



One Word Substitutions

High-Yield Word Bank

The entries below have been selected from the supplied study PDFs, de-duplicated, spelling-corrected, and normalised for competitive-exam usage.

People, Personalities & Beliefs

001. Altruist	A person who selflessly cares for the welfare of others.
002. Philanthropist	A person who promotes human welfare, especially by donating money.
003. Humanitarian	A person concerned with improving human welfare and reducing suffering.
004. Misanthrope	A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society.
005. Misogynist	A person who hates or is strongly prejudiced against women.
006. Misandrist	A person who hates or is strongly prejudiced against men.
007. Misologist	A person who hates or distrusts reasoning, knowledge, or learning.
008. Egoist	A person who is chiefly concerned with personal interest or advantage.
009. Egotist	A person who talks excessively about personal achievements and importance.
010. Narcissist	A person with excessive admiration for oneself.
011. Optimist	A person who expects favourable outcomes.
012. Pessimist	A person who expects unfavourable outcomes.
013. Stoic	A person who endures pain or hardship without showing emotion or complaint.
014. Cynic	A person who believes that people are motivated mainly by self-interest.
015. Sceptic	A person inclined to question accepted opinions or claims.
016. Atheist	A person who does not believe in the existence of God.

017. Agnostic	A person who believes that the existence of God is unknown or unknowable.
018. Apostate	A person who abandons a religious or political belief.
019. Ascetic	A person who practises severe self-discipline and abstains from worldly pleasures.
020. Recluse	A person who lives in seclusion and avoids other people.
021. Hermit	A person who lives alone, usually for religious or spiritual reasons.
022. Introvert	A reserved person whose attention is directed mainly inward.
023. Extrovert	An outgoing person who enjoys social interaction.
024. Ambivert	A person showing both introvert and extrovert tendencies.
025. Philistine	A person indifferent or hostile to art, culture, and intellectual pursuits.
026. Sycophant	A person who flatters someone influential for personal gain.
027. Hypocrite	A person who pretends to have virtues or beliefs that they do not possess.
028. Fanatic	A person with excessive and uncompromising enthusiasm for a cause.
029. Bigot	A person intolerant of those with different opinions or beliefs.
030. Chauvinist	A person showing aggressive or unreasonable loyalty to a group or cause.
031. Pacifist	A person who believes that war and violence are unjustifiable.
032. Patriot	A person who loves and supports their country.
033. Martyr	A person who dies or suffers greatly for a belief or cause.
034. Volunteer	A person who freely offers to undertake a service.

035. Amateur	A person who pursues an activity for pleasure rather than as a profession.
036. Veteran	A person with long experience in a particular field or service.
037. Novice	A person new to and inexperienced in an activity.
038. Prodigy	A young person with exceptional talent or ability.
039. Polyglot	A person who knows and can use several languages.
040. Linguist	A person skilled in languages or in the scientific study of language.
041. Bibliophile	A person who loves or collects books.
042. Philatelist	A person who studies or collects postage stamps.
043. Numismatist	A person who studies or collects coins and medals.
044. Cartographer	A person who draws or produces maps.
045. Calligrapher	A person skilled in beautiful decorative handwriting.
046. Choreographer	A person who composes and arranges dance movements.
047. Curator	A person who manages and cares for a museum or collection.
048. Invigilator	A person who supervises candidates during an examination.
049. Arbitrator	A person officially appointed to settle a dispute.
050. Mediator	A neutral person who helps opposing parties reach an agreement.
051. Chauffeur	A person employed to drive a private or hired car.
052. Pedestrian	A person travelling on foot.
053. Itinerant	A person who travels from place to place, especially for work.
054. Globetrotter	A person who travels widely around the world.
055. Epicure	A person who takes refined pleasure in food and comfort.

056. Gourmet	A person with expert knowledge and refined taste in food and drink.
057. Gourmand	A person who is very fond of eating, often heartily.
058. Glutton	A person who habitually eats or consumes excessively.
059. Teetotaler	A person who completely abstains from alcoholic drinks.
060. Somnambulist	A person who walks while asleep.
061. Somniloquist	A person who talks while asleep.
062. Kleptomaniac	A person with an irresistible impulse to steal.
063. Dipsomaniac	A person with an uncontrollable craving for alcohol.
064. Hypochondriac	A person excessively anxious about having an illness.

