



REET



राजस्थान शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा

Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

Level – II (कला वर्ग)

भाग – 3 (अ)

अंग्रेजी



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Unseen Prose Passage

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below by choosing the appropriate answer from the alternatives given-

Passage - 1

(1)The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads where they without giving up social responsibility should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments yet perform It innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

Q-1 Which of the word can be formed from the word “conservatism”.

- A. Constraint
- B. Conservation
- C. Committee
- D. Consequence

Ans (B)

Q-2 Which of the following words is spelt correctly?

- A. Oportunitise
- B. Opportuaities
- C. Opportunities
- D. Opportunitese

Ans (C)

Q-3 Fill in the blank by choosing appropriate word They need to undertake risky.....yet perform If innovatively in a way it does not fail.

- A. Experiment
- B. Experements
- C. Experimants
- D. Experiments

Ans (D)

Q-4 Choose the word which is most nearly the same meaning as the word “Fail”.

- A. Undone
- B. Pass
- C. Unsuccessful
- D. None of the above

Ans (C)

Q(5) What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored ?

- (a) Will put the banks in danger.
- (b) Will undermine the banks social commitment.
- (c) Will reveal the untapped talent.
- (d) Will result in inefficient portfolio management.

(a)

Passage- 2

Child psychology is certainly not a strong point with most Indian schools why else would they inflict a double trauma on a student forming badly in the pre-boards by banning her from taking the board exams. Often with fatal results as evidenced by reports of student suicides in the rural up to the boards. Now the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has stepped in and put the brakes on this discriminatory practice ruling that no student can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. This is good news for parents and students many of whom have had to live with the threat of performance-linked department. While the school's logic is that in order to attract talented students they need to maintain their performance records at high levels. Chances are that a student faring poorly at the pre-boards will replicate this at the boards is faulty. Chances are that the student will be spurred to work doubly hard. On the other hand the threat of debarment will almost certainly impact adversely on his/her performance. Of course linking pre-boards to the boards is only one of the problems with our school system.

Q 1. Which is the good news for parents according to the passage?

- (a) School will take the responsibility of preparing students for the board.
- (b) School will provide study facilities to the poor student.
- (c) Schools will enforce discipline to ensure higher attendance of students.
- (d) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. (D)

Q.2 Choose the antonyms of the word "integrity".

- A. Unity
- B. Dishonesty
- C. Ethics
- D. Diversity (B)

Q.3 Which of the following word is spelt correctly?

- A. Performance
- B. Performence
- C. Performanc
- D. Performans (B)

Q 4. Which of the following according to the passage is the problem with our school system ?

- (a) Providing study facilities to the students.
- (b) Linking pre-board performance of students to the boards.
- (c) Teacher's lack of knowledge of child psychology.
- (d) Attracting talented students

Q 5. According to the passage parents had to live with the threat of (a) falling grades of their wards.

- (b) not getting their wards admitted in the quality schools.
- (c) schools not treating their wards with the attitude of counsellor.
- (d) linking performance of their wards in pre-boards to the debarment. (a)

Passage - 3

For any activity discipline is the key word. It should begin with self then be extended to the family neighbours environment workplace society and the nation at large. It is from society that inspiration is drawn. Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring the society into a strong nation. The nationalists spirit then becomes infectious.

Q 1. What is the key word for Activity according to the passage ?

- (a) Active Discipline.
- (b) Key Discipline.
- (c) Self Discipline. (d) Discipline. (a)

Q-2 In the above passage the word “capable” denotes.

- A. Knowledge
 - B. Ability
 - C. Inspiration
 - D. Extention
- Ans (B)

Q-3 Which of the following is same in meaning to the word “Activity”.

- A. Pursuit
 - B. Work
 - C. Interest
 - D. Drawn
- Ans (A)

Q 4. According to the passage a good leader should be capable of (

- a) rebuilding a nation the way he/she likes.
- (b) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation. (b)
- (c) building a national consensus
- (d) rebuilding and structuring a nation

Q 5. What is the meaning of the word “infectious” in the passage ?

- (a) dangerous.
- (b) spreading to everyone. (b)
- (c) spreading to everyone by germs.

(d) give disease.

