



# COLUMBIA FOUNDATION SR. SEC. SCHOOL

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## World often confused

### **accuracy, precision**

“accuracy” is how close something is to the true value and to what degree it is free of error.

“precision” is the measure of the “fineness” of a value; usually measured in numeric terms.

*Examples:*

His shooting was very accurate in tonight’s game.

The laser-cut the diamond to a precision of .005.

### **affect, effect**

“affect” is usually used as a verb, to mean “influence”.

“effect” as a verb means to “cause” or “bring about” something. As a noun it means “impact” or “result”.

*Examples:*

The cost of prescription drugs has seriously affected the cost of public healthcare.

His new strategy will certainly have an effect on the company’s bottom line.

### **allusion, illusion, delusion**

“allusion” is an indirect reference to something.

“illusion” is when something appears to be real but isn’t.

“delusion” is a persistent belief in something that is contrary to fact or reality.

*Examples:*

Her allusion to the manager’s wife was completely unfounded.

The mist hanging over the river created an optical illusion.

The delusion that all doctors are infallible still persists in some quarters.

### **alternate, alternative**

To “alternate”, means to do something in turns, one after another.

“alternative” refers to one or more choices or options.

*Examples:*

When training, every two minutes we alternate between wind sprints and jogging.

Our only alternative at this point is to go back the way we came.

(“alternate” can sometimes be used as a noun; e.g. we took the alternate route).

### **amount, number**

“amount” refers to a quantity of something.

“number” is when something can be counted.

*Examples:*

A significant amount of snow fell last night.

A large number of snow plows are out on the road today.

**anyone, any one**

“anyone”, as one word, can only refer to people.

“any one”, as two words, is used when referring to things.

*Examples:*

Anyone here is eligible for the draw.

He couldn't blame her illness on any one factor.

**approve, approve of**

“approve” means “to ratify” or “sanction” something.

“approve of” means “to accept something” or “to think well of” something.

*Examples:*

Once they add the paragraph I requested, I intend to approve the agreement.

The Mayor enthusiastically approved of the two new appointees.

**assume, presume**

“assume” means to believe something based on a theory or hypothesis, without actual evidence.

“presume” means to believe that something is true unless it is proven to the contrary.

*Examples:*

Let's assume that he will do the right thing and appear at the preliminary hearing.

I presume this cutback will result in significant reductions to plant output.

**assure, ensure, insure**

“assure” means “to guarantee” or “be convinced” that something will happen.

“ensure” means “to make sure” that something will happen.

“insure” is used to describe covering something with insurance.

*Examples:*

I can assure you that the increase will be more than the rate of inflation.

Fill your tank now to ensure that you can make the trip without having to stop.

I plan to insure my new car for both collision and public liability.

**attentiveness, attention**

“attentiveness” refers to the state of being attentive or considerate.

“attention” refers to the act of focusing or concentrating the mind on something.

*Examples:*

The nurse's exceptional attentiveness to her patients was noticed by her superiors.

We appreciate your attention to this pressing matter.

**beside, besides**

“beside” is a preposition that means “immediately adjacent” or “by the side of” something.  
“besides” can mean “moreover” or “in addition to” something.

*Examples:*

The man sat beside his daughter while they waited.

He’s not eligible for coverage. Besides he’ll be changing jobs next month in any case.

**biannual, biennial, semi-annual**

“biannual” means for something to occur “twice a year”.

“biennial” means for something to occur “every two years”; or to last for two years.

“semi-annual” means for something to occur “twice a year” or once “every six months”.

*Examples:*

We conduct a mini-audit of the business on a biannual basis.

I believe that environmental conference is a biennial event.

We review our hardware inventory levels semi-annually.

**cite, quote**

To “cite” something is to refer to it or repeat it as proof of what was said.

To “quote” something is to repeat it, verbatim. (enclosed in quotation marks).

*Examples:*

He cited numerous legal precedents while making his argument.

To quote John Lennon on that, “Life is what happens when you’re busy making other plans.”

**common, mutual**

“common” means belonging to many or to all.

“mutual” means “reciprocal”; feelings or actions felt or done by two or more parties with reference to the other parties in the group.

*Examples:*

Miscommunication is a common problem among online users.

Their feelings for each other were mutual.

**compare, contrast**

“compare” should be used when referring to likenesses or similarities.

“contrast” is correctly used when pointing out differences.

