

Pairs of Words : Their Meaning & Use

इस पुस्तक अध्याय में ऐसे शब्दों का चयन किया गया है जो सामान्यतया बोल-चाल की शैली में एक-दूसरे प्रयोग होते हैं, लेकिन उनके अर्थों में अंतर प्रकृति के होते हैं। Homonyms यौद्धा प्रत्यय-प्रत्यय में समानता तथा अर्थों का एक-दूसरे शब्दों के जोड़े (Pairs of Words) के समूह में वर्गीकरणों से पूरा बना है।

उदा. यह देखा गया है कि यौद्धा यौद्धा शब्दों के जोड़े (Pairs of Words) का अर्थों में अंतर प्रकृति में प्रकृत का होता है, लेकिन उनका अर्थों में अंतर नहीं किया गया है। इसके अलावा में उन्हें अर्थों में अंतर नहीं दिया गया है। अतः, यौद्धा यौद्धा को ध्यान में रखते हुए जोड़े (Pairs of Words) को उचित रूप से चयन करें व उनके अर्थों को भी ध्यान में रखें।

- Abate**—to put an end to, to diminish or take away
Due to death of plaintiff, the suit has been abated qua the defendant.
Abet—to instigate or encourage for committing a crime
Rakesh abetted Shyam to commit murder of Radheyashyam.
- Abdication**—Renunciation or giving up an office.
Dr. Ramesh Chandra abdicated the office of Vice-chancellor in protest of interference by the Govt. in the autonomy of university.
Abduction—illegal taking away a person, child, ward or wife by using force
Some unknown people abducted Suresh to force him to cast his vote to Subhash.
- Abolition**—to destroy, extinguish, abrogate or annihilate
Municipal Corporation made a mass abolition of unauthorised construction.
Evolution—gradual development, the process of evolving
Darwin invented the theory of evolution.
- Absolute**—perfect, total or complete
No one can claim himself as absolute in knowledge.
Obsolete—out of date, no longer in use or practice.
This technique has become obsolete.

- Accept**—to approve of (स्वीकार करना)
Please accept my offer to purchase this horse.
Except—to leave out (अतिरिक्त)
All, except the Dean, have agreed to admit students in LL.B. (five-year course).
- Accede**—to agree, consent, assent
Shyam has acceded to pass a resolution.
Exceed—to go beyond
The learned trial court exceeded its jurisdiction.
- Access**—approach, opportunity (वर्षा)
Everybody has no access to the Hon'ble Minister.
Excess—going beyond what is usual or proper (अतिरिक्त)
Excess of everything is bad.
- Advice**—counsel (सलाह, परामर्श)
The advice of the advocate proved fruitful.
Advise—to take thought of, to consider (सलाह देना)
Great men always advise others to work hard.
- Adoption**—the act of adopting
Adoption of a child must be according to the rules.
Adaptation—act or process of adapting, adjustment to circumstances.
Adaptation is only solution to have cordial relation with the family members.
- Adverse**—Contrary to desire (विपरीत)
One should work hard even in adverse situation.
Averse—Opposed (विपरीत)
Mohan is averse to my opinion.
- Affect**—to influence, to move the feeling of (अर्थ प्रभाव)
More difficult and hard work affected his health badly.
Effect—the result of an action (अर्थ, प्रभाव)
His preachings have no effect on me.
- Altar**—block or table for making sacrifices (बेटा)
He knelt before the altar.
Alter—to modify, to make difference (बदलना)
It is not possible for me to alter the plan.
- Adapt**—to make fit or suitable (अनुकूल बनाना)
Please adapt yourself to the changed circumstances.
Adopt—to make voluntarily as one's own child (गैर-संतान)
As my friend has no child, he has adopted my son.

