



CHAMPION
PUBLICATION



ENGLISH VOCAB King

Useful For

CET, SSC CGL, CPO, CHSL,
MTS, CDS, State PCSs, UPSC
and All Other Competitive Exams

- Quiz
- Vocab with image
- Previous year practice questions

15000+
Words

Gagan Pratap Sir





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In supervision of

Gagan Pratap Sir

Author & Editor

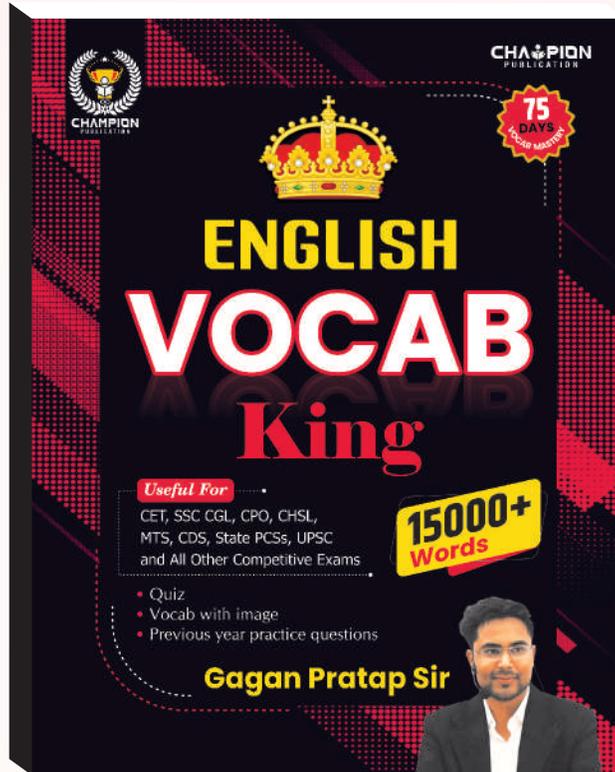
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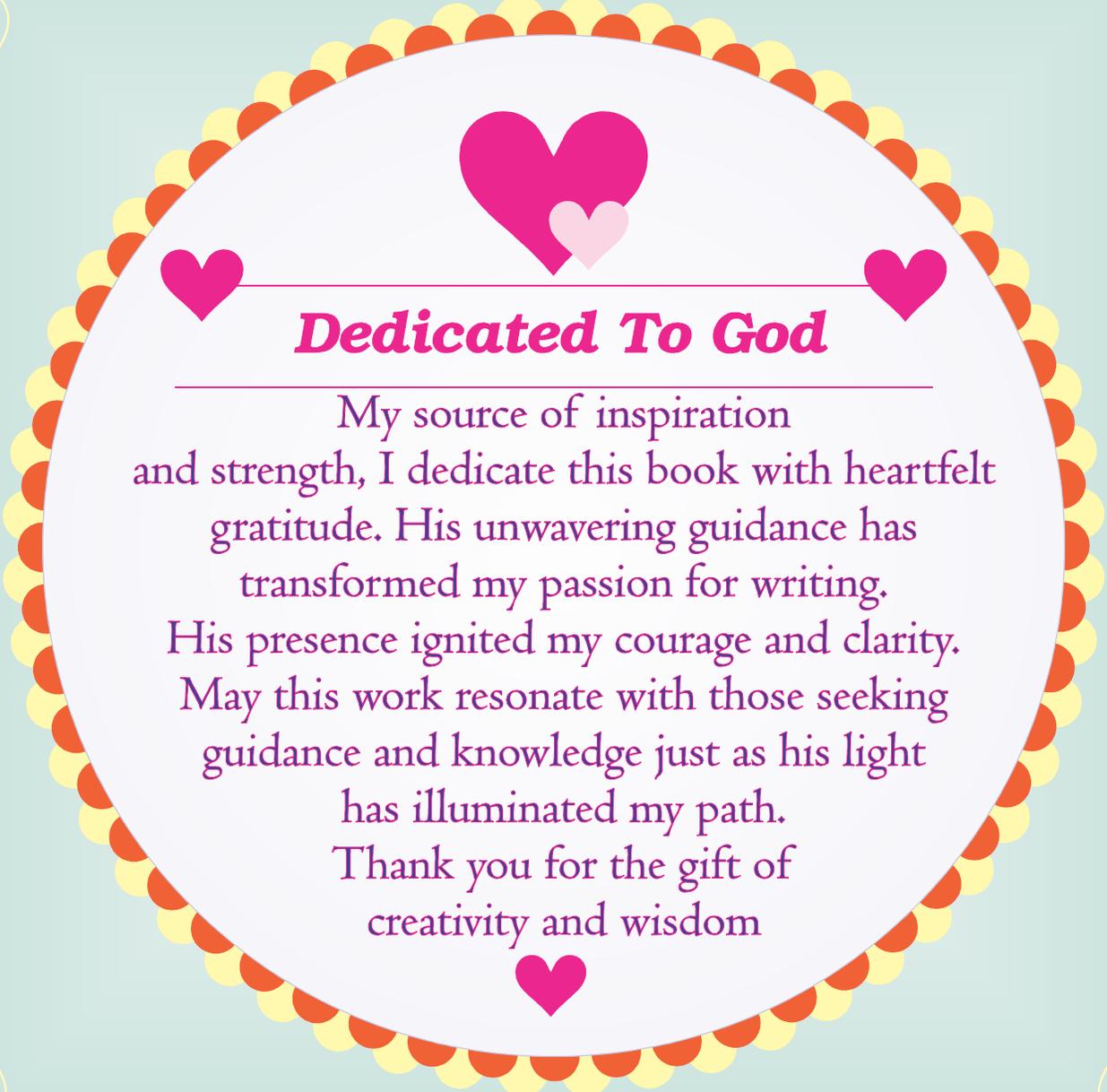
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Dedicated To God

My source of inspiration
and strength, I dedicate this book with heartfelt
gratitude. His unwavering guidance has
transformed my passion for writing.
His presence ignited my courage and clarity.
May this work resonate with those seeking
guidance and knowledge just as his light
has illuminated my path.
Thank you for the gift of
creativity and wisdom



75 Days complete Vocabulary Preparation Plan

This structured 75 days strategy is designed to help aspirants systematically prepare for Vocabulary and excel in exams.

- ✱ **Build the Foundation**
- ✱ **Learn Vocabulary to develop understanding of words.**
- ✱ **Learn All previous year Vocabulary questions asked in SSC and Various Examinations**

Topics to Cover:

1. Day 01–02: Vocab with Images
2. Day 03: Test vocabulary through quizzes
3. Day 04: Learn word formation through root words
4. Day 05: Important Prefixes and Suffixes
5. Day 06–07: Top 300 One Word Substitution
6. Day 08–11: One Word Substitution
7. Day 12–13: Top 300 Idioms and Phrases
8. Day 14–18: Idioms and Phrases
9. Day 19–35: A to Z Vocabulary
10. Day 36–38: Top 300 Synonyms
11. Day 39–43: Synonyms
12. Day 44–47: Top 300 Antonyms
13. Day 48–51: Antonyms
14. Day 52–53: Top 300 Phrasal Verbs
15. Day 54–57: Phrasal Verbs
16. Day 58–61: Spellings
17. Day 62–65: Homonyms and Homophones
18. Day 66–67: Top 300 Fixed Preposition
19. Day 67–70: Fixed Preposition
20. Day 71–74: The Hindu Vocab
21. Day 75: Foreign Words

Follow **75**
Days Strategy
(Strictly)

आगे vocab पढ़ने से पहले
प्रतिदिन पिछले दिन की vocab
का revision जरूर करें!

Important Tips for Success:

1. **Consistency is Key:** Stick to the schedule and practice daily.
2. **Focus on TCS Questions:** Prioritize practice on frequently repeated patterns.
3. **Analyze Mistakes:** Learn from errors in mock tests to avoid repeating them in the exam.

The right words, at the right time, can change a life.
Let this book be your guide to finding them.

Final Words: "With discipline, dedication, and daily practice, success is just a matter of time!"



With Best Wishes
Champion Publication

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S.N. 1.	Abase (अपमानित करना, नीचा दिखाना) Make (oneself) lose self respect Syno: Degrade (नीचा) Humiliate (अपमान) Anto: Improve (सुधार) Enhance (बढ़ाना) Ex.: He refused to abase himself by accepting the unfair terms of the deal.										
S.N. 2.	Abate (समाप्त करना/कम करना) To become less strong Syno: Subside (घटना) Decrease (कमी) Diminish (घटना) Reduce (कम करना) Anto: Aggravate (बढ़ाना) Increase (वृद्धि) Grow (बढ़ना) Extend (विस्तार करना) Ex.: The storm finally began to abate after several hours.										
S.N. 3.	Abbreviate (संक्षिप्त करना) To make a word or phrase shorter by using only the first letters of each word Syno: Contract (अनुबंध) Shorten (छोटा करना) Compress (संक्षिप्त करना) Anto: Enlarge (बड़े आकार में) Expand (विस्तार करना) Ex.: The teacher asked the students not to abbreviate words in their essays.	<p align="center">Abbreviations</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FAQ <small>Frequently Asked Questions</small></td> <td>RIP <small>Rest In Peace</small></td> <td>BBQ <small>Barbecue</small></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CEO <small>Chief executive Officer</small></td> <td>QR CODE <small>Quick Response Code</small></td> <td>MBA <small>Master of Business Administration</small></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RSVP <small>Please, respond</small></td> <td>PhD <small>Doctor of philosophy</small></td> <td>PDF <small>Portable document format</small></td> </tr> </table>	FAQ <small>Frequently Asked Questions</small>	RIP <small>Rest In Peace</small>	BBQ <small>Barbecue</small>	CEO <small>Chief executive Officer</small>	QR CODE <small>Quick Response Code</small>	MBA <small>Master of Business Administration</small>	RSVP <small>Please, respond</small>	PhD <small>Doctor of philosophy</small>	PDF <small>Portable document format</small>
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S.N. 4.	Abdicate (त्यागना) To give up something, especially power or a position Syno: Abandon (छोड़ देना) Renounce (त्यागना) Anto: Declare (घोषणा करना) Proclaim (घोषणा करना) Assert (दावा करना) Ex.: The king decided to abdicate the throne in favor of his son.										

S.N. 5.	Aberrant (अनैतिक, पथभ्रष्ट) Departing from an accepted standard Syno: Unusual (असाधारण) Unique (अद्भुत) Anto: Normal (साधारण) Ordinary (साधारण) Ex.: His aberrant behavior raised concern among his friends.	<p align="center">Normal</p>
S.N. 6.	Abet (अपराध में सहायक होना, उकसाना) Assist usually in doing something wrong; encourage Syno: Provoke (उकसाना) Promote (बढ़ोत्तरी) Anto: Restrain (रोकना) Inhibit (मना करना) Ex.: She was charged with abetting her friend in cheating on the exam.	
S.N. 7.	Abeance (उहराव) A state of not happening or being used at present Syno: Inactivity (निष्क्रियता) Suspension (निलंबन) Temporary (अस्थायी) Anto: Keeping up (बनाए रखना) Restart (पुनः आरंभ करें) Continuation (जारी रखना) Ex.: The project was put in abeyance until further notice.	
S.N. 8.	Prosaic (मामूली, साधारण) Lacking originality or imaginativeness Syno: Ordinary (साधारण) Familiar (परिचित) Anto: Unusual (असामान्य) Strange (अजीब) Ex.: She found the job prosaic and uninteresting.	
S.N. 9.	Slobber (थूकना, लार बहाना) Full of saliva or drool, unpleasantly wet Syno: Saliva (लार) Drool (राल) Anto: Pour (डालना) Ex.: The dog was so excited that it began to slobber all over the floor.	<p align="center">Slobber</p>

02

Test your Vocab (Quiz)



Quiz 1 (Matching-Synonym)

S.N.	Word	S.N.	Word
1.	ABASE	A.	flattery
2.	ABSTAIN	B.	caustic
3.	ACOLYTE	C.	shorten
4.	ABEYANCE	D.	applause
5.	ABRIDGE	E.	assistant
6.	ACCOLADE	F.	postponement
7.	ACRIMONIOUS	G.	refrain
8.	ADDUCE	H.	exercise
9.	ADULATION	I.	degrade
10.	AEROBICS	J.	cite

Quiz 2 (Matching-Synonym)

S.N.	Word	S.N.	Word
1.	ANATHEMA	A.	challenging
2.	ANNIHILATE	B.	curse
3.	ANOMALOUS	C.	gully/gap
4.	APATHETIC	D.	suffocate/choke
5.	ARCHAIC	E.	antiquated
6.	ARDUOUS	F.	destroy
7.	ARROYO	G.	abnormal
8.	ASPHYXIATE	H.	nonchalant
9.	ASTRINGENT	I.	make amends
10.	ATONE	J.	causing contraction

Quiz 3 (Matching-Synonym)

S.N.	Word	S.N.	Word
1.	BESMIRCH	A.	unheeded prophet
2.	BICAMERAL	B.	peevish/irritable
3.	BILATERAL	C.	pertaining to dogs
4.	BOOTLESS	D.	gang
5.	BRANDISH	E.	farce/satire
6.	BURLESQUE	F.	announce
7.	CABAL	G.	unavailing
8.	CANINE	H.	two-sided
9.	CANTANKEROUS	I.	having two legislative branches
10.	CASSANDRA	J.	sully

Quiz 4 (Matching-Synonym)

S.N.	Word	S.N.	Word
1.	COMMANDEER	A.	confiscate
2.	COMMUNION	B.	apologetic
3.	COMPATRIOT	C.	adept
4.	CONCERTED	D.	accord
5.	CONCORD	E.	collaborative
6.	CONFLUENCE	F.	pile
7.	CONGERIES	G.	merging
8.	CONSONANT	H.	harmonious
9.	CONSUMMATE	I.	countryman
10.	CONTRITE	J.	solidarity

Quiz 5 (Matching-Synonym)

S.N.	Word	S.N.	Word
1.	DEBUNK	A.	decode
2.	DECIPHER	B.	refute
3.	DEDUCE	C.	conclusive
4.	DEFINITIVE	D.	infer
5.	DEFUNCT	E.	outline
6.	DELINEATE	F.	extinct
7.	DENOMINATION	G.	belittle
8.	DEPRECATE	H.	nomenclature
9.	DESOLATE	I.	dernacular
10.	DIALECTIC	J.	bleak

Quiz 6 (Matching-Synonym)

S.N.	Word	S.N.	Word
1.	DORMANT	A.	exuberant
2.	DOUGHTY	B.	ambiguous
3.	DUET	C.	comprehensive
4.	EBULLIENT	D.	asleep
5.	EFFEMINATE	E.	omission of words
6.	ELLIPSIS	F.	feminine
7.	EMANCIPATE	G.	charm
8.	ENCHANT	H.	liberate/enfranchise
9.	ENCYCLOPEDIA	I.	two things
10.	ENIGMATIC	J.	valiant



S.N.	Root Words	Meaning	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Examples
1.	ab	away from	दूर	abnormal (असामान्य), absent (अनुपस्थित)
2.	ac, acer, acid, acr	bitter, sour	कड़वा, खट्टा	acidic (अम्लीय), acrid (कड़वा), acerbic (कटु)
3.	acu	sharp	तीखा	acute (तीव्र), acupuncture (एक्यूपंकचर)
4.	aer, aero	air	हवा	aerate (वायु में मिलाना), aerodynamics (वायुगतिकी)
5.	ag, agi, ig, act	do, move, go	करना, हिलना,	agent (एजेंट), agenda (कार्यसूची), action (क्रिया)
6.	agr, agri, agro	farming	खेती	agrarian (कृषि संबंधी), agriculture (कृषि), agronomist (कृषिशास्त्री)
7.	alg, algo	pain	दर्द	analgesic (दर्द निवारक), algophile (शीतल प्रेमी)
8.	ali, allo	other	अन्य	alias (उपनाम), alien (परग्रही), alteration (परिवर्तन)
9.	ami, amio, amor	love, liking	प्यार, पसंद	amiable (मित्रवत), amorous (प्रेमी)
10.	ambi	both	दोनों	ambidextrous (सव्यसाची), ambiguous (अस्पष्ट)
11.	ambul, amble	move, walk	चलना	amble (टहलना), ambulance (एंबुलेंस)
12.	andr, andro	man, male	आदमी, पुरुष	androgynous (उभयलिंगी), misandry (स्त्रीद्वेष)
13.	anim	mind, life, spirit, anger	मन, जीवन, आत्मा, क्रोध	animal (जानवर), animate (जीवित करना), animosity (शत्रुता)
14.	ann, enn	year	वर्ष	annual (वार्षिक), biennial (द्विवार्षिक), anniversary (वर्षगांठ)
15.	anthrop	mankind	मानव	anthropology (मानवशास्त्र), philanthropy (परोपकार)
16.	apt, ept	suitable	उपयुक्त	adapt (अनुकूलित करना), adept (निपुण)
17.	api	bees	मधुमक्खियाँ	apiary (मधुमक्खियों का घर), apiculture (मधुमक्खी पालन)
18.	arch	chief, first, rule	प्रमुख, प्रथम, शासन	archangel (प्रधान देवदूत), archaic (प्राचीन), monarch (सम्राट)
19.	arbor	tree	पेड़	arborist (वृक्ष विशेषज्ञ)
20.	arthr, arthro	joint	संयुक्त	arthritis (गठिया), arthroscope (आर्थ्रोस्कोप)
21.	aster, astr	star	तारा	asteroid (क्षुद्रग्रह), astronomy (खगोल विज्ञान)
22.	aud, aus	hear, listen	सुनना, सुनना	audiology (श्रवण विज्ञान), audible (श्रव्य)
23.	aug, auc, aux	increase	बढ़ाना	augment (बढ़ाना), auction (नीलामी), auxiliary (सहायक)
24.	avia	bird	पक्षी	aviary (पंछियों का घर)
25.	auto, aut	self	स्वयं	automatic (स्वचालित), autobiography (आत्मकथा)
26.	bar, baro	pressure, weight	दबाव, वजन	barometer (बारोमीटर), isobaric (समदाब)
27.	belli	war	युद्ध	rebellion (विद्रोह), belligerent (आक्रामक)
28.	bibl, biblio	book	पुस्तक	bibliography (ग्रंथसूची), bibliology (पुस्तक अध्ययन)
29.	bio	life	जीवन	biography (जीवनी), biology (जीव विज्ञान)
30.	brev	short	छोटा	abbreviate (संक्षिप्त करना), brevity (संक्षिप्तता)
31.	cad, cas	to fall	गिरना	cadaver (शव), cascade (जलप्रपात)
32.	calor	heat	गर्मी	calorie (कैलोरी), calorimeter (कैलोरीमीटर)
33.	cand	glowing, shine	चमक, चमक	incandescent (उज्ज्वल), candle (मोमबत्ती)
34.	cap, cip, cept	take, receive	लेना	capture (सक्षम), intercept (रोकना), capable (सक्षम)
35.	capit, capt	head	सिर	decapitate (सिर काटना), capital (राजधानी)
36.	carn, carni	flesh	मांस	carnivorous (मांसाहारी), incarnate (अवतार लेना)
37.	caust, caut	burn, heat	जलना, गर्मी	caustic (संक्षारक), cauterize (जलाना)



