

STUDY PLANET

PARONYMS

जिन शब्दों के रूप मिलते – जुलते हों या जिनकी उत्पत्ति एक ही शब्द से हुई हो पर अर्थ में भिन्नता हो वे PARONYMS कहलाते हैं; जैसे Artful, Artistic और Artificial; इन तीनों शब्दों की उत्पत्ति Art से हुई है, किंतु तीनों के अर्थ में अंतर है। जो लोग शुद्ध ढंग से अंग्रेजी लिखना या बोलना चाहते हैं उन्हें इस सूची से बहुत सहायता मिलेगी –

1. **Artist** (one skilled in fine arts, viz. painting, music, poetry etc.)-A poet is an artist.

Artisan (one who practises some handicraft)-A potter is an artisan.

Artiste (a performer in singing or dancing)- The opera company had quite a large number of artistes.

2. **Artistic** (beautiful)-This poem is artistic.

Artful (clever)-He succeeded by artful means. **Artificial** (not natural)-Modern life is getting artificial.

3. **Barbarism** (uncivilized condition)-Barbarism still prevails in some parts of the world.

Barbarity (cruelty)-Great conquerors have committed several acts of barbarity.

4. **Beneficial** (useful-it is applied to things)-The University Act is very beneficial.

Beneficent (kind-it is applied to persons)-My college is run by the beneficent person of the place.

5. **Ceremonious** (an excess of formality)-A friend's manners should not be ceremonious.

Ceremonial (relating to rites or ceremonies)-His ceremonial dress is

6. **Comprehensive** (extensive, that which includes a good deal)-The Discovery of India' gives us a comprehensive survey of the glories of ancient India.

Comprehensible (that which can be understood)-Your ideas are not very clear and comprehensible.

9. **Confident** (quite sure)-A good student is confident of success.

Confidant (one who is entrusted with a secret)-It is not safe to make everybody your confidant.

8. **Contemptible** (mean, नीचे) -Iago's conduct was highly contemptible.

Contemptuous (hateful, घृणित)-He dismissed the servant with a contemptuous look.

9. **Continuous** (without gap or break)-Rainfall has been continuous at Patna today.

Continual (with occasional breaks)-My dog keeps up a continual barking at night.

10. **Continuance** (duration, time of remaining)-He will get all the privileges 'during his continuance in the service.

Continuation (completion or resumption of something left 'incomplete)-The continuation of the work is delayed.

11. **Corporal** (relating to the body)-Corporal punishment at school was allowed till recently.

Corporeal (material)-Saints avoid corporeal pleasures.

12. **Childish** (is used in a bad sense and means 'silly')- You are now fairly grown-up but your habits are childish.

Childlike (is used in a good sense and means 'simple' and 'innocent')-Aurobindo's childlike simplicity pleased everyone.

13. **Dependent** (is an adjective, meaning depending on)-My career is dependent upon this plan.

Dependant (is a noun, meaning one depending on others)-The dependants of the college employees are granted full free-studentship.

14. **Disinterested** (unselfish, free from prejudice)-A great leader renders disinterested service to his society.

Uninterested (indifferent, lacking in interest in a thing)-I am uninterested in local politics.

15. **Diverse** (different, not alike)-Our opinions on this point are as diverse as sky and earth.

Divers (several)-Divers men have tried to bring about social reforms.

16. **Effective** (having a powerful effect)-Antony's funeral speech on the death of Caesar was effective.

Efficient (competent, योग्य)-Efficient officers do not practise red-tapism

17. **Enviably** (producing or causing envy)- The performance of my college team was enviably.

Envious (the feeling of envy, डाह)-A good man is not envious of the prosperity of his neighbours.

18. **Elemental** (relating to the elements, such as air, fire, etc.) The ship reached the shore in spite of elemental difficulties.

Elementary (primary, introductory)-Elementary education is now free in India.

19. **Formalism** (observance of external forms)-We should give up the formalism of religions.