- Adept**—completely skilled or fit (उद्युत)
He is quite adept in his profession.
14. **Allusion**—to convey an indirect reference in passing (संज्ञा)
This poem is full of allusion
Illusion—a false sense (मया)
The whole world appears to me to be an illusion.
Elusion—to baffle (उत्तर)
The guilty person keeps elusion from the police.
15. **Acceptance**—approval (सहमति)
Ramesh has sent his acceptance for a new job.
Acceptation—general meaning of the word (सिद्धि प्राप्त वा समझना आदि)
What is the acceptation of this word?
16. **Affection**—tender attachment (प्रेम)
My father has great affection for me.
Affectation—false pretence (उत्प्रेत, झूठ)
One should hate affectation.
17. **Apathy**—indifference, want of feeling (असहयोग)
I can not understand his apathy towards his be loved parents.
Antipathy—hostility (वृथा, द्वेष)
His antipathy towards me is without any cause or reason.
18. **Apprehensive**—having a feeling of fear (आशङ्कित)
I am apprehensive of being completely misunderstood by her.
Comprehensive—having a wide scope (विस्तृत)
I have written a comprehensive book on Legal Language
19. **Assay**—assessment of purity or fineness of metal-especially of the gold or silver.
Assay of gold jewellery may be made from authorised shop.
Essay—A piece of writing on a particular subject.
Write an essay on the Independence of Judiciary
20. **Ascent**—Line of ascent or ancestry in the ascending line
Being ascent of Late Shri Gopal Ram, Ashok inherited the property.
Assent—consent, to approve
He has made an assent to deliver a lecture
21. **Apposite**—suitable, proper (संगत, उपयुक्त)
His article contained some apposite remarks on the present political scene.
Opposite—facing, averse (प्रतिकूल, विपरीत)
My house is just opposite to University Guest House.

22. **Accident**—Something that happens just by chance (असहयोग उत्पन्न, घटना)
He died in an accident day before yesterday
Incident—event, occurrence (घटना, घटना)
What was the incident in which you got yourself involved
23. **Amiable**—worthy of being loved (मित्रता, मित्र)
He is most amiable friend of mine.
Amicable—friendly (सहयोग)
We believe in amicable settlement of industrial disputes.
24. **Act**—an enactment of the legislature (अभियोग)
This is a very important Act recently passed by the Parliament.
act—to do, to perform (करना, कार्य करना)
One should act upon the advice of the elders
25. **Assure**—to make sure (निश्चय दिलाना)
I assure you of my sincerity.
Ensure—to make certain (निश्चय करना)
Please ensure that this work is done as per time schedule
Insure—to guarantee (सुरक्षा करना)
This house is insured against fire.
26. **Alternate**—coming as following by turn (द्वारित, वैकल्पिक)
He has to go to the hospital on alternate days.
Alternative—a choice between two things. (विकल्प)
I can suggest to you an alternative course of action.
27. **Appeal**—to apply to higher court, against the decision of a lower court. (अधीनस्थ न्यायाधीश से विपरीत से विपरीत या न्यायाधीश से विपरीत फैसला आदि)
The Government has decided to go in appeal in this very important case.
Repeal—to annul or abolish law (बातुरा कर रद्द करना)
The various provisions of the industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have been repealed recently.
28. **Beach**—Sandy land washed by the sea and its waves or shore.
We drove along the beach and entered into the town of Nahantha.
Beech—A large tree with grey bark and pale wood.
Foga case is one of the species related to beech tree.
29. **Bale**—Package of goods (बाग, बाँट्टा आदि की बाँट्टा)
Many bales of cotton were unloaded from the ship.
Bail—Security (जमानत)
The district & sessions judge has granted bail to the accused in the case
30. **Bear**—an animal (बाघ), one who intrigues for a fall in a market. (संदेह)
In his misfortune God gave him to bear up

- Bear**—an alcoholic drink.
Regular intake of beer may be injurious to life.
31. **Barbarism** (बर्बरीयम)
Barbarism still operates in some parts of the world.
Barbarity—Cruelty (बिर्बरीयत)
The barbarity could still be observed in some feudal states.
32. **Bearth**—A sleeping place (सोने की जगह)
I have a bearth reserved in II AC in Jodhpur Howrah Superfast train.
Birth—to take birth (जन्म लेना)
I took birth on 5th July, 1939.
33. **Blew**—past tense of blow
The wind which blew yesterday damaged many things.
Blue—a colour (नीला रंग)
A good music can fade the blue's away.
34. **Born**—Brought forth (जन्म हुआ)
He was born on the Independence Day.
Borne—past participle of "bear" (से ज़ाका गया)
She has borne heavy burden during her entire life.
35. **Bough**—a branch of tree
One form of plough still consists of a crooked bough.
Bow—Front part of a ship or boat
The Aoidier Lowered the bow ignoring the stunned looks on others.
36. **Beneficial**—that which benefits (सहायक)
A morning walk is always beneficial to health.
Beneficent—kind hearted (दयालु, सौजन्य)
His beneficent activities are known to every one.
37. **Banish**—to drive away any person from the country (किसी व्यक्ति को देश से बाहर निकालना)
The Jews were banished from Germany during second World War.
Exile—to drive away any citizen from his own country (किसी नागरिक को अपने देश के देश से निकाल देना)
Some citizens were exiled from our country.
38. **Brake**—A device for slowing or stopping a moving vehicle.
One has to check the break before moving to long drive.
Break—to separate into pieces, stop working
Breaking the tree into small pieces is one of the best exercise.
39. **Career**—course of life, progress through life (जीवनस्यारी)
You must work hard if you want to make excellent career.