Prefixes				
S.N.	Prefix	Meaning	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Examples
1.	a-, an-	not, without	नहीं, बिना	amoral (अनैतिक), apolitical (अराजनीतिक), anarchy (अराजकता), anecdote (किस्सा)
2.	a	on	पर	afire (आग), ashore (किनारा)
3.	ab-	away from	से	abduction (अपहरण), abstain (परहेज)
4.	ac-	to	से	acme (शिखर), acute (तीव्र), acuity (तीक्ष्णता)
5.	ad-	to, toward	से, की ओर	adjoin (संलग्न), adjacent (असान)
6.	ambi, amphi	both	दोनों	ambidextrous (उभयहस्त), amphibians (उभयचर), amphiaster (उभयचर)
7.	ana-	up, back, again	ऊपर, पीछे, फिर	anabiosis (एनाबियोसिस), anabolism (एनाबोलिज्म), anatomy (एनाटॉमी)
8.	anti-	against	के खिलाफ	antipathy (विरोध), antiwar (युद्ध-विरोधी), antisocial (असामाजिक)
9.	ante-	before	पहले	antecedent (पूर्ववर्ती), anteroom (पूर्व कक्ष), antidote (मारक)
10.	apo-	from, away from	से, दूर	apogamy (अपोगैमी), apoclypt (सर्वनाश)
11.	auto-	self	स्वयं	autobiography (आत्मकथा), automobile (ऑटोमोबाइल), autocracy (निरंकुशता), automaton (मशीनी परिचालन)
12.	bio	life, living	जीवन, जीवित वस्तु	biography (जीवनी), biology (जीवविज्ञान)
13.	bene-	good	अच्छा	benediction (आशीर्वाद), benevolent (परोपकारी), benefactor (उपकारक)
14.	bi-	two	दो	bilateral (द्विपक्षीय), bicycle (साइकिल), bicameral (द्विकक्षीय)
15.	cata-	down, against	नीचे, विरुद्ध	catalog (सूचीपत्र), cataclysm (प्रलय)
16.	centro-	center	केन्द्र	centroid (केन्द्रक)
17.	centri	combining form of center	केन्द्र	centrifuge (अपकेंद्रित्र), centripetal (केन्द्राभिमुख)
18.	circum-	around	चारों ओर	circumlocution (परिभ्रमण), circumference (परिधि), circumvent (परिभ्रमण)
19.	chiro	hand	हाथ	enchiridion (एनचिरिडियन), chirography (हस्तलेखन)
20.	com-, con-	with, together	साथ, साथ में	communal (सांप्रदायिक), community (समुदाय), connect (कनेक्ट), confide (विश्वास)
21.	col-, cog-	with, together	साथ, साथ में	collaborate (सहयोग), collect (एकत्रित), cognitive (संज्ञानात्मक), cognizant (जानकार)
22.	corr-, co-	with, together	साथ में, साथ में	correspond (अनुरूप), correlate (सहसंबंध), cooperate (सहयोग), coordinate (समन्वय)
23.	contra-	against, opposite	विरुद्ध, विपरीत	contradict (विरोध), contravene (उल्लंघन)
24.	de-	off, from	कम करना	deduce (निष्कर्ष), deject (निराशा)
25.	deca	ten	दस	decade (दशक)
26.	di, diplo	two, double	दो, दो गुना	digraph (संयुक्ताक्षर), dilemma (दुविधा), diplomat (राजनायिक)
27.	dia-	through, across	के माध्यम से, पार	diameter (व्यास), dialysis (डायलिसिस)



One Word Substitution For Generic Terms

S.N.	Words	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning In English
1.	Abdication	त्यागपत्र, पदत्याग	An act of abdicating or renouncing the throne
2.	Indelible	अमिट	Impossible to erase or forget
3.	Inevitable	अवश्य होने वाला	Certain to happen
4.	Pedantic	पांडित्यपूर्ण	Excessively concerned with minor details or rules
5.	Regalia	राजचिह्न	The emblems or insignia of royalty
6.	Sinecure	ऐसा पद जिसमें ज्यादा काम न हो	A position requiring little or no work but giving the holder status or financial benefit
7.	Utopia	आदर्श समाज	An imaginary ideal society free of poverty and suffering

One Word Substitution For Government/Systems

S.N.	Words	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning In English
1.	Anarchy	अराजकता	A situation in which people do not obey rules and laws.
2.	Aristocracy	अभिजाततंत्र/कुलीन तंत्र	Highest social class
3.	Autocracy	एकतंत्र	A system of government by one person with absolute power
4.	Autonomy	स्वायत्तता/स्वयं शासन	A self-governing country or region
5.	Bureaucracy	नौकरशाही	A system of government in which most of the important decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives
6.	Democracy	लोकतंत्र	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives
7.	Gerontocracy	वृद्धतंत्र	A state, society, or group governed by old people
8.	Neocracy	नवतंत्र	Government by new or inexperienced officials
9.	Ochlocracy	भीड़ का शासन	Government by mob rule
10.	Oligarchy	अल्पतंत्र	A small group of people having control of a country or organization
11.	Plutocracy	धनिकतंत्र	Government by the wealthy
12.	Monarchy	राजतंत्र	A form of government with a monarch at the head or by a king or queen.
13.	Meritocracy	गुणतंत्र/योग्यता तंत्र	Government by the people selected on merit
14.	Theocracy	धर्मतंत्र	Government by divining laws or religious leaders
15.	Diarchy	द्वैध शासन	Government by two independent authorities
16.	Stratocracy	स्तरतंत्र/सैनिक शासन	Government by military forces
17.	Dictatorship	तानाशाही	Government carried on by an absolute ruler, dictator
18.	Imperialism	साम्राज्यवाद	Policy of extending a country's empire and influence through colonization

One Word Substitution For Venue Or Spot

S.N.	Words	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning In English
1.	Abattoir	कसाईखाना	Place where animals are killed for food
2.	Aborigines	मूल-निवासी	The original inhabitants of a country, residents
3.	Altar	बलिवेदी/अग्निहोत्र का स्थान	A table or flat surface that is the center of religious ceremony
4.	Podium	मंच	A place for feet or a speaker's platform
5.	Barrack	सैनिकों के लिए बने घर/सेनावास	Building given to soldiers to live in



One word Substitutions is a linguistic practice where a phrase or a group of words is replaced by a single word without altering the meaning of the sentence. This process not only simplifies the sentence structure but also improves the clarity, precision, and elegance of communication. OWSs are particularly useful in formal writing and concise communication, where verbosity is undesirable.

By using a single word in place of longer, more cumbersome expressions, OWS helps make language more efficient and straightforward. It is commonly used in competitive exams, academic writing, and professional communication to demonstrate command over vocabulary and enhance the fluency of language.

Importance of OWS:

- ❑ **Conciseness:** It helps reduce redundancy and wordiness in writing or speech, making communication more concise and to the point.
- ❑ **Clarity:** Replacing lengthy phrases with a single word often makes the meaning clearer and easier to understand.
- ❑ **Professionalism:** The ability to use precise vocabulary enhances professionalism and sophistication in both spoken and written communication.
- ❑ **Time Efficiency:** In fast-paced communication or time-constrained situations, OWS help convey ideas quickly and efficiently.

Key Characteristics of OWS:

Context-Sensitive: The substituted word must fit the context of the sentence. A single word may have multiple meanings, so choosing the right substitution depends on the context.

Bark:

- ❑ **Context 1:** The outer covering of a tree.
- ❑ **Context 2:** The sound a dog makes.

Lead:

- ❑ **Context 1:** A type of soft, malleable metal.
- ❑ **Context 2:** To guide or direct someone.

Tire:

- ❑ **Context 1:** A rubber covering around a wheel.
- ❑ **Context 2:** To exhaust someone or make them fatigued.

Precision: OWS need to be precise and specific, capturing the essence of the original phrase.

Antique:

A rare object that is at least 100 years old, often valuable due to its age.

Eradicate:

To completely destroy or eliminate something, often used in the context of diseases or pests.

Brevity:

The quality of being brief, especially when referring to speech or writing.

Vocabulary Knowledge: Effective use of OWSs requires a rich vocabulary and familiarity with different synonyms and their connotations.

Algorithm:

A step-by-step procedure used for calculations or problem-solving, often in computer science.

Photosynthesis:

The process by which green plants use sunlight to synthesize food from carbon dioxide and water.

Symbiosis:

A biological relationship where two organisms live closely together, often to their mutual benefit.

Simplification: It involves reducing the complexity of expressions without losing the intended meaning or nuance.

- ❑ **Lawyer:** A person who practices law, simplifying the role of someone who represents clients in legal matters.
- ❑ **Library:** A place where books, journals, and other materials are stored and made available to the public.
- ❑ **Oxygen:** A chemical element essential for respiration in many organisms, simplifying the complex biological process.

One Word Substitution For Government/Systems			
S.N.	Words	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning In English
1.	Kakistocracy	अजयोग्यतमंत्र, कुशासन	A state or country run by the worst, least qualified, or most unprincipled citizens
2.	Ochlocracy	भीड़ का शासन	Government by mob rule
3.	Secular	धर्मनिरपेक्ष	A Government, not connected with religious or spiritual matters
4.	Confederacy	महासंघ	The union of states, parties or persons
5.	Colony	उपनिवेश देश	A country that is ruled by another more powerful country
6.	Dynasty	राजवंश	Succession of rulers belonging to one family
7.	Egalitarianism	समतावाद/समानता वाद	Belief that all people are equal and have the same rights and opportunities
8.	Panarchy	सर्वशासन	Rule by all, a system of governance where all forms co-exist
9.	Totalitarianism	सर्वसत्तावाद	A system of government in which only one political party is allowed to function and does not permit political opposition
10.	Thearchy	देवशासन/धर्मशास्त्र	A political system based on the government of men by God

One Word Substitution For Venue Or Spot			
S.N.	Words	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning In English
1.	Alma Mater	जहाँ शिक्षा पाई वह संस्था/मातृ संस्था	The school or college in which one has been educated
2.	Almanac	पंचांग	An annual calendar with position of planets
3.	Amphitheatre	अखाड़ा, रंगभूमि	A circular building without a roof and with rows of seats that rise in steps around an open space used for performances
4.	Asylum	शरणस्थल	A place that provides refuge or shelter
5.	Solarium	सौर-चिकित्सागृह/सूर्यकक्ष	A place for the sun to enter where one can sunbath
6.	Auditorium	सभागार	The part of a theatre where people sit for watching and listening
7.	Bay	खाड़ी	A part of the sea/ lake enclosed by a wide curve of the shore.
8.	Bench	बेंच	The office of judges or magistrates
9.	Block	एक भारी खंड/अलग-अलग खंडों में बांटा हुआ भवन	A large heavy piece of something, A large building divided into separate flats etc.
10.	Boutique	महिलाओं का वस्त्रालय	A shop that sells women's stylish clothes usually expensive
11.	Cage	पिंजरा	A place for birds or animals used to confine them
12.	Chalet	लकड़ी का बंगला	A wooden house usually one built on a mountain area
13.	Casserole	एक तरह का बर्तन	A large, deep pot used both in the oven and as a serving vessel.
14.	Catacomb	कब्र/एक दूसरे से संबंधित/तहखाना	A buried underground / a complex place set of interrelated where people things are
15.	Cauldron	कड़ाही/हंडा	A large, deep, metal pot used for cooking over open fire
16.	Citadel	किला/गढ़	A fortress typically one on high ground above a city
17.	Condominium	फ्लैट की तरह का घर	An apartment building in which each apartment is owned by the people who live there

18.	Douar	अरेबीक देशों में तंबू वाला गांव	A camp or village of tents in an Arabic country
19.	Portico	बरामदा	A covered entrance to a building that is supported by columns
20.	Museum	संग्रहालय	A place where objects of historical, Cultural, artistic or scientific interest are preserved or exhibited
21.	Flagstaff	ध्वजदंड	A long pole on which a flag is hoisted, flag pole.
22.	Gallery	प्रदर्शनी स्थल	A room or building for showing works of art.
23.	Green house	पौधा-घर	A room or building with transparent roof to regulate temperature for the growing of plants
24.	Hung	जहाँ किसी पक्ष को बहुमत हासिल ना हो	An Assembly or parliament in which no party has clear majority
25.	Arena	अखाड़ा	A place or scene of activity, debate, or conflict
26.	Casino	जुआखाना	A public room or building where gambling games are played
27.	Cloakroom	सामान घर	A room in a public building where outdoor clothes or luggage may be left
28.	Gymnasium	व्यायामशाला	A room or building equipped for gymnastics, games, and other physical exercise
29.	Granary	अनाज का भण्डार/ अन्नागार	A storehouse for storing grain
30.	Hangar	विमानशाला	A large building with an extensive floor area, typically for housing aircraft
31.	Hutch	संदूक/पिंजरा	A box or cage, typically with a wire mesh front, for keeping rabbits or other small domesticated animals
32.	Mansion	हवेली	A large impressive house, palace, castle
33.	Matinee	शाम का नाटक	A cinema show held in the afternoon
34.	Monument	स्मारक	A building which is constructed to keep alive one's memory or has historical importance
35.	Moor	उच्च घास से ढकी जमीन, बंजर	A wild open area of high land covered with grass
36.	Mint	रूपया बनाने का कारखाना, टकसाल	A place where coins, medals, or tokens are made
37.	Pantheon	सर्वदेवालय/शक्तिशाली लोगों का समूह	A temple dedicated to all the gods, A group of powerful people.
38.	Pigsty	सुअरखाना	A place where pigs are kept
39.	Port	बंदरगाह	A place where ships load and unload goods
40.	Quadrangle	चतुर्भुजाकार	An open space usually rectangular or square and enclosed by buildings.
41.	Resort	आनंद स्थली/गलत रास्ता अपनाना	A place where lot of people go on holiday to take wrong path that is not moral.
42.	Reservoir	जलाशय	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply
43.	Scullery	बरतन साफ करने का स्थान	A small kitchen or room at the back of a house used for washing dishes and another dirty household work
44.	Stanchion	स्तंभ	Fixed vertical bar or pole used as a support for something
45.	Wardrobe	अलमारी	A large, tall cupboard in which clothes may be hung or stored

One Word Substitution For Generic Terms

S.N.	Words	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning In English
1.	Pedantic	पांडित्यपूर्ण	Excessively concerned with minor details or rules
2.	Souvenir	स्मारिका	A thing that is kept as a reminder of a person, place, or event

OWS (PRACTICE QUESTIONS)

(SSC CGL)

1. A place where coins, medals, or tokens are made
(a) Hutch (b) Monastery
(c) Hangar (d) Mint
2. A person who abandons religion
(a) Egotist (b) Priest
(c) Apostate (d) Atheist
3. A person who hates and avoids other people.
(a) Hermit (b) Misanthrope
(c) Masochist (d) Pervert
4. A person who does not believe that God or Gods exist.
(a) Irreverent (b) Blasphemous
(c) Atheist (d) Profane
5. A book or set of books giving information about all areas of knowledge.
(a) Volume (b) Encyclopedia
(c) Dictionary (d) Anthology
6. A thing fit to eat.
(a) Curable (b) Eligible
(c) Edible (d) Digestible
7. A similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based.
(a) Amalgamation
(b) Apathy
(c) Ambiguity
(d) Analogy
8. The money paid to former wife, husband or partner when the marriage is ended.
(a) Alimony
(b) Compensation
(c) Recompense
(d) Maintenance
9. A person who compiles a dictionary
(a) Iconoclast
(b) Plagiarist
(c) Lexicographer
(d) Bibliophile
10. Being careful that every detail of something is correct
(a) Stubborn
(b) Fastidious
(c) Impregnable
(d) Squeamish
11. A person who draws or produces maps
(a) Cartographer
(b) Choreographer
(c) Calligrapher
(d) Chauffeur
12. Irreverent behavior toward anything held sacred or concerning God.
(a) Theism
(b) Blasphemy
(c) Agnosticism
(d) Pantheism
13. Animal living both on land and water.
(a) Terrestrial (b) Amphibian
(c) Arboreal (d) Marine
14. Something that is absolutely necessary, that you cannot do without.
(a) Intolerant (b) Indispensable
(c) Isolated (d) Insular
15. To put off doing something, especially out of habitual carelessness or laziness.
(a) Recuperate
(b) Accelerate
(c) Procrastinate
(d) Lacerate
16. A person who gives help and sympathy to people who need it.
(a) Moralist (b) Preacher
(c) Pardoner (d) Samaritan
17. A sentimental memory of the past
(a) Hysteria (b) Euphoria
(c) Nostalgia (d) Mania
18. Child bereaved of one or both the parents
(a) Destitute (b) Orphan
(c) Lout (d) Desolate
19. A person who enjoys doing dangerous things, in a way that other people may think is stupid.
(a) Lunatic (b) Daredevil
(c) Cavalier (d) Gallant
20. Forsaken or neglected child who has no home and spends most of his/her time on the streets
(a) Vulnerable (b) Miscreant
(c) Waif (d) Fugitive
21. Government governed by wealth
(a) Plutocracy (b) Democracy
(c) Theocracy (d) Autocracy
22. Copying someone else's work and trying to submit as your own
(a) Hooliganism
(b) Cynicism
(c) Altruism
(d) Plagiarism
23. The study of evolution of mankind
(a) Anthropology
(b) Anthology
(c) Psychology
(d) Biology
24. Someone who dishonestly pretends to deceive under an assumed character.
(a) Imitator (b) Imbecile
(c) Explorer (d) Imposter
25. A person who kills somebody, especially for political reasons
(a) Monster (b) Criminal
(c) Assassin (d) Hangman
26. The place that a person treats as his permanent home, or lives in and has a substantial connection with
(a) Resort (b) Embankment
(c) Domicile (d) Oasis
27. Place where grains are stored.
(a) Tannery (b) Mint
(c) Granary (d) Pantry
28. One who cannot hear.
(a) Dumb (b) Inaudible
(c) Illegible (d) Deaf
29. Capable of or adapted for turning easily from one to another of various tasks, fields of endeavour, etc. and is able to do many things.
(a) Flexible (b) Versatile
(c) Turncoat (d) Talented