*Examples:*

Those numbers compare favorably with those of last quarter.

In contrast to my measured approach, his is to rush forward, full steam ahead.

**compliment, complement**

“compliment” is an expression of praise, admiration or flattery.

“complement” is when one person or thing is combined with another, they form a complete unit.

*Examples:*

Frank complimented Sharon on her new hair style.  
The addition of the new pergola really complements the patio.

**comprise, constitute, compose**

“comprise” means “to consist of” or “to be made up of” something.  
“constitute” and “compose” are equivalent; and mean “to make up” or “account for” something.

*Examples:*

A baseball game comprises nine innings.  
The land mass of Canada constitutes more than 60% of North America.  
Those ten provinces and three territories constitute the country of Canada.

**continual, continuous**

“continual” implies a close recurrence in time; a rapid succession of events or constant repetition.

“continuous” uninterrupted in time or sequence.

*Examples:*

His partner’s continual complaining eventually drove him away from the business.  
The continuous barrage of heavy metal music eventually broke him down.

**council, counsel**

“council” is a decision-making governing body, advisory board, or board of directors.

“counsel” refers to the provision of advice or guidance.

*Examples:*

Last night, City Council rendered its decision on garbage pick-up days during the summer.  
I sought him out in order to seek his counsel on these latest developments.

Okay, that’s enough for the first installment. As I mentioned above, I’ll be making additional posts like this one — three or four letters of the alphabet at a time — every few months over the next year or so.

**Advice/Advise** *Advice* is a noun: Chester gave Posey good advice. *Advise* is a verb: Chester advised Posey to avoid the questionable chicken salad.

Perficient

**Affect/Effect** *Affect* is usually a verb: Chester’s humming affected Posey’s ability to concentrate. *Effect* is usually a noun: Chester was sorry for the effect his humming had. If you find yourself stumped about which one to use in a sentence, try substituting the word “alter” or “result.” If “alter” fits (Chester’s humming altered Posey’s ability to concentrate), use *affect*. If “result” fits (Chester was sorry for the result his humming had), use *effect*.

**Among/Amongst** *Among* is the preferred and most common variant of this word in American English. *Amongst* is more common in British English. Neither version is wrong, but *amongst* may seem fussy to American readers.

**Among/Between** *Among* expresses a collective or loose relationship of several items: Chester found a letter hidden among the papers on the desk. *Between* expresses the relationship of one thing to another thing or to many other things: Posey spent all day carrying messages between Chester and the other students. The idea that *between* can be used only when talking about two things is a myth—it's perfectly correct to use *between* if you are talking about multiple binary relationships.

**Assure/Ensure/Insure** *Assure* means to tell someone that something will definitely happen or is definitely true: Posey assured Chester that no one would cheat at Bingo. *Ensure* means to guarantee or make sure of something: Posey took steps to ensure that no one cheated at Bingo. *Insure* means to take out an insurance policy: Posey was glad the Bingo hall was insured against damage caused by rowdy Bingo players.

**Breath/Breathe** *Breath* is a noun; it's the air that goes in and out of your lungs: Chester held his breath while Posey skateboarded down the stairs. *Breathe* is a verb; it means to exhale or inhale: After Posey's spectacular landing, Chester had to remind himself to breathe again.

**Capital/Capitol** *Capital* has several meanings. It can refer to an uppercase letter, money, or a city where a seat of government is located: Chester visited Brasília, the capital of Brazil. *Capitol* means the building where a legislature meets: Posey visited the cafe in the basement of the capitol after watching a bill become a law.

**Complement/Compliment** A *complement* is something that completes something else. It's often used to describe things that go well together: Chester's lime green boots were a perfect complement to his jacket. A *compliment* is a nice thing to say: Posey received many compliments on her purple fedora.

**Disinterested/Uninterested** *Disinterested* means impartial: A panel of disinterested judges who had never met the contestants before judged the singing contest. *Uninterested* means bored or not wanting to be involved with something: Posey was uninterested in attending Chester's singing class.

**Defence/Defense** *Defense* is standard in American English. *Defence* is found mainly in British English.

**Emigrate/Immigrate** *Emigrate* means to move away from a city or country to live somewhere else: Chester's grandfather emigrated from Canada sixty years ago. *Immigrate* means to move into a country from somewhere else: Posey's sister immigrated to Ireland in 2004.

