



VOCABULARY RESOURCE SERIES

UNIT 7

One-Word Substitutions

High-frequency one-word substitutions for competitive examinations.

From the book

MASTERING COMPETITIVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

➤ What Is One-Word Substitution?

One-word substitution refers to the practice of replacing a group of words or a full phrase with a single word that conveys the same meaning.

In competitive exams, questions based on one-word substitutions are often asked to test the candidate's command of English and ability to comprehend and express ideas concisely.

➤ Importance in competitive Exam

- A regular feature in the English section of the paper.
- Often asked as direct questions or embedded in fill-in-the-blank formats.
- Helps in mastering concise expression, useful for descriptive writing and interviews.
- Builds a foundation for synonyms, antonyms, idioms, and overall vocabulary enrichment.

➤ Types of One-Word Substitutions Covered

- Professions and roles(e.g., *one who collects stamps* – Philatelist)
- Situations and conditions(e.g., *a state of balance* – Equilibrium)
- Social and moral traits(e.g., *one who helps others selflessly* – Altruist)
- Places and practices(e.g., *a place where weapons are kept* – Arsenal)
- Government and systems(e.g., *rule by the people* – Democracy)
- Medical and scientific terms(e.g., *study of diseases* – Pathology)
- Actions and habits(e.g., *habit of talking too much* – Loquacity)
- General descriptions (e.g., *a speech without preparation* –Extempore)

➤ Types of One-Word Substitutions Covered

- **Learn by categories:** Group words (e.g., professions, places, phobias) to remember them better.
- **Use mnemonics:** Create simple memory tricks. Example: *Philatelist* – “Phil loves letters.”
- **Form your own sentences:** Use each word in a sentence to build memory through context.
- **Solve previous year papers:** Practice real exam questions to reinforce recall.
- **Keep a vocab diary:** Note down new words with meanings and review them weekly.
- **Revise regularly:** Short, consistent sessions work better than cramming.

With consistent practice, category-wise learning, and regular revision, candidates can easily retain these words and use them effectively in any context. Remember, a strong command of one-word substitutions reflects a refined vocabulary and a sharp mind—both essential for Exams.

PEOPLE & PERSONALITY

1. A person who loves mankind

PHILANTHROPIST (परोपकारीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The philanthropist donated generously to educational institutions.

2. A person who hates mankind

MISANTHROPE (मानव-द्वेषीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The old recluse was known as a misanthrope.

3. A person who knows many languages

POLYGLOT (बहुभाषाविद्)

Sentence: Being a polyglot helped him work across continents.

4. A person who studies languages

LINGUIST (भाषाविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The linguist specialized in Indo-European languages.

5. A person skilled in public speaking

ORATOR (वक्तृत्व-कुशलव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The orator held the audience spellbound.

6. A person who teaches children

PEDAGOGUE (शिक्षाशास्त्री/शिक्षक)

Sentence: The pedagogue emphasized practical learning.

7. A person with long experience in a field

VETERAN (अनुभवीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The veteran officer guided the young cadets.

8. A person who dies for a noble cause

MARTYR (शहीद)

Sentence: The martyr sacrificed his life for the nation.

9. A person who believes in God

THEIST (ईश्वरवादी)

Sentence: The theist firmly believed in divine power.

10. A person who does not believe in God

ATHEIST (नास्तिक)

Sentence: The atheist rejected all religious doctrines.

11. A person who doubts the existence of God

AGNOSTIC (अज्ञेयवादी)

Sentence: The agnostic claimed that God's existence cannot be proved.

12. A person who loves books

BIBLIOPHILE (पुस्तक-प्रेमी)

Sentence: Every bibliophile dreams of owning a huge library.

13. A person who hates women

MISOGYNIST (स्त्री-द्वेषी)

Sentence: His remarks revealed him to be a misogynist.

14. A person who hates marriage

MISOGAMIST (विवाह-द्वेषी)

Sentence: The confirmed bachelor was a misogynist.

15. A person who hates knowledge or learning

MISOLOGIST (ज्ञान-द्वेषी)

Sentence: A misologist avoids intellectual discussions.

16. A person who loves knowledge

PHILOMATH (ज्ञान-प्रेमी)

Sentence: Being a philomath, he spent hours reading.

17. A person who collects books

BIBLIOGRAPHER (पुस्तक-संग्राहक)

Sentence: The bibliographer possessed several rare manuscripts.

18. A person who walks in sleep

SOMNAMBULIST (निद्राचारी)

Sentence: The somnambulist often wandered around at night.

19. A person who cannot read or write

ILLITERATE (अशिक्षितव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The campaign aimed to educate illiterate adults.

20. A person who is unable to pay debts

INSOLVENT (दिवालियाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The businessman was declared insolvent.

21. A person who spends money recklessly

PRODIGAL (अपव्ययीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The prodigal son squandered his inheritance.

22. A person who is extremely careful with money

MISER (कंजूसव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The miser refused to spend even on necessities.

23. A person who gives generously to charity

ALTRUIST (परोपकारीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The altruist always helped the needy.

24. A person devoted to pleasure

HEDONIST (भोगवादी)

Sentence: The hedonist sought enjoyment above everything else.

25. A person who lives alone

RECLUSE (एकांतवासी)

I One-Word Substitutions I

Sentence: The recluse avoided all social contact.

26. A person who renounces worldly pleasures
ASCETIC (तपस्वी)

Sentence: The ascetic lived a life of simplicity.

27. A person who lives for pleasure and luxury
EPICURE (रसिक/भोगप्रियव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The epicure enjoyed fine food and wine.

28. A person who studies human society
SOCIOLOGIST (समाजशास्त्री)

Sentence: The sociologist analyzed social change.

29. A person who studies human culture
ANTHROPOLOGIST (मानवविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The anthropologist researched tribal customs.

30. A person who studies the origin of words
ETYMOLOGIST (शब्दोत्पत्ति-विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The etymologist traced the history of the term.

31. A person who compiles dictionaries
LEXICOGRAPHER (शब्दकोशकार)

Sentence: The lexicographer spent years compiling entries.

32. A person who studies birds
ORNITHOLOGIST (पक्षीविज्ञानी)
Sentence: The ornithologist tracked migratory species.

33. A person who studies insects
ENTOMOLOGIST (कीटविज्ञानी)
Sentence: The entomologist discovered a rare beetle.

34. A person who studies fossils
PALEONTOLOGIST (जीवाश्मवैज्ञानिक)
Sentence: The paleontologist unearthed dinosaur remains.

35. A person who studies races of mankind
ETHNOLOGIST (जाति-विज्ञानी)
Sentence: The ethnologist documented indigenous traditions.

36. A person who studies earthquakes
SEISMOLOGIST (भूकंपवैज्ञानिक)
Sentence: The seismologist examined seismic records.

37. A person who studies plants
BOTANIST (वनस्पतिविज्ञानी)
Sentence: The botanist identified the medicinal herb.

38. A person who studies animals
ZOOLOGIST (प्राणिविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The zoologist specialized in reptiles.

39. A person who studies stars and planets
ASTRONOMER (खगोलशास्त्री)
Sentence: The astronomer observed distant galaxies.

40. A person who studies heavenly influences on life
ASTROLOGER (ज्योतिषी)
Sentence: The astrologer prepared a horoscope.

41. A person who studies ancient societies
ARCHAEOLOGIST (पुरातत्त्वविद्)
Sentence: The archaeologist excavated the ancient site.

42. A person who studies weather
METEOROLOGIST (मौसमवैज्ञानिक)
Sentence: The meteorologist forecast heavy rainfall.

43. A person who studies heredity
GENETICIST (आनुवंशिकीविशेषज्ञ)
Sentence: The geneticist researched inherited disorders.

44. A person who studies economics
ECONOMIST (अर्थशास्त्री)
Sentence: The economist predicted a slowdown.

45. A person who studies politics
POLITOLOGIST (राजनीति-विज्ञानी)
Sentence: The politologist discussed electoral behavior.

46. A person who loves his country
PATRIOT (देशभक्त)
Sentence: Every patriot respects the national flag.

47. A person who betrays his country
TRAITOR (देशद्रोही)
Sentence: The traitor was punished severely.

48. A person who abandons his religious faith
APOSTATE (धर्मत्यागी)
Sentence: The apostate faced criticism from his community.

49. A person who speaks many times without invitation
INTERRUPTER (बार-बारबीचमेंबोलनेवाला)
Sentence: The interrupter disturbed the discussion repeatedly.

50. A person who talks too much
GARRULOUS (वाचालव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The garrulous person dominated the conversation.

51. A person who cannot stop talking
LOQUACIOUS (अत्यधिकबातूनीव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The loquacious guest entertained everyone.

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52. A person who remains silent

TACITURN (कमबोलनेवालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The taciturn student rarely spoke in class.

53. A person who avoids company

INTROVERT (अंतर्मुखीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: Being an introvert, she preferred solitude.

54. A person who enjoys company

EXTROVERT (बहिर्मुखीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The extrovert easily made friends.

55. A person who always expects good things

OPTIMIST (आशावादी)

Sentence: The optimist remained cheerful despite setbacks.

56. A person who expects the worst

PESSIMIST (निराशावादी)

Sentence: The pessimist doubted the project's success.

57. A person who thinks only of himself

EGOIST (अहंवादी)

Sentence: The egoist ignored everyone's suggestions.

58. A person who seeks pleasure only for himself

EGOTIST (घमंडीआत्मप्रशंसक)

Sentence: The egotist constantly praised himself.

59. A person who easily believes others

GULLIBLE PERSON (भोला-भालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The gullible investor fell for the scam.

60. A person who doubts everything

SCEPTIC (संशयवादी)

Sentence: The sceptic demanded evidence.

61. A person who hates humanity and society

CYNIC (निंदक)

Sentence: The cynic distrusted noble intentions.

62. A person who criticizes others constantly

CARPER (नुक्ताचीनीकरनेवाला)

Sentence: The carper found fault in every plan.

63. A person who is devoted to books and study

SCHOLAR (विद्वान)

Sentence: The scholar published several research papers.

64. A person who pretends to be what he is not

IMPOSTOR (छलकर्ता)

Sentence: The impostor deceived many people.

65. A person who deliberately starts fires

ARSONIST (आगजनीकरनेवाला)

Sentence: The arsonist was arrested by the police.

66. A person who steals books

BIBLIOKLEPT (पुस्तक-चोर)

Sentence: The biblioklept targeted rare collections.

67. A person who collects stamps

PHILATELIST (डाक-टिकटसंग्राहक)

Sentence: The philatelist owned stamps from fifty countries.

68. A person who collects coins

NUMISMATIST (सिक्का-संग्राहक)

Sentence: The numismatist displayed ancient coins.

69. A person who collects antiques

ANTIQUARIAN (प्राचीनवस्तुसंग्राहक)

Sentence: The antiquarian purchased a rare artifact.

70. A person who studies coins and medals

NUMISMATIST (मुद्रा-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The numismatist authenticated the coin.

71. A person who loves women

PHILOGYNIST (स्त्री-प्रेमी)

Sentence: He was known as a philogynist.

72. A person who loves mankind and social welfare

HUMANITARIAN (मानवतावादी)

Sentence: The humanitarian worked in disaster zones.

73. A person who opposes war

PACIFIST (शांतिवादी)

Sentence: The pacifist advocated peaceful negotiations.

74. A person who believes all property should be shared

COMMUNIST (साम्यवादी)

Sentence: The communist supported collective ownership.

75. A person who loves learning

ERUDITE SCHOLAR (विद्वानव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The erudite scholar impressed the audience.

76. A person devoted to scientific methods

RATIONALIST (तर्कवादी)

Sentence: The rationalist rejected superstition.

77. A person who believes in fate

FATALIST (भाग्यवादी)

Sentence: The fatalist accepted every event as destiny.

78. A person who is new to a profession

NOVICE (नवशिक्षु)

Sentence: The novice struggled initially.

79. A person highly skilled in an art

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VIRTUOSO (उत्कृष्टकलाकार)

Sentence: The virtuoso amazed listeners with his performance.

80. A person who secretly watches others

VOYEUR (झाँकनेवालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The voyeur was caught by security cameras.

81. A person who copies another's work

PLAGIARIST (साहित्यिकचोर)

Sentence: The plagiarist was disqualified.

82. A person who studies handwriting

GRAPHOLOGIST (हस्तलेखनविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The graphologist examined the signatures.

83. A person who studies the mind

PSYCHOLOGIST (मनोवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The psychologist counseled students.

84. A person who treats mental illness

PSYCHIATRIST (मनोचिकित्सक)

Sentence: The psychiatrist prescribed treatment.

85. A person who predicts future from palm lines

PALMIST (हस्तरेखाविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The palmist examined her hand carefully.

86. A person who lives on others' generosity

PARASITE (परजीवीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: Nobody likes a parasite.

87. A person who deserts his duty

DESERTER (कर्तव्यत्यागनेवाला)

Sentence: The deserter faced disciplinary action.

88. A person who cannot be corrected

INCORRIGIBLE PERSON (असुधार्यव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The incorrigible offender ignored repeated warnings.

89. A person devoted to pleasure and luxury

SYBARITE (विलासप्रियव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The sybarite preferred a life of comfort.

90. A person who spends time idly

IDLER (आलसीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The idler wasted valuable opportunities.

91. A person who wanders from place to place

NOMAD (घुमंतूव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The nomad moved with the seasons.

92. A person without a permanent home

VAGRANT (आवारा/बेघरव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The vagrant slept in abandoned buildings.

93. A person living in a foreign country

EXPATRIATE (प्रवासीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The expatriate settled in Canada.

94. A person banished from his country

EXILE (निर्वासितव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The exile longed to return home.

95. A person who abstains from alcohol

TEETOTALLER (मद्यत्यागी)

Sentence: He is a strict teetotaler.

96. A person who studies religion

THEOLOGIAN (धर्मशास्त्री)

Sentence: The theologian interpreted ancient scriptures.

97. A person who loves solitude

SOLITARY/RECLUSE (एकांतप्रियव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The recluse spent most of his life alone.

98. A person who seeks adventure

ADVENTURER (साहसीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The adventurer crossed the desert alone.

99. A person who starts and manages enterprises

ENTREPRENEUR (उद्यमी)

Sentence: The entrepreneur built a successful company.

100. A person with exceptional intellectual ability

PRODIGY (बालप्रतिभा/असाधारणप्रतिभाशालीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The young prodigy solved advanced mathematical problems.

GOVERNMENT & POLITICS

101. Government by the people

DEMOCRACY (लोकतंत्र)

Sentence: India is the world's largest democracy.

102. Government by a king or queen

MONARCHY (राजतंत्र)

Sentence: Britain is a constitutional monarchy.

103. Government by one absolute ruler

AUTOCRACY (निरंकुशशासन)

Sentence: The country suffered under autocracy.

104. Government by officials

BUREAUCRACY (नौकरशाही)

Sentence: Excessive bureaucracy delayed the project.

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105. Government by religious authorities

THEOCRACY (धर्मतंत्र)

Sentence: The nation was governed as a theocracy.

106. Government by the wealthy

PLUTOCRACY (धनिकतंत्र)

Sentence: Critics claimed the state had become a plutocracy.

107. Government by the nobility

ARISTOCRACY (कुलीनतंत्र)

Sentence: Power remained with the aristocracy for centuries.

108. Government by a small privileged group

OLIGARCHY (अल्पतंत्र)

Sentence: The country was controlled by an oligarchy.

109. Government by military leaders

STRATOCRACY (सैन्यशासन)

Sentence: The region was placed under a stratocracy.

110. Government by judges

JUDICIOCRACY (न्यायतंत्र)

Sentence: Some critics fear a drift toward judiciocracy.

111. Government by scholars

SOPHOCRACY (विद्वानोंकाशासन)

Sentence: Plato envisioned a sophocracy.

112. Government by priests

HIEROCRACY (पुरोहिततंत्र)

Sentence: Ancient societies often practiced hierocracy.

113. Government by the worst citizens

KAKISTOCRACY (निकृष्टलोगोंकाशासन)

Sentence: The satirist described the regime as a kakistocracy.

114. Government by all citizens directly

DIRECT DEMOCRACY (प्रत्यक्षलोकतंत्र)

Sentence: Ancient Athens practiced direct democracy.