Passage - 4

(4) An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him. "Will you marry me and play to me in my castle?" she said. "Yes yes lovely lady!" said the shepherd. The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes. "But must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends" he said. The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome he met the young Queen of Italy who invited him to her palace. The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand saying "Many me dearest and I will help you to govern Italy-" But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd. "What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

Q-1 Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word "palace".

- A. Castle
- B. Fort
- C. House
- D. None of the above

Ans (A)

Q-2 Which of the following words is spelt correctly?

- A. farewell
- B. Begger
- C. Shephered
- D. Intelligant

Ans (A)

Q 3. The shepherd went to Rome in a (

a) palanquin.

(b) boat.

(c) cart.

(d) coach. (d)

Q-4 The word "Resolved" is

- A. Blend word
- B. Clipping
- C. Acronym
- D. Compound word

Ans (D)

Q 5. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he (

- a) refused to marry her.
- (b) turned old and ugly.
- (c) tried to steal her jewels.
- (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy (b)

Passage - 5

The World Health Organisation is briefly called W.H.O. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings in deserts jungles mountains coconut groves and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health. W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people particularly children are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease carrying insects.

Q 1. "It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in " Here specialised means

- (a) expert.
- (b) extraordinary.
- (c) uncommon.
- (d) made suitable for a particular purpose. (d)

Q 2. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways . The author has given illustrations of (a) only two such ways.

- (b) only one such way.
- (c) more than two such ways.
- (d) none of these ways. (a)

3. Poisonous is a synonym of

- (a) Fatal
 - (b) Harmless
 - (c) Non-toxic
 - (d) Benevolent
- (a)

4. Find the option opposite in meaning to 'grove'

- (a) Woodlot
 - (b) Orchard
 - (c) Fauna
 - (d) Plantation
- (c)

Q 5. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy . to maintain their health . Here they stands for

- (a) rice fields.
 - (b) international health workers.
 - (c) jungles.
 - (d) deserts.
- (b)

Passage - 6

International trade represents a significant share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While international trade has been present throughout much of history its economic social and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries. Industrialization advances in technology transportation globalization multinational corporations and out-sourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization. International trade is in principle not different from domestic as the motivation and the behavior of parties is across a border or not. The main difference is that international trade. Another difference between domestic and international trade is that factors of production such as capital and labour are typically more mobile within a country than across countries.

1. Which of the following words is spelt correctly?

- (a) Plagued
 - (b) Depraved
 - (c) Quantum
 - (d) Alleviating
- (C) Ans

Q 2. What is the synonym of mobile ?

- (a) Versatile
 - (b) Moveable
 - (c) Changeable
 - (d) Transferable
- (b)

3. Choose the antonyms of the word “substantial”?

- (a) Major
 - (b) Momentous
 - (c) Weightily
 - (d) Worthless
- (d) And

Q 4. According to the author increasing international trade

- (a) brings about speedy industrialization
 - (b) uplifts technology and transportation
 - (c) is crucial to the continuance of globalization
 - (d) encourages multinational corporations
- (c)

Q 5. What is the main difference between international and domestic trade ?

- (a) One is more significant than the other
- (b) One is more costly than the other
- (c) One is more advanced than the other
- (d) One is more crucial than the other

(b)

Passage - 7

Chameleons can make their skin colour change but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The change is actually determined by environmental factors such as light and temperature. Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

- Q 1. A chameleon colour changes to help it (
- a) look beautiful.
 - (b) attract prey.
 - (c) avoid its enemies. (
 - d) fly away. (c)

- Q 2. The colour change is determined by
- (a) light and wind
 - (b)light and pressure .
 - (c)pressure and temperature. (
 - d)light and temperature. (d)

- (3) Empathy is a synonym of
- (a) disdain
 - (b) discord
 - (c) apathy
 - (d) compassion (d) And

- Q 4. Half of the worlds chameleons are found (a)in the continent of Asia.
- (b)in the Sahara Desert.
 - (c)on the African island of Madagascar.
 - (d)on the Asian island of Madagascar. (c)

- Q 5. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a (a)disease which affects chameleons.
- (b)disguise that lets It blend in with its surroundings.
 - (c)dance done by chameleons.
 - (d)colour that fades. (b)

Passage - 8

A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material and may be a physical building or room or a virtual space or both. A library s collection can include books periodicals newspapers manuscripts films maps e-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items. A library is organized for use and is maintained by a public body an institution a corporation or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves who need material no individual can reasonably be

expected to have or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

Q1. In the passage a library has been defined as.

