



VOCABULARY RESOURCE SERIES

UNIT 6

Homonyms & Confusing Words

Frequently confused words and homonyms explained for accurate usage.

From the book

MASTERING COMPETITIVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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HOMONYMS & CONFUSING WORDS

➤ What Are Homonyms?

In English, certain words look or sound the same but have entirely different meanings depending on the context. These are called Homonyms. They are an important category of paired words that often confuse learners and test-takers.

The word "homonym" comes from Greek:

- "homo" = same
- "nym" = name

So, homonyms are "words with the same name (or form)" but different meanings.

➤ Types of Homonyms

There are three main types of homonyms:

1. Homophones

- These are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

✧ Example:

- ✓ *Flour* (used in baking) / *Flower* (a blooming plant)
- ✓ *Write* (to form letters) / *Right* (correct or direction)

2. Homographs

- These are words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings and may or may not have the same pronunciation.

✧ Example:

- ✓ *Lead* (to guide) / *Lead* (a metal)
- ✓ *Tear* (rip something) / *Tear* (drop from the eye)

3. Perfect Homonyms (True Homonyms)

- These are words that are spelled and pronounced the same, but have completely different meanings.

✧ Example:

- ✓ *Bat* (an animal) / *Bat* (used in cricket)
- ✓ *Well* (in good health) / *Well* (a water source)

These words may look or sound correct, but if used wrongly, they change the entire meaning of a sentence.

✧ Example:

- ✓ *He is the school principal.* (Head of school)
- ✓ *He follows strict moral principles.* (Beliefs or rules)

Although they sound similar, they are completely different words in both spelling and meaning.

➤ Commonly Confused Homonym Pairs

Word 1	Word 2	Key Difference
Stationary	Stationery	Not moving vs. Writing materials
Compliment	Complement	Praise vs. Completion
Affect	Effect	Verb (influence) vs. Noun (result)
Desert	Dessert	Barren land vs. Sweet dish
Accept	Except	Receive vs. Exclude

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MOST COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

1. ACCEPT / EXCEPT

ACCEPT (स्वीकार करना)

Meaning: To receive willingly.

Sentence: I accepted his invitation.

EXCEPT (को छोड़कर)

Meaning: Excluding.

Sentence: Everyone attended the meeting except Rahul.

2. AFFECT / EFFECT

AFFECT (प्रभाव डालना)

Meaning: To influence something.

Sentence: Lack of sleep can affect your performance.

EFFECT (प्रभाव / परिणाम)

Meaning: The result of an action.

Sentence: The new policy had a positive effect on employees.

3. ADVICE / ADVISE

ADVICE (सलाह)

Meaning: A suggestion or recommendation.

Sentence: My teacher gave me valuable advice.

ADVISE (सलाह देना)

Meaning: To give guidance or recommendations.

Sentence: I advise you to revise regularly.

4. ALL READY / ALREADY

ALL READY (पूरीतरह तैयार)

Meaning: Completely prepared.

Sentence: The players were all ready for the match.

ALREADY (पहले से)

Meaning: Before the expected time.

Sentence: She has already completed her assignment.

5. ALL TOGETHER / ALTOGETHER

ALL TOGETHER (सब एक साथ)

Meaning: Everyone or everything in one place.

Sentence: The students sang the anthem all together.

ALTOGETHER (पूरीतरह)

Meaning: Completely or entirely.

Sentence: The plan was altogether impractical.

6. BESIDE / BESIDES

BESIDE (के बगल में)

Meaning: Next to.

Sentence: The school is beside the railway station.

BESIDES (इसके अतिरिक्त)

Meaning: In addition to.

Sentence: Besides English, she also speaks French.

7. BRAKE / BREAK

BRAKE (ब्रेक)

Meaning: A device used to stop a vehicle.

Sentence: The driver applied the brake suddenly.

BREAK (तोड़ना)

Meaning: To separate into pieces.

Sentence: Be careful not to break the glass.

8. CAPITAL / CAPITOL

CAPITAL (राजधानी / पूंजी)

Meaning: The chief city of a country or state; money invested.

Sentence: New Delhi is the capital of India.

CAPITOL (विधान भवन)

Meaning: A building where a legislature meets.

Sentence: The lawmakers gathered in the capitol building.

9. COMPLEMENT / COMPLIMENT

COMPLEMENT (पूरक होना)

Meaning: Something that completes or enhances another thing.

Sentence: Her skills complement those of her partner.

COMPLIMENT (प्रशंसा)

Meaning: A polite expression of praise.

Sentence: She received a compliment on her presentation.

10. COUNCIL / COUNSEL

COUNCIL (परिषद्)

Meaning: A group formed to advise or govern.

Sentence: The city council approved the proposal.

COUNSEL (सलाह)

Meaning: Advice or guidance.

Sentence: The lawyer offered valuable counsel.

11. PRINCIPAL / PRINCIPLE

PRINCIPAL (प्रधानाचार्य / मुख्य)

Meaning: The head of a school or the most important person or thing.

Sentence: The principal addressed the students.

PRINCIPLE (सिद्धांत)

Meaning: A fundamental rule or belief.

Sentence: Honesty is an important principle of life.

12. STATIONARY / STATIONERY

STATIONARY (स्थिर)

Meaning: Not moving.

Sentence: The car remained stationary for several minutes.

STATIONERY (लेखन सामग्री)

Meaning: Writing materials such as paper and pens.

Sentence: I bought some stationery from the market.

13. PERSONAL / PERSONNEL

PERSONAL (व्यक्तिगत)

Meaning: Relating to a particular person.

Sentence: This is my personal opinion.

PERSONNEL (कर्मचारी वर्ग)

Meaning: Employees of an organization.

Sentence: Military personnel attended the ceremony.

14. PRECEDE / PROCEED

PRECEDE (से पहले होना)

Meaning: To come before.

Sentence: A short speech preceded the function.

PROCEED (आगे बढ़ना)

Meaning: To continue or move forward.

Sentence: After the introduction, the meeting proceeded smoothly.

15. LOOSE / LOSE

LOOSE (ढीला)

Meaning: Not firmly fixed.

Sentence: The screw is loose.

LOSE (खो देना)

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Meaning: To fail to keep possession of.
Sentence: Be careful not to lose your wallet.

16. QUIET / QUITE

QUIET (शांत)
Meaning: Making little or no noise.
Sentence: The classroom was quiet during the test.
QUITE (काफी / पूरी तरह)
Meaning: To a considerable extent.
Sentence: The movie was quite interesting.

17. LATER / LATTER

LATER (बाद में)
Meaning: At a future time.
Sentence: I will call you later.
LATTER (दूसरा)
Meaning: The second of two mentioned things.
Sentence: Of tea and coffee, I prefer the latter.

18. FARTHER / FURTHER

FARTHER (अधिक दूर)
Meaning: Greater physical distance.
Sentence: Mumbai is farther from Patna than Varanasi.
FURTHER (अधिक / आगे)
Meaning: Additional or to a greater extent.
Sentence: We need further discussion on the issue.

19. ITS / IT'S

ITS (उसका)
Meaning: Possessive form of "it".
Sentence: The company changed its policy.
IT'S (यह है / यह था)
Meaning: Contraction of "it is" or "it has".
Sentence: It's a beautiful day today.

20. WEATHER / WHETHER

WEATHER (मौसम)
Meaning: Atmospheric conditions.
Sentence: The weather is pleasant today.
WHETHER (क्या)
Meaning: Expressing a choice or doubt.
Sentence: I do not know whether he will come.

21. CITE / SITE / SIGHT

CITE (उद्धृत करना)
Meaning: To quote as an example or authority.
Sentence: The lawyer cited several previous cases.
SITE (स्थान)
Meaning: A place where something is located.
Sentence: The school was built on a large site.
SIGHT (दृश्य / देखने की शक्ति)
Meaning: The ability to see or something seen.
Sentence: The Taj Mahal is a beautiful sight.

22. EMINENT / IMMINENT

EMINENT (प्रख्यात)
Meaning: Famous and respected.
Sentence: Dr. Kalam was an eminent scientist.
IMMINENT (निकटवर्ती)
Meaning: About to happen very soon.
Sentence: The storm is imminent.

23. ALLUSION / ILLUSION

ALLUSION (संकेत)
Meaning: An indirect reference.

Sentence: The speech contained an allusion to history.
ILLUSION (भ्रम)
Meaning: A false perception or appearance.
Sentence: The magician created an illusion of disappearance.

24. DEVICE / DEVISE

DEVICE (उपकरण)
Meaning: A tool or machine.
Sentence: Smartphones are useful devices.
DEVISE (योजना बनाना)
Meaning: To invent or plan.
Sentence: Scientists devised a new method of treatment.

25. PRACTICE / PRACTISE

PRACTICE (अभ्यास) (Noun)
Meaning: Repeated exercise to improve skill.
Sentence: Daily practice improves performance.
PRACTISE (अभ्यास करना) (Verb)
Meaning: To perform repeatedly.
Sentence: You should practise speaking English every day.

26. MORAL / MORALE

MORAL (नैतिक)
Meaning: Related to principles of right and wrong.
Sentence: Honesty is a moral virtue.
MORALE (मनोबल)
Meaning: Confidence and enthusiasm.
Sentence: The victory boosted the team's morale.

27. PEACE / PIECE

PEACE (शांति)
Meaning: Freedom from disturbance.
Sentence: Everyone desires peace and harmony.
PIECE (टुकड़ा)
Meaning: A part of something.
Sentence: Give me a piece of cake.

28. ROLE / ROLL

ROLE (भूमिका)
Meaning: A function or part played.
Sentence: Teachers play an important role in society.
ROLL (लुढ़कना / रोल)
Meaning: To move by turning over.
Sentence: The ball began to roll down the hill.

29. THAN / THEN

THAN (से)
Meaning: Used in comparisons.
Sentence: She is taller than her sister.
THEN (तब)
Meaning: At that time or next.
Sentence: Finish your work and then go home.

30. WAIVER / WAVER

WAIVER (त्याग-पत्र / छूट)
Meaning: Official relinquishment of a right.
Sentence: The fee waiver helped poor students.
WAVER (डगमगाना)
Meaning: To become uncertain.
Sentence: Never waver in your determination.

31. ASSURE / ENSURE / INSURE

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ASSURE (आश्वासितकरना)

Meaning: To remove doubt from a person.

Sentence: I assure you of my support.

ENSURE (सुनिश्चितकरना)

Meaning: To make certain.

Sentence: Please ensure that the door is locked.

INSURE (बीमाकरना)

Meaning: To protect through insurance.

Sentence: He insured his car against theft.

32. RAISE / RISE

RAISE (उठाना) (Transitive Verb)

Meaning: To lift something.

Sentence: Please raise your hand.

RISE (उठना) (Intransitive Verb)

Meaning: To move upward.

Sentence: The sun rises in the east.

33. LAY / LIE

LAY (रखना)

Meaning: To place something somewhere.

Sentence: Lay the book on the table.

LIE (लेटना)

Meaning: To recline.

Sentence: I need to lie down for a while.

34. CUSTOMER / CONSUMER

CUSTOMER (ग्राहक)

Meaning: A person who buys goods or services.

Sentence: The customer paid the bill.

CONSUMER (उपभोक्ता)

Meaning: A person who uses goods or services.

Sentence: Consumer rights must be protected.

35. SENSIBLE / SENSITIVE

SENSIBLE (समझदार)

Meaning: Showing good judgment.

Sentence: She made a sensible decision.

SENSITIVE (संवेदनशील)

Meaning: Easily affected emotionally.

Sentence: He is sensitive to criticism.

36. HISTORIC / HISTORICAL

HISTORIC (ऐतिहासिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण)

Meaning: Important in history.

Sentence: India's independence was a historic event.

HISTORICAL (ऐतिहासिक)

Meaning: Related to history.

Sentence: She enjoys reading historical novels.

37. ECONOMIC / ECONOMICAL

ECONOMIC (आर्थिक)

Meaning: Related to economy.

Sentence: The country faces economic challenges.

ECONOMICAL (मितव्ययी)

Meaning: Saving money or resources.

Sentence: This car is economical to run.

38. CHILDISH / CHILDLIKE

CHILDISH (बचकाना)

Meaning: Immature in a negative sense.

Sentence: His childish behaviour annoyed everyone.

CHILDLIKE (बाल-सुलभ)

Meaning: Innocent and simple.

Sentence: She has a childlike curiosity.

39. SOME TIME / SOMETIME / SOMETIMES

SOME TIME (कुछ समय)

Meaning: A period of time.

Sentence: It may take some time to finish the work.

SOMETIME (कभी)

Meaning: At an unspecified time.

Sentence: Let's meet sometime next week.

SOMETIMES (कभी-कभी)

Meaning: Occasionally.

Sentence: I sometimes go for a walk in the evening.

40. CANVAS / CANVASS

CANVAS (कैनवास)

Meaning: A strong cloth used for painting.

Sentence: The artist painted on a large canvas.

CANVASS (समर्थन मांगना)

Meaning: To solicit votes or opinions.

Sentence: The candidates canvassed for support before the election.

41. DESERT / DESSERT

DESERT (रेगिस्तान / छोड़ देना)

Meaning: A dry barren region; to abandon.

Sentence: The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world.

DESSERT (मिठाई)

Meaning: A sweet dish served after a meal.

Sentence: Ice cream was served as dessert.

42. ADOPT / ADAPT / ADEPT

ADOPT (गोद लेना / अपनाना)

Meaning: To take up or accept.

Sentence: The family decided to adopt a child.

ADAPT (अनुकूल बनाना)

Meaning: To adjust to new conditions.

Sentence: Students must adapt to changing situations.

ADEPT (निपुण)

Meaning: Highly skilled.

Sentence: She is adept at solving difficult problems.

43. ALTAR / ALTER

ALTAR (वेदी)

Meaning: A table used in religious ceremonies.

Sentence: The priest stood before the altar.

ALTER (बदलना)

Meaning: To change.

Sentence: You should not alter official records.

44. BORN / BORNE

BORN (जन्मा हुआ)

Meaning: Brought into life.

Sentence: Dr. Kalam was born in Tamil Nadu.

BORNE (उठाया गया / सहारा)

Meaning: Carried or endured.

Sentence: The expenses were borne by the company.

45. BRAID / BRAYED

BRAID (चोटी)

Meaning: To weave hair together.

Sentence: She braided her hair neatly.

BRAYED (रेंकना)

Meaning: Made the sound of a donkey.

Sentence: The donkey brayed loudly.

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46. CENSOR / CENSURE

CENSOR (प्रतिबंधलगाना)

Meaning: To suppress objectionable material.

Sentence: The board censored several scenes in the film.

CENSURE (निंदाकरना)

Meaning: To express strong disapproval.

Sentence: The minister faced censure for his remarks.

47. COARSE / COURSE

COARSE (खुरदरा)

Meaning: Rough in texture.

Sentence: The cloth felt coarse to the touch.

COURSE (पाठ्यक्रम / मार्ग)

Meaning: A series of lessons or direction.

Sentence: He enrolled in a computer course.

48. ELICIT / ILLICIT

ELICIT (प्राप्तकरना)

Meaning: To draw out a response.

Sentence: The question elicited an interesting answer.

ILLICIT (अवैध)

Meaning: Forbidden by law.

Sentence: The police seized illicit drugs.

49. FORTH / FOURTH

FORTH (आगे)

Meaning: Forward.

Sentence: The soldiers marched forth bravely.

FOURTH (चौथा)

Meaning: Coming after the third.

Sentence: He finished in fourth place.

50. HEAR / HERE

HEAR (सुनना)

Meaning: To perceive sound.

Sentence: Can you hear the music?

HERE (यहाँ)

Meaning: In this place.

Sentence: Please sit here.

51. IDLE / IDOL

IDLE (निष्क्रिय)

Meaning: Not working or active.

Sentence: An idle mind is a devil's workshop.

IDOL (आदर्श / मूर्ति)

Meaning: A person greatly admired or an image worshipped.

Sentence: Sachin Tendulkar is the idol of many young cricketers.

52. LATERAL / LITERAL

LATERAL (पार्श्वीय)

Meaning: Relating to the side.

Sentence: The injury affected the lateral muscles.

LITERAL (शाब्दिक)

Meaning: Exact according to words.

Sentence: Do not take the statement in its literal sense.

53. MEDAL / MEDDLE

MEDAL (पदक)

Meaning: An award for achievement.

Sentence: She won a gold medal in athletics.

MEDDLE (दखलदेना)

Meaning: To interfere unnecessarily.

Sentence: Do not meddle in other people's affairs.

54. PEDAL / PEDDLE

PEDAL (पैडल)

Meaning: A foot-operated lever.

Sentence: Press the brake pedal slowly.

PEDDLE (फेरीलगाना)

Meaning: To sell goods by travelling around.

Sentence: He used to peddle fruits in the village.

55. PRESCRIBE / PROSCRIBE

PRESCRIBE (निर्धारितकरना)

Meaning: To recommend officially.

Sentence: The doctor prescribed medicine for the patient.

PROSCRIBE (प्रतिबंधितकरना)

Meaning: To forbid or outlaw.

Sentence: The government proscribed the illegal organization.

56. QUIET / QUITE / QUIT

QUIET (शांत)

Meaning: Free from noise.

Sentence: The library is a quiet place.

QUITE (काफी)

Meaning: Completely or fairly.

Sentence: The lecture was quite informative.

QUIT (छोड़देना)

Meaning: To stop doing something.

Sentence: He decided to quit smoking.

57. RIGHT / RITE / WRITE

RIGHT (सही / अधिकार)

Meaning: Correct or just.

Sentence: You have the right answer.

RITE (अनुष्ठान)

Meaning: A religious ceremony.

Sentence: The wedding rite was conducted traditionally.

WRITE (लिखना)

Meaning: To put words on paper.

Sentence: Please write your name clearly.

58. SOAR / SORE

SOAR (ऊँचाउड़ना)

Meaning: To fly or rise high.

Sentence: Eagles soar high in the sky.

SORE (दर्दयुक्त)

Meaning: Painful or aching.

Sentence: My legs are sore after the long walk.

59. STEEL / STEAL

STEEL (इस्पात)

Meaning: A strong metal alloy.

Sentence: The bridge is made of steel.

STEAL (चोरीकरना)

Meaning: To take unlawfully.

Sentence: It is wrong to steal anything.

60. VAIN / VEIN / VANE

VAIN (व्यर्थ / घमंडी)

Meaning: Producing no result; excessively proud.

Sentence: All his efforts were in vain.

VEIN (शिरा)

Meaning: A blood vessel.

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Sentence: The nurse found a suitable vein for the injection.

VANE (पवनदर्शक)

Meaning: A device showing wind direction.

Sentence: The weather vane turned with the wind.

61. WAIST / WASTE

WAIST (कमर)

Meaning: The part of the body between the ribs and hips.

Sentence: He tied a belt around his waist.

WASTE (बर्बादकरना / अपशिष्ट)

Meaning: To use carelessly; unwanted material.

Sentence: Do not waste your time on trivial matters.

62. WEAK / WEEK

WEAK (कमज़ोर)

Meaning: Lacking strength.

Sentence: He felt weak after the illness.

WEEK (सप्ताह)

Meaning: A period of seven days.

Sentence: The examination will begin next week.

63. WHO'S / WHOSE

WHO'S (कौन है / कौन है जिसने)

Meaning: Contraction of "who is" or "who has".

Sentence: Who's coming to the meeting?

WHOSE (किसका)

Meaning: Possessive form of "who".

Sentence: Whose book is this?

64. PEAK / PEEK / PIQUE

PEAK (शिखर)

Meaning: The highest point.

Sentence: Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

PEEK (झांकना)

Meaning: To look quickly or secretly.

Sentence: The child took a peek through the window.

PIQUE (उत्तेजितकरना / नाराज़करना)

Meaning: To arouse interest or irritation.

Sentence: The mystery novel piqued my curiosity.

65. BAZAAR / BIZARRE

BAZAAR (बाज़ार)

Meaning: A marketplace.

Sentence: The local bazaar is crowded on weekends.

BIZARRE (अजीब)

Meaning: Very strange or unusual.

Sentence: His explanation sounded bizarre.

66. CELL / CELLO

CELL (कोशिका / कोठरी)

Meaning: The smallest unit of life or a small room.

Sentence: The human body contains billions of cells.

CELLO (वाद्ययंत्र)

Meaning: A large stringed musical instrument.

Sentence: She plays the cello beautifully.

67. CHOIR / QUIRE

CHOIR (गायनदल)

Meaning: A group of singers.

Sentence: The church choir performed beautifully.

QUIRE (कागज़काबंडल)

Meaning: Twenty-four or twenty-five sheets of paper.

Sentence: He purchased a quire of paper from the shop.

68. DRAFT / DRAUGHT

DRAFT (प्रारूप)

Meaning: A preliminary version of a document.

Sentence: She prepared the first draft of the report.

DRAUGHT (हवाकाझोंका)

Meaning: A current of cool air indoors.

Sentence: A draught entered through the open window.

69. FLOUR / FLOWER

FLOUR (आटा)

Meaning: Powder made from grain.

Sentence: Wheat flour is used to make bread.

FLOWER (फूल)

Meaning: The bloom of a plant.

Sentence: The rose is a beautiful flower.

70. HEAL / HEEL

HEAL (ठीककरना)

Meaning: To become healthy again.

Sentence: The wound will heal in a few days.

HEEL (एड़ी)

Meaning: The back part of the foot.

Sentence: She injured her heel while running.

71. KNIGHT / NIGHT

KNIGHT (योद्धा)

Meaning: A mounted soldier in the past.

Sentence: The knight fought bravely for his king.

NIGHT (रात्रि)

Meaning: The period of darkness between sunset and sunrise.

Sentence: The stars shine brightly at night.

72. MAIL / MALE

MAIL (डाक)

Meaning: Letters and parcels sent through a postal system.

Sentence: I received an important mail yesterday.

MALE (पुरुष)

Meaning: Of the masculine gender.

Sentence: The male lion protects the pride.

73. MINER / MINOR

MINER (खनिक)

Meaning: A person who works in a mine.

Sentence: The miner spent years underground.

MINOR (नाबालिग / छोटा)

Meaning: Under legal age; less important.

Sentence: The accident caused only minor injuries.

74. PAIN / PANE

PAIN (दर्द)

Meaning: Physical or emotional suffering.

Sentence: He felt severe pain in his leg.

PANE (शीशेकापट)

Meaning: A sheet of glass in a window.

Sentence: One pane of the window was broken.

