

## GAT-C Agriculture, Veterinary & Biological Science Verbal Hard Test

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

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|    |   | <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>                        |

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

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

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

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|    |   | <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 from 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 came 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>  |

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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|     |   | D. Unsubstantial   |
| 242 | Complete Sentence<br>Behaviorism was a protest against the ..... psychological tradition which held that the proper data of psychology were mentalistic.  | A. Moralistic<br>B. Orthodox<br>C. Redoubtable<br>D. Rudimentary   |
| 243 | Complete Sentence<br>He had a terrible night caused by an ..... during his sleep.   | A. Delusion<br>B. Hypochondria<br>C. Debility<br>D. Obsession      |
| 244 | Complete Sentence<br>A metaphorical statement is an ..... comparison; it does not compare things explicitly, but suggests a likeness between them.  | A. Implied<br>B. Ardent<br>C. Unfair<br>D. Inherent                |
| 245 | Complete Sentence<br>Any leader who allows nepotism to flourish should be subject to .....  | A. Stringency<br>B. Punish<br>C. Autopsy<br>D. Condemnation        |
| 246 | Complete Sentence<br>A lively joke is a ..... expression for the moment.  | A. Apt<br>B. Befitting<br>C. Proper<br>D. Correct                  |
| 247 | Complete Sentence<br>A scathing review of the recent performance of dancers called the production grotesque and the conducting of the orchestra .....   | A. Munificent<br>B. Pedestrian<br>C. Prejudicial<br>D. Heretical   |
| 248 | Complete Sentence<br>The appropriate word used for marriage between people of different races is .....  | A. Embolism<br>B. Scurrility<br>C. Reverberation<br>D. Nonsequitur |
| 249 | Complete Sentence<br>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<br>B. Lonely<br>C. Destroyed<br>D. Alone              |
| 250 | Complete Sentence<br>I have no ..... motive in offering this advice; I seek no personal advantage.  | A. Ulterior<br>B. Nominal<br>C. Disinterested<br>D. Incongruous    |
| 251 | Complete Sentence<br>We had a wonderful view of the day through the .....   | A. Proximity<br>B. Hole<br>C. Window<br>D. Vicinity                |
| 252 | Complete Sentence<br>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<br>B. Raise<br>C. Inflate<br>D. Determine               |
| 253 | Complete Sentence<br>To find the volume of an irregular solid you must ..... Archimedes Principle.  | A. Practice<br>B. Exploit<br>C. Apply<br>D. Employ                 |
| 254 | Complete Sentence<br>Hamid and Javed were part of that inner ..... of the police whose distinguished legacy dominated national domestic policy.   | A. Sanctum<br>B. Core<br>C. Life<br>D. Circle                      |
| 255 | Complete Sentence<br>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<br>B. Accord<br>C. Collusion<br>D. Disagreement          |
| 256 | Complete Sentence<br>The charming girl was the ..... of all eyes.   | A. Cynosure<br>B. Aim<br>C. Target<br>D. Ambition                  |
| 257 | Complete Sentence<br>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<br>B. Pristine<br>C. Hedonistic<br>D. Prospective      |



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

A. Consequent

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

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

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

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| 457 | Base.   | <p>C. Top</p> <p>D. Climax</p>   |
| 458 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Battle:      | <p>E. Stand</p> <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>  |

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

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



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

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

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

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

A. Accommodating

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Garnish

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

A. Placid

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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|      |  | E. Transparent   |
| 1494 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sadistic:   | A. Cruel<br>B. Severe<br>C. Nasty<br>D. Gloomy<br>E. Happiness   |
| 1495 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sag:  | A. Sink<br>B. Drop<br>C. Rise<br>D. Droop<br>E. High   |
| 1496 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sagacious:  | A. Wise<br>B. Shrewd<br>C. Smart<br>D. Harmless<br>E. Stupid   |
| 1497 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sage:   | A. Rogue<br>B. Fool<br>C. Egoist<br>D. Snub<br>E. Expert   |
| 1498 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salacious:  | A. Frigid<br>B. Lustful<br>C. Lecherous<br>D. Succeed<br>E. Sympathetic  |
| 1499 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salad-Days  | A. Experienced person<br>B. Morning<br>C. Monday Tuesday<br>D. Harvesting time<br>E. Happy days  |
| 1500 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salient:  | A. Insignificant<br>B. Climatic<br>C. Worrisome<br>D. Awesome<br>E. Radical  |
| 1501 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sallow:   | A. Sickly<br>B. Pallid<br>C. Wan<br>D. Ruddy<br>E. Deep  |
| 1502 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Saltation:  | A. Pungent<br>B. Sweet<br>C. Changeless<br>D. Greeting<br>E. Oddity  |
| 1503 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salubrious:   | A. Bitter<br>B. Chronic<br>C. Recovery<br>D. Cunning<br>E. Miasmic   |
| 1504 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Salvage:  | A. Loss<br>B. Recovery<br>C. Poverty<br>D. Rescue<br>E. Retrieval  |
| 1505 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sanctify:   | A. Venerate<br>B. Pollute<br>C. Patronize<br>D. Cleanse<br>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<br>B. Groups of people having the same ideas but with different perception on a particular subject<br>C. Groups of people whose job is to think<br>D. Groups of people who are schooled to think |
| 1507 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Sanctimonious:  | A. Preachy<br>B. Pious<br>C. Hypocritical  |

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|      |   | D. Unctuous<br>E. Detestful  |
| 1508 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sanguine:   | A. Optimistic<br>B. Hopeful<br>C. Pessimistic<br>D. Secluded<br>E. Praise  |
| 1509 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sarcastic:  | A. Insulting<br>B. Mild<br>C. Happy<br>D. Mocking<br>E. Pleasant   |
| 1510 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sardonic:   | A. Sweet<br>B. Nasty<br>C. Bitter<br>D. Agreeable<br>E. Contemptuous   |
| 1511 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Satiety:  | A. Coolness<br>B. Pleasure<br>C. Emptiness<br>D. Warmth<br>E. Confusion  |
| 1512 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Scanty:   | A. Skimpy<br>B. Plentiful<br>C. Sparse<br>D. Ugly<br>E. Inadequate   |
| 1513 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Scarcity:   | A. Deficiency<br>B. Dessert<br>C. Avidity<br>D. Declension<br>E. Plethora  |
| 1514 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Schism:   | A. Together<br>B. Union<br>C. Scattered<br>D. Jointly<br>E. Alliance   |
| 1515 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Scoff:  | A. Sneer<br>B. Soothe<br>C. Respect<br>D. Assist<br>E. Support   |
| 1516 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Scold:  | A. Praise<br>B. Reject<br>C. Enamour<br>D. Rebuke<br>E. None of these  |
| 1517 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Scowl:  | A. Frown<br>B. Smile<br>C. Attack<br>D. Discourage<br>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<br>B. It broadens one's outlook<br>C. Specialisation is incomplete without it<br>D. Without it no one would get a job                          |
| 1519 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Scream:   | A. Cry<br>B. Giggle<br>C. Wail<br>D. Sediment<br>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<br>B. Students should study a few subjects that will help them in their profession<br>C. Students should concentrate on studies |