- (a) a place where borrowing is not allowed
- (b) a place where accessibility is possible
- (c) a highly flexible place
- (d) a highly restricted area (b)

Q2. a copy of book, piece of music etc, before it has been printed

- (a) Publication
- (b) Calligraphy
- (c) Script
- (d) Manuscript (d) And

Choose the antonym of the word accessible?

- (a) Reachable
- (b) Obtainable
- (c) Available
- (d) Inaccessible (d) And

Q 4. Libraries range in size from

- (a) a few books to several million books
- (b) one room to several acres of land
- (c) a few shelves of books to several million items (c)
- (d) one room to a great hall

Q 5. What is the present status and function of libraries?

- (a) Libraries are confinements.
- (b) They have become redundant.
- (c) There is privacy in a library. (c)
- (d) There is no privacy in a library.

Passage - 9

India is chiefly an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughout the year. Since olden times large parts of our country have suffered from occasional periods of too much rain and those of drought. People have known that if surplus flood water could be stored away for use during the dry season these problems will be solved. Unfortunately they had neither the knowledge nor the means to do much in this direction. Whatever little they knew they tried to put into practice. They dug canals to drain water from perennial rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small area. Large tanks were excavated and small dams built to hold back floods. But it was not possible to do anything on a countrywide scale.

Q 1. The term perennial means

- (a) rivers flowing into canals
 - (b) flowing once a year
 - (c) flowing throughout the year
 - (d) flowing during the monsoon
- (c)

Q 2. How has our country suffered since olden times ?

- (a) It has suffered due to the zamindari
 - (b) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts
 - (c) It has suffered under the British Rule
 - (d) It has suffered due to the caste system
- (b)

3. Choose the synonym of the word Cultivation?

- (a) Crowing
 - (b) Rusticity
 - (c) Ignorance
 - (d) Barbarism
- (a) And

Q 4. Excavated means

- (a) to fill
 - (b) to make caves
 - (c) to dig
 - (d) to flood
- (c)

Q 5. India's economy is chiefly

- (a) socialistic
 - (b) industrial
 - (c) mixed
 - (d) agricultural
- (d)

Passage - 10

We are living in the Age of Science. Everyday new inventions are being made for the good of humanity. The scientific inventions began after the Industrial Revolution of Within these 200 years science has made -a wonderful progress. The aero plane is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age. It is the fastest means of transport know so far. An aero plane resembles a flying bird in shape- Inside there are seats for the passengers and a cabin for the pilot. This cabin is called a cockpit. It has an engine that is worked by petrol. It is all made up of metal and can fly at a very high speed. Before taking off it runs on the runway for some distance to gather speed. Then it suddenly hops up the earth and takes off.

Q 1. The scientific invention began after the Industrial Revolution of

- (a) 1789
- (b) 1889
- (c) 1879
- (d) 1779

Q 2. The cabin for the pilot is called a

- (a)cubicle
- (b) cube
- (c) cockpit
- (d) chamber

Q3 a compartment for the pilot and sometimes also the crew in an aircraft is 'called'?

- (a) Cockpit
- (b) Stand
- (c) Non driver
- (d) Heaven

Q 4. The is one or the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age.

- (a) ship
- (b) aeroplane
- (c) motor vehicle (d) train

Q 5. We are living in the.

- (a)Age of Inventions
- (b) Age of Industrialization
- (c) Modem Age
- (d) Age of Science