Formality (formal or ceremonial act)-A thanksgiving ceremony is often a mere formality.

20. **Ghastly** (fearful)-I trembled at the ghastly sight.

Ghostly (relating to ghost- भूत-प्रेत – जैसा)-The ghostly figure in the dark was a creation of my own brain.

21. **God-like** (above ordinary mortals)-An act of charity is god-like.

Godly (religious, virtuous)-Vinoba Bhave leads a godly life.

22. **Graceful** (handsome)- Cleopatra had a graceful appearance.

Gracious (merciful)-God save Our gracious President !

23. **Honorary** (holding office without pay, conferred as an honour)-He got an honorary degree. The post of the Secretary is honorary.

Honourable (worthy of honour)-Pandit Nehru was an honourable man.

24. **Human** (belonging to mankind)- Struggle for existence is deeply-rooted in human nature.

Humane (kind)-We must adopt a humane attitude towards animals.

25. **Humiliation** (loss of prestige, dishonour, अपमान) He suffered great humiliation as a result of his failure.

Humility (politeness, नम्रता)-Right type of education produces humility in students.

26. **Imaginary** (unreal, fanciful)-The equator is an imaginary line.

Imaginative (having creative imagination)-No poet can be great without imaginative power.

27. **Industrious** (laborious, active)-There is nothing impossible for an industrious man.

Industrial (relating to commerce and industry)-Bombay is an industrial town

28. **Judicial** (impartial, pertaining to a judge or court of law)-A judicial enquiry has been recommended.

Judicious (wise, sensible)-A judicious selection of books is essential to success.

29. **Lovable** (worthy of love, that which should be loved)-He has many lovable qualities.

Lovely (nice, beautiful)-Rose is a lovely flower.

30. **Luxuriant** (having rich growth)-Castor oil helps luxuriant growth of hair.

Luxurious (having much of comfort and luxury)-The Zamindars led a luxurious life before Zamindari abolition.

31. **Memorable** (worth remembering)-The 26th of January is a memorable day in India.

Memorial (a statue etc. which helps us remember something or somebody)-The Taj Mahal is a memorial.

32. **Momentous** (very important)-The first battle of Panipat was a momentous event in the history of India.

Momentary (short-lived)-Physical comforts give only momentary pleasure.

33. **Negligent** (careless)-A great man is negligent about his dress.

Negligible (extremely unimportant or small)-The difference between the head-examiner and the co-examiner in marking is negligible.

34. **Observation** (the act of watching closely, making a remark)-Observation is an important source of knowledge. He made a significant observation in his speech.

Observance (keeping rules and rites strictly)-A superintendent of examination must be strict in the observance of all the rules of examinations.