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|      | 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<br>B. People with general knowledge are more useful than experts<br>C. Experts have contributed most to progress in the modern world<br>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<br>B. Have nothing but general knowledge<br>C. Have inadequate knowledge of their own work<br>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<br>B. Important<br>C. Enjoyable<br>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<br>B. Subject-matter for eduction<br>C. High ideals<br>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<br>B. Put out of use<br>C. Extinguish<br>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<br>B. They educate us<br>C. They make us successful<br>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<br>B. An extract from a science journal<br>C. An account of the growth of technology<br>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<br>B. Products from gas-fired processes are inefficient<br>C. The kind of products vary from time to time<br>D. The quality of the products is not uniform   |
| 1529 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scurrility:   | A. Vituperation<br>B. Politeness<br>C. Bright<br>D. Physical<br>E. Rudeness  |
| 1530 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning Scurrilous:   | A. Decent<br>B. Savage<br>C. Descent<br>D. Volatile<br>E. Dashing  |

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| 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<br>B. Ensures power for electricity and its efficiency<br>C. Depends on new kinds of technology<br>D. Makes use of several technologies |
| 1532 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Secular:  | A. Religious<br>B. Atheist<br>C. Communist<br>D. Capitalist<br>E. Mundane   |
| 1533 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sedate:   | A. Sedentary<br>B. Sedition<br>C. Morose<br>D. Frenetic<br>E. Satire  |
| 1534 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sedentary:  | A. Migratory<br>B. Settled<br>C. Preying<br>D. Inquisitive<br>E. Smug   |
| 1535 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sedulous:   | A. Persevering<br>B. Deliberate<br>C. Pious<br>D. Wrong<br>E. Indolent  |
| 1536 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Seldom:   | A. Rarely<br>B. Daily<br>C. Often<br>D. Never<br>E. Scarcely  |
| 1537 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Senile:   | A. Snaky<br>B. Worm<br>C. Downcast<br>D. Juvenile<br>E. Ride  |
| 1538 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Senility:   | A. Youth<br>B. Confusion<br>C. Punctuality<br>D. Feebleness<br>E. old age   |
| 1539 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sententious:  | A. Syntax<br>B. Strident<br>C. Stern<br>D. Prolix<br>E. Laxity  |
| 1540 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Serene:   | A. Impure<br>B. Agitated<br>C. Showy<br>D. Complicated<br>E. Calmness   |
| 1541 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Shallow:  | A. High<br>B. Hidden<br>C. Deep<br>D. Hollow<br>E. Trivial  |
| 1542 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Shrewd:   | A. Turbid<br>B. Naive<br>C. Muffled<br>D. Mundane<br>E. Sharp   |
| 1543 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Shrill:   | A. Weak<br>B. Muffled<br>C. Inaudible<br>D. Blunt<br>E. Intense   |
| 1544 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Shy:  | A. Bold<br>B. Impudent<br>C. Courageous<br>D. Outspoken<br>E. Bashful   |

A. Comparison

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

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| 1560 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Splenetic:   | A. Inflammation<br>B. ill tempered<br>C. Energetic<br>D. Sluggish<br>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 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. i. The two bridges were known:  | A. For attaching dejected people to them<br>B. For being equidistant from town<br>C. For being haunted places<br>D. For their similar design       |
| 1562 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Spurious:  | A. Flase<br>B. Genuine<br>C. Simple<br>D. Systematic<br>E. Bogus   |
| 1563 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Stagnant:  | A. Effervescence<br>B. Mobility<br>C. Progress<br>D. Inertia<br>E. Stationary  |
| 1564 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Stale:   | A. New<br>B. Fresh<br>C. Latest<br>D. Current<br>E. Tasteless  |
| 1565 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Starve:  | A. Sumptuous<br>B. Heavy<br>C. Satisfy<br>D. Store<br>E. Hungry  |
| 1566 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Sterilize:   | A. Quieten<br>B. Rile<br>C. Save<br>D. Fertilize<br>E. Lenient   |
| 1567 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Stigma:  | A. Stain<br>B. Blot<br>C. Smelly<br>D. Distinction<br>E. Disgrace  |
| 1568 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Stodgy:  | A. Gritty<br>B. Muddy<br>C. Eatable<br>D. Digestible<br>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 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. ii. People belonging to the lower strata, in their moments of distress: | A. Felt ashamed of their failures<br>B. Dressed shabbily to earn sympathy<br>C. Visited the brick-made bridge<br>D. Remembered their days of glory |
| 1570 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Stout:   | A. Imitative<br>B. Moderate<br>C. Humid<br>D. Emaciated<br>E. Stocky   |
| 1571 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Stringent:   | A. Musical<br>B. Pleasant<br>C. Melodious<br>D. Stable<br>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



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| 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<br/>B. The sophisticated but luckless<br/>C. Those fond of fishing<br/>D. None of the above</p> |
| 1573 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Stubborn:</p>   | <p>A. Suborn<br/>B. Obstinate<br/>C. Ductile<br/>D. Stub<br/>E. Fife</p>  |
| 1574 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Sub-Rosa:</p>   | <p>A. Sweet smelling<br/>B. Foul smelling<br/>C. Privately<br/>D. Publicly<br/>E. Legally</p>                                     |
| 1575 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Subsistence:</p>  | <p>A. Nourishment<br/>B. Deprivation<br/>C. Care<br/>D. Purpose<br/>E. Livelihood</p>   |
| 1576 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Succinct:</p>   | <p>A. Concise<br/>B. Brief<br/>C. Wordy<br/>D. Entire<br/>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<br/>B. Completely indifferent<br/>C. Entirely different<br/>D. Virtually the same</p>                    |
| 1578 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Succinctness:</p>   | <p>A. Seriousness<br/>B. Inner<br/>C. Sonorous<br/>D. Redundancy<br/>E. Terseness</p>   |
| 1579 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Supercilious:</p>   | <p>A. Haughty<br/>B. Arrogant<br/>C. Courteous<br/>D. Lavish<br/>E. Extraneous</p>  |
| 1580 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Superficial:</p>  | <p>A. Artificial<br/>B. Deep<br/>C. Shallow<br/>D. Real<br/>E. External</p>   |
| 1581 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Supervise:</p>  | <p>A. Ignore<br/>B. Shy away<br/>C. Misdirect<br/>D. Conceal<br/>E. Manage</p>  |
| 1582 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Supine:</p>   | <p>A. Superior<br/>B. Lupine<br/>C. Prostrate<br/>D. Painful<br/>E. Food</p>  |
| 1583 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Surreptitious:</p>  | <p>A. Open<br/>B. Brave<br/>C. Concise<br/>D. Innocent<br/>E. Fearful</p>   |
| 1584 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Surfeit:</p>  | <p>A. Superior<br/>B. Fined<br/>C. High</p>   |