75. PAIR / PEAR / PARE

PAIR (जोड़ी)

Meaning: Two things of the same kind.

Sentence: I bought a new pair of shoes.

PEAR (नाशपाती)

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Meaning: A sweet fruit.

Sentence: She ate a ripe pear after lunch.

PARE (छीलना)

Meaning: To remove the outer layer.

Sentence: Pare the potatoes before cooking them.

76. PROFIT / PROPHET

PROFIT (लाभ)

Meaning: Financial gain.

Sentence: The company earned a huge profit this year.

PROPHET (पैगंबर / भविष्यवक्ता)

Meaning: A person believed to receive divine messages.

Sentence: The prophet guided his followers wisely.

77. REIGN / RAIN / REIN

REIGN (शासनकाल)

Meaning: The period during which a ruler governs.

Sentence: The emperor's reign lasted forty years.

RAIN (वर्षा)

Meaning: Water falling from clouds.

Sentence: Heavy rain flooded the streets.

REIN (लगाम)

Meaning: A strap used to control a horse.

Sentence: The rider pulled the rein gently.

78. SCENE / SEEN

SCENE (दृश्य)

Meaning: A view or part of a play or film.

Sentence: The final scene was very emotional.

SEEN (देखाहुआ)

Meaning: Past participle of see.

Sentence: I have never seen such a beautiful place.

79. STAIR / STARE

STAIR (सीढ़ी)

Meaning: A step or flight of steps.

Sentence: Be careful while climbing the stair.

STARE (घूरना)

Meaning: To look fixedly at something.

Sentence: It is rude to stare at strangers.

80. TALE / TAIL

TALE (कहानी)

Meaning: A story, often imaginative.

Sentence: Grandmother told us a fascinating tale.

TAIL (पुँछ)

Meaning: The rear appendage of an animal.

Sentence: The dog wagged its tail happily.

81. THROWN / THRONE

THROWN (फेंकाहुआ)

Meaning: Past participle of throw.

Sentence: The ball was thrown across the field.

THRONE (सिंहासन)

Meaning: The ceremonial seat of a king or queen.

Sentence: The prince ascended the throne after his father's death.

82. TO / TOO / TWO

TO (को / कीओर)

Meaning: A preposition indicating direction or purpose.

Sentence: She went to the library.

TOO (भी / अत्यधिक)

Meaning: Also or excessively.

Sentence: The bag is too heavy to carry.

TWO (दो)

Meaning: The number 2.

Sentence: Two students won the competition.

83. TOWED / TOAD

TOWED (खींचागया)

Meaning: Pulled by a vehicle or rope.

Sentence: The damaged car was towed to the garage.

TOAD (मेंढकजैसाजीव)

Meaning: A small amphibian.

Sentence: A toad jumped across the path.

84. WAIT / WEIGHT

WAIT (प्रतीक्षाकरना)

Meaning: To stay until something happens.

Sentence: Please wait for your turn.

WEIGHT (वज़न)

Meaning: The heaviness of something.

Sentence: What is the weight of this suitcase?

85. WAIVE / WAVE

WAIVE (त्यागना)

Meaning: To give up a right or claim.

Sentence: The school waived the admission fee.

WAVE (लहर / हाथहिलाना)

Meaning: To move one's hand or form a curve.

Sentence: She waved goodbye to her friends.

86. YOKE / YOLK

YOKE (जुआ)

Meaning: A wooden bar used to join animals for work.

Sentence: The farmer placed the yoke on the oxen.

YOLK (अंडेकीजर्दी)

Meaning: The yellow part of an egg.

Sentence: The yolk contains many nutrients.

87. AURAL / ORAL

AURAL (श्रवणसंबंधी)

Meaning: Related to hearing.

Sentence: The aural test assessed listening skills.

ORAL (मौखिक)

Meaning: Spoken rather than written.

Sentence: Students appeared for the oral examination.

88. BARE / BEAR

BARE (नंगा / खुला)

Meaning: Without covering.

Sentence: The trees stood bare in winter.

BEAR (सहनकरना / भालू)

Meaning: To endure; a wild animal.

Sentence: I cannot bear such injustice.

89. BERTH / BIRTH

BERTH (शयनस्थान / स्थान)

Meaning: A sleeping place on a train or ship.

Sentence: I booked a lower berth for the journey.

BIRTH (जन्म)

Meaning: The act of being born.

Sentence: Her birth was celebrated with great joy.

90. BUY / BY / BYE

BUY (खरीदना)

Meaning: To purchase something.

Sentence: I want to buy a new dictionary.

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BY (द्वारा / पास)

Meaning: Near or through the agency of.

Sentence: The book was written by a famous author.

BYE (अलविदा)

Meaning: A farewell expression.

Sentence: She said bye before leaving.

91. CEILING / SEALING

CEILING (छत)

Meaning: The upper interior surface of a room.

Sentence: The ceiling was decorated beautifully.

SEALING (बंदकरना)

Meaning: Closing tightly.

Sentence: Proper sealing prevents leakage.

92. DIE / DYE

DIE (मरना)

Meaning: To cease living.

Sentence: Plants die without water.

DYE (रंगना)

Meaning: To colour something.

Sentence: She dyed her dress blue.

93. FAIR / FARE

FAIR (न्यायपूर्ण / मेला)

Meaning: Just and reasonable; a public exhibition.

Sentence: The judge gave a fair decision.

FARE (किराया)

Meaning: The cost of travel.

Sentence: Bus fare has increased recently.

94. HARE / HAIR

HARE (खरगोश)

Meaning: A fast-running animal.

Sentence: The hare ran swiftly through the field.

HAIR (बाल)

Meaning: The strands growing on the head.

Sentence: She has long black hair.

95. LEAK / LEEK

LEAK (रिसाव)

Meaning: An unintended hole or escape.

Sentence: There is a leak in the water pipe.

LEEK (एकसब्जी)

Meaning: A vegetable of the onion family.

Sentence: Leek is often used in soups.

96. LOAN / LONE

LOAN (ऋण)

Meaning: Money borrowed.

Sentence: He took a loan to buy a house.

LONE (अकेला)

Meaning: Solitary.

Sentence: A lone traveller walked along the road.

97. MEAT / MEET / METE

MEAT (मांस)

Meaning: Animal flesh used as food.

Sentence: Many people avoid eating meat.

MEET (मिलना)

Meaning: To come together.

Sentence: We will meet tomorrow.

METE (बाँटना / देना)

Meaning: To distribute or allot.

Sentence: The judge meted out punishment to the offenders.

98. NAVAL / NAVEL

NAVAL (नौसेनासंबंधी)

Meaning: Related to a navy.

Sentence: The country strengthened its naval forces.

NAVEL (नाभि)

Meaning: The centre of the abdomen.

Sentence: The child pointed to his navel.

99. PLAIN / PLANE

PLAIN (सादा / मैदान)

Meaning: Simple; a large flat area.

Sentence: She wore a plain white dress.

PLANE (विमान / समतलसतह)

Meaning: An aircraft or a flat surface.

Sentence: The plane landed safely.

100. ROOT / ROUTE

ROOT (जड़)

Meaning: The underground part of a plant; source or origin.

Sentence: The roots of the tree spread deeply into the soil.

ROUTE (मार्ग)

Meaning: A way or course taken to reach a destination.

Sentence: This is the shortest route to the station.

FREQUENTLY ASKED CONFUSING WORDS

101. APPRAISE / APPRISE

APPRAISE (मूल्यांकनकरना)

Meaning: To assess the value or quality of something.

Sentence: Experts were called to appraise the antique painting.

APPRISE (सूचितकरना)

Meaning: To inform or notify.

Sentence: Please apprise me of any developments.

102. ASCENT / ASSENT

ASCENT (चढ़ाई)

Meaning: The act of rising or climbing.

Sentence: The ascent of Mount Everest requires great endurance.

ASSENT (सहमति)

Meaning: Agreement or approval.

Sentence: The proposal was passed with the members' assent.

103. CANON / CANNON

CANON (नियम / मानक)

Meaning: An accepted rule or principle.

Sentence: The novel is considered part of the literary canon.

CANNON (तोप)

Meaning: A large artillery gun.

Sentence: The soldiers fired the cannon during the ceremony.

104. CONTINUAL / CONTINUOUS

CONTINUAL (बार-बारहोनेवाला)

Meaning: Repeated frequently with intervals.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The continual interruptions annoyed the speaker.

CONTINUOUS (लगातार)

Meaning: Without interruption.

Sentence: It rained continuously for three days.

105. DEFUSE / DIFFUSE

DEFUSE (निष्क्रियकरना)

Meaning: To make less dangerous.

Sentence: The squad managed to defuse the bomb safely.

DIFFUSE (फैलाना)

Meaning: To spread over a wide area.

Sentence: The perfume diffused throughout the room.

106. DISCREET / DISCRETE

DISCREET (विवेकशील)

Meaning: Careful and prudent.

Sentence: Be discreet when discussing confidential matters.

DISCRETE (अलग-अलग)

Meaning: Separate and distinct.

Sentence: The project consists of several discrete stages.

107. EMINENT / IMMINENT

EMINENT (प्रख्यात)

Meaning: Famous and respected.

Sentence: She is an eminent scholar of history.

IMMINENT (आसन्न)

Meaning: About to happen very soon.

Sentence: The arrival of the cyclone is imminent.

108. EMIGRATE / IMMIGRATE

EMIGRATE (देशछोड़करबसना)

Meaning: To leave one's country permanently.

Sentence: Many people emigrated in search of better opportunities.

IMMIGRATE (किसीदेशमेंबसना)

Meaning: To come into a country to live permanently.

Sentence: His family immigrated to Canada in 2015.

109. IMPLY / INFER

IMPLY (संकेतदेना)

Meaning: To suggest indirectly.

Sentence: His tone implied dissatisfaction.

INFER (निष्कर्षनिकालना)

Meaning: To deduce from evidence.

Sentence: We can infer from the data that sales increased.

110. INCITE / INSIGHT

INCITE (उकसाना)

Meaning: To encourage violent or unlawful behaviour.

Sentence: The speech incited the crowd to protest.

INSIGHT (गहरीसमझ)

Meaning: Deep understanding of something.

Sentence: The book provides valuable insight into human nature.

111. LUXURIANT / LUXURIOUS

LUXURIANT (घना / प्रचुर)

Meaning: Rich and abundant in growth.

Sentence: The valley was covered with luxuriant vegetation.

LUXURIOUS (विलासपूर्ण)

Meaning: Rich, comfortable, and expensive.

Sentence: They stayed in a luxurious hotel.

112. MIGRANT / IMMIGRANT

MIGRANT (प्रवासी)

Meaning: A person who moves from one place to another.

Sentence: Migrant workers returned to their villages.

IMMIGRANT (आप्रवासी)

Meaning: A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.

Sentence: The immigrant adapted quickly to the new culture.

113. PERSECUTE / PROSECUTE

PERSECUTE (उत्पीड़नकरना)

Meaning: To harass because of beliefs or identity.

Sentence: Minority groups should never be persecuted.

PROSECUTE (अभियोगचलाना)

Meaning: To bring legal action against.

Sentence: The state decided to prosecute the offender.

114. PRESCRIBE / PROSCRIBE

PRESCRIBE (निर्धारितकरना)

Meaning: To recommend officially.

Sentence: The doctor prescribed antibiotics.

PROSCRIBE (प्रतिबंधितकरना)

Meaning: To forbid by law.

Sentence: The government proscribed the banned organization.

115. RESPECTFULLY / RESPECTIVELY

RESPECTFULLY (सम्मानपूर्वक)

Meaning: Showing respect.

Sentence: The cadets respectfully saluted the chief guest.

RESPECTIVELY (क्रमशः)

Meaning: In the order mentioned.

Sentence: Ram and Shyam scored 85 and 90 marks respectively.

116. VERBAL / ORAL

VERBAL (शब्दोंसेसंबंधित)

Meaning: Relating to words.

Sentence: There was a verbal disagreement between them.

ORAL (मौखिक)

Meaning: Spoken rather than written.

Sentence: The oral examination lasted fifteen minutes.

117. WANDER / WONDER

WANDER (भटकना)

Meaning: To move about without a fixed direction.

Sentence: We wandered through the old streets.

WONDER (आश्चर्यकरना)

Meaning: To feel curiosity or amazement.

Sentence: I wonder why he is late.

118. WAVER / WAIVER

WAVER (डगमगाना)

Meaning: To hesitate or become uncertain.

Sentence: Do not waver in your commitment.

WAIVER (छूट / त्याग)

Meaning: Official abandonment of a claim or right.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The fee waiver benefited many students.

119. ADVERSE / AVERSE

ADVERSE (प्रतिकूल)

Meaning: Unfavourable or harmful.

Sentence: Adverse weather delayed the flight.

AVERSE (विरोधी)

Meaning: Strongly disliking something.

Sentence: He is averse to taking unnecessary risks.

120. ALLUDE / ELUDE

ALLUDE (संकेतकरना)

Meaning: To refer indirectly.

Sentence: The speaker alluded to recent events.

ELUDE (बचना)

Meaning: To escape or avoid.

Sentence: The thief managed to elude the police.

121. ALTAR / ALTER

ALTAR (वेदी)

Meaning: A table or structure used in religious ceremonies.

Sentence: The priest stood before the altar during the ceremony.

ALTER (बदलना)

Meaning: To change something.

Sentence: You should not alter official documents.

122. AMICABLE / AMIABLE

AMICABLE (मैत्रीपूर्ण)

Meaning: Friendly and without disagreement.

Sentence: The dispute was settled in an amicable manner.

AMIABLE (मिलनसार)

Meaning: Pleasant and friendly in nature.

Sentence: He is an amiable person loved by everyone.

123. BREACH / BREECH

BREACH (उल्लंघन)

Meaning: Violation or breaking of a rule.

Sentence: The company was fined for breach of contract.

BREECH (पिछलाभाग)

Meaning: The rear part of something, especially a firearm.

Sentence: The soldier cleaned the breech of the rifle.

124. CENSOR / CENSURE

CENSOR (सेंसरकरना)

Meaning: To suppress objectionable material.

Sentence: The board censored several scenes in the film.

CENSURE (निंदाकरना)

Meaning: To express strong disapproval.

Sentence: The minister faced censure for his actions.

125. CHILDISH / CHILDLIKE

CHILDISH (बचकाना)

Meaning: Immature in a negative way.

Sentence: His childish behaviour embarrassed his friends.

CHILDLIKE (बाल-सुलभ)

Meaning: Innocent and trusting.

Sentence: She has a childlike enthusiasm for learning.

126. CONSCIENCE / CONSCIOUS

CONSCIENCE (अंतरात्मा)

Meaning: Moral sense of right and wrong.

Sentence: His conscience would not allow him to cheat.

CONSCIOUS (सचेत)

Meaning: Aware of one's surroundings.

Sentence: The patient remained conscious after the accident.

127. CORPS / CORPSE

CORPS (दल)

Meaning: A body of people engaged in a particular activity.

Sentence: The NCC cadet corps participated in the parade.

CORPSE (शव)

Meaning: A dead body.

Sentence: The police found a corpse near the river.

128. DEPRECATE / DEPRECIATE

DEPRECATE (निंदाकरना)

Meaning: To express disapproval of.

Sentence: The principal deprecated the use of unfair means.

DEPRECIATE (मूल्यघटाना)

Meaning: To decrease in value.

Sentence: Cars generally depreciate over time.

129. DRAUGHT / DRAFT

DRAUGHT (हवाकाझोका)

Meaning: A current of cool air.

Sentence: A draught entered through the open window.

DRAFT (प्रारूप)

Meaning: A preliminary version of a document.

Sentence: She completed the first draft of the report.

130. ECONOMIC / ECONOMICAL

ECONOMIC (आर्थिक)

Meaning: Related to the economy.

Sentence: The government announced new economic policies.

ECONOMICAL (मितव्ययी)

Meaning: Cost-effective and not wasteful.

Sentence: This car is economical to maintain.

131. EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT

EXPLICIT (स्पष्ट)

Meaning: Clearly stated.

Sentence: The instructions were explicit and easy to follow.

IMPLICIT (अप्रत्यक्ष)

Meaning: Implied though not directly expressed.

Sentence: There was implicit trust between the partners.

132. FLAUNT / FLOUT

FLAUNT (दिखावाकरना)

Meaning: To display proudly.

Sentence: He likes to flaunt his wealth.

FLOUT (उपेक्षाकरना)

Meaning: To openly disregard a rule.

Sentence: Many drivers flout traffic regulations.

133. FORBEAR / FOREBEAR

FORBEAR (संयमरखना)

Meaning: To refrain from doing something.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: Please forbear from making unnecessary remarks.

FOREBEAR (पूर्वज)

Meaning: An ancestor.

Sentence: His forebears fought in the freedom struggle.

134. HUMAN / HUMANE

HUMAN (मानव)

Meaning: Relating to people.

Sentence: Human beings are capable of great achievements.

HUMANE (दयालु)

Meaning: Showing kindness and compassion.

Sentence: The organization promotes humane treatment of animals.

135. INDUSTRIOUS / INDUSTRIAL

INDUSTRIOUS (परिश्रमी)

Meaning: Hardworking and diligent.

Sentence: She is an industrious student.

INDUSTRIAL (औद्योगिक)

Meaning: Related to industry.

Sentence: The city is an important industrial centre.

136. LATER / LATTER

LATER (बादमें)

Meaning: At a subsequent time.

Sentence: I will discuss the matter later.

LATTER (दूसरा)

Meaning: The second of two mentioned things.

Sentence: Of the two options, I prefer the latter.

137. LICENCE / LICENSE

LICENCE (लाइसेंस) (Noun – British English)

Meaning: Official permission.

Sentence: You need a driving licence to drive legally.

LICENSE (लाइसेंस देना) (Verb)

Meaning: To grant official permission.

Sentence: The authority licensed the company to operate.

138. MORAL / MORALE

MORAL (नैतिक)

Meaning: Concerned with right and wrong.

Sentence: Honesty is a moral virtue.

MORALE (मनोबल)

Meaning: Confidence and enthusiasm.

Sentence: The victory boosted the team's morale.

139. PRECEDENT / PRESIDENT

PRECEDENT (पूर्वउदाहरण)

Meaning: An earlier event used as a guide.

Sentence: The court referred to a legal precedent.

PRESIDENT (राष्ट्रपति / अध्यक्ष)

Meaning: The head of a country or organization.

Sentence: The President addressed the nation.

140. ADULT / ADULTERATE

ADULT (वयस्क)

Meaning: A fully grown person.

Sentence: Every adult has the right to vote.

ADULTERATE (मिलावट करना)

Meaning: To make impure by adding inferior substances.

Sentence: It is illegal to adulterate food products.

141. BERTH / BIRTH

BERTH (शयनस्थान / बर्थ)

Meaning: A sleeping place in a train or ship.

Sentence: I reserved a lower berth for the journey.

BIRTH (जन्म)

Meaning: The act of being born.

Sentence: Her birth brought great happiness to the family.

142. CANVAS / CANVASS

CANVAS (कैनवास)

Meaning: A strong cloth used for painting.

Sentence: The artist painted a landscape on canvas.

CANVASS (समर्थन माँगना)

Meaning: To seek votes or opinions.

Sentence: The candidates canvassed for public support.

143. CEREMONIAL / CEREMONIOUS

CEREMONIAL (औपचारिक समारोह संबंधी)

Meaning: Related to ceremonies.

Sentence: The guards wore ceremonial uniforms.

CEREMONIOUS (अत्यधिक औपचारिक)

Meaning: Following formal customs excessively.

Sentence: His ceremonious manner impressed the guests.

144. COMPLIMENT / COMPLEMENT

COMPLIMENT (प्रशंसा)

Meaning: An expression of praise.

Sentence: She received a compliment on her speech.

COMPLEMENT (पूरक होना)

Meaning: Something that completes another thing.

Sentence: The curtains complement the colour of the walls.

145. CONFLICTING / CONFLICTED

CONFLICTING (परस्पर विरोधी)

Meaning: In disagreement with each other.

Sentence: The witnesses gave conflicting statements.

CONFLICTED (दुविधाग्रस्त)

Meaning: Torn between opposing feelings.

Sentence: He felt conflicted about his decision.

146. DECEASED / DISEASED

DECEASED (मृत)

Meaning: Dead.

Sentence: The deceased person's property was inherited by his son.

DISEASED (रोगग्रस्त)

Meaning: Affected by illness.

Sentence: The diseased plants were removed from the garden.

147. ELIGIBLE / ILLEGIBLE

ELIGIBLE (पात्र)

Meaning: Qualified for something.

Sentence: Only graduates are eligible for the scholarship.

ILLEGIBLE (अपठनीय)

Meaning: Impossible to read clearly.

Sentence: His handwriting was almost illegible.

148. FORGO / FOREGO

FORGO (त्याग करना)

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Meaning: To do without something.

Sentence: He decided to forgo the opportunity.

FOREGO (पूर्ववर्तीहोना)

Meaning: To go before.

Sentence: The foregone chapters explain the concept in detail.

149. HOARD / HORDE

HOARD (जमाकरना)

Meaning: To store up excessively.

Sentence: Some people hoard money for emergencies.

HORDE (भीड़)

Meaning: A large group of people.

Sentence: A horde of tourists visited the monument.

150. IMAGINARY / IMAGINATIVE

IMAGINARY (काल्पनिक)

Meaning: Existing only in the mind.

Sentence: The story is about an imaginary kingdom.

IMAGINATIVE (कल्पनाशील)

Meaning: Having creativity and imagination.

Sentence: She is an imaginative writer.

151. IMMORAL / AMORAL

IMMORAL (अनैतिक)

Meaning: Contrary to accepted moral standards.

Sentence: Corruption is considered immoral.

AMORAL (नैतिकतासेपरे)

Meaning: Not concerned with morality.

Sentence: Animals are generally regarded as amoral beings.

152. INCREDIBLE / INCREDULOUS

INCREDIBLE (अविश्वसनीय)

Meaning: Difficult to believe.

Sentence: His performance was incredible.

INCREDULOUS (अविश्वासी)

Meaning: Unwilling to believe.

Sentence: She looked incredulous when she heard the news.

153. JUDICIAL / JUDICIOUS

JUDICIAL (न्यायिक)

Meaning: Related to courts and judges.

Sentence: Judicial reforms are necessary for speedy justice.

JUDICIOUS (विवेकपूर्ण)

Meaning: Showing good judgment.

Sentence: He made a judicious use of resources.

154. LOATH / LOATHE

LOATH (अनिच्छुक)

Meaning: Reluctant to do something.