35. **Official** (as a noun means an 'officer', and as an adj. means 'connected with an office')-All the officials have some official secrecy.
- Officious** (interfering, too ready to offer help that is not wanted)-His officious manner is simply disgusting.
36. **Pitiable** (creating or arousing pity)- The victims of the flood are in a pitiable condition.
- Pitiful** (feeling pity)-God cannot be pitiful if you are not merciful to your neighbours.
- Piteous** (miserable)-Her piteous cry attracted a big crowd.
37. **Practical** (opposed to what is merely theoretical)-Practical classes will be started soon.
- Practicable** (possible, that which can be performed)- The scheme of Three-year Degree Course is not practicable.
38. **Popular** (having the quality to please)-Browning was a great poet but not a popular poet.
- Populous** (thickly populated)-china is a populous country.
39. **Refuge** (shelter)-Refugees have found no refuge as yet.
- Refuse** (i) as a Verb means 'not to accept' and (ii) as a Noun means 'worthless materials, rubbish' etc.-He refused to lend me a book. The vast heaps of refuse could not be cleared in a day.
40. **Sensible** (having sense and reason)-Every sensible man can follow such a sensible suggestion as yours.
- Sensitive** (touchy, easily affected)-A sensitive person is pleased or displeased too quickly.
41. **Sensuous** (capable of affecting the senses)-The poetry of Keats is sensuous.
- Sensual** (is used in a bad sense and means 'indulging in bodily pleasures')-Sensual men lose both health and wealth.
42. **Social** (relating to society or small group)-A lot of social reforms are necessary.
- Sociable** (fond of society or company)-Government servants should now be Sociable.
43. **Spirituos** (pertaining to alcohol)-The Government is now discouraging spirituous drinks.
- Spiritual** (Opposed to material; pertaining to soul or spirit)-Material progress at the cost of spiritual progress is 'harmful'.
44. **Temporal** (Opposed to eternal and spiritual)-The lust for temporal power is at the root of all conflicts.
- Temporary** (short-lived)-I cannot accept a temporary job.
45. **Union** (act of uniting)-A workers' union has been formed.
- Unity** (oneness)-Hindu-Muslim unity is essential.
46. **Willing** (ready without hesitation)-I am Willing to help you.
- Wilful** (deliberate, conscious)-Acts of wilful negligene will ruin your career.
47. **Womanly** (is used in a good sense and means 'tender', 'affectionate' that which is worthy of a woman)-The womanly qualities of Lady Macbeth could not remain suppressed.
- Womanish** (is used in a bad sense and means 'weak and cowardly')-It is womanish on a soldier's part to leave the battlefield.
48. **Verbal** (relating to words, oral)-Verbal orders for firing were given.
- Verbose** (having too many words, having more words than necessary) Hi early style is verbose.

HOMONYMS

Such words as have the same form but different meanings are called HOMONYMS. Homonyms, strictly speaking, are separate words that identical in form but different in meaning. For example, 'pole' which means 'the terminal point of axis' is of Greek origin. But, broadly and loosely speaking Homonyms are all those words that have the same form but different meanings. The following list is only a small part of hundreds of Homonyms-

- Arms**-His arms (बाँह) are broken. India is receiving arms (अस्त्र - शस्त्र) from America.
- Bat**-A bat (चमगादड़) becomes blind during day. I hit the ball with my hat (डंडा).
- Band**-This is a nice band (दल) of musicians, The military (बाजा) is playing national anthem.
- Bar**-He drinks every evening at the local bar (शराबखाना). The bar (वकील, बैरिस्टर) and the Bench are not on good terms. I have crossed the bar (बाधा, रुकावट). The window bars (छड़) were broken. criminals were put behind the bars (कैदियों के खड़े होने का स्थान, जेल). Have you ever tasted the bar (एक प्रकार की समुद्री मछली) ?

