138	AUTHOR : ROYAL TIES	A. Archives : Presidents B. Writers : Monarch

2138	ASTRONOMY : COSMETICS	C. Agent : Percentage D. Patron : Patronage
2139	TRUCK : LORRY	A. Adobe : Brick B. Crane : Hoist C. Carriage : Pram D. Transport : Support
2140	BUTCHER : MEAT	A. Cobbler : Nail B. Juggler : Feats C. Shoes : Cobbler D. Carpenter : Wood
2141	GAUCHE : POLISHED	A. Crow : Dwindle B. Warden : Tower C. Moat : Water D. Thickness : Gauge
2142	HYMN : SERENADE	A. Ballade : Tango B. Psalm : Love Poem C. Encore : Aria D. Rock : Croon
2143	CAT : MOUSE	A. BIRD : WORM B. DOG : TAIL C. TRAP : ATTIC D. HIDE : SEEK
2144	SPATTER : SOAK	A. Alarm : Whistle B. Desert : Sahara C. Bubble : Ball D. Whisper : Shout
2145	TROWEL : MORTAR	A. Wrench : Twist B. Hail : Dew C. Salt : Recipe D. Spatula : Icing
2146	LUMBER : WALK	A. Splinter : Fly B. Flounder : Swim C. Seed : Rind D. Coal : Asphalt
2147	PARROT : APE	A. Curve : Arc B. Wood : Tree C. Crane : Boar D. Alarm : Fire
2148	SLICE : SCALPEL	A. Knit : Gloves B. Signal : Flare C. Yarn : Fiber D. Air : Tube
2149	STAGE : DIRECTOR	A. Choir : Soprano B. Judge : Lawyer C. Band : Clarinet D. Meeting : Chairmen
2150	SCREAM : WHISPER	A. Staircase : Elevator B. Pedal : Bicycle C. Blaze : Spark D. Repel : Attract
2151	BEEF : COW	A. Venison : Buffalo B. Sheep : Mutton C. Mutton : Sheep D. Pork : Goat
2152	ENERGIZE : ACTIVE	A. Gourment : Curry B. Sever : Reckless C. Antiseptic : Infection D. Hone : Sharp
2153	MENDICANT : BEGGING	A. Coup : Thunder B. Proponent : Abstained C. Player : Chess D. Charlatan : Deception
2154	BOTANY : PLANT	A. Land : Herd B. Astronomy : Stars C. Anthropology : Thorn D. Philosophy
2155	CHURCH : SPIRE	A. Temple : Shrine B. Opera : Stage C. Courtroom : Bench D. Mosque : Minaret
		A. Tank : Chain

2156	MACHINE GUN : MUSKET	B. Frigate : Cruiser C. Autumnal : Vernal D. Palace : Cottage
2157	LIKELY : PROBABILITY	A. Sailor : Mutineer B. Bright : Radiance C. Funeral : Eulogy D. Defying : Enemy
2158	ICE : SWELL	A. Escape : Manacles B. Cramp : Stress C. Antiseptic : Infect D. Regicide : Ruler
2159	THEATER : HISTRIONIC	A. Slyness : Stupid B. Hamlet : Population C. Number Numerology D. Courtroom : Forensic
2160	WISE : GRIPS	A. Tempers : Flare B. Kiln : Potter C. Spout : Geysers D. Calipers : Measure
2161	CAMERA : SIGHT	A. Picture : Anthology B. Type : Touch C. Headphone : Hearing D. Thirst : Water
2162	PARCHMENT : PAPER	A. Pity : Feeling B. Book : Paging C. Trees : Lumber D. Quill : Pen
2163	DETECTIVE : INFORMER	A. Author : Book B. Architect : Draftsman C. Reporter : Source D. Vacancy : Empty
2164	EVADE : QUESTION	A. Shirk : Malingeres B. Elicit : Response C. Parry : Blow D. Knowledge : Thurst
2165	RIDDLE : SPHINX	A. Luxury : Limousine B. Love : Loathe C. Fire : Prometheus D. Scylla : Ore
2166	FLURRY : BLIZZARD	A. Anger : Bluster B. Drizzle : Downpour C. Draw : Doodle D. Simmer : Cook
2167	ELECTRON : NUCLEUS	A. Electric : Exciting B. Earth : Sun C. Magnet : Pole D. Cell : Membrane
2168	ELICIT : RESPONSE	A. RELIGION : ETHICS B. CRIME : ARREST C. ANSWER : QUESTION D. COAX : SMILE
2169	FASTIDIOUS : VULGARITY	A. Vacillating : Action B. Fade : Intensity C. Security : Mob D. Speeding : Bourgeois
2170	APPEARANCE : SUBPOENA	A. Death : Fight B. Payment : Bill C. Health : Game D. Applause : Encore
2171	Carpenter : VISE	A. Teller : Bank B. Golfer : Club C. Mike : Speak D. Angler : Fish
2172	DRAMA : STAGE	A. Disease : Relapse B. Commercial : Program C. Eclipse : Gulf D. Movie : Cinema
2173	CALIBER : RIFLE	A. Army : Ammunition B. Compass : Bore C. Quality : Shoot D. Cause : Baile