ANTONYMS AND SYNONYMS				
S. NO	Word	शब्द	Synonym	Antonym
1	Abandon	छोड़ देना, त्याग करना	Leave, forsake.	keep, continue, begin
2	Abate	रोक-थाम करना	moderate, decrease	increase, intensify
3	Abettor	दुष्प्रेरक	Accomplice, abetter	peacemaker
4	Abjure	त्यागना	forsake, renounce	approve, sanction
5	Abnegation	अस्वीकरण	Denial, self-renunciation	agree, laud
6	Abortive	निष्फल	vain, unproductive	effectual, productive
7	Abridge	कम करना	Shorten, curtail.	lengthen, expand
8	Abundant	प्रचुर	Plentiful	sparse, scanty
9	Accord	सहमति	agreement, harmony	disagreement, discord
10	Acrimony	रूखापन	harshness, bitterness	courtesy, benevolence
11	Adamant	अटल	stubborn, inflexible	flexible, soft
12	Admonish	धिक्कारना	counsel, reprove	approve, applaud
13	Alien	विदेशी	foreigner, outsider	native, resident
14	Allure	फुसलाना	entice, fascinate	repulse, repel
15	Amplify	बढ़ाना	enlarge, extend	lessen, contract
16	Apathy	उदासीनता	unconcern, indifference	concern, care
17	Audacity	धृष्टता	boldness, arrogance	mildness, cowardice
18	Authentic	विश्वसनीय	genuine, reliable	fictitious, unreal
19	Awkward	अजीब	clumsy, rough	clever, apt
20	Barbarous	बर्बर	uncivilized, savage	cultured, humane
21	Benevolence	कृपा	humanity, generosity	malevolence, inhumanity
22	Bereft	वंचित करना	Deprived	achiever, joyfulness
23	Bias	पक्षपातपूर्ण बनाना	preconception, prejudice	unbias, impartiality
24	Bleak	बेरंग	dismal, gloomy	bright pleasant
25	Brittle	नाज़ुक	delicate, fragile	tough, enduring
26	Brutal	क्रूर	Savage, cruel.	kind, human
27	Calamity	आपदा	adversity, misfortune	happiness, fortune
28	Callous	कठोर	obdurate, unfeeling	compassionate, tender
29	Calm	ठहराव	Quiet, tranquil.	tempestuous, agitated
30	Calumny	चुगली	defamation, aspersion	praise, favour
31	Capable	सक्षम	competent, able	incompetent, inept
32	Captivate	बंदी बनाना	charm, fascinate	disillusion, offend
33	Captivity	कैद	imprisonment, finement	freedom, liberty
34	Carouse	उल्लास	Frolic	sad, unhappy
35	Casual	अनौपचारिक	Uncertain, cursory, passing	planned
36	Concur	मिलना-जुलना	approve, agree	differ, disagree
37	Consequence	परिणाम	effect, outcome	origin, start
38	Consolidate	समेकित	solidify, strengthen	separate, weaken
39	Conspicuous	विशिष्ट	prominent, obvious	concealed, hidden
40	Contempt	अपमान	scorn, disregard	regard, praise
41	Crescendo	आरोही	Escalation	lower, decrease
42	Damage	नुकसान	Loss, harm, injury.	pair, benefit, improve
43	Decay	क्षय	collapse, decompose	flourish, progress