115. Government through elected representatives

REPUBLIC (गणतंत्र)

Sentence: India became a republic in 1950.

116. A ruler with absolute power

DICTATOR (तानाशाह)

Sentence: The dictator suppressed political opposition.

117. A supporter of democracy

DEMOCRAT (लोकतंत्रसमर्थक)

Sentence: The democrat advocated free elections.

118. A supporter of monarchy

MONARCHIST (राजतंत्रसमर्थक)

Sentence: The monarchist opposed constitutional reforms.

119. A person who rebels against authority

INSURGENT (विद्रोही)

Sentence: The insurgent group attacked military posts.

120. A person who betrays his country

TRAITOR (देशद्रोही)

Sentence: The traitor leaked confidential information.

121. A person who loves his country

PATRIOT (देशभक्त)

Sentence: Every patriot respects national values.

122. A person forced to leave his country

EXILE (निर्वासितव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The exile longed for his homeland.

123. A person living outside his native country

EXPATRIATE (प्रवासीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The expatriate settled in Australia.

124. A person seeking refuge in another country

REFUGEE (शरणार्थी)

Sentence: Thousands of refugees crossed the border.

125. A person who seeks political asylum

ASYLUMSEEKER (राजनीतिकशरणार्थी)

Sentence: The asylum seeker appealed to the authorities.

126. A representative sent by one country to another

AMBASSADOR (राजदूत)

Sentence: The ambassador attended the summit.

127. An official representative of a country

DIPLOMAT (राजनयिक)

Sentence: The diplomat negotiated the agreement.

128. A government official in charge of a province

GOVERNOR (राज्यपाल)

Sentence: The governor addressed the assembly.

129. The chief executive of a republic

PRESIDENT (राष्ट्रपति)

Sentence: The president inaugurated the event.

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130. The head of government in a parliamentary system

PRIME MINISTER (प्रधानमंत्री)

Sentence: The Prime Minister addressed the nation.

131. A member of a parliament

LEGISLATOR (विधायक)

Sentence: Every legislator participated in the debate.

132. A person chosen to represent others

DELEGATE (प्रतिनिधि)

Sentence: Each state sent a delegate.

133. A representative in a diplomatic mission

ENVOY (दूत)

Sentence: The envoy delivered the message.

134. A ruler who governs on behalf of a monarch

REGENT (प्रतिनिधिशासक)

Sentence: The regent administered the kingdom.

135. A ruler who seized power illegally

USURPER (सत्ताहड़पनेवाला)

Sentence: The usurper was eventually overthrown.

136. A supporter of revolution

REVOLUTIONARY (क्रांतिकारी)

Sentence: The revolutionary fought colonial rule.

137. A supporter of radical political change

RADICAL (उग्रपरिवर्तनवादी)

Sentence: The radical demanded sweeping reforms.

138. A supporter of gradual reform

MODERATE (मध्यमार्गी)

Sentence: The moderate favored peaceful negotiation.

139. A supporter of traditional institutions

CONSERVATIVE (रूढ़िवादी)

Sentence: The conservative opposed rapid change.

140. A supporter of individual liberty

LIBERAL (उदारवादी)

Sentence: The liberal defended civil rights.

141. A supporter of socialism

SOCIALIST (समाजवादी)

Sentence: The socialist advocated wealth redistribution.

142. A supporter of communism

COMMUNIST (साम्यवादी)

Sentence: The communist promoted collective ownership.

143. A supporter of anarchism

ANARCHIST (अराजकतावादी)

Sentence: The anarchist opposed all government authority.

144. One who believes in equality of all people

EGALITARIAN (समानतावादी)

Sentence: The egalitarian supported equal opportunities.

145. One who advocates women's rights

FEMINIST (नारीवादी)

Sentence: The feminist campaigned for equal pay.

146. One who believes in international cooperation

INTERNATIONALIST (अंतरराष्ट्रीयतावादी)

Sentence: The internationalist favored global partnerships.

147. One who believes in extreme nationalism

CHAUVINIST (कट्टरराष्ट्रवादी)

Sentence: The chauvinist rejected foreign influence.

148. A person who changes political allegiance frequently

TURNCOAT (दल-बदल)

Sentence: The turncoat lost public trust.

149. A person who incites rebellion

AGITATOR (उत्तेजक/आंदोलनकारी)

Sentence: The agitator mobilized the crowd.

150. A person who speaks on behalf of a government

SPOKESPERSON (प्रवक्ता)

Sentence: The spokesperson clarified the policy.

151. Rule by law

JURISDICTION (न्यायिक अधिकार क्षेत्र)

Sentence: The matter falls under this court's jurisdiction.

152. The right to vote

FRANCHISE (मताधिकार)

Sentence: Universal franchise strengthened democracy.

153. The process of choosing representatives by voting

ELECTION (निर्वाचन)

Sentence: The election was conducted peacefully.

154. Voting by all eligible citizens

SUFFRAGE (मताधिकार)

Sentence: Universal suffrage is a democratic principle.

155. A secret vote

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BALLOT (गुप्तमतदान)

Sentence: The members cast their ballot.

156. The area represented by an elected member

CONSTITUENCY (निर्वाचनक्षेत्र)

Sentence: He visited every village in his constituency.

157. A formal agreement between nations

TREATY (संधि)

Sentence: The treaty improved diplomatic relations.

158. A temporary suspension of fighting

TRUCE (युद्धविराम)

Sentence: Both sides agreed to a truce.

159. Official permission granted by a government

SANCTION (स्वीकृति/प्रतिबंध)

Sentence: The project received government sanction.

160. A formal pardon granted by the government

AMNESTY (सामूहिकक्षमादान)

Sentence: The rebels were granted amnesty.

161. Freedom from punishment for political offences

IMMUNITY (दंडमुक्ति)

Sentence: Diplomats enjoy certain immunity privileges.

162. A system of government in which power is divided

FEDERALISM (संघवाद)

Sentence: Federalism balances national and state powers.

163. Government controlled from a central authority

UNITARY SYSTEM (एकात्मकशासन)

Sentence: France follows a unitary system.

164. The unlawful overthrow of a government

COUP D'ÉTAT (तख्तापलट)

Sentence: The coup d'état shocked the nation.

165. Rule by military force

MARTIAL LAW (सैन्यशासन)

Sentence: Martial law was imposed during the emergency.

166. A period when normal laws are suspended

EMERGENCY (आपातकाल)

Sentence: The constitution permits emergency provisions.

167. The forced removal from office

IMPEACHMENT (महाभियोग)

Sentence: Parliament initiated impeachment proceedings.

168. The act of giving up the throne

ABDICATION (सिंहासन-त्याग)

Sentence: The king announced his abdication.

169. A political leader who gains power through charisma

DEMAGOGUE (जनोत्तेजकनेता)

Sentence: The demagogue appealed to public emotions.

170. Excessive love of one's country

JINGOISM (उग्रराष्ट्रवाद)

Sentence: Jingoism often fuels international tensions.

171. A government by the people for the people

DEMOCRACY (लोकतंत्र)

Sentence: Democracy protects civil liberties.

172. Rule by a hereditary ruler

MONARCHY (राजतंत्र)

Sentence: The monarchy continues as a ceremonial institution.

173. Government by a few powerful people

OLIGARCHY (अल्पतंत्र)

Sentence: Wealthy elites formed an oligarchy.

174. Government by religious law

THEOCRACY (धर्मतंत्र)

Sentence: The state functioned as a theocracy.

175. A state ruled by one person with unlimited authority

DESPOTISM (निरंकुशशासन)

Sentence: Citizens suffered under despotism.

176. Excessive interference by government

RED-TAPISM (लालफीताशाही)

Sentence: Red-tapism delayed economic reforms.

177. A political system favoring private ownership

CAPITALISM (पूंजीवाद)

Sentence: Capitalism encourages private enterprise.

178. Government ownership of industries

SOCIALISM (समाजवाद)

Sentence: Socialism emphasizes economic equality.

179. Abolition of all government authority

ANARCHY (अराजकता)

Sentence: The collapse of law led to anarchy.

180. A policy of extending a country's power

I One-Word Substitutions I

IMPERIALISM (साम्राज्यवाद)

Sentence: Imperialism shaped world history.

181. Love for one's nation

PATRIOTISM (देशभक्ति)

Sentence: Patriotism inspires national service.

182. Betrayal of one's nation

TREASON (राजद्रोह)

Sentence: Treason is a serious offence.

183. Loyalty to one's nation

NATIONALISM (राष्ट्रवाद)

Sentence: Nationalism united people during the struggle.

184. The policy of remaining neutral

NON-ALIGNMENT (गुटनिरपेक्षता)

Sentence: India followed non-alignment during the Cold War.

185. A person representing citizens in a legislature

PARLIAMENTARIAN (सांसद)

Sentence: The parliamentarian raised the issue.

186. The official record of parliamentary proceedings

HANSARD (संसदीयकार्यवाहीकाअभिलेख)

Sentence: The speech was published in Hansard.

187. A meeting of representatives from different countries

SUMMIT (शिखरसम्मेलन)

Sentence: The summit addressed climate concerns.

188. A political refugee expelled from his country

DISSIDENT (विरोधीमतरखनेवालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The dissident sought asylum abroad.

189. A person devoted to public welfare

STATESMAN (राजनेता/दूरदर्शनीता)

Sentence: He was remembered as a great statesman.

190. A person skilled in diplomacy

DIPLOMAT (राजनयिक)

Sentence: The diplomat resolved the dispute peacefully.

191. A government official responsible for foreign affairs

FOREIGN MINISTER (विदेशमंत्री)

Sentence: The Foreign Minister visited neighboring countries.

192. A ruler governing a colony

VICEROY (वायसराय)

Sentence: The viceroy represented the Crown.

193. A local ruler under an emperor

SATRAP (प्रांतीयशासक)

Sentence: The satrap administered the province.

194. A ruler exercising tyrannical power

TYRANT (अत्याचारीशासक)

Sentence: The tyrant ruled through fear.

195. One who supports constitutional government

CONSTITUTIONALIST (संविधानवादी)

Sentence: The constitutionalist defended democratic institutions.

196. The supreme law of a country

CONSTITUTION (संविधान)

Sentence: The Constitution guarantees fundamental rights.

197. Separation of powers among branches of government

TRIAS POLITICA (शक्तिपृथक्करणसिद्धांत)

Sentence: Trias politica prevents concentration of power.

198. A political alliance between nations

COALITION (गठबंधन)

Sentence: The coalition formed the government.

199. Government by elected representatives under a constitution

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY (संसदीयलोकतंत्र)

Sentence: India follows parliamentary democracy.

200. A form of government where sovereignty belongs to the people

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY (जनसत्ता)

Sentence: Popular sovereignty is the foundation of democratic governance.

Habits & Character

201. A person who deliberately starts fires

ARSONIST (आगजनीकरनेवालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The arsonist was arrested after setting fire to the warehouse.

202. A person who collects coins

NUMISMATIST (सिक्का-संग्राहक)

Sentence: The numismatist possessed several rare Mughal coins.

203. A person who collects stamps

PHILATELIST (डाक-टिकटसंग्राहक)

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Sentence: The philatelist displayed his collection proudly.

204. A person who loves books

BIBLIOPHILE (पुस्तक-प्रेमी)

Sentence: Every bibliophile dreams of owning a large library.

205. A person who steals books

BIBLIOKLEPT (पुस्तक-चोर)

Sentence: The biblioklept targeted rare manuscripts.

206. A person who loves learning

PHILOMATH (ज्ञान-प्रेमी)

Sentence: Being a philomath, she spent hours studying new subjects.

207. A person who hates learning

MISOLOGIST (ज्ञान-द्वेषी)

Sentence: A misologist avoids intellectual discussions.

208. A person who hates women

MISOGYNIST (स्त्री-द्वेषी)

Sentence: His comments revealed him to be a misogynist.

209. A person who loves women

PHILOGYNIST (स्त्री-प्रेमी)

Sentence: The novelist was known as a philogynist.

210. A person who hates marriage

MISOGAMIST (विवाह-द्वेषी)

Sentence: The lifelong bachelor was a confirmed misogamist.

211. A person who walks in sleep

SOMNAMBULIST (निद्राचारी)

Sentence: The somnambulist often wandered around at night.

212. A person who eats too much

GLUTTON (पेटव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The glutton could never resist a feast.

213. A person who drinks excessively

TIPPLER (अत्यधिकमद्यपानकरनेवाला)

Sentence: The tippler spent most evenings in taverns.

214. A person who abstains from alcohol

TEETOTALLER (मद्यत्यागी)

Sentence: He is a strict teetotaler.

215. A person who is always hopeful of success

SANGUINE PERSON (आशावादीस्वभावकाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: She remained sanguine despite repeated failures.

216. A person who is difficult to satisfy

EXACTING PERSON (बहुतअधिकअपेक्षाएँरखनेवालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The exacting manager demanded perfection.

217. A person who readily adapts himself to circumstances

OPPORTUNIST (अवसरवादीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The opportunist changed sides for personal benefit.

218. A person who is guided only by self-interest

MERCENARY (स्वार्थीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: His mercenary attitude annoyed everyone.

219. A person who is excessively concerned with money

AVARICIOUS PERSON (लोभीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The avaricious trader cared only for profit.

220. A person who loves pleasure and luxury

VOLUPTUARY (भोग-विलासीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The voluptuary spent lavishly on comforts.

221. A person who is fond of good food

GOURMET (उत्तमभोजनकापारखी)

Sentence: The gourmet appreciated every detail of the meal.

222. A person who enjoys eating and drinking

GOURMAND (भोजनप्रियव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The gourmand visited famous restaurants regularly.

223. A person who is excessively patriotic

JINGOIST (उग्रराष्ट्रवादी)

Sentence: The jingoist supported aggressive foreign policies.

224. A person who hates foreigners

XENOPHOB (विदेशी-द्वेषीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The xenophobe opposed immigration.

225. A person who loves foreign customs

XENOPHILE (विदेशीसंस्कृति-प्रेमी)

Sentence: The xenophile eagerly learned foreign languages.

226. A person who believes in fate

FATALIST (भाग्यवादी)

Sentence: The fatalist accepted every setback calmly.

227. A person who doubts everything

DOUBTING THOMAS (सदैवसंदेहकरनेवालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The doubting Thomas demanded proof.

228. A person who lives on charity

MENDICANT (भिक्षुक)

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Sentence: The mendicant wandered from village to village.

229. A person who has no fixed home
VAGRANT (घुमक्कड़/बेघरव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The vagrant slept wherever he found shelter.

230. A person who works for the welfare of others
HUMANITARIAN (मानवतावादी)
Sentence: The humanitarian organized relief camps.

231. A person who avoids society
HERMIT (सन्यासी/एकांतवासी)
Sentence: The hermit lived deep in the forest.

232. A person who lives alone for religious reasons
ANCHORITE (एकांतसाधक)
Sentence: The anchorite devoted his life to meditation.

233. A person devoted to religion
DEVOTEE (श्रद्धालुव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The devotee visited the temple daily.

234. A person who pretends to be religious
PHARISEE (ढोंगीधार्मिकव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The pharisee preached morality but practiced none.

235. A person who studies handwriting
GRAPHOLOGIST (हस्तलेखनविशेषज्ञ)
Sentence: The graphologist examined the signatures.

236. A person who predicts by palm reading
PALMIST (हस्तरेखाविशेषज्ञ)
Sentence: The palmist claimed to foresee future events.

237. A person who studies dreams
ONEIROLOGIST (स्वप्न-विज्ञानी)
Sentence: The oneirologist researched recurring dreams.

238. A person who believes in pleasure as the highest good
EPICUREAN (भोगवादी)
Sentence: The epicurean enjoyed every luxury of life.

239. A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain
STOICAL PERSON (समभावखनेवालाव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The stoical soldier endured hardship silently.

240. A person who dislikes work
DRONE (निकम्माव्यक्ति)
Sentence: Nobody trusted the drone with responsibility.

241. A person who always interferes in others' affairs
BUSYBODY (दूसरोंकेमामलोंमेंदखलदेनेवाला)
Sentence: The busybody knew everyone's secrets.

242. A person who cannot make decisions
WAVERER (अनिर्णयकारीव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The waverer changed his opinion repeatedly.