**E.g./I.e.** These two Latin abbreviations are often mixed up, but *e.g.* means "for example," while *i.e.* means "that is."

**Empathy/Sympathy** *Empathy* is the ability to understand another person's perspective or feelings. *Sympathy* is a feeling of sorrow for someone else's suffering. A *sympathizer* is someone who agrees with a particular ideal or cause.

**Farther/Further** *Farther* refers to physical distance: Posey can run farther than Chester. *Further* refers to metaphorical distance: Chester is further away from finishing his project than Posey is.

**Flaunt/Flout** *Flaunt* means to show off: Chester flaunted his stylish new outfit. *Flout* means to defy, especially in a way that shows scorn: Posey flouted the business-casual dress code by wearing a tiara and flip-flops.

**Historic/Historical** *Historic* means famous, important, and influential: Chester visited the beach in Kitty Hawk where the Wright brothers made their historic first airplane flight. *Historical* means related to history: Posey donned a historical bonnet for the renaissance fair.

**It's/Its** *It's* is a contraction of “it is”: Posey needs to pack for her trip because it's only two days away. *Its* is a possessive pronoun that means “belonging to it”: Chester is obsessed with both the book and its author.

**Lay/Lie** *To lay* means to put or to place. One way to remember this is that there is an a in both *to lay* and *to place*: Posey will lay out her outfit before she goes to bed. *To lie* means to recline. One way to remember this is that there is an e in both *to lie* and *to recline*: Chester will lie down for a nap. Be careful, though. The past tense of *to lay* is *laid*: Posey laid out her outfit. The past tense of *to lie* is *lay*: Chester lay down for a nap over an hour ago.

**Lead/Led** *Lead*, when it rhymes with “bed,” refers to a type of metal: Posey wore a lead apron while the dentist X-rayed her teeth. *Led* is the past tense of the verb *to lead*, which means to guide or to be first: Chester led the way.

**Learned/Learnt** *Learned* is standard in American English. *Learnt* is standard in British English.

**Loose/Lose** *Loose* is usually an adjective: Posey discovered that the cows were loose. *Lose* is always a verb. It means to misplace something or to be unvictorious in a game or contest: Chester was careful not to lose his ticket.

**Principal/Principle** *Principal* can be a noun or adjective. As a noun, it refers to the person in charge of a school or organization: Posey was called into the principal's office. As an adjective, it means most important: The principal reason for this meeting is to brainstorm ideas for the theme of Chester's birthday party. A *principle* (always a noun) is a firmly held belief or ideal: Posey doesn't like surprise parties as a matter of principle.

**Inquiry/Enquiry** *Inquiry* and *enquiry* both mean “a request for information.” *Inquiry* is the standard American English spelling. *Enquiry* is the British spelling.

**Stationary/Stationery** *Stationary* means unmoving: The revolving door remained stationary because Posey was pushing on it the wrong way. *Stationery* refers to letter writing materials and especially to high quality paper: Chester printed his résumé on his best stationery.

**Than/Then** *Than* is used for comparisons: Posey runs faster than Chester. *Then* is used to indicate time or sequence: Posey took off running, and then Chester came along and finished her breakfast.

**Their/There/They're** *Their* is the possessive form of "they": Chester and Posey took their time. *There* indicates a place: It took them an hour to get there. *They're* is a contraction of "they are": Are Chester and Posey coming? They're almost here.

**To/Too** *To* is a preposition that can indicate direction: Posey walked to school. She said hello to Chester when she saw him. *To* is also used in the infinitive form of verbs: Chester waited until the last minute to do his homework. *Too* is used as an intensifier, and also means "also": Posey waited too long to do her homework, too.

**Toward/Towards** *Toward* is standard in American English. *Towards* is standard in British English.

**Who's/Whose** *Who's* is a contraction of "who is": Who's calling Chester at this hour? *Whose* is a possessive pronoun that means "belonging to [someone]": Chester, whose phone hadn't stopped ringing all morning, barely ate anything for breakfast.

**accept** and **except**. While they sound similar (or even identical), *except* is a preposition that means "apart from", while *accept* is a verb that means "agree with", "take in", or "receive". *Except* is also occasionally used as a verb, meaning to take out or to leave out.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

- *Standard*: We accept all major credit cards, except Diners Club.
- *Standard*: Men are fools... present company excepted! (Which means, "present company excluded")
- *Non-standard*: I had trouble making friends with them; I never felt excepted.
- *Non-standard*: We all went swimming, accept for Jack.