D. Underfed  
E. Tall

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| 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<br/>B. Describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy<br/>C. Explain the difference between the construction of tow bridges<br/>D. Describe the way different sections of people like to dress</p> |
| 1586 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Swear:</p>  | <p>A. Support<br/>B. Reject<br/>C. Deny<br/>D. Praise<br/>E. Pledge</p>   |
| 1587 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Sycophant:</p>  | <p>A. Critic<br/>B. Proof<br/>C. Witness<br/>D. Dais<br/>E. Liberal</p>   |
| 1588 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Synchronized:</p>   | <p>A. Noisy<br/>B. Discordant<br/>C. Consequent<br/>D. Following<br/>E. Connected</p>   |
| 1589 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Synthetic:</p>  | <p>A. Cosmetic<br/>B. Plastic<br/>C. Affable<br/>D. Natural<br/>E. Artificial</p>   |
| 1590 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Taboo:</p>  | <p>A. Prohibited<br/>B. illicit<br/>C. Musical<br/>D. Limitation<br/>E. Approved</p>  |
| 1591 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Taciturn:</p>   | <p>A. Reserved<br/>B. Chatty<br/>C. Grown up<br/>D. Scheme<br/>E. Agree</p>   |
| 1592 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Taciturnity:</p>  | <p>A. Reciprocity<br/>B. Endorsement<br/>C. Talkative<br/>D. Flamboyance<br/>E. Tranquillity</p>  |
| 1593 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Talented:</p>   | <p>A. Foolish<br/>B. Bad workman<br/>C. Novice<br/>D. ignorant<br/>E. Brilliant</p>   |
| 1594 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Tame:</p>   | <p>A. Haughty<br/>B. Wild<br/>C. Naughty<br/>D. Naive<br/>E. Bland</p>  |
| 1595 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Tautology:</p>  | <p>A. Repetition<br/>B. Brevity<br/>C. Vacuity<br/>D. Slavery<br/>E. Timeliness</p>   |
| 1596 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Tedious:</p>  | <p>A. Naughty<br/>B. Lively<br/>C. Haughty<br/>D. Hearty<br/>E. Deadly</p>  |
| 1597 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/>Temerity:</p>   | <p>A. Caution<br/>B. Collectivity<br/>C. Rashness<br/>D. Boldness<br/>E. Gratitude</p>  |

A. Stubborn

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

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

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

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|      |   | <p>D. Overturn</p> <p>E. Sophisticated</p>   |
| 1643 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Unruly:   | <p>A. Wild</p> <p>B. Manageable</p> <p>C. Disorderly</p>   |

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

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| 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<br/> B. The future will be tolerant<br/> C. The present will be brighter than the future<br/> D. The present will become tolerant</p> |
| 1670 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Valetudinarian:   | <p>A. Farewell<br/> B. Valid<br/> C. Freedom fighter<br/> D. Robust<br/> E. Welcome</p>  |
| 1671 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Validate:   | <p>A. Legalise<br/> B. Spurious<br/> C. Disprove<br/> D. Disallow<br/> E. Corroborate</p>  |
| 1672 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Valor:  | <p>A. Bravery<br/> B. Heroism<br/> C. Valuable<br/> D. Cheap<br/> 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<br/> B. Are closely linked with the life of modern man<br/> C. Can yield good results<br/> D. Can bear fruit</p>  |
| 1674 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Vanguard:   | <p>A. Rear<br/> B. Advance<br/> C. Neglect<br/> D. Sabotage<br/> E. Front</p>  |
| 1675 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Vanity:   | <p>A. Chastity<br/> B. Kindness<br/> C. Modesty<br/> D. Vulgarity<br/> E. Arrogance</p>  |
| 1676 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Vanquish:   | <p>A. Debase<br/> B. Withdraw<br/> C. Surrender<br/> D. Charge<br/> E. Defeat</p>  |
| 1677 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Vaunted:  | <p>A. Boasting<br/> B. Bragging<br/> C. Ugly<br/> D. Distorted<br/> E. Belittled</p>   |
| 1678 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Vehemence:  | <p>A. Indifference<br/> B. Apathy<br/> C. Haplessness<br/> D. Cowardice<br/> E. Passion</p>  |
| 1679 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Vengeance:  | <p>A. Retaliation<br/> B. Graze<br/> C. Forgiveness<br/> D. Reveal<br/> E. Revenge</p>   |
| 1680 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Venial:   | <p>A. Corrupt<br/> B. Clean<br/> C. Nervous<br/> D. Staid<br/> 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



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| 1681 | <p>located from a knowledge of the physical world, and especially 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. v. Should human sciences be developed because they will.</p> | <p>A. Make us conscious of the changing world<br/> B. Provide more knowledge of the physical world<br/> C. Eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world<br/> D. Make us conscious of the changes in ourselves</p> |
| 1682 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Veracious:</p>   | <p>A. Honest<br/> B. Timid<br/> C. Antidote<br/> D. Reveal<br/> E. Accurate</p>  |
| 1683 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Verbose:</p>   | <p>A. Compact<br/> B. Brief<br/> C. Concise<br/> D. Bosom<br/> E. Verbal</p>   |
| 1684 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Vex:</p>   | <p>A. Cajole<br/> B. Console<br/> C. Soothe<br/> D. Sprout<br/> E. Provoke</p>   |
| 1685 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Vilify:</p>  | <p>A. Laud<br/> B. Defame<br/> C. Smear<br/> D. Slander<br/> E. Accept</p>   |
| 1686 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Vim:</p>   | <p>A. Witless<br/> B. Vigourless<br/> C. Colourful<br/> D. Aimless<br/> E. Endless</p>   |
| 1687 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Vindicate:</p>   | <p>A. Censure<br/> B. Eradicate<br/> C. Favour<br/> D. Indicate<br/> E. Censor</p>   |
| 1688 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Violent:</p>   | <p>A. Tame<br/> B. Humble<br/> C. Gentle<br/> D. Harmless<br/> E. Severe</p>   |
| 1689 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Virtue:</p>  | <p>A. Vice<br/> B. Fraud<br/> C. Wickedness<br/> D. Crime<br/> E. Integrity</p>  |
| 1690 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Virtuous:</p>  | <p>A. Vicious<br/> B. Vulgar<br/> C. Miserly<br/> D. Insincere<br/> E. Moral</p>   |
| 1691 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Virulence:</p>   | <p>A. Malignancy<br/> B. Robust<br/> C. Benevolence<br/> D. Twist<br/> E. Death</p>  |
| 1692 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Vivacious:</p>   | <p>A. Dull<br/> B. Lively<br/> C. Quickness<br/> D. Nice<br/> E. Sharp</p>   |
| 1693 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Vividly:</p>   | <p>A. Unintentionally<br/> B. Unimpressively<br/> C. Unscrupulously<br/> D. Unwillingly<br/> E. Unpopular</p>  |
| 1694 | <p>Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br/> Vocation:</p>  | <p>A. Wilderness<br/> B. idleness<br/> C. Rest<br/> D. Drowsy</p>  |