243. A person who wastes time
DAWDLER (समयबर्बादकरनेवाला)
Sentence: The dawdler missed the deadline.

244. A person who seeks quarrels
BRAWLER (झगड़ालूव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The brawler often started fights.

245. A person who habitually tells lies
LIAR (झूठाव्यक्ति)
Sentence: Nobody believed the habitual liar.

246. A person who cannot keep secrets
TATTLER (चुगलीकरनेवालाव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The tattler revealed confidential information.

247. A person who speaks rudely and offensively
ABUSIVE PERSON (गाली-गलौजकरनेवाला)
Sentence: The abusive customer was asked to leave.

248. A person who boasts excessively
BRAGGART (डींगमारनेवालाव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The braggart exaggerated his achievements.

249. A person who is fond of fighting
BELLIGERENT PERSON (लड़ाकूस्वभावकाव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The belligerent player argued with everyone.

250. A person who cannot stop stealing
KLEPTOMANIAC (चोरीकीआदतवालाव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The kleptomaniac stole trivial objects.

251. A person who is habitually absent-minded
ABSENT-MINDED PERSON (भुलक्कड़व्यक्ति)
Sentence: The absent-minded professor forgot his keys again.

252. A person who is habitually gloomy
MELANCHOLIC PERSON (उदासप्रवृत्तिकाव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The melancholic poet wrote verses full of sorrow.

253. A person who believes in superstitions
SUPERSTITIOUS PERSON (अंधविश्वासीव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The superstitious villager avoided travelling on certain days.

254. A person guided by reason rather than emotion
RATIONALIST (तर्कवादीव्यक्ति)
Sentence: The rationalist demanded evidence before accepting any claim.

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255. A person who flatters influential people

TOADY (खुशामदीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The toady agreed with every opinion of his superior.

256. A person excessively in love with himself

NARCISSIST (आत्ममुग्धव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The narcissist constantly admired his own achievements.

257. A person who spends money carefully

THRIFTY PERSON (मितव्ययीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The thrifty woman saved a portion of her income every month.

258. A person who intentionally harms others

MALICIOUS PERSON (दुर्भावनापूर्णव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The malicious rumor damaged his reputation.

259. A person who is easily influenced by others

**IMPRESSIONABLE PERSON
(आसानीसेप्रभावितहोनेवालाव्यक्ति)**

Sentence: Young children are often impressionable.

260. A person who acts without thinking

IMPULSIVE PERSON (आवेगीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The impulsive buyer regretted his decision later.

261. A person who easily becomes angry

IRASCIBLE PERSON (क्रोधीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The irascible manager lost his temper frequently.

262. A person who avoids taking risks

CAUTIOUS PERSON (सावधानव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The cautious investor studied every detail carefully.

263. A person who is ready to take risks

VENTURESOME PERSON (साहसीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The venturesome traveler explored remote regions.

264. A person who always obeys rules

CONFORMIST (अनुरूपतावादीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The conformist rarely challenged authority.

265. A person who refuses to follow accepted norms

NONCONFORMIST (परंपरा-विरोधीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The nonconformist preferred independent thinking.

266. A person who is extremely ambitious

GO-GETTER (महत्वाकांक्षीएवंकर्मठव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The go-getter quickly rose in his career.

267. A person who remains inactive despite opportunities

LAGGARD (सुस्तव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The laggard failed to complete the assignment on time.

268. A person who is difficult to convince

OBSTINATE PERSON (जिद्दीव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The obstinate child refused to apologize.

269. A person who is willing to compromise

AMENABLE PERSON (सहमतहोनेवालाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The amenable employee accepted the suggestions gladly.

270. A person who is always ready to help others

OBLIGING PERSON (सहायकस्वभावकाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The obliging neighbor helped us move furniture.

271. A person who behaves politely and respectfully

COURTEOUS PERSON (विनम्रव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The courteous officer greeted everyone warmly.

272. A person who is rude and insolent

INSOLENT PERSON (उद्दण्डएवंअसभ्यव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The insolent student spoke disrespectfully to the teacher.

273. A person who cannot be trusted

**UNSCRUPULOUS PERSON
(अनैतिकएवंअविश्वसनीयव्यक्ति)**

Sentence: The unscrupulous dealer cheated many customers.

274. A person who frequently changes moods

MERCURIAL PERSON (चंचलस्वभावकाव्यक्ति)

Sentence: His mercurial nature confused his colleagues.

275. A person who is naturally kind and generous

BENEVOLENT PERSON (दयालुएवंउदारव्यक्ति)

Sentence: The benevolent lady donated books to the school.

SCIENCE & EDUCATION

276. A person who studies stars, planets and celestial bodies

ASTRONOMER (खगोलशास्त्री)

Sentence: The astronomer observed distant galaxies through a telescope.

277. A person who studies living organisms

I One-Word Substitutions I

BIOLOGIST (जीवविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The biologist researched marine ecosystems.

278. A person who studies plants

BOTANIST (वनस्पतिविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The botanist identified several medicinal herbs.

279. A person who studies animals

ZOOLOGIST (प्राणिविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The zoologist specialized in reptile behavior.

280. A person who studies the earth and rocks

GEOLOGIST (भूविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The geologist examined rock formations.

281. A person who studies human societies and cultures

ANTHROPOLOGIST (मानवविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The anthropologist lived among tribal communities.

282. A person who studies human races and cultures

ETHNOLOGIST (जाति-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The ethnologist documented indigenous traditions.

283. A person who studies languages scientifically

LINGUIST (भाषाविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The linguist specialized in ancient languages.

284. A person who studies the origin of words

ETYMOLOGIST (शब्दोत्पत्तिविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The etymologist traced the history of the word.

285. A person who compiles dictionaries

LEXICOGRAPHER (शब्दकोशकार)

Sentence: The lexicographer spent years preparing the dictionary.

286. A person who studies insects

ENTOMOLOGIST (कीटविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The entomologist discovered a new butterfly species.

287. A person who studies birds

ORNITHOLOGIST (पक्षीविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The ornithologist tracked migratory birds.

288. A person who studies fishes

ICHTHYOLOGIST (मत्स्यविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The ichthyologist researched coral reef species.

289. A person who studies fossils

PALEONTOLOGIST (जीवाश्मवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The paleontologist unearthed dinosaur remains.

290. A person who studies earthquakes

SEISMOLOGIST (भूकंपवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The seismologist analyzed tremor patterns.

291. A person who studies weather and climate

METEOROLOGIST (मौसमवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The meteorologist predicted heavy rainfall.

292. A person who studies heredity

GENETICIST (आनुवंशिकीविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The geneticist researched inherited disorders.

293. A person who studies microorganisms

MICROBIOLOGIST (सूक्ष्मजीवविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The microbiologist examined bacterial growth.

294. A person who studies disease causes

PATHOLOGIST (रोगविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The pathologist analyzed tissue samples.

295. A person who studies chemicals and reactions

CHEMIST (रसायनज्ञ)

Sentence: The chemist developed a new compound.

296. A person who studies matter and energy

PHYSICIST (भौतिक विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The physicist explained quantum theory.

297. A person who studies numbers and mathematical principles

MATHEMATICIAN (गणितज्ञ)

Sentence: The mathematician solved the complex equation.

298. A person who studies the human mind

PSYCHOLOGIST (मनोवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The psychologist counseled stressed students.

299. A person who treats mental disorders medically

PSYCHIATRIST (मनोचिकित्सक)

Sentence: The psychiatrist prescribed medication.

300. A person who studies society

SOCIOLOGIST (समाजशास्त्री)

Sentence: The sociologist analyzed urban migration.

301. A person who studies economics

ECONOMIST (अर्थशास्त्री)

Sentence: The economist predicted inflation trends.

302. A person who studies political systems

I One-Word Substitutions I

POLITOLOGIST (राजनीति-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The politologist discussed electoral reforms.

303. A person who studies ancient remains

ARCHAEOLOGIST (पुरातत्वविद्)

Sentence: The archaeologist excavated an ancient city.

304. A person who studies historical records

HISTORIAN (इतिहासकार)

Sentence: The historian examined medieval manuscripts.

305. A person who studies maps and regions

GEOGRAPHER (भूगोलवेत्ता)

Sentence: The geographer explained population distribution.

306. A person who studies oceans

OCEANOGRAPHER (समुद्रविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The oceanographer investigated ocean currents.

307. A person who studies water bodies

HYDROLOGIST (जलविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The hydrologist assessed river pollution.

308. A person who studies volcanoes

VOLCANOLOGIST (ज्वालामुखीविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The volcanologist monitored volcanic activity.

309. A person who studies reptiles and amphibians

HERPETOLOGIST (सरीसृप एवं उभयचर विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The herpetologist handled venomous snakes carefully.

310. A person who studies fungi

MYCOLOGIST (कवक-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The mycologist identified a rare mushroom.

311. A person who studies algae

PHYCOLOGIST (शैवाल-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The phycologist researched marine algae.

312. A person who studies cells

CYTOLOGIST (कोशिका-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The cytologist examined cell structures.

313. A person who studies tissues

HISTOLOGIST (ऊतक-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The histologist analyzed tissue samples.

314. A person who studies blood

HEMATOLOGIST (रक्त-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The hematologist diagnosed blood disorders.

315. A person who studies the nervous system

NEUROLOGIST (तंत्रिका-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The neurologist treated neurological disorders.

316. A person who studies hormones

ENDOCRINOLOGIST (अंतःस्रावीतंत्रविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The endocrinologist treated thyroid problems.

317. A person who studies skin diseases

DERMATOLOGIST (त्वचारोगविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The dermatologist prescribed treatment for acne.

318. A person who studies eye diseases

OPHTHALMOLOGIST (नेत्रविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The ophthalmologist performed cataract surgery.

319. A person who studies ear, nose and throat disorders

OTOLARYNGOLOGIST (कान-नाक-गलाविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The otolaryngologist examined the patient's hearing loss.

320. A person who studies bones

OSTEOLOGIST (अस्थि-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The osteologist analyzed skeletal remains.

321. A person who studies poisons

TOXICOLOGIST (विष-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The toxicologist tested the contaminated sample.

322. A person who studies crime scientifically

CRIMINOLOGIST (अपराध-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The criminologist researched criminal behavior.

323. A person who studies handwriting

GRAPHOLOGIST (हस्तलेखनविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The graphologist compared signatures.

324. A person who studies fingerprints

DACTYLOLOGIST (अंगुली-चिह्नविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The dactylogist matched fingerprints at the crime scene.

325. A person who studies human populations statistically

DEMOGRAPHER (जनसांख्यिकीविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The demographer analyzed census data.

326. A person who studies education and teaching methods

PEDAGOGIST (शिक्षाशास्त्री)

Sentence: The pedagogist proposed innovative teaching techniques.

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327. A person who studies human behavior scientifically

BEHAVIORIST (व्यवहारवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The behaviorist examined learning patterns.

328. A person who studies ancient writings

PALEOGRAPHER (प्राचीनलिपिविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The paleographer deciphered the manuscript.

329. A person who studies inscriptions

EPIGRAPHIST (शिलालेखविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The epigraphist translated the temple inscription.

330. A person who studies coins and medals

NUMISMATIST (मुद्रा-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The numismatist authenticated the ancient coin.

331. A person who studies stamps

PHILATELIST (डाक-टिकटविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The philatelist owned stamps from many countries.

332. A person who studies astronomy as a hobby

STARGAZER (तारोंकाअध्ययनकरनेवाला)

Sentence: The stargazer spent hours observing the night sky.

333. A person who studies ancient human societies

PREHISTORIAN (प्रागैतिहासिकअध्ययनविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The prehistorian researched Stone Age settlements.

334. A person who studies constitutional law

JURIST (विधिवेत्ता)

Sentence: The jurist interpreted the constitutional provision.

335. A person who studies logic

LOGICIAN (तर्कशास्त्री)

Sentence: The logician detected flaws in the argument.

336. A person who studies philosophy

PHILOSOPHER (दार्शनिक)

Sentence: The philosopher reflected on ethical questions.

337. A person who studies religion comparatively

THEOLOGIAN (धर्मशास्त्री)

Sentence: The theologian examined sacred texts.

338. A person who studies population distribution

POPULATION GEOGRAPHER (जनसंख्याभूगोलविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The population geographer studied migration patterns.

339. A person who studies the atmosphere

ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTIST (वायुमंडलीयवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The atmospheric scientist investigated climate change.

340. A person who studies environmental systems

ENVIRONMENTALIST (पर्यावरणविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The environmentalist campaigned against pollution.

341. A person who studies agriculture scientifically

AGRONOMIST (कृषिवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The agronomist developed high-yield crops.

342. A person who studies dairy science

DAIRY TECHNOLOGIST (दुग्धप्रौद्योगिकीविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The dairy technologist improved milk processing methods.

343. A person who studies food science

NUTRITIONIST (पोषणविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The nutritionist prepared a balanced diet plan.

344. A person who studies statistics

STATISTICIAN (सांख्यिकीविद्)

Sentence: The statistician interpreted the survey results.

345. A person who studies computer science

COMPUTER SCIENTIST (कंप्यूटरवैज्ञानिक)

Sentence: The computer scientist designed an advanced algorithm.

346. A person who studies artificial intelligence

AI RESEARCHER (कृत्रिमबुद्धिमत्ताशोधकर्ता)

Sentence: The AI researcher developed a machine-learning model.

347. A person who studies space travel

ASTRONAUTICS EXPERT (अंतरिक्षविज्ञानविशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The astronautics expert discussed future missions.

348. A person who studies genetics and DNA

MOLECULAR BIOLOGIST (आणविकजीवविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The molecular biologist investigated gene mutations.

349. A person who studies public health

EPIDEMIOLOGIST (महामारीविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The epidemiologist tracked disease outbreaks.

350. A person who studies and interprets scientific data

RESEARCHER (शोधकर्ता)

Sentence: The researcher published his findings in a journal.

TIME & PLACE

351. Existing or occurring at the same time

CONTEMPORARY (समकालीन)

Sentence: Kalidasa was not a contemporary of Shakespeare.

352. Belonging to the present age

MODERN (□□□□□□)

Sentence: Modern technology has transformed communication.

353. Existing from ancient times

PRIMEVAL (आदिकालीन)

Sentence: The forest contained primeval trees.

354. Relating to a very ancient period

PREHISTORIC (प्रागैतिहासिक)

Sentence: Prehistoric tools were discovered in the cave.

355. Underground

SUBTERRANEAN (भूमिगत)

Sentence: The city has an extensive subterranean drainage system.

356. Situated below the surface of water

SUBMARINE (जलमग्न)

Sentence: Scientists studied submarine volcanic activity.

357. Living or growing in water

AQUATIC (जलीय)

Sentence: Lotus is an aquatic plant.

358. Found on land

TERRESTRIAL (स्थलीय)

Sentence: Elephants are terrestrial mammals.

359. Native to a particular place

INDIGENOUS (स्वदेशी/मूलनिवासी)

Sentence: Bamboo is indigenous to many parts of Asia.

360. Originating in a particular region

ENDEMIC (स्थान विशेष में पाया जाने वाला)

Sentence: This bird species is endemic to the Himalayas.

361. Found throughout the world

COSMOPOLITAN (विश्वव्यापी)

Sentence: English is a cosmopolitan language.

362. Relating to the whole world

GLOBAL (वैश्विक)

Sentence: Climate change is a global concern.

363. Existing everywhere

UBIQUITOUS (सर्वव्यापी)

Sentence: Mobile phones have become ubiquitous.

364. Present everywhere at the same time

OMNIPRESENT (सर्वत्रउपस्थित)

Sentence: Technology is omnipresent in modern life.

365. Lasting for a very short time

EPHEMERAL (क्षणभंगुर)

Sentence: Fame on social media is often ephemeral.

366. Lasting forever

ETERNAL (शाश्वत)

Sentence: The poet wrote about eternal love.

367. Existing for a long period

PERENNIAL (बारहमासी/स्थायी)

Sentence: Water scarcity is a perennial problem.

368. Happening every year

ANNUAL (वार्षिक)

Sentence: The annual sports meet was held in January.

369. Happening every two years

BIENNIAL (द्विवार्षिक)

Sentence: The biennial exhibition attracts artists worldwide.