Sentence: I am loath to criticize my colleagues.

LOATHE (घृणाकरना)

Meaning: To hate intensely.

Sentence: He loathes dishonesty.

155. MASTERLY / MASTERFUL

MASTERLY (निपुणतापूर्ण)

Meaning: Showing great skill.

Sentence: The artist gave a masterly performance.

MASTERFUL (प्रभावशाली / अधिकारपूर्ण)

Meaning: Dominating and commanding.

Sentence: She handled the situation in a masterful manner.

156. OFFICIAL / OFFICIOUS

OFFICIAL (आधिकारिक)

Meaning: Authorized by authority.

Sentence: The official announcement was released yesterday.

OFFICIOUS (अनावश्यकहस्तक्षेपकरनेवाला)

Meaning: Excessively eager to advise or interfere.

Sentence: His officious behaviour irritated everyone.

157. PRACTICAL / PRACTICABLE

PRACTICAL (व्यावहारिक)

Meaning: Sensible and realistic.

Sentence: We need a practical solution to the problem.

PRACTICABLE (संभव)

Meaning: Capable of being done.

Sentence: The plan is practicable under current conditions.

158. PRESUMPTIVE / PRESUMPTUOUS

PRESUMPTIVE (संभावित)

Meaning: Based on probability.

Sentence: He is the presumptive heir to the estate.

PRESUMPTUOUS (धृष्ट)

Meaning: Overconfident and disrespectful.

Sentence: It was presumptuous of him to make that demand.

159. QUIET / QUITE / QUIT

QUIET (शांत)

Meaning: Making little or no noise.

Sentence: The classroom remained quiet during the examination.

QUITE (काफी / पूर्णतः)

Meaning: To a considerable extent.

Sentence: The lecture was quite informative.

QUIT (छोड़ देना)

Meaning: To stop doing something.

Sentence: He decided to quit smoking.

160. VERACITY / VORACITY

VERACITY (सत्यवादिता)

Meaning: Habit of telling the truth.

Sentence: The witness was known for his veracity.

VORACITY (अत्यधिकभूख)

Meaning: Great eagerness for food or something.

Sentence: The child ate with remarkable voracity.

161. ALLUSION / DELUSION / ILLUSION

ALLUSION (संकेत)

Meaning: An indirect reference.

Sentence: The speech contained an allusion to ancient history.

DELUSION (भ्रांति)

Meaning: A false belief despite evidence.

Sentence: He lived under the delusion that everyone admired him.

ILLUSION (भ्रम)

Meaning: A deceptive appearance.

Sentence: The magician created the illusion of levitation.

162. APPRAISAL / APPRISAL

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

APPRAISAL (मूल्यांकन)

Meaning: Assessment of value or performance.

Sentence: The annual appraisal determines promotions.

APPRIAL (सूचना)

Meaning: The act of informing.

Sentence: We received an appraisal of the latest developments.

163. CESSION / SESSION

CESSION (त्याग)

Meaning: Formal surrender of territory or rights.

Sentence: The treaty involved the cession of land.

SESSION (अधिवेशन)

Meaning: A meeting period.

Sentence: Parliament began its winter session today.

164. CLAIRVOYANT / CLAIRAUDIENT

CLAIRVOYANT (दूरदर्शी)

Meaning: Able to perceive events beyond normal sight.

Sentence: The fortune-teller claimed to be clairvoyant.

CLAIRAUDIENT (दूरश्रुती)

Meaning: Able to hear things beyond normal hearing.

Sentence: The mystic claimed to be clairaudient.

165. CONTAGIOUS / INFECTIOUS

CONTAGIOUS (संक्रामक)

Meaning: Spread by direct contact.

Sentence: Chickenpox is a highly contagious disease.

INFECTIOUS (संक्रामक)

Meaning: Capable of causing infection.

Sentence: Influenza is an infectious illness.

166. DEFECTIVE / DEFICIENT

DEFECTIVE (दोषपूर्ण)

Meaning: Having a fault.

Sentence: The company replaced the defective product.

DEFICIENT (कमीवाला)

Meaning: Lacking something necessary.

Sentence: The diet is deficient in iron.

167. EXHORT / EXTORT

EXHORT (प्रोत्साहित करना)

Meaning: To strongly urge.

Sentence: The coach exhorted the players to do their best.

EXTORT (जबरन वसूलना)

Meaning: To obtain through threats or force.

Sentence: The gang attempted to extort money from traders.

168. FICTITIOUS / FICTIONAL

FICTITIOUS (काल्पनिक / मनगढ़ंत)

Meaning: Not genuine; invented.

Sentence: The company operated under a fictitious name.

FICTIONAL (काल्पनिक)

Meaning: Existing only in a story.

Sentence: Sherlock Holmes is a fictional character.

169. FORMERLY / FORMALLY

FORMERLY (पूर्वमें)

Meaning: In the past.

Sentence: The city was formerly known by another name.

FORMALLY (औपचारिक रूपसे)

Meaning: In an official manner.

Sentence: The agreement was formally signed.

170. HARDY / HARDLY

HARDY (साहसी / मजबूत)

Meaning: Strong and capable of enduring hardship.

Sentence: Hardy plants survive severe winters.

HARDLY (मुश्किलसे)

Meaning: Barely.

Sentence: I had hardly reached home when it started raining.

171. IMPERIAL / IMPERIOUS

IMPERIAL (साम्राज्यसंबंधी)

Meaning: Related to an empire.

Sentence: The museum displays imperial artifacts.

IMPERIOUS (अहंकारी / आदेशात्मक)

Meaning: Arrogantly commanding.

Sentence: His imperious tone offended the staff.

172. LIABLE / LIKELY

LIABLE (उत्तरदायी / संभावित)

Meaning: Legally responsible or likely to happen.

Sentence: Drivers are liable for traffic violations.

LIKELY (संभावित)

Meaning: Probable.

Sentence: It is likely to rain this evening.

173. MIGRATE / EMIGRATE / IMMIGRATE

MIGRATE (प्रवास करना)

Meaning: To move from one region to another.

Sentence: Many birds migrate during winter.

EMIGRATE (देश छोड़कर बसना)

Meaning: To leave one's country permanently.

Sentence: His family emigrated to Australia.

IMMIGRATE (किसी देश में बसना)

Meaning: To enter another country to live permanently.

Sentence: Thousands immigrate each year in search of opportunities.

174. NUMEROUS / NUMERAL

NUMEROUS (अनेक)

Meaning: Existing in large numbers.

Sentence: Numerous candidates applied for the post.

NUMERAL (अंकसंबंधी)

Meaning: A symbol representing a number.

Sentence: Roman numerals are still used on some clocks.

175. PERQUISITE / PREREQUISITE

PERQUISITE (अतिरिक्त लाभ)

Meaning: A benefit received in addition to salary.

Sentence: Company housing is a valuable perquisite.

PREREQUISITE (पूर्वपेक्षा)

Meaning: Something required beforehand.

Sentence: Basic mathematics is a prerequisite for engineering.

176. PRESENCE / PRESENTS

PRESENCE (उपस्थिति)

Meaning: The state of being present.

Sentence: Your presence is requested at the ceremony.

PRESENTS (उपहार)

Meaning: Gifts given to someone.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The children eagerly opened their birthday presents.

177. RATIONAL / RATIONALE

RATIONAL (तर्कसंगत)

Meaning: Based on reason and logic.

Sentence: We need a rational approach to the problem.

RATIONALE (तर्क / आधार)

Meaning: The underlying reason or explanation.

Sentence: The report explained the rationale behind the policy.

178. STATUE / STATUTE

STATUE (प्रतिमा)

Meaning: A carved or cast figure.

Sentence: A statue of Mahatma Gandhi stands in the park.

STATUTE (कानून)

Meaning: A written law passed by a legislature.

Sentence: The new statute came into effect last month.

179. WRECK / WRACK

WRECK (विनाश)

Meaning: Something badly damaged or destroyed.

Sentence: The ship became a wreck after the storm.

WRACK (कष्टदेना)

Meaning: To cause extreme suffering or distress.

Sentence: The difficult decision wracked his mind.

180. ADAPT / ADOPT

ADAPT (अनुकूलबनाना)

Meaning: To adjust to new conditions.

Sentence: Students must adapt to technological changes.

ADOPT (अपनाना / गोदलेना)

Meaning: To take up or accept.

Sentence: The committee adopted a new policy.

181. BAIL / BALE

BAIL (जमानत)

Meaning: Temporary release of an accused person from custody.

Sentence: The court granted him bail.

BALE (गठ्ठर)

Meaning: A large bundle of goods.

Sentence: Farmers stored the hay in bales.

182. BORN / BORNE

BORN (जन्माहुआ)

Meaning: Brought into existence through birth.

Sentence: Subhas Chandra Bose was born in Cuttack.

BORNE (उठायागया / सहागया)

Meaning: Carried or endured.

Sentence: The expenses were borne by the government.

183. CACHE / CASH

CACHE (संग्रह)

Meaning: A hidden store of items or data.

Sentence: The browser stores information in its cache.

CASH (नकद)

Meaning: Money in the form of notes and coins.

Sentence: He paid the bill in cash.

184. CHORD / CORD

CHORD (संगीतकास्वर-समूह)

Meaning: A combination of musical notes.

Sentence: The guitarist played a pleasant chord.

CORD (रस्सी)

Meaning: A thick string or rope.

Sentence: Tie the package with a strong cord.

185. COMPLACENT / COMPLAISANT

COMPLACENT (आत्मसंतुष्ट)

Meaning: Too satisfied with oneself.

Sentence: Successful people should not become complacent.

COMPLAISANT (खुशकरनेकोत्तर)

Meaning: Willing to please others.

Sentence: The waiter was polite and complaisant.

186. DEFERENCE / DIFFERENCE

DEFERENCE (सम्मान)

Meaning: Respectful submission to another's opinion.

Sentence: The cadets showed deference to their instructor.

DIFFERENCE (अंतर)

Meaning: A point of distinction.

Sentence: There is a significant difference between the two methods.

187. DRASTIC / DRAUGHTY

DRASTIC (कठोर)

Meaning: Extreme or severe.

Sentence: The government took drastic measures to control inflation.

DRAUGHTY (हवादार)

Meaning: Letting in currents of air.

Sentence: The old house was cold and draughty.

188. FLOUNDER / FOUNDER

FLOUNDER (संघर्षकरना)

Meaning: To struggle helplessly.

Sentence: Without preparation, students may flounder in the examination.

FOUNDER (संस्थापक / असफलहोना)

Meaning: A person who establishes something; to fail completely.

Sentence: Jamsetji Tata was the founder of the Tata Group.

189. GORILLA / GUERRILLA

GORILLA (गोरिल्ला)

Meaning: A large ape.

Sentence: The gorilla is one of the strongest primates.

GUERRILLA (छापामारयोद्धा)

Meaning: A member of an irregular fighting group.

Sentence: The guerrillas attacked unexpectedly.

190. HANGAR / HANGER

HANGAR (विमानशाला)

Meaning: A building for aircraft.

Sentence: The aircraft was kept in the hangar.

HANGER (कपड़ेटानेकाउपकरण)

Meaning: An object used for hanging clothes.

Sentence: She placed the coat on a hanger.

191. IDEAL / IDOL

IDEAL (आदर्श)

Meaning: A perfect standard.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: Mahatma Gandhi remains an ideal for many people.

IDOL (पूज्यव्यक्ति / मूर्ति)

Meaning: Someone greatly admired.

Sentence: The cricketer is an idol for young fans.

192. LUXURIANT / LUXURIOUS

LUXURIANT (घना / प्रचुर)

Meaning: Rich and abundant in growth.

Sentence: The forest had luxuriant vegetation.

LUXURIOUS (विलासपूर्ण)

Meaning: Rich, comfortable, and expensive.

Sentence: They spent their vacation in a luxurious resort.

193. PEAK / PEEK / PIQUE

PEAK (शिखर)

Meaning: The highest point.

Sentence: The climbers reached the mountain peak.

PEEK (झांकना)

Meaning: To look quickly or secretly.

Sentence: The child took a peek at the surprise gift.

PIQUE (उत्तेजितकरना / नाराज़करना)

Meaning: To arouse interest or irritation.

Sentence: The article piqued my curiosity.

194. PRELUDE / INTERLUDE

PRELUDE (प्रस्तावना)

Meaning: An introductory event or piece.

Sentence: The speech served as a prelude to the ceremony.

INTERLUDE (मध्यांतर)

Meaning: A pause between events.

Sentence: There was a short interlude between the performances.

195. PROSPECTIVE / PERSPECTIVE

PROSPECTIVE (भावी)

Meaning: Likely to become or happen.

Sentence: Prospective candidates must apply online.

PERSPECTIVE (दृष्टिकोण)

Meaning: A particular way of viewing something.

Sentence: Try to see the issue from another perspective.

196. SHEAR / SHEER

SHEAR (कतरना)

Meaning: To cut off.

Sentence: Farmers shear sheep for wool.

SHEER (पूर्ण / खड़ी)

Meaning: Complete or very steep.

Sentence: It was sheer luck that saved him.

197. STATIONARY / STATIONERY

STATIONARY (स्थिर)

Meaning: Not moving.

Sentence: The vehicle remained stationary at the signal.

STATIONERY (लेखन-सामग्री)

Meaning: Paper, pens, and office supplies.

Sentence: I bought stationery for the new session.

198. TORTUOUS / TORTUROUS

TORTUOUS (घुमावदार / जटिल)

Meaning: Full of twists and turns.

Sentence: The tortuous mountain road was difficult to drive on.

TORTUROUS (पीड़ादायक)

Meaning: Causing severe pain or suffering.

Sentence: The patient experienced torturous pain.

199. VENAL / VENIAL

VENAL (भ्रष्ट)

Meaning: Open to bribery.

Sentence: The report exposed several venal officials.

VENIAL (क्षम्य)

Meaning: Forgivable; minor in seriousness.

Sentence: The teacher treated the mistake as a venial offence.

200. WAIST / WASTE

WAIST (कमर)

Meaning: The part of the body between the ribs and hips.

Sentence: He tied a belt around his waist.

WASTE (व्यर्थकरना / अपशिष्ट)

Meaning: To use carelessly or something discarded.

Sentence: Do not waste your precious time.

ADVANCED CONFUSING VOCABULARY

201. ABJURE / ADJURE

ABJURE (त्यागकरना)

Meaning: To renounce formally.

Sentence: He abjured all violent methods.

ADJURE (आग्रहपूर्वककहना)

Meaning: To urge earnestly.

Sentence: The judge adjured the witness to speak the truth.

202. AFFECTATION / AFFECTION

AFFECTATION (बनावटीपन)

Meaning: Artificial behaviour meant to impress.

Sentence: His politeness was merely an affectation.

AFFECTION (स्नेह)

Meaning: Love or fondness.

Sentence: The child showed deep affection for his grandmother.

203. ALTRUISTIC / EGOISTIC

ALTRUISTIC (परोपकारी)

Meaning: Caring for others selflessly.

Sentence: Her altruistic nature earned everyone's respect.

EGOISTIC (स्वार्थी)

Meaning: Excessively self-centered.

Sentence: His egoistic attitude annoyed his colleagues.

204. AMBIGUOUS / EQUIVOCAL

AMBIGUOUS (अस्पष्ट)

Meaning: Open to more than one interpretation.

Sentence: The politician gave an ambiguous reply.

EQUIVOCAL (द्विअर्थी)

Meaning: Intentionally vague or uncertain.

Sentence: His equivocal statement confused the audience.

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205. ANTIPATHY / APATHY

ANTIPATHY (घोरविरोध)

Meaning: Strong dislike.

Sentence: He has an antipathy towards dishonesty.

APATHY (उदासीनता)

Meaning: Lack of interest or concern.

Sentence: Public apathy towards voting is worrying.

206. APPREHEND / COMPREHEND

APPREHEND (गिरफ्तार करना / आशंका करना)

Meaning: To arrest or understand with difficulty.

Sentence: The police apprehended the criminal.

COMPREHEND (समझना)

Meaning: To understand fully.

Sentence: Young children cannot easily comprehend abstract ideas.

207. ARTFUL / ARTLESS

ARTFUL (चालाक)

Meaning: Clever in a deceptive way.

Sentence: The artful politician avoided answering directly.

ARTLESS (भोला-भाला)

Meaning: Simple and without deceit.

Sentence: Her artless smile won everyone's heart.

208. ASSAY / ESSAY

ASSAY (परीक्षण करना)

Meaning: To test or analyze.

Sentence: Scientists assayed the mineral samples carefully.

ESSAY (निबंध)

Meaning: A short piece of writing on a subject.

Sentence: She wrote an essay on climate change.

209. CREDIBLE / CREDULOUS

CREDIBLE (विश्वसनीय)

Meaning: Believable and trustworthy.

Sentence: The witness gave a credible account.

CREDULOUS (भोलाभाला / आसानी से विश्वास करने वाला)

Meaning: Too ready to believe.

Sentence: Credulous people are easily deceived.

210. DEFAMATION / DEFORMATION

DEFAMATION (मानहानि)

Meaning: Damaging someone's reputation falsely.

Sentence: The actor filed a defamation case.

DEFORMATION (विकृति)

Meaning: Distortion of shape or form.

Sentence: The accident caused deformation of the metal frame.

211. DIFFIDENT / CONFIDENT

DIFFIDENT (संकोची)

Meaning: Lacking self-confidence.

Sentence: The diffident student hesitated to speak.

CONFIDENT (आत्मविश्वासी)

Meaning: Sure of oneself.

Sentence: She sounded confident during the interview.

212. ENERVATE / INVIGORATE

ENERVATE (कमज़ोर करना)

Meaning: To weaken physically or mentally.

Sentence: The extreme heat enervated the workers.

INVIGORATE (ऊर्जावान बनाना)

Meaning: To strengthen or energize.

Sentence: Morning exercise invigorates the body.

213. ERUDITE / ILLITERATE

ERUDITE (विद्वान)

Meaning: Having deep knowledge.

Sentence: The professor is an erudite scholar.

ILLITERATE (अशिक्षित)

Meaning: Unable to read or write.

Sentence: Many rural adults remain illiterate.

214. EXPEDIENT / EXPEDITIOUS

EXPEDIENT (उपयुक्त / लाभकारी)

Meaning: Convenient for a purpose.

Sentence: The committee adopted an expedient solution.

EXPEDITIOUS (शीघ्र)

Meaning: Done quickly and efficiently.

Sentence: The officer ensured expeditious action.

215. IMPUNITY / IMMUNITY

IMPUNITY (दण्डमुक्ति)

Meaning: Freedom from punishment.

Sentence: Corrupt officials should not act with impunity.

IMMUNITY (प्रतिरक्षा)

Meaning: Protection from disease or legal obligation.

Sentence: Vaccination provides immunity against infection.

216. INGENIOUS / INGENUOUS

INGENIOUS (चतुर / आविष्कारशील)

Meaning: Clever and inventive.

Sentence: The engineer proposed an ingenious design.

INGENUOUS (भोला / निष्कपट)

Meaning: Innocent and straightforward.

Sentence: Her ingenuous remarks amused everyone.

217. PERSPICUOUS / PERSPICACIOUS

PERSPICUOUS (स्पष्ट)

Meaning: Clearly expressed.

Sentence: The author's explanation was perspicuous.

PERSPICACIOUS (तीक्ष्णबुद्धिवाला)

Meaning: Having keen insight.

Sentence: The detective was highly perspicacious.

218. PROFOUND / PROFUSE

PROFOUND (गहरी)

Meaning: Deep or intense.

Sentence: The speech made a profound impact.

PROFUSE (प्रचुर)

Meaning: Existing in large quantity.

Sentence: He offered profuse apologies for the mistake.

219. RETICENT / RELUCTANT

RETICENT (मितभाषी)

Meaning: Reserved and unwilling to speak much.

Sentence: The witness remained reticent during questioning.

RELUCTANT (अनिच्छुक)

Meaning: Unwilling or hesitant.

Sentence: She was reluctant to accept the offer.

220. VERBOSE / VERBAL

VERBOSE (शब्दार्डंबरपूर्ण)

Meaning: Using too many words.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: His verbose explanation confused the audience.

VERBAL (मौखिक / शब्दों से संबंधित)

Meaning: Spoken rather than written.

Sentence: The manager gave verbal instructions.

221. ABROGATE / ARROGATE

ABROGATE (रद्द करना)

Meaning: To repeal or abolish officially.

Sentence: The outdated law was abrogated by the government.

ARROGATE (अनुचित रूप से दावा करना)

Meaning: To claim without justification.

Sentence: He arrogated all authority to himself.

222. AMELIORATE / ALLEVIATE

AMELIORATE (सुधारना)

Meaning: To make something better.

Sentence: Steps were taken to ameliorate living conditions.

ALLEVIATE (कम करना)

Meaning: To reduce pain or suffering.

Sentence: Medicines helped alleviate the patient's pain.

223. CANONICAL / CANNIBAL

CANONICAL (नियमसम्मत)

Meaning: According to accepted rules or standards.

Sentence: The text is considered canonical literature.

CANNIBAL (मनुष्यभक्षी)

Meaning: A person or animal that eats its own kind.

Sentence: Ancient stories mentioned cannibal tribes.

224. CAUSTIC / SARCASTIC

CAUSTIC (कटु)

Meaning: Severely critical or corrosive.

Sentence: The critic made caustic remarks about the play.

SARCASTIC (व्यंग्यात्मक)

Meaning: Mocking or ironic in speech.

Sentence: She gave a sarcastic smile at the comment.

225. COHERENT / COHESIVE

COHERENT (सुसंगत)

Meaning: Logical and consistent.

Sentence: The speaker presented a coherent argument.

COHESIVE (एकजुट)

Meaning: Sticking together as a whole.

Sentence: The team worked as a cohesive unit.

226. CONVOKE / EVOKE

CONVOKE (आहूत करना)

Meaning: To call together formally.

Sentence: The chairman convoked an emergency meeting.

EVOKE (उत्पन्न करना)

Meaning: To bring forth emotions or memories.

Sentence: The song evoked childhood memories.

227. DEBASE / DEGRADE

DEBASE (मूल्य घटाना)

Meaning: To lower in quality or value.

Sentence: Corruption debases public institutions.

DEGRADE (पद घटाना / अपमानित करना)

Meaning: To reduce in rank or dignity.

Sentence: The officer was degraded for misconduct.

228. DESULTORY / DILATORY

DESULTORY (अनियमित)

Meaning: Lacking a fixed plan or purpose.

Sentence: His desultory efforts produced poor results.