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

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

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| 1724 | Yonder:   | C. Native<br>D. Distant<br><b>E. Close</b>  |
| 1725 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Yummy:  | A. Delicious<br>B. Humorous<br><b>C. Disgusting</b><br>D. Heavenly<br>E. Tragic   |
| 1726 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Zeal:   | A. Lithe<br>B. Apathy<br>C. Verbatim<br><b>D. Apathy</b><br>E. Eagerness  |
| 1727 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Zealot:   | A. Devotee<br><b>B. Bigot</b><br>C. Moderate<br>D. Pliant<br>E. Fanatic   |
| 1728 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Zealous:  | A. Ardent<br>B. Eager<br>C. Enthusiastic<br>D. Devoted<br><b>E. Apathetic</b>   |
| 1729 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Zenith:   | A. Pinnacle<br><b>B. Nadir</b><br>C. Afford<br>D. Naught<br>E. Infinity   |
| 1730 | Choose the Word Which has Opposite Meaning<br>Zest:   | <b>A. Reluctance</b><br>B. Relish<br>C. Pleasure<br>D. Guest<br>E. Fervor   |
| 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:      | <b>A. A job</b><br>B. The next available train<br>C. A shelter<br>D. Cigarettes   |
| 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:                               | A. He was not able to buy cigarettes<br><b>B. He was worried about finding a job</b><br>C. He had no money for the train journey<br>D. He had to walk on a long road  |
| 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:                  | A. It was a very narrow road<br>B. Cigarette-shop owners do not make any profit<br>C. Smoking is banned in that area<br><b>D. Just by chance nobody had opened one on that road</b>   |
| 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:                   | A. There was no hope of finding a job<br><b>B. He saw the possibility of self-employment</b><br>C. The thought of having to look for a job greatly distressed him<br>D. He did not want to work at all  |
| 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: | A. Cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly<br><b>B. A cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers</b><br>C. Cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit<br>D. Any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers |

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

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| 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<br/> B. They are excessively engaged in their routine activities<br/> C. They consider these ideals meaningless<br/> 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<br/> B. The sorrows and sufferings<br/> C. The incessant and feverish activities<br/> 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<br/> B. His excessive involvement in feverish activities<br/> C. The absence of wisdom and sagacity<br/> 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<br/> B. Deflect us from the right path<br/> C. Not let us attain our goal<br/> 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 'vitate' used in the second paragraph means:</p>                              | <p>A. Tarnish<br/> B. Destroy<br/> C. Negate<br/> 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<br/> B. A misplaced trust in drugs<br/> C. A distrust of drugs<br/> 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<br/> B. Cannot cure mental illnesses<br/> C. Can cure mental illness</p>   |

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|      | 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<br>B. Medicines can cure all the diseases<br>C. Doctors can cure all the diseases<br>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<br>B. Courage and public<br>C. The will to fight<br>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<br>B. He may be paralysed with fear, run away or fight<br>C. He may flee in panic or fight back or stand still<br>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<br>B. The latter are capable of reasoning things out whereas the former cannot do so<br>C. The former are incapable of fighting<br>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<br>B. Find courage to face the danger<br>C. Find hope and courage<br>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<br>B. He was lucky to be alive<br>C. They brought him a new experience<br>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:

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| 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<br/> B. Show that certain historical claims are inaccurate<br/> C. Demonstrate the importance of certain historical data<br/> D. Disprove the claims made by others with a different view<br/> 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<br/> B. Are engineering marvels unequalled in modern times<br/> C. Are similar in some respects to modern highways<br/> D. Were products of democratic political institutions<br/> 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 coliseum, remain prominent features of the Western landscape. iii. The author's purpose in mentioning the popularity of Latin is to:</p>                                 | <p>A. It spread in part due to Rome's military power<br/> B. It is reflected in modern political concepts<br/> C. It is spoken today in some parts of Europe a) I only, b) II only, c) I and II only, d) I and III only, e) II and III only</p>   |

lemon of Latin life. These accomplishments, as monumental as any highway or 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 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. 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 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. 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 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. 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



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| 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<br/> B. Analyse the reasons why early primates left their forest dwellings<br/> C. Illustrate the dangers posed to orangutans by poachers<br/> D. Show how orangutan behaviour differs from that of other primates<br/> 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<br/> B. The shrinking of the available primitive forest<br/> C. The growth of human and chimpanzee communities<br/> D. The orangutan's eventual dominance of the treetops<br/> 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<br/> B. The orangutan's need for large quantities of food and the infrequency with which it mates<br/> C. The threat posed by poachers and the orangutan's inability to protect itself from them<br/> 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<br/> B. Indicate the widespread practice of animal poaching<br/> C. Refute the theory that orangutans can live in a variety of enviroments<br/> D. Contrast the behaviour of orangutans with that of other apes<br/> 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<br/> B. Assist customs agents in the</p>   |

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| 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<br/>C. Analyse the cause and consequences of contemporary human behaviour<br/>D. Prevent larger orangutans from eliminating their weaker rivals<br/>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<br/>B. Orangutans and other types of apes are all sociable species, but orangutans are more likely to bond for life<br/>C. Apes such as chimpanzees rely less upon their size than the average orangutans do<br/>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<br/>B. The conflict between males over available females<br/>C. The scarcity of available food in the orangutans environment</p>   |
| 1762 | Flagitious  | <p>A. Vapid<br/>B. Innocent<br/>C. Frivolous<br/>D. Ignorant</p>   |
| 1763 | Celibate  | <p>A. Extravagant<br/>B. Prodigal<br/>C. Profligate<br/>D. Reprobate</p>   |
| 1764 | Insolent  | <p>A. Polite<br/>B. Considerate<br/>C. Agreeable<br/>D. Coward</p>   |
| 1765 | Overwrought   | <p>A. Excited<br/>B. Calm<br/>C. Alert<br/>D. Alive</p>  |
| 1766 | Ostentatious  | <p>A. Ignorant<br/>B. Unpretentious<br/>C. Awkward<br/>D. Bankrupt</p>   |
| 1767 | Repel   | <p>A. Attend<br/>B. Continue<br/>C. Attract<br/>D. Concentrate</p>   |
| 1768 | Sagacious   | <p>A. Foolish<br/>B. False<br/>C. Casual</p>   |