370. Happening every hundred years

CENTENNIAL (शताब्दीसंबंधी)

Sentence: The institution celebrated its centennial year.

371. Happening every thousand years

MILLENNIAL (सहस्राब्दीसंबंधी)

Sentence: Historians discussed millennial changes in civilization.

372. Happening every day

DAILY (दैनिक)

Sentence: Daily exercise improves health.

373. Happening every week

WEEKLY (साप्ताहिक)

Sentence: The magazine is published weekly.

374. Happening every month

MONTHLY (मासिक)

Sentence: Employees receive a monthly salary.

375. Happening every three months

QUARTERLY (त्रैमासिक)

Sentence: The company releases quarterly reports.

376. Happening every six months

SEMIANNUAL (अर्धवार्षिक)

I One-Word Substitutions I

Sentence: The examination is conducted on a semiannual basis.

377. Happening twice a year

BIANNUAL (वर्ष में दो बार होने वाला)

Sentence: The conference is a biannual event.

378. Happening once in two weeks

FORTNIGHTLY (पाक्षिक)

Sentence: The newsletter is published fortnightly.

379. Relating to the morning

MATUTINAL (प्रातःकालीन)

Sentence: The matutinal breeze was refreshing.

380. Relating to the evening

VESPERTINE (सांध्यकालीन)

Sentence: Many flowers release fragrance in the vespertine hours.

381. Active during the night

NOCTURNAL (रात्रिचर)

Sentence: Owls are nocturnal birds.

382. Active during the day

DIURNAL (दिवाचर)

Sentence: Most humans follow a diurnal lifestyle.

383. Relating to the East

ORIENTAL (पूर्वी)

Sentence: The museum displayed oriental art.

384. Relating to the West

OCCIDENTAL (पाश्चात्य)

Sentence: Occidental culture influenced the city.

385. Located near the equator

EQUATORIAL (भूमध्यरेखीय)

Sentence: Equatorial regions receive abundant rainfall.

386. Located near the poles

POLAR (ध्रुवीय)

Sentence: Polar climates are extremely cold.

387. Living in the countryside

RURAL (ग्रामीण)

Sentence: Rural development is a national priority.

388. Living in a city

URBAN (शहरी)

Sentence: Urban areas face traffic congestion.

389. Related to a village

RUSTIC (ग्रामीण)

Sentence: The cottage had a rustic charm.

390. Situated on the coast

COASTAL (तटीय)

Sentence: Coastal villages depend on fish.

391. Situated inland

INLAND (अंतर्देशीय)

Sentence: Inland regions experience less humidity.

392. Situated between mountains

INTERMONTANE (पर्वतों के बीच स्थित)

Sentence: The intermontane valley was fertile.

393. Relating to mountains

ALPINE (पर्वतीय)

Sentence: Alpine vegetation thrives at high altitudes.

394. Situated near a river

RIPARIAN (नदीतटीय)

Sentence: Riparian forests support rich biodiversity.

395. Situated near a lake

LACUSTRINE (झीलसंबंधी)

Sentence: The area had a lacustrine ecosystem.

396. Located at the mouth of a river

ESTUARINE (मुहानासंबंधी)

Sentence: Estuarine waters support diverse marine life.

397. Relating to the sea

MARITIME (समुद्री)

Sentence: Maritime trade boosted the economy.

398. Relating to ships and navigation

NAUTICAL (नौवहनसंबंधी)

Sentence: He studied nautical charts carefully.

399. Existing outside a city or country

EXTRATERRITORIAL (क्षेत्राधिकार से बाहर)

Sentence: Diplomats enjoy certain extraterritorial privileges.

400. Belonging to another country

FOREIGN (विदेशी)

Sentence: The university welcomed foreign students.

401. Living outside one's native country

EXPATRIATE (प्रवासी)

Sentence: The expatriate returned home after many years.

402. Forced to live away from one's homeland

EXILED (निर्वासित)

Sentence: The king lived exiled for decades.

403. Returning to one's native country

REPATRIATED (स्वदेशलौटायागया)

Sentence: The workers were repatriated after the crisis.

404. Migrating from one region to another

MIGRATORY (प्रवासी)

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Sentence: Many birds are migratory by nature.

405. Wandering from place to place

NOMADIC (घुमंतू)

Sentence: The tribe followed a nomadic lifestyle.

406. Having no fixed residence

ITINERANT (भ्रमणशील)

Sentence: The itinerant merchant travelled widely.

407. Existing before an event

ANTECEDENT (पूर्ववर्ती)

Sentence: The antecedent causes must be examined.

408. Happening after an event

SUBSEQUENT (पश्चातवर्ती)

Sentence: Subsequent developments changed the situation.

409. Existing at the beginning

INITIAL (प्रारंभिक)

Sentence: The initial response was encouraging.

410. Existing at the end

TERMINAL (अंतिम)

Sentence: The train reached its terminal station.

411. Happening at the right time

TIMELY (समयोचित)

Sentence: Timely action prevented disaster.

412. Before the expected time

PREMATURE (असमय)

Sentence: The announcement was premature.

413. Happening after the proper time

OVERDUE (विलंबित)

Sentence: The report was overdue by two weeks.

414. Existing only for the time being

TEMPORARY (अस्थायी)

Sentence: The arrangement was temporary.

415. Existing permanently

PERMANENT (स्थायी)

Sentence: The museum has a permanent collection.

416. Relating to a particular period

CHRONOLOGICAL (कालानुक्रमिक)

Sentence: The events were arranged in chronological order.

417. Not arranged according to time

ACHRONOLOGICAL (कालक्रम-विहीन)

Sentence: The narrative follows an achronological structure.

418. Existing at all times

TIMELESS (कालातीत)

Sentence: Shakespeare's works possess timeless appeal.

419. Ancient but still surviving

AGELESS (चिरस्थायी)

Sentence: The monument has an ageless beauty.

420. Relating to a specific locality or district

PAROCHIAL (स्थानीय/संकीर्णक्षेत्रीय)

Sentence: He had a parochial outlook on national issues.

421. Relating to a particular region

REGIONAL (क्षेत्रीय)

Sentence: Regional languages enrich cultural diversity.

422. Common to a particular locality

LOCAL (स्थानीय)

Sentence: Local traditions attract tourists.

423. Relating to a nation

NATIONAL (राष्ट्रीय)

Sentence: National unity is essential for progress.

424. Relating to many nations

INTERNATIONAL (अंतरराष्ट्रीय)

Sentence: The summit addressed international concerns.

425. Relating to the entire world

WORLDWIDE (विश्वव्यापी)

Sentence: The event received worldwide attention.

426. Existing beyond the earth

EXTRATERRESTRIAL (पृथ्वीकेबाहरका)

Sentence: Scientists continue to search for extraterrestrial life.

427. Existing in outer space

CELESTIAL (आकाशीय)

Sentence: The telescope observed celestial objects.

428. Relating to heaven

HEAVENLY (स्वर्गीय)

Sentence: The music had a heavenly quality.

429. Relating to the earth

TELLURIAN (पार्थिव/पृथ्वीसंबंधी)

Sentence: Tellurian processes shape landforms.

430. Existing in all places and at all times

UNIVERSAL (सार्वभौमिक)

Sentence: The desire for happiness is universal.

431. Belonging to all countries and peoples

ECUMENICAL (सार्वभौमिक/विश्वव्यापी)

Sentence: The organization promotes ecumenical cooperation.

432. Extending over a very large area

I One-Word Substitutions I

VAST (विशालक्षेत्रमें फैला हुआ)

Sentence: The desert stretched across a vast region.

433. Situated far away

REMOTE (दूरस्थ)

Sentence: The village lies in a remote area.

434. Difficult to reach because of location

INACCESSIBLE (दुर्गम)

Sentence: The peak remains inaccessible during winter.

435. Situated in the center

CENTRAL (केंद्रीय)

Sentence: The library occupies a central location.

436. Situated on the boundary

PERIPHERAL (सीमांत)

Sentence: The peripheral districts need better infrastructure.

437. Situated at the extreme edge

FRINGE (सीमांतक्षेत्रका)

Sentence: The settlement lies in a fringe area.

438. Situated nearby

ADJACENT (सन्निकट)

Sentence: The school is adjacent to the playground.

439. Situated opposite

OPPOSITE (सामनेस्थित)

Sentence: The bank stands opposite the post office.

440. Situated between two places

INTERMEDIATE (मध्यवर्ती)

Sentence: The town serves as an intermediate stop.

441. Situated beyond

ULTERIOR (परेस्थित)

Sentence: Explorers travelled to ulterior regions.

442. Situated across a border

TRANSBORDER (सीमा-पार)

Sentence: The river supports transborder trade.

443. Relating to a frontier region

FRONTIER (सीमांतक्षेत्रसंबंधी)

Sentence: Frontier settlements require special protection.

444. Situated along a border

BORDERLAND (सीमावर्ती)

Sentence: The borderland region has mixed cultures.

445. Existing everywhere in a region

WIDESPREAD (व्यापक)

Sentence: Widespread rainfall benefited farmers.

446. Existing only in a few places

SPORADIC (छिटपुट)

Sentence: Sporadic settlements were found in the desert.

447. Occurring at irregular intervals

INTERMITTENT (रुक-रुककर होने वाला)

Sentence: The region experienced intermittent rainfall.

448. Existing continuously

CONTINUOUS (निरंतर)

Sentence: Continuous observation improved the results.

449. Existing simultaneously in many places

CONCURRENT (समकालिक)

Sentence: Concurrent events took place across the country.

450. Belonging to the same period of time

COEVAL (समकालीन)

Sentence: These monuments are coeval with the Gupta period.

LITERATURE & LANGUAGE

451. The story of a person's life written by himself

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (आत्मकथा)

Sentence: Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography is widely read.

452. The story of a person's life written by another person

BIOGRAPHY (जीवनी)

Sentence: The biography revealed many unknown facts.

453. The life story of a nation or period

CHRONICLE (इतिहास-वृत्तांत)

Sentence: The book serves as a chronicle of medieval India.

454. A book containing information on all branches of knowledge

ENCYCLOPEDIA (विश्वकोश)

Sentence: The encyclopedia is a valuable reference source.

455. A handwritten document

MANUSCRIPT (पांडुलिपि)

Sentence: The ancient manuscript was preserved carefully.

456. An assumed name used by a writer

PSEUDONYM (उपनाम)

Sentence: George Eliot was a pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans.

457. A fictitious name

ALIAS (छद्म नाम)

Sentence: The criminal lived under an alias.

458. A list of books on a subject

BIBLIOGRAPHY (ग्रंथ सूची)

Sentence: The thesis included an extensive bibliography.

459. A person who loves books

BIBLIOPHILE (पुस्तक-प्रेमी)

Sentence: Every bibliophile dreams of a personal library.

460. A person who compiles dictionaries

LEXICOGRAPHER (शब्दकोश कार)

Sentence: The lexicographer spent years preparing the dictionary.

461. The art of beautiful handwriting

CALLIGRAPHY (सुलेख कला)

Sentence: His calligraphy won several prizes.

462. A person skilled in beautiful handwriting

CALLIGRAPHER (सुलेखक)

Sentence: The calligrapher designed the wedding invitations.

463. A study of ancient handwriting

PALEOGRAPHY (प्राचीनलिपि-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Paleography helps historians read old manuscripts.

464. A person who studies ancient writings

PALEOGRAPHER (प्राचीन लिपि विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The paleographer deciphered the old script.

465. A short poem expressing feelings

LYRIC (गीतिकाव्य)

Sentence: The lyric captured the poet's emotions beautifully.

466. A poem mourning someone's death

ELEGY (शोक गीत)

Sentence: Gray's famous elegy remains widely admired.

467. A poem praising a person or thing

ODE (प्रशस्ति गीत)

Sentence: The poet composed an ode to freedom.

468. A long narrative poem about heroic deeds

EPIC (महाकाव्य)

Sentence: The Mahabharata is one of the world's greatest epics.

469. A humorous poem

LIMERICK (हास्य कविता)

Sentence: The limerick amused the audience.

470. A poem of fourteen lines

SONNET (चौदह पंक्तियों की कविता)

Sentence: Shakespeare wrote many famous sonnets.

471. A short narrative with a moral lesson

FABLE (नीति कथा)

Sentence: Aesop's fables are known worldwide.

472. A short story illustrating a moral truth

PARABLE (दृष्टांत कथा)

Sentence: The teacher narrated a parable to explain honesty.

473. A story with symbolic meaning

ALLEGORY (रूपक कथा)

Sentence: Animal Farm is an allegory of political events.

474. An exaggerated statement not meant literally

I One-Word Substitutions I

HYPERBOLE (अतिशयोक्ति)

Sentence: "I have told you a thousand times" is a hyperbole.

475. A mild expression replacing a harsh one

EUPHEMISM (सौम्य अभिव्यक्ति)

Sentence: "Passed away" is a euphemism for death.

476. A humorous imitation of a serious work

PARODY (हास्यात्मक नकल)

Sentence: The comedian wrote a parody of the novel.

477. Bitter and sarcastic criticism

SATIRE (व्यंग्य)

Sentence: The novel is a satire on modern society.

478. A play ending sadly

TRAGEDY (दुःखांत नाटक)

Sentence: Hamlet is a famous tragedy.

479. A play ending happily

COMEDY (सुखांत नाटक)

Sentence: The comedy entertained the audience thoroughly.

480. A dramatic composition with music

OPERA (संगीतमय नाटक)

Sentence: The opera attracted a large audience.

481. A speech made by a character alone

SOLILOQUY (स्वगत कथन)

Sentence: Hamlet's soliloquy is world-famous.

482. A conversation between two characters

DIALOGUE (संवाद)

Sentence: The dialogue revealed the character's emotions.

483. A remark made aside on stage

ASIDE (संचीय पार्श्व टिप्पणी)

Sentence: The actor delivered the aside humorously.

484. The final section of a literary work

EPILOGUE (उपसंहार)

Sentence: The epilogue explained the fate of the characters.

485. An introductory section of a book

PROLOGUE (प्रस्तावना)

Sentence: The prologue introduces the central theme.

486. A brief quotation placed at the beginning of a book

EPIGRAPH (उद्धरणमय प्रस्तावना)

Sentence: The novel begins with an epigraph from Shakespeare.

487. A writing engraved on stone or metal

INSCRIPTION (शिलालेख)

Sentence: The inscription dates back centuries.

488. A study of inscriptions

EPIGRAPHY (शिलालेख-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Epigraphy helps reconstruct ancient history.

489. A person who studies inscriptions

EPIGRAPHIST (शिलालेख विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The epigraphist translated the inscription.

490. A collection of selected literary pieces

ANTHOLOGY (□□□□□)

Sentence: The anthology includes poems from many writers.

491. A collection of poems

POETRY (काव्य-संग्रह)

Sentence: The poetry collection received acclaim.

492. A collection of letters

CORRESPONDENCE (पत्र-संग्रह)

Sentence: The correspondence revealed historical details.

493. A collection of maps

ATLAS (मानचित्र संग्रह)

Sentence: The atlas shows detailed world maps.

494. A list of words with meanings

GLOSSARY (शब्दावली)

Sentence: The glossary explains technical terms.

495. A dictionary of synonyms

THESAURUS (पर्यायवाची कोश)

Sentence: Writers often consult a thesaurus.

496. A person who writes poems

POET (कवि)

Sentence: The poet expressed deep emotions through verse.

497. A person who writes plays

PLAYWRIGHT (नाटककार)

Sentence: Shakespeare was a renowned playwright.

498. A person who writes novels

NOVELIST (उपन्यासकार)

Sentence: The novelist published several bestsellers.

499. A person who writes essays

ESSAYIST (निबंधकार)

Sentence: The essayist commented on social issues.

500. A person who writes stories

STORYTELLER (कथाकार)

Sentence: The storyteller captivated the children.

I One-Word Substitutions I

501. A person who writes criticism of literary works

CRITIC (आलोचक)

Sentence: The critic praised the author's style.

502. A person who translates from one language to another

TRANSLATOR (अनुवादक)

Sentence: The translator rendered the text into Hindi.

503. The practice of translating

TRANSLATION (अनुवाद)

Sentence: Accurate translation requires linguistic skill.

504. The study of language

LINGUISTICS (भाषाविज्ञान)

Sentence: Linguistics examines language scientifically.