DILATORY (विलंबकारी)

Meaning: Intended to delay.

Sentence: The lawyer adopted dilatory tactics.

229. EMINENCE / IMMINENCE

EMINENCE (प्रतिष्ठा)

Meaning: Fame or superiority.

Sentence: The scientist achieved eminence in physics.

IMMINENCE (निकटता)

Meaning: The quality of being about to happen.

Sentence: The imminence of war frightened people.

230. EXCULPATE / INCULPATE

EXCULPATE (दोषमुक्त करना)

Meaning: To clear from blame.

Sentence: The evidence exculpated the accused.

INCULPATE (दोषी ठहराना)

Meaning: To accuse or incriminate.

Sentence: Witnesses inculpated the suspect.

231. FATALIST / FETISHIST

FATALIST (भाग्यवादी)

Meaning: One who believes events are predetermined.

Sentence: Being a fatalist, he accepted every setback calmly.

FETISHIST (अंधविश्वासी आसक्ति रखनेवाला)

Meaning: A person excessively devoted to something.

Sentence: The collector became a fetishist about rare coins.

232. GARRULOUS / LOQUACIOUS

GARRULOUS (बहुत बोलनेवाला)

Meaning: Excessively talkative, often trivial.

Sentence: The garrulous neighbour talked for hours.

LOQUACIOUS (वाचाल)

Meaning: Very talkative.

Sentence: The loquacious host entertained the guests.

233. ICONOCLAST / ICONOGRAPHER

ICONOCLAST (परंपरा-विरोधी)

Meaning: One who attacks established beliefs.

Sentence: The reformer was considered an iconoclast.

ICONOGRAPHER (चित्र-विवेचक)

Meaning: A person who studies images and symbols.

Sentence: The iconographer analyzed ancient temple art.

234. IMPASSIVE / APATHETIC

IMPASSIVE (भावहीन)

Meaning: Showing no emotion.

Sentence: The judge remained impassive during the trial.

APATHETIC (उदासीन)

Meaning: Showing lack of interest.

Sentence: Voters seemed apathetic about the election.

235. MERETRICIOUS / MERITORIOUS

MERETRICIOUS (भड़कीला पर घटिया)

Meaning: Attractive in a false or vulgar way.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The decoration looked meretricious rather than elegant.

MERITORIOUS (प्रशंसनीय)

Meaning: Deserving praise or reward.

Sentence: The soldier received an award for meritorious service.

236. PEDANTIC / DIDACTIC

PEDANTIC (दिखावटीविद्वतावाला)

Meaning: Overly concerned with minor details of learning.

Sentence: His pedantic lectures bored the students.

DIDACTIC (उपदेशात्मक)

Meaning: Intended to teach moral lessons.

Sentence: The story had a didactic tone.

237. PROSCRIBE / PRESCRIBE

PROSCRIBE (प्रतिबंधितकरना)

Meaning: To forbid officially.

Sentence: The government proscribed illegal activities.

PRESCRIBE (निर्धारितकरना)

Meaning: To recommend officially.

Sentence: The doctor prescribed antibiotics.

238. SANGUINE / SATURNINE

SANGUINE (आशावादी)

Meaning: Cheerfully optimistic.

Sentence: She remained sanguine despite difficulties.

SATURNINE (गंभीरऔरउदास)

Meaning: Gloomy or morose.

Sentence: His saturnine expression worried everyone.

239. TANGIBLE / TANGENTIAL

TANGIBLE (स्पर्शनीय / वास्तविक)

Meaning: Real and perceptible.

Sentence: The project produced tangible results.

TANGENTIAL (विषयसेहटकर)

Meaning: Only slightly connected with the main matter.

Sentence: His comments were tangential to the discussion.

240. VENERABLE / VENAL

VENERABLE (सम्माननीय)

Meaning: Deserving respect because of age or wisdom.

Sentence: The venerable teacher inspired generations.

VENAL (भ्रष्ट)

Meaning: Open to bribery.

Sentence: The report exposed several venal officials.

241. ABSTINENCE / ABSENCE

ABSTINENCE (संयम)

Meaning: Voluntary restraint from something.

Sentence: Abstinence from alcohol improved his health.

ABSENCE (अनुपस्थिति)

Meaning: The state of being away.

Sentence: His absence from class was noticed by the teacher.

242. ACUTE / OBTUSE

ACUTE (तीक्ष्ण)

Meaning: Sharp or severe.

Sentence: The patient suffered from acute pain.

OBTUSE (मंदबुद्धि / कुंठित)

Meaning: Slow to understand; blunt.

Sentence: The student gave an obtuse reply.

243. ANECDOTE / ANTIDOTE

ANECDOTE (लघुकथा)

Meaning: A short interesting story.

Sentence: The speaker narrated an amusing anecdote.

ANTIDOTE (प्रतिविष)

Meaning: A remedy against poison.

Sentence: Doctors administered an antidote immediately.

244. ARTIFICE / ARTIST

ARTIFICE (चालाकी)

Meaning: Clever trickery or deception.

Sentence: The fraud was carried out through artifice.

ARTIST (कलाकार)

Meaning: A person skilled in art.

Sentence: The artist painted a beautiful portrait.

245. BEMUSED / AMUSED

BEMUSED (उलझनमें)

Meaning: Confused or puzzled.

Sentence: The complicated instructions left him bemused.

AMUSED (मनोरंजित)

Meaning: Entertained or pleased.

Sentence: The audience was amused by the comedian.

246. CENSORIOUS / CENSORIAL

CENSORIOUS (आलोचनात्मक)

Meaning: Harshly critical.

Sentence: His censorious attitude offended his friends.

CENSORIAL (सेंसरसंबंधी)

Meaning: Related to censorship.

Sentence: The film faced censorial restrictions.

247. CONJECTURE / CONJURE

CONJECTURE (अनुमान)

Meaning: A conclusion based on incomplete evidence.

Sentence: His theory was mere conjecture.

CONJURE (जादूसेउत्पन्नकरना)

Meaning: To summon as if by magic.

Sentence: The magician conjured a rabbit from a hat.

248. CONTEMPTIBLE / CONTEMPTUOUS

CONTEMPTIBLE (घृणित)

Meaning: Deserving contempt.

Sentence: Cheating in examinations is contemptible.

CONTEMPTUOUS (तिरस्कारपूर्ण)

Meaning: Showing contempt.

Sentence: She gave him a contemptuous glance.

249. DISCERNIBLE / DISCRIMINATING

DISCERNIBLE (स्पष्टदिखाईदेनेवाला)

Meaning: Capable of being noticed.

Sentence: There was a discernible improvement in his work.

DISCRIMINATING (सूक्ष्मभेदसमझनेवाला)

Meaning: Showing good judgment.

Sentence: She is a discriminating reader of literature.

250. ELOQUENT / ELEGANT

ELOQUENT (वाक्पटु)

Meaning: Fluent and persuasive in speaking.

Sentence: The leader delivered an eloquent speech.

ELEGANT (सुंदरऔरसुसंस्कृत)

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Meaning: Graceful and stylish.

Sentence: She wore an elegant dress.

251. FRUGAL / SPARSE

FRUGAL (मितव्ययी)

Meaning: Economical in spending.

Sentence: A frugal lifestyle helps save money.

SPARSE (छितराहुआ)

Meaning: Thinly scattered.

Sentence: Vegetation was sparse in the desert.

252. IMMINENT / EMANANT

IMMINENT (आसन्न)

Meaning: About to happen soon.

Sentence: The danger of flood was imminent.

EMANANT (उत्सर्जित)

Meaning: Flowing out from a source.

Sentence: A pleasant fragrance was emanant from the flowers.

253. LIBEL / SLANDER

LIBEL (लिखितमानहानि)

Meaning: Defamation in written form.

Sentence: The newspaper was sued for libel.

SLANDER (मौखिकमानहानि)

Meaning: Defamation through spoken words.

Sentence: False rumours amounted to slander.

254. LUCID / LUCIDITY

LUCID (स्पष्ट)

Meaning: Clear and easy to understand.

Sentence: The teacher gave a lucid explanation.

LUCIDITY (स्पष्टता)

Meaning: Clarity of thought or expression.

Sentence: The essay was praised for its lucidity.

255. OBLIVIOUS / OBVIOUS

OBLIVIOUS (अनजान)

Meaning: Unaware of something.

Sentence: He remained oblivious to the danger.

OBVIOUS (स्पष्ट)

Meaning: Easily perceived or understood.

Sentence: The answer was obvious to everyone.

256. PALATABLE / PALPABLE

PALATABLE (स्वादित)

Meaning: Pleasant to taste.

Sentence: The food was simple but palatable.

PALPABLE (स्पष्ट अनुभव होने वाला)

Meaning: Easily noticeable or felt.

Sentence: There was palpable tension in the room.

257. PRETENCE / PRETENSION

PRETENCE (बहाना)

Meaning: False show or claim.

Sentence: He left the meeting under the pretence of illness.

PRETENSION (दंभपूर्ण दावा)

Meaning: Claim to importance or superiority.

Sentence: Her pretensions irritated her colleagues.

258. RAVAGE / RAVISH

RAVAGE (विनाश करना)

Meaning: To destroy severely.

Sentence: The cyclone ravaged the coastal villages.

RAVISH (मोहित करना)

Meaning: To delight greatly.

Sentence: The audience was ravished by the performance.

259. SEDITIOUS / TREASONOUS

SEDITIONOUS (राजद्रोह भड़काने वाला)

Meaning: Inciting rebellion against authority.

Sentence: The government banned seditious publications.

TREASONOUS (देशद्रोही)

Meaning: Betraying one's country.

Sentence: The spy was charged with treasonous activities.

260. TACTFUL / TACTILE

TACTFUL (कुशल व्यवहार वाला)

Meaning: Careful not to offend others.

Sentence: She handled the issue in a tactful manner.

TACTILE (स्पर्श संबंधी)

Meaning: Related to touch.

Sentence: Blind people often develop strong tactile sensitivity.

261. ABHOR / ABJURE

ABHOR (घृणा करना)

Meaning: To hate deeply.

Sentence: Honest people abhor corruption.

ABJURE (त्याग करना)

Meaning: To renounce formally.

Sentence: The rebel was forced to abjure violence.

262. ACCEDE / EXCEED

ACCEDE (स्वीकार करना)

Meaning: To agree to a request.

Sentence: The manager acceded to the employees' demands.

EXCEED (अधिक होना)

Meaning: To go beyond a limit.

Sentence: Your expenses should not exceed your income.

263. ACUMEN / ACCURACY

ACUMEN (तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि)

Meaning: Sharpness in judgment.

Sentence: Her business acumen impressed everyone.

ACCURACY (सटीकता)

Meaning: Correctness or precision.

Sentence: Accuracy is important in mathematics.

264. AESTHETIC / ASCETIC

AESTHETIC (सौंदर्य संबंधी)

Meaning: Concerned with beauty.

Sentence: The building has great aesthetic appeal.

ASCETIC (संयमी)

Meaning: Practising strict self-discipline.

Sentence: The monk lived an ascetic life.

265. ALIENATE / ALLEVIATE

ALIENATE (दूर करना)

Meaning: To make someone unfriendly or isolated.

Sentence: Harsh behaviour may alienate friends.

ALLEVIATE (कम करना)

Meaning: To reduce pain or suffering.

Sentence: The medicine alleviated his headache.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

266. APPRECIABLE / APPRECIATIVE

APPRECIABLE (महत्वपूर्ण)

Meaning: Noticeable or considerable.

Sentence: There has been an appreciable rise in prices.

APPRECIATIVE (सराहनात्मक)

Meaning: Showing gratitude or admiration.

Sentence: The audience was appreciative of her performance.

267. BUCOLIC / RUSTIC

BUCOLIC (ग्रामीणजीवनसंबंधी)

Meaning: Relating to the pleasant aspects of countryside life.

Sentence: The poem describes bucolic scenery.

RUSTIC (देहाती)

Meaning: Simple and rural in character.

Sentence: They stayed in a rustic cottage.

268. CHRONIC / CHRONOLOGICAL

CHRONIC (दीर्घकालिक)

Meaning: Persisting for a long time.

Sentence: He suffers from chronic back pain.

CHRONOLOGICAL (कालानुक्रमिक)

Meaning: Arranged according to time.

Sentence: The events were presented in chronological order.

269. CORROBORATE / CORPORATE

CORROBORATE (पुष्टिकरना)

Meaning: To confirm with evidence.

Sentence: Witnesses corroborated the victim's statement.

CORPORATE (निगमसंबंधी)

Meaning: Related to a corporation or company.

Sentence: She works in the corporate sector.

270. DEPRAVITY / DEPRECATION

DEPRAVITY (नैतिकपतन)

Meaning: Moral corruption.

Sentence: The novel exposed the depravity of society.

DEPRECATION (अस्वीकृति)

Meaning: Expression of disapproval.

Sentence: The policy met with public deprecation.

271. EUPHONY / CACOPHONY

EUPHONY (मधुरध्वनि)

Meaning: Pleasant combination of sounds.

Sentence: The poem is admired for its euphony.

CACOPHONY (कर्कशध्वनि)

Meaning: Harsh mixture of sounds.

Sentence: The street was filled with cacophony.

272. HOMOGENEOUS / HOMOGENOUS

HOMOGENEOUS (समरूप)

Meaning: Uniform in composition.

Sentence: The population is culturally homogeneous.

HOMOGENOUS (समानप्रकृतिका)

Meaning: Similar in origin or kind.

Sentence: The samples appeared homogenous under examination.

273. IMMINENT / IMMANENT

IMMINENT (आसन्न)

Meaning: About to happen very soon.

Sentence: The danger of collapse was imminent.

IMMANENT (अंतर्निहित)

Meaning: Existing within something.

Sentence: The power of change is immanent in society.

274. INURED / UNUSED

INURED (अभ्यस्त)

Meaning: Accustomed to hardship.

Sentence: Soldiers are inured to difficult conditions.

UNUSED (अनुपयोगित)

Meaning: Not used.

Sentence: The room remained unused for years.

275. MALINGERER / MISER

MALINGERER (कामचोरबहानाबनानेवाला)

Meaning: A person pretending illness to avoid duty.

Sentence: The officer punished the malingerer.

MISER (कंजूस)

Meaning: A person who hoards money excessively.

Sentence: The miser refused to spend even on necessities.

276. OBDURATE / OBSEQUIIOUS

OBDURATE (हठी)

Meaning: Stubbornly refusing to change.

Sentence: The obdurate child ignored all advice.

OBSEQUIIOUS (चापलूस)

Meaning: Excessively obedient or flattering.

Sentence: The servant was obsequious to his master.

277. PRAGMATIC / DOGMATIC

PRAGMATIC (व्यावहारिक)

Meaning: Dealing with things realistically.

Sentence: We need a pragmatic solution.

DOGMATIC (हठधर्मी)

Meaning: Expressing opinions as unquestionably true.

Sentence: His dogmatic attitude irritated the students.

278. PROLIFIC / PRODIGAL

PROLIFIC (बहुतउत्पादनकरनेवाला)

Meaning: Producing abundantly.

Sentence: Shakespeare was a prolific writer.

PRODIGAL (अपव्ययी)

Meaning: Wastefully extravagant.

Sentence: The prodigal son squandered his inheritance.

279. SPORADIC / SPASMODIC

SPORADIC (कभी-कभारहोनेवाला)

Meaning: Occurring at irregular intervals.

Sentence: Sporadic violence disturbed the region.

SPASMODIC (ऐठनयुक्त / अनियमित)

Meaning: Occurring in sudden bursts.

Sentence: He made spasmodic attempts to improve.

280. TORPID / TURGID

TORPID (सुस्त)

Meaning: Inactive or sluggish.

Sentence: The snake remained torpid during winter.

TURGID (फूलाहुआ / अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण)

Meaning: Swollen or excessively pompous in style.

Sentence: The essay was full of turgid language.

281. ABSTEMIOUS / ABSTINENT

ABSTEMIOUS (संयमी)

Meaning: Moderate especially in eating and drinking.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The saint lived an abstemious life.

ABSTINENT (विरत रहनेवाला)

Meaning: Refraining completely from something.

Sentence: He remained abstinent from alcohol.

282. ANTAGONIST / PROTAGONIST

ANTAGONIST (विरोधीपात्र)

Meaning: One who opposes another.

Sentence: The antagonist in the novel was extremely cunning.

PROTAGONIST (मुख्यपात्र)

Meaning: The chief character in a story.

Sentence: The protagonist overcame many hardships.

283. APATHETIC / EMPATHETIC

APATHETIC (उदासीन)

Meaning: Showing little interest or concern.

Sentence: The students appeared apathetic towards politics.

EMPATHETIC (सहानुभूतिपूर्ण)

Meaning: Understanding another's feelings.

Sentence: A good teacher should be empathetic towards students.

284. CANDID / CANDIDATE

CANDID (स्पष्टवादी)

Meaning: Honest and straightforward.

Sentence: She gave a candid opinion about the proposal.

CANDIDATE (उम्मीदवार)

Meaning: A person applying for a position.

Sentence: Every candidate must submit the form before the deadline.

285. CHASTE / CELEBATE

CHASTE (पवित्र)

Meaning: Pure in thought and conduct.

Sentence: The poem reflects chaste emotions.

CELEBATE (ब्रह्मचारी)

Meaning: Abstaining from marriage.

Sentence: The monk remained celibate throughout his life.

286. DEPRECATE / DEROGATE

DEPRECATE (निंदाकरना)

Meaning: To express disapproval.

Sentence: The principal deprecated unfair practices.

DEROGATE (कमतरकरना)

Meaning: To detract from dignity or reputation.

Sentence: Such remarks derogate from his achievements.

287. DIFFUSE / PROFUSE

DIFFUSE (फैलाना)

Meaning: To spread widely.

Sentence: The fragrance diffused throughout the hall.

PROFUSE (प्रचुर)

Meaning: Existing in abundance.

Sentence: He offered profuse apologies.

288. EFFLUENT / AFFLUENT

EFFLUENT (अपशिष्टजल)

Meaning: Waste liquid discharged from industries.

Sentence: Factories should treat effluents properly.

AFFLUENT (समृद्ध)

Meaning: Wealthy and prosperous.

Sentence: The affluent family donated generously.

289. EXONERATE / EXASPERATE

EXONERATE (दोषमुक्तकरना)

Meaning: To clear from blame.

Sentence: The evidence exonerated the accused.

EXASPERATE (क्रोधितकरना)

Meaning: To irritate intensely.

Sentence: His rude behaviour exasperated the teacher.

290. IMPERTINENT / IMPERTURBABLE

IMPERTINENT (असभ्य / धृष्ट)

Meaning: Rude and disrespectful.

Sentence: The student gave an impertinent reply.

IMPERTURBABLE (अविचल)

Meaning: Calm and not easily disturbed.

Sentence: The officer remained imperturbable during the crisis.

291. INSOLENT / INSULAR

INSOLENT (अभद्र)

Meaning: Arrogantly rude.

Sentence: The servant's insolent behaviour angered the master.

INSULAR (संकीर्ण)

Meaning: Narrow-minded or isolated.

Sentence: An insular attitude limits progress.

292. LEGIBLE / ELIGIBLE

LEGIBLE (पठनीय)

Meaning: Clear enough to read.

Sentence: Please write in a legible handwriting.

ELIGIBLE (पात्र)

Meaning: Qualified for something.

Sentence: Only eligible candidates may apply.

293. MITIGATE / MILITATE

MITIGATE (कमकरना)

Meaning: To make less severe.

Sentence: Trees help mitigate pollution.

MILITATE (प्रभावडालना)

Meaning: To operate against something.

Sentence: Lack of funds militates against progress.

294. PRUDENT / PRUDISH

PRUDENT (विवेकशील)

Meaning: Wise and careful.

Sentence: It is prudent to save money for emergencies.

PRUDISH (अत्यधिकसंकोची)

Meaning: Easily shocked by improper behaviour.

Sentence: Her prudish attitude surprised everyone.

295. SALUBRIOUS / SALUTARY

SALUBRIOUS (स्वास्थ्यवर्धक)

Meaning: Healthy and pleasant.

Sentence: Hill stations have a salubrious climate.

SALUTARY (हितकारी)

Meaning: Producing good effects.

Sentence: The punishment had a salutary effect on students.

296. SPECIOUS / SPACIOUS

SPECIOUS (भ्रामकरूपसेसही)

Meaning: Seemingly true but actually false.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: His specious argument misled many people.

SPACIOUS (विशाल)

Meaning: Having ample space.

Sentence: They live in a spacious apartment.

297. SUBSERVIENT / SUBMISSIVE

SUBSERVIENT (चापलूस)

Meaning: Excessively obedient for personal gain.

Sentence: The officer disliked subservient employees.

SUBMISSIVE (अज्ञाकारी)

Meaning: Ready to obey others.

Sentence: The child remained submissive before his parents.

298. TENACIOUS / TENABLE

TENACIOUS (हृढ़)

Meaning: Persistent and determined.

Sentence: Her tenacious efforts brought success.

TENABLE (टिकाऊ / तर्कसंगत)

Meaning: Capable of being defended.

Sentence: His argument is no longer tenable.

299. TRANSIENT / TRANSLUCENT

TRANSIENT (क्षणिक)

Meaning: Lasting for a short time.

Sentence: Fame is often transient.

TRANSLUCENT (अर्धपारदर्शी)

Meaning: Allowing light to pass partially.

Sentence: The translucent curtain softened the sunlight.

300. VINDICATE / VINDICTIVE

VINDICATE (निर्दोषसिद्धकरना)

Meaning: To clear from blame.

Sentence: The investigation vindicated the officer.

VINDICTIVE (प्रतिशोधी)

Meaning: Seeking revenge.

Sentence: A vindictive attitude destroys relationships.

HOMOPHONES & EXAM TRAP WORDS

301. BARE / BEAR

BARE (नंगा / खुला)

Meaning: Without covering.

Sentence: The trees stood bare during winter.

BEAR (सहनकरना / भालू)

Meaning: To endure; a wild animal.

Sentence: I cannot bear such injustice.

302. BRAKE / BREAK

BRAKE (ब्रेक)

Meaning: A device used to stop a vehicle.

Sentence: The driver applied the brake suddenly.

BREAK (तोड़ना)

Meaning: To separate into pieces.

Sentence: Do not break the glass.

303. DIE / DYE

DIE (मरना)

Meaning: To cease living.

Sentence: Plants die without water.

DYE (रंगना)

Meaning: To colour something.

Sentence: She dyed her dress blue.