- Base**- He is very mean and base (नीचे). The base (नीच) is too weak.
- Become**- He becomes angry. It does not become (शोभा देना) you.
- Bridge**- Do you play bridge (एक प्रकार का ताश का खेल) ? There is a bridge (पुल) across the river.
- Bear**- It is a Russian bear (भालू). I cannot bear (सहना) this The tree bears (पैदा करना) sweet fruit.
- Bore**- He bore (सहा) his losses calmly. He bores (छेद करना) a in the wall. You are a bore (बकवास से जी उबा देनेवाला) our company.
- Board**-He gets free board (भोजन) and lodging in the college This factory is managed by a board (मंडल, काउन्सिल) of dir When do you board (चढ़ना) the train today? The black (श्यामपट) is now almost white. This card-board (कुट, गत्ता) is thick.
- Can**-Can you do it ? It is a milk can (बरतन).
- Cat**-I love my cat. They were whipped with a cat (कोड़ा या चाबुक) for criminal offences.
- Capital**-Patna is the capital (राजधानी) of Bihar. I lost not only the interest but also the capital (मूलधन). He was awarded punishment (मृत्युदण्ड).
- Certain**-It is not certain (निश्चित) whether he will come. There lived a ,hermit in a certain (किसी, निश्चित) village.
- Charge**-How much do you pay as food charge (मूल्य) ? There is a serious charge (दोषारोपन) against him.
- Close**-Please close (बन्द करना) the door. He is my close (नजदीकी, निकट का) relation.
- Composed**-He remained calm and composed (अविचलित) even in the teeth of difficulties. Keats has composed (रचा) this poem.
- Correspond**-This corresponds (मिलता - जुलता है) to that. I do not correspond (पत्र व्यवहार करना) with him these days.
- Contract**-The contract (करार, ठीका) is now broken. Almost every thing contracts (सिकुड़ना) in winter.
- Country**-Our country (देश) is passing through a crisis. He is a country (देहाती) 'doctor. Do you like country (देशी) wine?
- Credit**-The goods were supplied on credit (उधार). It is to his credit (गुण) . Please credit (जमा करना) this amount to my account.
- Cricket**-Do you play cricket (एक प्रकार का खेल) ? Keats found beauty even in a cricket's (झींगुर, एक प्रकार का कीड़ा) music.
- Custom**-All old customs (प्रथा) are not bad. The officer failed to collect all the customs (कर, टैक्स)
- Date**-What is your date (तारीख) of birth? Do you like the taste of date (खजूर) ?
- Dear**-Foodstuff is rather dear (महँगा) these days. He is very dear (प्यारा) to me.
- Down**-The signal is down (नीचे). It is as light as down (कोमल रोओं). Even these lonely downs (खुला तथा ऊँचा धरातल; पठार) look lovely today.
- Exact**-Give me the exact (ठीक -ठाक) time of your arrival. Officers exact (बलपूर्वक वसूल करना) payment of loans from poor farmers.
- Fast**-It is a fast (पक्का) colour. I observe fast (उपवास) today. Your watch is too fast (तेज).
- Fair**-Have you ever been to the Sonepur fair (मेला) ? He writes a fair (साफ) hand. His complexion is fair (गोरा). It is not a fair (अच्छा) business.
- Fit**-He is not fit (योग्य) for this post. She fell into a fit (मुर्च्छा).
- Fix**-I am in a fix (उधेड़ - बुन). Please fix (मजबूत करना, स्थिर या निश्चित करना) your attention upon this object.
- Fine**-It is a fine (सुन्दर, अच्छा) poem. He had to pay a fine (जुर्माना) of Rs. 5/-.
- Firm**-I am firm (दृढ़, स्थिर) in my view. This firm (दूकान, कंपनी) IS making a rapid progress.
- Fly**-Birds fly, but man cannot. Don't kill this poor fly (मक्खी).
- Ground**-The ground (जमीन) is slippery. He was granted help on the ground (कारण, आधार) of poverty.
- Hang**-He hangs criminals (फाँसी पर लटकाना). She hangs pictures (दीवाल पर लटकाना) .
- Hand**-A man has two hands (हाथ). How many hands (नौकर, कर्मचारी) are required in your department? Neither hand (सूई) of my wrist-watch moves.
- Hide**-Why do you hide (छिपाना) yourself? This hide (चमड़ा) is too coarse.
- Hood**-The hood (गाड़ी क. टप) of my jeep is new. He is still in boyhood (बालपन). The hood (सॉप का फण) of this cobra is terrible. A graduate wears hood (एक प्रकार का वस्त्र या टोपी जो उपाधिग्रहण के अवसर पर पहनी जाती है) and gown on the occasion of university convocation.