		D. Gauge : Nails
2174	DARN : NEEDLE	A. Mill : Grind B. Run : River C. Whip : Processor D. Kindling : Chain Saw
2175	MUMBLE : SHOUT	A. Trickle : Poke B. Hunger : Lunch C. Provoke : Tease D. Flipper : Swim
2176	CORRESPONDENCE : CLERK	A. Office : Manager B. Secretary : Stenographer C. Proceeds : Accounts D. Records : Archivist
2177	STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN	A. Microscope : Amoeba B. Psychiatrist : Couch C. Wrench : Plumber D. Bat : Baseball
2178	SIESTA : NAP	A. Lariat : Rope B. Farm : Plantation C. Sauerkraut : Cabbage D. Coin : rug
2179	SLURP : NAP	A. Watch : Minute B. Snipe : Skirmish C. Guffaw : Giggle D. Tiptoe : Stumble
2180	SOPHIST : TRUTH	A. Quack : Medicine B. Director : Plan C. Alarmist : Legend D. Actor : Shoot
2181	CAT : FELINE	A. Fate : Fortune B. Puppet : Statue C. Horse : Equine D. Tiger : Lion
2182	PRICE : EXORBITANT	A. Listening : Boredom B. Motion : Distance C. Fire : Overshoot D. Fatigue : Exhaustion
2183	DISCREDITED : REPUTATION	A. Choleric : Heat B. Stronghold : Facility C. Stilted : Simplicity D. Apprehensive : Shyness
2184	CROCHET : FINGERS	A. Head : Ear B. Rug : Gloves C. Bursitis : Shoulder D. Tread : Feet
2185	DAUNTLESS : COURAGE	A. Unruffled : Composure B. Energetic : Indifference C. Affordable : Suspicion D. Ruthless : Compassion
2186	FERTILIZER : CROP	A. Milk : Infant B. Pebbles : Crow C. Powder : Spices D. Wisdom : Brain
2187	DECEIT : DIPLOMACY	A. Brevity : Wit B. Individually : Multiplicity C. Melancholy : Suspicion D. Determination : Tenacity
2188	ALCHEMY : CHEMISTRY	A. Motorbike : Carriage B. Silver : Gold C. Joust : Shootout D. Violin : Lute
2189	PUTTER : GOLF	A. Puck : Hockey B. Soccer : Ball C. Paddle : Table D. Pins : Bowling
2190	DIFFIDENT : ARROGANCE	A. Confident : Ambiguous B. Brazen : Modesty C. Benevolent : Humanity D. Momentum : Inertia
2191	AFFLUENT : PLUTOCRACY	A. Customs : Polygamy B. Clever : Intricacy C. Noble : Aristocracy

		C. Noddy : Aristocracy D. Amazon : Matriarchy
2192	HALO : SAINT	A. Moses : Commandments B. Rabble : Demagogue C. Wings : Angel D. Chariot : Fire
2193	FOUNDER : VESSEL	A. Pioneer : Frontier B. Philanthropist : Society C. Saucer : Cup D. Crash : Plane
2194	ANECDOTE : SHORT STORY	A. Snack : Banquet B. Famine : Feast C. Muddy : River D. Sentence : Fragment
2195	BOOK : CHAPTERS	A. Truck : Tank B. Handwriting : Typing C. Serial : Episodes D. Feather : Quill
2196	BULLDOZER : EXCAVATE	A. Weaver : Loom B. Jack : Lift C. Knife : Fork D. Hammer : Bend
2197	SHEEP : FLOCK	A. Pigs : Sty B. Fish : School C. Horse : Stall D. Buffalo : Pond
2198	DISPERSE : ASSEMBLE	A. Atmosphere : Clouds B. Anarchy : Order C. Book : Title D. Table : Legs
2199	CLIENT : FEE	A. Policemen : Fine B. Author : Copy Rights C. Wholesale : Retail D. Tenant : Rent
2200	LIMPID : MUD	A. Harmonious : Discord B. Cool : Ice C. Hill : Mountain D. Smooth : Oil
2201	SLED : RUNNERS	A. Stick : Herd B. Wagon : Wheels C. Walk : Joggers D. Blade : Jet
2202	FEARFUL : COWER	A. Weak : Exercise B. Wise : Dispute C. Arrogant : Strut D. Humble : Boast
2203	DUSK : DAWN	A. Senility : Childhood B. Necromancy : Magic C. Loquaciousness : Garrulity D. Adolescence : Infancy
2204	HUMAN : INFANT	A. Foal : Colt B. Lion : Lioness C. Dog : Whelp D. Bear : Born
2205	PHOENIX : IMPMRTALITY	A. Flag : Freedom B. Sphinx : Mystery C. Howling : Death
2206	DECIBEL : LIGHT YEAR	D. Spring : Scales A. Distance : Time B. Sound : Time C. Meter : Diopetre D. Volume : Length
2207	LARVA : ADULT	A. Adam : Eve B. Cub : Deer C. Tadpole : Frog D. Grasshopper : Insect
2208	MOUNTAIN : TUNNEL	A. Window : Frame B. Door : Handle C. Charcoal : Fire D. River : Bridge
		A. Dauntless : Trepidation