- 131.** A small shop that sells fashionable clothes
(a) Tailoring (b) Couture
(c) Boutique (d) Store
- 132.** One who lends money to others at a very high rate of interest.
(a) Curator (b) Numismatist
(c) Bankrupt (d) Usurer
- 133.** Fear of closed spaces
(a) Claustrophobia
(b) Zoophobia
(c) Hydrophobia
(d) Xenophobia
- 134.** Endless period of time
(a) Longevity (b) Impurity
(c) Eternity (d) Frailty
- 135.** The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence
(a) Chronology (b) Entomology
(c) Psychology (d) Theology
- 136.** A place where water is collected and stored for future use.
(a) Sanatorium
(b) Aquarium
(c) Reservoir
(d) Resort
- 137.** Not fit for eating
(a) Inedible (b) Ineligible
(c) Ineluctable (d) Inept
- 138.** Easily set on fire
(a) Inflammable
(b) Inimical
(c) Ingrained
(d) Innocuous
- 139.** Sita loves her glass container in which she has many fish.
(a) aquarium (b) planetarium
(c) museum (d) cannister
- 140.** A person who is skilled in making maps
(a) Cartographer
(b) Cacographer
(c) Calligrapher
(d) Curator
- 141.** One who looks at the dark side of life
(a) Physicist
(b) Pessimist
(c) Optimist
(d) Idealist
- 142.** Copying someone else's work and trying to submit it as your own
(a) Preamble (b) Extempore
(c) Polygamy (d) Plagiarism
- 143.** Deserving to be praised or admired, even if not really successful
(a) Audible
(b) Perfect
(c) Laudable
(d) Flawless
- 144.** A mixture of various things that are of various kinds
(a) Simultaneous
(b) Homogenous
(c) Monotonous
(d) Miscellaneous
- 145.** One who settles and lives in a foreign country
(a) Refugee
(b) Immigrant
(c) Fugitive
(d) Outcast
- 146.** Never wrong and never making mistakes
(a) Confident
(b) Honest
(c) Infallible (d) Illegible
- 147.** A situation that is complicated, confusing or embarrassing, especially a political or a public one
(a) Collage
(b) Imbroglia
(c) Scam
(d) Litigation
- 148.** The act or process of breaking a law or moral rule
(a) Transgression
(b) Conformity
(c) Allegiance
(d) Truncate
- 149.** Able to use the left hand or the right hand equally well
(a) Versatile
(b) Exceptional
(c) Ingenious
(d) Ambidextrous

OWS (ANSWER & EXPLANATION)

(SSC CGL)

- 1. (d) Mint (टकसाल) :** place where coins are made
Hutch (हच) : small shelter
Monastery (मठ) : place where monks live together
Hangar (विमान घर) : big buildings where planes are kept
- 2. (c) Apostate (मत छोड़ने वाला) :** not faithful to religion
Egotist (अहंकारी) : person whose is excessively absorbed in themselves
Priest (पुजारी) : person who performs religious ceremonies in temples
Atheist (नास्तिक) : person who does not believe in the existence of God
- 3. (b) Misanthrope (मानवद्वेषी) :** person who avoids other people
Hermit (सन््यासी) : person who prefers to live alone
Masochist (मासोचिस्ट) : person who is gratified by pain, degradation, etc.
Pervert (विकृत) : to cause deterioration in quality or character
- 4. (c) Atheist (नास्तिक) :** person who does not believe in the existence of God
Irreverent (अनादरी) : not feeling respect
Blasphemous (ईश्वरविरोधी) : lack of respect of God
Profane (अपवित्र) : showing lack of respect for holy things
- 5. (b) Encyclopedia (विश्वकोष) :** set of books that gives information about various subjects
Volume (आयतन) : the amount of something
Dictionary (शब्दकोश) : book that contains list of words with meanings alphabetically
Anthology (संकलन) : collection of selected literary pieces
- 6. (c) Edible (खाने के योग्य) :** fit to be eaten
Curable (ठीक करने योग्य) : that can be cured
Eligible (पात्र) : having the right to do something
Digestible (पचने योग्य) : easy for your body to digest

Top 300 Idioms and Phrases: Most asked in SSC Exams



Blue			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	Blue-eyed boy	Person highly regarded by someone and treated with special favor	दुलारा
2.	Bolt from the blue	Sudden and unexpected event	आकस्मिक घटना
3.	Beat black and blue	Beat mercilessly	चोट से नीला पड़ा हुआ
4.	Blue blood	Member of noble or socially prominent family	कुलीन
5.	Blue collar job	Doing informal work, include manual labour	अकुशल नौकरी
6.	Feeling Blue	Depressed or sad	उदास महसूस करना
7.	In the Blues	Feeling of sadness	अवसाद में।
8.	Once in a Blue moon	Very rarely	कभी-कभार
Red			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	A red letter day	A happy and memorable day	चिरस्मरणीय मंगल दिवस
2.	Catch red-handed	Caught in the act of committing the crime	रंगे हाथों पकड़ना
3.	In the red	In financial crisis or loss	वित्तीय संकट या नुकसान में
4.	Like a red rag to a bull	To make someone angry	सांड को लाल कपड़ा दिखाने के समान
5.	Red tapism	Time consuming official rules or procedure	अत्यधिक औपचारिकताएँ
6.	To paint the town red	To have a grand celebration	एक भव्य उत्सव मनाना
Grey			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	Grey area	Unclear or undefined	ऐसा क्षेत्र जहाँ आपको स्पष्टता की कमी है
2.	Grey market	A market outside the authorized system of distribution/an unofficial market of distribution	वितरण की अधिकृत प्रणाली के बाहर का बाजार/काला बाजार
Green			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	A green horn	An inexperienced or naive person	नौसिखिया/शुरुआती/अनुभवहीन व्यक्ति/नवजात/नौसिखिया
2.	Have green eyes	Be jealous or be distrustful	नौसिखिया
3.	To have green thumb/fingers	Very good at gardening or growing trees	पौधे उगाने का हुनर
White			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	To raise/show a white flag	To admit defeat	आत्मसमर्पण करना
2.	To show white feather	Symbol of cowardice	कायरता दिखाना
3.	White collar job	Skilled job	कुशल नौकरी
4.	White elephant	An expensive but useless possession	एक महँगा लेकिन बेकार सामान
5.	White wash	To cover up the unpleasant situation	सच्चाई को छुपाना
6.	White-faced	Having pale face from pain, emotion, etc.	भयभीत



Idioms and phrases are an essential part of any language and cultural communication. They are figurative expressions or groups of words that convey meanings different from the literal meanings of the individual words. Idioms, in particular, are fixed expressions with meanings that can't easily be understood from the literal interpretation of their components, while phrases are more flexible but still often carry a specific cultural or contextual significance.

Key Characteristics of Idioms and Phrases

Figurative Meaning

Idioms often don't mean what they literally say. For instance, the phrase "raining cats and dogs" means "raining heavily," not that animals are falling from the sky.

Break the ice

To make everyone feel comfortable at the meeting, she told a joke to break the ice.

(Meaning: To initiate a conversation or reduce tension in a social setting.)

Hit the nail on the head

When she explained the root cause of the issue, she really hit the nail on the head.

(Meaning: To describe something accurately or do something precisely.)

Cultural Influence

Many idioms are rooted in historical, cultural, or societal events, making them unique to a particular language or region. For example, "break the ice" originates from ships breaking ice to navigate water routes in winter.

Bite the bullet

(Western origin, often related to courage in difficult situations). When the expenses piled up, she had to bite the bullet and take on a second job.

Spill the tea

(Modern slang, originating from African-American and LGBTQ+ communities, referring to gossip):

Come on, spill the tea! I want to know what happened at the party last night.

Fixed Structure

Idioms typically have a fixed structure. You cannot change or modify the words without losing the meaning. For example, you cannot say "raining dogs and cats" instead of "raining cats and dogs."

By the book

Meaning: To do something exactly according to the rules or procedures.

The manager insists we do everything by the book, so we followed all the procedures to the letter.

Out of the blue

Meaning: Something happening unexpectedly or without warning. He called me out of the blue after years of no contact.

At the drop of a hat

Meaning: To do something immediately, without hesitation. She's always ready to help at the drop of a hat, no matter what time it is.

Context-Dependent

The meaning of an idiom often depends on the context in which it is used. The same idiom might have different interpretations in different situations.

Pull someone's leg

In a friendly context: "He said he won the lottery, but he was just pulling my leg."

In a serious tone: "At first, I thought he was pulling my leg, but it turned out he was telling the truth."

Let the cat out of the bag

In a surprise context: "She let the cat out of the bag about the birthday party by accident."

In a business context: "The CEO let the cat out of the bag about the upcoming merger during the press conference."

Colloquial Use

Idioms are often more common in informal speech and writing, giving language a more natural, conversational flow.

Spill the beans

She accidentally spilled the beans about the surprise party we were planning.

Under the weather

I'm feeling a bit under the weather today, so I think I'll stay home and rest.

Kick the bucket

After hearing about the old man's passing, everyone was shocked, especially since he seemed so healthy before he kicked the bucket.

Conveying Nuance

Phrases can capture complex emotions or situations in just a few words, providing an efficient way to communicate.

Read between the lines

Meaning: To understand something that is not explicitly stated, often implying subtle or hidden meaning.

She didn't say it directly, but I could read between the lines and tell she was upset.

Throw in the towel

Meaning: To give up or admit defeat after trying hard, often due to frustration or exhaustion.

After hours of trying to fix the computer, he finally threw in the towel and called for professional help.

Based on Blue Colour			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	Between the devil and the deep blue sea	Having to equally unpleasant choices	आगे कुंआ पीछे खाई
2.	Blue book	Government report, Official report	सरकारी विवरण
3.	Blue heart	Trust and loyalty in love	गहरा और स्थिर प्रेम
4.	Blue in the face	Exhaust from anger, strain or other great effort	क्रोध, तनाव, आदि से थका हुआ
5.	Blue murder	Make an extravagant and noisy protest	आसमान सिर पर उठा लेना
6.	Blue ribbon /Blue riband	Highest prize	सर्वोच्च पुरस्कार
7.	Blue stocking	An intellectual or literary woman	विदुषी
8.	Into the Blue	To disappear	गायब होना
9.	Out of the Blue	Without warning	अप्रत्याशित
10.	Talk a blue streak	To talk quickly and continuously	जल्दी और लगातार बात करना
11.	The blues	Feeling depressed or sad	उदास महसूस करना
12.	To Blue pencil	To make cuts in film or other work	फिल्म या अन्य कार्य को काटना
13.	True Blue	Faithful	वफादार
14.	Until one is blue in the face	To continue doing something until you are exhausted or have no result	बिना किसी परिणाम के किसी कार्य को जारी रखना

Based on Red Colour			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	As red as a rose	Extremely flushed and red from embarrassment, anger	गुलाबी लाल/शर्म से लाल
2.	Red bait	To accuse or attack	आरोप लगाना या निंदा करना
3.	Red carpet	Welcome warm welcome/welcome someone as the most important guest	मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में किसी का स्वागत करना
4.	Red herring	Deviating your attention from the main issue, diversion	जो आपका ध्यान अधिक महत्वपूर्ण चीजों से हटाता है
5.	See red	Lose temper	बहुत क्रोधित होना।
6.	To look through rose coloured/tinted glasses	With a cheerful or optimistic view of things usually without valid basis	अत्यधिक, हर्षित या आशावादी दृष्टिकोण के साथ रंगीन / रंगीन चश्मा
7.	To roll out the red carpet	To give a grand welcome	एक भव्य स्वागत करना
8.	Red in face	Suffer embarrassment or shame	शर्मिंदा होना
9.	To sound red alert	A sudden dangerous situation	अलार्म बजाना, सचेत करना/सतर्क करना

Based on Grey Colour			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	Dorian grey	A person who looks young even while growing older	ऐसा व्यक्ति जो बूढ़ा नहीं लगता/ ऐसा व्यक्ति जो जवान लगता है
2.	Grey power	The power held by old people in any community, place etc./Geremtoocracy	किसी समुदाय, स्थान आदि में वृद्ध लोगों द्वारा धारण की जाने वाली शक्ति
3.	Grey cells	Intelligence	बुद्धिमत्ता
4.	Grey eminence	Operator behind the scenes	पर्दे के पीछे निर्णयकर्ता
5.	Grey matter	Brains, intellect	बुद्धिमत्ता, दिमाग

Based on Green Colour			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	Get the green light	Give permission to do start something	किसी काम को आगे बढ़ाने की अनुमति प्राप्त करना
2.	Go green	To become environment friendly	पर्यावरण के अनुकूल बनना
3.	Grass is greener on the other side	The things we don't have seem better than the things we have	यह सोचना कि दूसरे लोग बेहतर स्थिति में हैं
4.	Green with envy	To be very jealous, envious	बहुत ज्यादा ईर्ष्यालु होना
5.	Green-eyed monster	Jealousy	ईर्ष्या/ईर्ष्या
6.	To be green	New at something	नौसिखिया
7.	Look green	Look pale or ill	पीला या बीमार दिखना
8.	To turn green	To be pale ill as if you are going to vomit	बीमार होना
9.	Wear the green willow	Grieving over a end of love affair	खोए हुए प्यार के लिए शोक मनाना

Based on White Colour			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	An olive branch/A white flag	Intention of peace or goodwill	शांति अनुरोध/शांति संधि।
2.	Lily white	Pure	शुद्ध
3.	White as a sheet	Pale because of illness, shock or fear	पीला, सफेद चेहरा
4.	White glove	marked by special care or attention	विशेष देखभाल या ध्यान से चिह्नित
5.	White hope	Someone that is unexpected to succeed	आशा की किरण
6.	White lie	An untruth told to spare feelings or from politeness	सफेद झूठ
7.	White as a lily	Innocent and pure	शुद्ध सफेद
8.	White-as a sheet	Look very frightened, shocked on ill	डरा हुआ
9.	White-Livered	Lacking courage; cowardly	कायर, डरपोक

Based on Black Colour			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	As black as thunder	Full of rage	बेहद क्रोधित
2.	Black future or bleak future	Future without hope	भविष्य की कोई आशा न होना
3.	Black look	Expression full of anger and hatred	गुस्से और घृणा से भरा चेहरा
4.	Black out	To lose consciousness for a short time	बेहोश
5.	Back in the black	Out of debt	कर्ज मुक्त

Related to Colours			
S.N.	Idioms	Meaning In English	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	Change colours	To get frightened	पीला पड़ जाना (डर के कारण)/ भयभीत हो जाना
2.	In the limelight	To be at centre of attraction	लोगों की नजर में आना
3.	Off colour	Slightly ill	सामान्य रूप में न होना या थोड़ा बीमार होना
4.	Sail under false colours	Deliberately deceive people	जानबूझकर लोगों को धोखा देना
5.	Be in the pink	Completely healthy	स्वस्थ और तंदुरुस्त, तंदुरुस्त
6.	To be in brown study	Serious absorption in thoughts	विचारों में खोये रहो
7.	A yellow dog	A cowardly person	एक नीच व्यक्ति
8.	To have yellow belly	Easily scared to do something	कायर होना/कुछ करने से डरना
9.	Yellow press	Newspaper publishing sensational news	अखबार सनसनीखेज खबरें प्रकाशित करता है

IDIOMS AND PHRASES (PRACTICE QUESTIONS)

(SSC CGL)

Directions (1-70): Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.

1. Dog eat dog
(a) Being calculative
(b) Tit for tat
(c) Like-minded people connect better
(d) Ruthlessly competitive
2. Have a bee in your bonnet
(a) To keep worrying about yourself
(b) Unable to stay at a place for long
(c) Having a cruel intention or grudge against someone
(d) Be preoccupied or obsessed with something
3. Stick to one's guns
(a) To become a rebel
(b) To remain faithful to
(c) To become unfaithful to
(d) To shoot at
4. Best thing since sliced bread
(a) Something to be cautious about
(b) Breaking news
(c) Extremely good, useful or interesting
(d) Rated well amongst cooks
5. Around the clock
(a) Something that is time bound
(b) Something that is done within one hour
(c) Something that goes on day and night
(d) Something that is done at night
6. Last resort
(a) Last friend remaining
(b) Last hotel on the way
(c) Last ride
(d) Last course of action
7. Ace in the hole
(a) A lot to do
(b) A second chance to do something
(c) A hidden advantage
(d) On the point of
8. A bolt from the blue
(a) Raining heavily
(b) A sudden and unexpected event
(c) A spontaneous but expected event
(d) Thunder and rain in a storm
9. Walk a tightrope
(a) To be tensed about something
(b) To walk on a narrow road
(c) To try and balance yourself
(d) To act carefully in a difficult situation
10. Bag and baggage
(a) With all goods
(b) Fair and honest
(c) By force
(d) At the service
11. Spill the beans
(a) To help someone extraordinarily
(b) To leak a secret
(c) Cook the beans carefully
(d) The act of loving beans
12. Bread and butter
(a) An activity you do with determination
(b) An activity you do to improve your culinary skills
(c) An activity you do to get money for basic needs
(d) An activity you do to get help others
13. To be at daggers drawn
(a) Under suspicion
(b) To be under control
(c) To be about to collapse
(d) Ready to fight
14. Sell like hot cakes
(a) Extremely hot and humid
(b) Become very famous
(c) Not bothering about money
(d) Selling out quickly
15. The two brothers _____ when their father died.
(a) got the sack
(b) look down upon
(c) fell out
(d) fell down
16. After a day long trek, we were so tired that we were ready to _____.
(a) go from rags to riches
(b) get into deep water
(c) hit the sack
(d) face the music
17. This gun should be handled with care and _____.
(a) mince the matters
(b) nip in the bud
(c) kept at arm's length
(d) shot for safety
18. Mala _____ by cheating on the exam to win her bet with Priya.
(a) get the sack
(b) hit below the belt
(c) fell out
(d) look down upon
19. With the increasing market prices and stagnant salaries, he is _____.
(a) taking a break
(b) getting it off his chest
(c) feeling the pinch
(d) beating the rap
20. They were waiting for their family members who were returning from a pilgrimage. Therefore, they were _____ on the platform.
(a) running behind time
(b) rolling up their sleeves
(c) playing a joke
(d) pacing up and down
21. After many years of rivalry, the two schools decided to _____ and participate in a National Event together.
(a) bury the hatchet
(b) be in the doldrums
(c) bell the cat
(d) go cold turkey
22. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
Jump the gun
(a) To start all over again
(b) Using a gun for sports
(c) To stop a process
(d) To do something too soon and too quickly

IDIOMS AND PHRASES (ANSWER & EXPLANATION)

(SSC CGL)

1. **(d)** Dog eat dog (विनाशकारी प्रतिस्पर्धा): ruthlessly competitive
2. **(d)** Have a bee in your bonnet (किसी चीज के बारे में बार-बार बात करना): be preoccupied or obsessed with something
3. **(a)** Stick to one's guns (बात पर अड़े रहना) : to become a rebel
4. **(c)** Best thing since sliced bread (उपयोगी और रोचक): extremely good, useful or interesting
5. **(c)** Around the clock (दिन रात लगातार): something that goes on day and night
6. **(d)** Last resort (अंतिम उपाय): last course of action
7. **(c)** Ace in the hole (छिपा हुआ लाभ): a hidden advantage
8. **(b)** A bolt from the blue (आकस्मिक घटना): a sudden and unexpected event
9. **(d)** Walk a tightrope (नाजुक परिस्थिति से गुजरना): to act carefully in a difficult situation
10. **(a)** Bag and baggage (पूरा सामान): with all goods
11. **(b)** Spill the beans (भेद खोलना): to leak a secret
12. **(c)** Bread and butter (मूलभूत जरूरत): an activity you do to get money for basic needs
13. **(d)** To be at daggers drawn (जानी दुश्मन): ready to fight
14. **(d)** Sell like hot cakes (जल्दी बेचना): selling out quickly
15. **(c)** Fell out (असहमति हो जाना): to have an argument with someone
Got the sack (निकाल दिया जाना): to be fired suddenly from the job
Look down upon (किसी को तुच्छ समझना): to treat someone beneath yourself
Fell down (गिर पड़ना): to drop suddenly or collapse.
16. **(c)** Hit the sack (सो जाना): go to bed
Go from rags to riches (रंक से राजा): to rise from poverty to wealth
Get into deep water (मुसीबत में): to be in trouble