Speech, Writing & Literature

065. Abridgement	A shortened version of a book, speech, or other text.
066. Almanac	An annual publication containing dates, statistics, and useful information.
067. Anthology	A published collection of poems, stories, or other writings.
068. Autobiography	The life story of a person written by that person.
069. Biography	A written account of a person's life by someone else.
070. Bibliography	A list of books or sources used or recommended in a work.
071. Chronicle	A factual account of events arranged in chronological order.
072. Encyclopedia	A reference work containing information on many subjects.
073. Lexicon	The vocabulary of a language, subject, person, or group.
074. Manuscript	A text written by hand or an author's text before publication.
075. Facsimile	An exact copy or reproduction of handwriting, printing, or an image.

076. Plagiarism	The act of presenting another person's work or ideas as one's own.
077. Calligraphy	The art of beautiful decorative handwriting.
078. Lexicography	The practice of compiling and writing dictionaries.
079. Epitaph	Words written in memory of a deceased person, usually on a tomb.
080. Epigraph	A short quotation placed at the beginning of a book or chapter.
081. Epigram	A brief, witty, and memorable statement or poem.
082. Epithet	A descriptive word or phrase expressing a quality of a person or thing.
083. Elegy	A mournful poem, especially one written for the dead.
084. Eulogy	A speech or piece of writing praising someone, often after death.
085. Ballad	A poem or song that narrates a story in short stanzas.
086. Sonnet	A poem of fourteen lines following a fixed rhyme scheme.
087. Ode	A lyric poem expressing elevated feeling or praise.
088. Allegory	A story or image with a hidden moral or political meaning.
089. Anecdote	A short, interesting or amusing account of a real incident.
090. Prologue	An introductory section of a literary or dramatic work.
091. Epilogue	A concluding section added at the end of a literary work.
092. Preface	An introduction written by the author explaining the work.
093. Foreword	An introduction to a book, usually written by someone other than the author.
094. Monologue	A long speech delivered by one person.
095. Soliloquy	A speech in which a character speaks thoughts aloud while alone.

096. Dialogue	A conversation between two or more people.
097. Extempore	Spoken or performed without prior preparation.
098. Oration	A formal and often ceremonial public speech.
099. Rhetoric	The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.
100. Verbose	Using more words than necessary.
101. Prolix	Tediously lengthy in speech or writing.
102. Ambiguous	Open to more than one interpretation.
103. Cacophony	A harsh or unpleasant mixture of sounds.
104. Alliteration	The repetition of the same initial consonant sound in nearby words.
105. Semantics	The branch of language study concerned with meaning.
106. Etymology	The study of the origin and historical development of words.
107. Paleography	The study and interpretation of ancient handwriting.
108. Verbatim	In exactly the same words as originally used.
109. Obituary	A published notice of a person's death, usually with a brief life account.
110. Panegyric	A public speech or written text expressing elaborate praise.
111. Satire	The use of humour or irony to expose foolishness or wrongdoing.

Science, Studies & Medicine

112. Astronomy	The scientific study of celestial bodies and the universe.
113. Astrology	The study of supposed influences of celestial bodies on human affairs.
114. Archaeology	The study of past human life through material remains.
115. Anthropology	The study of human societies, cultures, and development.

116. Botany	The scientific study of plants.
117. Zoology	The scientific study of animals.
118. Geology	The scientific study of the earth's structure and history.
119. Entomology	The scientific study of insects.
120. Ornithology	The scientific study of birds.
121. Paleontology	The study of prehistoric life through fossils.
122. Ecology	The study of relationships between organisms and their environment.
123. Physiology	The study of the normal functions of living organisms and their parts.
124. Psychology	The scientific study of mind and behaviour.
125. Sociology	The study of society, social institutions, and relationships.
126. Philology	The study of language in historical and literary texts.
127. Phonetics	The study and classification of speech sounds.
128. Acoustics	The science concerned with sound and its properties.
129. Demography	The statistical study of human populations.
130. Psephology	The statistical and scientific study of elections and voting.
131. Seismology	The scientific study of earthquakes and seismic waves.
132. Meteorology	The scientific study of weather and the atmosphere.
133. Climatology	The scientific study of climate.
134. Cardiology	The branch of medicine concerned with the heart.
135. Dermatology	The branch of medicine concerned with skin disorders.
136. Gynaecology	The branch of medicine concerned with the female reproductive system.
137. Neurology	The branch of medicine concerned with the nervous system.