44	Deceit	छल	deception, artifice	veracity, sincerity
45	Decipher	गूढलिपि पढ़ना	interpret, reveal	misinterpret, distort
46	Decorate	सजाना	Adorn, embellish.	sabotage, destroy
47	Dedicate	समर्पित	devote, consecrate	refuse, negate
48	Deformity	कुरूप	Malformation, disfigurement	justify, perfect
49	Defray	चुकाना	spend, pay	disclaim, repudiate
50	Deliberate	जानबूझकर	cautious, intentional	rash, sudden
51	Demolish	ध्वस्त	ruin, devastate	repair, construct
52	Deprive	वंचित	despoil, divest	restore, renew
53	Despicable	नीच	worthless, shameless	worthy, decent
54	Disdain	तिरस्कार	detest, despise	approve, praise
55	Earnest	अकपट	Serious, solemn, businesslike	frivolous
56	Ecstasy	परमानंद	delight, exultation	despair, calamity
57	Elevate	ऊपर उठाना	dignify, heighten	deprecate, denounce
58	Eliminate	हटा दें	expel, oust	restore, accept
59	Eloquence	वाम्मिता	expression, fluency	halting, stammering
60	Embargo	प्रतिबंध	Barrier, trade embargo	accessible, reachable
61	Emergency	आपातकाल	Exigency	Plentiful
62	Encumbrance	भार	hindrance, obstacle	incentive, stimulant
63	Endeavour	एंडेवर	undertake, aspire	cease, quit
64	Enormous	विशाल	colossal, mammoth	diminutive, negligible
65	Epitome	प्रतीक	precise, example	increment, expansion
66	Esoteric	गुप्त	Abstruse, deep, recondite	candid, publically
67	Eternal	सनातन	perpetual, endless	temporary, momentary
68	Evade	बचना	avoid, elude	acknowledge, confront
69	Exceptional	अनोखा	Unusual, rare.	ordinary, normal
70	Fabricate	गढ़ना	construct, produce	destroy, dismantle
71	Fantastic	बढ़िया	fanciful, uncommon	ordinary, normal
72	Fascinate	रिझाना	Charm, enchant.	distract, divert, reflect
73	Feeble	निर्बल	weak, frail	strong, robust
74	Ferocious	जंगली	Fierce, savage.	tame, tamed
75	Fiendish	क्रूर	Cruel, barbarous, brutal	pacifist, altruist, benevolent
76	Fleeting	क्षणभंगुर	transient, temporary	enduring, eternal
77	Forsake	त्यागना	desert, renounce	hold maintain
78	Fragile	नाज़ुक	weak, infirm	enduring, tough
79	Frugality	स्वल्प व्ययिता	economy, providence	lavishness, extravagance
80	Genuine	प्रामाणिक	Real, echt, genuine, true	piracy, duplicate, clone
81	Gigantic	दीर्घाकार	Colossal, great.	small, dwarf, tiny
82	Gloom	उदासी	obscurity, darkness	delight, mirth
83	Glut	भरमार	stuff, satiate	starve, abstain
84	Grudge	असन्तोष	hatred, aversion	benevolence, affection
85	Guile	छल	cunning, deceit	honesty, frankness
86	Guilt	अपराध	Sin, crime	benevolence, affection
87	Guzzle	गटकना	Imbibe	take out, dig out, snatched
88	Hamper	बाधा	retard, prevent	promote, facilitate

89	Haphazard	बेतरतीब	random, unsorted	considered, arranged
90	Harass	पेशान	irritate, molest	assist, comfort
91	Haughty	अभिमानी	arrogant, pompous	humble, submissive
92	Hazard	जोखिम	Peril, danger	conviction, security
93	Humility	नम्रता	Modesty, politeness.	conceit, conceitedness, vanity
94	Illiterate	अशिक्षित	Unlearned, ignorant.	literate
95	Immense	अत्यधिक	huge, enormous	puny, insignificant
96	Immerse	डुबाना	submerge, involve	emerge, uncover
97	Imperious	अभिमानी	Authoritative, dictatorial.	meek
98	Impertinent	असंगत	Impudent, insolent, shameless	relevant, pertinent
99	Incinerate	जलाना	Ignite	go out, extinguish
100	Inevitable	अपरिहार्य	unavoidable	unlikely, doubtful
101	Insidid	फीका	tasteless ,flavourless	delicious, luscious
102	Invincible	अजेय	unconquerable,	effeminate, languid
103	Jaded	क्लांत	tired, exhausted	renewed, recreated
104	Jolly	आनन्दित	Jovial, merry.	Grieve, mourn, elegy
105	Jovial	उल्लासपूर्ण	frolicsome,	solemn, morose
106	Judicious	उचित	Discreet, prudent.	improper, inappropriate
107	Just	केवल	honest, impartial	unequal, unfair
108	Justify	दोनों ओर मिलान	defend, exculpate	impute, arraign
109	Juvenile	किशोर	young, tender	dotage, antiquated
110	Keen	इच्छुक	sharp, poignant	vapid, insipid
111	Kindred	आत्मीय	relation, species	unrelated, dissimilar
112	Knave	धूर्त	dishonest,	paragon, innocent
113	Laconic	अल्प	Concise	ample, profuse, riotous
114	Lament	शोक	Grieve, mourn, elegy	gladness, happiness
115	Lavish	भव्य	abundant,	scarce, deficient
116	Lethargy	आलस	Sluggishness, languor, lethargy	vigour ,energy
117	Liberal	उदार	magnanimous,	stingy, malicious
118	Lure	चारा	attract, entice	repel, dissuade
119	Luscious	सुस्वाद	palatable,	unsavoury, tart
120	Maestro	आचार्य	Genius, master	navie, innocent
121	Magnificent	आलीशान	Splendid, grand.	terrible, horrific
122	Marvellous	शानदार	Wonderful, fantastic, grand	terrible
123	Meagre	अत्यल्प	Small, scrimpy, stingy	ample, profuse, riotous
124	Modest	मामूली	humble, courteous	arrogant, pompous
125	Molest	छेड़ना	harass, tease	console, soothe
126	Mollify	शमन करना	appease, assuage	irritate, infuriate
127	Momentous	सब से अहम	notable, eventful	trivial, insignificant
128	Monotonous	नीरस	irksome, tedious	varied, pleasant
129	Multitude	झुंड	Mass, Assembly, Gathering	alone, single
130	Mutual	आपसी	joint, identical	separate, distinct
131	Nauseous	घृणाजनक	Loathsome, offensive	appreciable, noble
132	Notorious	कुख्यात	Infamous.	reputable, admirable
133	Novice	नौसिखिए	tyro, beginner	veteran, ingenious