Face the music (नतीजा भुगतना): to be confronted with the unpleasant consequences of one's actions

17. **(c)** Kept at arm's length (दूरी बनाए रखना): to keep something at a distance

Mince the matters (खुलकर कहना): use polite expressions to indicate disapproval

Nip in the bud (शुरू होते ही रोकना): destroy something at an early stage

Shot for safety (सुरक्षित होने की दशा): to try to do something to protect

18. **(b)** Hit below the belt (अनुचित व्यवहार करना): to act unfairly

Get the sack (निकाल दिया जाना): to suddenly dismiss from a job

Fell out (असहमति हो जाना): to have an argument with someone

Look down upon (किसी को तुच्छ समझना): to treat someone beneath yourself

19. **(c)** Feeling the pinch (कठिनाई महसूस करना): to have problems with money because you are earning less than before

Taking a break (थोड़ा विराम लेना): to temporarily stop an activity to rest, relax or do something else

Getting it off his chest (परेशान करने वाली बात किसी ओर को बताना): to tell someone about something that has been worrying you

Beating the rap (बिना सजा पाये बच निकलना): to avoid punishment, blame or escape a legal charge

20. **(d)** Pacing up and down (आगे-पीछे आना-जाना): to walk back and forth

Running behind time (निर्धारित समय से पीछे चलना): to arrive later than expected

Rolling up their sleeves (कमर कसना): to prepare for hard-work

Playing a joke (मजाक करना): to confuse someone or cause problem for them

21. **(a)** Bury the hatchet (झगड़ा खत्म करना): end a quarrel or conflict and become friendly

Be in the doldrums (निराशा के गर्त में): to be in state of low spirits, depression, dullness

Bell the cats (जोखिम भरे कार्य से निपटाना): take the danger of a shared enterprise upon oneself

Go cold turkey (किसी आदत को अचानक से छोड़ना): to stop using a habit or substance abruptly and completely

22. **(d)** Jump the gun (जल्दीबाजी करना): to do something too soon and too quickly

23. **(b)** A dime a dozen (आसानी से उपलब्ध): something common and not special

24. **(c)** Through thick and thin (अच्छे और बुरे समय में) : under all conditions, no matter how challenging or difficult

25. **(c)** Pulled a long face (उदास चेहरा) : to look saddened

26. **(b)** On cloud nine (बहुत खुश) : being very delighted

(SSC CPO)

27. **(d)** Stand by someone (समर्थन करना): support in difficult situation

28. **(c)** Be in a tight corner (कठिन परिस्थिति में होना): to be in a difficult or awkward situation

Pull the last straw (बर्दाशत से बाहर): something is deemed to be the last in a line of unacceptable occurrences

Give a cold shoulder (रूखा व्यवहार करना): to intentionally ignore or show no interest in someone

Bolt from the blue (आकस्मिक घटना): something unexpected and surprising

29. **(c)** Blue blood (कुलीन): aristocratic lineage

30. **(c)** At one's fingertips (जानकारी होना): to have complete knowledge

31. **(b)** Blowing smoke (भ्रमित करना): to lie to perplex others

32. **(b)** Slip your mind (भूलना): forget about something

33. **(c)** Lose heart (हिम्मत हारना): to stop believing that you can succeed

34. **(a)** Cost an arm and a leg (बहुत महंगा पड़ना): to be very expensive



S.N.	Words	Meaning in English	Synonyms	Antonyms
1.	Abandon ^(N./V.) (छोड़ देना)	To leave a place, thing or person usually for ever	Desert (छोड़ देना) Forsake (त्यागना) Dereliction (उपेक्षा, कर्तव्य का त्याग) Discontinue (बंद करना) Leave (छोड़ना) Unrestraint (अनियंत्रित)	Retain (बनाये रखना) Support (समर्थन) Constraint (बाध्यता) Continue (जारी रखना) Kept (रखा हुआ)
2.	Abduct ^(V.) (अपहरण करना)	To force someone to go somewhere with you, often using threats or violence	Seize (कब्जा करना) Capture (पकड़ना) Hijack (वाहन से अपहरण करना) Kidnap (अपहरण करना)	Rescue (बचाव) Exonerate (दोषमुक्ति) Redeem (मुक्त करना)
3.	Aberration ^(N.) (असामान्यता, विचलन)	A temporary change from the typical or usual way or behaving	Anomaly (विसंगति) Digression (विचलन) Deviation (विचलन)	Usuality (सामान्य) Regularity (नियमितता) Normality (सामान्यता)
4.	Abide ^(V.) by (मान लेना/पालन करना)	To accept or obey an agreement, decision or rule	Follow, comply with, obey (पालन करें अनुपालन करें)	Reject, not follow (अस्वीकार करें अनुसरण न करें)
5.	Abjure ^(V.) (त्यागना)	To say formally or publicly that you no longer agree with a belief or way of behaving	Renounce (त्याग करना) Recant (पलटना) Withdraw (वापस लेना)	Obtain (प्राप्त करना) Receive (प्राप्त करना) Acquire (प्राप्त करना)
6.	Abolish ^(V.) (हटाना)	To end an activity or custom officially	Eliminate (हटाना) Cancellation (रद्द करना) Eradicate (उन्मूलन करना) Destroy (नष्ट करना)	Continue (जारी रखना) Build (बनाना) Construct (निर्माण करना) Formalize (औपचारिक बनाना) Create (बनाना) Restore (पुनर्स्थापित करना)
7.	Abominable ^(Adj.) (घटिया)	Very bad and awful	Obnoxious (अप्रिय) Repugnant (घृणित)	Delightful (मनोहर) Admirable (प्रशंसनीय)
8.	Abort ^(V.) (बंद कर देना)	To cause something to stop or fail before. It begins or before it is completed	End (समाप्त) Annul (रद्द कर देना)	Begin (शुरू) Start (शुरू) Commence (आरंभ)
9.	Abortive ^(Adj.) (असफल)	An attempt or plan has to be stopped because it has failed.	Unsuccessful (विफल) Ineffective (प्रभावहीन)	Victorious (विजयी) Successful (सफल)
10.	Abound ^(V.) (प्रचुर मात्रा में होना)	To exist in sufficient amounts	Sufficient (पर्याप्त) Flourish (फलना-फूलना)	Starve (भूखा) Lack (कमी)
11.	Abridge ^(V.) (संक्षेप करना)	To make a book, play or piece of writing shorter by removing details and information that is not needed	Truncate (काट-छांट) Concise (संक्षिप्त करना) Shorten (छोटा करना)	Stretch (खींचना) Elongate (लंबा करना) Enlarge (बढ़ाना)
12.	Abrogate ^(V.) (रद्द करना)	To end a law, agreement or custom formally	Repeal (रद्द करना) Abolish (समाप्त करना) Put An End To (अंत करना)	Set up (प्रारंभ करना) Initiate (आरंभ करें) Establish (स्थापित करना)
13.	Abrupt ^(Adj.) (आकस्मिक)	Sudden and unexpected and often unpleasant	Unanticipated (अप्रत्याशित) Sudden (अचानक)	Gradual (धीरे-धीरे) Smooth (सरलता से)
14.	Absolute ^(Adj.) (पूर्ण)	Very great or to the largest degree possible	Complete (पूरा) Definitely (निश्चित रूप से)	Limited (सीमित) Incomplete (अधूरा)

10

Top 300 Synonyms : Most asked In SSC Exams



S.N.	Words	Explanation	Synonyms	Example
1.	Abysmal (Adj.) (बहुत खराब, बेबुनियाद)	Extremely bad; Disgusting	Bottomless (बेबुनियाद) Deplorable (दुखद)	They were living in abysmal ignorance.
2.	Accrue (V.) (जमा होना)	To accumulate or receive usually in terms of benefits over time	Accumulate (इकट्ठा) Collect (संग्रह करना) Gather (एकत्र करना)	Investments that have accrued interest and dividends
3.	Acquaint (V.) (परिचित करना)	To make someone aware of or familiar with something	Introduce (परिचय करना) Familiarise (परिचित करना)	Take time to acquaint yourself with the rules.
4.	Adjourn (V.) (कुछ समय के लिए रोकना)	To suspend proceedings to another time or place	Postpone (स्थगित करना) Suspend (निलंबित)	The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday.
5.	Admitted (Adj.) (स्वीकार किया हुआ)	Confessed to be true or to be the case, typically with reluctance	Acknowledged (मान्यता प्राप्त) Confessed (कबूल करना)	Admitted them into, He his office
6.	Adverse (Adj.) (विपरीत)	Preventing success or development; harmful; unfavourable	Unfavourable (प्रतिकूल) Negative (नकारात्मक)	The plant tolerates adverse conditions.
7.	Aggregate (N./V.) (एकत्रित)	Formed by the collection of units or particles into a body, mass, or amount	Total (जोड़) Accumulation (संचय)	Snowflakes are loose aggregates of ice crystals.
8.	Aghast (Adj.) (भयभीत)	Filled with horror or shock	Horrified (आतंकित) Terrified (भयातुर)	The news left her aghast.
9.	Allay (V.) (शांत करना)	Diminish or put at rest (fear, suspicion, or worry)	Relieve (राहत देना) Assuage (शांत करना)	A gentle breeze would allay the heat
10.	Aloof (Adj.) (अलग-थलग)	Removed or distant either physically or emotionally	Detached (अलग) Unfriendly (अमित्र, बेरुखा)	She seemed rather aloof when in fact she was just shy.
11.	Amity (N.) (भाईचारा)	A friendly relationship between nations or groups	Goodwill (सद्भाव) Friendship (मित्रता)	He wished to live in amity with his neighbour.
12.	Anguish (N.) (दुख, पीड़ा)	Extrem pain, distress and anxiety	Agony (पीड़ा) Ache (दर्द), Sorrow (दुःख), Pain (दर्द)	They watched in anguish as fire spread through the house.
13.	Appeal (N./V.) (आकर्षण)	To be attractive or interesting to somebody	Charm (मनोहरता) Petition (याचिका)	Our partner company has local knowledge and will know which products appeal
14.	Artful (Adj.) (चालाक)	Performed with or showing art or skill	Cunning (चतुर) Craity (कपटी)	He has shown himself to be an artful politician.
15.	Assess (V.) (मूल्यांकन करना)	To determine the importance, size or value of	Measure (मापना) Evaluate (मूल्यांकन)	The insurers will need to assess the flood damage
16.	Avarice (N.) (लालच)	Excessive or insatiable desire fr wealth or gain	Greed (लोभ) Cupidity (लालसा)	He paid a month's rent in advance, just enough to satisfy the landlord's avarice.
17.	Achieve (प्राप्त करना)	To complete something by hardwork or skill	Attain (प्राप्त करना) Gain (लाभ)	With much practice she had achieved a high level of skill.
18.	August (गौरवपूर्ण)	Respected and Impressive	Elegant (शिष्ट) Dignified (गरिमापूर्ण)	The 200 years old newspaper covering the royal wedding might be called an August Institution.



Synonyms refers to the relationship between two or more words or phrases that have the same or nearly the same meaning in a particular context. Words that are synonyms are often interchangeable in most contexts without significantly altering the overall meaning of a sentence. However, slight differences in connotation, usage, or tone may exist between synonyms.

Characteristics of Synonyms

Semantic Similarity

Synonyms share similar or identical meanings, though some may differ slightly in context or intensity.

Synonyms: Happy, Joyful

- **Happy:** He was happy to see his childhood friend after so many years.
- **Joyful:** The children were joyful as they played in the snow.

Synonyms: Luminous, Radiant

- **Luminous:** The luminous moonlit night made the entire landscape glow with a silver hue.
- **Radiant:** She walked into the room with a radiant smile that lit up everyone's day.

Contextual Dependence:

While two words may be synonymous in one context, they may not be interchangeable in another. For instance, "intelligent" and "smart" are often synonyms, but "smart" can also refer to being stylish or quick-witted, while "intelligent" specifically refers to cognitive ability.

"Bright" vs. "Smart"

- **Academic Context:**
 - **Sentence:** "She is a bright student who excels in mathematics."
 - **Sentence:** "She is a smart student who excels in mathematics."

In this context, both "bright" and "smart" are synonyms indicating intelligence.

Lighting Context:

- **Sentence:** "The room is bright with natural sunlight."
- **Sentence:** "The room is smart with natural sunlight."

Here, "bright" refers to the level of light, and substituting "smart" would be inappropriate, as it doesn't convey the same meaning in this context.

Variation in Formality

- Some synonyms vary in their level of formality. For example, "child" is neutral, but "kid" is informal, and "offspring" is formal or technical.

House (Neutral), Home (Neutral), Residence (Formal)

- **Neutral:** They bought a house in the suburbs.
- **Neutral/Emotional:** They finally have a home of their own.
- **Formal:** The residence is located near the city center.

Ask (Neutral), Request (Formal), Beg (Emotional/Informal)

- **Neutral:** Can you ask him to call me?

- **Formal:** I would like to request your assistance with this matter.
- **Informal/Emotional:** She had to beg for forgiveness.

Connotation and Tone

Synonyms can have different connotations or emotional tones. For instance, "frugal" and "stingy" both refer to being economical, but "frugal" has a positive connotation, while "stingy" carries a negative one.

Slim vs. Skinny

- **Slim:** Positive connotation, suggests attractiveness and health.
- **Sentence:** She has a slim figure that complements her style.
- **Skinny:** Negative or neutral connotation, suggests being underweight or lacking in fullness.
- **Sentence:** He looks skinny after being sick for weeks.

Bold vs. Reckless

- **Bold:** Positive connotation, suggests bravery and confidence.
- **Sentence:** Her bold decision to start her own business inspired many.
- **Reckless:** Negative connotation, implies lack of care or responsibility.
- **Sentence:** His reckless driving caused a major accident.
- **Degree of Intensity:** Some synonyms reflect different intensities of meaning. For example, "happy" and "ecstatic" are synonyms, but "ecstatic" expresses a much stronger emotion. These synonyms convey similar meanings but vary in the strength or intensity of the expression:

Cold, Chilly, Freezing

- **Cold:** He wrapped his hands around the mug to warm them from the cold breeze.
- **Chilly:** It's getting chilly; you might want to grab a jacket.
- **Freezing:** The pond was freezing over, perfect for ice skating.

Tired, Exhausted, Fatigued

- **Tired:** She looked tired after staying up all night with the baby.
- **Exhausted:** By the end of the marathon, every runner was completely exhausted.
- **Fatigued:** The long work hours left him feeling fatigued and unproductive.

Small, Tiny, Minuscule

- **Small:** He held a small bird gently in his hands.
- **Tiny:** The tiny details in the painting were stunning up close.
- **Minuscule:** The error in the report was so minuscule that it went unnoticed.

S.N.	Words	Explanation	Synonyms	Example
1.	Abettor ^(N.) (अपराध में सहयोगी)	Partner in crime	Accomplice (सहअपराधी) Henchman (अनुयायी)	The abettor of an offence may also be liable to punishment.
2.	Ablaze ^(Adj.) (उत्तेजित, जलता हुआ)	Burning strongly completely on fire	Flaming (ज्वलन) Flickering (अस्थिर)	Her eyes were ablaze with excitement.
3.	Abnegation ^(N.) (इन्कार)	The act of renouncing or rejecting something, typically a personal desire	Denial (अस्वीकार) Renouncement (परित्याग)	Monks practice abnegation of the material aspects of human life.
4.	Abode ^(N.) (निवास)	A place of residence; a house or home	Dwelling (आवास) Habitation (निवास)	Welcome to my humble abode
5.	Absorbing ^(Adj.) (रोचक)	Holding all your interest and attention	Engrossing (आकर्षक) Engaging (उलझाना)	I read her last novel and found it very absorbing
6.	Accoutrements ^(N.) (उपकरण)	Carried or worn by a person or used for a particular activity.	Equipment (उपकरण) Appendage (अनुबंध)	This vacuum cleaner has all of the accoutrements for cleaning furniture as well as floors
7.	Accredit ^(V.) (मान्यता देना)	To officially recognize, authorize, or certify someone or something	Certify (प्रमाणित करना) Ascribe (श्रेय देना)	The association only accredits programs that meet its high standards.
8.	Acquiescent ^(Adj.) (आज्ञाकारी)	Accept something reluctantly but without protest	Tractable (बात मान लेने वाला)	The acquiescent girl became a strong assertive woman.
9.	Actuate ^(V.) (चालू करना)	To cause (a machine or device) to operate, to motivate someone to act	Move (चलना) Trigger (उत्प्रेरक)	He was actuated almost entirely by altruism.
10.	Adjustment ^(N.) (तालमेल)	A small alteration or movement made to achieve a desired fit, appearance, or result	Balancing (संतुलन) Adaptation (अनुकूलन)	If the chair is too high you can adjust it to suit you.
11.	Affectionate ^(Adj.) (स्नेही)	Feeling or showing affection or warm regard	Sympathetic (सहानुभूतिपूर्ण) Adoring (अराधना)	He's an affectionate little boy.
12.	Affront ^(N.) (अपमान)	To insult especially to the face by behaviour or language	Insult (अपमान) Disrespect (अपमान)	He regarded the comments as an affront to his dignity.
13.	Afraid ^(Adj.) (डरा हुआ)	Feeling fear or anxiety; frightened	Scared (भयभीत) Frightened (डराना)	Don't be afraid to say what you think.
14.	Alarm ^(N./V.) (खतरे की घटी)	An anxious awareness of danger	Panic (आतंक) Concerning (संबंधी)	The alarm went off when he opened the door
15.	Allow ^(V.) (अनुमति देना)	Give (someone) permission to do something	Permit (अनुमति) Authorize (अधिकृत)	They don't allow smoking in this hotel.
16.	Amble ^(V.) (टहलना)	To go at slow, easy pace	Wander (भटकना) Stroll (चहलकदमी)	We ambled along as we talked.
17.	Amorous ^(Adj.) (कामुक)	Strongly moved by love and especially sexual love	Erotic (कामुक) Erogenous (वासनोत्तेजक)	He has an amorous nature.
18.	Analytical ^(Adj.) (विश्लेषणात्मक)	Relating to or using analysis or logical reasoning	Examining (जांच करना) Rational (तर्कसंगत)	He has a very analytical mind.
19.	Announce ^(V.) (घोषणा)	To make known publicly	Advertise (विज्ञापन करना) Declared (घोषित)	Their engagement was for announced in the news paper

S.N.	Words	Explanation	Synonyms	Example
20.	Antagonist (N.) (विरोधी)	One that contends with or oppose another	Opponent (प्रतिद्वंद्वी) Adversary (विरोधी)	He sued several of his antagonists for libel.
21.	Ascription (N.) (आरोपण)	The act of attributing something to a cause source	Attribution (संबंधन) Assignment (नियुक्ति)	Not actual perfection but the ascription of it to sundry acts of daily life.
22.	Asphyxiating (Adj.) (दम घुटने वाला)	Causing a person to be unable to breath	Smothering (दम घुटना) Strangling (दबोचना)	The murder inquiry found that the children had been asphyxiated.
23.	Assail (V.) (हमला करना)	To attack violently with blows or words	Attack (आक्रमण) Slam (मारना)	He was assailed with insults and abuse as he left the court.
24.	Atrocity (N.) (अत्याचार)	An extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury	Violence (हिंसा) Barbarity (क्रूरता)	Who could be capable of such atrocity?
25.	Attain (V.) (प्राप्त)	To reach as an end or attain a goal	Achieve (हासिल करना) Gain (प्राप्त करना)	He has attained the highest grade in his music exams.
26.	Attribute (N./V.) (गुण)	Quality or feature regarded as a characteristic;	Characteristic (विशेषता) Quality (गुणवत्ता)	Organizational ability is an essential attribute for a good manager.
27.	Attune (V.) (अनुकूल करना)	To bring into harmony	Assimilate (अपनाना) Reconcile (मेल-मिलाप करना)	My ears are beginning to attune to the subtle differences in intonation.
28.	Avenge (V.) (बदला लेना)	Inflict harm in return for (an injury or wrong done to oneself or another)	Punish (दंडित करना) Retaliate (प्रतिकार करना)	The brothers vowed to avenge the death of their father.
29.	Avert (V.) (रोकना)	Turn away or aside	Prevent (निवारण करना) Forestall (अनुमान करना)	He sped up and averted an accident.
30.	Awe (N.) (आदर, भय मिश्रित श्रद्धा)	An emotion variously combining dread, veneration and wonder that is frightening	Admiration (प्रशंसा) Amazement (विस्मय)	As children we were rather in awe of our grandfather.
31.	Awry (Adv.) (टेढ़ा)	Away from the appropriate, planned, or expected course; amiss	Crookedly (टेढ़े तरीके से) Skewed (विषम)	The strike has sent the plans for investment seriously awry.
32.	Backfire (V.) (उल्टा पड़ जाना)	To have the reverse of the desired or expected effect	Collapse (ढह जाना) Rebound (पलटाव)	Her plans to make him jealous backfired on her when he started dating her best friend
33.	Bang (N./V.) (धमाका)	A sudden loud noise.	Beat (ताल) Straight off (बिना हिचक)	She banged her fist angrily on the table.
34.	Banner (N.) (बैनर)	A piece of cloth bearing a headline, slogan, or design of something.	Poster (पोस्टर) Ensign (प्रतीक)	The demon strators walked along the street carrying banners and shouting angrily
35.	Bargain (N./V.) (मोल भाव करना)	Agreement between parties settling what each gives or receives; something offered at a low price	Deal (सौदा) Bonus (अधिलाभ)	She likes to hunt for bargains when she shops.
36.	Batter (V.) (पीटना)	To strike repeatedly with hard blows.	Beat (पीटना) Lash (चाबुक)	He was battering on the door with his fists and howling.
37.	Behold (V.) (देखना)	To perceive through sight or apprehension; see.	Look (नजर डालना) Recognize (पहचानना)	The new bridge is an incredible sight to behold.