138. Nephrology	The branch of medicine concerned with the kidneys.
139. Oncology	The study and treatment of cancer.
140. Pathology	The study of diseases, their causes, and effects.
141. Paediatrics	The branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases.
142. Ophthalmology	The branch of medicine concerned with the eyes.
143. Orthopaedics	The branch of medicine concerned with bones, joints, and muscles.
144. Diagnosis	The identification of a disease from its signs and symptoms.
145. Prognosis	A forecast of the likely course or outcome of a disease.
146. Autopsy	A post-mortem examination to determine the cause of death.
147. Biopsy	The examination of tissue removed from a living body.
148. Antidote	A substance that counteracts a poison.
149. Panacea	A supposed remedy for all diseases or difficulties.
150. Placebo	An inactive treatment used to test or reassure a patient.
151. Anaesthetic	A substance that causes loss of sensation, with or without unconsciousness.
152. Germicide	A substance that destroys harmful microorganisms.
153. Herbicide	A substance used to destroy unwanted plants.
154. Insecticide	A substance used to kill insects.
155. Fungicide	A substance used to destroy fungi or fungal spores.
156. Algaecide	A substance used to kill or control algae.
157. Epidemic	A disease occurring widely in a community at a particular time.
158. Endemic	A disease regularly found among a particular people or in a particular area.

159. Pandemic	An epidemic that spreads across countries or continents.
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Places, Objects & Collections

160. Abattoir	A place where animals are slaughtered for food.
161. Apiary	A place where beehives are kept.
162. Aquarium	A tank or building where aquatic organisms are kept.
163. Arsenal	A place where weapons and ammunition are stored or made.
164. Aviary	A large enclosure for keeping birds.
165. Barracks	A building or group of buildings where soldiers live.
166. Cemetery	A burial ground containing graves.
167. Crematorium	A place where dead bodies are cremated.
168. Hangar	A large building in which aircraft are housed or maintained.
169. Infirmary	A place in an institution for the care of sick people.
170. Kennel	A shelter or establishment for dogs.
171. Mint	A place where coins are officially made.
172. Mortuary	A place where dead bodies are kept before burial or examination.
173. Mausoleum	A large and impressive tomb.
174. Museum	A building where objects of historical, scientific, or artistic interest are displayed.
175. Observatory	A building equipped for observing astronomical or meteorological phenomena.
176. Orphanage	A residential institution for children without parental care.
177. Sanatorium	An institution for medical treatment and recuperation.
178. Seminary	A college for training people for religious ministry.
179. Stable	A building in which horses are kept.

180. Granary	A storehouse for threshed grain.
181. Repository	A place where things are stored for safekeeping.
182. Archive	A collection or place containing historical documents and records.
183. Cloister	A covered walk in a convent, monastery, or college.
184. Dormitory	A large room or building providing sleeping accommodation.
185. Auditorium	A hall or room where an audience sits.
186. Arena	A place surrounded by seating where sports or public events occur.
187. Caravan	A group of people or vehicles travelling together.
188. Bouquet	An arranged bunch of flowers.
189. Wreath	A circular arrangement of flowers or leaves.
190. Bale	A large tightly bound bundle of material.
191. Brood	A group of young birds or animals produced at one hatching or birth.
192. Constellation	A recognised group or pattern of stars.
193. Archipelago	A group or chain of islands.
194. Islet	A very small island.
195. Peninsula	Land almost surrounded by water but joined to a mainland.
196. Oasis	A fertile place in a desert where water is available.
197. Menagerie	A collection of wild animals kept in captivity for exhibition.
198. Herbarium	A systematically arranged collection of preserved plant specimens.

Government, Society & Systems

199. Anarchy	A state of society without government or effective authority.
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200. Aristocracy	Government by the nobility or a privileged class.
201. Autocracy	Government by one person with absolute power.
202. Bureaucracy	A system of government administered by departments and officials.
203. Democracy	Government by the people, directly or through elected representatives.
204. Monarchy	Government by a king or queen.
205. Oligarchy	Government by a small and powerful group.
206. Plutocracy	Government by the wealthy.
207. Theocracy	Government by religious authorities or according to religious law.
208. Republic	A state in which power rests with the people and elected representatives.
209. Communism	A system favouring common ownership of the means of production.
210. Socialism	A system favouring social ownership or regulation of major resources.
211. Capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership and profit.
212. Secularism	The principle of separating religion from state institutions.
213. Franchise	The legal right to vote in public elections.
214. Legislature	The branch of government that makes laws.
215. Executive	The branch of government that implements laws and policy.
216. Judiciary	The branch of government that interprets and applies the law.
217. Constitution	The fundamental principles and laws by which a state is governed.
218. Conscription	Compulsory enlistment for military service.
219. Amnesty	An official pardon granted to a group of offenders.