**acute** and **chronic**. *Acute* means "sharp", as an acute illness is one that rapidly worsens and reaches a crisis. A *chronic* illness may also be a severe one, but it is long-lasting, lingering, or having a long history.<sup>[3]</sup>

- *Standard*: She was treated with epinephrine during an acute asthma attack.
- *Standard*: It is not a terminal illness, but it does cause chronic pain.
- *Non-standard*: I have suffered from acute asthma for twenty years.
- *Non-standard*: I just started feeling this chronic pain in my back

**adverse** and **averse**. *Adverse* means unfavorable, contrary or hostile. *Averse* means having a strong feeling of opposition, antipathy, or repugnance. Merriam-Webster notes that *adverse* is commonly used as an attributive adjective (before the noun), while *averse* is rarely used in this situation.<sup>[4][5][6]</sup>

- *Standard*: They sailed despite adverse weather conditions.
- *Standard*: He was averse to taking his medicine.
- *Non-standard*: He is not adverse to having a drink now and then.
- **allusion, illusion, and hallucination**. An *allusion* is an indirect or metaphorical reference to something; an *illusion* is a false picture of something that is there; a *hallucination* is the seeing of something that is not there.

**ascent** and **assent**. To *ascend* means to go up or advance from an original position. To *assent* is to agree.<sup>[20]</sup>

- *Standard*: I watched the balloon's ascent into the sky.
- *Standard*: We need to reach assent on how to do this project

**assure, ensure, and insure**. In American English, to *assure* is purely to intend to give the listener confidence, to *ensure* is to make certain of, and to *insure* is to purchase insurance. The only difference with British English is that *assure* can be used instead of *insure*, particularly in the context of life insurance or assurance.

- *Standard*: I assure you that I will have your car washed by the time you return.
- *Standard*: When you mow the lawn, ensure there are no foreign objects in the grass.
- *Standard*: I plan to purchase the collision policy when I insure my car.
- *Standard*: I already have more than enough life assurance

**awaken** and **awoken**: *Awaken* is typically used to express waking in the present tense. *Awoken* is typically used to express waking in the past tense.<sup>[21]</sup> *Awoken* is the original "hard verb" inflection of "to wake", but through morphological leveling the soft form *awakened* has become more common.

- *Standard*: We must awaken the dragon.
- *Standard*: The dragon has awoken.

**bisect** and **dissect**. *Bisect* means "to cut into two"; *dissect* means "to cut apart", both literally and figuratively. *Disect* is an archaic word meaning "to separate by cutting", but has not been in common use since the 17th century.

- *Standard*: The Americas are bisected by the Panama canal.
- *Standard*: She dissected Smith's dissertation, pointing out scores of errors.
- *Standard*: We dissected the eye of a bull in biology class today.
- *Non-standard*: We bisected the eye of a bull in biology class today.
- **born** and **borne**. *Born* is when a living creature enters the world through the birthing process. *Borne* means to carry, realize, or bear something.<sup>[23]</sup>
  - *Standard*: I was born on March 6, 1982.

- *Standard*: I contracted mosquito-borne malaria while in Africa.
- **breath** and **breathe**. A *breath* (noun) is the air that is inhaled or exhaled from the lungs. To *breathe* (verb) is the act of inhaling or exhaling.
- **buy** and **by**. *Buy* means to purchase or spend money on something. *By* is a preposition meaning close to or indicating who did something.<sup>[24]</sup>
  - *Standard*: I want to buy a TV.
  - *Standard*: We are by the station now.
  - *Standard*: My favorite novel is by Ursula Le Guin.

**canvas** and **canvass**. *Canvas* is a type of fabric known for being tough and strong. *Canvass* is a way to try to get people's support or find out where their support lies.<sup>[34]</sup>

- *Standard*: I use a canvas cover to protect the barbecue.
- *Standard*: Canvass the block for information on their votes.
- **complementary** and **complimentary**. Things or people that go together well are *complementary* (i.e., they *complete* each other); *complimentary* describes an item given without charge (considered a 'gift'), usually in addition to a product or service that may have been purchased. It also describes praise given to someone or something.
  - *Standard*: Exercise, nutrition, and medical care are complementary factors in good health.
  - *Standard*: The motel provides a complimentary breakfast to overnight guests.
  - *Standard*: Jane was complimentary about the new couch, which she said complements the drapes and carpet.