SYNONYMS (PRACTICE QUESTIONS)

(SSC CGL)

Directions (1-170): Select the appropriate synonym of the given word.

- 1. Respect**
(a) Disrespect (b) Honour
(c) Attend (d) Invalidate
- 2. Pliable**
(a) Malleable (b) Probable
(c) Rigid (d) Severe
- 3. Implicate**
(a) Confuse (b) Interrogate
(c) Complain (d) Accuse
- 4. Titanic**
(a) Huge (b) Disastrous
(c) Attractive (d) Deep
- 5. Remission**
(a) Overlook (b) Punishment
(c) Pardon (d) Retribution
- 6. Wonderful**
(a) Upright (b) Amazing
(c) Synthetic (d) Awful
- 7. Competent**
(a) Chatty (b) Unskilled
(c) Qualified (d) Dumb
- 8. Frivolity**
(a) Meaningful
(b) Insignificance
(c) Substantial
(d) Consequence
- 9. Ablaze**
(a) Burning (b) Brazen
(c) Sharp (d) Extinguished
- 10. Interpret**
(a) Cleanse (b) Complicate
(c) Celebrate (d) Clarify
- 11. Abscond**
(a) Stay (b) Flee
(c) Avoid (d) Annoy
- 12. Chaste**
(a) Pure (b) Flashy
(c) Corrupt (d) Sullied
- 13. Peculiar**
(a) Revolutionary
(b) Usual
(c) Frequent
(d) Strange
- 14. Lousy**
(a) Praiseworthy (b) Pitiful
(c) Funny (d) Moral
- 15. Fertile**
(a) Productive (b) Hectic
(c) Amusing (d) Destructive
- 16. Affirm**
(a) Correlate (b) Confirm
(c) Convey (d) Deliver
- 17. Desire**
(a) Aversion (b) Loathing
(c) Disgust (d) Longing
- 18. Permit**
(a) Disgrace (b) Approve
(c) Abandon (d) Flout
- 19. Appalled**
(a) Applied (b) Allied
(c) Clap (d) Disgusted
- 20. Rectify**
(a) Correct (b) Consider
(c) Connect (d) Count
- 21. Luminous**
(a) Luxurious (b) Amiable
(c) Radiant (d) Laborious
- 22. Skeptical**
(a) Stoic (b) Garrulous
(c) Insensitive (d) Incredulous
- 23. Estimate**
(a) Profit (b) Evaluate
(c) Verify (d) Appropriate
- 24. Retract**
(a) Disturb (b) Please
(c) Implement (d) Revoke
- 25. Alert**
(a) Inactive (b) Dull
(c) Smart (d) Vigilant
- 26. Evasive**
(a) Ambiguous
(b) Cohesive
(c) Accessible
(d) Abrasive
- 27. Perilous**
(a) Ugly (b) Bad
(c) Dangerous (d) Adverse
- 28. Advanced**
(a) Elementary (b) Progressive
(c) Foreign (d) Discarded
- 29. Anxiety**
(a) Serenity (b) Ease
(c) Dilemma (d) Distress
- 30. Revolution**
(a) Harmony (b) Stagnation
(c) Order (d) Gyration
- 31. Candid**
(a) Bright (b) Top
(c) Honest (d) Cruel
- 32. Indigenous**
(a) Literary (b) Artificial
(c) Aboriginal (d) Tangible
- 33. Magnificent**
(a) Splendid (b) Humble
(c) Modest (d) Regular
- 34. Taut**
(a) Tight (b) Flaccid
(c) Slack (d) Torn
- 35. Confiscate**
(a) Restock (b) Titivate
(c) Seize (d) Destroy
- 36. Toxic**
(a) Lanky (b) Laudatory
(c) Licit (d) Lethal
- 37. Innuendo**
(a) Ragged
(b) Prose
(c) Insinuation
(d) Crude
- 38. Pugnacious**
(a) Sly (b) Ally
(c) Dogmatic (d) Belligerent
- 39. Stationary**
(a) Swindle (b) Portable
(c) Still (d) Motile
- 40. Evaluate**
(a) Assess (b) Unity
(c) Misjudge (d) Misquote
- 41. Jovial**
(a) Cheerful (b) Miserable
(c) Solemnity (d) Profane
- 42. Adversity**
(a) Advantage (b) Misfortune
(c) Pleasure (d) Success

- 156.** The acrobat's extraordinary stunts left the audience in awe, applauding for more.
 (a) Extraordinary
 (b) Stunts
 (c) Applauding
 (d) Awe
- 157.** The leader's remarks were considered outrageous.
 (a) Praiseworthy
 (b) Shocking
 (c) Resistible
 (d) Welcoming
- 158.** Shakti is very energetic and does not tire easily.
 (a) Lively (b) Healthy
 (c) Eager (d) Bright
- 159.** The sanitary conditions in this restaurant are abominable.
 (a) Appealing (b) Disgusting
 (c) Variable (d) Measurable
- 160.** After the student repeatedly disrupted the class, the teacher had no choice but to reprimand him.
 (a) Admonish (b) Alleviate
 (c) Advocate (d) Administer
- 161.** His speech in the assembly was eloquent and powerful.
 (a) Boring (b) Introvert
 (c) Articulate (d) Silent
- 162.** Both the state government and the NGO revived the lakes.
 (a) saved (b) revitalised
 (c) cleaned (d) created
- 163.** The bond between the mother and the child helps the child's transition into this world.
 (a) Popularity
 (b) Influence
 (c) Transformation
 (d) Success
- 164.** The question was very ambiguous.
 (a) Clear (b) Repetitive
 (c) Loud (d) Confusing
- 165.** No matter how many times I ask you, you are evading the question!
 (a) skidding (b) accepting
 (c) avoiding (d) writing
- 166.** The heavy luggage gave a crick on my back.
 (a) jolt (b) cramp
 (c) scam (d) crimp
- 167.** An inch taller than I, he had a lean, muscular frame, clear blue eyes, blond hair and a strikingly handsome and chiselled face.
 (a) Defined
 (b) Asymmetric
 (c) Carved
 (d) Irregular
- 168.** The rule is beneficial for senior citizens.
 (a) flexible
 (b) crucial
 (c) significant
 (d) favourable
- 169.** The scientist conducted experiments to validate his hypothesis.
 (a) Disprove
 (b) Reject
 (c) Confirm
 (d) Question
- 170.** He always replies in a witty manner.
 (a) cynical
 (b) stupid
 (c) weird
 (d) hilarious

SYNONYMS (ANSWER & EXPLANATION)

(SSC CGL)

- 1. (b) Honour (सम्मान):** something that gives pride or pleasure
 Disrespect (असम्मान): lack of respect for somebody
 Attend (उपस्थित होना): to be present at a place
 Invalidate (अमान्य करना): to show that an idea is wrong
- 2. (a) Malleable (नम्र):** easily influenced or changed
 Probable (संभावित): that you expect to happen
 Rigid (कठोर): difficult to bend
 Severe (कठोर): extremely bad or serious
- 3. (d) Accuse (आरोप लगाना):** to say that somebody has done something wrong
 Confuse (भ्रमित करना): to make somebody unable to think clearly
 Interrogate (पूछताछ करना): to question formally and systematically

- Complain (शिकायत करना): to say that you are not happy about something
- 4. (a) Huge (विशाल):** very big
 Disastrous (विनाशकारी): harmful or failing completely
 Attractive (आकर्षक): that pleases you
 Deep (गहरा): going a long way down from the surface
- 5. (c) Pardon (क्षमा):** official decision not to punish somebody for crime
 Overlook (नजरअंदाज करना): to fail to notice something
 Punishment (सजा): action of punishing somebody
 Retribution (प्रतिशोध): punishment for a crime
- 6. (b) Amazing (अद्भुत):** very surprising and difficult to believe
 Upright (ईमानदार): honest and responsible

- Synthetic (कृत्रिम): not natural
 Awful (भयानक): very bad or unpleasant
- 7. (c) Qualified (योग्य):** having the knowledge or experience etc.
 Chatty (बातूनी): talking a lot in a friendly way
 Unskilled (अयोग्य): not having special skill
 Dumb (बेवकूफ): lacking intelligence
- 8. (b) Insignificance (महत्वहीनता):** the quality of being insignificant
 Meaningful (सार्थक): important or interesting
 Substantial (ठोस): large in amount
 Consequence (परिणाम): result
- 9. (a) Burning (जलता हुआ):** producing flames
 Brazen (निलज्ज): shameless and bold
 Sharp (तेज): exactly
 Extinguished (बुझा हुआ): to cause something to stop burning



S.N.	Words	Explanation	Anto	Example
1.	Aboriginal (Adj./N.) (मूल निवासी)	Indigenous; relating to or inhabited by the original people of a place	Foreign (विदेशी) Immigrant (आप्रवासी)	The aboriginal culture is rich in tradition.
2.	Abscond (V.) (फरार होना)	Leave hurriedly and secretly; fail to appear in court	Remain (बने रहना) Appear (उपस्थित होना)	He decided to abscond from the party early.
3.	Abstinence (N.) (परहेज)	The practice of restraining oneself from indulging in something, typically alcohol	Promiscuity (संकीर्णता) Gluttony (पेटूपन)	Abstinence from alcohol improved his health.
4.	Abstract (Adj.) (अमूर्त विचार, भाववाचक)	Existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence	Actual (वास्तविक) Concrete (ठोस)	The abstract painting intrigued many visitors.
5.	Accentuate (V.) (जोर देना)	To make more noticeable or prominent	Disparage (उपेक्षा करना)	Her dress accentuates her figure.
6.	Accessible (Adj.) (पहुंचने योग्य)	(Of a place) able to be reached or entered	Restricted (प्रतिबंधित) Lacking (अभाव)	The library is accessible to everyone.
7.	Acerbic (Adj.) (तीखा बोलना)	(Especially of a comment or style of speaking) sharp and forthright	Bland (सौम्य) Sweet (मधुर) Polite (विनम्र)	His acerbic wit often offended people.
8.	Adjacent (Adj.) (सटा हुआ)	Next to or adjoining something else	Distant (दूर) Remote (दूरस्थ)	The park is adjacent to the school.
9.	Adopted (Adj.) (गोद लिया हुआ)	Legally taken as one's own child	Rejected (अस्वीकृत)	She has an adopted daughter.
10.	Adultery (N.) (व्यभिचार)	Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse	Faithfulness (वफादारी) Purity (पवित्रता)	Adultery can lead to the end of a marriage.
11.	Affiliation (N.) (संबद्धता)	The state or process of affiliating or being affiliated	Detachment (विलगाव)	She has no affiliation with the organization.
12.	Affirm (V.) (पुष्टि करना)	State as a fact; assert strongly and publicly	Refuse (इंकार करना) Disagree (असहमत)	The witnesses will affirm the facts in court.
13.	Allegation (N.) (आरोप)	A claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof	Acquittal (दोषमुक्ति) Commendation (प्रशस्ति) Testimony (प्रमाण)	The allegation was thoroughly investigated.
14.	Alliance (N.) (संधि)	A union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations	Separation (विभाजन)	They formed an alliance for mutual benefit.
15.	Altercation (N.) (झगड़ा)	A noisy argument or disagreement, especially in public	Compromise (समझौता) Agreement (समझौता) Friendly Discussion (मैत्रीपूर्ण चर्चा)	An altercation broke out at the event.
16.	Amalgamate (V.) (एक होना)	Combine or unite to form one organization or structure	Dismantle (विघटित करना) Separate (अलग करना)	The two companies will amalgamate next year.



Antonyms are words that have opposite or nearly opposite meanings. They are an essential part of language and communication because they allow for the expression of contrast, comparison, and opposition in meaning. Antonyms help clarify ideas, define limits, and create variety in both spoken and written language.

Antonyms can vary in their degree of opposition. Some antonyms are direct and absolute opposites (e.g., “hot” and “cold”), while others might express a more nuanced contrast (e.g., “happy” and “unhappy”).

Types of Antonyms

Gradable Antonyms: These antonyms represent opposite ends of a scale. The difference between them is a matter of degree, and something can fall anywhere along the continuum between them. For example, “hot” and “cold” are gradable antonyms because temperatures can vary between extremes.

Hot and cold:

“The soup isn’t hot, but it’s not cold either; it’s just lukewarm.”

Happy and sad:

“She wasn’t completely happy about the news, but she wasn’t sad either; she felt indifferent.”

Fast and slow:

“The car wasn’t fast, but it wasn’t slow; it was moving at a moderate speed.”

- **Complementary Antonyms:** These antonyms represent a binary opposition where there is no middle ground; something is either one or the other. For example, “alive” and “dead” are complementary antonyms because there is no state between them.

Dead and alive:

“The plant is either dead or alive; there’s no in-between.”

Present and absent:

“You’re either present for the meeting or absent; there’s no partial attendance.”

True and false:

“The statement can only be true or false; there’s no third option.”

- **Relational Antonyms:** These antonyms are related by a reciprocal relationship where one term implies the existence of the other. For example, “buy” and “sell” are relational antonyms because buying implies selling, and vice versa.

Buy and sell:

“If you buy a car, someone must sell it to you.”

Teacher and student:

“A teacher cannot teach without a student to learn.”

Employer and employee:

“The employer hires workers, while the employee works for the company.”

- **Contradictory Antonyms:** These antonyms are complete opposites in a literal sense. For example, “true” and “false” are contradictory antonyms since a statement cannot be both true and false.

Legal and illegal:

“The transaction is either legal or illegal; there’s no other classification.”

Correct and incorrect:

“Your answer can only be correct or incorrect; it can’t be partly right.”

Open and closed:

“The store is either open or closed; it can’t be both at the same time.”

S.N.	Words	Explanation	Anto	Example
1.	Abrasive (Adj.) (रूखा)	Showing little concern for the feelings of others; harsh	Delightful (आनंदप्रद)	His abrasive comments hurt her feelings.
2.	Abutting (Adj.) (सटा हुआ)	(Of an area of land or a building) be next to or have a common boundary with	Far (दूर)	The abutting properties share a fence.
3.	Acclimatise (V.) (आदी होना, अनुकूलित होना)	To become accustomed to a new climate or to new conditions	Disarrange (अव्यवस्थित करना)	It took him time to acclimatise to the heat.
4.	Accommodating (Adj.) (सहायक)	To provide with something desired, needed, or suited	Disobliging (असहायक)	She has an accommodating nature.
5.	Adage (N.) (कहावत)	A proverb or short statement expressing a general truth	Misconstruction (गलत व्याख्या)	She often quoted the adage about hard work.
6.	Adipose (Adj.) (वसायुक्त)	(Of tissue) used for the storage of fat	Stringy (रेशेदार)	Adipose tissue stores energy in the body.
7.	Administer (V.) (प्रशासन करना)	Manage and be responsible for the running of (a business, organization, etc.)	Forego (त्यागना)	The nurse will administer the medication.
8.	Aggressive (Adj.) (आक्रामक)	Ready or likely to attack or confront; characterized by or resulting from aggression	Peaceful (शांतिपूर्ण) Calm (शांत)	The dog became aggressive when provoked.
9.	Algid (Adj.) (ठंडा)	Cold; chilly	Igneous (आग्नेय)	The algid winds chilled us to the bone.
10.	Align (V.) (पंक्ति में करना)	Place or arrange (things) in a straight line	Disrupt (तितर बितर करना)	Please align the text to the center.
11.	Allergic (Adj.) (एलर्जी संबंधी)	Having an allergy or displaying a hypersensitivity to a substance	Immune (प्रतिरक्षित)	She is allergic to peanuts.
12.	Amiss (Adv.) (गलत)	Not quite right; inappropriate or out of place	Impeccable (निर्दोष)	Something seems amiss in this situation.
13.	Anarchic (Adj.) (अराजक)	With no controlling rules or principles to give order	Normal (सामान्य)	The protest turned anarchic very quickly.
14.	Angst (N.) (चिंता)	Feeling of deep anxiety or dread; emotional turmoil	Casualness (लापरवाही)	The character expressed angst in the novel.
15.	Annex (N./V.) (जोड़ना)	Append; add territory to one's own; take for oneself	Subtract (घटाना)	The annex of the building is under construction.
16.	Apart (Adv.) (अलग)	To be separated by a distance in time or space	Nearby (निकट)	The two buildings stood apart from each other.
17.	Appearance (N.) (उपस्थिति)	An occasion when someone appears in public	Exit (बाहर निकलना)	Her appearance surprised everyone at the party.
18.	Apprehensive (Adj.) (चिंतित)	Anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen	Confident (आत्मविश्वासी)	She felt apprehensive about the exam.
19.	Apprentice (N.) (प्रशिक्षण ग्रहण करने वाला)	Person learning a trade from a skilled employer; serve as an apprentice	Veteran (अनुभवी)	He is an apprentice learning the trade.