2209	MAUDLIN : DISPASSION	B. Mawkish : Sentiment C. Vociferous : Predilection D. Avuncular : Kinship
2210	PERORATION : ADDRESS	A. Preamble : Speech B. Orchestration : Overture C. Score : Finale D. Denouement : Novel
2211	RUNE : ALPHABET	A. Range : Mountain B. Team : Player C. Suspicious : Thief D. Star : Constellation
2212	VESSEL : FLEET	A. Forest : Clearing B. Squadron : Rank C. Hound : Pack D. Wide : Trunk
2213	TEDIOUS : BOREDOM	A. Burglar : Warning B. Witty : Rejuvenation C. Enigmatic : Uncertainty D. Square : Circle
2214	SCOWL : SMILE	A. Jazz : Harsh B. Acid : Vinegar C. Tendentious : Buck D. Despair : Hope
2215	LECHER : LUST	A. Pith : Herb B. Glutton : Greed C. Business : Profit D. Showbiz : Fame
2216	LUGUBRIOUS : DOLEFUL	A. Banal : Insipid B. Tractable : Recalcitrant C. Pensive : Vacuous D. Profligate : Miserly
2217	GROVEL : SERVILE	A. Elevator : Skyscraper B. Neglect : Fortuitous C. Summary : Narration D. Foresee : Prescient
2218	CLARIFY : CONFUSION	A. Cloud : Thunder B. Wish : Success C. Declare : Bankruptcy D. Mediate : Altercation
2219	ETHEREAL : EMPYREAL	A. Fetus : Offspring B. Earnest : Saccharine C. Novice : Expert D. Obsequious : Sycophantic
2220	MOAT : CASTLE	A. Bridge : River B. Propel : Ship C. Archer : Bow D. Cumberbund : Waist
2221	DOLLAR : DIME	A. Rupee : Frank B. Saleswoman : Pitch C. Retreat : Victory D. Century : Decade
2222	CHEFF : RECIPE	A. Celestial : Deferential B. Musician : Score C. People : Band D. Novelist : Puzzle
2223	OSSIFY : BONE	A. Embezzle : Account B. Refine : Crude Oil C. Pulverize : Dust D. Filter : Water
2224	CHIME : JAR	A. Hug : Abjure B. Command : Request C. Zenith : Nadir D. Arrow : Quiver
2225	NYMPH : FAUN	A. Hurricane : Typhoon B. Valley : Range C. Goat : Cub D. Duck : Dark
2226	AMBIGUOUS : CLEAR	A. Singular : Plural B. Synthetic : Real C. Farmer : Seed D. Agreement : Contract