134	Noxious	हानिकारक	baneful, injurious	healing, profitable
135	Nullify	उठा देना	cancel, annul	confirm, uphold
136	Numerous	बहुत	profuse, various	scarce, deficient
137	Obliterate	धिसना	Destroy, efface.	sober, tremendous
138	Obsolete	अप्रचलित	Antiquated.	fashion, trends
139	Obstruct	रोकना	impede, prevent	hasten, encourage
140	Obvious	ज़ाहिर	evident, apparent	obscure, ambiguous
141	Offensive	आक्रमण	abhorrent,	docile, compliant
142	Ominous	अपशकुन	Threatening	happy, goodness
143	Opaque	अपारदर्शी	obscure, shady	transparent, bright
144	Opportune	आसान	Timely	cruel, crucial
145	Oracular	रहस्यमय	Cryptic	candid
146	Outrage	उल्लंघन	offence,	praise, favour
147	Overwhelm	डूब	triumph, subjugate	flounder, falter
148	Pal	मित्र	Buddy	enemy, strange
149	Pamper	संतुष्ट करना	flatter, indulge	deny, disparage
150	Pandemonium	कोलाहल	Chaos	order, peace, calm
151	Paramount	आला दर्जे का	foremost, eminent	trivial, inferior
152	Peerless	अद्वितीय	matchless, unrivalled	mediocre, commonplace
153	Peevish	चिड़चिड़ा	perverse, sullen	suave, amiable
154	Pensive	उदास	Thoughtful	rejoice, ecstasy
155	Perennial	सदाबहार	Permanent, perpetual.	transitory, mutable
156	Persuade	मनाना	Induce, urge.	despute, separate
157	Placid	शांत	tranquil, calm	turbulent, hostile
158	Pompous	गर्वित	haughty, arrogant	unpretentious, humble
159	Precarious	अनिश्चित	doubtful, insecure	assured, undeniable
160	Prodigious	अस्वाभाविक	vast, enormous	unimpressive, diminutive
161	Profligate	कुकर्मी	Immoral	moral
162	Provoke	भड़काना	inflame, incite	pacify, comfort
163	Prudent	विवेकी	cautious, discreet	impetuous, unwise
164	Quack	नीमहकीम	impostor, deceiver	upright, unfeigned
165	Quaint	विचित्र	queer, strange	familiar, usual
166	Quarantine	कोरांटीन	seclude, screen	befriend, socialize
167	Queer	अजीब	Strange, odd.	ordinary
168	Quell	वश में करना	subdue, reduce	exacerbate, agitate
169	Questionable	शंकास्पद	Doubtful.	certain
170	Radiant	कांति	Bright, brilliant.	dull, dark
171	Ratify	पुष्टि करना	consent, approve	deny, dissent
172	Rational	तर्कयुक्त	Logical	illogical
173	Refined	परिशोधित	Elegant.	disgrace, obloquy
174	Rejoice	आनंदमनाना	Delight.	disgrace, obloquy
175	Remonstrate	प्रतिवाद करना	censure, protest	agree, laud
176	Remorse	पछतावा	regret, penitence	ruthlessness, obduracy
177	Remote	रिमोट	inaccessible,	adjoining, adjacent
178	Reville	बुरा-भलाकहना	Abuse	praise