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

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

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

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

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| 1838 | The army commander of the soldiers ----- their commander.  | C. Imperious<br>D. Tempered<br>E. Clashed  |
| 1839 | Jamil was so good at mathematics that his friends considered him to be a -----.  | A. Profligate<br>B. Prodigy<br>C. Prodigious<br>D. Primeval<br>E. Protocular   |
| 1840 | When Raja heard the news of his selection to the college team, he felt -----.  | A. Effervescent<br>B. Enamoured<br>C. Elated<br>D. Embittered<br>E. Exasperated  |
| 1841 | A son who is unable to look his father in the face is -----.   | A. Timid<br>B. Guilty<br>C. Arrogant<br>D. Ashamed   |
| 1842 | He said that there was no going back because his decision was-----.  | A. Peremptory<br>B. Permeditated<br>C. Parsimonious<br>D. Palatable  |
| 1843 | Progress in a government, science, art, literature, philosophy and religion ----- great civilisations from mere groups of communities. | A. Extol<br>B. Describe<br>C. Distinguish<br>D. Relinquish   |
| 1844 | Since there was adequate grazing area for the herds, the land was ----- populated.   | A. Disproportionately<br>B. Sparsely<br>C. Inadequately<br>D. Rustically   |
| 1845 | The new owners of the paper changed the ----- completely.  | A. Outlay<br>B. Layout<br>C. Outlet<br>D. Outlook  |
| 1846 | This legend has been ----- from father to son.   | A. Handed in<br>B. Handed out<br>C. Handed over<br>D. Handed down  |
| 1847 | Many young men were ----- at street corners for the coffee bar to open.  | A. Hanging about<br>B. Hanging on<br>C. Hanging together<br>D. Hanging back<br>E. Hanging out  |
| 1848 | Whenever he refers to his favourites he is voluble, but when he talks of his adversaries he is -----.                                  | A. Aggressive<br>B. Bitter<br>C. Rough<br>D. Miserly<br>E. Reticent  |
| 1849 | If a man keeps his fingers crossed, he -----.  | A. Hopes for the best<br>B. Suspects everybody<br>C. Demonstrates peevishness<br>D. Welcomes every danger<br>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<br>B. Irresistible<br>C. Impassive<br>D. Preponderous<br>E. Indomitable  |
| 1851 | The accused was released on ----- pending hearing of his case.   | A. Bale<br>B. Bail<br>C. Bond<br>D. Deposit  |
| 1852 | I decided to sell a piece of land when I was offered a more ----- price.   | A. Exact<br>B. Correct<br>C. True<br>D. Realistic  |
| 1853 | You will have to catch the morning flight, so you ----- better get ready.  | A. May<br>B. Had<br>C. Should<br>D. Would  |
| 1854 | His persuasive tone was able to tackle the boy whom other professors had found -----.  | A. Peripatetic<br>B. Dissolutic<br>C. Tenacious<br>D. Squeamish<br>E. Obdurate   |

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| 1855 | Through a ----- circumstance, they unexpectedly found themselves on the same bus with Uncle Adnan.  | A. Fortuitous<br>B. Elusive<br>C. Referential<br>D. Lambert<br>E. Firiable   |
| 1856 | Laila failed in the examination because none of here answer was ----- to the questions asked.   | A. Referential<br>B. Revealing<br>C. Pertinent<br>D. Allusivc<br>E. Impeccable   |
| 1857 | The ----- man treated everyone in a ----- manner.   | A. Superficial, thorough<br>B. Defiant, Belligerent<br>C. Supercilious, Depreciatory<br>D. Corrupt, ubiquitous<br>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<br>B. Logic<br>C. Diplomacy<br>D. Charm<br>E. Cunning  |
| 1859 | His monotonous voice acted like ----- and his audience was soon asleep.   | A. A sedative<br>B. An anaesthetic<br>C. An emetic<br>D. A purgative<br>E. A cathartic   |
| 1860 | In the ----- areas of the rail road terminal, thousands of travellers lingered while waiting for their train.                                     | A. Commodious<br>B. Accomodious<br>C. Capricious<br>D. Extensive<br>E. Capacious   |
| 1861 | A legislation was passed to punish brokers who ----- their clients funds.   | A. Devastate<br>B. Devour<br>C. Embezzle<br>D. Defalcate   |
| 1862 | Modern architecture has discarded the ----- trimming on buildings and emphasises the simplicity of life.  | A. Gaudy<br>B. Gaunt<br>C. Flabbergasting<br>D. Flamboyant<br>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<br>B. Infinite<br>C. Microscopic<br>D. Kaledoscopic<br>E. Intangible  |
| 1864 | His moral decadence was marked by his ----- from the ways of integrity and honesty.   | A. Declivity<br>B. Obsession<br>C. Opprobrium<br>D. Departure  |
| 1865 | Even when Wasim's reputation was in ----- almost everyone was willing to admit that he was genius.  | A. Peregrination<br>B. Accumulation<br>C. Eclipse<br>D. Rebuttal<br>E. Failure   |
| 1866 | Patriotism, like so many other objects of this imperfect world, is a ----- web of good and evil.  | A. Complicated<br>B. Intricated<br>C. Entrapped<br>D. Entangled<br>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<br>B. Dissipated, Mutual<br>C. Depreciated, Expensive<br>D. Dessicated, Isolationist<br>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<br>B. Assay<br>C. Evaluate<br>D. Ameliorate<br>E. Extricate   |
| 1869 | You should ----- this paragraph in order to make the essay more -----.  | A. Enlarge, Prognant<br>B. Revise, Abstruse<br>C. Delete, Succinct<br>D. Excise, Expansive<br>E. Expunge, Witty                            |