S.N.	Words	Explanation	Anto	Example
20.	Approximately (Adv.) (लगभग)	Close to the actual, but not completely accurate or exact	Exactly (ठीक)	The meeting will last approximately two hours.
21.	Atheist (N.) (नास्तिक)	A person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods	Idolator (मूर्तिपूजक) Believer (आस्तिक)	He identifies as an atheist.
22.	Attachments (N.) (लागाव)	An extra part or extension that is or can be attached to something to perform a particular function	Segregation (अलग करना) Split (विभाजित) Opposition (विरोध)	She added several attachments to the email.
23.	Babble (N./V.) (बकबक)	Talk rapidly and continuously in a foolish or excited way	Sense (समझ)	The babble of children filled the room.
24.	Babel (N.) (कोलाहल)	A confused noise made by a number of voices	Tranquility (शांत)	The market was a babel of voices.
25.	Balmy (Adj.) (सुखद)	(Of the weather) pleasantly warm	Stormy (तूफानी) Blustery (हवादार)	The balmy weather was perfect for a picnic.
26.	Benison (N.) (आशीर्वाद)	A blessing	Execration (शाप)	They offered a benison before the meal.
27.	Betterment (N.) (सुधार)	The improvement or amelioration of something	Deterioration (ह्रास)	Their goal is the betterment of society.
28.	Bias (N./V.) (पक्षपात)	Prejudice; inclination or preference; slant or angle	Impartial (निष्पक्ष) Fairness (निष्पक्षता)	There was a bias in the results of the survey.
29.	Bloated (Adj.) (सूजा हुआ)	Swollen with fluid or gas	Deflated (पिचका हुआ)	He felt bloated after the large meal.
30.	Blooming (Adj.) (खिलता हुआ)	Used for emphasis or to express annoyance	Fading (मुरझाना)	She had a blooming smile on her face.
31.	Bondage (N.) (दासता)	The state of being a slave	Liberty (स्वतंत्रता)	They fought against the bondage of oppression.
32.	Boor (N.) (गंवार)	An unrefined, ill-mannered person	Gentleman (सज्जन)	He acted like a boor at the dinner party.
33.	Boring (Adj.) (उबारू)	Not interesting; tedious	Exciting (रोमांचक) Thrilling (मनोहक)	The lecture was so boring that I fell asleep.
34.	Borrow (V.) (उधार लेना)	To take and use (something that belongs to someone else) with the intention of returning it	Lend (उधार देना)	Can I borrow your pen for a moment?
35.	Imperative (Adj.) (आदेशात्मक)	Fond of giving people orders; domineering	Voluntary (स्वेच्छा से) Optional (वैकल्पिक)	It's imperative to act now before the problem gets really serious.
36.	Boundaries (N.) (सीमाएं)	The limits of an area or territory	Cores (मूल)	The artist pushed the boundaries of traditional art.
37.	Boycott (N./V.) (बहिष्कार करना)	Refuse to buy, use, or participate as a form of protest	Embrace (अपनाना) Welcome (स्वागत)	The boycott aimed to change unfair policies.
38.	Brutality (N.) (क्रूरता)	Savage physical violence; great cruelty	Humanity (मानवता) Gentleness (सौम्यता)	The brutality of the act shocked everyone.
39.	Budding (Adj.) (कलियां निकलना)	Beginning to develop or show signs of future potential	Withering (मुरझाना)	She is a budding artist with great potential.
40.	Bulwark (N.) (बचाव के लिए बनाया दीवारनुमा गढ़)	A defensive wall; something serving as a principal defence	Vulnerability (भेद्यता) Assault (हमला) Assail (आक्रमण करना)	The fort acted as a bulwark against invaders.
41.	Bumpy (Adj.) (उबड़-खाबड़)	(Of a surface) uneven, with many patches raised above the rest	Steady (स्थिर)	The road was bumpy and difficult to navigate.

ANTONYMS (PRACTICE QUESTIONS)

Directions (1-143): Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

(SSC CGL)

1. The explosive used is of my own formulation, and I can vouch for its efficiency
 - (a) Maintain
 - (b) Certify
 - (c) Invalidate
 - (d) Witness
2. If you want to be a good detective, it helps to have an inquisitive nature.
 - (a) Comprehensive
 - (b) Itemised
 - (c) Intrusive
 - (d) Disinterested
3. **Meander**
 - (a) Ramble
 - (b) Deputise
 - (c) Confirm
 - (d) Direct
4. **Secure**
 - (a) Succeed
 - (b) Save
 - (c) Attack
 - (d) Trundle
5. **Catastrophe**
 - (a) Success
 - (b) Nature
 - (c) Immaculate
 - (d) Disaster
6. **Monotonous**
 - (a) Tiresome
 - (b) Tedious
 - (c) Engrossing
 - (d) Rational
7. **Barbarity**
 - (a) Callous
 - (b) Compromise
 - (c) Compassion
 - (d) Rivalry
8. If someone babbles, it means that they talk in a confused or excited way.
 - (a) Gossips
 - (b) Quiet
 - (c) Talkative
 - (d) Rants
9. We should plan our actions judiciously. before going to war.
 - (a) Irreverent
 - (b) Irrational
 - (c) Irrelevant
 - (d) Irritatingly
10. **Candid**
 - (a) Tender
 - (b) Guileless
 - (c) Dishonest
 - (d) Irrelevant
11. **Autonomy**
 - (a) Dependence
 - (b) Permanence
 - (c) Independence
 - (d) Economical
12. **Dogmatic**
 - (a) Concerned
 - (b) Liberal
 - (c) Conservative
 - (d) Diplomatic
13. **Envious**
 - (a) Generous
 - (b) Suspicious
 - (c) Malicious
 - (d) Untrustworthy
14. **Triumphant**
 - (a) Flourishing
 - (b) Unsuccessful
 - (c) Jubilant
 - (d) Tender
15. **Capricious**

Share market prices have remained _____ for weeks.

 - (a) fickle
 - (b) stable
 - (c) mischievous
 - (d) volatile
16. **Absolve**
 - (a) Commend
 - (b) Accuse
 - (c) Excuse
 - (d) Appeal
17. Her behaviour was so ostentatious that it attracted the attention of everyone in the room.
 - (a) Attractive
 - (b) Restrained
 - (c) Gentle
 - (d) Repulsive
18. **Foment**
 - (a) Proximity
 - (b) Remoteness
 - (c) Separation
 - (d) Regulate
19. **Convalesce**
 - (a) Conceal
 - (b) Collapse
 - (c) Confront
 - (d) Corrupt
20. **Fluctuate**
 - (a) Deflect
 - (b) Fickle
 - (c) Stabilise
 - (d) Vacillate
21. **Oral**
 - (a) Inscribed
 - (b) Dejected
 - (c) Verbal
 - (d) Obligatory
22. **Confound**
 - (a) Assure
 - (b) Discern
 - (c) Suppress
 - (d) Expire

139. The summer sun was high and the farmer decided to study the horse eagerly.
 (a) avidly (b) effortlessly
 (c) carefully (d) reluctantly
140. He dwells in a mansion near a noisy street.
 (a) Deafening (b) Quite
 (c) Quick (d) Quiet

141. Heed
 (a) Disregard (b) Rapport
 (c) Infirmity (d) Harmony
142. The old house was _____ (immaculate) and in need of significant repairs.
 (a) renovated (b) deployed
 (c) preserved (d) dilapidated

143. There are no windows in the room. Outside the room, it is all (bright) and inside, it is all _____.
 (a) cheerful
 (b) light
 (c) gloomy
 (d) lively

ANTONYMS (ANSWER & EXPLANATION)

(SSC CGL)

1. (c) Invalidate (अमान्य करना): validate, support, legitimate
 Maintain (बनाए रखना): neglect, abandon, destroy
 Certify (प्रमाणित करना): disprove, deny, invalidate
 Witness (गवाह): overlook, ignore
2. (d) Disinterested (निष्पक्ष): biased, interested, partial
 Comprehensive (व्यापक): incomplete, limited, narrow
 Itemised (सूचीबद्ध): unorganized, jumbled, random
 Intrusive (घुसपैठ): unobtrusive, reserved
3. (d) Direct (सीधा): indirect, Roundabout, Evasive
 Ramble (भटकना): be concise, stay on topic, focus
 Depute (प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करना): dismiss, relieve, remove
 Confirm (पुष्टि करना): deny, refute, contradict
4. (c) Unamusing (नीरस): not entertained, diverted or laughing
 Witty (विनोदपूर्ण): using words in a clever way
 Sorry (क्षमा): used for excusing yourself for something that you have done
 Whimsical (मनमौजी): unusual and not serious in an amusing way
 Woeful (दुखी): causing sorrow or misery
5. (a) Success (सफलता): failure, defeat, setback
 Nature (प्रकृति): artificiality, unnaturalness, abnormality
 Immaculate (बेदाग): dirty, stained, impure
 Disaster (आपदा): triumph, blessing, fortune
6. (c) Engrossing (रोमांचक): boring, dull, uninteresting
 Tiresome (थकाऊ): exciting, interesting, thrilling
 Tedious (उबाऊ): engaging, captivating, stimulating
 Rational (तार्किक): irrational, illogical, absurd
7. (c) Compassion (दया): cruelty, cold-heartedness, harshness
 Callous (निर्दयी): compassionate, sensitive, kind-hearted
 Compromise (समझौता): disagreement, stalemate, refusal
 Rivalry (प्रतिद्वंद्विता): harmony, friendship, cooperation
8. (b) Quiet (शांत): noisy, loud, talkative
 Gossips (गपशाप): silence, reticence, discretion
 Talkative (बातूनी): silent, reserved, mute
 Rants (प्रलाप): praises, compliments, approval
9. (b) Irrational (अतार्किक): respectful, reverent, devout
 Irreverent (असम्मानजनक): respectful, reverent, devout
 Irrelevant (अप्रसंगिक): relevant, pertinent, applicable
 Irritatingly (चिड़चिड़ेपन से): pleasantly, comfortably, agreeably
10. (c) Dishonest (बेईमान): honest, truthful, sincere
 Tender (कोमल): tough, harsh, hard
 Guideless (निर्दोष): innocent and without deception
 Irrelevant (अप्रसंगिक): relevant, pertinent, applicable
11. (a) Dependence (निर्भरता): independence, self-reliance, freedom
 Permanence (स्थायित्व): temporariness, transience, instability
 Independence (स्वतंत्रता): dependence, subjugation, reliance
 Economical (किफायती): extravagant, wasteful, lavish
12. (b) Liberal (उदार): conservative, traditional, orthodox
 Dogmatic (कट्टरपंथी): asserting opinions in an arrogant manner
 Concerned (चिंतित): indifferent, uncaring, unconcerned
 Conservative (रूढ़िवादी): progressive, liberal, open-minded
 Diplomatic (कूटनीतिक): tactless, undiplomatic, blunt
13. (a) Generous (उदार): stingy, selfish, miserly
 Suspicious (सदेहास्पद): trusting, gullible, unquestioning
 Malicious (दुर्भावनापूर्ण): benevolent, kind-hearted, compassionate
 Untrustworthy (अविश्वसनीय): reliable, honest, dependable
14. (b) Unsuccessful (असफल): successful, prosperous, victorious
 Flourishing (फलता-फूलता): declining, withering, failing
 Jubilant (प्रसन्न): miserable, depressed, gloomy
15. (b) Stable (स्थिर): unstable, unsteady
 Capricious (मनमौजी): constant, unchangeable
 Fickle (चंचल): unchanging, invariable
 Mischievous (शरारती): solemn, grave
 Volatile (अस्थिर): permanent, uniform



S.N.	Words	हिंदी में अर्थ	Explanation	Example
1.	Abide by	पालन करें	To follow a rule, decision, or instruction	You must abide by the rules of the competition.
2.	Account for	जिम्मेदार होना	To explain, give a reason	The manager needs to account for every dollar spent.
3.	Add up	जोड़ना	To make sense or calculate the total of	The expenses just don't add up; something is off.
4.	Agree with	सहमत होना	To have the same opinion or accept a proposal	She doesn't always agree with her parents' opinions.
5.	Allow for	ध्यान में रखना	To take into consideration	Make sure to allow for traffic when planning your trip.
6.	Answer back	पलटकर जवाब देना	To reply rudely to someone in authority	It's disrespectful to answer back to your teacher.
7.	Answer for	उत्तरदायित्व लेना	To take responsibility for something	He will answer for his actions if they lead to legal issues.
8.	Appeal to	आकर्षित होना	To be attractive or interesting to	The advertisement appeals to young consumers.
9.	Apply for	आवेदन करना	To formally request something (like a job)	I decided to apply for the job at the tech firm.
10.	Ask after	हालचाल पूछना	To inquire about someone's health or well-being	I asked after you when I met her at the party.
11.	Ask for	मांगना	To request something	If you need help, don't hesitate to ask for it.
12.	Ask out	बाहर जाने के लिए पूछना	To invite someone for a date	He finally worked up the courage to ask her out.
13.	Attend to	ध्यान देना	To deal with or pay attention to	Please attend to the customer's needs first.
14.	Back away	छोड़ना	To retreat or move backward	The crowd began to back away as the storm approached.
15.	Back off	पीछे हटना	To stop being involved; to withdraw	The police told the reporters to back off for safety reasons.
16.	Back out	मुकर जाना	To withdraw from an agreement or commitment	They decided to back out of the agreement at the last minute.
17.	Back up	समर्थन करना	To support; to make a copy of (for data)	The evidence will back up her story in court.
18.	Bear with	सब्र करना	To be patient with	Can you bear with us as we resolve this issue?
19.	Beat up	मारपीट करना	To physically attack	The gang beat up the man for refusing to pay.
20.	Begin with	शुरूआत करना	To start with something	Let's begin with a brief overview of the project.
21.	Believe in	भरोसा करना	To have faith or confidence in something	She believes in the power of education to change lives.
22.	Bite off	दांत से काटना	To separate or remove with teeth	Don't bite off more than you can chew with this project.
23.	Black out	बहोश होना	To lose consciousness	The power went out, and the whole city blacked out.



Phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb and one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs) that, when combined, create a new meaning different from the original verb. These particles modify the meaning of the verb in various ways, often producing figurative meanings that may not be easily inferred from the individual words.

Phrasal verbs are a fundamental aspect of English, especially in everyday conversation, and can greatly expand a speaker's or writer's ability to communicate more naturally. However, they can also be tricky for learners of English because their meanings often do not follow the standard rules of grammar or word meaning.

Structure of Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal verbs typically consist of two parts:

- ◆ Verb: The main action word, like give, look, or take.
- ◆ Particle: A preposition or adverb, such as up, on, out, or off.
- ◆ Some phrasal verbs may also include a second particle, creating a three-word phrasal verb (e.g., get away with).

Importance of Phrasal Verbs:

- ◆ **Common in Speech:** Phrasal verbs are extremely common in spoken English, making them essential for understanding and participating in conversations.
- ◆ **Versatility:** They often have multiple meanings depending on context, which allows them to be used in various situations.
- ◆ **Informality:** Many phrasal verbs are used in informal speech and writing, making communication sound more relaxed and natural.
- ◆ **Cultural Understanding:** Since phrasal verbs are often idiomatic, learning them can provide insight into the nuances of English and its cultural context.

Types of Phrasal Verbs:

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs: These phrasal verbs do not take an object.

Break down:

The car broke down in the middle of the road.

Come over

She came over to visit me after work.

Transitive Phrasal Verbs: These phrasal verbs take an object.

Turn off:

Please turn off the lights when you leave the room.

Pick up:

I'll pick up some groceries on my way home.

- ◆ **Separable Phrasal Verbs:** These phrasal verbs can be separated by their object.

Take off:

- ◆ The plane took off at 6 PM.
- ◆ She took off her jacket as soon as she entered the house.

Put off:

- ◆ We had to put off our meeting until next week.
- ◆ Don't put off your homework until the last minute.
- ◆ **Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:** These phrasal verbs cannot be separated by their object.

Run into:

I ran into an old friend at the coffee shop.

Look after:

- ◆ She looks after her younger sister while their parents are away.
- ◆ **Non-literal Meanings:** Phrasal verbs often carry meanings that are not directly related to the individual words. For example, "give up" means to surrender or stop, not literally to give something upwards.

Get ahead:

She worked hard to get ahead in her career.

Give in:

He refused to give in to the pressure from his friends.

- ◆ **Grammar Complexity:** Some phrasal verbs are separable, while others are not, and knowing the difference requires practice.

Come up with:

He came up with a great idea for the project.

Look forward to:

I'm really looking forward to the weekend.

- ◆ **Varied Use:** British and American English sometimes use different phrasal verbs or use the same phrasal verbs in slightly different ways.

Call off:

- ◆ **Meaning 1:** To cancel something.
- ◆ The event was called off due to the storm.
- ◆ **Meaning 2:** To stop a pursuit or action.
- ◆ The police called off the search for the missing hiker.

Take over:

- ◆ **Meaning 1:** To gain control or responsibility of something.
- ◆ She will take over as the CEO next month.
- ◆ **Meaning 2:** To dominate or overwhelm something.
- ◆ The excitement of the game took over her thoughts completely.

Bring up:

- ◆ **Meaning 1:** To raise a topic or issue.
- ◆ He brought up an important question during the meeting.
- ◆ **Meaning 2:** To rear or raise a child.
- ◆ They decided to bring up their children in the countryside.

S.N.	Words	हिंदी में अर्थ	Explanation	Example
1.	Act for	इसके लिए कार्य करें	To represent	I will act for the team during the meeting.
2.	Act on	कार्यवाही करना	To take action because of something	It's important to act on your instincts sometimes.
3.	Act out	कार्यान्वित करना	To perform a narrative, to behave badly	The children acted out their favourite scene from the movie.
4.	Act up	सताना	Misbehave or malfunction	The dog acted up when it saw the squirrel.
5.	Advise against	के विरुद्ध सलाह	To recommend not doing something	The doctor advised against strenuous exercise for a month.
6.	Aim at	लक्ष्य	To intend or direct at a target	Our new product aims at improving user experience.
7.	Ask around	चारों ओर पूछना	To ask many people the same question	I'll ask around to see if anyone has seen my lost dog.
8.	Attend on	उपस्थित होना	To serve or provide assistance	The staff is trained to attend on guests' needs promptly.
9.	Back down	त्यागना	To withdraw a claim, demand, or commitment	She refused to back down from her position in the debate.
10.	Bail on	छोड़ना	To leave someone	Don't bail on your friends when they need you.
11.	Bail out	आर्थिक स्थिति में सहायता	To rescue from a difficult situation, especially financial	The government had to bail out the failing bank to prevent a crisis.
12.	Bank on	निर्भर होना	To depend on something happening	I'm banking on you to help me with this project.
13.	Bank up	ढेर लगाना	To accumulate or gather	Make sure to bank up some savings for emergencies.
14.	Battle through	संघर्ष	To struggle or fight through a difficult situation	They battled through the storm to reach safely.
15.	Beam down	भेजना	To transport or transmit down, often in sci-fi movies	The satellite will beam down data to the control center.
16.	Bear away	दूरी से	Carry someone or something away	The strong wind began to bear away the leaves from the trees.
17.	Bear down	काबू पाना	To apply strong pressure or force	He had to bear down on his studies before the exam.
18.	Bear on	प्रभाव डालना	To have an influence or effect on something	The evidence bears on the case significantly.
19.	Bear out	पुष्टी करना	To support or confirm	The witness will bear out my version of the events.
20.	Bear up	हौसला रखना	To endure a difficult situation	She tried to bear up under the pressure of her new job.
21.	Become of	घटित होना	To happen to someone or something	I wonder what has become of my old friends.
22.	Beef up	मजबूत करना	To strengthen or make something more substantial	We should beef up our marketing efforts for the launch.
23.	Beef out	बढ़ाना	To add detail or information to something	Let's beef out the presentation to make it more convincing.