220. Extradition	The formal surrender of an accused or convicted person to another jurisdiction.
221. Emigration	The act of leaving one's country to settle elsewhere.
222. Immigration	The act of entering another country to settle there.
223. Cosmopolitan	A person who regards the whole world as home or is at ease in many cultures.
224. Bourgeois	A member of the middle class, especially one concerned with material interests.
225. Genocide	The deliberate destruction of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.
226. Patricide	The killing of one's father.
227. Matricide	The killing of one's mother.
228. Fratricide	The killing of one's brother or sister.
229. Regicide	The killing of a king.

Actions, Conditions & Qualities

230. Abdicate	To give up a throne, high office, or responsibility formally.
231. Abrogate	To repeal or do away with a law, right, or agreement.
232. Acquit	To declare a person not guilty of a criminal charge.
233. Adulterate	To make something impure by adding an inferior substance.
234. Amputate	To remove a limb or part of the body surgically.
235. Annihilate	To destroy completely.
236. Appease	To calm or satisfy someone by meeting demands.
237. Assassinate	To murder an important person for political or ideological reasons.
238. Atone	To make amends for a wrong.
239. Censure	To express severe formal disapproval.

240. Condone	To accept or allow behaviour considered wrong.
241. Confiscate	To seize property with authority.
242. Defame	To damage a person's reputation by false statements.
243. Elucidate	To make something clear by explaining it.
244. Embezzle	To steal money entrusted to one's care.
245. Exonerate	To clear someone from blame or wrongdoing.
246. Expatriate	To send or settle a person outside their native country.
247. Extirpate	To root out and destroy completely.
248. Improvise	To create or perform without preparation using what is available.
249. Ostracise	To exclude a person from a group or society.
250. Procrastinate	To delay doing something that should be done.
251. Rectify	To correct something that is wrong.
252. Rehabilitate	To restore someone to health, normal life, or good standing.
253. Renounce	To formally give up a claim, belief, or possession.
254. Sabotage	To deliberately damage or obstruct an undertaking.
255. Antenuptial	Occurring or made before marriage.
256. Posthumous	Occurring, published, or awarded after a person's death.
257. Contemporary	Living or occurring during the same period.
258. Anonymous	Having an unknown or undisclosed name.
259. Incognito	With one's identity concealed.
260. Illegible	Impossible or very difficult to read.
261. Inaudible	Impossible to hear.
262. Invisible	Impossible to see.

263. Inedible	Not fit or safe to be eaten.
264. Incurable	Not able to be cured.
265. Incurable	Not capable of being corrected or reformed.
266. Incredible	Impossible or very difficult to believe.
267. Inexplicable	Impossible to explain or account for.
268. Infallible	Incapable of making mistakes or being wrong.
269. Inevitable	Certain to happen and impossible to avoid.
270. Invincible	Too powerful to be defeated.
271. Invulnerable	Impossible to harm or damage.
272. Impregnable	Unable to be captured or broken into.
273. Indelible	Impossible to remove, erase, or forget.
274. Indefatigable	Persisting tirelessly without becoming exhausted.
275. Insatiable	Impossible to satisfy.
276. Insolvent	Unable to pay debts.
277. Intestate	Having died without leaving a valid will.
278. Obsolete	No longer used because something newer exists.
279. Opaque	Not allowing light to pass through.
280. Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so objects can be seen clearly.
281. Translucent	Allowing some light through but not clear images.
282. Homogeneous	Of the same kind or uniform throughout.
283. Heterogeneous	Composed of different kinds or elements.
284. Ubiquitous	Present or appearing everywhere.
285. Benign	Gentle or harmless; in medicine, not cancerous.

286. Malignant	Harmful or cancerous and likely to spread.
287. Venial	Relatively slight and pardonable.
288. Ominous	Giving the impression that something bad is about to happen.
289. Voracious	Having an extremely eager appetite for food or an activity.
290. Effervescent	Lively and enthusiastic; also giving off bubbles.
291. Sanguinary	Involving or causing much bloodshed.
292. Quixotic	Extremely idealistic but impractical.
293. Nocturnal	Active or occurring during the night.
294. Amphibious	Able to operate or live both on land and in water.
295. Equinox	Either time of year when day and night are approximately equal.