40. **Import**-The import (आयत) of food from America costs us much. The import (अभिप्राय, अर्थ) of his speech is not very clear.
41. **Interest**-What is the rate of interest (सूद) ? I do not take interest (रुचि) in games.
42. **Industry**-Industry (परिश्रम) and intelligence must go hand in hand. It is an iron and steel industry (उद्योग).
43. **Issue**-She is my first issue (संतान). It is an important issue (समस्या, घटना) . Who will issue (निकालना) this notice?
44. **Just**-He is perfectly just (ईमानदारी). He has reached here just (ठीक) now.
45. **Kite**-Boys are flying kites (पतंग, गुड़ड़ी). Kites (चील) are devouring the dead body.
46. **Lie**-He lies (लेटना) quietly in his bed. Do not tell a lie (झूठ).
47. **Like**-I do not like (पसंद करना) this picture. Ram is like (समान) Shyam.
48. **Light**-The light (रोशनी) is dim. The load is rather light (हलका).
49. **Lead**-Who will lead (नेतृत्व करना) the procession? Lead (सँगा, सीमा) is very heavy.
50. **Long**-It is very long (लंबा). I long (इच्छा करना) to see him.
51. **Low**-The roof is too low (नीचा). Cow low (बोलना, डकरना).
52. **Matter**-What is the matter (बात, विषय) ? Matter (पदार्थ) is perishable.
53. **Mean**-What does it mean (अर्थ होना) ? He is very mean (नीचा). It is a golden mean (मध्यवर्ती, औसत).
54. **Minute**- Wait a minute (मिनट). He gave minute (बारीक) details of the incident.
55. **Mole**-A mole (छछूंदर) gives out foul smell. There is a mole (तिल, काला मस्सा) on her cheek.
56. **Move**-Please move (हिलाना) it. Who will move (पेश करना) this resolution? Her tears moved (द्रवित करना) me at once. Asia is on the move (प्रगति, क्रांति, परिवर्तन).
57. **Object**-A transitive verb has an object (कर्म). It is an object (विषय) of envy. He clearly explained his aims and objects (उद्देश्य). I do not object (विरोध करना) to your plan .
58. **Present**-He is present (हाजिर) here. I gave him several presents (उपहार).
59. **Patient**- He is a T. B. patient (रोगी). Be patient (शांत, स्थिर, धैर्यपूर्ण) for some time more.
60. **Pole**-The North Pole (ध्रुव) is too cold. It is a bamboo pole (खंभा). He is a Pole (पोलैंड का निवासी) ,
61. **Right**-You are right (ठीक). It is my right (दाहिना) hand. A citizen has several rights (अधिकार).
62. **Rest**-I must take rest (आराम) now. Rest (बाकी) is OK. A house rests (टिकना, स्थिर रहना) on poles and pillars.
63. **Reel**-Please wind this thread on a reel (धागा या तार लपेटने की रोल) . His head reels (चक्कर खाना).
64. **Save**-Please save (रक्षा करना) me. All have left save (अलावा) and except Ram.
65. **Set**-I gave him a set (समुदाय, संग्रह) of books. The sun sets (डूबना) in the west. All the questions have been set (चुना). A costly stone has been set (जड़ना) on my ring.
66. **Second**-I will not wait even for a second (सेकण्ड). Is she your second (दूसरी) wife? I second (समर्थन) this proposal.
67. **Sentence**-It is a negative sentence (वाक्य). He is sentenced (दंडित होना) to death.
68. **Sole**-A thorn pierced into my sole (तलवा). The sole (जूते का तल्ला) of my shoe has rubbed out. Man is the sole (एकमात्र, अकेला) judge of truth.
69. **Sort**- What sort (तरह) of man is he ? The postman sorts (अलग - अलग करना, छांटना) out letters
70. **Subject**-A finite verb agrees with its subject (कर्ता). The king did not care for his subject (प्रजा). What is the subject (विषय) of your speech? The price of the book is subject (आश्रित, निर्भर) to changes from time to time.
72. **Suit**-I have a woollen suit (सूट). This does not suit (शोभा देना, अच्छा) you. This programme does not suit (अनुरूप होना) me. It is a civil suit (मुकदमा).
72. **Top**-Boys like to spin a top (लट्ठ). He is standing at the top (चोटी) of a hill. You will top (सबसे आगे बढ़ जाना) the list of successful candidates.
73. **Too**-It is too (उचित से अधिक) hot. He, too (भी), will join us.
74. **Trumpet**- The trumpet (तुरही, एक प्रकार का बाजा) has inspired our soldiers. Elephants trumpet (चिंगाड़ना)
75. **Void**-Dr Rajendra Prasad's death has created a void (शून्य स्थल) in our public life. The law is now null and void (बेकार) .
76. **Well**-It is a deep well (कूँ). I am all well (स्वस्थ). I have done well (अच्छा, सफलतापूर्वक). Water is welling up (निकलना). Well (अच्छा), I will see to it.