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

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| 1885 | She had a terrible night caused by an _____ during her sleep.  | A. Incubus<br>B. Debility<br>C. Obsession<br>D. Delusion<br>E. Hypochondria  |
| 1886 | The appropriate word used for marriage between people of different races is _____.   | A. Scurrility<br>B. Mesccluation<br>C. Reverberation<br>D. Embolism<br>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<br>B. Engrossed<br>C. Swamped<br>D. Vexed<br>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<br>B. Inexhaustible<br>C. Eternal<br>D. Perennial<br>E. Sterling   |
| 1889 | True health and true success go together for they are inseparably _____ in the thought realm.  | A. Tied up<br>B. Bound up<br>C. Intertwined<br>D. Inter-related<br>E. Interspersed   |
| 1890 | I do not think, you will gain anything by insulting and _____ the man you do not agree with.   | A. Defaming<br>B. Depicting<br>C. Charging<br>D. Revamping<br>E. Enervating  |
| 1891 | The Pakistani _____ have discovered a way to boost the yield per acre of different _____ of wheat.   | A. Agronomists, Varieties<br>B. Economists, Kinds<br>C. Anthropologists, Sorts<br>D. Phrenologists, Layers<br>E. Agnoanalysts, Vistas  |
| 1892 | The opposition parties allege that prices of essential commodities are _____ like a runaway balloon.   | A. Flying<br>B. Reviving<br>C. Leaping<br>D. Soaring<br>E. Shooting  |
| 1893 | Success in great ventures calls for _____ concentration and strong personal _____.   | A. Sterling, Attachment<br>B. Standing, Participation<br>C. Continued, Apathy<br>D. Unflagging, Involvement<br>E. Hectic, Interest     |
| 1894 | The admiration some leaders earn is _____ by their _____ instinct for hitting the frontlines in newspapers.  | A. Developed-uncanny<br>B. Generated-feeble<br>C. Engendered-unerring<br>D. Evolved-aggressive<br>E. Conceded-procovative              |
| 1895 | With the realisation, we have found ourselves left with _____ moral values and little ethical _____.   | A. Extreme, Judgement<br>B. Fundamental, Scruples<br>C. Incidental, Standards<br>D. Obsolete, Direction<br>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<br>B. Presenting, Contemporary<br>C. Retaining, Present<br>D. Promoting, Modern<br>E. Evolving, Self-centred   |
| 1897 | For nations conscious of the _____ of modern war, peace must be the goal of their foreign policies.  | A. Perils<br>B. Incidence<br>C. Prudence<br>D. Redundancies<br>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<br>B. Delusionary, Methodly<br>C. Fatal, Consideration<br>D. Unethical, Discretion<br>E. Detrimental, Concern      |
| 1899 | Charles Lamb's prose is richly _____ with literary ornaments like similes, metaphors, alliterations, transferred epithets etc.   | A. Emblamed<br>B. Saturated<br>C. Embellished<br>D. Embroidered<br>E. Embroiled  |

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|------|--|---|
| 1900 | There were reduced to skeletons for they had long been _____ for food.   | A. Impinging<br>B. Snarling<br>C. Craving<br>D. Longing<br>E. Famishing                                 |
| 1901 | Even more than beauty, youth attracts me and with _____ appeal.  | A. An inductable<br>B. An irresistible<br>C. An incomprehensible<br>D. A delectable<br>E. A sententious |
| 1902 | It was through the Second World War, the Russia _____ herself increased _____ in power and wealth and prestige.        | A. Saw; Abundantly<br>B. Noticed; gullibly<br>C. Withnessed; Prodigiously<br>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<br>B. Omniscience<br>C. Omnipotence<br>D. Truclence<br>E. Introversion                  |
| 1904 | The speaker painted a _____ picture of hunger in parts of country.   | A. Chimirical<br>B. Passionate<br>C. Parisimonious<br>D. Poignant                                       |
| 1905 | Some parents make their commands so _____ that they antagonise their children.   | A. Perfunctory<br>B. Peremptory<br>C. Acrimonious<br>D. Spasmodic<br>E. Sporadic                        |
| 1906 | Discontented wives, dejected lovers, frustrated politicians, all these tend to be _____.                               | A. Specious<br>B. Abstlmious<br>C. Euphemistic<br>D. Persiflagus<br>E. Querulous                        |
| 1907 | Inference or conclusion, that does not follow from the facts as stated is known as _____.                              | A. Quis separabit<br>B. Resangustadomi<br>C. Respice finem<br>D. Non-sequiture<br>E. Pour Pendreconge   |
| 1908 | _____ is a person who dabbles in art and letters.  | A. Dislettante<br>B. Connoisseur<br>C. Philistine<br>D. Chauvinist<br>E. Epicurean                      |
| 1909 | The assassination of the Archduke was followed by _____ throughout the whole European continent.                       | A. Repercussions<br>B. Concatenations<br>C. Reprisals<br>D. Consternations<br>E. Enervations            |
| 1910 | A great literary or artistic work is known as a _____.   | A. Pot pouri<br>B. Par excellence<br>C. Bete noire<br>D. Peadillo<br>E. Magnum opus                     |
| 1911 | The person who is looking for sympathy talks _____.  | A. Glibly<br>B. Didactically<br>C. Ominously<br>D. Plaintively<br>E. Disparagingly                      |
| 1912 | As the market becomes _____ competitive, some companies will make large and larger profits.                            | A. Well<br>B. Good<br>C. More<br>D. Fully<br>E. Mainly  |
| 1913 | The government should provide attractive tax _____ to create the market of quality goods.                              | A. Revenues<br>B. Structures<br>C. Resources<br>D. Incentives<br>E. Controls                            |
| 1914 | The salaries and perks of the employees were not in _____ with their status in this industry.                          | A. Value<br>B. Conformity<br>C. Accordance<br>D. Capacity<br>E. Possession                              |

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| 1915 | She is so _____ that she easily catches cold.  | A. Sensible<br>B. Sincere<br>C. Sensitive<br>D. Sober  |
| 1916 | The accused _____ having made any statement.   | A. Refused<br>B. Denied<br>C. Rejected<br>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<br>B. Nuclear energy is a hazardous for mankind<br>C. Nuclear energy is costlier than any other energy source<br>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<br>B. The radiation leakage cannot be prevented during the normal operation of a nuclear plant<br>C. Radiation pollution by demolished nuclear plants lasts for centuries<br>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<br>B. Nuclear energy is cheap source of energy and poor countries must acquire nuclear energy plants<br>C. Abandoned power plants should safely be bored to ground under deep sea, so that it does not cause radiation pollution<br>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<br>B. A telephone is a source of connecting scattered entities of various communities<br>C. When we feel stomach pain, we go in separation with other people<br>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. &lt;div&gt;A collection of people struggling for a&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;common objective&lt;/div&gt;</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. &lt;div&gt;Pakistani students are unable to write good English&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>B. &lt;div&gt;By avoiding ambiguous thinking, one can develop expressive style in English writing&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;div&gt;Bombastic words are vital for expressive English writing&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;div&gt;Redundancy of arguments should be avoided in written English&lt;/div&gt;</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. &lt;div&gt;A common student has bulk of ideas to write so he becomes ambiguous in writing&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>C. &lt;div&gt;A common student has no clear idea about what to write&lt;/div&gt;</p> <p>D. &lt;div&gt;A common student has too many ideas to write&lt;/div&gt;</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.