Exam-Wise Question Bank

Official and traceable previous-paper items are labelled by paper. Where official paper text was not consistently recoverable, the section is explicitly marked as a previous-paper compilation or PYQ-based review.

AFCAT: Previous Papers & Official Model

1. Able to use both hands equally well

- A. Ambiguous
- B. Ambidextrous
- C. Amphibious
- D. Ambivalent

AFCAT I 2014

2. A written account of the life of an individual

- A. Bibliography
- B. Autobiography
- C. Biography
- D. Chronicle

AFCAT I 2014

3. Identification of a disease by its signs and symptoms

- A. Prognosis
- B. Diagnosis
- C. Biopsy
- D. Autopsy

AFCAT I 2014

4. Prolonged inability to sleep

- A. Insomnia
- B. Amnesia
- C. Anaemia
- D. Aphasia

AFCAT I 2014

5. A style in which a writer displays excessive learning

- A. Verbose
- B. Pedantic
- C. Satirical
- D. Laconic

AFCAT I 2014

6. A person who cares about others and helps without personal benefit

- A. Egoist
- B. Altruist
- C. Cynic
- D. Stoic

AFCAT official model paper

7. An exact copy of handwriting, printing, or a picture

- A. Manuscript
- B. Facsimile
- C. Transcript
- D. Replica

[AFCAT official model paper](#)

8. Government run by rich people

- A. Theocracy
- B. Oligarchy
- C. Plutocracy
- D. Aristocracy

[AFCAT official model paper](#)

9. A person who takes care of a museum

- A. Custodian
- B. Curator
- C. Conservator
- D. Collector

[AFCAT II 2024 memory-based](#)

10. A person with long experience in a particular field

- A. Novice
- B. Veteran
- C. Amateur
- D. Prodigy

[AFCAT II 2024 memory-based](#)

11. A habit or behaviour that cannot be corrected or reformed

- A. Incurable
- B. Incurable
- C. Infallible
- D. Invincible

[AFCAT II 2022 memory-based](#)