304. FLOUR / FLOWER

FLOUR (आटा)

Meaning: Powder made from grain.

Sentence: Wheat flour is used to make bread.

FLOWER (फूल)

Meaning: The colourful part of a plant.

Sentence: The rose is a beautiful flower.

305. HEAL / HEEL

HEAL (ठीककरना)

Meaning: To make healthy again.

Sentence: The wound will heal soon.

HEEL (एड़ी)

Meaning: The back part of the foot.

Sentence: She injured her heel while running.

306. KNIGHT / NIGHT

KNIGHT (योद्धा)

Meaning: A mounted soldier of medieval times.

Sentence: The knight fought bravely.

NIGHT (रात्रि)

Meaning: The period of darkness after sunset.

Sentence: The stars shine brightly at night.

307. PEACE / PIECE

PEACE (शांति)

Meaning: Freedom from disturbance.

Sentence: Everyone desires peace in society.

PIECE (टुकड़ा)

Meaning: A part separated from a whole.

Sentence: Give me a piece of cake.

308. PRINCIPAL / PRINCIPLE

PRINCIPAL (प्रधानाचार्य / मुख्य)

Meaning: Head of a school; most important.

Sentence: The principal addressed the assembly.

PRINCIPLE (सिद्धांत)

Meaning: A fundamental truth or rule.

Sentence: Honesty is an important principle.

309. RIGHT / WRITE / RITE

RIGHT (सही / अधिकार)

Meaning: Correct or just.

Sentence: You gave the right answer.

WRITE (लिखना)

Meaning: To form letters or words.

Sentence: Please write neatly.

RITE (अनुष्ठान)

Meaning: A ceremonial act.

Sentence: The marriage rite lasted several hours.

310. WEATHER / WHETHER

WEATHER (मौसम)

Meaning: Atmospheric conditions.

Sentence: The weather is pleasant today.

WHETHER (क्या)

Meaning: Expressing doubt or choice.

Sentence: I do not know whether he will come.

311. CELL / SELL

CELL (कोशिका / कोठरी)

Meaning: The basic unit of life or a small room.

Sentence: The prisoner remained in his cell.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

SELL (बेचना)

Meaning: To exchange goods for money.

Sentence: They sell books at low prices.

312. DEAR / DEER

DEAR (प्रिय / महंगा)

Meaning: Loved or expensive.

Sentence: My grandfather is very dear to me.

DEER (हिरण)

Meaning: A graceful wild animal.

Sentence: The deer ran into the forest.

313. FAIR / FARE

FAIR (न्यायपूर्ण / मेला)

Meaning: Just and reasonable.

Sentence: The judge gave a fair decision.

FARE (किराया)

Meaning: Money paid for a journey.

Sentence: Bus fare has increased recently.

314. HARE / HAIR

HARE (खरगोश)

Meaning: A fast-running animal.

Sentence: The hare disappeared into the bushes.

HAIR (बाल)

Meaning: Thread-like strands growing on the head.

Sentence: She has curly hair.

315. MAIL / MALE

MAIL (डाक)

Meaning: Letters and parcels sent by post.

Sentence: I received your mail yesterday.

MALE (पुरुष)

Meaning: Of the masculine gender.

Sentence: The male lion guards the pride.

316. MEAT / MEET / METE

MEAT (मांस)

Meaning: Animal flesh used as food.

Sentence: Some people avoid eating meat.

MEET (मिलना)

Meaning: To come together.

Sentence: We shall meet tomorrow.

METE (देना / बाँटना)

Meaning: To distribute or allot.

Sentence: The judge meted out punishment fairly.

317. PAIN / PANE

PAIN (दर्द)

Meaning: Physical suffering.

Sentence: He felt severe pain in his leg.

PANE (शीशेकापट)

Meaning: A sheet of glass.

Sentence: One pane of the window was broken.

318. PAIR / PEAR / PARE

PAIR (जोड़ी)

Meaning: Two similar things together.

Sentence: I bought a pair of shoes.

PEAR (नाशपाती)

Meaning: A juicy fruit.

Sentence: She ate a ripe pear.

PARE (छीलना)

Meaning: To cut away the outer layer.

Sentence: Pare the potatoes before cooking.

319. SCENE / SEEN

SCENE (दृश्य)

Meaning: A view or part of a play.

Sentence: The final scene was emotional.

SEEN (देखाहुआ)

Meaning: Past participle of see.

Sentence: I have never seen such beauty before.

320. SOAR / SORE

SOAR (ऊँचाउड़ना)

Meaning: To rise or fly high.

Sentence: Eagles soar above the mountains.

SORE (दर्दयुक्त)

Meaning: Painful or aching.

Sentence: My muscles are sore after exercise.

321. STAIR / STARE

STAIR (सीढ़ी)

Meaning: A step or series of steps.

Sentence: Be careful while climbing the stair.

STARE (घूरना)

Meaning: To look fixedly at someone or something.

Sentence: It is rude to stare at strangers.

322. STEAL / STEEL

STEAL (चोरीकरना)

Meaning: To take unlawfully.

Sentence: It is wrong to steal money.

STEEL (इस्पात)

Meaning: A strong metal alloy.

Sentence: The bridge is made of steel.

323. TAIL / TALE

TAIL (पूँछ)

Meaning: The rear part of an animal.

Sentence: The dog wagged its tail happily.

TALE (कहानी)

Meaning: A narrative or story.

Sentence: Grandmother narrated an interesting tale.

324. TO / TOO / TWO

TO (कीओर / को)

Meaning: A preposition showing direction.

Sentence: She went to the market.

TOO (भी / अत्यधिक)

Meaning: Also or excessively.

Sentence: The bag is too heavy.

TWO (दो)

Meaning: The number 2.

Sentence: Two students were absent today.

325. WAIST / WASTE

WAIST (कमर)

Meaning: The middle part of the body.

Sentence: He tied a belt around his waist.

WASTE (बर्बादकरना / कचरा)

Meaning: To use carelessly; unwanted material.

Sentence: Do not waste your valuable time.

326. WAIT / WEIGHT

WAIT (प्रतीक्षाकरना)

Meaning: To stay until something happens.

Sentence: Please wait outside the office.

WEIGHT (वजन)

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Meaning: The heaviness of something.
Sentence: What is the weight of this box?

327. WEAK / WEEK

WEAK (कमज़ोर)

Meaning: Lacking strength.

Sentence: He felt weak after the illness.

WEEK (सप्ताह)

Meaning: A period of seven days.

Sentence: The examination begins next week.

328. WHOSE / WHO'S

WHOSE (किसका)

Meaning: Possessive form of who.

Sentence: Whose notebook is lying here?

WHO'S (कौन है)

Meaning: Contraction of who is or who has.

Sentence: Who's coming with us today?

329. YOKE / YOLK

YOKE (जुआ)

Meaning: A wooden bar used on animals.

Sentence: The farmer placed the yoke on the oxen.

YOLK (अंडेकीजर्दी)

Meaning: The yellow inner part of an egg.

Sentence: The yolk contains nutrients.

330. AURAL / ORAL

AURAL (श्रवणसंबंधी)

Meaning: Related to hearing.

Sentence: The aural test assessed listening skills.

ORAL (मौखिक)

Meaning: Spoken rather than written.

Sentence: Students appeared for the oral examination.

331. BUY / BY / BYE

BUY (खरीदना)

Meaning: To purchase something.

Sentence: I want to buy a dictionary.

BY (द्वारा / पास)

Meaning: Near or through the agency of.

Sentence: The poem was written by Tagore.

BYE (अलविदा)

Meaning: A farewell expression.

Sentence: She waved goodbye and said bye.

332. CEILING / SEALING

CEILING (छत)

Meaning: The upper inside surface of a room.

Sentence: The ceiling was painted white.

SEALING (बंदकरना)

Meaning: Closing tightly.

Sentence: Proper sealing prevents leakage.

333. COURSE / COARSE

COURSE (पाठ्यक्रम / मार्ग)

Meaning: A series of lessons or direction.

Sentence: He joined a spoken English course.

COARSE (खुरदरा)

Meaning: Rough in texture.

Sentence: The cloth felt coarse to touch.

334. LEAK / LEEK

LEAK (रिसाव)

Meaning: An unintended hole or escape.

Sentence: There is a leak in the water tank.

LEEK (एकसब्जी)

Meaning: A vegetable related to onion.

Sentence: Leek is commonly used in soups.

335. LOAN / LONE

LOAN (ऋण)

Meaning: Money borrowed.

Sentence: He applied for a bank loan.

LONE (अकेला)

Meaning: Solitary or single.

Sentence: A lone traveller walked down the road.

336. NAVAL / NAVE

NAVAL (नौसेनासंबंधी)

Meaning: Related to the navy.

Sentence: The country strengthened its naval forces.

NAVE (नाभि)

Meaning: The centre of the abdomen.

Sentence: The child pointed to his navel.

337. PLAIN / PLANE

PLAIN (सादा / मैदान)

Meaning: Simple or flat land.

Sentence: She wore a plain white dress.

PLANE (विमान / समतलसतह)

Meaning: An aircraft or flat surface.

Sentence: The plane landed safely.

338. ROOT / ROUTE

ROOT (जड़)

Meaning: The underground part of a plant.

Sentence: The roots of the tree spread deeply.

ROUTE (मार्ग)

Meaning: A path or way.

Sentence: This is the shortest route to school.

339. SAIL / SALE

SAIL (पालचलाना)

Meaning: To travel on water.

Sentence: The ship will sail tomorrow morning.

SALE (बिक्री)

Meaning: The act of selling goods.

Sentence: The shop announced a festive sale.

340. SOME / SUM

SOME (कुछ)

Meaning: An unspecified quantity.

Sentence: Please give me some water.

SUM (योग / राशि)

Meaning: A total amount.

Sentence: Find the sum of these numbers.

341. SON / SUN

SON (पुत्र)

Meaning: A male child.

Sentence: His son studies in class ten.

SUN (सूर्य)

Meaning: The star that gives light to the earth.

Sentence: The sun rises in the east.

342. STATIONARY / STATIONERY

STATIONARY (स्थिर)

Meaning: Not moving.

Sentence: The car remained stationary at the signal.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

STATIONERY (लेखन-सामग्री)

Meaning: Writing materials like paper and pens.

Sentence: I bought stationery for the new session.

343. THROWN / THRONE

THROWN (फेंका हुआ)

Meaning: Past participle of throw.

Sentence: The ball was thrown across the field.

THRONE (सिंहासन)

Meaning: The ceremonial seat of a king or queen.

Sentence: The king sat proudly on the throne.

344. VAIN / VEIN / VANE

VAIN (व्यर्थ / घमंडी)

Meaning: Producing no result; excessively proud.

Sentence: All his efforts went in vain.

VEIN (शिरा)

Meaning: A blood vessel.

Sentence: The doctor found a suitable vein for injection.

VANE (पवनदर्शक)

Meaning: An instrument showing wind direction.

Sentence: The weather vane turned with the wind.

345. WAY / WEIGH / WHEY

WAY (मार्ग)

Meaning: A path or method.

Sentence: This is the easiest way to solve the problem.

WEIGH (तौलना)

Meaning: To measure weight.

Sentence: Please weigh the vegetables carefully.

WHEY (मट्ठा)

Meaning: The watery part of milk after curdling.

Sentence: Whey is rich in protein.

346. ALLOWED / ALOUD

ALLOWED (अनुमति दी गई)

Meaning: Permitted.

Sentence: Students are not allowed to use mobile phones.

ALoud (जोर से)

Meaning: In a voice that can be heard.

Sentence: Please read the passage aloud.

347. BOARD / BORED

BOARD (तख्ता / मंडल)

Meaning: A flat piece of wood or an official body.

Sentence: The notice was displayed on the board.

BORED (उबाहुआ)

Meaning: Feeling tired due to lack of interest.

Sentence: The students looked bored during the lecture.

348. CENT / SCENT / SENT

CENT (सेंट)

Meaning: A unit of currency.

Sentence: The candy costs fifty cents.

SCENT (सुगंध)

Meaning: A pleasant smell.

Sentence: The scent of roses filled the garden.

SENT (भेजा)

Meaning: Past tense of send.

Sentence: I sent the letter yesterday.

349. COAL / COLD

COAL (कोयला)

Meaning: A black combustible mineral.

Sentence: Coal is used as fuel.

COLD (ठंडा)

Meaning: Having low temperature.

Sentence: The weather became extremely cold.

350. DAYS / DAZE

DAYS (दिन)

Meaning: Plural of day.

Sentence: We stayed there for three days.

DAZE (स्तब्धता)

Meaning: A confused state.

Sentence: The sudden news left him in a daze.

351. EIGHT / ATE

EIGHT (आठ)

Meaning: The number 8.

Sentence: Eight students qualified for the final round.

ATE (खाया)

Meaning: Past tense of eat.

Sentence: She ate lunch early.

352. FOR / FORTH / FOURTH

FOR (के लिए)

Meaning: Intended to benefit someone.

Sentence: This gift is for you.

FORTH (आगे)

Meaning: Forward.

Sentence: The soldiers marched forth bravely.

FOURTH (चौथा)

Meaning: Coming after the third.

Sentence: He stood fourth in the competition.

353. HEARD / HERD

HEARD (सुना)

Meaning: Past tense of hear.

Sentence: I heard a strange noise outside.

HERD (झुंड)

Meaning: A group of animals.

Sentence: A herd of elephants crossed the river.

354. HOUR / OUR

HOUR (घंटा)

Meaning: A period of sixty minutes.

Sentence: The meeting lasted for an hour.

OUR (हमारा)

Meaning: Belonging to us.

Sentence: Our school won the championship.

355. KNOW / NO

KNOW (जानना)

Meaning: To have knowledge of something.

Sentence: I know the answer.

NO (नहीं)

Meaning: Negative response.

Sentence: There is no reason to worry.

356. MADE / MAID

MADE (बनाया)

Meaning: Past tense of make.

Sentence: She made a beautiful painting.

MAID (नौकरानी)

Meaning: A female domestic servant.

Sentence: The maid cleaned the room.

357. MINER / MINOR

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

MINER (खनिक)

Meaning: A person working in a mine.

Sentence: The miner worked underground.

MINOR (छोटा / नाबालिग)

Meaning: Less important or under legal age.

Sentence: The accident caused only minor injuries.

358. MORNING / MOURNING

MORNING (प्रातःकाल)

Meaning: The early part of the day.

Sentence: I go for a walk every morning.

MOURNING (शोक)

Meaning: Expression of grief after death.

Sentence: The family was in mourning after the tragedy.

359. NONE / NUN

NONE (कोई नहीं)

Meaning: Not any.

Sentence: None of the answers was correct.

NUN (साध्वी)

Meaning: A woman devoted to religious life.

Sentence: The nun taught at the convent school.

360. ONE / WON

ONE (एक)

Meaning: The number 1.

Sentence: Only one student answered correctly.

WON (जीता)

Meaning: Past tense of win.

Sentence: India won the match by six wickets.

361. PEAK / PEEK / PIQUE

PEAK (शिखर)

Meaning: The highest point.

Sentence: The climbers finally reached the peak.

PEEK (झाँकना)

Meaning: To look quickly or secretly.

Sentence: The child took a peek inside the room.

PIQUE (उत्तेजित करना / नाराज़ करना)

Meaning: To arouse interest or irritation.

Sentence: The mystery novel piqued my curiosity.

362. PRACTICE / PRACTISE

PRACTICE (अभ्यास) (Noun)

Meaning: Repeated exercise to improve skill.

Sentence: Daily practice improves fluency.

PRACTISE (अभ्यास करना) (Verb)

Meaning: To perform repeatedly.

Sentence: You should practise grammar exercises regularly.

363. RAIN / REIGN / REIN

RAIN (वर्षा)

Meaning: Water falling from clouds.

Sentence: Heavy rain flooded the streets.

REIGN (शासनकाल)

Meaning: The period during which a ruler governs.

Sentence: Akbar's reign is remembered for prosperity.

REIN (लगाम)

Meaning: A strap used to control a horse.

Sentence: The rider tightened the rein.

364. READ / RED

READ (पढ़ना)

Meaning: To look at and understand written words.

Sentence: I read newspapers every morning.

RED (लाल)

Meaning: A colour.

Sentence: She wore a red dress.

365. ROAD / RODE

ROAD (सड़क)

Meaning: A wide way leading from one place to another.

Sentence: The road was crowded with vehicles.

RODE (सवारी की)

Meaning: Past tense of ride.

Sentence: He rode a horse across the field.

366. ROLE / ROLL

ROLE (भूमिका)

Meaning: A function or part played by someone.

Sentence: Teachers play an important role in society.

ROLL (लुढ़कना / रोल)

Meaning: To move by turning over.

Sentence: The ball rolled down the slope.

367. SEA / SEE

SEA (समुद्र)

Meaning: A vast body of salt water.

Sentence: The sea looked calm at sunset.

SEE (देखना)

Meaning: To perceive with the eyes.

Sentence: Can you see the rainbow?

368. SOLE / SOUL

SOLE (एकमात्र / जूते का तला)

Meaning: Only one; bottom of a shoe.

Sentence: He was the sole survivor of the accident.

SOUL (आत्मा)

Meaning: The spiritual part of a person.

Sentence: Music touches the soul deeply.

369. STEAK / STAKE

STEAK (मांस का टुकड़ा)

Meaning: A thick slice of meat.

Sentence: He ordered a steak for dinner.

STAKE (दांव / खूंटा)

Meaning: Something at risk or a wooden post.

Sentence: A lot of money was at stake.

370. TIDE / TIED

TIDE (ज्वार)

Meaning: The rise and fall of sea level.

Sentence: The tide rose rapidly in the evening.

TIED (बांधा हुआ)

Meaning: Fastened with a knot.

Sentence: The package was tied securely.

371. WEAR / WHERE

WEAR (पहनना)

Meaning: To have clothes on the body.

Sentence: Students must wear uniforms.

WHERE (कहाँ)

Meaning: At or in what place.

Sentence: Where do you live?

372. WOOD / WOULD

WOOD (लकड़ी)

Meaning: Hard material from trees.

Sentence: The table is made of wood.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

WOULD (करता / करेंगे)

Meaning: Past form of will.

Sentence: I would help you if I could.

373. YEW / YOU

YEW (एकप्रकारकावृक्ष)

Meaning: A type of evergreen tree.

Sentence: The garden contained ancient yew trees.

YOU (तुम / आप)

Meaning: Pronoun referring to the person addressed.

Sentence: You should study regularly.

Sentence: The word begins with the letter U.

374. AISLE / ISLE

AISLE (गलियारा)

Meaning: A passage between rows.

Sentence: The bride walked down the aisle.

ISLE (द्वीप)

Meaning: A small island.

Sentence: They spent their vacation on a tropical isle.

375. ALTER / ALTAR

ALTER (बदलना)

Meaning: To change something.

Sentence: Do not alter the official records.

ALTAR (वेदी)

Meaning: A sacred table used in worship.

Sentence: Flowers were placed on the altar.

376. BERRY / BURY

BERRY (बेरीफल)

Meaning: A small juicy fruit.

Sentence: Strawberries are popular berries.

BURY (दफनाना)

Meaning: To place underground.

Sentence: They decided to bury the treasure safely.

377. BRAID / BRAYED

BRAID (चोटीबनाना)

Meaning: To weave hair together.

Sentence: She braided her hair neatly.

BRAYED (रेंका)

Meaning: Made the sound of a donkey.

Sentence: The donkey brayed loudly.

378. CANE / CAIN

CANE (बेंत)

Meaning: A long stick or stem.

Sentence: The old man walked with a cane.

CAIN (कैन)

Meaning: Biblical name of Adam's son.

Sentence: Cain and Abel are mentioned in the Bible.

379. CEREAL / SERIAL

CEREAL (अनाज)

Meaning: Grain used as food.

Sentence: Wheat is an important cereal crop.

SERIAL (धारावाहिक)

Meaning: Appearing in a series.

Sentence: She enjoys watching crime serials.

380. CHECK / CHEQUE

CHECK (जांचकरना)

Meaning: To examine or verify.

Sentence: Please check your answers carefully.

CHEQUE (चेक)

Meaning: A written order directing a bank to pay money.

Sentence: He paid the fee by cheque.

381. CHOIR / QUIRE

CHOIR (गायनदल)

Meaning: A group of singers.

Sentence: The choir sang beautifully in the church.

QUIRE (कागज़काबंडल)

Meaning: A set of twenty-four or twenty-five sheets of paper.

Sentence: He purchased a quire of paper.

382. CLAWS / CLAUSE

CLAWS (पंजे)

Meaning: Sharp nails of an animal.

Sentence: The tiger sharpened its claws on the tree.

CLAUSE (उपवाक्य / धारा)

Meaning: A part of a sentence or legal document.

Sentence: Read the final clause carefully.

383. DAYS / DAZE

DAYS (दिन)

Meaning: Plural of day.

Sentence: We stayed there for five days.

DAZE (स्तब्धता)

Meaning: A confused state.

Sentence: The sudden shock left him in a daze.

384. DRAFT / DRAUGHT

DRAFT (प्रारूप)

Meaning: A preliminary version.

Sentence: She prepared the first draft of the essay.

DRAUGHT (हवाकाझोंका)

Meaning: A current of cool air.

Sentence: A cold draught entered through the window.

385. DUAL / DUEL

DUAL (द्वैध)

Meaning: Consisting of two parts.

Sentence: She has dual citizenship.

DUEL (द्वंद्वयुद्ध)

Meaning: A contest between two persons.

Sentence: The knights fought a duel.

386. HEIR / AIR

HEIR (उत्तराधिकारी)

Meaning: A person legally entitled to inherit.

Sentence: The prince is the heir to the throne.

AIR (वायु)

Meaning: The invisible gaseous substance around us.

Sentence: Fresh air is essential for health.

387. HOLE / WHOLE

HOLE (छेद)

Meaning: An opening or hollow space.

Sentence: There is a hole in the wall.

WHOLE (पूरा)

Meaning: Entire or complete.

Sentence: He spent the whole day studying.

388. HOUR / OUR

HOUR (घंटा)

Meaning: A period of sixty minutes.

Sentence: The meeting lasted an hour.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

OUR (हमारा)

Meaning: Belonging to us.

Sentence: Our team won the match.

389. IDLE / IDOL

IDLE (निष्क्रिय)

Meaning: Not active or working.

Sentence: An idle person wastes time.

IDOL (आदर्श / मूर्ति)

Meaning: A greatly admired person or image.

Sentence: The actor is the idol of many youngsters.

390. KNEW / NEW

KNEW (जानताथा)

Meaning: Past tense of *know*.