HOMOPHONES

Such words as are similar in look or sound but different in meaning are called HOMOPHONES; e.g., Birth and Berth. Beach and Beech. The following list of Homophones deserves special attention-

1. **Access** (reach)-Students should have access to their teachers.
- Excess** (too much)-Excess of everything is bad.
2. **Accept** (take)-He accepted with thanks some humble presents from me.
- Except** (excluding)-None could compete except him.
3. **Accident** (a mishap , दुर्घटना) - Road accidents are common to-day.
- Incident** (an event, घटना) - A great man's life is full of important incidents .
- 4 . **Adapt** (adjust, suit)- Education helps us adapt ourselves to ever unfavorable circumstances.
- Adept** (expert, skilful)-Hitler was an adept in the art of public speaking. Adopt (choose)-One must always adopt right means.
5. **Advice** (a piece of opinion-Noun)-I gave him a piece of advice, Advise (to give opinion-Verb)-I advised him to read this book.
6. **Affect** (pretend, influence) -The criminal affected (pretended) madness. This simple failure should not affect (influence) your career.
- Effect** ('result' if used as a Noun and 'to bring about' if used as a Verb)- Every effect must have its cause. Mahatma Gandhi effected great political and social reforms.
7. **Altar** (a place for offering in a temple or church, बलिवेदी) -Several goats were sacrificed at the altar.
- Alter** (change)-Nothing can alter my opinion now.
8. **Allusion** (indirect reference)-In this poem there is an allusion to Gandhiji's death.
- Illusion** (deceptive appearance, भ्रम, माया) -Some philosophers regard the world as an illusion.
9. **Apposite** (suitable, proper)-The remarks of the Prime Minister on the defects of the present system of education were apposite.
- Opposite** (contrary, quite different)-Your opinions are opposite to mine.
10. **Avocation** (secondary occupation, गौण पेशा) - My avocation is painting.
- Vocation** (regular profession, पेशा) - Your vocation is teaching.
11. **Bare** (uncovered, खाली) -It is not safe to walk barefoot.
- Bear** (tolerate)-I cannot bear such insults.
12. **Birth** (coming into life)-What is your date of birth?
- Berth** (a seat in a cabin or carriage)-I have reserved a berth in a first class compartment.
13. **Bridal** (relating to marriage)-A bridal ceremony should be simple.
- Bridle** (rein etc. लगाव आदि) -The new bridle has been put on the horse.
14. **Board** (a piece of wood etc.)-This is a card board.
- Bored** (felt tired and dull)-His talks bored me.
15. **Border** (edge)-The border of the sari is fine.
- Boarder** (one who lives with somebody)-He is a boarder of his hostel.
16. **Canvas** (rough cloth of hemp or flax)-My shoe is made of canvas.
- Canvass** (solicit votes or some favour)-A candidate for the Assembly. to canvass for votes from door to door.
- 17 **Casual** (accidental, occasional, आकस्मिक) - Casual leave to teachers is by the Principal.
- Causal** (having the relation between cause and effect)-There is no causal relation between wealth and happiness.
18. **Check** [(i) restrain or prevent, (ii) test]-I cannot check him from smoking. I have checked (tested or examined) all accounts.
- Cheque** (a written order to bank for money)-He was paid by cheque.
29. **Cession** (surrender of something or transfer of a territory)-The cession of a part of West Bengal has been demanded by Pakistan.
- Session** (a term or period)-The college session has started.
- Cessation** (stopping)-The U. N. O. is trying hard for the cessation of armed conflict in the Congo.
20. **Coarse** (rough)-I cannot wear coarse cloth.
- Course** (line of action)-I do not know which course to adopt.