- Carrier**—one who carries goods (भारती या वाहन चलाये की जगह)
These days, trucks operate generally as the carrier of goods.
40. **Cease**—come or bring to an end, stop
His right in the property have ceased due to non payment of agreed amount.
Seize—take hold of suddenly and forcibly, take possession by force.
To maintain law and order, the disputed land has been seized by the authority.
41. **Cession**—giving away or parting with (पहोना देना)
India could not agree to the cession of her territory demanded by China.
Session—term, duration, period (सत्र)
Many bills will be introduced by the government during the next Session of the Parliament.
42. **Conveyance**—means of traveling (परिवहन)
I have to travel by bus as I have no other conveyance.
Convenience—comfort (सुविधा)
Carry out these orders at your own convenience.
43. **Corps**—division of army (सेना का विभिन्न भाग)
He is a member of the National Cadet Corps.
Corpse—dead body (शव)
The Corpse of a person lying on the street was carried away for burial.
44. **Ceiling**—the inner roof of a room, limitation (खींची छत, सीमा)
The Government should put a ceiling on the possession of property.
Sealing—making a mark with a stamp (चुन, चुन की छाप)
The postmaster has finished the work of sealing letters.
45. **Censor**—to ban an unacceptable or offensive part of a book, film etc.
Due to vulgarity the new film has been censored by the board.
Censure—to blame or condemn, unfavourable criticism
A good teacher should censure his students when their conduct is censurable.
46. **Collision**—Striking together, clash (दसक, संघर्ष)
Many deaths took place in the collision between a passenger train and a goods train.
Collusion—a secret understanding for committing a crime (जाल, दसकन्दी)
A collusion must have been there between the watchman and the criminal.
47. **Canon**—a decree, a rule (निश्चय, अधिक सिद्धान्त)
The canons of English Jurisprudence are very purposeful and relevant on this subject.
Cannon—heavy gun (शेप)
The Cannon is a very destructive weapon.

48. **Cereal**—A grass producing an edible grain such as wheat, maize etc.
Due to drought in the country, the prices of cereals have jumped.
- Serial**—Consisting of or taking place in a series.
He has been assigned Serial No. 8 in the seniority list.
49. **Course**—line of conduct, a book prescribed for the study (पाठ्यक्रम)
What will be the course of LL.B. II Year Examination, 2010.
- Coarse**—rough, rude, indecent (खुरसा)
The poor man wear very coarse cloth.
50. **Compliment**—a remark made in praise (शंसा, अभिनन्दन)
I sent my compliments on his promotion as professor is law.
- Complement**—that which completes (पूरक)
I have just written a new book to complement my old book on the subject which has become quite outmoded.
51. **Corporal**—physical (शारीरिक)
A corporal punishment is not allowed in the schools.
- Corporeal**—material as opposed to spiritual (दैनिकी)
Human bodies are corporeal but the soul is immortal.
52. **Cheque**—a money order on a bank (चेक का पत्र)
Will you please give me a cheque for Rs. 500/- as against the payment of my claims.
- Check**—to prevent (रोकना)
We must check the social evils like dowry, prohibition, etc.
53. **Contagious**—Spreading by contact (सुन का रोग)
Tuberculosis is a contagious disease.
- Contiguous**—adjoining (जिसे हुए)
The land of my plot is contiguous to the children's park.
54. **Corpse**—A dead body (शव)
Corpse of some unknown persons are still lying in mortuary.
- Corps**—A body of troops (सैन्य)
Students become the members of National Cadet Corps.
55. **Counsel**—advice (सलाह)
He gave me very purposeful and sincere counsel.
- Council**—assembly or any other body either elected or nominated. (परिषद्)
The president is advised by the Council of Ministers at the centre.
56. **Cite**—to refer (उपसंग देना)
The advocate for the defendant cited a recent case decided by the Supreme Court of India.