Sentence: I knew the answer yesterday.

NEW (नया)

Meaning: Recently made or discovered.

Sentence: She bought a new laptop.

391. LESSON / LESSEN

LESSON (पाठ)

Meaning: A unit of instruction.

Sentence: Today's lesson was interesting.

LESSEN (कमकरना)

Meaning: To reduce.

Sentence: Exercise helps lessen stress.

392. MADE / MAID

MADE (बनाया)

Meaning: Past tense of *make*.

Sentence: She made a delicious cake.

MAID (नौकरानी)

Meaning: A female servant.

Sentence: The maid cleaned the room quickly.

393. MEDAL / MEDDLE

MEDAL (पदक)

Meaning: An award for achievement.

Sentence: He won a gold medal in athletics.

MEDDLE (दखलदेना)

Meaning: To interfere unnecessarily.

Sentence: Do not meddle in other people's affairs.

394. MUSCLE / MUSSEL

MUSCLE (मांसपेशी)

Meaning: Tissue responsible for movement.

Sentence: Exercise strengthens the muscles.

MUSSEL (शंख-प्रकारकाजीव)

Meaning: A shellfish found in water.

Sentence: Mussels are served in many seafood dishes.

395. NOT / KNOT

NOT (नहीं)

Meaning: Used for negation.

Sentence: I do not agree with the proposal.

KNOT (गाँठ)

Meaning: A fastening made by tying.

Sentence: He tied a knot in the rope.

396. OAR / ORE

OAR (चप्पू)

Meaning: A tool used for rowing.

Sentence: The boatman pulled the oar strongly.

ORE (अयस्क)

Meaning: A mineral from which metal is extracted.

Sentence: Iron ore is mined in large quantities.

397. PAWS / PAUSE

PAWS (पंजे)

Meaning: The feet of an animal with claws.

Sentence: The puppy rested its paws on my lap.

PAUSE (रुकना)

Meaning: A temporary stop.

Sentence: The speaker took a short pause.

398. PEACE / PIECE

PEACE (शांति)

Meaning: Freedom from conflict.

Sentence: The nation desires peace and stability.

PIECE (टुकड़ा)

Meaning: A part of something.

Sentence: Give me another piece of bread.

399. RIGHT / RITE / WRITE

RIGHT (सही / अधिकार)

Meaning: Correct or morally just.

Sentence: You made the right decision.

RITE (अनुष्ठान)

Meaning: A religious or ceremonial act.

Sentence: The funeral rite was performed traditionally.

WRITE (लिखना)

Meaning: To form words on paper.

Sentence: Please write your roll number clearly.

400. WAIVER / WAVER

WAIVER (छूट / त्याग)

Meaning: Official abandonment of a right or claim.

Sentence: The school granted a fee waiver.

WAVER (डगमगाना)

Meaning: To hesitate or become uncertain.

Sentence: Never waver in your determination.

TRICKY WORD GROUPS & COMMONLY MISUSED WORDS

401. ASSURE / ENSURE / INSURE

ASSURE (आश्वासितकरना)

Meaning: To give confidence to someone.

Sentence: The teacher assured the students of success.

ENSURE (सुनिश्चितकरना)

Meaning: To make certain.

Sentence: Hard work ensures success.

INSURE (बीमाकरना)

Meaning: To protect financially through insurance.

Sentence: He insured his car against theft.

402. BESIDE / BESIDES

BESIDE (केपास)

Meaning: Next to.

Sentence: She sat beside her friend.

BESIDES (इसकेअतिरिक्त)

Meaning: In addition to.

Sentence: Besides English, he also knows French.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

403. FARTHER / FURTHER

FARTHER (अधिकदूर)

Meaning: Related to physical distance.

Sentence: Delhi is farther from Patna than Varanasi.

FURTHER (आगे / अतिरिक्त)

Meaning: Additional or more advanced.

Sentence: We need further discussion on this issue.

404. HISTORIC / HISTORICAL

HISTORIC (ऐतिहासिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण)

Meaning: Important in history.

Sentence: The agreement was a historic achievement.

HISTORICAL (इतिहास संबंधी)

Meaning: Related to history.

Sentence: She enjoys reading historical novels.

405. IMPLY / INFER

IMPLY (संकेत देना)

Meaning: To suggest indirectly.

Sentence: His words implied dissatisfaction.

INFER (निष्कर्ष निकालना)

Meaning: To draw a conclusion.

Sentence: We can infer the result from the data.

406. LAY / LIE

LAY (रखना)

Meaning: To place something somewhere.

Sentence: Please lay the books on the table.

LIE (लेटना)

Meaning: To recline or rest.

Sentence: He likes to lie under the tree.

407. LEND / BORROW

LEND (उधार देना)

Meaning: To give temporarily.

Sentence: Please lend me your pen.

BORROW (उधार लेना)

Meaning: To take temporarily.

Sentence: I borrowed a book from the library.

408. PERSONAL / PERSONNEL

PERSONAL (व्यक्तिगत)

Meaning: Related to a person privately.

Sentence: This is my personal opinion.

PERSONNEL (कर्मचारी वर्ग)

Meaning: Employees of an organization.

Sentence: Military personnel attended the ceremony.

409. RISE / RAISE

RISE (उठना)

Meaning: To go upward by itself.

Sentence: The sun rises in the east.

RAISE (उठाना)

Meaning: To lift something.

Sentence: Please raise your hand.

410. SENSIBLE / SENSITIVE

SENSIBLE (समझदार)

Meaning: Wise and practical.

Sentence: She made a sensible decision.

SENSITIVE (संवेदनशील)

Meaning: Easily affected emotionally or physically.

Sentence: He is sensitive to criticism.

411. ADMISSION / ADMITTANCE

ADMISSION (स्वीकारोक्ति / प्रवेश)

Meaning: Acceptance or confession.

Sentence: His admission of guilt surprised everyone.

ADMITTANCE (प्रवेश की अनुमति)

Meaning: Permission to enter.

Sentence: Admittance to the hall is restricted.

412. CHILDISH / CHILDLIKE

CHILDISH (बचकानी)

Meaning: Immature in a negative sense.

Sentence: His childish behaviour annoyed the class.

CHILDLIKE (बाल-सुलभ)

Meaning: Innocent and simple.

Sentence: She has childlike curiosity.

413. CONTINUAL / CONTINUOUS

CONTINUAL (बार-बार होने वाला)

Meaning: Repeated with breaks.

Sentence: Continual interruptions disturbed the lecture.

CONTINUOUS (लगातार)

Meaning: Without stopping.

Sentence: It rained continuously for two days.

414. CUSTOM / HABIT

CUSTOM (रीति-रिवाज)

Meaning: Traditional practice.

Sentence: Touching elders' feet is an Indian custom.

HABIT (आदत)

Meaning: Regular personal behaviour.

Sentence: Reading daily is a good habit.

415. DEADLY / DEATHLY

DEADLY (घातक)

Meaning: Causing death.

Sentence: The snake is deadly.

DEATHLY (मृतसमान)

Meaning: Extremely pale or silent.

Sentence: There was deathly silence in the room.

416. EMIGRATE / IMMIGRATE

EMIGRATE (देश छोड़कर बसना)

Meaning: To leave one's country permanently.

Sentence: Many people emigrated for better opportunities.

IMMIGRATE (विदेश में बसना)

Meaning: To come into a new country permanently.

Sentence: His family immigrated to Canada.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

417. FEWER / LESS

FEWER (कम)

Meaning: Used with countable nouns.

Sentence: Fewer students attended the class today.

LESS (कम)

Meaning: Used with uncountable nouns.

Sentence: We have less time now.

418. HUMAN / HUMANE

HUMAN (मानव)

Meaning: Related to people.

Sentence: Human beings are intelligent creatures.

HUMANE (दयालु)

Meaning: Kind and compassionate.

Sentence: The officer showed humane treatment to prisoners.

419. LATER / LATTER

LATER (बादमें)

Meaning: At a subsequent time.

Sentence: I will call you later.

LATTER (दूसरा)

Meaning: The second of two things mentioned.

Sentence: Of the two books, I preferred the latter.

420. LOOSE / LOSE

LOOSE (ढीला)

Meaning: Not tight.

Sentence: This shirt is too loose for me.

LOSE (खो देना)

Meaning: To misplace or fail to win.

Sentence: Do not lose your admit card.

421. MORAL / MORALE

MORAL (नैतिक)

Meaning: Related to principles of right and wrong.

Sentence: Honesty is a moral virtue.

MORALE (मनोबल)

Meaning: Confidence and enthusiasm.

Sentence: The victory boosted the team's morale.

422. PRACTICAL / PRACTICABLE

PRACTICAL (व्यावहारिक)

Meaning: Sensible and realistic.

Sentence: We need a practical solution.

PRACTICABLE (संभव)

Meaning: Capable of being done.

Sentence: Your plan is practicable under present conditions.

423. PRINCIPAL / PRINCIPLE

PRINCIPAL (प्रधान / मुख्य)

Meaning: Head of a school; most important.

Sentence: The principal addressed the students.

PRINCIPLE (सिद्धांत)

Meaning: A basic truth or rule.

Sentence: Discipline is an important principle.

424. QUIET / QUITE

QUIET (शांत)

Meaning: Free from noise.

Sentence: The classroom remained quiet.

QUITE (काफी)

Meaning: Completely or fairly.

Sentence: The lecture was quite interesting.

425. RESPECTFULLY / RESPECTIVELY

RESPECTFULLY (सम्मानपूर्वक)

Meaning: Showing respect.

Sentence: The cadets respectfully saluted the chief guest.

RESPECTIVELY (क्रमशः)

Meaning: In the order mentioned.

Sentence: Ram and Mohan scored 80 and 85 marks respectively.

426. STATIONARY / STATIONERY

STATIONARY (स्थिर)

Meaning: Not moving.

Sentence: The vehicle remained stationary for hours.

STATIONERY (लेखन-सामग्री)

Meaning: Writing and office materials.

Sentence: I bought stationery from the market.

427. THAN / THEN

THAN (से)

Meaning: Used in comparisons.

Sentence: She is taller than her sister.

THEN (तब / उसके बाद)

Meaning: At that time or next.

Sentence: Finish your work, then go home.

428. VALUE / PRICE

VALUE (मूल्य / महत्व)

Meaning: Worth or usefulness.

Sentence: Education has great value in life.

PRICE (कीमत)

Meaning: Amount of money paid for something.

Sentence: The price of petrol has increased.

429. ADOPT / ADAPT

ADOPT (अपनाना)

Meaning: To accept or take up.

Sentence: The school adopted a new policy.

ADAPT (अनुकूल बनाना)

Meaning: To adjust to conditions.

Sentence: Students must adapt to change.

430. ALL TOGETHER / ALTOGETHER

ALL TOGETHER (सब एक साथ)

Meaning: Everyone or everything collectively.

Sentence: The students sang all together.

ALTOGETHER (पूर्णतः)

Meaning: Completely or entirely.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The idea was altogether impractical.

431. APPRAISE / APPRISE

APPRAISE (मूल्यांकनकरना)

Meaning: To assess value or quality.

Sentence: Experts appraised the old painting.

APPRISE (सूचितकरना)

Meaning: To inform.

Sentence: Please apprise me of the situation.

432. CANVAS / CANVASS

CANVAS (कैनवास)

Meaning: Strong cloth used for painting.

Sentence: The artist painted on canvas.

CANVASS (समर्थनमाँगना)

Meaning: To seek votes or opinions.

Sentence: Candidates canvassed for public support.

433. COMPLIMENT / COMPLEMENT

COMPLIMENT (प्रशंसा)

Meaning: An expression of admiration.

Sentence: She received a compliment for her speech.

COMPLEMENT (पूरकहोना)

Meaning: Something that completes another thing.

Sentence: The curtains complement the furniture.

434. DEFUSE / DIFFUSE

DEFUSE (निष्क्रियकरना)

Meaning: To make less dangerous.

Sentence: The bomb squad defused the explosive.

DIFFUSE (फैलाना)

Meaning: To spread widely.

Sentence: The fragrance diffused throughout the room.

435. ECONOMIC / ECONOMICAL

ECONOMIC (आर्थिक)

Meaning: Related to economy.

Sentence: The country faces economic challenges.

ECONOMICAL (मितव्ययी)

Meaning: Saving money or resources.

Sentence: This vehicle is economical to maintain.

436. ELIGIBLE / ILLEGIBLE

ELIGIBLE (पात्र)

Meaning: Qualified for something.

Sentence: Only eligible candidates may apply.

ILLEGIBLE (अपठनीय)

Meaning: Impossible to read clearly.

Sentence: His handwriting is illegible.

437. FORMER / FORMERLY

FORMER (पूर्ववाला)

Meaning: Earlier of two mentioned things.

Sentence: Of the two players, the former performed better.

FORMERLY (पहले)

Meaning: In earlier times.

Sentence: The city was formerly called Madras.

438. HARD / HARDLY

HARD (कठिन / मेहनतसे)

Meaning: Difficult or with effort.

Sentence: She works hard every day.

HARDLY (मुश्किलसे)

Meaning: Barely.

Sentence: I had hardly reached home when it started raining.

439. IMAGINARY / IMAGINATIVE

IMAGINARY (काल्पनिक)

Meaning: Existing only in the mind.

Sentence: The story is set in an imaginary world.

IMAGINATIVE (कल्पनाशील)

Meaning: Creative and inventive.

Sentence: The child gave an imaginative answer.

440. LICENCE / LICENSE

LICENCE (लाइसेंस-Noun)

Meaning: Official permission.

Sentence: You need a driving licence.

LICENSE (लाइसेंसदेना-Verb)

Meaning: To grant permission officially.

Sentence: The authority licensed the company.

441. LOATH / LOATHE

LOATH (अनिच्छुक)

Meaning: Reluctant or unwilling.

Sentence: I am loath to criticize my friends.

LOATHE (घृणाकरना)

Meaning: To hate intensely.

Sentence: She loathes dishonesty.

442. MASTERLY / MASTERFUL

MASTERLY (निपुणतापूर्ण)

Meaning: Showing great skill.

Sentence: The artist gave a masterly performance.

MASTERFUL (अधिकारपूर्ण)

Meaning: Powerful and commanding.

Sentence: He handled the crisis in a masterful way.

443. PEACEFUL / PEACEABLE

PEACEFUL (शांतिपूर्ण)

Meaning: Calm and free from disturbance.

Sentence: The village is peaceful and quiet.

PEACEABLE (झगड़ानकरनेवाला)

Meaning: Inclined to avoid conflict.

Sentence: He is a peaceable person by nature.

444. PERSECUTE / PROSECUTE

PERSECUTE (उत्पीड़नकरना)

Meaning: To harass cruelly.

Sentence: Minority groups should not be persecuted.

PROSECUTE (अभियोगचलाना)

Meaning: To take legal action against someone.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The police decided to prosecute the criminal.

445. PLAIN / PLANE

PLAIN (सादा / मैदान)

Meaning: Simple or flat land.

Sentence: She wore a plain white dress.

PLANE (विमान / समतलसतह)

Meaning: An aircraft or flat surface.

Sentence: The plane landed safely.

446. PRESCRIBE / PROSCRIBE

PRESCRIBE (निर्धारितकरना)

Meaning: To recommend officially.

Sentence: The doctor prescribed antibiotics.

PROSCRIBE (प्रतिबंधितकरना)

Meaning: To forbid by law.

Sentence: The organization was proscribed by the government.

447. QUASH / SQUASH

QUASH (रद्दकरना)

Meaning: To reject officially.

Sentence: The court quashed the order.

SQUASH (कुचलना)

Meaning: To crush completely.

Sentence: He accidentally squashed the insect.

448. RATIONAL / RATIONALE

RATIONAL (तर्कसंगत)

Meaning: Based on logic.

Sentence: We need a rational approach.

RATIONALE (तर्क / कारण)

Meaning: The fundamental reason behind something.

Sentence: The manager explained the rationale for the decision.

449. SIGHT / SITE / CITE

SIGHT (दृश्य)

Meaning: The ability to see or something seen.

Sentence: The Taj Mahal is a beautiful sight.

SITE (स्थान)

Meaning: A place or location.

Sentence: The school building site is under construction.

CITE (उद्धृतकरना)

Meaning: To quote or mention as evidence.

Sentence: Please cite examples in your answer.

450. SOCIAL / SOCIABLE

SOCIAL (सामाजिक)

Meaning: Related to society.

Sentence: Education improves social awareness.

SOCIABLE (मिलनसार)

Meaning: Friendly and fond of company.

Sentence: She is cheerful and sociable.

451. SOMETIME / SOME TIME / SOMETIMES

SOMETIME (कभी)

Meaning: At an unspecified time.

Sentence: Let us meet sometime next week.

SOME TIME (कुछसमय)

Meaning: A period of time.

Sentence: It took some time to solve the problem.

SOMETIMES (कभी-कभी)

Meaning: Occasionally.

Sentence: I sometimes read novels at night.

452. SPECIAL / ESPECIAL

SPECIAL (विशेष)

Meaning: Different from usual.

Sentence: Today is a special occasion.

ESPECIAL (विशेषरूपसे)

Meaning: Exceptional or particular.

Sentence: This rule applies especially to senior students.

453. STATUE / STATUTE

STATUE (प्रतिमा)

Meaning: A sculptured figure.

Sentence: A statue of Gandhi stands in the park.

STATUTE (कानून)

Meaning: A written law.

Sentence: Parliament passed a new statute.

454. TASTEFUL / TASTY

TASTEFUL (रुचिपूर्ण)

Meaning: Showing good aesthetic judgment.

Sentence: The room was decorated in a tasteful manner.

TASTY (स्वादिवृष्ट)

Meaning: Delicious to eat.

Sentence: The food was very tasty.

455. VERBAL / ORAL

VERBAL (शाब्दिक / मौखिक)

Meaning: Related to words.

Sentence: The manager gave verbal instructions.

ORAL (मौखिक)

Meaning: Spoken rather than written.

Sentence: Students appeared for the oral examination.

456. VIRTUE / VIRTUAL

VIRTUE (सद्गुण)

Meaning: Moral excellence.

Sentence: Patience is a great virtue.

VIRTUAL (आभासी)

Meaning: Existing digitally or almost.

Sentence: The meeting was held on a virtual platform.

457. WAVER / WAIVER

WAVER (डगमगाना)

Meaning: To hesitate or become uncertain.

Sentence: Never waver from your goal.

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WAIVER (छूट)

Meaning: Official abandonment of a right.

Sentence: The school granted a fee waiver.

458. WOMANLY / WOMANISH

WOMANLY (स्त्रीसुलभ)

Meaning: Having qualities admired in women.

Sentence: She displayed womanly grace and dignity.

WOMANISH (स्त्रैण)

Meaning: Effeminately weak or timid.

Sentence: The character was mocked for his womanish fears.

459. WORTHY / WORTHWHILE

WORTHY (योग्य)

Meaning: Deserving respect or attention.

Sentence: He is a worthy candidate for the award.

WORTHWHILE (सार्थक)

Meaning: Worth the time or effort.

Sentence: Reading good books is worthwhile.

460. ADVERSE / AVERSE

ADVERSE (प्रतिकूल)

Meaning: Harmful or unfavourable.

Sentence: Adverse weather delayed the flight.

AVERSE (विरोधी)

Meaning: Strongly disliking something.

Sentence: He is averse to taking risks.

461. ALLUSION / ILLUSION

ALLUSION (संकेत)

Meaning: An indirect reference.

Sentence: The speaker made an allusion to the Mahabharata.

ILLUSION (भ्रम)

Meaning: A false impression or deceptive appearance.

Sentence: The magician created an illusion of disappearance.

462. APPETITE / APTITUDE

APPETITE (भूख)

Meaning: Desire for food.

Sentence: Regular exercise increases appetite.

APTITUDE (योग्यता)

Meaning: Natural ability or talent.

Sentence: She has an aptitude for mathematics.

463. ASCRIBE / SUBSCRIBE

ASCRIBE (कारणमानना)

Meaning: To attribute something to a cause.

Sentence: He ascribed his success to hard work.

SUBSCRIBE (सदस्यतालेना)

Meaning: To sign up or support financially.

Sentence: I subscribed to the magazine last month.

464. BAZAAR / BIZARRE

BAZAAR (बाज़ार)

Meaning: A marketplace.

Sentence: The local bazaar is crowded during festivals.

BIZARRE (अजीब)

Meaning: Very strange or unusual.

Sentence: His behaviour seemed bizarre.

465. BEMUSED / AMUSED

BEMUSED (उलझनमें)

Meaning: Confused or puzzled.

Sentence: The difficult puzzle left him bemused.

AMUSED (मनोरंजित)

Meaning: Entertained pleasantly.

Sentence: The audience was amused by the comedian.

466. CAPITAL / CAPITOL

CAPITAL (राजधानी / पूंजी)

Meaning: A city serving as seat of government; wealth.

Sentence: New Delhi is the capital of India.

CAPITOL (विधानभवन)

Meaning: A building where lawmakers meet.

Sentence: The protest took place near the Capitol.

467. CONSCIENCE / CONSCIOUS

CONSCIENCE (अंतरात्मा)

Meaning: Moral sense of right and wrong.

Sentence: His conscience would not allow him to cheat.

CONSCIOUS (सचेत)

Meaning: Aware and awake.

Sentence: The patient remained conscious after surgery.

468. CREDIBLE / CREDULOUS

CREDIBLE (विश्वसनीय)

Meaning: Believable and trustworthy.

Sentence: The witness gave a credible explanation.

CREDULOUS (भोला / आसानीसे विश्वसकरनेवाला)

Meaning: Too ready to believe.

Sentence: Credulous people are often deceived.

469. DECENT / DESCENT / DISSENT

DECENT (सभ्य)

Meaning: Respectable or proper.

Sentence: He is a decent and honest man.

DESCENT (अवतरण / वंश)

Meaning: Downward movement or origin.

Sentence: The descent from the hill was difficult.

DISSENT (असहमति)

Meaning: Difference of opinion.

Sentence: One judge expressed dissent from the verdict.

470. DRASTIC / DRAUGHTY

DRASTIC (कठोर)

Meaning: Extreme or severe.

Sentence: The government introduced drastic reforms.

DRAUGHTY (हवादार)

Meaning: Allowing cold air to enter.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

Sentence: The old house was cold and draughty.

471. EMINENT / IMMINENT

EMINENT (प्रसिद्ध)

Meaning: Famous and respected.

Sentence: She is an eminent scientist.

IMMINENT (आसन्न)

Meaning: About to happen soon.