The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

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

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. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the

- 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

unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

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

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. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security., regular income, and percent insulation agaifl inflation. These gains of development have hot percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

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

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. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security., regular income, and percent insulation agaifl inflation. These gains of development have hot percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the

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

food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

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

1932

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. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

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

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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

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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
- 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: "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
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- A. To criticize the present educational system
  - B. To strengthen the present educational practices



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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

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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

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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

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- 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

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| 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<br/> B. Still in formative stages<br/> C. In vogue in advanced countries<br/> 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<br/> B. Longer durations for all formal courses<br/> C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations<br/> 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<br/> B. Changes have already taken place<br/> C. The signs change are already visible<br/> 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>  |   |

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| 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<br/>B. Contacting<br/>C. Introducing<br/>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<br/>B. Independent<br/>C. Major<br/>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<br/>B. A theoretical suggestion<br/>C. Very funny<br/>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<br/>B. Expounding<br/>C. Sustaining<br/>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

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| 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<br/> C. If genetic information is not properly hatted, it will create problems<br/> 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<br/> B. Accusative<br/> C. Arrogant<br/> 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<br/> B. Cautious<br/> C. Relief<br/> 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. &lt;div&gt;Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region&lt;/div&gt;<br/> B. &lt;div&gt;Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavor.&lt;/div&gt;<br/> C. &lt;div&gt;Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development&lt;/div&gt;<br/> D. &lt;div&gt;Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation&lt;/div&gt;</p> |



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| 1973 | <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: Technical know-how developed in the USA</p>  | <p>A. &lt;div&gt;Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries&lt;/div&gt;<br/> B. &lt;div&gt;Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems&lt;/div&gt;<br/> C. &lt;div&gt;Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation&lt;/div&gt;<br/> D. &lt;div&gt;Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries&lt;/div&gt;</p>                    |
| 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. &lt;div&gt;Rigorous operation of the Malthusian&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;principle&lt;/div&gt;<br/> B. &lt;div&gt;Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;communities&lt;/div&gt;<br/> C. &lt;div&gt;Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries&lt;/div&gt;<br/> 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. &lt;div&gt;There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world&lt;/div&gt;<br/> B. &lt;div&gt;Industries based on agriculture are widely developed&lt;/div&gt;<br/> C. &lt;div&gt;Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.&lt;/div&gt;<br/> D. &lt;div&gt;There is an assured supply of food and medical care&lt;/div&gt;</p>   |
| 1976 | <p>How much environment pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?</p>   | <p>A. &lt;div&gt;There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world&lt;/div&gt;<br/> B. &lt;div&gt;There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe&lt;/div&gt;<br/> C. &lt;div&gt;There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world&lt;/div&gt;<br/> D. &lt;div&gt;The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry&lt;/div&gt;</p> |

1977

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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

1978

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 establishments. 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 kilometers; 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.

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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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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

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| 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<br/> B. Rapid economic growth<br/> C. Rate of growth of population<br/> 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<br/> B. Lack of attention and action for protecting environmental wealth<br/> C. Reduction in growth rate of population<br/> 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

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| 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.<br/>B - Application of new technologies in factories and field is more vital than setting up of research laboratories.</p> | <p>A. Only A<br/>B. Only B<br/>C. Neither A nor B<br/>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<br/>B. Communist<br/>C. Humanistic<br/>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<br/>B. Cruel and greedy<br/>C. Conscientious and cooperative<br/>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<br/>B. Non-human have refused cooperation to human beings<br/>C. He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power<br/>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
- 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 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

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

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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<br/> B. Basic respect for all individuals<br/> C. Spiritual development of all individuals<br/> 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<br/> B. Inadequate<br/> C. Peripheral<br/> 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<br/> B. Remaining<br/> C. Relax<br/> 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<br/> B. Superficially<br/> C. Wrongly<br/> 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<br/> B. reduced... affluence<br/> C. jumped... subservience<br/> 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<br/> B. readings<br/> C. rankings<br/> 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<br/> B. free... self-governing</p>  |

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| 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<br>C. independent ... separated<br>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<br>B. uncharted..... broken<br>C. examined.....plentiful<br>D. undeveloped.....rich     |
| 2001 | Shamim Durani has expressed his hope that the project can _____ support for conserving the Peerowal forests.  | A. raise<br>B. rally<br>C. mount<br>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<br>B. abhorrent.....salvaged<br>C. fascinating.....saved<br>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<br>B. Although... turning<br>C. Using... tossing<br>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<br>B. synchronicity... giant<br>C. incongruity... dwarf<br>D. paradox... dependency              |
| 2005 | The editor found the articles so _____ he hesitated to print them.  | A. positive<br>B. comical<br>C. improbable<br>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<br>B. facile<br>C. docile<br>D. hesitant   |
| 2007 | A judgement made before all the facts are known must be called _____ .  | A. harsh<br>B. deliberate<br>C. sensible<br>D. premature  |
| 2008 | The study on Pseudomonas is so _____ that it leaves no part of life cycle of this notorious pathogen.   | A. comprehensive<br>B. sporadic<br>C. prolific<br>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<br>B. controversial<br>C. superfluous<br>D. subjective   |
| 2010 | The Supreme Court's reversal of its previous ruling on the issue of provincial rights _____ its reputation for _____ .  | A. sustanied.....inconsistency<br>B. compromised.....consistency<br>C. maintain.....fallacy<br>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<br>B. circumnutating<br>C. abnormal<br>D. irrelevant   |
| 2012 | Ozone in the Earth's atmosphere _____ living organisms from damaging ultraviolet radiation  | A. Protects<br>B. Warms<br>C. reflects<br>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<br>B. adopted ----- accuracy<br>C. harsh----- amount<br>D. irritating-----greatness             |
| 2014 | Despite his illness, Inzamam was _____ in winning his team  | A. disappointing<br>B. useless<br>C. vigorous<br>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<br>B. computerized-----cost<br>C. modernized-----symbol<br>D. salvaged-----sign                   |
| 2016 | The applicant answered tough questions with _____ candor, winning over many interviewers who had previously supported his rival.  | A. Planed<br>B. Impatient<br>C. Uniintentional<br>D. Disarming  |