- Site**—a place, a location (स्थान, जगह)
The new site of our college is just near Sanganger town.
57. **Cease**—to come to an end (समाप्त हो जाना, रुक जाना)
The customary law of succession has ceased to be operative after the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- Seize**—to catch hold of (पकड़ना)
The Contraband articles can be seized during war period.
58. **Considerable**—much, important (जोख बड़ापूर्ण)
He spent a considerable amount on the marriage of his daughter.
- Considerate**—thoughtful (विचारवाली)
He is a very considerate man.
59. **Custom**—Established usages (रिवाज-विचार)
There are some customs recognised by Law.
- Costume**—Dress prescribed by certain profession, etc. (पोशाक)
The advocates have to wear prescribed costume.
60. **Differ**—to disagree (पारस्परिक)
I differ with his views on this point.
- Defer**—to postpone (उत्तरा, देर करना)
The marriage of my friend is deferred to a new date in December next.
61. **Decent**—Fine, good looking, mannered (उचित, सुन्दर, विचारी)
His habits are very decent.
- Dissent**—Disagreement (असहमति)
Mr. Justice Khanna gave a dissenting opinion in the Fundamental Right case.
- Descent**—Family origin of ancestry.
From his german descent he was surnamed Ashkenazi.
62. **Deprecate**—express disapproval of.
In a secular country like India, the use of communal slogans must be deprecated.
- Depreciate**—Decrease in value of property over time
Depreciation is allowable deduction applicable under the provisions of Income Tax Act.
63. **Disease**—suffering from a disease (बीमारी से ग्रसित)
He is suffering from a serious disease.
- Deceased**—one who is dead (मृतक)
The property of the deceased father gave rise to a dispute between the two brothers.
64. **Device**—scheme, plan (उपाय)
We will have to search for a new device to catch the culprit.

- Devise**—to invent (विचार करना, रूढ़ि विचारना)
The young engineers usually devise new building plans.
- 65 **Deference**—respectful (अभ्यर्चन)
I requested with due deference to the Hon'ble Speaker.
- Difference**—unlikeness (अंतर)
There is a lot of difference between a new teacher and an experienced teacher.
- 66 **Decree**—a verdict of the court. (न्यायालय का निर्णय)
The execution of decree is a very difficult task.
- Degree**—academic rank (दरजा)
L.L.B. (Professional) Degree is essential for appearing in the RJS examination.
- 67 **Dependent**—to depend (अवलंबित होना)
I am dependent on the earnings of my father.
- Dependent**—one who depends on (अवलंबित रहने वाला व्यक्ति)
We are five dependent family members upon the earnings of my father.
- 68 **Device**—A scheme or plan (योजना)
The police has a device to arrest an accused.
- Devise**—to find out a device (उपाय विचारना-योजना बनाना)
Ramesh has devise a new scheme for this purpose.
- 69 **Disburse**—to pay out money (बैंक अदि देना का चुकावना)
The Cashier will disburse the salary on every first day of the month.
- Disperse**—to spread, scatter etc. (डगना-डगना फैलाना)
After the meeting, all the members dispersed.
- 70 **Dominant**—Foremost; most important
In every such series or group there is a dominant element.
- Dominate**—to have command or influence over someone.
Female usually dominates the man.
- 71 **Eligible**—suitable, qualified (उपाय, योग्य)
Without L.L.M. degree one is not eligible to become a law teacher.
- Ilegible**—that which can not be read (अपठ्य)
The handwriting of the officer is ilegible.
- 72 **Elicit**—to draw out information or opinion (विकसित)
I'm trying my best to elicit information on this secret matter.
- Illicit**—unlawful (अवैध)
Illicit relations (अवैध सम्बन्ध)
The illicit sale of liquor is prohibited.

- 73 **Eminent**—Well known, famous (प्रसिद्ध)
Prof. Upendra Baxi is one of the most eminent jurists of the country.
- Imminent**—a danger that is about to materialise (अचानक खतरा)
Due to heavy rainfall, there is an imminent danger to household properties in slum areas of the city.
- 74 **Ensure**—To assure, to make something certain
It should be ensured that every student must participate in the annual function.
- Insure**—To make an insurance
Every vehicle must be insured as per Motor Vehicle Act.
- 75 **Expensive**—costing a lot of money
To use of pulses in the food items has become very expensive.
- Expansive**—covering a wide area
Due to expansive approach of the management, the TCS has become a multinational company.
- 76 **Excite**—To stir up, to rouse up
The students were excited to go for another trip.
- Incite**—to move to action
Politicians usually incite the people to rebel in the name of religion.
- 77 **Evaluation**—assessment
Evaluation of answer sheets must be fair and with great caution.
- Evolution**—the process of evolving, gradual development
The theory of evolution propounded by Darwin has no concern with socio-economic inequality.
- 78 **Expedient**—desirable, advisable (अवसरक, सहीकर)
It will be expedient for you to go away from here for the moment.
- Expeditious**—quick, prompt (शीघ्रकरणी)
He took expeditious action on my application.
- 79 **Exhausting**—that which tires (बलात्, बला दूना)
It was an exhausting journey for everyone.
- Exhaustive**—comprehensive (विविध, व्यापकपूर्ण)
He has prepared exhaustive notes on this subject.
- 80 **Emigrant**—a person who goes to some other country for settling over there (दूसरे देश में बसा बसना)
Several cases of emigrants were noticed from our country.
- Immigrant**—is a foreigner who comes in a country for permanent settlement (दूसरे देश से आकर इसी देश में बसना)
During partition, a number of Muslim immigrants came to our country.
- 81 **Extent**—size, measure of degree (पर, सीमा, सीमा)
Article 31 of the Indian Constitution has been amended to a great extent.