Sentence: The danger of flood is imminent.

472. EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT

EXPLICIT (स्पष्ट)

Meaning: Clearly stated.

Sentence: The teacher gave explicit instructions.

IMPLICIT (अप्रत्यक्ष)

Meaning: Implied though not directly expressed.

Sentence: There was implicit trust between them.

473. FATAL / FATEFUL

FATAL (घातक)

Meaning: Causing death.

Sentence: The accident proved fatal.

FATEFUL (भाग्यनिर्धारक)

Meaning: Having important consequences.

Sentence: They met on a fateful evening.

474. FORBEAR / FOREBEAR

FORBEAR (संयमरखना)

Meaning: To refrain from doing something.

Sentence: Please forbear from making rude comments.

FOREBEAR (पूर्वज)

Meaning: Ancestor.

Sentence: His forebears fought for independence.

475. HUMAN / HUMANE

HUMAN (मानव)

Meaning: Relating to mankind.

Sentence: Human beings depend on nature.

HUMANE (दयालु)

Meaning: Showing compassion.

Sentence: The officer adopted humane methods.

476. ILLUSIVE / ELUSIVE

ILLUSIVE (भ्रामक)

Meaning: Based on illusion; deceptive.

Sentence: The apparent success was illusive.

ELUSIVE (हाथन आनेवाला)

Meaning: Difficult to find or achieve.

Sentence: Peace remained elusive in the region.

477. LUXURIANT / LUXURIOUS

LUXURIANT (घना / प्रचुर)

Meaning: Rich and abundant in growth.

Sentence: The valley was covered with luxuriant vegetation.

LUXURIOUS (विलासपूर्ण)

Meaning: Rich, comfortable, and expensive.

Sentence: They stayed in a luxurious hotel.

478. PRECEDENT / PRESIDENT

PRECEDENT (पूर्वउदाहरण)

Meaning: An earlier example used as a guide.

Sentence: The court referred to a legal precedent.

PRESIDENT (राष्ट्रपति / अध्यक्ष)

Meaning: Head of a nation or organization.

Sentence: The President addressed the cadets.

479. SAVOURY / SAVORY

SAVOURY (स्वादिवृत् / नमकीन)

Meaning: Pleasant in taste or smell.

Sentence: The savoury snacks were delicious.

SAVORY (सुगंधितजड़ी-बूटी)

Meaning: A herb used in cooking.

Sentence: Savory is added to soups for flavour.

480. TORTUOUS / TORTUROUS

TORTUOUS (घुमावदार / जटिल)

Meaning: Full of twists and turns.

Sentence: The tortuous road led to the hilltop.

TORTUROUS (पीड़ादायक)

Meaning: Causing intense pain.

Sentence: The patient suffered torturous agony.

481. ABROGATE / ARROGATE

ABROGATE (रद्दकरना)

Meaning: To abolish officially.

Sentence: The outdated law was abrogated.

ARROGATE (अनुचितरूपसेदावाकरना)

Meaning: To claim wrongly.

Sentence: He arrogated all powers to himself.

482. ACUTE / OBTUSE

ACUTE (तीक्ष्ण)

Meaning: Sharp, severe, or intelligent.

Sentence: She felt acute pain in her arm.

OBTUSE (मंदबुद्धि / कुठित)

Meaning: Slow to understand.

Sentence: The student gave an obtuse reply.

483. AMIABLE / AMICABLE

AMIABLE (मिलनसार)

Meaning: Friendly in nature.

Sentence: He is an amiable gentleman.

AMICABLE (मैत्रीपूर्ण)

Meaning: Friendly in relationship.

Sentence: The dispute ended in an amicable settlement.

484. APPRAISAL / APPRISAL

APPRAISAL (मूल्यांकन)

Meaning: Assessment of value or performance.

Sentence: Employees undergo annual appraisal.

APPRISAL (सूचना)

Meaning: The act of informing.

Sentence: He received appraisal of the latest events.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

485. CANON / CANNON

CANON (नियम / मानक)

Meaning: An accepted rule or principle.

Sentence: The book became part of the literary canon.

CANNON (तोप)

Meaning: A large heavy gun.

Sentence: The soldiers fired the cannon.

486. COHERENT / COHESIVE

COHERENT (सुसंगत)

Meaning: Logical and consistent.

Sentence: She presented a coherent argument.

COHESIVE (एकजुट)

Meaning: United and sticking together.

Sentence: The team worked as a cohesive unit.

487. DEBASE / DEGRADE

DEBASE (गिराना)

Meaning: To lower quality or value.

Sentence: Corruption debases society.

DEGRADE (अपमानितकरना / पदघटाना)

Meaning: To reduce dignity or rank.

Sentence: The officer was degraded for misconduct.

488. DIFFIDENT / SHY

DIFFIDENT (आत्मविश्वासहीन)

Meaning: Lacking self-confidence.

Sentence: The diffident student hesitated to answer.

SHY (संकोची)

Meaning: Timid or reserved.

Sentence: She is too shy to speak publicly.

489. DISEASED / DECEASED

DISEASED (रोगग्रस्त)

Meaning: Affected by illness.

Sentence: Diseased plants were removed immediately.

DECEASED (मृत)

Meaning: No longer living.

Sentence: The deceased officer was honoured.

490. EXHORT / EXTORT

EXHORT (प्रोत्साहितकरना)

Meaning: To urge strongly.

Sentence: The coach exhorted the players to win.

EXTORT (जबरनवसूलना)

Meaning: To obtain by force or threats.

Sentence: The gang tried to extort money.

491. HOMOGENEOUS / HOMOGENOUS

HOMOGENEOUS (समरूप)

Meaning: Uniform in composition.

Sentence: The society appeared culturally homogeneous.

HOMOGENOUS (समान प्रकृतिका)

Meaning: Similar in origin or character.

Sentence: The samples were homogenous in structure.

492. IMPASSIVE / APATHETIC

IMPASSIVE (भावहीन)

Meaning: Showing no emotion.

Sentence: The judge remained impassive throughout the trial.

APATHETIC (उदासीन)

Meaning: Showing no interest or concern.

Sentence: Many citizens were apathetic about politics.

493. LIBEL / SLANDER

LIBEL (लिखितमानहानि)

Meaning: Defamation in written form.

Sentence: The newspaper faced a libel case.

SLANDER (मौखिकमानहानि)

Meaning: Defamation through spoken words.

Sentence: False rumours amounted to slander.

494. PALATABLE / PALPABLE

PALATABLE (स्वादिष्ट)

Meaning: Pleasant to taste.

Sentence: The soup was simple but palatable.

PALPABLE (स्पष्ट अनुभवहोनेवाला)

Meaning: Easily noticed or felt.

Sentence: There was palpable tension in the hall.

495. PEDANTIC / DIDACTIC

PEDANTIC (दिखावटीविद्वतावाला)

Meaning: Overly concerned with minor details.

Sentence: His pedantic style bored the class.

DIDACTIC (उपदेशात्मक)

Meaning: Intended to teach.

Sentence: The novel has a didactic tone.

496. PRAGMATIC / DOGMATIC

PRAGMATIC (व्यावहारिक)

Meaning: Realistic and practical.

Sentence: We need a pragmatic approach.

DOGMATIC (हठधर्मी)

Meaning: Stating opinions as unquestionably true.

Sentence: His dogmatic attitude irritated others.

497. SPECIOUS / SPACIOUS

SPECIOUS (भ्रामकरूपसेसही)

Meaning: Apparently true but actually false.

Sentence: The lawyer gave a specious argument.

SPACIOUS (विशाल)

Meaning: Having plenty of space.

Sentence: They live in a spacious house.

498. SUBSERVIENT / SUBMISSIVE

SUBSERVIENT (चापलूस)

Meaning: Excessively obedient for personal gain.

Sentence: The officer disliked subservient behaviour.

SUBMISSIVE (अज्ञाकारी)

Meaning: Ready to obey others.

Sentence: The child remained submissive before elders.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

499. TANGIBLE / TANGENTIAL

TANGIBLE (वास्तविक / स्पर्शनीय)

Meaning: Real and noticeable.

Sentence: The project produced tangible benefits.

TANGENTIAL (विषयसेहटकर)

Meaning: Slightly related to the main topic.

Sentence: His remarks were tangential to the discussion.

500. VENAL / VENIAL

VENAL (भ्रष्ट)

Meaning: Open to bribery.

Sentence: The inquiry exposed several venal officials.

VENIAL (क्षम्य)

Meaning: Forgivable and minor.

Sentence: The teacher treated it as a venial mistake.

EXERCISE

EXERCISE SET-1

Directions: Choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence.

1. The principal did not _____ the proposal submitted by the committee.
(A) except (B) accept
(C) expect (D) exempt
2. The new manager was quick to _____ modern business practices.
(A) adept (B) adopt
(C) adapt (D) adjoin
3. The teacher gave me valuable _____ before the interview.
(A) advice (B) advise
(C) advisory (D) adviser
4. The heavy rainfall had a serious _____ on crop production.
(A) affect (B) effective
(C) affection (D) effect
5. The school purchased new _____ for the examination department.
(A) stationary (B) stationer
(C) stationery (D) stationing
6. The lawyer cited a legal _____ to support his argument.
(A) principle (B) principal
(C) principally (D) principality
7. The chef served a delicious _____ after dinner.
(A) desert (B) deserted
(C) deserving (D) dessert
8. The witness refused to _____ confidential information.
(A) illicit (B) elicit
(C) allude (D) evade
9. The mountain climbers finally reached the summit after a difficult _____.
(A) accent (B) assent
(C) ascent (D) consent
10. The committee members gave their unanimous _____ to the proposal.
(A) ascent (B) accent
(C) consented (D) assent
11. The historian specializes in _____ monuments of national importance.
(A) historical (B) historic
(C) historian (D) history
12. The company received many _____ about the poor quality of service.
(A) compliments (B) compliances
(C) complements (D) complaints
13. The two colours perfectly _____ each other.
(A) comply (B) complement
(C) compliment (D) complete
14. The officer stood _____ the commander during the ceremony.
(A) besides of (B) besides
(C) beside (D) beside of
15. _____ English, she can also speak French and German.
(A) Besides (B) Beside
(C) Beside of (D) Except
16. The storm is expected to arrive in the _____.
(A) eminent (B) prominent
(C) imminent (D) dominant
17. The scientist is an _____ authority on environmental issues.
(A) immediate (B) imminent
(C) eminent (D) imminently
18. The teacher asked the students _____ they had completed the assignment.
(A) weather (B) rather
(C) where (D) whether
19. We postponed the picnic because of bad _____.
(A) weather (B) whether
(C) climate (D) season
20. The traveller walked much _____ than expected.
(A) further (B) farther
(C) farthest (D) furthest
21. We need no _____ discussion on this matter.
(A) farther (B) farthest
(C) further (D) furthestly
22. The speaker made an interesting _____ to Greek mythology.
(A) illusion (B) allusion
(C) delusion (D) collusion
23. The magician created the _____ of a disappearing coin.
(A) illusion (B) allusion
(C) collusion (D) inclusion
24. The engineer will _____ a new machine for the factory.
(A) device (B) divisive
(C) devised (D) devise
25. The latest electronic _____ is selling very well.
(A) devise (B) device
(C) division (D) deviation

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

26. The accused attempted to _____ the witness during the trial.
(A) prosecute against (B) persecute
(C) prosecute (D) persecute for
27. The government decided to _____ the offenders under the new law.
(A) prosecute (B) persecute
(C) pursue (D) persecuting
28. The chairman tried to _____ support for the new policy.
(A) canvas (B) canvass
(C) canvases (D) canvasing
29. The artist painted on a large _____.
(A) canvass (B) canvasing
(C) canvas (D) canvassed
30. The officer acted with remarkable _____ during the crisis.
(A) morality (B) morale
(C) moralize (D) moral
31. The victory greatly boosted the team's _____.
(A) morality (B) moral
(C) morals (D) morale
32. The manager sent the information to all _____ concerned.
(A) personnel (B) personal
(C) personality (D) personally
33. This diary contains my _____ thoughts and experiences.
(A) personnel (B) personally
(C) personal (D) personable
34. The route through the hills was extremely _____.
(A) torturing (B) tortuous
(C) torture (D) torturous
35. The prisoners suffered a _____ journey through the desert.
(A) torturous (B) tortuous
(C) torturing (D) tortured
36. The officer was _____ informed of the changes.
(A) discretely (B) discretion
(C) discreetly (D) discrete
37. The data were divided into several _____ categories.
(A) discreet (B) discrete
(C) discretionary (D) discreetly
38. The student chose an _____ route to solve the problem.
(A) genius (B) ingenuous
(C) ingenious (D) ingeniously
39. Her _____ nature made everyone trust her.
(A) ingenuous (B) ingenious
(C) ingeniousness (D) ingeniously
40. The politician openly _____ the law by ignoring court orders.
(A) floated (B) flaunted
(C) flouted (D) flared
41. The celebrity loved to _____ her wealth on social media.
(A) flaunt (B) flout
(C) float (D) flatter
42. The doctor decided to _____ the infection before it spread further.
(A) differ (B) defuse
(C) diffuse (D) define
43. The speaker attempted to _____ tension among the audience.
(A) define (B) differ
(C) diffuse (D) defuse
44. The officer was asked to _____ the new recruits about the security threat.
(A) appraise (B) appreciate
(C) apprise (D) apprise
45. The jeweller will _____ the value of the diamond.
(A) apprise (B) apprise
(C) appreciate (D) appraise
46. The company plans to _____ the use of plastic packaging.
(A) proscribe (B) prescribe
(C) prosecute (D) prescribe for
47. The doctor will _____ a suitable medicine for the patient.
(A) proscribe (B) prescribe
(C) prosecute (D) proscribing
48. The teacher's remarks were _____ accepted by the students.
(A) respectably (B) respectively
(C) respective (D) respectfully
49. Ram and Shyam scored 85 and 90 marks _____.
(A) respectfully (B) respectively
(C) respectably (D) respective
50. The cadets were asked to remain _____ during the inspection.
(A) quite (B) quit
(C) quiet (D) quietly

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

ANSWER KEY – EXERCISE SET-1

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	A	21	C	31	D	41	A
2	C	12	D	22	B	32	A	42	B
3	A	13	B	23	A	33	C	43	D
4	D	14	C	24	D	34	B	44	C
5	C	15	A	25	B	35	A	45	D
6	A	16	C	26	B	36	C	46	A
7	D	17	C	27	A	37	B	47	B
8	B	18	D	28	B	38	C	48	D
9	C	19	A	29	C	39	A	49	B
10	D	20	B	30	D	40	C	50	C

EXERCISE SET-2

Directions: Choose the most appropriate word to complete each sentence.

- The district magistrate decided to _____ the property before auction.
(A) apprise (B) appraise
(C) appreciate (D) apprehend
- The officer was asked to _____ all cadets about the revised regulations.
(A) appraise (B) apprise
(C) apprise (D) appreciate
- The company plans to _____ several outdated products next year.
(A) phase out (B) faze out
(C) phrase out (D) phase off
- The repeated criticism did not _____ the experienced officer.
(A) phase (B) faze
(C) phrase (D) fuse
- The manager handled the confidential matter with great _____.
(A) discretion (B) discrete
(C) discreet (D) discreetness
- The report divides consumers into several _____ groups.
(A) discreet (B) discretionary
(C) discrete (D) discretely
- The politician openly _____ the law by ignoring court orders.
(A) flaunted (B) flouted
(C) floated (D) flared
- The celebrity continued to _____ her wealth on social media.
(A) flout (B) float
(C) flaunt (D) flatter
- The scientist proposed an _____ solution to the energy crisis.
(A) ingenuous (B) ingenious
(C) ingeniousness (D) ingenuity
- His _____ behaviour made everyone trust him immediately.

- (A) ingenious (B) ingenuous
(C) ingenuity (D) ingeniously

- The lawyer attempted to _____ evidence from the reluctant witness.
(A) extract (B) extort
(C) exact (D) exude
- The dictator tried to _____ heavy taxes from the citizens.
(A) exact (B) extract
(C) exude (D) exalt
- The river gradually _____ into the sea.
(A) emigrated (B) immigrated
(C) merged (D) emerged
- Several skilled engineers decided to _____ to Canada.
(A) immigrate (B) emerge
(C) migrate (D) emigrate
- Thousands of workers _____ to the city every year in search of employment.
(A) migrate (B) emigrate
(C) emerge (D) immigrate
- The principal tried to _____ the dispute before it became serious.
(A) diffuse (B) defuse
(C) differ (D) define
- The fragrance quickly _____ throughout the hall.
(A) defused (B) defined
(C) diffused (D) differed
- The company launched a _____ advertising campaign.
(A) continual (B) continuous
(C) continuity (D) continued
- The machine operated _____ for forty-eight hours.
(A) continual (B) continuously
(C) continually (D) continue
- The minister promised to _____ the new policy immediately.
(A) enact (B) react
(C) exact (D) enactment
- The actor received a standing ovation from the _____ audience.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

- (A) stationary (B) captive
(C) captious (D) capricious
22. The lawyer was highly _____ and found fault in every argument.
(A) captive (B) capricious
(C) captious (D) cautious
23. The manager's explanation helped _____ the employees' fears.
(A) allay (B) alloy
(C) allow (D) allege
24. Brass is an _____ of copper and zinc.
(A) allay (B) alloy
(C) allow (D) alley
25. The chairman decided to _____ the meeting until further notice.
(A) defer (B) differ
(C) deter (D) confer
26. The twins look alike, but their opinions often _____ greatly.
(A) defer (B) deter
(C) differ (D) confer
27. The officer was awarded a special _____ for bravery.
(A) citation (B) situation
(C) notation (D) citationary
28. Please _____ the source of the quotation in your report.
(A) site (B) sight
(C) cite (D) citee
29. The construction _____ is located near the river.
(A) cite (B) sight
(C) site (D) citeable
30. The mountain peak was an impressive _____ from the valley below.
(A) cite (B) sight
(C) site (D) citee
31. The officer decided to _____ the damaged equipment.
(A) write off (B) right off
(C) rite off (D) wright off
32. The ancient temple is considered a sacred _____.
(A) right (B) rite
(C) write (D) wright
33. Every citizen has the _____ to vote.
(A) rite (B) write
(C) right (D) wright
34. The carpenter was a skilled _____.
(A) right (B) write
(C) rite (D) wright
35. The teacher asked the students to _____ a formal complaint.
(A) raise (B) rise
(C) arise (D) raze
36. Food prices continue to _____ across the country.
- (A) raise (B) rise
(C) arise (D) raze
37. Unexpected complications may _____ during the operation.
(A) raise (B) rise
(C) arise (D) raze
38. The old building was _____ to make way for a highway.
(A) raised (B) risen
(C) arisen (D) razed
39. The judge delivered an _____ verdict after hearing all arguments.
(A) impartial (B) impersonal
(C) impartiality (D) imparted
40. The manager maintained an _____ tone throughout the meeting.
(A) impartial (B) impersonal
(C) imparted (D) impartible
41. The commander ordered the troops to _____ from the battlefield.
(A) retreat (B) retract
(C) retort (D) revert
42. The newspaper was forced to _____ its false statement.
(A) retreat (B) retract
(C) retort (D) revert
43. The witness gave a _____ account of the incident.
(A) veracious (B) voracious
(C) verbose (D) versatile
44. The hungry traveller was absolutely _____ after two days without food.
(A) veracious (B) verbose
(C) voracious (D) versatile
45. The professor is known for his _____ lectures.
(A) veracious (B) verbose
(C) voracious (D) versatile
46. The company expects a significant _____ in profits this year.
(A) augment (B) augmentation
(C) augmentative (D) augmenting
47. The government plans to _____ rural healthcare facilities.
(A) augment (B) augmentation
(C) augmentative (D) augmented
48. The chairman remained _____ despite severe criticism.
(A) impassable (B) impassive
(C) impatient (D) impartial
49. The mountain road became _____ after the landslide.
(A) impassive (B) impatient
(C) impassable (D) impartial
50. The officer's conduct was beyond _____.
(A) reproach (B) approach
(C) broach (D) encroach

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

ANSWER KEY – EXERCISE SET-2

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	A	21	B	31	A	41	A
2	C	12	A	22	C	32	B	42	B
3	A	13	C	23	A	33	C	43	A
4	B	14	D	24	B	34	D	44	C
5	A	15	A	25	A	35	A	45	B
6	C	16	B	26	C	36	B	46	B
7	B	17	C	27	A	37	C	47	A
8	C	18	A	28	C	38	D	48	B
9	B	19	B	29	C	39	A	49	C
10	B	20	A	30	B	40	B	50	A

EXERCISE SET-3

Directions: In each question, one part of the sentence contains an incorrect word. Identify the part containing the error.