Similarly, a *complement* is an accessory, while a *compliment* is a statement of admiration.

**contiguous**, **continual**, and **continuous**. *Contiguous* means "touching" or "adjoining in space"; *continual* means "repeated in rapid succession"; *continuous* means "uninterrupted" (in time or space).

- *Standard*: Alaska is not one of the forty-eight contiguous states.
- *Standard*: The field was surrounded by a continuous fence.
- *Standard*: The continuous murmur of the stream.
- *Standard*: His continual interruptions are very irritating.

**economic** and **economical**. *Economic* means "having to do with the economy". *Economical* means "financially prudent, frugal" and also figuratively in the sense "sparing use" (of time, language, etc.)<sup>[43]</sup>

- *Standard*: Buying in bulk can often be the most economical choice.
- *Standard*: The actor should be economical in his use of movement.
- *Standard*: He attended the School of Economic and Business Sciences.
- *Non-standard*: Leading economical indicators suggest that a recession may be on the horizon.
- *Non-standard*: The actor should be economic in his use of movement.

**emigration** and **immigration**. *Emigration* is the process of leaving a country; *immigration* is the process of arriving in a country—in both cases, indefinitely.

- *Standard*: Ethnic communities, such as Little Italy, were created by people emigrating from their home countries.

**flout** and **flaunt**. One *flouts* a rule or law by flagrantly ignoring it. One *flaunts* something by showing it off.

- *Standard*: If you have it, flaunt it.
- *Standard*: He continually flouted the speed limit.
- *Standard*: The diplomat's son flaunted his ability to flout the speed limit.
- *Non-standard*: If you have it, flout it.
- *Non-standard*: He continually flaunted the speed limit.

**hoard** and **horde**. A *hoard* is a store or accumulation of things. A *horde* is a large group of people.

- *Standard*: A horde of shoppers lined up to be the first to buy the new gizmo.
- *Standard*: He has a hoard of discontinued rare cards.
- *Non-standard*: Do not horde the candy, share it.
- *Non-standard*: The hoard charged when the horns sounded.
- *Non-standard*: It probably shouldn't come as a surprise; an angry **hoard** is calling for his head to be mounted on a wall.<sup>[51]</sup>
- *Non-standard*: Despite good progress on the team's bid for a new arena, the Bucks aren't getting LeBron James or Durant next summer, so why **horde** cap space to chase ghosts?

**inherent** and **inherit**. A part *inherent in* X is logically inseparable from X. *To inherit* is a verb, meaning "pass down a generation".

- *Standard*: Risk is inherent in the stock market.
- *Standard*: The next president inherits a legacy of mistrust and fear.
- *Non-standard*: There is violence inherit in the system.

**it's** and **its**. *It's* is a contraction that replaces *it is* or *it has* (see apostrophe). *Its* is the possessive determiner corresponding to *it*, meaning "belonging to it".

- *Standard*: It's time to eat! (it is time)
- *Standard*: It's been nice getting to meet you. (it has been)
- *Standard*: My cell phone has poor reception because its antenna is broken.
- *Non-standard*: Its good to be the king.
- *Non-standard*: The bicycle tire had lost all of it's pressure.

**lose** and **loose**. *Lose* can mean "fail to win", "misplace", or "cease to be in possession". *Loose* can mean the opposite of tight, or the opposite of tighten. *Lose* is often misspelled *loose*, likely because *lose* has an irregular rhyme for the way it is spelled: it is more common for words ending *-ose* to rhyme *-əʊz*, like *nose*, or *rose*, but *lose* rhymes *-u:z*,

like *news* or *confuse*. This may cause poor spellers to guess the correct spelling should match another -u:z rhyming word like *choose*, although *choose* is itself also an exception to the regular rhyme for words ending -*oose* (typically such words, including *loose*, rhyme -u:s, like *goose* or *caboose*).

- *Standard*: We cannot afford to lose customers to our competitors.
- *Standard*: A screw is loose and I need a screwdriver to tighten it.
- *Non-standard*: If the team cannot score any points, they will loose the game.

**cite, sight and site.** A *sight* is something seen; a *site* is a place. To *cite* is to quote or list as a source.

- *Standard*: You are a sight for sore eyes.
- *Standard*: I found a list of the sights of Rome on a tourist site.
- *Standard*: Please cite the sources you used in your essay.
- *Standard*: You must travel to the site of the dig to see the dinosaur bones.
- *Standard*: It is necessary to have line-of-sight if you want to use semaphore.
- *Non-standard*: One must be careful on a construction sight.
- *Non-standard*: I will site the book in which I saw the statistics.
- *Non-standard*: I could not fire because I did not have line-of-site to the target.