21. **Cease** (to stop)-Rain has ceased.
Seize (t? take possession)-Stolen articles were seized.
22. **Corpse** (dead body)-The corpse was covered with flowers.
Corps (a body of troops)-The National Cadet Corps is doing much service.
23. **Complement** (that which completes)-Milk is a good complement of our diet.
Compliment (regards, courtesy)-Pay my best compliments to mother.
24. **Conscious** (aware)-I am conscious of my duties.
Conscientious (honest, obedient to one's conscience)-It is only a conscientious worker who always does his duties.
25. **Credible** (believable)-The news is too good to be credible.
Creditable (worthy of praise and honour)-s-Your performance at the examination is really very creditable.
Credulous (ready to believe easily)-Credulous persons fall victims to cheats.
26. **Council** (a group of men to give advice)-The council of ministers has taken this decision.
Counsel (advice)-He was given a counsel to keep off bad days.
27. **Defy** (challenge) -He dare not defy my orders.
Deify (to worship as a god)-Mahatma Gandhi is now deified by the Indians.
28. **Descent** (downward slope)- This hill has a sharp descent.
Dissent (differ)-I dissent from you on several points.
Decent (proper)-A student's manner must always be decent.
29. **Diseased** (suffering from a disease)-The milk of a diseased cow is harmful.
Deceased (dead)-The deceased has left his will.
30. **Draught** (the quantity of liquid drunk at a time, current of air)- The thirsty beggar is crying for a draught of water. If you sit in draught, you will fall ill.
Drought (want of rain)-Bihar is very often visited by serious droughts.
Draft (to draw up a rough sketch) -I have to draft all the letters. The draft of the letter has been approved.
31. **Dual** (divided into two)- There is dual control over this house.
Duel (fight between two)-A duel between Ram and Shyam took place last month.
32. **Eminent** (prominent, famous)-Newton was an eminent scientist.
Imminent (impending, about to happen)Mr Shastri is sure that war is not imminent.
33. **Emigrant** (a man who leaves his country and settles in another)-He is an emigrant from Pakistan.
Immigrant (a man who comes to live in a foreign country)-In India all the immigrants enjoy the rights of a citizen.
34. **Eligible** (fit to be chosen)-Persons holding at least a second class Master's Degree are eligible for lectureship.
Illegible (that which cannot be read)-Illegible handwriting is a very great defect for a writer.
35. **Elicit** (to draw out by question and answer)-The police succeeded in eliciting some necessary information.
Illicit (unlawful)-He was charged with illicit sale of opium.
36. **Eruption** (bursting up)-Volcanic eruptions in Japan are common.
Irruption (sudden invasion)- The irruption of the Chinese into Indian borders was condemned by almost all the nations of the world.
37. **Fair** [(i) just, (ii) a show]-All's fair in love and war. The Sonepur fair is very famous.
Fare (passage money)-What is the train fare from Gopalganj to Patna ?
38. **Gate** (door)-The gate is closed.
Gait (manner of walking, चाल) -She has a charming gait.
39. **Gamble** (play for stakes, money)-Gambling has ruined many rich men.
Gambol (to play or dance about, फुदकना) -Young lambs are gambolling on the green. .
40. **Hoard** (to store)-A miser does nothing but hoards money.
Horde (a gang)-A horde of tribesmen have attacked the Indian borders.
41. **Ingenious** (clever, skilful)-Robinson Crusoe was an ingenious person.
Ingenuous (frank and simple)-An ingenuous person is liked everywhere .
42. **Jealous** (envious)-A jealous person has no peace of mind.
Zealous (full of enthusiasm, (जोश और उमंग से भरा हुआ) -Mr Nehru a zealous reformer.
43. **Knows** (to know)-He knows me.
Nose (an organ of smell)-His nose is red.
44. **Later** (more late in time)-He came later than I.
Latter (opposed to former)-Keats and Shelley are great poets but the former is greater than the latter.
45. **Loose** (as an Adj. 'not tight', as a Verb 'to release')-Your coat is loose. It is not safe to let loose this wild dog.