S.N.	Words	हिंदी में अर्थ	Explanation	Example
24.	Bet on	भरोसा होना	To have faith or confidence in	I wouldn't bet on them winning the game.
25.	Block off	बाधा डालना	To separate using a barrier	They decided to block off the street for the festival.
26.	Blow away	खुश करना	To impress greatly	The strong winds blew away the decorations from the party.
27.	Blow off	नजरअंदाज	To ignore or fail to attend	He decided to blow off his meeting and go to the beach instead.
28.	Blow over	गुजरना	To pass without much effect	The argument will blow over if you give it some time.
29.	Bottle up	रोकना	To suppress or hide emotions	You shouldn't bottle up your feelings; it's not healthy.
30.	Bow out	अवकाश लेना	To withdraw or retire gracefully	She decided to bow out of the competition gracefully.
31.	Brace for	तैयार करना	To prepare for something difficult or unpleasant	The team is bracing for a challenging season ahead.
32.	Branch out	बढ़ोतरी	To expand into new areas	The company plans to branch out into new markets next year.
33.	Break away	अलग होना	To separate from a group	The group decided to break away and form their own organization.
34.	Break off	खत्म करना	To end abruptly	She decided to break off her engagement after much thought.
35.	Break open	तोड़ देना	To force something to open	He managed to break open the locked box.
36.	Break out	अचानक से शुरू होना	To start suddenly (war, disease, etc.)	A fire broke out in the kitchen while they were cooking.
37.	Break out of	भाग जाना	To escape from a place	They planned to break out of the old habits that held them back.
38.	Break through	महत्त्वपूर्ण खोज	To make an important discovery or advancement	Scientists are hopeful that they will break through in their research.
39.	Break with	तोड़ना	To end a connection or tradition	The company decided to break with its traditional practices.
40.	Breeze through	पूर्ण करना	To complete something easily and effortlessly	She breezed through the exam with confidence.
41.	Brew up	उत्पन्न	To develop, often a plan or storm	They brewed up a storm of ideas for the new project.
42.	Bring along	साथ लेकर	To bring someone or something with oneself	Don't forget to bring along your ID for the concert.
43.	Bring around	मनाना	To convince; To restore to consciousness	Can you bring her around for dinner this weekend?
44.	Bring in	लाना	To introduce; to generate (money)	The new policy should bring in more revenue for the organization.
45.	Bring off	पूरा करना	To successfully accomplish	They were able to bring off the event without a hitch.
46.	Bring on	के कारण होना	To cause to appear or occur	Stress can often bring on headaches.
47.	Bring over	मना लेना	To personally transport or convince someone	Can you bring over that book I lent you?
48.	Bring under	वश में करना	To subdue or get control of	The manager tried to bring the project under control.
49.	Brush off	हटाना	To ignore or disregard	She brushed off the question, not wanting to discuss it.
50.	Brush up	दुहरा लेना	To improve or refresh one's knowledge	I need to brush up on my Spanish before the trip.



1.	Abacus	अबेकस	41.	Adaptation	अनुकूलन	81.	Algebra(2)	बीजगणित
2.	Abandoned	त्यागना	42.	Addiction	लत	82.	Alighted	उतर गया
3.	Abase (2)	नीचा दिखाना	43.	Additional	अतिरिक्त	83.	Alignment(2)	संरेखण
4.	Abbreviation (2)	संक्षिप्त नाम	44.	Address(11)	पता	84.	Alimentary	पाचन संबंधी
5.	Abductor	अपहरणकर्ता	45.	Adequacy	पर्याप्तता	85.	Alkali	क्षार
6.	Aberrance	विचलन	46.	Adjournment	स्थगन	86.	Allegorical	रूपक
7.	Abnormality	असामान्यता	47.	Adjudicate	निर्णय	87.	Allergy(3)	प्रत्युर्जता
8.	Aboriginal	आदिवासी	48.	Administration(3)	प्रशासन	88.	Alligator	मगरमच्छ
9.	Abroad	विदेश	49.	Admiration	प्रशंसक	89.	Alliteration	अनुप्रास
10.	Abscess	फोड़ा	50.	Admissible	स्वीकृति	90.	Allopathy	एलोपैथी
11.	Abscission	विस्फोट	51.	Admission(3)	प्रवेश	91.	Allotted(2)	आवंटित
12.	Absent	अनुपस्थित	52.	Admittance	स्वीकार करना	92.	Allowance(3)	भुगतान
13.	Abstinent	संयमित	53.	Adolescent(2)	किशोरावस्था	93.	Almighty(3)	सर्वशक्तिमान
14.	Abyssal	अथाह	54.	Adopt(3)	गोद लेना	94.	Alpine	ऊंचे पहाड़
15.	Academic(3)	शैक्षणिक	55.	Adrenaline	होर्मोन	95.	Alternate(2)	वैकल्पिक
16.	Acceleration	त्वरण	56.	Adroitness	चतुराई	96.	Alternative	विकल्प
17.	Accent	उच्चारण	57.	Adulterant	मिलावट	97.	Aluminium	एल्यूमीनियम
18.	Acceptable(4)	स्वीकार्य	58.	Adulteration(3)	मिलावट	98.	Alumni	पूर्व छात्र
19.	Accessibility	पहुंच	59.	Advancement	उन्नति	99.	Ambient	परिवेश
20.	Accident(3)	दुर्घटना	60.	Adventure(5)	साहसिक	100.	Ambulance	रोगी वाहन
21.	Accommodate(20)	समायोजित	61.	Adversary	प्रतिद्वंद्वी	101.	Ambush	घात
22.	Accommodation(6)	आवास	62.	Advertisement(6)	विज्ञापन	102.	Amendment	संशोधन
23.	Accompanied	साथ	63.	Advice	सलाह	103.	Ammunition	गोला-बारूद
24.	Accompaniment(2)	साथ	64.	Advisable(4)	सलाह	104.	Amplification(2)	बढ़ाना
25.	Accompany(3)	साथ	65.	Advise(2)	सलाह	105.	Amplified	बढ़ा हुआ
26.	Accomplishment(2)	उपलब्धि	66.	Advisory(3)	सलाह	106.	Analogue	अनुरूप
27.	According(2)	अनुसार	67.	Aerodynamic	वायुगतिकीय	107.	Analysable	विश्लेषण योग्य
28.	Accost	संचालन	68.	Aeroplane	हवाई जहाज	108.	Ancestor	पूर्वज
29.	Accountancy	लेखा	69.	Aerosol	एयरोसोल	109.	Ancestral	पैतृक
30.	Accredited(3)	मान्यता प्राप्त	70.	Aestivation	सुस्ती	110.	Anchoring	लंगर डालना
31.	Accretion	अभिवृद्धि	71.	Affiliate(5)	संबद्ध	111.	Aneurysm	धमनीविस्फार
32.	Accuracy	सटीकता	72.	Affirmation	पुष्टि	112.	Angel(3)	परी
33.	Aced	अतिरिक्त	73.	Afforestation(2)	वनरोपण	113.	Angry	क्रोधित
34.	Achievement(6)	उपलब्धि	74.	Agrarian	कृषि	114.	Anguish	गहरी पीड़ा
35.	Acoustic(8)	ध्वनिक	75.	Agriculture	कृषि	115.	Animated	सजीव
36.	Acquiescence	स्वीकृति	76.	Aircraft	विमान	116.	Animation	फिल्म तकनीक
37.	Acquittal(2)	बरी	77.	Airdrome	हवाई अड्डा	117.	Annexation	कब्जा करना
38.	Actually(4)	वास्तव में	78.	Alacritous	तेजतरार	118.	Annotate	टिप्पणी
39.	Actuation	क्रिया	79.	Alarmed	चिंतित	119.	Announcement(4)	घोषणा
40.	Acumen	तीक्ष्णता	80.	Alerted	चेतावनी			

INCORRECT SPELLINGS (PRACTICE QUESTIONS)

(SSC CGL)

1. (a) Scatered (b) Brazen
(c) Crowded (d) Imprudent
2. (a) Aquarium (b) Accurate
(c) Excellence (d) Mantain
3. (a) Agressive (b) Apparent
(c) Skewed (d) Creator
4. (a) Apropriate (b) Unintended
(c) Amalgamate (d) Timorous
5. Identify the incorrectly spelt word and select its correct spelling.
It is his previlage to present all the candidates for ordination to the bishop of the diocese.
(a) privilege (b) deoocese
(c) odination (d) prevalage
6. Identify the incorrectly spelt word and select its correct spelling.
You shall recieve proper pay for your work.
(a) propeer (b) receive
(c) resieve (d) propper
7. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select the option with the correct spelling.
Stomach sleepers were rated as being more gregairious and uncomfortable with criticism.
(a) stomach
(b) gregarious
(c) ratedd
(d) criticim
8. (a) Conspicuous
(b) Consciencious
(c) Conscience
(d) Conscious
9. There is a spelling error in the given sentence. Select the option that contains the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
They adressed the special gathering perfectly.
(a) gathering
(b) special
(c) perfectly
(d) adressed
10. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.
Every season the river overflows its banks and when it goes down it leaves silt for crops to be gruwun.
(a) Gruwn (b) Silt
(c) Overflows (d) Season
11. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
(a) Neccessity
(b) Perseverance
(c) Hierarchy
(d) Knowledgeable
12. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.
Large-scale hunting scenes and slaughter of wild animals is a heinous crime.
(a) Slaughter (b) Heinous
(c) Scenes (d) Hunting
13. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
(a) Dictionary (b) Ordinary
(c) Reference (d) Infurmary
14. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence and select the option that rectifies the misspelling.
There are difficult times too, especially when the economy takes a dip and we have to lai people off.
(a) Dificult (b) Lay
(c) Economie (d) Dipe
15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
(a) Irritate (b) Reciept
(c) Hindrance (d) Necessitate
16. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
(a) Dissapear (b) Supersede
(c) Entrepreneur (d) Vicinity
17. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.
Generosity is a godly feature among many individuals on the earth.
(a) individuals (b) godly
(c) feature (d) Generosity
18. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
(a) Prevention (b) Passage
(c) Supremecy (d) Reconsidered
19. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.
(a) Accommodate
(b) Mischievious
(c) Millennium
(d) Privilege
20. The following sentence contains a word with a spelling error. Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the identified word from the given options.
He has to be conscious of his public manners as he is a decendent of a reputed family in this region.
(a) Dicsendent (b) Descendant
(c) Discendent (d) Decendant
21. Select the correctly spelt word.
(a) Consensus
(b) Entrepreneurship
(c) Collaegue
(d) Bizzaire
22. Select the correct spelling to fill in the blank.
Subir's long absence is likely to have _____ for employees in the office.
(a) repercussions
(b) repercuissions
(c) reperccussions
(d) rapercussions
23. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.
His acquiantance with the author led to many fruitful collaborations.
(a) acuiantance
(b) acquaintance
(c) acquaintence
(d) aquaintance
24. Select the correctly spelt word.
(a) Conscientous
(b) Conscencious
(c) Conscientious
(d) Conscietious



Homonyms and homophones are two linguistic concepts that revolve around words that share similarities but differ in important ways. Both categories deal with words that are either spelled alike, sound alike, or have the same form but distinct meanings. Understanding these concepts is essential for mastering vocabulary, spelling, pronunciation, and comprehension in English.

Homonyms:

Homonyms are words that share the same spelling or pronunciation but have different meanings. Homonyms are a broad category that includes homophones and homographs (explained below). The challenge with homonyms is that their meaning depends on context, making them potential sources of ambiguity in language.

Types of Homonyms:

- ◆ **Homographs:** Words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and may or may not have the same pronunciation.
- ◆ **Homophones:** Words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

Characteristics of Homonyms:

- ◆ **Same Spelling/Pronunciation:** Homonyms can either be homographs (same spelling) or homophones (same pronunciation).
- ◆ **Different Meanings:** Despite their similarity in form or sound, homonyms refer to completely different concepts or objects.
- ◆ **Context-Dependent:** The meaning of homonyms is highly context-dependent, as the word itself doesn't provide enough information without surrounding sentences.

Examples of Homonyms:

Bear (noun) vs. Bear (verb):

- ◆ **Meaning 1 (noun):** A large, wild animal.
Example: A grizzly bear was spotted in the forest.
- ◆ **Meaning 2 (verb):** To carry or endure something.
Example: She had to bear the weight of responsibility after her promotion.

Lead (verb) vs. Lead (noun):

- ◆ **Meaning 1 (verb):** To guide or direct someone.
Example: He was chosen to lead the project team.
- ◆ **Meaning 2 (noun):** A type of heavy metal.
Example: Pencils used to contain lead, but now they are made with graphite.

Lie (verb) vs. Lie (verb):

- ◆ **Meaning 1:** To rest or recline in a flat position.
Example: She decided to lie down after a long day.
- ◆ **Meaning 2:** To tell something untrue.
Example: It's wrong to lie to your friends.

Homophones:

Homophones are a specific type of homonym where words have the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. They sound identical when spoken, but their written forms and definitions are distinct. Homophones are often a challenge for language learners, as choosing the correct spelling depends entirely on the context of the sentence.

Characteristics of Homophones:

- ◆ **Same Pronunciation:** Homophones sound the same when spoken aloud.
- ◆ **Different Spellings:** Although they sound the same, homophones are spelled differently.
- ◆ **Different Meanings:** Each homophone refers to a completely different meaning or concept.

Examples of Homophones:

Their vs. There vs. They're:

- ◆ **Their (possessive pronoun):** Belonging to them.
Example: The children forgot to bring their toys.
- ◆ **There (adverb):** Referring to a place or position.
Example: Please sit there, next to the window.
- ◆ **They're (contraction):** Short for "they are."
Example: They're going to the cinema tonight.

Right vs. Write:

- ◆ **Right (adjective):** Correct or proper.
Example: You made the right choice by telling the truth.
- ◆ **Write (verb):** To produce words on paper or screen.
Example: Please write your name at the top of the paper.

Flour vs. Flower:

- ◆ **Flour (noun):** A powder made from grinding wheat used in baking.
Example: You need flour to bake a cake.
- ◆ **Flower (noun):** The reproductive part of a plant, often colorful and fragrant.
Example: The garden was full of beautiful flowers.

To vs. Too vs. Two:

- ◆ **To (preposition):** Expressing direction, purpose, or position.
Example: I'm going to the store.
- ◆ **Too (adverb):** Also, or excessively.
Example: She ate too much dessert.
- ◆ **Two (noun/adjective):** The number 2.
Example: I have two sisters.

Sea vs. See:

- ◆ **Sea (noun):** A large body of saltwater.
Example: They sailed across the sea to reach the island.
- ◆ **See (verb):** To perceive with the eyes.
Example: Can you see the rainbow in the sky?

S.N.	Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning	Example
1.	Abate (v.)	कम होना	To become less strong, diminish	The storm finally began to abate after hours of heavy rain.
	Abet (v.)	उकसाना	To encourage or support someone in a criminal act	Do not abet his bad behavior by ignoring it.
	Abut (v.)	साथ लगे रहना	To be next to or joined to something	The new building will abut the existing structure.
2.	Abjure (v.)	त्यागना	To formally reject or not accept a belief	She decided to abjure her previous lifestyle.
	Adjure (v.)	शपथ दिलाना	To solemnly command or advise someone to do something	The judge adjured the witness to tell the truth.
3.	Access (N.)	प्रवेश	The opportunity or right to use something	The hotel offers easy access to the beach.
	Excess (N.)	अधिक	More than necessary	The excess of food was donated to charity.
4.	Accessory (N.)	अतिरिक्त	Something extra that is not necessary but is attractive or useful	The crime scene revealed an accessory used in the robbery.
	Accessary (N.)	सहायक	Someone who helps another person commit a crime	The accessary was included in the original package.
5.	Accident (N.)	दुर्घटना	An unfortunate happening that occurs unintentionally	The car accident caused a major traffic jam.
	Incident (N.)	घटना	An individual occurrence or event	The incident was reported to the authorities.
6.	Adversity (N.)	आपदा	An unfavorable situation	Adversity can bring out the best in people.
	Adversary (N.)	प्रतिद्वंदी	An enemy or opposing force	He faced his adversary in the final match.
7.	Adverse (Adj.)	प्रतिकूल	Unfavorable	The medication had some adverse side effects.
	Averse (Adj.)	विपरीत	Having a strong dislike	She is averse to loud noises.
8.	Afflict (v.)	पीड़ित करना	To cause pain or suffering	A serious illness can afflict anyone.
	Inflict (v.)	थोपना	To impose (something unpleasant or harmful)	The storm will inflict severe damage to the area.
9.	Ail (v.)	बीमार करना	To be sick or unwell	Many people ail from anxiety today.
	Ale (N.)	मादक पेय	A type of beer	The brewery specializes in crafting ale.
10.	Aid (v.)	सहायता	To help or assist	They will aid the victims of the disaster.
	Aide (N.)	सहयोगी	An assistant	The president's aide provided him with notes.
11.	Aisle (N.)	गलियारा	A space between rows	Please keep the aisle clear for emergency access.
12.	Alleviate (v.)	कम करना	To make easier to endure	The medicine helped alleviate her pain.
	Elevate (v.)	उन्नत करना	To lift up	The new strategy aims to elevate sales.