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| 2017 | It was difficult to imagine Jameela, _____ woman, as a psychiatrist; listening while others talked was not her style   | A. a talkative<br>B. a cheering<br>C. a smiling<br>D. a aggressive   |
| 2018 | A rumor that the corporation was close to the _____ caused panic among its creditors and stockholders  | A. new venture<br>B. bankruptcy<br>C. dividend declaration<br>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<br>B. seen - collapsed<br>C. interrogated - grew<br>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<br>B. disgruntled<br>C. democracy<br>D. persecuted  |
| 2021 | The softness of the early morning light _____ the room, making it larger and cozier at once  | A. scattered<br>B. transformed<br>C. transgenic<br>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<br>B. pretentious<br>C. dashing<br>D. pleasing  |
| 2023 | He demanded _____ obedience from his roommates, and was always telling them they must be compliant subjects.   | A. total<br>B. partial<br>C. formal<br>D. complete   |
| 2024 | The _____ of the Fokker crash near Multan airport could have been avoided if more safety _____ had been taken.   | A. tragedy - precautions<br>B. incident - preserves<br>C. fiasco - inspectors<br>D. crew - measures  |
| 2025 | In many cases, the formerly _____ origins of disease have now been identified though modern scientific techniques.   | A. insightful<br>B. mysterious<br>C. cruel<br>D. notable<br>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<br>B. conclusive<br>C. tedious<br>D. respected<br>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<br>B. therapeutic ... alleviate<br>C. sweet ... underscore<br>D. exhausting ... relieve<br>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<br>B. feasible<br>C. fantastic<br>D. controversial<br>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<br>B. large<br>C. wary<br>D. numerous<br>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<br>B. hailed ... responsibility<br>C. suppressed ... self-promotion<br>D. accepted ... genius<br>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<br>B. stymied ... extended<br>C. displeased ... upheld<br>D. disgruntled ... suspended<br>E. concerned ... provided            |
| 2032 | Misrepresentative graphs and drawings _____ the real data and encourage readers to accept _____ arguments.   | A. obscure ... legitimate<br>B. distort ... spurious<br>C. illustrate ... controversial<br>D. complement ... unresolved<br>E. replace ... esteemed       |
|      |  | A. ancient ... established   |

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| 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<br>C. mythical ... fabricated<br><b>D. accurate ... examined</b><br>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<br><b>B. invaded ... flawed</b><br>C. altered ... unmarred<br>D. redeemed ... hallowed<br>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<br>B. intensity<br>C. imagine<br><b>D. forecast</b><br>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 _____.  | <b>A. eclectic</b><br>B. simplistic<br>C. invidious<br>D. impromptu<br>E. dogmatic  |
| 2037 | Unprecedented turmoil in the usually thriving nation has made the formally _____ investors leery of any further involvement.   | A. pessimistic<br>B. cautious<br>C. clandestine<br>D. reticent<br><b>E. sanguine</b>  |
| 2038 | Despite its apparent _____, much of early Greek philosophical thought was actually marked by a kind of unconscious dogmatism that led to _____ assertions.   | <b>A. liberality ... doctrinaire</b><br>B. independence ... autonomous<br>C. intransigence ... authoritative<br>D. fundamentalism ... arrogant<br>E. legitimacy ... ambiguous |
| 2039 | Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically _____.   | A. delicious<br>B. spicy<br><b>C. Inedible</b><br>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<br><b>B. unbroken</b><br>C. difficult<br>D. aggressive  |
| 2041 | The whale shark is found in equatorial deep waters around the world, it is _____ encountered by divers.  | <b>A. rarely</b><br>B. successfully<br>C. anxiously<br>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<br>B. attributed to<br>C. adapted from<br><b>D. submitted to</b>   |
| 2043 | Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated others, the company's financial records were entirely _____.  | A. hidden<br><b>B. spurious</b><br>C. transparent<br>D. taxable   |
| 2044 | As _____ as she is original, Tahira has created songs for theaters, classical concerts, and Pakistani movies.  | <b>A. versatile</b><br>B. old fashioned<br>C. sophisticated<br>D. solo  |
| 2045 | The benefits of the cooperative program are _____ with both companies acquiring new production techniques:   | A. challenging<br>B. exclusive<br>C. normal<br><b>D. mutual</b>   |
| 2046 | The author monotonously numerates the _____ points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might _____ the reader's interest.   | A. week-----sell to<br><b>B. trivial-----bost</b><br>C. stylistic-----irritate<br>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<br>B. volume<br><b>C. fraction</b><br>D. chapter  |
| 2048 | Muslim alchemist tried to attain wealth by _____ copper and other base metals into gold.   | A. placing<br>B. coin agin<br>C. melting<br><b>D. transforming</b>  |
| 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<br><b>B. benefactor</b><br>C. promoter<br>D. rich  |

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| 2050 | Although official claimed that its hull was _____, the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg.   | A. iron made<br>B. impenetrable<br>C. prominent<br>D. oval  |
| 2051 | In this historical arena, a single wall still stood in mute _____ to nature's force.  | A. evidence<br>B. tribute<br>C. testimony<br>D. memory  |
| 2052 | Our _____ objections finally got us thrown out of the examination hall  | A. silent<br>B. modest<br>C. wary<br>D. vocal   |
| 2053 | Over the wail of the sirens, you could still hear the hoarse _____ of his voice.  | A. harshness<br>B. rhythm<br>C. cries<br>D. sound   |
| 2054 | The myths of any society serve to explain their values; by examining a people's favorite _____.   | A. legends<br>B. pastimes<br>C. occupations<br>D. stories   |
| 2055 | The _____ workshop had not been used in years   | A. orphan<br>B. advanced<br>C. decorated<br>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<br>B. poverty<br>C. cruelty<br>D. power  |
| 2057 | With the current wave of crime, travelers can Lahore route are _____ to make sure their valet is secure.  | A. banned<br>B. irreverent<br>C. illiterate<br>D. urged   |
| 2058 | Working _____ under time pressure, Umbreen didn't notice her _____ mistake.   | A. continually -- simple<br>B. carelessly -- stupid<br>C. rapidly --careless<br>D. continuously - abnormal    |
| 2059 | The cheerful, lively sound of folk music _____ almost everyone.   | A. expired<br>B. make lazy<br>C. revived<br>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<br>B. Superior<br>C. Superficial<br>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<br>B. a survivor - passage<br>C. an organizer - submission<br>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<br>B. complex - affected<br>C. laborious - tedious<br>D. convoluted - circumlocutory |
| 2063 | After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself _____ tired.   | A. surprisingly<br>B. more<br>C. unbelievably<br>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<br>B. enigmatic to<br>C. dangerous to<br>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<br>B. outside circumstances<br>C. popular acclaim<br>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<br>B. hard - instructed<br>C. massive - designed<br>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<br>B. tricky - defend<br>C. inflammatory - ridicule                                    |



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|      | 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>   |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

A. Pontifical

2280

TEAR:

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