Lose (suffer loss)-A liar has to lose much.
46. **Lessen** (to make less)-His importance has been lessened.
Lesson (something to be learnt)-I taught him a lesson.
47. **Monetary** (relating to money)-Do not be guided by monetary motives.
Monitory (giving warning or advice)-We should respect the monitory counsel of our trusted friends.
48. **Mist** (water vapour in the air)-The hills were hidden in the mist.
Missed (failed to hit or catch)-I missed the bus.
49. **Persecute** (oppress, (अन्यायपूर्ण ढंग से तंग करना) -Money-lenders still persecute simple villagers.
Prosecute [(i) to bring before a court, (ii) to pursue)-He was prosecuted on a charge of cheating. This boy is unable to prosecute his studies further.
50. **Place** (space)-He has an important place in the society.
Plaice (a flat fish)-I don't like the taste of plaice.
51. **Pray** (make devout request)-I pray to God every day.
Prey (victim)-Bihar has fallen a prey to flood and disease.
52. **Prescribe** (to give directions for the use of)- The doctor has prescribed very costly medicines This book is prescribed for Intermediate and Degree Examinations.
Proscribe (to prohibit)-Indecent films should be proscribed by the Government.
53. **Precede** (to go before)-A storm is preceded by a peculiar lull.
Proceed (to go ahead, आगे बढ़ना) - He proceeded with a great work in spite of difficulties.
54. **President** (one who presides over a meeting)-The President spoke very well.
Precedent (that which goes before, a previous example for illustration)- The lawyer quoted several precedents on this point.
55. **Plane** [(i) level, (ii) a tool]-You must have a high plane of thinking. A carpenter smoothes wood with his plane.
Plain (simple, easy)-Plain living without high thinking is not a very helpful principle.
56. **Principal** (chief, head of a college. capital)- The principal streets were nicely decorated. The principal has granted me full free-studentship. The interest on the principal is low.
Principle (fundamental law or truth, सिद्धांत)-Nobody today believes in the principle of 'might is right'. A man of principle often suffers but he does not give up his principles.
57. **Quite** (altogether)-It is quite impossible.
Quiet (silent)-The place is calm and quiet.
58. **Root** (part of plant in the soil)- The plant has taken root.
Rout (a way taken or planned)-I found a new route to the forest.
59. **Stationary** (Adj.-fixed) The earth is not stationary.
Stationery (Noun-writing materials-paper, envelopes, etc.)-Much stationery is wasted in offices these days.
60. **Stare** (to look fixedly)-He is staring at me.
Stair (fixed steps)- These stairs are slippery.
62. **Story** (an account of events)-He told me a story.
Storey (floor in a building)-It is a house of two storeys.
62. **Symbol** (mark)-Whiteness is a symbol of purity.
Cymbol (a musical instrument)-The orchestra has a cymbol.
63. **Soldier** (member of an army)-One soldier was injured.
Shoulder (part of the body)-There is pain in his shoulders.
64. **Umpire** (a referee in a game of cricket)-No player can disobey the umpire.
Empire (dominion)-The British Empire has now become much smaller.
65. **Waive** (to forgo, छोड़ देना)-My claims were waived.
Wave-Waves are rising in the sea.
66. **Wait** (stay where one is)-Please wait here.
Weight (measurement by scale-balance)-My weight is sixty kilos.

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