505. A branch of linguistics dealing with sounds

PHONETICS (ध्वनिविज्ञान)

Sentence: Phonetics studies speech sounds.

506. The study of word formation

MORPHOLOGY (रूपविज्ञान)

Sentence: Morphology explains how words are formed.

507. The study of sentence structure

SYNTAX (वाक्य-विन्यास)

Sentence: Syntax governs word order in sentences.

508. The study of meaning in language

SEMANTICS (अर्थविज्ञान)

Sentence: Semantics focuses on meaning.

509. The study of language in context

PRAGMATICS (प्रयोगविज्ञान)

Sentence: Pragmatics explains implied meanings.

510. The study of the origin of words

ETYMOLOGY (शब्दोत्पत्ति-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Etymology traces the history of words.

511. A word having the same meaning as another

SYNONYM (पर्यायवाची)

Sentence: "Begin" is a synonym of "start."

512. A word opposite in meaning to another

ANTONYM (विलोम शब्द)

Sentence: "Hot" is an antonym of "cold."

513. Words having the same pronunciation but different meanings

HOMOPHONES (समोच्चरित भिन्नार्थक शब्द)

Sentence: "Sea" and "see" are homophones.

514. Words spelled alike but having different meanings

HOMONYMS (समनामशब्द)

Sentence: "Bat" is an example of a homonym.

515. Words derived from the same root

COGNATES (सजातीयशब्द)

Sentence: Many English and German words are cognates.

516. A language that is no longer spoken

DEAD LANGUAGE (मृतभाषा)

Sentence: Latin is often called a dead language.

517. A language spoken by ordinary people

VERNACULAR (जनभाषा)

Sentence: The book was translated into the vernacular.

518. The language of a particular region

DIALECT (उपभाषा)

Sentence: The villagers spoke a local dialect.

519. A mixture of several languages

PIDGIN (मिश्रित संपर्क भाषा)

Sentence: Traders communicated through a pidgin language.

520. A fully developed language arising from a pidgin

CREOLE (क्रियोलभाषा)

Sentence: Creole developed into a native language.

521. A word newly introduced into a language

NEOLOGISM (नवशब्द)

Sentence: "Blog" was once considered a neologism.

522. A word borrowed from another language

LOANWORD (ग्रहण शब्द)

Sentence: "Bungalow" is a loanword from Hindi.

523. The first printed proof of a book

GALLEY PROOF (प्रथममुद्रितप्रूफ)

Sentence: The author carefully checked the galley proof.

524. A publishing error

MISPRINT (मुद्रणत्रुटि)

Sentence: The editor corrected the misprint before publication.

525. A rare or obsolete word

ARCHAISM (पुरातनशब्द)

Sentence: The poem contains several archaisms

LAW & CRIME

526. The killing of a human being

HOMICIDE (मानवहत्या)

Sentence: The court examined whether the homicide was intentional.

527. The murder of one's father

PARRICIDE / PATRICIDE (पितृहत्या)

Sentence: Patricide is considered one of the gravest crimes.

528. The murder of one's mother

MATRICIDE (मातृहत्या)

Sentence: Matricide is a rare but serious criminal offence.

529. The murder of one's brother

FRATRICIDE (भ्रातृ हत्या)

Sentence: The tragedy involved an act of fratricide.

530. The murder of one's sister

SORORICIDE (भगिनी हत्या)

Sentence: The case was classified as sororicide.

531. The murder of one's wife

UXORICIDE (पत्नी हत्या)

Sentence: The accused was charged with uxoricide.

532. The murder of one's husband

MARITICIDE (पतिहत्या)

Sentence: The investigation revealed a case of mariticide.

533. The murder of one's child

FILICIDE (संतानहत्या)

Sentence: The crime was identified as filicide.

534. The murder of an infant

INFANTICIDE (शिशुहत्या)

Sentence: Infanticide is punishable under criminal law.

535. The murder of a king

REGICIDE (राज हत्या)

Sentence: Regicide often changed the course of history.

536. The murder of a queen

REGICIDE (रानी की हत्या)

Sentence: The conspirators were accused of regicide.

537. The murder of a whole race or community

GENOCIDE (नरसंहार)

Sentence: The tribunal investigated allegations of genocide.

538. The killing of oneself

SUICIDE (आत्महत्या)

Sentence: The police ruled out foul play and recorded it as suicide.

539. False statement made under oath

PERJURY (झूठीगवाही)

Sentence: Giving false evidence amounts to perjury.

540. The act of kidnapping a person

ABDUCTION (अपहरण)

Sentence: The police solved the abduction case quickly.

541. Taking away property illegally by force

ROBBERY (डकैती/लूट)

Sentence: The robbery took place in broad daylight.

542. Theft involving violence

MUGGING (मारपीटकरलूटना)

Sentence: The tourist became a victim of mugging.

543. Entering a building illegally to commit a crime

BURGLARY (सैंधमारी)

Sentence: Burglary cases increased during the holidays.

544. Stealing another person's property secretly

LARCENY (चोरी)

Sentence: The suspect was arrested for larceny.

545. Stealing goods from shops

SHOPLIFTING (दुकानसेचोरी)

Sentence: Shoplifting is a common retail crime.

546. Deliberately setting fire to property

ARSON (आगजनी)

Sentence: The warehouse fire was proved to be arson.

547. Illegal entry into another person's property

TRESPASS (अवैधप्रवेश)

Sentence: Trespass is punishable under law.

I One-Word Substitutions I

548. Obtaining money by threat

EXTORTION (जबरनवसूली)

Sentence: The gang was arrested for extortion.

549. Offering money to influence a decision

BRIBERY (भ्रष्टाचारी)

Sentence: The officer was charged with bribery.

550. Misuse of public office for private gain

CORRUPTION (भ्रष्टाचार)

Sentence: Corruption weakens public institutions.

551. Misappropriation of money entrusted to one's care

EMBEZZLEMENT (गबन)

Sentence: The accountant was accused of embezzlement.

552. Deceiving people for financial gain

FRAUD (धोखाधड़ी)

Sentence: The company was investigated for fraud.

553. Forging documents or signatures

FORGERY (जालसाजी)

Sentence: Forgery of official documents is a serious offence.

554. Using forged documents

UTTERING (जालीदस्तावेज़काप्रयोग)

Sentence: He was charged with uttering forged cheques.

555. Deliberate destruction of property

VANDALISM (तोड़फोड़)

Sentence: The monument suffered from vandalism.

556. Illegal trade across borders

SMUGGLING (तस्करी)

Sentence: Smuggling of gold was uncovered by customs officers.

557. Secret agreement for an unlawful purpose

CONSPIRACY (पड्यंत्र)

Sentence: The accused were tried for conspiracy.

558. Inciting people against lawful authority

SEDITION (राजद्रोह)

Sentence: The speech was examined for sedition.

559. Betrayal of one's country

TREASON (देशद्रोह)

Sentence: Treason is among the gravest offences against the state.

560. Disobedience to lawful authority

CONTEMPT (अवमानना)

Sentence: Ignoring the court order led to contempt proceedings.

561. Open resistance to government authority

INSURRECTION (विद्रोह)

Sentence: The insurrection was suppressed quickly.

562. Violent uprising against authority

REBELLION (विद्रोह)

Sentence: The rebellion spread throughout the region.

563. Disturbance of public peace by a crowd

RIOT (दंगा)

Sentence: Several people were arrested during the riot.

564. Disorderly and violent public disturbance

MOB VIOLENCE (भीड़हिंसा)

Sentence: The authorities condemned the mob violence.

565. Deliberate attempt to kill someone

ATTEMPTED MURDER (हत्याकाप्रयास)

Sentence: The accused faced charges of attempted murder.

566. Unlawful killing with intent

MURDER (हत्या)

Sentence: The jury convicted him of murder.

567. Unlawful killing without prior intent

MANSLAUGHTER (गैर-इरादतन हत्या)

Sentence: The charge was reduced to manslaughter.

568. Causing physical harm to another person

ASSAULT (हमला)

Sentence: He was arrested for assault.

569. Physical attack causing injury

BATTERY (मारपीट)

Sentence: Battery charges were filed against the suspect.

570. Threatening another person with harm

I One-Word Substitutions I

INTIMIDATION (धमकीदेना)

Sentence: Witness intimidation is a criminal offence.

571. Harassing a person repeatedly

STALKING (पीछा कर परेशान करना)

Sentence: The accused was charged with stalking.

572. Harassing someone through electronic communication

CYBERSTALKING (ऑनलाइन उत्पीड़न)

Sentence: Cyberstalking cases are increasing rapidly.

573. Unlawful sexual intercourse by force

RAPE (बलात्कार)

Sentence: The court dealt with the rape case swiftly.

574. Physical or mental cruelty within a family

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (घरेलू हिंसा)

Sentence: The victim reported domestic violence.

575. Illegal confinement of a person

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT (अवैधनिरुद्धीकरण)

Sentence: The kidnappers were charged with wrongful confinement.

576. Illegal detention by authorities

UNLAWFUL DETENTION (अवैध हिरासत)

Sentence: The court ordered compensation for unlawful detention.

577. A person who commits a crime

CULPRIT (अपराधी)

Sentence: The culprit was identified through CCTV footage.

578. A person accused of a crime

ACCUSED (अभियुक्त)

Sentence: The accused pleaded not guilty.

579. A person who repeatedly commits crimes

RECIDIVIST (पुनःअपराध करने वाला व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The recidivist returned to prison.

580. A person helping another commit a crime

ACCOMPLICE (सह-अपराधी)

Sentence: The accomplice confessed during interrogation.

581. A person who instigates a crime

ABETTOR (उकसानेवालासह-अपराधी)

Sentence: The abettor was punished along with the offender.

582. A person who knowingly receives stolen goods

FENCE (चोरी का माल खरीदने वाला)

Sentence: The fence was arrested for dealing in stolen property.

583. A witness who saw the event happen

EYEWITNESS (प्रत्यक्षदर्शी)

Sentence: The eyewitness identified the suspect.

584. A statement made by a witness

TESTIMONY (गवाही)

Sentence: The testimony proved crucial in court.

585. Material presented in court to prove facts

EVIDENCE (साक्ष्य)

Sentence: The prosecution presented strong evidence.

586. A written statement affirmed to be true

AFFIDAVIT (शपथ-पत्र)

Sentence: The witness submitted an affidavit.

587. Formal questioning in court

CROSS-EXAMINATION (जिरह)

Sentence: The lawyer conducted a lengthy cross-examination.

588. A formal accusation of a crime

INDICTMENT (अभियोगपत्र)

Sentence: The indictment contained several charges.

589. A person found guilty by a court

CONVICT (दोषी ठहराया गया व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The convict was sentenced to ten years.

590. Release from blame or punishment

ACQUITTAL (दोष मुक्ति)

Sentence: Lack of evidence led to acquittal.

591. Official forgiveness for an offence

PARDON (क्षमादान)

Sentence: The prisoner received a presidential pardon.

592. Reduction of a punishment

COMMUTATION (दंड-परिवर्तन)

Sentence: His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

593. Temporary release before trial

I One-Word Substitutions I

BAIL (जमानत)

Sentence: The accused was granted bail.

594. The power to hear and decide cases

JURISDICTION (अधिकारक्षेत्र)

Sentence: The matter falls under the court's jurisdiction.

595. The branch of government that interprets laws

JUDICIARY (न्यायपालिका)

Sentence: The judiciary safeguards constitutional rights.

596. The science or philosophy of law

JURISPRUDENCE (विधिशास्त्र)

Sentence: Jurisprudence examines the principles of law.

597. A law enacted by a legislature

STATUTE (विधि/अधिनियम)

Sentence: The statute came into force immediately.

598. Law based on previous court decisions

PRECEDENT (न्यायिक मिसाल)

Sentence: The judge relied on legal precedent.

599. A lawyer authorized to plead in higher courts

ADVOCATE (अधिवक्ता)

Sentence: The advocate argued the case effectively.

600. A judge's formal decision

VERDICT (निर्णय)

Sentence: The jury delivered a unanimous verdict.

MISCELLANEOUS

601. A person who walks about at night

NOCTAMBULIST (रात्रिभ्रमण करने वाला व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The noctambulist preferred long walks after midnight.

602. A person who lives on others' generosity

PARASITE (परजीवी व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The parasite depended entirely on his relatives.

603. One who hates mankind and seeks solitude

RECLUSIARCH (एकांतप्रिय व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The reclusiarch rarely interacted with society.

604. One who spends lavishly to impress others

MUNIFICENT SPENDTHRIFT (अत्यधिक फिजूलखर्च व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The munificent spendthrift exhausted his inheritance quickly.

605. A person who cannot distinguish colours

DALTONIAN (वर्णान्ध व्यक्ति)

Sentence: Being a daltonian, he confused red and green signals.

606. One who is recovering from illness

CONVALESCENT (स्वास्थ्य लाभ कर रहा व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The convalescent patient was advised complete rest.

607. A person who is recovering from addiction

REHABILITEE (पुनर्वास प्राप्त व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The rehabilitee started a new life after treatment.

608. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain

APATHETIC PERSON (उदासीन व्यक्ति)

Sentence: He remained apathetic despite the excitement around him.

609. A person who cannot pay his debts

INSOLVENT (दिवालिया व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The insolvent businessman sought legal protection.

610. A person legally declared unable to pay debts

BANKRUPT (दिवालिया घोषित व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The court declared the trader bankrupt.

611. One who is outside his native country

EXPATRIATE (स्वदेश से बाहर रहने वाला व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The expatriate worked abroad for twenty years.

612. A person who has withdrawn from society

SECLUSIONIST (एकांतवासी व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The seclusionist avoided all public gatherings.

613. One who eats only fruits

FRUGIVORE (फलाहारी जीव/व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The frugivore survived mainly on mangoes and bananas.

614. One who eats only vegetables

VEGETARIAN (शाकाहारी)

Sentence: The vegetarian preferred plant-based meals.

615. One who eats both plants and animals

OMNIVORE (सर्वहारी)

Sentence: Human beings are generally omnivores.

616. One who lives at another's expense

SPONGER (दूसरों पर आश्रित व्यक्ति)

Sentence: Nobody liked the habitual sponger.

617. One who is excessively interested in others' affairs

BUSYBODY (दूसरों के मामलों में दखल देने वाला व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The busybody knew every neighbourhood secret.

618. One who cannot stop talking

CHATTERBOX (बहुत बातूनी व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The chatterbox dominated every conversation.

619. One who loves luxury and comfort

VOLUPTUARY (विलासप्रिय व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The voluptuary spent heavily on comforts.

620. One who always expects disaster

DOOMSAYER (सदैव अनिष्ट की भविष्यवाणी करने वाला)

Sentence: The doomsayer predicted economic collapse.

621. A person who predicts future events

PROGNOSTICATOR (भविष्यवक्ता)

Sentence: The prognosticator forecast political changes.

622. One who claims supernatural powers

THAUMATURGIST (चमत्कार करने का दावा करने वाला)

Sentence: The thaumaturgist attracted curious followers.

623. One who pretends to knowledge he does not possess

CHARLATAN (ढोंगी विद्वान)

Sentence: The charlatan deceived many people.

624. A wandering religious preacher

I One-Word Substitutions I

ITINERANT PREACHER (घूम-घूमकर उपदेश देने वाला)

Sentence: The itinerant preacher travelled across villages.

625. One who abandons established beliefs

HERETIC (विधर्मी / मतभ्रष्ट व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The heretic challenged orthodox doctrines.

626. One who abandons his religion

RENEGADE (धर्मत्यागी)

Sentence: He was branded a renegade by his community.

627. A person who secretly listens to conversations

EAVESDROPPER (चोरी से बातें सुनने वाला)

Sentence: The eavesdropper overheard the confidential discussion.

628. A person who enjoys the company of women

GALLANT (स्त्रियों के प्रति विनम्र एवं आकर्षित पुरुष)

Sentence: The gallant officer was admired for his manners.

629. A woman who has never married

SPINSTER (अविवाहित महिला)

Sentence: The spinster devoted her life to teaching.

630. A man who has never married

BACHELOR (अविवाहित पुरुष)

Sentence: The bachelor lived alone in the city.

631. A person engaged to be married

FIANCÉ / FIANCÉE (वाग्दत्त व्यक्ति)

Sentence: She introduced her fiancé to her family.