12. A short interesting or amusing story about a real incident

- A. Allegory
- B. Anecdote
- C. Ballad
- D. Epilogue

AFCAT II 2022 memory-based

SSC CGL: 2023 Previous-Year Questions

13. A place where aeroplanes are kept for maintenance

- A. Arsenal
- B. Hangar
- C. Barracks
- D. Harbour

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 3

14. The outer protective layer of a tree

- A. Bark
- B. Rind
- C. Peel
- D. Shell

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 2

15. A circular arrangement of flowers or leaves

- A. Bouquet
- B. Garland
- C. Wreath
- D. Bale

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 1

16. The practice of compiling and writing dictionaries

- A. Lexicology
- B. Lexicography
- C. Etymology
- D. Paleography

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 1

17. A person who regards the whole world as home

- A. Cosmopolitan
- B. Patriot
- C. Itinerant
- D. Expatriate

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 4

18. Not informed about or not aware of something

- A. Oblivious
- B. Anonymous
- C. Ambiguous
- D. Sceptical

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 4

19. A burial ground containing graves

- A. Crematorium
- B. Mortuary
- C. Cemetery
- D. Mausoleum

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 4

20. A person who does not drink alcohol

- A. Ascetic
- B. Teetotaller
- C. Stoic
- D. Vegetarian

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 3

21. Something surviving from an earlier period

- A. Relic
- B. Replica
- C. Archive
- D. Antique

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 3

22. The deliberate destruction of a national or ethnic group

- A. Homicide
- B. Genocide
- C. Fratricide
- D. Regicide

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 2

23. The life history of a person written by that person

- A. Biography
- B. Autobiography
- C. Memoir
- D. Chronicle

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 2

24. That which cannot be read

- A. Inaudible
- B. Illegible
- C. Invisible
- D. Incredible

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 1

Bank PO: Previous-Paper Compilation

25. One who eats too much

- A. Gourmet
- B. Epicure
- C. Glutton
- D. Teetotaller

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

26. Published after the death of the author

- A. Anonymous
- B. Posthumous
- C. Obsolete
- D. Intestate

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

27. To explain something difficult or mysterious

- A. Elucidate
- B. Abrogate
- C. Improvise
- D. Censure

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

28. A member of the middle class

- A. Aristocrat
- B. Bourgeois
- C. Plutocrat
- D. Proletarian

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

29. The study of ancient societies through material remains

- A. Anthropology
- B. Archaeology
- C. Paleontology
- D. Sociology

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

30. The practice of a woman having more than one husband

- A. Polygamy
- B. Polyandry
- C. Monogamy
- D. Polygyny

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

31. That which cannot be seen through

- A. Transparent
- B. Translucent
- C. Opaque
- D. Invisible

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

32. The branch of government that makes laws

- A. Executive
- B. Judiciary
- C. Legislature
- D. Bureaucracy

[Bank PO previous-paper compilation](#)

33. Government by nobles

- A. Plutocracy
- B. Aristocracy
- C. Theocracy
- D. Autocracy

[Bank PO previous-paper compilation](#)

34. A person who speaks many languages

- A. Polyglot
- B. Philologist
- C. Lexicographer
- D. Linguist

[Bank PO previous-paper compilation](#)

CDS: Previous-Paper Compilation

35. One who renounces worldly pleasures and practises self-discipline

- A. Ascetic
- B. Hermit
- C. Stoic
- D. Sceptic

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

36. One who abandons a former religious faith

- A. Atheist
- B. Apostate
- C. Agnostic
- D. Heretic

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

37. A hater of learning or reasoning

- A. Misanthrope
- B. Misologist
- C. Philistine
- D. Misogynist

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

38. Repetition of the same initial consonant sound

- A. Alliteration
- B. Assonance
- C. Cacophony
- D. Rhetoric

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

39. A lady's sunshade or umbrella

- A. Canopy
- B. Parasol
- C. Pergola
- D. Awning

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

40. A person who talks in sleep

- A. Somnambulist
- B. Somniloquist
- C. Insomniac
- D. Hypochondriac

[CDS vocabulary compilation, 2016-17](#)

41. A person who collects coins

- A. Philatelist
- B. Numismatist
- C. Bibliophile
- D. Antiquarian

[CDS vocabulary compilation, 2022-23](#)

42. A speech delivered without preparation

- A. Oration
- B. Extempore
- C. Soliloquy
- D. Monologue

[CDS PYQ-based review](#)

43. A person who is indifferent to art and culture

- A. Philistine
- B. Stoic
- C. Cynic
- D. Recluse

[CDS PYQ-based review](#)

44. A person who can use both hands equally well

- A. Ambivalent
- B. Ambidextrous
- C. Amphibious
- D. Versatile

[CDS PYQ-based review](#)

NDA: PYQ-Based Review

45. A person who compiles a dictionary

- A. Lexicographer
- B. Biographer
- C. Calligrapher
- D. Philologist

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

46. A person who studies elections and voting trends

- A. Demographer
- B. Psephologist
- C. Sociologist
- D. Meteorologist

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

47. A remedy claimed to cure every disease

- A. Antidote
- B. Placebo
- C. Panacea
- D. Anaesthetic

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

48. One who walks from place to place

- A. Pedestrian
- B. Itinerant
- C. Chauffeur
- D. Voyager

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

49. One who supervises an examination

- A. Examiner
- B. Invigilator
- C. Arbitrator
- D. Curator

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

50. A person who cannot be corrected or reformed

- A. Infallible
- B. Incurable
- C. Incorrigible
- D. Invincible

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

51. A person who believes that nothing can be known about God

- A. Atheist
- B. Apostate
- C. Agnostic
- D. Sceptic

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

52. A place where bees are kept

- A. Aviary
- B. Apiary
- C. Aquarium
- D. Kennel

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

53. A speech made by a character alone on stage

- A. Dialogue
- B. Monologue
- C. Soliloquy
- D. Oration

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

54. A person who flatters an influential person for gain

- A. Sycophant
- B. Hypocrite
- C. Fanatic
- D. Egotist

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Answers & Explanations

1. B. Ambidextrous Ambidextrous describes equal skill with both hands.

[AFCAT I 2014](#)

2. C. Biography A biography is written by someone other than the subject.

[AFCAT I 2014](#)

3. B. Diagnosis Diagnosis identifies the disease; prognosis predicts its likely course.

[AFCAT I 2014](#)

4. A. Insomnia Insomnia is persistent difficulty in falling or staying asleep.

[AFCAT I 2014](#)