**suit and suite.** *Suit* is a noun meaning an article of clothing; it is also a verb meaning to make/be appropriate. *Suite* is a noun meaning a set of things forming a series or set. <sup>[117]</sup>

- *Standard*: He got dressed in his new suit.
- *Standard*: Before leaving the hotel suite, she checked her lipstick in the mirror.
- *Non-standard*: That wall color will suite our apartment nicely.

- bombastic
- ostentatiously lofty in style

- **What is the definition of a silent letter?**

- A silent letter is left unpronounced, such as the *d* in handkerchief, the *n* in autumn and the *p* in cupboard. When talking fast, silent words like *t* are very lightly pronounced in words like Christmas, mountain and little.

- **Are there a lot of silent words in the English language?**

- Sadly yes. It is rumoured that as much as 60% of words in the English language have a silent letter in them. This makes spelling a lot more difficult for learners and even some native speakers.

- *Silent letters from A to Z*

- A - artistically, logically, musically, romantically, stoically
- B - comb, climb, debt, plumber, tomb, subtle, dumb, bomb, doubt, , numb, subpoena, thumb, womb.
- C - acquire, acquit, blackguard, czar, muscle, scissors, victual
- CH - yacht
- D - handkerchief, Wednesday Wednesday (commonly said Wens-day)

- E - plaque, vegetable (veg'tab'l), bridge, clothes. When on the end of a word, it changes the pronunciation of the word, but the -e is silent.
- F - halfpenny
- G - align, alight, champagne, diaphragm, gnash, gnaw, high, light, reign, though
- GH - right, drought, eight, weigh, etc.
- H - choir, exchast, hour, honour, honest, herb, rhyme, rhythm, thyme, Thailand
- I - business, parliament
- J - NONE
- K - blackguard.
- KN -words, the **k** is silent: know, knot, knee, knife, knight, knock.
- L - calm, folk, salmon, talk, walk, could, should, would, folk, half, calf.
- M - mnemonic.
- N - autumn, chimney, column, damn, damn, government, solemn.
- O - colonel, sophomore, opossum
- P - corps, coup, cupboard, pneumonia, psalm, raspberry, receipt, coup
- Q - (NONE)
- R - butter, finger, surprise
- S - aisle, island, debris, isle, patios, viscount.
- T - beret, Chevrolet, depot, listen, whistle, wrestle, trestle, mortgage, apostle
- (When talking fast, the t is very lightly pronounced in words like Christmas, mountain and little)
- 
- TH - asthma, isthmus, north, Easter
- W - who, whole, write, wrong, two, sword, wrist, answer
- X - faux
- Y - (NONE)
- Z - rendezvous
- 9 - sign, gnat, gnu, foreign
- Silent letters can be heard depending on a persons accent

One who does a thing for pleasure and not as a profession	Amateur
One who can use either hand with ease	Ambidextrous
One who makes an official examination of accounts	Auditor
A person who believes in or tries to bring about a state of lawlessness	Anarchist
One who does not believe in the existence of God	Atheist
A person appointed by two parties to solve a dispute	Arbitrator

## ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

**NOTE:- ANSWERS HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE**

**The Study of Ancient Societies**

- a) History
- b) Archaeology**
- c) Anthropology
- d) Etymology

**Things which cannot be read**

- a) Illegible**
- b) Legible
- c) Negligible
- d) Corrigible

**4. Incapable of being seen through**

- a) Brittle
- b) Opaque**
- c) Ductile
- d) Transparent

**5. The Government wing responsible for making Rule**

- a) Judiciary
- b) Legislature**
- c) Executive
- d) Court

**6. A Government by the Nobles**

- a) Democracy
- b) Bureaucracy
- c) Aristocracy**
- d) Autocracy

**7. Things which cannot be believed**

- a) Incredible**
- b) Insatiable
- c) Annoyable
- d) Vulnerable

**8. One which cannot be seen**

- a) Opaque
- b) Unseen
- c) Invisible
- d) Vulnerable

9. **Person who speak many language**

- a) Bilingual
- b) Multilingual
- c) Linguist
- d) Grammar

10. **A person who sacrifices his life for a cause**

- a) Soldier
- b) Revolutionary
- c) Martyr
- d) Patriot

11. **A geometrical figure with eight sides**

- a) Parallelogram
- b) Pentagon
- c) Hexagon
- d) Octagon

12. **An instrument to measure temperature**

- a) Thermometer
- b) Barometer
- c) Manometer
- d) Microscope

13. **Something easily broken**

- a) Fertile
- b) Futile
- c) Fragile
- d) Docile

14. **A place for clothes**

- a) Disrobe
- b) Wardrobe
- c) Textile
- d) Garment

15. **Life history of a person written by that person**

- a) Topography
- b) Biography
- c) Autobiography
- d) Flexography

17. **A nursery where children are cared for while their parents are at work**

- a) Home
- b) Crèche
- c) School
- d) Fleche

18. **A person employed to drive a private or hired car**

- a) Transporter
- b) Courier
- c) Chauffeur
- d) Owner

19. **A book that contains information on various subjects**

- a) Dictionary
- b) Novel
- c) Thesaurus
- d) Encyclopedia

20. **A place where dead bodies are kept for identification**

- a) Hospital
- b) Morgue
- c) Dispensary
- d) Clinic

21. **A woman whose spouse is dead**

- a) Divorced
- b) Married
- c) Widow
- d) Connoisseur

22. **A person who does not eat meat**

- a) Herbivore
- b) Vegetarian
- c) Non-vegetarian

d) Carnivore

23. **The act of intentionally killing oneself**

a) Homicide

b) Genocide

c) Regicide

d) **Suicide**

24. **A person who travels on foot**

a) Traveler

b) Pilgrim

c) **Pedestrian**

d) Jogger

25. **A home for children without parents**

a) Homage

b) **Orphanage**

c) Residence

d) Nursery

27. **An event causing sudden damage or suffering**

a) Anastrophe

b) Apostrophe

c) **Catastrophe**

d) Antistrophe

28. **Intimidation by threat**

a) **Coercion**

b) Collision

c) Confusion

d) Scion

30. **A place where one lives permanently**

a) Homicide

b) **Domicile**

c) Reconcile

d) Docile

31. **A disease which attacks many people in a particular area in one time**

a) Academic

b) Sardonic

c) Epidemic

d) Phonic

33. **A speech delivered without any previous preparation**

a) Dialogue

b) Extempore

c) Elocution

d) Dialect

34. **A great lover of books**

a) Biography

b) Bibliography

c) Bibliophile

d) Biblical

35. **One who journeys to a holy place**

a) Pilgrim

b) Begrime

c) Megrim

d) Grim

36. **A building where animals are killed for meat**

a) Abeam

b) Abate

c) Abacus

d) Abattoir

37. **A government run by a dictator**

a) Democracy

b) Autocracy

c) Bureaucracy

d) Aristocracy

38. **That which cannot be seen through**

a) Luminous

b) Translucent

c) Opaque

d) Transparent

39. **A large group of insects moving in a mass**

a) Storm

- b) Suede
- c) Swamp
- d) **Swarm**

40. **Study of evolution of mankind**

- a) Topology
- b) **Anthropology**
- c) Chronology
- d) Analogy

41. **Custodian of a museum**

- a) Aerator
- b) Orator
- c) **Curator**
- d) Corroborator

42. **Sleeping rooms with several beds especially in a college or institution**

- a) **Dormitory**
- b) Monitory
- c) Citatory
- d) Fumitory

43. **A person skilled in foreign languages**

- a) Foreigner
- b) Altruist
- c) Translator
- d) **Linguist**

44. **One who collects stamps**

- a) Biblist
- b) **Philatelist**
- c) Dualist
- d) Vocalist

45. **One who does not take any alcoholic drink**

- a) Vegetarian
- b) Forestaller
- c) **Teetotaller**
- d) Saint

46. **Something that can be carried easily**

- a) Relatable
- b) Cartable
- c) Potable
- d) Portable

47. **An instrument to measure temperature**

- a) Thermometer
- b) Barometer
- c) Manometer
- d) Microscope

48. **A geometrical figure with eight sides**

- a) Parallelogram
- b) Pentagon
- c) Hexagon
- d) Octagon

49. **Life history of a person written by that person**

- a) Topography
- b) Biography
- c) Autobiography
- d) Flexography