632. One who performs daring physical feats

ACROBAT (कलाबाज़)

Sentence: The acrobat amazed the audience.

633. One who rides horses expertly

EQUESTRIAN (घुड़सवारी विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The equestrian won the championship.

634. One who travels from place to place for pleasure

GLOBETROTTER (विश्व-पर्यटक)

Sentence: The globetrotter had visited fifty countries.

635. One who travels on foot

PEDESTRIAN (पैदल यात्री)

Sentence: The pedestrian crossed the road carefully.

636. One who works for the welfare of animals

ZOOPHILIST (पशु-प्रेमी)

Sentence: The zoophilist rescued injured animals.

637. One who loves children

PEDOPHILE (बाल-प्रेमी व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The teacher was known for his affection toward children. (For modern usage, this term carries a different and highly sensitive meaning; it is generally avoided in contemporary contexts.)

638. One who loves wisdom

PHILOSOPHER (ज्ञान-प्रेमी / दार्शनिक)

Sentence: The philosopher devoted his life to understanding truth.

639. One who studies and interprets dreams

ONEIROMANCER (स्वप्न-व्याख्याकार)

Sentence: The oneiromancer claimed to explain dreams.

640. One who speaks in a pompous manner

BOMBAST (आडंबरपूर्ण वक्ता)

Sentence: The bombast impressed few listeners.

641. A person who imitates others excessively

COPYCAT (नकलची व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The copycat reproduced every idea of his rival.

642. One who cannot be corrected

INCORRIGIBLE (असुधार्य व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The incorrigible offender ignored repeated warnings.

643. A person who is hard to please and fond of finding faults

CAPTIOUS PERSON (दोष निकालने वाला व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The captious customer complained constantly.

644. One who acts without moral principles

AMORALIST (नैतिकता से उदासीन व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The amoralist cared only about success.

645. One who denies the existence of God

ATHEIST (नास्तिक)

Sentence: The atheist relied solely on reason and evidence.

646. One who believes that God is present everywhere

PANTHEIST (सर्वेश्वरवादी)

Sentence: The pantheist saw divinity in nature.

647. One who believes in one God

MONOTHEIST (एकेश्वरवादी)

Sentence: The religion is followed by monotheists worldwide.

648. One who believes in many gods

POLYTHEIST (बहुदेववादी)

Sentence: Ancient Greeks were largely polytheists.

I One-Word Substitutions I

649. One who doubts the existence of God

AGNOSTIC (अज्ञेयवादी)

Sentence: The agnostic believed the question could not be answered with certainty.

650. A person who seeks knowledge for its own sake

SCHOLAR (विद्वान)

Sentence: The scholar spent decades studying classical literature.

651. A person who hates new ideas or reforms

REACTIONARY (परिवर्तन-विरोधी व्यक्ति)

Sentence: The reactionary opposed every proposed social reform.

652. A person who believes that nothing can be known

AGNOSTICIST (ज्ञान की निश्चितता पर संदेह करने वाला)

Sentence: The agnosticist questioned every absolute claim.

653. A person who is excessively talkative in writing

VERBIAGE WRITER (शब्दाडंबरपूर्ण लेखक)

Sentence: The editor advised the verbiage writer to be concise.

654. A person who studies viruses

VIROLOGIST (विषाणु-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The virologist investigated the spread of the disease.

655. A person who studies bacteria

BACTERIOLOGIST (जीवाणु-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The bacteriologist cultured the bacteria in the laboratory.

656. A person who studies birds' eggs

OOLOGIST (अंडा-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The oologist catalogued hundreds of rare eggs.

657. A person who studies butterflies

LEPIDOPTERIST (तितली एवं पतंगा विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The lepidopterist documented Himalayan butterflies.

658. A person who studies bees

APIARIST (मधुमक्खीपालक / विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The apiarist maintained several healthy beehives.

659. A person who studies fungi causing diseases

MYCOPATHOLOGIST (कवक रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The mycopathologist investigated the crop infection.

660. A person who prepares medicines

PHARMACIST (औषधि विशेषज्ञ / फार्मासिस्ट)

Sentence: The pharmacist explained how to take the medicine.

661. A person who designs buildings

ARCHITECT (वास्तुकार)

Sentence: The architect prepared the blueprint for the museum.

662. A person who draws maps

CARTOGRAPHER (मानचित्रकार)

Sentence: The cartographer updated the political map.

663. A person who studies maps

CARTOLOGIST (मानचित्र विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The cartologist compared historical maps.

664. A person who repairs watches and clocks

HOROLOGIST (घड़ी विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The horologist restored the antique clock.

665. A person who studies time measurement

HOROLOGER (समय-मापन विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The horologer researched ancient timekeeping devices.

666. A person who predicts weather from atmospheric conditions

CLIMATOLOGIST (जलवायु-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The climatologist explained the changing rainfall pattern.

667. A person who studies minerals

MINERALOGIST (खनिज-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The mineralogist identified the rare crystal.

668. A person who studies gems

GEMOLOGIST (रत्न-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The gemologist certified the diamond's authenticity.

669. A person who studies soils

PEDOLOGIST (मृदा-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The pedologist analyzed the fertility of the farmland.

670. A person who studies crystals

CRYSTALLOGRAPHER (स्फटिक-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The crystallographer determined the structure of the mineral.

671. A person who studies metals

METALLURGIST (धातुविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The metallurgist tested the strength of the alloy.

672. A person who studies forests

I One-Word Substitutions I

FORESTER (वानिकी विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The forester monitored the growth of the plantation.

673. A person who studies birds' nests

CALIOLOGIST (पक्षियों के घोंसलों का विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The caliolologist documented nesting habits of rare birds.

674. A person who studies shells

CONCHOLOGIST (शंख-सीपी विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The conchologist possessed an impressive shell collection.

675. A person who studies mosses

BRYOLOGIST (काई-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The bryologist surveyed moss species in the rainforest.

676. A person who studies ferns

PTERIDOLOGIST (फर्न-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The pteridologist discovered a rare fern in the valley.

677. A person who studies pollen

PALYNOLOGIST (परागकण-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The palynologist reconstructed the region's ancient vegetation.

678. A person who studies fruits

POMOLOGIST (फल-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The pomologist developed improved varieties of apples.

679. A person who studies seeds

SPERMOLOGIST (बीज-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The spermologist examined the viability of crop seeds.

680. A person who studies wood

XYOLOGIST (लकड़ी-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The xylologist identified the timber from its grain pattern.

681. A person who studies lichens

LICHENOLOGIST (लाइकेन-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The lichenologist collected samples from mountain rocks.

682. A person who studies protozoa

PROTOZOOLOGIST (प्रोटोजोआ-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The protozoologist researched water-borne parasites.

683. A person who studies worms

HELMINTHOLOGIST (कृमि-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The helminthologist investigated parasitic worms.

684. A person who studies embryos

EMBRYOLOGIST (भ्रूण-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The embryologist explained the stages of fetal development.

685. A person who studies aging

GERONTOLOGIST (जराविज्ञानी)

Sentence: The gerontologist researches healthy aging.

686. A person who studies sleep

SOMNOLOGIST (निद्रा-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The somnologist treated patients with sleep disorders.

687. A person who studies speech disorders

SPEECH PATHOLOGIST (वाक्-दोष विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The speech pathologist helped the child improve pronunciation.

688. A person who studies hearing disorders

AUDIOLOGIST (श्रवण-विज्ञानी)

Sentence: The audiologist conducted a hearing assessment.

689. A person who studies the heart

CARDIOLOGIST (हृदयरोग विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The cardiologist advised regular exercise.

690. A person who studies the kidneys

NEPHROLOGIST (गुर्दा रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The nephrologist treated the patient's kidney disease.

691. A person who studies the lungs

PULMONOLOGIST (फेफड़ा रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The pulmonologist examined the patient's breathing problem.

692. A person who studies the digestive system

GASTROENTEROLOGIST (पाचनतंत्र विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The gastroenterologist recommended dietary changes.

693. A person who studies joints

RHEUMATOLOGIST (संधि रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The rheumatologist treated severe arthritis.

694. A person who studies cancer

ONCOLOGIST (कैंसर विशेषज्ञ)

Sentence: The oncologist discussed the treatment plan with the patient.

695. A speech delivered without preparation

I One-Word Substitutions I

EXTEMPORE (आशु भाषण)

Sentence: She delivered an impressive extempore on environmental conservation.

696. A written statement made under oath

AFFIDAVIT (शपथ-पत्र)

Sentence: The witness submitted an affidavit before the court.

697. A medicine that prevents infection

ANTISEPTIC (रोगाणुनाशक)

Sentence: The doctor applied an antiseptic to the wound.

698. A substance that destroys bacteria

BACTERICIDE (जीवाणुनाशक)

Sentence: The disinfectant acts as a powerful bactericide.

699. A place where weapons and ammunition are stored

ARSENAL (शस्त्रागार)

Sentence: The army guarded the arsenal carefully.

700. A place where bees are kept

APIARY (मधुमक्खी पालन केंद्र)

Sentence: The farmer established an apiary near the orchard.

701. A place where fruit trees are grown

ORCHARD (फलोद्यान)

Sentence: The orchard produced excellent mangoes every year.

702. A place where grapes are cultivated

VINEYARD (अंगूर का बाग)

Sentence: The vineyard stretched across the hillside.

703. A place where money is coined

MINT (टकसाल)

Sentence: The new coins were produced at the government mint.

704. A place where astronomical observations are made

OBSERVATORY (वेधशाला)

Sentence: Students visited the observatory to observe the planets.

705. A place where birds are kept

AVIARY (पक्षीशाला)

Sentence: The zoo has a large aviary with exotic birds.

706. A place where fish are bred

HATCHERY (मत्स्य प्रजनन केंद्र)

Sentence: The hatchery supplied fish seed to nearby villages.

707. A place where wild animals are protected

SANCTUARY (अभयारण्य)

Sentence: The sanctuary is home to several endangered species.

708. A government order restricting movement

CURFEW (कर्फ्यू)

Sentence: Curfew was imposed after the unrest.

709. A formal written accusation

INDICTMENT (अभियोग-पत्र)

Sentence: The court issued an indictment against the accused.

710. A person's handwritten signature

AUTOGRAPH (स्वहस्ताक्षर)

Sentence: The fans eagerly collected the player's autograph.

711. A copy made exactly from the original

FACSIMILE (प्रतिरूप)

Sentence: The museum displayed a facsimile of the ancient manuscript.

712. The study of flags

VEXILLOLOGY (ध्वज-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Vexillology helps us understand the history of national flags.

713. The study of names

ONOMASTICS (नाम-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Onomastics reveals the origin of place names.

714. The study of old coins

NUMISMATICS (मुद्रा-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Numismatics provides valuable historical evidence.

715. The study of postage stamps

PHILATELY (डाक-टिकट संग्रह एवं अध्ययन)

Sentence: Philately is a popular hobby among students.

716. The study of family history

GENEALOGY (वंशावली-विज्ञान)

Sentence: He devoted years to researching his genealogy.

717. A collection of weapons

ARMOURY (शस्त्रागार)

Sentence: The old fort contains a historic armoury.

718. A collection of rare objects

CURIO (दुर्लभ वस्तु)

Sentence: The museum displayed every curio with care.

I One-Word Substitutions I

719. A building where dead bodies are kept before burial

MORGUE (शवगृह)

Sentence: The unidentified body was taken to the morgue.

720. A government ruled by old people

GERONTOCRACY (वृद्धों का शासन)

Sentence: The nation was criticized for functioning as a gerontocracy.

721. The practice of having more than one husband

POLYANDRY (बहुपतित्व)

Sentence: Polyandry was once practised in a few tribal communities.

722. The practice of having more than one wife

POLYGyny (बहुपत्नीत्व)

Sentence: Polygyny is prohibited in many countries.

723. The practice of having more than one spouse

POLYGAMY (बहुविवाह)

Sentence: Polygamy is illegal in several parts of the world.

724. The killing of a political leader

TYRANNICIDE (अत्याचारी शासक की हत्या)

Sentence: Tyrannicide has often been debated by political philosophers.

725. The killing of one's mother

MATRICIDE (मातृहत्या)

Sentence: The court sentenced him for matricide.

726. The killing of one's father

PATRICIDE (पितृहत्या)

Sentence: Patricide is a recurring theme in classical literature.

727. The study of crime and punishment

PENOLOGY (दंड-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Penology examines various methods of punishment.

728. The study of handwriting

GRAPHOLOGY (हस्तलेखन-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Graphology is sometimes used in personality analysis.

729. The study of old age

GERONTOLOGY (जराविज्ञान)

Sentence: Gerontology has become an important field of medical research.

730. The study of birds

ORNITHOLOGY (पक्षी-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Ornithology attracts many wildlife enthusiasts.

731. The study of insects

ENTOMOLOGY (कीट-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Entomology is essential in agricultural research.

732. The study of earthquakes

SEISMOLOGY (भूकंप-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Seismology helps scientists understand tectonic activity.

733. The study of fungi

MYCOLOGY (कवक-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Mycology has applications in medicine and agriculture.

734. The study of weather

METEOROLOGY (मौसम-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Meteorology plays an important role in weather forecasting.

735. The study of heredity

GENETICS (आनुवंशिकी)

Sentence: Genetics explains how traits are inherited.

736. The study of human races and cultures

ETHNOLOGY (नृजाति-विज्ञान)

Sentence: Ethnology compares the customs of different communities.

737. A speech made in honour of a dead person

EULOGY (श्रद्धांजलि भाषण)

Sentence: The principal delivered a heartfelt eulogy at the memorial service.

738. A speech made against a dead person

DYSLOGY (मृत व्यक्ति की निंदा करने वाला भाषण)

Sentence: It is considered improper to deliver a dyslogy at a funeral.

739. The first public performance of a play

PREMIERE (प्रथम सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन)

Sentence: The premiere of the drama attracted a large audience.

740. A list of events arranged in the order of time

CHRONOLOGY (कालक्रम)

Sentence: The historian presented the chronology of the freedom movement.

741. A person legally appointed to act for another

PROXY (प्रतिनिधि)

Sentence: The shareholder voted through a proxy.

I One-Word Substitutions I

742. The right to use another person's property

EASEMENT (उपभोगाधिकार)

Sentence: The villagers enjoyed an easement over the private road.

743. Property left by a person after death

ESTATE (संपत्ति)

Sentence: His entire estate was donated to charity.

744. A written order allowing a person to do something

WARRANT (अधिपत्र)

Sentence: The police arrested the accused with a valid warrant.

745. A written order of a court

WRIT (न्यायालय का आदेश)

Sentence: The High Court issued a writ against the authority.

746. The act of giving up a legal right

WAIVER (अधिकार-त्याग)

Sentence: He signed a waiver before participating in the event.

747. Freedom from blame or punishment

EXONERATION (दोषमुक्ति)

Sentence: Fresh evidence led to his exoneration.

748. A formal declaration renouncing a claim

DISCLAIMER (अस्वीकरण)

Sentence: The publisher included a disclaimer in the book.

749. An official order prohibiting something

INJUNCTION (निषेधाज्ञा)

Sentence: The court issued an injunction against illegal construction.

750. A legal right to vote in an election

ENFRANCHISEMENT (मताधिकार प्रदान करना)

Sentence: Universal enfranchisement strengthened democracy.

751. The act of depriving someone of the right to vote

DISENFRANCHISEMENT (मताधिकार से वंचित करना)

Sentence: The law ended the disenfranchisement of many citizens.

752. A written statement of facts

MEMORANDUM (ज्ञापन)

Sentence: The committee submitted a memorandum to the government.

753. An official written record of events

MINUTES (कार्यवृत्त)

Sentence: The secretary recorded the minutes of the meeting.

754. A formal agreement between two parties

COVENANT (औपचारिक अनुबंध)

Sentence: The covenant was signed in the presence of witnesses.

755. A formal promise or undertaking

PLEDGE (प्रतिज्ञा)

Sentence: Every cadet took a pledge to serve the nation.

756. A written record of daily events

ANNALS (इतिहास-वृत्त)

Sentence: His achievements are recorded in the annals of Indian history.

I One-Word Substitutions I

EXERCISE SET-1

Directions: Choose the word that best substitutes the given phrase.