5. B. Pedantic Pedantic writing makes an excessive display of learning or rules.

[AFCAT I 2014](#)

6. B. Altruist An altruist acts selflessly for others.

AFCAT official model paper

7. B. Facsimile A facsimile reproduces the original exactly.

AFCAT official model paper

8. C. Plutocracy Plutocracy literally denotes rule by the wealthy.

AFCAT official model paper

9. B. Curator A curator manages and cares for a museum or collection.

AFCAT II 2024 memory-based

10. B. Veteran Veteran can refer to an experienced person, not only a former soldier.

AFCAT II 2024 memory-based

11. B. Incurable Incurable means incapable of correction or reform.

AFCAT II 2022 memory-based

12. B. Anecdote An anecdote is a brief account of a real incident or person.

AFCAT II 2022 memory-based

13. B. Hangar A hangar houses and maintains aircraft.

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 3

14. A. Bark Bark is the protective outer covering of a tree trunk and branches.

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 2

15. C. Wreath A wreath is circular; a bouquet is a gathered arrangement.

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 1

16. B. Lexicography Lexicography is dictionary-making.

SSC CGL, 27 Jul 2023, Shift 1

17. A. Cosmopolitan A cosmopolitan is at home in many countries and cultures.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 4

18. A. Oblivious Oblivious means unaware or unconscious of what is happening.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 4

19. C. Cemetery A cemetery is a burial ground; a mausoleum is an individual monumental tomb.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 4

20. B. Teetotaler A teetotaler completely abstains from alcohol.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 3

21. A. Relic A relic is an object or custom surviving from the past.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 3

22. B. Genocide Genocide is intentional group destruction.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 2

23. B. Autobiography The prefix auto- indicates that the subject is also the author.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 2

24. B. Illegible Illegible refers to writing or print that cannot be read.

SSC CGL, 26 Jul 2023, Shift 1

25. C. Glutton A glutton consumes food excessively.

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

26. B. Posthumous Posthumous publication occurs after the author's death.

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27. A. Elucidate To elucidate is to make an idea clear.

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28. B. Bourgeois Bourgeois denotes a middle-class person.

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29. B. Archaeology Archaeology studies past human societies through artefacts and sites.

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30. B. Polyandry Polyandry specifically means multiple husbands.

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31. C. Opaque Opaque material does not transmit light.

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32. C. Legislature The legislature debates and enacts laws.

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

33. B. Aristocracy Aristocracy denotes rule by the nobility or a privileged class.

Bank PO previous-paper compilation

34. A. Polyglot A polyglot can use several languages.

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35. A. Ascetic An ascetic deliberately abstains from worldly comforts.

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36. B. Apostate An apostate renounces a former belief or faith.

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

37. B. Misologist Misologist combines miso- (hatred) with logos (reason/learning).

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

38. A. Alliteration Alliteration repeats an initial consonant sound in nearby words.

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

39. B. Parasol A parasol is a light umbrella used as protection from the sun.

[CDS previous-paper compilation](#)

40. B. Somniloquist A somniloquist talks in sleep; a somnambulist walks in sleep.

[CDS vocabulary compilation, 2016-17](#)

41. B. Numismatist Numismatics is the study or collection of coins and medals.

[CDS vocabulary compilation, 2022-23](#)

42. B. Extempore Extempore means spoken or performed without advance preparation.

[CDS PYQ-based review](#)

43. A. Philistine Philistine describes cultural indifference or hostility.

[CDS PYQ-based review](#)

44. B. Ambidextrous Ambidextrous refers specifically to equal skill with either hand.

[CDS PYQ-based review](#)

45. A. Lexicographer A lexicographer writes or compiles dictionaries.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

46. B. Psephologist Psephology is the scientific study of elections.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

47. C. Panacea A panacea is a supposed cure-all.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

48. B. Itinerant An itinerant travels from place to place, often for work.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

49. B. Invigilator An invigilator monitors candidates during an examination.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

50. B. Incurable Incurable applies to a person or habit resistant to correction.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

51. C. Agnostic An agnostic holds that divine existence is unknown or unknowable.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

52. B. Apiary An apiary contains beehives.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

53. C. Soliloquy In a soliloquy, a character voices private thoughts aloud.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

54. A. Sycophant A sycophant uses insincere flattery for advantage.

[NDA chapter-wise PYQ-based review](#)