S.N.	Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning	Example
13.	All ways (Adv.)	सभी तरह से	In every manner possible	She will support you in all ways possible.
	Always (Adv.)	हमेशा	Regularly	He will always remember her kindness.
14.	Apprehend (V.)	पकड़ना	To catch somebody	The police managed to apprehend the suspect.
	Comprehend (V.)	समझना	To understand	It can be hard to comprehend complex theories.
15.	Admission (N.)	स्वीकृति	An act of admitting or being accepted	His admission of guilt shocked everyone.
	Admittance (N.)	प्रवेश	The act of admitting someone to enter	Admittance to the concert requires a ticket.
16.	Allay (V.)	कम करना	To make more bearable or less severe	The manager tried to allay employees' concerns.
	Alley (N.)	गली	A narrow passage between buildings	The alley was filled with graffiti.
	Ally (N.)	मित्र	One who helps and supports someone who is in a difficult situation	The two countries became allies during the war.
17.	Allude (V.)	संकेत	To make an indirect reference to	The author alluded to Shakespeare in her novel.
	Elude (V.)	बचना	To avoid	The suspect managed to elude the police.
18.	Allusion (N.)	संकेत	An indirect reference	The poem contains an allusion to Greek mythology.
	Illusion (N.)	भ्रम	A false idea or misleading appearance	The magician created the illusion of disappearing.
19.	Altar (N.)	वेदी	A sacred platform or place	The couple stood at the altar during the ceremony.
	Alter (V.)	बदलना	To change	The plans were altered due to bad weather.
20.	Alternate (V.)	वैकल्पिक	Occurring or succeeding by turns	Please use the two colors alternately.
	Alternative (N.)	विकल्प	A possibility of choice	We need to find an alternative solution.
21.	Angel (N.)	देवदूत	A supernatural being; a good person	The child drew a picture of an angel.
	Angle (N.)	कोण	A shape made by joining 2 straight lines	The photographer chose a unique angle for the shot.
22.	Artful (Adj.)	कपटी	Crafty or cunning	The artful design captivated everyone.
	Artistic (Adj.)	कलात्मक	Characteristic of art or artists	The room had an artistic vibe with its decor.
23.	Ascetic (Adj.)	तपस्वी	Characterized by abstention from pleasure	He lived an ascetic lifestyle, free from luxuries.
	Aesthetic (Adj.)	सौंदर्यबोध	Related to beauty or art	The room had a modern aesthetic appeal.
24.	Auger (N.)	बरमा	A sharp tool that is used for making holes	An auger is essential for creating deep holes.
	Augur (V.)	भविष्य बतलाना	To make a prediction about	The dark clouds may augur a storm.



Fixed Preposition				
S.N.	Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning	Example
1.	Abhorrence of	घृणा	Strong hatred or disgust for something	She expressed her abhorrence of violence in all forms.
2.	Abide by	पालन करना	To follow or comply with a rule or decision or law or agreement	You must abide by your promise.
3.	Abstain from	से दूर रहें	To refrain from doing something	I abstain from smoking.
4.	Accessible to	तक पहुंच योग्य	Able to be reached or entered	The information is accessible to all users.
5.	Accession to	परिग्रहण	The attainment of; The act of acceding to	His accession to the throne was celebrated nationwide.
6.	Accompanied by	साथ में	To go somewhere with someone	The lecture was accompanied by a slideshow.
7.	Accomplice of	साथी	A person who helps another to commit a crime	She denied being an accomplice of any crime.
8.	Account for	जवाबदेह	To explain or justify	The report must account for all expenditures.
9.	Accountable to	के लिए जवाबदेह	Responsible to someone for one's actions	Managers are accountable to their superiors.
10.	Acquaintance with	से परिचित	Knowledge or familiarity with something	I have a slight acquaintance with the author's work.
11.	Act upon	पर कार्रवाई	To take action according to something, like information or advice	He acted from fear
12.	Adapt to	अनुकूल होना	To adjust to new conditions	She had to adapt to her new job quickly.
13.	Addicted to	आदी होना	Unable to stop doing or using something	Rohit is addicted to alcohol.
14.	Adequate for	पर्याप्त	Sufficient for a particular purpose	His skills are adequate for the job requirements.
15.	Adhere to (rules)	(नियमों) का पालन करें	To follow or stick to rules	All students must adhere to the school's code of conduct.
16.	Affection for	स्नेह	A feeling of fondness or liking for someone or something	Ritika has a strong affection for that orphan boy.
17.	Affectionate to	स्नेही	Showing fondness or caring for	He is very affectionate to his pets.
18.	Alarmed at	चिंतित	Frightened or disturbed by something	She was alarmed at the sudden noise.
19.	Allegiance to	निष्ठा	Loyalty or commitment to a person or cause	He pledged allegiance to his country.
20.	Alliance with	के साथ गठबंधन	A partnership or association with someone or something	The countries formed an alliance with each other.
21.	Amuse with	मनोरंजन करें	To entertain or occupy pleasantly	The clown amused the children with tricks.
22.	Angry at something/with someone	किसी बात पर/ किसी से नाराज होना	Feeling or showing anger towards something or someone	He was angry at the unfair treatment.



Refer to prepositions that are bound to specific verbs, adjectives, or nouns, forming a set phrase where the preposition cannot be changed without altering the meaning or making the phrase incorrect. These preposition-verb, preposition-adjective, and preposition-noun combinations must be learned as a unit because the preposition used often doesn't follow any particular rule, and it may not have a direct translation or correspondence with how prepositions are used in other languages.

What are Prepositions?

Prepositions are words that typically express relationships in terms of time, space, direction, or cause between elements in a sentence. Common prepositions include in, on, at, for, with, about, and of. In the case of fixed prepositions, certain words (verbs, nouns, or adjectives) are always followed by specific prepositions, forming fixed phrases that are idiomatic and need to be memorized.

Many fixed prepositions may not seem to have a direct meaning, so understanding their usage helps with context and meaning in communication.

Examples of Fixed Prepositions

Fixed Prepositions with Verbs

- ◆ **Depend on:** To rely on or be contingent upon something.
Example: The success of the project depends on the quality of the research.
- ◆ **Suffer from:** To experience pain or hardship due to a specific cause.
Example: He suffers from chronic back pain.
- ◆ **Focus on:** To direct attention or concentration toward something.
Example: She needs to focus on her studies instead of going out with friends.
- ◆ **Apologize for:** To express regret or remorse for something.
Example: He apologized for being late to the meeting.
- ◆ **Agree with:** To have the same opinion as someone else.
Example: I completely agree with your decision to hire a new manager.
- ◆ **Rely on:** To depend on or trust someone for support.
Example: You can always rely on your family when times get tough.
- ◆ **Apply for:** To formally request something such as a job or permission.
Example: She decided to apply for a position at the new tech company.
- ◆ **Laugh at:** To find something funny or to mock someone.
Example: They all laughed at his joke during the presentation.
- ◆ **Believe in:** To have faith or trust in something.
Example: He believes in working hard to achieve his goals.

- ◆ **Participate in:** To take part in an activity or event.
Example: Many students will participate in the school's annual talent show.

Fixed Prepositions with Adjectives

- ◆ **Afraid of:** To feel fear or anxiety about something.
Example: She's afraid of flying in airplanes.
- ◆ **Good at:** To be skilled or proficient in something.
Example: He's really good at playing the guitar.
- ◆ **Responsible for:** To have a duty or obligation to do something.
Example: She's responsible for managing the marketing team.
- ◆ **Interested in:** To have curiosity or concern about something.
Example: I'm interested in learning more about artificial intelligence.
- ◆ **Famous for:** Well-known due to a particular quality or action.
Example: The city of Paris is famous for its beautiful architecture.
- ◆ **Tired of:** To be weary or bored of something.
Example: He's tired of eating the same meal every day.
- ◆ **Capable of:** To have the ability to do something.
Example: She is fully capable of handling the situation herself.
- ◆ **Proud of:** To feel pleased or satisfied with something.
Example: His parents are very proud of his academic achievements.
- ◆ **Accustomed to:** To be familiar with something due to frequent exposure or use.
Example: She's not yet accustomed to the cold weather.
- ◆ **Disappointed with:** To feel let down by someone or something.
Example: He was disappointed with his performance in the exam.

Fixed Prepositions with Nouns

- ◆ **Reason for:** The cause or explanation of something.
Example: The reason for his absence was an urgent family matter.
- ◆ **Advantage of:** A favorable position or benefit of something.
Example: The advantage of this strategy is that it saves time.
- ◆ **Connection with:** A relationship or link between two things.
Example: There is a strong connection with between exercise and mental health.
- ◆ **Effect on:** The impact or influence of something on another thing.

Example: The new policy had a significant effect on employee morale.

◆ **Interest in:** Curiosity or concern about something.

Example: She has a growing interest in photography.

◆ **Responsibility for:** A duty or obligation to take care of something.

Example: The manager has overall responsibility for the project.

◆ **Need for:** A necessity or requirement for something.

Example: There's a need for improved safety regulations in the workplace.

◆ **Difficulty in:** Challenges or problems faced in doing something.

S.N.	Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning	Example
1.	Abhorrent to	घृणा	Causing disgust or hatred	Lying is abhorrent to her moral values.
2.	Abound with/ Abound in	बहुतायत से	To be present in large numbers or amounts	They live in a region that abounds in oil.
3.	Absolve from	मुक्त होना	To free from guilt, blame, or responsibility	The judge absolved him from all charges.
4.	Abstemious in	संयमित रहें	Sparing or moderate in eating and drinking	He was abstemious in his eating habits.
5.	Abstinence from	से दूर रहें	The practice of restraining oneself from indulging in something	His abstinence from junk food improved his health.
6.	Accede to	स्वीकार करें	To agree to a demand, request, or treaty	The manager acceded to my request.
7.	Acceptable to	स्वीकार्य	Satisfactory or allowed; Suitable	His proposal was acceptable to the committee.
8.	Access to	तक पहुंच	The means or opportunity to approach or enter a place	She gained access to the exclusive club.
9.	Accession to	परिग्रहण	The attainment of; The act of acceding to	His accession to the throne was celebrated nationwide.
10.	Accused of	आरोपी	Charged with a wrongdoing or crime	My friend was accused of theft.
11.	Accustomed to	आदी	Familiar with something due to prolonged experience	He is accustomed to waking up early.
12.	Acquiesce in	में सहमति	To accept something reluctantly without protest	He decided to acquiesce in her decision.
13.	Acquit of	बरी	To free someone from a criminal charge	The judge acquitted him of the murder.
14.	Act upon	पर कार्रवाई	To take action according to something, like information or advice	He acted from fear
15.	Adept at	में निपुण/में निपुण होना	Very skilled or proficient at something	She is adept at solving complex math problems.
16.	Adjacent to	से सटे	Next to or adjoining something	My house is adjacent to the temple.
17.	Admit into	में प्रवेश करें	To allow to enter a place or organization	She was admitted into the prestigious university.
18.	Admit of	का प्रवेश करें	To allow something or make it possible	Your conduct admits of no excuse.
19.	Admit to	को प्रवेश करें	To confess or acknowledge something	She finally admitted to her fears.
20.	Advance by	अग्रिम द्वारा	To promote or move something forward	She advanced by completing additional training.
21.	Advance for	के लिए अग्रिम	To lend money for a particular purpose	He received an advance for his upcoming book.
22.	Advise to	सलाह	To recommend a course of action	I advise you to start studying early.
23.	Affable to	मिलनसार	Friendly and easy to talk to	She is affable to everyone she meets.

S.N.	Word	हिन्दी में अर्थ	Meaning	Example
24.	Affiliated to	से संबद्ध	Officially attached or connected to an organization	He is affiliated to several professional groups.
25.	Affiliated with	से संबद्ध	Closely associated with a particular group or organization	She is affiliated with a local charity.
26.	Afflicted with	से पीड़ित	Suffering from something unpleasant, like a disease	Her friend is afflicted with cancer
27.	Afraid of	डर	Feeling fear or anxiety about something	My daughter is afraid of coming before you.
28.	Agree on	सहमत	To come to a common understanding about something	We need to agree on the budget before proceeding.
29.	Agree to	सहमत	To give consent to something	I agree to your proposal.
30.	Agree with (someone)	किसी से सहमत होना	To have the same opinion as someone else	I agree with you on this point.
31.	Agreeable to	सहमत होना	Willing to do something	The terms were agreeable to both parties.
32.	Aim at	लक्ष्य रखना	To target or intend to achieve something	All of us aim at betterment.
33.	Akin to	के समान	Similar to something, Compatible	His interests are akin to hers.
34.	Alien to (felt)	महसूस करने के लिए विदेशी	Unfamiliar, strange, or unrelated to something	The concept was alien to his understanding.
35.	Alight at	उतरना	To step down onto something	We will alight at the next station.
36.	Alight from	से उतरना	To step down from a vehicle	They alighted from the bus and walked home.
37.	Alight on	से उतरना	To descend upon or find something	The bird will alight on the branch soon.
38.	Alive to	जीवित	Aware of or responsive to something	He is alive to the possibilities of change.
39.	Allowance for	के लिए भत्ता	To make accommodations or provisions for something	We need to make an allowance for traffic delays.
40.	Alternative to	विकल्प	Another option or possibility instead of something	We need an alternative to plastic packaging.
41.	Ambition for	की महत्वाकांक्षा	A strong desire to achieve something	Her ambition for success drives her work ethic.
42.	Amenable to	करने योग्य	Open or responsive to an idea or suggestion	She is amenable to constructive criticism.
43.	Amuse at/mock at/laugh at	मनोरंजन करना/ मजाक उड़ाना/हँसना	Find something funny or entertaining	They amuse at his silly jokes.
44.	Analogous to	के अनुरूप	Similar or comparable to something	His situation is analogous to hers.
45.	Annoy with	से परेशान	To irritate or bother someone	He annoyed her with his constant questions.
46.	Answerable to	उत्तर देने योग्य	Responsible to someone or required to explain actions	He is answerable to his supervisor.
47.	Antidote against	के खिलाफ मारक	Something that counteracts or prevents something undesirable	They sought an antidote against the snake bite.
48.	Antipathy against	के खिलाफ विरोध	A deep feeling of dislike towards someone or something	He felt a strong antipathy against injustice.
49.	Apologize for	माफी मांगना	To express regret for an action or behavior	She apologized for her rude behavior.
50.	Appetite for	भूख	A strong desire or liking for something	He has an appetite for adventure.



S.N.	Words	Explanation	Synonyms	Example
1.	Ablation (N.) (सर्जरी द्वारा अलग करना)	The surgical removal of body tissue or the melting away of the surface of something due to heat	Removal (हटाना) Excision (छांटना)	The doctor recommended ablation to remove the tumor.
2.	Adjudicate (V.) (निर्णय करना)	To make a formal judgment or decision about a problem or disputed matter	Resolve (समाधान) Settle (निपटाना)	The judge will adjudicate the case next month.
3.	Albeit (Conj.) (हालांकि)	Even though	Though (हालांकि) Notwithstanding (बावजूद)	The project was successful, albeit with some delays.
4.	Ambit (N.) (सीमा)	The scope, extent, or bounds of something	Scope (दायरा) Purview (परिधि)	The project is beyond the ambit of our team.
5.	Amicus (N.) (निष्पक्ष सहालकार)	A person or organization that gives advice to a court of law on a case in which they are not directly involved	Friend (दोस्त) Supporter (समर्थक)	An amicus curiae can influence legal decisions.
6.	Animus (N.) (दुश्मनी)	Strong dislike or enmity; hostile attitude	Hostility (शत्रुता) Antagonism (विरोध)	There was animus between the two rival groups.
7.	Anoint (V.) (अभिषेक करना)	Smear or rub with oil, typically as part of a religious ceremony	Consecrate (पवित्र करना) Sanctify (पवित्र करना)	The priest anointed her with holy oil.
8.	Apologist (N.) (पक्ष समर्थक)	A person who offers an argument in defence of something controversial	Defender (रक्षक) Supporter (समर्थक)	An apologist often defends unpopular views.
9.	Appellate (Adj.) (अपील संबंधी)	Pertaining to appeals or capable of being appealed, especially in court	Higher (ऊंचा) Reviewing (समीक्षा करना)	The case went to the appellate court for review.
10.	Arbitrage (N.) (क्रय विक्रय)	The simultaneous buying and selling of securities, currency, or commodities in different markets	Speculation (अनुमान) Hedging (प्रतिरक्षा)	He made a profit through currency arbitrage.
11.	Archetype (N.) (मूल प्रतिरूप)	A very typical example of a certain person or thing; an original model after which other similar things are patterned	Prototype (प्रारूप) Paradigm (मानक)	The hero's journey is a common archetype in literature.
12.	Aspersions (N.) (आरोप)	An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone or something	Defamation (मानहानि) Calumny (निराधार)	The candidate faced aspersions on his integrity.
13.	Asymmetric (Adj.) (विषम)	Having parts that fail to correspond to one another in shape, size, or arrangement	Unbalanced (असंतुलित) Lopsided (असमान)	The painting's asymmetric design caught attention.
14.	Auspices (N.) (संरक्षण)	The guidance or protection of a particular person or organization	Patronage (संरक्षण) Sponsorship (प्रयोजन)	The event was held under the auspices of the university.
15.	Bald claim (N.) (निराधार दावा)	An assertion presented without any supporting evidence	Unsubstantiated (असत्यापित) Unsupported (असमर्थित)	The article was criticized for making bald claims without facts.
16.	Bastion (N.) (गढ़)	A projecting part of a fortification built at an angle to the line of a wall, so as to allow defensive fire in several directions	Fortress (किला) Citadel (दुर्ग)	The fortress served as a bastion against invasions.



Italian Words

S.N.	Word	Meaning	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	A cappella	Without instrumental accompaniment	बिना वाद्य यंत्र के साथ
2.	Al dente	Cooked so as to be still firm when bitten	लगभग टोस होने तक पकाना
3.	Alfresco	In the open air	खुली हवा में
4.	Cosa nostra	Our thing; the Mafia in the US	हमारी चीज; माफिया
5.	Dolce vita	Life of heedless pleasure and luxury	अच्छा जीवन; आनंददायक जीवन
6.	Forte	A thing at which someone excels	प्रबल पक्ष
7.	Pa'pabile	Possible candidate for the Pope	पोप पद के लिए संभावित या संभव उम्मीदवार
8.	Poco curante	Indifferent; Unconcerned	उदासीन. बेपरवाह
9.	Sotto voce	In a low voice, under the voice	धीमी आवाज में

German Words

S.N.	Word	Meaning	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	Blitzkrieg	Military campaign intended to bring swift victory	आकस्मिक, तीव्र सैन्य आक्रमण
2.	Doppelgänger	Look-alike, Identical to another	समान दिखने वाला व्यक्ति
3.	Leitmotif	A recurring theme of art, literature or music	बार-बार आने वाला विषय
4.	Verboten	Forbidden by an authority	निषिद्ध, प्रतिबंधित
5.	Zeitgeist	Spirit of the age	समय की प्रचलित रीति

Latin Words

S.N.	Word	Meaning	हिन्दी में अर्थ
1.	A fortiori	With an even stronger reason	मजबूत तर्क से
2.	A posteriori	Based on experience or personal observation	अनुभव के आधार पर
3.	A priori	Knowledge based on self-evident truths	अनुभव से स्वतंत्र
4.	Ab antiquo	From ancient times	प्राचीन काल से
5.	Ab initio	From the beginning	प्रारंभ से
6.	Ab origine	From the origin or source	उत्पत्ति से
7.	Ad hoc	Done suddenly for a particular purpose	अस्थायी; बिना किसी योजना के
8.	Ad infinitum	For ever, again and again	अनंत तक; अंतहीन
9.	Ad interim	Temporary period of time	इस बीच, अस्थायी
10.	Ad libitum	As much as desired or necessary	इच्छानुसार; जितना चाहें
11.	Ad nauseam	Repeating until it becomes boring and annoying	रुब आने तक; अत्यधिक दोहराव
12.	Ad referendum	To be referred; public vote	आगे विचार के लिए
13.	Ad valorem	In proportion to the estimate value	मूल्यानुसार
14.	Addendum	Additional material typically omission at the end of a book	जोड़ा जाने वाला
15.	Alibi	Matter offered in defense, excuse	अन्यत्र (और कहीं); अन्यत्र होने का बचाव
16.	Alumni	Graduates or former students	पूर्व छात्र बहुवचन



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