1. A person who loves mankind.
(A) Misanthropist (B) Philanthropist
(C) Egoist (D) Ascetic
2. One who studies birds.
(A) Entomologist (B) Botanist
(C) Ornithologist (D) Geologist
3. A government ruled by the rich.
(A) Democracy (B) Monarchy
(C) Plutocracy (D) Oligarchy
4. One who cannot read or write.
(A) Literate (B) Illiterate
(C) Amateur (D) Novice
5. A speech delivered without preparation.
(A) Dialogue (B) Lecture
(C) Extempore (D) Monologue
6. One who compiles a dictionary.
(A) Biographer (B) Lexicographer
(C) Historian (D) Calligrapher
7. One who speaks many languages.
(A) Linguist (B) Polyglot
(C) Philologist (D) Grammarian
8. One who loves books.
(A) Bibliophile (B) Bibliophobe
(C) Scholar (D) Critic
9. A person who travels from place to place.
(A) Nomad (B) Native
(C) Patriot (D) Settler
10. A person who knows many subjects.
(A) Genius (B) Specialist
(C) Polymath (D) Scholar
11. One who studies insects.
(A) Ornithologist (B) Entomologist
(C) Ecologist (D) Zoologist
12. A person who lives alone and avoids society.
(A) Hermit (B) Patriot
(C) Optimist (D) Reformer
13. One who believes in fate.
(A) Stoic (B) Rationalist
(C) Cynic (D) Fatalist
14. One who studies ancient inscriptions.
(A) Epigraphist (B) Archaeologist
(C) Anthropologist (D) Numismatist
15. One who collects coins.
(A) Genealogist (B) Philatelist
(C) Numismatist (D) Archivist
16. A person who loves and collects stamps.
(A) Philologist (B) Cartographer
(C) Bibliophile (D) Philatelist
17. One who studies human races and cultures.
(A) Anthropologist (B) Archaeologist
(C) Ecologist (D) Sociologist
18. A person who writes the life history of another person.
(A) Novelist (B) Biographer
(C) Historian (D) Autobiographer
19. One who writes his own life story.
(A) Biographer (B) Memoirist
(C) Autobiographer (D) Journalist
20. A person who draws maps.
(A) Cartographer (B) Geologist
(C) Surveyor (D) Astronomer
21. One who studies the origin and history of words.
(A) Philologist (B) Lexicographer
(C) Linguist (D) Grammarian
22. A person who studies plants.
(A) Zoologist (B) Botanist
(C) Ecologist (D) Geneticist
23. A person who studies fossils.
(A) Geologist (B) Archaeologist
(C) Anthropologist (D) Paleontologist
24. One who studies the earth and rocks.
(A) Geologist (B) Geographer
(C) Ecologist (D) Meteorologist
25. One who studies weather and climate.
(A) Astronomer (B) Geologist
(C) Meteorologist (D) Ecologist
26. A person who studies stars and planets.
(A) Astrologer (B) Astronomer
(C) Geographer (D) Physicist
27. One who predicts future by stars.
(A) Astronomer (B) Astrologer
(C) Philosopher (D) Geologist
28. One who studies society and social behaviour.
(A) Sociologist (B) Psychologist
(C) Anthropologist (D) Economist
29. One who studies the human mind and behaviour.
(A) Sociologist (B) Psychologist
(C) Neurologist (D) Anthropologist
30. One who studies the science of heredity.
(A) Geneticist (B) Biologist
(C) Ecologist (D) Botanist
31. A person who is new to a profession or activity.
(A) Veteran (B) Expert
(C) Novice (D) Professional
32. One who undertakes a journey to a sacred place.
(A) Nomad (B) Pilgrim
(C) Missionary (D) Traveller
33. A person who enters another country to live permanently.
(A) Emigrant (B) Immigrant
(C) Refugee (D) Tourist
34. One who leaves his own country to settle elsewhere.
(A) Immigrant (B) Expatriate
(C) Emigrant (D) Foreigner
35. A person who is skilled in many arts or subjects.
(A) Specialist (B) Polymath
(C) Critic (D) Analyst
36. One who loves learning.
(A) Scholar (B) Pedant
(C) Philomath (D) Linguist
37. A person who hates mankind.
(A) Philanthropist (B) Misanthropist
(C) Egoist (D) Cynic
38. One who loves women.
(A) Misogynist (B) Philanderer
(C) Feminist (D) Chauvinist

I One-Word Substitutions I

39. A person who hates women.
(A) Philanderer (B) Feminist
(C) Misogynist (D) Humanist
40. One who hates marriage.
(A) Misogynist (B) Celibate
(C) Misogamist (D) Ascetic
41. One who abstains from alcoholic drinks.
(A) Teetotaler (B) Ascetic
(C) Recluse (D) Puritan
42. A person who lives a simple life of self-discipline.
(A) Epicure (B) Ascetic
(C) Hedonist (D) Stoic
43. One who believes that God is present everywhere.
(A) Atheist (B) Pantheist
(C) Agnostic (D) Polytheist
44. One who does not believe in the existence of God.
(A) Agnostic (B) Pantheist
(C) Atheist (D) Theist
45. One who doubts the existence of God.
(A) Agnostic (B) Atheist
(C) Pantheist (D) Monotheist
46. A person who spends money extravagantly.
(A) Miser (B) Spendthrift
(C) Economist (D) Philanthropist
47. One who is excessively concerned with money.
(A) Spendthrift (B) Miser
(C) Investor (D) Banker
48. A person who cannot be corrected or reformed.
(A) Incurable (B) Invincible
(C) Infallible (D) Insolvent
49. A person who is incapable of making mistakes.
(A) Invulnerable (B) Infallible
(C) Incorrigible (D) Invisible
50. A person who cannot be conquered or defeated.
(A) Invincible (B) Infallible
(C) Invisible (D) Indispensable

Answer Key – Exercise Set-1

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

EXERCISE SET -2

Directions: Choose the one-word substitution for the given phrase.

1. One who believes that pleasure is the chief aim of life.
(A) Stoic (B) Hedonist
(C) Cynic (D) Fatalist
2. One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain.
(A) Epicure (B) Stoic
(C) Egoist (D) Optimist
3. A person who deserts his religion or principles.
(A) Heretic (B) Fanatic
(C) Apostate (D) Martyr
4. One who pretends to possess virtues he does not actually have.
(A) Bigot (B) Hypocrite
(C) Cynic (D) Recluse
5. A person who flatters influential people for personal gain.
(A) Pedant (B) Martinet
(C) Sycophant (D) Stoic
6. One who breaks established customs and traditions.
(A) Philistine (B) Iconoclast
(C) Chauvinist (D) Mercenary
7. A person who is excessively patriotic in an aggressive manner.
(A) Nationalist (B) Chauvinist
(C) Loyalist (D) Federalist
8. One who is guided only by money or personal gain.
(A) Stoic (B) Ascetic
(C) Mercenary (D) Altruist
9. A person who is excessively concerned with minor details and rules.
(A) Pedant (B) Sycophant
(C) Recluse (D) Epicure
10. One who insists on strict discipline and exact obedience.
(A) Martinet (B) Cynic
(C) Hedonist (D) Bigot
11. A person who withdraws from society and lives in seclusion.
(A) Extrovert (B) Recluse
(C) Patriot (D) Nomad
12. One who believes that people are motivated purely by self-interest.
(A) Stoic (B) Cynic
(C) Optimist (D) Humanist
13. A lover of luxury and refined taste, especially in food and drink.
(A) Epicure (B) Ascetic
(C) Stoic (D) Philistine
14. A person who lacks appreciation of art, culture, or literature.
(A) Humanist (B) Iconoclast
(C) Philistine (D) Pedant
15. One who hates mankind and avoids human society.
(A) Humanitarian (B) Altruist

I One-Word Substitutions I

- (C) Philanthropist (D) Misanthrope
16. A person who serves humanity selflessly.
(A) Egoist (B) Mercenary
(C) Altruist (D) Cynic
17. One who cannot make decisions easily.
(A) Vacillator (B) Obstinate
(C) Stoic (D) Fanatic
18. A person who is obsessed with one idea or subject.
(A) Fanatic (B) Pedant
(C) Cynic (D) Monomaniac
19. One who talks excessively.
(A) Introvert (B) Stoic
(C) Garrulous person (D) Recluse
20. A person who hates foreigners.
(A) Xenophobe (B) Chauvinist
(C) Agnostic (D) Fatalist
21. One who is devoted to one's country above all else.
(A) Patriot (B) Chauvinist
(C) Fanatic (D) Bigot
22. A person who cannot stop stealing things.
(A) Plagiarist (B) Kleptomaniac
(C) Sycophant (D) Charlatan
23. One who has an irresistible urge to set fire to things.
(A) Pyromaniac (B) Monomaniac
(C) Fanatic (D) Bigot
24. A person who falsely claims medical or other knowledge.
(A) Pedant (B) Charlatan
(C) Cynic (D) Stoic
25. One who copies another's work and presents it as his own.
(A) Critic (B) Plagiarist
(C) Editor (D) Lexicographer
26. A person who foretells future events.
(A) Prophet (B) Martyr
(C) Apostle (D) Missionary
27. One who abandons his country and settles elsewhere permanently.
(A) Refugee (B) Exile
(C) Expatriate (D) Pilgrim
28. A person who voluntarily gives up worldly pleasures.
(A) Epicure (B) Cynic
(C) Hedonist (D) Ascetic
29. One who believes that all events are predetermined.
(A) Fatalist (B) Agnostic
(C) Rationalist (D) Humanist
30. A person who cannot be satisfied, especially with wealth.
(A) Miser (B) Spendthrift
(C) Insatiable person (D) Philanthropist
31. One who wanders from place to place without a fixed home.
(A) Tourist (B) Resident
(C) Vagabond (D) Settler
32. A person who speaks for others officially.
(A) Spokesperson (B) Orator
(C) Narrator (D) Commentator
33. One who introduces radical reforms.
(A) Conservative (B) Traditionalist
- (C) Reformer (D) Loyalist
34. A person who studies mankind scientifically.
(A) Ethnologist (B) Anthropologist
(C) Sociologist (D) Psychologist
35. One who studies the development of languages.
(A) Grammarian (B) Philologist
(C) Editor (D) Linguist
36. A person who loves himself excessively.
(A) Narcissist (B) Altruist
(C) Humanist (D) Stoic
37. One who opposes war and violence.
(A) Militarist (B) Pacifist
(C) Nationalist (D) Chauvinist
38. A person who believes in equality of all human beings.
(A) Egalitarian (B) Cynic
(C) Fatalist (D) Bigot
39. One who studies coins, medals, and currency systems.
(A) Archivist (B) Epigraphist
(C) Numismatist (D) Cartographer
40. A person who cannot be corrected despite repeated efforts.
(A) Infallible (B) Incurable
(C) Invincible (D) Insolvent
41. One who undertakes dangerous tasks without fear.
(A) Coward (B) Daredevil
(C) Recluse (D) Pedant
42. A person who strongly dislikes marriage.
(A) Celibate (B) Bigot
(C) Misanthrope (D) Misogamist
43. One who always looks at the gloomy side of things.
(A) Optimist (B) Pessimist
(C) Realist (D) Humanist
44. A person who readily believes everything.
(A) Credulous person (B) Cynic
(C) Stoic (D) Skeptic
45. One who doubts accepted beliefs and claims.
(A) Fanatic (B) Martyr
(C) Skeptic (D) Apostle
46. A person who sacrifices his life for a cause or principle.
(A) Missionary (B) Apostle
(C) Patriot (D) Martyr
47. One who lives permanently in a foreign country.
(A) Expatriate (B) Tourist
(C) Pilgrim (D) Refugee
48. A person who has deep knowledge in a particular field.
(A) Amateur (B) Virtuoso
(C) Novice (D) Beginner
49. One who is skilled in performing music or another art.
(A) Virtuoso (B) Pedant
(C) Stoic (D) Cynic
50. A person who speaks publicly with great skill and eloquence.
(A) Narrator (B) Orator
(C) Commentator (D) Biographer

I One-Word Substitutions I

Answer Key – Exercise Set-2

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

EXERCISE SET-3

Directions: Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the given word.

- ABSTEMIOUS
 - One who talks excessively
 - One who avoids alcohol and excesses
 - One who studies religion
 - One who loves luxury
- AMBIDEXTROUS
 - Skilled in many languages
 - Able to remember everything
 - Able to use both hands equally well
 - Skilled in public speaking
- ANARCHIST
 - One who opposes all government and authority
 - One who believes in law and order
 - One who supports monarchy
 - One who studies politics
- ANTAGONIST
 - A supporter or friend
 - A teacher
 - A leader
 - An opponent or enemy
- ARBITER
 - A historian
 - A messenger
 - A judge or decision-maker
 - A witness
- BENEFACTOR
 - A person who gives help or financial support
 - A person who receives charity
 - A borrower
 - A critic
- BOHEMIAN
 - A military officer
 - A religious leader
 - A scientist
 - A person leading an unconventional lifestyle
- CONNOISSEUR
 - A collector of coins
 - An expert judge in matters of taste or art
 - A poet
 - A politician
- CRUSADER
 - A traveler
 - One who avoids responsibility
 - One who actively supports a cause
 - A teacher
- DEBUTANTE
 - A retired woman
 - A writer
 - A musician
 - A young woman making her first formal appearance in society
- DEMAGOGUE
 - A leader who gains support through emotional appeals
 - A military commander
 - A philosopher
 - A scientist
- DILETTANTE
 - A professional artist
 - A critic
 - A serious scholar
 - A superficial admirer of an art or subject
- EMISSARY
 - A journalist
 - An official messenger or representative
 - A secret agent
 - A lawyer
- ENVIRONMENTALIST
 - One who studies weather
 - One who studies plants
 - One concerned with protecting the environment
 - One who studies animals
- FANATIC
 - A person with extreme enthusiasm or beliefs
 - A moderate supporter
 - A skeptic
 - A neutral observer

I One-Word Substitutions I

16. GLUTTON
(A) One who saves money
(B) One who loves books
(C) One who eats excessively
(D) One who avoids food
17. ICONOGRAPHER
(A) One who studies insects
(B) One who studies rocks
(C) One who paints or studies images and symbols
(D) One who writes biographies
18. IMPOSTOR
(A) A genuine expert
(B) A teacher
(C) A judge
(D) A person who pretends to be someone else
19. INCENDIARY
(A) One who starts fires deliberately or provokes conflict
(B) A peace-maker
(C) A doctor
(D) A historian
20. INTERLOCUTOR
(A) A silent observer
(B) A participant in a conversation
(C) A novelist
(D) A traveler
21. JURIST
(A) A scientist
(B) A judge of art
(C) An expert in law
(D) A teacher
22. LUMINARY
(A) A photographer
(B) A famous and inspiring person in a field
(C) A traveler
(D) A critic
23. MAGNATE
(A) A powerful and wealthy businessperson
(B) A soldier
(C) A poet
(D) A clerk
24. MAVERICK
(A) A follower
(B) A servant
(C) A diplomat
(D) A person who thinks and acts independently
25. MEDIATOR
(A) One who starts disputes
(B) One who settles disputes between parties
(C) One who studies medicine
(D) One who teaches
26. NIHILIST
(A) One who loves humanity
(B) One who studies philosophy
(C) One who worships nature
(D) One who believes life has no meaning or values
27. NONCONFORMIST
(A) One who refuses to conform to accepted standards
(B) One who follows traditions blindly
(C) One who teaches customs
(D) One who avoids society
28. PANEGYRIST
(A) A critic
(B) A person who delivers formal praise
(C) A politician
(D) A historian
29. PARIAH
(A) A respected leader
(B) A scholar
(C) An outcast rejected by society
(D) A merchant
30. PROTAGONIST
(A) The villain
(B) The narrator
(C) The critic
(D) The chief character or leading supporter
31. RENEGADE
(A) One who betrays or abandons a cause
(B) One who supports reforms
(C) One who teaches religion
(D) One who studies languages
32. SAVANT
(A) A soldier
(B) A traveler
(C) A judge
(D) A highly learned person
33. SCHISMATIC
(A) One who promotes unity
(B) One who teaches religion
(C) One who causes division in an organization or belief system
(D) One who avoids conflict
34. SENTINEL
(A) A messenger
(B) A guard or watchperson
(C) A traveler
(D) A philosopher
35. SOPHIST
(A) A person who uses clever but misleading arguments
(B) A truthful speaker
(C) A scientist
(D) A historian
36. SYBARITE
(A) A strict ascetic
(B) A miser
(C) A lover of luxury and pleasure
(D) A philosopher
37. TEMPTER
(A) One who helps the poor
(B) One who encourages wrongdoing
(C) A teacher
(D) A reformer
38. THEOLOGIAN
(A) A scientist
(B) A lawyer
(C) A scholar of religious beliefs and doctrines
(D) A historian
39. VANGUARD
(A) The leading position in a movement or development
(B) The last person in a group
(C) A judge
(D) A critic
40. VENTRILOQUIST
(A) A singer
(B) A narrator