- (A) The jeweller will apprise
(B) the value of the diamond
(C) before the auction
(D) tomorrow.
- (A) The principal tried to allay
(B) the fears of the parents
(C) during the emergency meeting
(D) yesterday.
- (A) The fragrance defused
(B) rapidly throughout
(C) the conference hall
(D) after the ceremony.
- (A) The company decided to phase out
(B) outdated products
(C) despite strong
(D) customer demand.
- (A) The officer handled
(B) the confidential matter
(C) in a discrete manner
(D) throughout the inquiry.
- (A) The celebrity continued to flout
(B) her expensive jewellery
(C) during the award ceremony
(D) last night.
- (A) The scientist proposed
(B) an ingenuous solution
(C) to the complex problem
(D) facing the nation.
- (A) The government plans to augment
(B) rural healthcare facilities
(C) in several backward districts
(D) this year.
- (A) Thousands of workers emigrate
(B) from villages to cities
(C) every year in search of employment
(D) opportunities.
- (A) The witness gave
(B) a veracious account
(C) of the incident
(D) before the court.
- (A) The manager was known
(B) for his impassive attitude
(C) even in difficult situations
(D) at work.
- (A) The chairman decided to defer
(B) the meeting until
(C) further instructions were received
(D) from headquarters.
- (A) The old warehouse was raised
(B) to make room
(C) for the new highway project
(D) sanctioned by the government.
- (A) The carpenter was
(B) a highly skilled write
(C) who specialised in antique furniture
(D) restoration.
- (A) The lawyer cited
(B) several precedents
(C) from the site
(D) of earlier judgments.
- (A) The teacher asked
(B) the students to raise
(C) any questions they might have
(D) regarding the project.
- (A) The officer remained
(B) impartial throughout
(C) the disciplinary proceedings
(D) conducted yesterday.
- (A) The company expects
(B) a significant augmentation
(C) in annual profits
(D) next year.
-

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

- (A) The editor decided to retract
(B) the inaccurate statement
(C) published in yesterday's newspaper
(D) edition.
20.
(A) The doctor remained
(B) impassable despite
(C) the patient's repeated complaints
(D) during treatment.
21.
(A) The prisoner endured
(B) a tortuous experience
(C) during months of solitary confinement
(D) in the prison.
22.
(A) The route through
(B) the mountains was
(C) extremely torturous and winding
(D) during winter.
23.
(A) The chairman requested
(B) all personnel members
(C) to attend the meeting
(D) at 10 a.m.
24.
(A) The officer remained discreet
(B) while discussing
(C) highly sensitive information
(D) with the media.
25.
(A) The students listened
(B) respectfully to the lecture
(C) delivered by the visiting scholar
(D) yesterday.
26.
(A) Ram and Mohan finished
(B) first and second respectfully
(C) in the state-level competition
(D) held last month.
27.
(A) The principal wanted
(B) to apprise the staff
(C) of the revised examination schedule
(D) immediately.
28.
(A) The jeweller was asked
(B) to appraise the necklace
(C) before it was sold
(D) at auction.
29.
(A) The commander ordered
(B) the troops to retreat
(C) after receiving reinforcements
(D) from the headquarters.
30.
(A) The road became impassive
(B) after heavy snowfall
(C) blocked all traffic movement
(D) in the region.
31.
(A) The company plans
(B) to canvas public opinion
(C) before introducing
(D) the new policy.
32.
(A) The artist painted
(B) a landscape on
(C) a large canvass
(D) displayed in the gallery.
33.
(A) The politician delivered
(B) a captious speech
(C) that held the audience's attention
(D) for over an hour.
34.
(A) The lawyer attempted
(B) to extract a confession
(C) from the suspect during questioning
(D) by the police.
35.
(A) The dictator exacted
(B) heavy taxes from
(C) the citizens during
(D) the economic crisis.
36.
(A) The company launched
(B) a continuous advertising campaign
(C) throughout the festive season
(D) across the country.
37.
(A) The machine operated continual
(B) for several days
(C) without interruption
(D) during testing.
38.
(A) The officer's conduct
(B) was beyond reproach
(C) throughout his distinguished career
(D) in the army.
39.
(A) The scientist remained fazed
(B) by the criticism
(C) despite his years of experience
(D) in research.
40.
(A) The company decided
(B) to phase out
(C) obsolete machinery from production
(D) units gradually.
41.
(A) The officer asked whether
(B) the cadets had submitted
(C) there assignments on time
(D) for evaluation.
42.
(A) The guide asked weather
(B) the students wished
(C) to continue the trek
(D) despite the rain.
43.
(A) The company received
(B) numerous complements
(C) regarding its excellent customer service
(D) from clients.
44.
(A) The colours compliment
(B) each other perfectly
(C) in the newly designed logo
(D) of the company.
- 45.

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- (A) The professor delivered
(B) a historic lecture
(C) on a historical event
(D) that changed the nation.

46.

- (A) The climbers began
(B) their assent early
(C) in the morning to avoid
(D) extreme weather conditions.

47.

- (A) The board finally gave
(B) its ascent to the proposal
(C) after months of discussion
(D) and revision.

48.

- (A) The lawyer offered
(B) useful advise to
(C) the young entrepreneur
(D) before the hearing.

49.

- (A) The manager adapted
(B) a new strategy after
(C) carefully studying the market trends
(D) over several months.

50.

- (A) The engineer adopted
(B) the machine design
(C) from a foreign model
(D) for local conditions

ANSWER KEY – EXERCISE SET-3

Q.No.	Error / Correction	Q.No.	Error / Correction	Q.No.	Error / Correction	Q.No.	Error / Correction	Q.No.	Error / Correction
1	(Apprise→Appraise)	11	No Error	21	(Tortuous→Torturous)	31	(Canvas→Cannass)	41	(There→Their)
2	No Error	12	No Error	22	(Tortuous→Tortuous)	32	(Canvass→Canvas)	42	(Weather→Whether)
3	(Defused→Diffused)	13	(Raised→Razed)	23	(Personnel Members→Personnel)	33	(Captious→Captivating)	43	(Complements→Compliments)
4	No Error	14	(Write→Wright)	24	No Error	34	No Error	44	(Compliment→Complement)
5	(Discrete→Discreet)	15	C (Site→Cite)	25	No Error	35	No Error	45	(Historic→Historical)
6	(Flout→Flaunt)	16	No Error	26	(Respectfully→Respectively)	36	No Error	46	(Assent→Ascent)
7	(Ingenuous→Ingenious)	17	No Error	27	No Error	37	(Continual→Continuously)	47	(Ascent→Assent)
8	No Error	18	No Error	28	No Error	38	No Error	48	(Advise→Advice)
9	(Emigrate→Migrate)	19	No Error	29	No Error	39	(Fazed→Unfazed)	49	(Adapted→Adopted)
10	No Error	20	(Impassable→Impassive)	30	(Impassive→Impassable)	40	No Error	50	(Adopted→Adapted)

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

EXERCISE SET-4

Directions: In each sentence, the word written in CAPITAL LETTERS is incorrectly used. Choose the correct replacement.

1. The principal asked the students to preserve complete SILENCE during the examination hall.
(A) Quite (B) Quiet
(C) Quit (D) Quieten
2. The officer was asked to APPRAISE all personnel about the security threat.
(A) Appreciate (B) Apprise
(C) Apprehend (D) Approach
3. The lawyer's argument was based on a mere ALLUSION created by the witness.
(A) Delusion (B) Inclusion
(C) Illusion (D) Elusion
4. The climbers finally secured the ASSENT of the mountain peak.
(A) Accent (B) Ascent
(C) Consent (D) Ascend
5. The board gave its ASCENT to the merger proposal.
(A) Assent (B) Accent
(C) Consented (D) Ascension
6. The manager requested the staff to ADOPT themselves to the new software.
(A) Adept (B) Adapt
(C) Accept (D) Adopted
7. The company decided to ADAPT a new policy regarding remote work.
(A) Adept (B) Adopt
(C) Accept (D) Adaptation
8. The speaker tried to ELICIT the audience's attention with a humorous anecdote.
(A) Allude (B) Evade
(C) Elicit (D) Illicit
9. The police arrested several people involved in an ELICIT trade network.
(A) Elusive (B) Illicit
(C) Explicit (D) Elicit
10. The teacher gave excellent ADVISE before the interview.
(A) Adviser (B) Advice
(C) Advisory (D) Advise
11. The jeweller will APPRISE the value of the antique necklace.
(A) Appraise (B) Appreciate
(C) Apprise (D) Apprehend
12. The company continued to FLOUT its luxurious lifestyle on social media.
(A) Float (B) Flaunt
(C) Flare (D) Flout
13. The minister openly FLAUNTED environmental regulations.
(A) Floated (B) Flattered
(C) Flaunted (D) Flouted
14. The officer handled the sensitive is a DISCRETE manner.
(A) Discreet (B) Discretionary
(C) Discretely (D) Discretion
15. The report classified customers into several DISCREET categories.
(A) Discretional (B) Discrete
(C) Discreetly (D) Discretion
16. The scientist proposed an INGENUOUS solution to the technical problem.
(A) Ingenious (B) Ingenuity
(C) Ingenious (D) Ingeniously
17. The child's INGENIOUS smile won everyone's heart.
(A) Ingeniousness (B) Ingenuous
(C) Ingenuity (D) Ingeniously
18. The government decided to PROSCRIBE a suitable treatment for the disease.
(A) Prescribe (B) Prosecute
(C) Subscribe (D) Describe
19. The authorities decided to PRESCRIBE the import of hazardous chemicals.
(A) Subscribe (B) Prescribe
(C) Proscribe (D) Describe
20. The chairman asked the committee to CANVAS public opinion before introducing reforms.
(A) Canvass (B) Canvas
(C) Convey (D) Converse
21. The artist painted the portrait on a large CANVASS.
(A) Canvass (B) Canvas
(C) Convey (D) Converse
22. The witness remained IMPASSABLE despite intense questioning.
(A) Impartial (B) Impassive
(C) Impossible (D) Impulsive
23. The mountain road became IMPASSIVE after heavy snowfall.
(A) Impassable (B) Impossible
(C) Impulsive (D) Impartial
24. The machine operated CONTINUAL for seventy-two hours.
(A) Continuously (B) Continually
(C) Continuous (D) Continued
25. The company launched a CONTINUOUS series of advertisements throughout the year.
(A) Continued (B) Continually
(C) Continual (D) Continuation
26. The officer was asked to CITE the location of the new headquarters.
(A) Sight (B) Site
(C) Cite (D) Sited
27. The lawyer decided to SITE several legal precedents in his argument.
(A) Sight (B) Site
(C) Cite (D) Citing
28. The professor gave a HISTORIC lecture on Shakespearean drama.
(A) Historical (B) Historicity
(C) Historian (D) Historic

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29. India's independence is a HISTORICAL event of great significance.
(A) Historic (B) Historian
(C) History (D) Historically
30. The climbers made a difficult ACCENT up the icy slope.
(A) Accentuation (B) Assent
(C) Ascent (D) Ascension
31. The chairman received many COMPLEMENTS for his inspiring speech.
(A) Compliments (B) Complementaries
(C) Compliances (D) Complements
32. The new software perfectly COMPLIMENTS the existing system.
(A) Complies (B) Completes
(C) Complements (D) Compliments
33. The students listened RESPECTIVELY to the guest speaker.
(A) Respectfully (B) Respectable
(C) Respective (D) Respecting
34. Ram and Mohan secured first and second positions RESPECTFULLY.
(A) Respectable (B) Respecting
(C) Respectively (D) Respectfulness
35. The officer walked FARTHER into the matter before making a decision.
(A) Farthest (B) Further
(C) Furthest (D) Farther
36. The hikers travelled FURTHER than anyone had expected.
(A) Farther (B) Furthest
(C) Furthest (D) Further
37. The employee was asked to RAISE from his seat when the Principal entered.
(A) Rise (B) Arise
(C) Raze (D) Raised
38. Unexpected complications may RISE during the investigation.
(A) Raise (B) Arise
(C) Raze (D) Raised
39. The old structure was RAISED to construct a modern complex.
(A) Arisen (B) Raised
(C) Razed (D) Rising
40. The soldiers' MORAL improved significantly after the victory.
(A) Morale (B) Morality
(C) Moralist (D) Morals
41. Honesty is an important MORALE value.
(A) Moral (B) Morals
(C) Morality (D) Morale
42. The officer maintained a VERBOSE account of the facts before the court.
(A) Voracious (B) Veracious
(C) Versatile (D) Verbose
43. The hungry traveller appeared VERACIOUS after two days without food.
(A) Voracious (B) Verbose
(C) Versatile (D) Veracious
44. The professor is known for his VORACIOUS lectures.
(A) Verbose (B) Veracious
(C) Versatile (D) Voracious
45. The commander ordered the troops to RETRACT from the battlefield.
(A) Revert (B) Retreat
(C) Retort (D) Retract
46. The newspaper decided to RETREAT its earlier statement.
(A) Retract (B) Revert
(C) Retort (D) Retreat
47. The teacher asked WHETHER the weather would improve by evening.
(A) Weather (B) Whether
(C) Whither (D) Whatever
48. The forecast predicted severe WHETHER conditions tomorrow.
(A) Weather (B) Whether
(C) Whatever (D) Whither
49. The officer remained QUITE during the briefing session.
(A) Quiet (B) Quit
(C) Quieten (D) Quite
50. The examination was QUIET challenging for most candidates.
(A) Quite (B) Quit
(C) Quietly (D) Quiet

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

ANSWER KEY – EXERCISE SET-4

Q. No.	Correction	Q. No.	Correction	Q. No.	Correction	Q. No.	Correction	Q. No.	Correction
1	(Silence→Quiet)	11	(Apprise→Appraise)	21	(Canvass→Canvas)	31	(Complements→Compliments)	41	(Morale→Moral)
2	(Appraise→Apprise)	12	(Flout→Flaunt)	22	(Impassable→Impassive)	32	(Compliments→Complements)	42	(Verbose→Veracious)
3	(Allusion→Illusion)	13	(Flaunted→Flouted)	23	(Impassive→Impassable)	33	(Respectively→Respectfully)	43	(Veracious→Voracious)
4	(Assent→Ascent)	14	(Discrete→Discreet)	24	(Continual→Continuously)	34	(Respectfully→Respectively)	44	(Voracious→Verbose)
5	(Ascent→Assent)	15	(Discreet→Discrete)	25	(Continuous→Continual)	35	(Farther→Further)	45	(Retract→Retreat)
6	(Adopt→Adapt)	16	(Ingenuous→Ingenious)	26	(Cite→Site)	36	(Further→Farther)	46	(Retreat→Retract)
7	(Adapt→Adopt)	17	(Ingenious→Ingenuous)	27	(Site→Cite)	37	(Raise→Rise)	47	(Whether→Weather)
8	(Elicit→Illicit)	18	(Proscribe→Prescribe)	28	(Historic→Historical)	38	(Rise→Arise)	48	(Whether→Weather)
9	(Elicit→Illicit)	19	(Prescribe→Proscribe)	29	(Historical→Historic)	39	(Raised→Razed)	49	(Quite→Quiet)
10	(Advise→Advice)	20	(Canvas→Canvas)	30	(Accent→Ascent)	40	(Moral→Morale)	50	(Quiet→Quite)

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

EXERCISE SET-5

Directions: Choose the option that correctly completes both blanks in the sentence.

1. The teacher asked the students to _____ the poem and later _____ its deeper meaning.
(A) recite, explain (B) cite, recite
(C) recite, cite (D) quote, cite
2. The soldier fought with great _____, which greatly improved the army's _____.
(A) morale, moral
(B) moral, morale
(C) morals, morality
(D) morality, morale
3. The king's actions did not _____ the principles that he publicly _____.
(A) accord with, espoused
(B) accord, exposed
(C) accord with, exposed
(D) accorded, espoused
4. The officer was asked to _____ the report, while the clerk would _____ copies of it.
(A) write, right (B) right, write
(C) rite, write (D) write, rite
5. The witness was able to _____ the suspect, who was standing near the construction _____.
(A) cite, sight (B) site, cite
(C) sight, site (D) site, sight
6. The students were asked to remain _____ because the examination was _____ difficult.
(A) quite, quiet (B) quiet, quite
(C) quit, quite (D) quiet, quit
7. The old traditions continue to _____ society, even though many people no longer _____ them.
(A) affect, accept (B) effect, accept
(C) affect, except (D) effect, except
8. The officer's _____ remarks had a positive _____ on the cadets.
(A) affect, effect (B) effect, affect
(C) effective, effect (D) effective, affect
9. The architect was asked to _____ a modern building using a digital _____.
(A) devise, device
(B) device, devise
(C) devise, devise
(D) device, device
10. The manager decided to _____ the proposal because it was not _____.
(A) except, acceptable (B) accept, acceptable
(C) accept, exceptable (D) except, exceptable
11. The climbers began their _____ after receiving the leader's _____.
(A) assent, ascent
(B) ascent, assent
(C) accent, assent
(D) ascent, accent
12. The politician's statement was merely an _____ to events that created the _____ of corruption.
(A) illusion, allusion
(B) allusion, illusion
(C) collusion, illusion
(D) illusion, collusion
13. The committee will _____ a new chairperson and later help her _____ to the role.
(A) adapt, adopt (B) adopt, adapt
(C) adept, adopt (D) adapt, adept
14. The principal appreciated the student's _____, but advised him not to become overly _____.
(A) ingeniousness, ingenuous
(B) ingenuity, ingenuous
(C) ingenuousness, ingenious
(D) ingenuity, ingenious
15. The witness remained _____, while the lawyer became increasingly _____.
(A) discreet, discrete
(B) discrete, discreet
(C) discreet, indiscreet
(D) discrete, indiscreet
16. The government decided to _____ the use of the chemical, while doctors could still _____ safer alternatives.
(A) prescribe, proscribe
(B) proscribe, prescribe
(C) prosecute, prescribe
(D) proscribe, prosecute
17. The journalist was asked to _____ all facts carefully before publication, while the editor would _____ the final article.
(A) verify, revise (B) revise, verify
(C) verify, reverse (D) revise, reverse
18. The company wanted to _____ support from consumers before displaying its product on a large _____.
(A) canvass, canvas
(B) canvas, canvass
(C) canvass, canvass
(D) canvas, canvas
19. The traveller's route was extremely _____, and the journey itself became _____.
(A) torturous, tortuous (B) tortuous, torturous
(C) tortuous, tortuous (D) torturous, torturous
20. The officer remained completely _____, even when the road became _____ due to flooding.
(A) impassable, impassive
(B) impassive, impassable
(C) impartial, impassive
(D) impassive, impartial
21. The speaker's arguments gradually _____ among the audience, helping to _____ tensions.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

- (A) diffused, defuse
(B) defused, diffuse
(C) diffused, diffuse
(D) defused, defuse
22. The company experienced a steady _____ in profits after management decided to _____ production.
(A) augment, augmentation
(B) augmentation, augment
(C) augmentative, augment
(D) augmentation, augmented
23. The lawyer threatened to _____ the company, while the employees feared continued _____.
(A) persecute, prosecution
(B) prosecute, persecution
(C) prosecute, prosecution
(D) persecute, persecution
24. The scientist remained completely _____, though the evidence seemed highly _____.
(A) credulous, incredible (B) credible, credulous
(C) incredulous, credible (D) credible, incredible
25. The witness gave a _____ statement, whereas the professor delivered a rather _____ lecture.
(A) veracious, verbose (B) verbose, veracious
(C) voracious, verbose (D) veracious, voracious
26. The manager asked the team to _____ the old system and _____ a new one.
(A) adapt, adopt (B) adopt, adapt
(C) accept, adapt (D) adapt, accept
27. The teacher corrected the student's _____ and then asked him to _____ the source properly.
(A) citation, cite (B) cite, citation
(C) site, cite (D) sight, citation
28. The workers had to _____ the damaged structure before the engineers could _____ a replacement.
(A) raze, raise (B) raise, raze
(C) rise, raise (D) arise, raze
29. The hiker watched the beautiful _____ before finally reaching the construction _____.
(A) site, sight (B) sight, site
(C) cite, site (D) sight, cite
30. The officer asked the cadets _____ they would participate regardless of the _____.
(A) weather, whether (B) whether, weather
(C) whether, weathering (D) weather, weathering
31. The principal's _____ advice helped improve students' _____.
(A) moral, morale (B) morale, moral
(C) morality, morale (D) morals, morality
32. The witness agreed to _____ the statement after the newspaper issued a formal _____.
(A) retract, retraction (B) retreat, retraction
(C) retract, retreat (D) retreat, retreat
33. The employee was praised for being _____ and was later promoted to the senior _____ department.
(A) personal, personnel
(B) personnel, personal
(C) personable, personnel
(D) personal, personable
34. The mountain road became _____ after the storm, though the officer remained remarkably _____.
(A) impassive, impassable
(B) impassable, impassive
(C) impartial, impassive
(D) impassable, impartial
35. The teacher gave useful _____ and later agreed to _____ the students individually.
(A) advice, advise (B) advise, advice
(C) adviser, advise (D) advice, adviser
36. The company received several _____ for its excellent service, which perfectly _____ its reputation.
(A) complements, complimented
(B) compliments, complemented
(C) compliments, complimented
(D) complements, complemented
37. The historian studied _____ records relating to a truly _____ battle.
(A) historic, historical (B) historical, historian
(C) historian, historic (D) historical, historic
38. The climbers completed their _____ after receiving unanimous _____ from the expedition leader.
(A) ascent, assent (B) assent, ascent
(C) accent, ascent (D) assent, accent
39. The jeweller first _____ the necklace and then _____ the owner about its value.
(A) apprised, appraised
(B) appraised, appreciated
(C) appraised, apprised
(D) apprised, appreciated
40. The manager decided to _____ the issue until Monday because opinions on the matter continued to _____.
(A) defer, differ (B) differ, defer
(C) deter, differ (D) defer, deter
41. The officer's _____ behaviour inspired confidence, while the recruit's _____ nature worried everyone.
(A) discreet, discrete (B) discreet, indiscreet
(C) discrete, discreet (D) indiscreet, discreet
42. The company decided to _____ the obsolete product line while trying not to _____ loyal customers.
(A) faze, phase out (B) phase out, faze
(C) phase, faze (D) faze, phase
43. The lawyer decided to _____ a precedent from the Supreme Court and identify the exact _____ where the incident occurred.

I Homonyms & Confusing Words I

- (A) cite, site (B) site, cite
(C) sight, cite (D) cite, sight
44. The officer was _____ by the criticism, whereas the new recruit appeared visibly _____.
(A) fazed, unfazed (B) unfazed, phase-out
(C) unfazed, fazed (D) fazed, phased
45. The minister attempted to _____ public support while the artist prepared a large _____ for the campaign.
(A) canvas, canvass (B) canvass, canvas
(C) canvass, canvass (D) canvas, canvas
46. The professor's explanation helped _____ fears that had _____ throughout the campus.
(A) diffuse, defused (B) defuse, diffused
(C) defuse, defuse (D) diffuse, diffuse
47. The witness remained remarkably _____, while the hungry traveller became increasingly _____.
(A) veracious, voracious (B) voracious, veracious
(C) verbose, voracious (D) veracious, verbose
48. The company reported an _____ in _____ after deciding to _____ its export operations.
(A) augment, augmentation
(B) augmentation, augment
(C) augmented, augment
(D) augmentation, augmented
49. The king ordered officials to _____ the rebels, though many innocent citizens suffered _____.
(A) persecute, prosecution
(B) prosecute, persecution
(C) prosecute, prosecution
(D) persecute, persecution
50. The doctor chose to _____ the medication while authorities continued to _____ its unauthorized sale.
(A) proscribe, prescribe
(B) prescribe, proscribe
(C) prescribe, prosecute
(D) proscribe, prosecute

ANSWER KEY – EXERCISE SET-5

1-A	11-B	21-A	31-A	41-B
2-B	12-B	22-B	32-A	42-B
3-A	13-B	23-B	33-C	43-A
4-A	14-B	24-C	34-B	44-C
5-C	15-C	25-A	35-A	45-B
6-B	16-B	26-B	36-B	46-B
7-A	17-A	27-A	37-D	47-A
8-C	18-A	28-A	38-A	48-B
9-A	19-B	29-B	39-C	49-B
10-B	20-B	30-B	40-A	50-B