2227	HELMET : HEAD	A. Glove : Mitten B. Ring : Finger C. Goggles : Eyes D. Negotiate : Haggle
2228	FELONY : MISDEMEANOR	A. Blunder : Mistake B. Inquire : Question C. Phylogenic : Genetic D. Friend : Sympathetic
2229	VERBIAGE : PROLIX	A. Iodine : Sublimate B. Fertility : Fecund C. Pollution : Disease D. Ornament : Expensive
2230	EXTRACT : QUOTATION	A. Radius : Diameter B. Forecast : Prediction C. Explore : Mine D. Broil : Lobster
2231	SLOTHFUL : OVERWORK	A. Confused : Clear B. Miser : Overspend C. Submissive : Obsession D. Smile : Laugh
2232	ZEALOT : ENTHUSIASTIC	A. Action : Verbal B. Teacher : Rich C. Athlete : Quick D. Idler : Lazy
2233	CANDY : SUGAR	A. Pickle : Brine B. Wine : Spirits C. Apple : Iron D. Field : Insect
2234	HYPOCRITICAL:	A. forthright B. judicious C. Coward D. Happy
2235	VOLUMINOUS:	A. Huge B. Massive C. Unsubstantial D. Tenacious
2236	FANATICISM:	A. delusion B. socialism C. harmonized D. indifference
2237	INTERMINABLE:	A. finite B. jejune C. tranquil D. incessant
2238	ORNATE:	A. Spartan B. Boorish C. Yearn D. Counterfeit
2239	DERISION:	A. urgency B. admonishment C. uniqueness D. acclaim
2240	ANTIPATHY:	A. fondness B. disagreement C. boorishness D. opprobrium
2241	CAJOLE:	A. implore B. glance at C. belittle D. ennoble
2242	CENSURE:	A. prevaricate B. titillate C. aggrandize D. sanction
2243	ADULATION:	A. immutability B. reluctance C. reflection D. defamation
2244	PATHOLOGICAL:	A. Sick B. Healthy C. Unrealizable

		D. Selective
2245	DETACH:	A. Separate B. Pack C. Bottom line D. Scratch
2246	SYNCHERONIZED:	A. Arrhythmic B. Resonating C. Harmonized D. Bough
2247	CHAOTIC	A. Immersive B. Orderly C. Hectic D. Nervous
2248	REDUNDANT:	A. Insufficient B. Expanded C. Profound D. Numerous
2249	INANE	A. Bawdy B. Serious C. Mature D. Anonymous
2250	CONFIDANT:	A. Silt B. Confused C. Enemy D. Acquaintance
2251	PARTISAN:	A. Sentimental B. Placid C. Disinterested D. Obvious
2252	DISSEMINATE:	A. Gather Together B. Cut down C. Distinguish D. Hold down
2253	INSULAR:	A. Berate B. Cosmopolitan C. Considerate D. Alcoholic
2254	GRAVEN:	A. Nonchalant B. Fastidious C. Petulant D. Plucky
2255	SEDULITY:	A. Silent B. Justify C. Futility D. Careless
2256	ACRIMONIOUS:	A. Acid B. Bitter C. Clever D. Soothing
2257	BARREN:	A. Fertile B. Rejecting C. Crater D. Lacking freedom
2258	APATHY:	A. Enemy B. Love C. Noble D. Temptation
2259	OUTBREAK:	A. Confined B. Smash C. Reliability D. Tumult
2260	INDULGENT:	A. Active B. Agile C. Suanders D. Oppressive
2261	PRECIOUS:	A. honor B. treasured C. paltry D. jewel
2262	HOSTILE:	A. Turbulent B. Prolific

2262	LISTLESS:	C. Peace D. Dynamic
2263	INDETERMINATE:	A. Calculated B. Conclusive C. Extravagant D. Astonished
2264	FOIBLE:	A. Feasible B. Gull C. Luxurious D. Forte
2265	ATTRACT:	A. Progress B. Circummutates C. Magnetic D. Repel
2266	ADMONISH:	A. Hypnotic B. Honor C. Encourage D. Scold
2267	ANIMOSITY:	A. Friendliness B. Anxiety C. Eagerness D. Reliability
2268	PORTLY:	A. Briskly B. Vessel C. Slender D. Entirely
2269	IMPETUOUS:	A. Defensive B. Ardent C. Hobbyist D. Wary
2270	VALID:	A. Laud B. Feeble C. Due D. Dump
2271	EXACERBATE:	A. Prolific B. Inert C. Insane D. Soothe
2272	EQUILIBRIUM:	A. Parallel B. Tranquilizer C. Membrane D. Imbalance
2273	OBSOLETE:	A. Hyrum B. Modern C. Act D. Paramount
2274	BIZARRE:	A. Fair B. Lottery C. Muddled D. Ordinary
2275	IRK	A. Broad B. Profound C. Delight D. Lofty
2276	DOUR:	A. Implausible B. Cheerful C. Boring D. Portal
2277	STRIKING:	A. Inconspicuous B. Vibrating C. Straight D. Symmetric
2278	PROFUSION:	A. Penetration B. Abundance C. Scarcity D. Ordinance
2279	SYBARITE:	A. Childless B. Vascular C. Ascetic D. Imposter

A. Pontifical

2280

TEAR:

- A. Rectum
 - B. Lacerate
 - C. Rupture
 - D. Lancelets
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