I One-Word Substitutions I

- (C) A person who speaks without moving the lips visibly
(D) A teacher
41. VETERAN
(A) A person with long experience in a field
(B) A beginner
(C) A student
(D) A novice
42. VISIONARY
(A) A critic
(B) A person with imaginative foresight
(C) A follower
(D) A pessimist
43. ZEALOT
(A) A neutral observer
(B) A skeptic
(C) A diplomat
(D) A person excessively devoted to a cause
44. MISER
(A) One who spends freely
(B) One who donates generously
(C) One who hoards money and spends very little
(D) One who borrows money
45. BIGAMIST
(A) A bachelor
(B) A monk
(C) A widower
(D) A person married to two spouses at the same time
46. EAVESDROPPER
(A) One who secretly listens to others' conversations
(B) A public speaker
(C) A reporter
(D) A witness
47. MISOGYNIST
(A) One who loves women
(B) One who hates women
(C) One who supports equality
(D) One who studies society
48. OPTIMIST
(A) One who expects the worst outcomes
(B) One who doubts everything
(C) One who avoids decisions
(D) One who expects the best outcomes
49. PEDANT
(A) A generous donor
(B) A person excessively concerned with minor details and rules
(C) A brave soldier
(D) A skilled musician
50. UTOPIAN
(A) One who rejects progress
(B) One who studies history
(C) One who believes in an ideal, perfect society
(D) One who avoids society

Answer Key – Exercise Set-3

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	A	21	C	31	A	41	A
2	C	12	D	22	B	32	D	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	D	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

I One-Word Substitutions I

EXERCISE SET-4

Directions: The underlined phrase in each sentence can be replaced by a one-word substitution. Choose the most appropriate option.

1. The king appointed a person governing a country on behalf of a monarch to administer the colony.
(A) Regent (B) Viceroy
(C) Envoy (D) Consul
2. The scientist was known as a person who doubts the authenticity of accepted beliefs.
(A) Zealot (B) Skeptic
(C) Martyr (D) Visionary
3. The company hired a person who examines and verifies financial accounts.
(A) Auditor (B) Arbitrator
(C) Curator (D) Moderator
4. The ancient manuscript was studied by a person skilled in deciphering ancient writings.
(A) Lexicographer (B) Calligrapher
(C) Paleographer (D) Cartographer
5. The nation honoured a person who sacrifices his life for his country.
(A) Patriot (B) Martyr
(C) Veteran (D) Crusader
6. The committee consulted a person appointed to settle a dispute.
(A) Mediator (B) Arbitrator
(C) Litigant (D) Advocate
7. The museum employed a person in charge of preserving valuable collections.
(A) Curator (B) Conservator
(C) Archivist (D) Librarian
8. The speaker was regarded as a person skilled in public speaking.
(A) Narrator (B) Commentator
(C) Orator (D) Interlocutor
9. The kingdom was ruled by a government headed by priests.
(A) Autocracy (B) Aristocracy
(C) Theocracy (D) Bureaucracy
10. The athlete was declared a person disqualified from holding public office or privileges.
(A) Exile (B) Outlaw
(C) Attainted person (D) Fugitive
11. The villagers feared a person who deliberately sets fire to property.
(A) Kleptomaniac (B) Incendiary
(C) Charlatan (D) Mercenary
12. The detective tracked down a person who commits crimes while travelling.
(A) Vagabond (B) Marauder
(C) Nomad (D) Pilgrim
13. The court punished a person who betrays his own country.
(A) Patriot (B) Apostate
(C) Traitor (D) Rebel
14. The professor was an authority on the study of family lineage and ancestry.
(A) Genealogist (B) Anthropologist
(C) Ethnologist (D) Sociologist
15. The army rewarded a soldier who volunteers for dangerous missions.
(A) Crusader (B) Daredevil
(C) Volunteer (D) Mercenary
16. The company appointed a person authorized to act for another.
(A) Delegate (B) Nominee
(C) Proxy (D) Custodian
17. The manuscript was translated by a person fluent in several languages.
(A) Linguist (B) Polyglot
(C) Interpreter (D) Grammarian
18. The old castle was occupied by a person who illegally seizes property.
(A) Squatter (B) Tenant
(C) Occupant (D) Resident
19. The organization honoured a person who promotes the welfare of others.
(A) Humanitarian (B) Reformer
(C) Activist (D) Beneficiary
20. The king relied on a person sent on a diplomatic mission.
(A) Emissary (B) Envoy
(C) Delegate (D) Ambassador
21. The report was prepared by a person who studies population statistics.
(A) Demographer (B) Ethnographer
(C) Statistician (D) Sociologist
22. The explorer met a person who inhabits a particular region originally.
(A) Settler (B) Native
(C) Migrant (D) Colonist
23. The court summoned a person who swears to tell the truth in legal proceedings.
(A) Litigant (B) Witness
(C) Juror (D) Affiant
24. The school appointed a person responsible for maintaining discipline.
(A) Monitor (B) Prefect
(C) Supervisor (D) Invigilator
25. The company sought advice from a person who predicts future market trends.
(A) Analyst (B) Futurologist
(C) Economist (D) Consultant
26. The nation welcomed a person forced to leave his country for political reasons.
(A) Exile (B) Emigrant
(C) Immigrant (D) Pilgrim
27. The project required a person who designs buildings professionally.
(A) Engineer (B) Architect
(C) Surveyor (D) Planner
28. The village respected a person who treats diseases by natural methods.
(A) Physician (B) Naturopath
(C) Surgeon (D) Herbalist
29. The judge consulted a person who specializes in handwriting analysis.
(A) Graphologist (B) Paleographer
(C) Lexicographer (D) Philologist
30. The company employed a person who studies workplace efficiency.

I One-Word Substitutions I

- (A) Psychologist (B) Ergonomist
(C) Sociologist (D) Statistician
31. The army arrested a person who secretly obtains military information.
(A) Informer (B) Spy
(C) Scout (D) Agent
32. The committee appreciated a person who introduces new methods and ideas.
(A) Innovator (B) Inventor
(C) Reformer (D) Visionary
33. The village elected a person who settles disputes through negotiation.
(A) Arbitrator (B) Magistrate
(C) Mediator (D) Advocate
34. The manuscript was preserved by a person who maintains historical records.
(A) Archivist (B) Historian
(C) Curator (D) Conservator
35. The organization hired a person trained to conduct scientific experiments.
(A) Researcher (B) Scientist
(C) Technician (D) Analyst
36. The company investigated a person who secretly reveals confidential information.
(A) Informant (B) Whistleblower
(C) Traitor (D) Spy
37. The town celebrated a person who establishes a new settlement.
(A) Pioneer (B) Explorer
(C) Settler (D) Colonist
38. The government consulted a person skilled in international relations.
(A) Diplomat (B) Ambassador
(C) Envoy (D) Consul
39. The university honoured a person who contributes generously to education.
(A) Benefactor (B) Donor
(C) Patron (D) Sponsor
40. The expedition was led by a person who explores unknown regions.
(A) Surveyor (B) Navigator
(C) Explorer (D) Cartographer
41. The police arrested a person who illegally enters another's property.
(A) Trespasser (B) Squatter
(C) Intruder (D) Burglar
42. The scientist became famous as a person who studies earthquakes.
(A) Seismologist (B) Geologist
(C) Meteorologist (D) Ecologist
43. The company appointed a person who manages correspondence and records.
(A) Clerk (B) Registrar
(C) Secretary (D) Accountant
44. The ruler depended on a person appointed to govern during his absence.
(A) Regent (B) Viceroy
(C) Governor (D) Chancellor
45. The academy welcomed a person who studies the origin of mankind.
(A) Ethnologist (B) Anthropologist
(C) Archaeologist (D) Genealogist
46. The team relied on a person who examines facts objectively before making a judgment.
(A) Critic (B) Reviewer
(C) Analyst (D) Examiner
47. The court sought the opinion of a person skilled in interpreting laws.
(A) Jurist (B) Lawyer
(C) Advocate (D) Solicitor
48. The organization recruited a person who promotes social reforms.
(A) Activist (B) Humanitarian
(C) Reformer (D) Crusader
49. The museum displayed works created by a person skilled in beautiful handwriting.
(A) Paleographer (B) Calligrapher
(C) Typographer (D) Illustrator
50. The nation admired a person who devotes his life to a noble cause.
(A) Missionary (B) Crusader
(C) Idealist (D) Volunteer

Answer Key – Exercise Set–4

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

I One-Word Substitutions I

EXERCISE SET-5

Directions: Choose the most appropriate one-word substitution to complete the sentence.

1. Because he could speak eight languages fluently, he was regarded as a _____.
(A) Grammarian (B) Polyhistor
(C) Polyglot (D) Lexicographer
2. The government appointed an _____ to investigate allegations of corruption.
(A) Arbitrator (B) Ombudsman
(C) Curator (D) Custodian
3. The king was advised by a trusted _____ who guided him in matters of state.
(A) Confidant (B) Traitor
(C) Rival (D) Opponent
4. The artist lived a carefree and unconventional life like a true _____.
(A) Stoic (B) Bohemian
(C) Puritan (D) Ascetic
5. The criminal managed to escape because he was a notorious _____.
(A) Fugitive (B) Pilgrim
(C) Pioneer (D) Envoy
6. The company hired a _____ to evaluate the worth of the antique collection.
(A) Appraiser (B) Archivist
(C) Curator (D) Conservator
7. The old professor was a respected _____ whose expertise was recognized worldwide.
(A) Savant (B) Amateur
(C) Novice (D) Layman
8. As a _____, he spent years studying insects and their behaviour.
(A) Arachnologist (B) Entomologist
(C) Zoologist (D) Ecologist
9. The ruler governed as an absolute _____, exercising complete authority.
(A) Democrat (B) Bureaucrat
(C) Despot (D) Socialist
10. The journalist acted as a _____ between the government and the public.
(A) Intermediary (B) Rival
(C) Skeptic (D) Cynic
11. The monk lived in complete isolation as an _____.
(A) Anchorite (B) Activist
(C) Patriot (D) Visionary
12. Since he could not hear, he relied on a _____ to communicate.
(A) Linguist (B) Translator
(C) Signer (D) Interpreter
13. The accused was released because he had a convincing _____ for his absence.
(A) Alibi (B) Epitaph
(C) Ultimatum (D) Eulogy
14. The king's official announcement was issued in the form of a royal _____.
(A) Manifesto (B) Decree
(C) Dialogue (D) Chronicle
15. The scientist's theory was dismissed as a mere _____ without evidence.
(A) Dogma (B) Myth
(C) Fallacy (D) Hypothesis
16. The young prince was educated by a private _____.
(A) Tutor (B) Mentor
(C) Preceptor (D) Instructor
17. The manager was known as a _____ because he frequently changed his opinions.
(A) Maverick (B) Opportunist
(C) Vacillator (D) Idealist
18. The ancient temple contained a _____ listing the names of former rulers.
(A) Chronicle (B) Manuscript
(C) Inscription (D) Treatise
19. The politician's speech was full of _____, appealing to emotions rather than facts.
(A) Sophistry (B) Logic
(C) Analysis (D) Reasoning
20. The military officer was accused of _____ after revealing confidential information.
(A) Espionage (B) Patriotism
(C) Diplomacy (D) Advocacy
21. The author published a _____ describing his travels around the world.
(A) Monograph (B) Travelogue
(C) Catalogue (D) Biography
22. The judge issued an _____ ordering the immediate release of the prisoner.
(A) Edict (B) Ordinance
(C) Injunction (D) Testament
23. The witness's statement served as a strong _____ against the accused.
(A) Satire (B) Allegory
(C) Epithet (D) Testimony
24. The company hired a _____ to advise on environmental issues.
(A) Geologist (B) Meteorologist
(C) Ecologist (D) Hydrologist
25. The scientist was honoured as a _____ in the field of nuclear physics.
(A) Amateur (B) Luminary
(C) Novice (D) Apprentice

I One-Word Substitutions I

26. The explorer became a _____ after settling permanently in the newly discovered land.
(A) Colonist (B) Pilgrim
(C) Nomad (D) Refugee
27. The teacher's remarks were intended as a _____, not an insult.
(A) Reprimand (B) Compliment
(C) Sarcasm (D) Eulogy
28. The police arrested a _____ who specialized in stealing vehicles.
(A) Burglar (B) Pickpocket
(C) Carjacker (D) Thief
29. The lawyer presented a strong _____ in favour of his client.
(A) Advocacy (B) Allegation
(C) Criticism (D) Objection
30. The philosopher was known for his _____, questioning everything before accepting it.
(A) Credulity (B) Skepticism
(C) Fanaticism (D) Dogmatism
31. The president addressed the nation through a televised _____.
(A) Communiqué (B) Chronicle
(C) Memorandum (D) Annotation
32. The historian specialized in studying ancient _____ found on stone monuments.
(A) Manuscripts (B) Epitaphs
(C) Epigraphs (D) Treatises
33. The company sought a _____ to resolve the labour dispute peacefully.
(A) Litigant (B) Negotiator
(C) Mediator (D) Prosecutor
34. The accused was declared an _____ because he had fled from justice.
(A) Absconder (B) Advocate
(C) Arbitrator (D) Activist
35. The professor wrote a detailed _____ on Shakespeare's tragedies.
(A) Monograph (B) Biography
(C) Catalogue (D) Anthology
36. The old sailor narrated his adventures in a fascinating _____.
(A) Memoir (B) Index
(C) Prospectus (D) Gazette
37. The wealthy industrialist became a renowned _____ by donating millions to charity.
(A) Beneficiary (B) Magnate
(C) Patron (D) Philanthropist
38. The scientist spent years studying _____, the branch of science dealing with fungi.
(A) Mycology (B) Ecology
(C) Zoology (D) Botany
39. The _____ was responsible for maintaining law and order in the district.
(A) Magistrate (B) Orator
(C) Curator (D) Auditor
40. The army employed a skilled _____ to decode secret enemy messages.
(A) Cryptographer (B) Cartographer
(C) Calligrapher (D) Typographer
41. The leader's _____ inspired thousands to support the movement.
(A) Charisma (B) Cynicism
(C) Skepticism (D) Apathy
42. The museum displayed an ancient _____ containing handwritten religious texts.
(A) Codex (B) Gazette
(C) Prospectus (D) Manifesto
43. The king consulted an _____ to understand the movement of celestial bodies.
(A) Astronomer (B) Astrophysicist
(C) Cosmologist (D) Astrologer
44. The company employed a _____ to study consumer buying patterns.
(A) Demographer (B) Market Analyst
(C) Statistician (D) Economist
45. The rebels issued an _____ demanding political reforms.
(A) Epitaph (B) Chronicle
(C) Annotation (D) Ultimatum
46. The scholar spent his life compiling a comprehensive _____ of medieval literature.
(A) Index (B) Catalogue
(C) Anthology (D) Prospectus
47. The accused was granted _____ because he was protected from prosecution.
(A) Advocacy (B) Amnesty
(C) Arbitration (D) Testimony
48. The expedition relied on a skilled _____ to navigate through unknown waters.
(A) Navigator (B) Surveyor
(C) Cartographer (D) Explorer
49. The professor was considered a _____ because of his exceptional knowledge across many disciplines.
(A) Specialist (B) Savant
(C) Polymath (D) Analyst
50. The government appointed a _____ to investigate complaints against public authorities.
(A) Ombudsman (B) Arbitrator
(C) Prosecutor (D) Magistrate

Answer Key – Exercise Set–5

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