- Extant**—still in existence (विद्यमान)
The statutory provisions on the subject are still extant.
82. **Effective**—producing result (प्रभावरण)
His speech was very much effective.
- Efficacious**—power of producing result (प्रभावरण)
The doctor prescribed an efficacious medicine for the patient.
83. **Especially**—chiefly (विशेषतः, खास तौर से)
The weather is especially hot.
- Specially**—particularly (विशेषतः, विशेषतः)
I went to the hospital specially to see your ailing father.
84. **Emergence**—act of emerging (अव्युत्थ)
After the Constitution came in force, there is the emergence of a welfare state.
- Emergency**—anything calling for prompt action (अनाधिक संकट)
During the last emergency (1975-76), Articles, 14, 19, and 21, were suspended.
85. **Formerly**—previously (पहले)
Our present Vice-Chancellor was formerly the Professor in Chemistry Department.
- Formally**—in a formal manner (सामान्य विधान से)
He received the guests formally at the annual function.
86. **Flesh**—A piece of human or animal body (मांस का टुकड़ा)
Non-vegetarian people usually take flesh.
- Flash**—sparking thing (धक्का)
A flash of lighting is usually seen in night hours.
87. **Fair**—just, not dishonest, according to rules
Fair and speedy trial is a legal right of an accused.
- Fare**—the price of traveling
Railway fare has been increased by 10 per cent.
88. **Foul**—disgusting, contaminated
His behaviour in the function was absolutely disgusting.
- Fowl**—a bird kept for its eggs or meat such as chicken
A fowl has been kept for the Christmas.
89. **Flour**—the finely ground meal of wheat or other grains (आटा)
Wheat-flour is very costly in these days.
- Flower** (फूल)
The rose is the king of all flowers.
90. **Gaol**—(कैद)
One should go to goaljail if he commits theft.

- Goal**—(उद्देश्य) Object
What is your goal in life.
91. **Gait**—A person's manner of walking
The way in which he Gait in the garden, everyone is surprised.
- Gate**—a door or a barrier
Kindly open the gate so that the students may enter into the class.
92. **Grate**—to cut or reduce, have an irritating effect
She grated on her nerves.
- Great**—considered above average in amount, extent or strength, excellent
Dr. Abdul Kalam was great teacher, scientist and human being.
93. **Hair**—(बाल, बाल)
His hair has already turned gray.
- Hare**—(खरगोश)
A hare runs very fast.
- Heir**—(उत्तराधिकारी)
There is no heir of this landed property.
94. **Hail**—Pellets of frozen rain falling in showers
It is hailing.
- Hale**—Strong and healthy
He is mentally and physically hale.
95. **Human**—belonging to the man-kind (मानवीय)
All human beings are mortal.
- Humane**—merciful (दयालु)
The workers in mines are working not in humane conditions.
96. **Honorary**—holding an office without receiving any remuneration (अवैतनिक)
He is the honorary secretary of the club.
- Honourable**—worthy of honour (सम्मान योग्य)
He is an honourable old gentleman.
97. **Idol**—An object of worship of a deity (देवता की मूर्ति)
Hindus worship variety of idols.
- Idle**—Laziness (सुस्ती)
Mohan always appears to be idle.
98. **Industrial**—relating to industry (औद्योगिक)
There is a paper of industrial relations in DLL course.
- Industrious**—Hard working person (परिश्रमी)
Industrious students always get success in examinations.
99. **Injunction**—an order of the court (न्यायालय का आदेश)
Preventive remedy is granted through injunctions by the courts.

Injection—to infuse medicines in human body through skin. (निष्पन्थ)
He has to inject insulin on each and everyday.

100 **Insight**—capacity to look deep into something. (अवलोकित)
Our Dean has an insight in the studies of Mercantile Law.

Incite—to instigate (उत्तेजित)
Opposition leaders sometimes incite a mob to commit violence.

101 **Indict**—Formally accuse or charge with a serious crime
He has been indicted for the charge of murder.

Indite—to write, compose, dictate
To indite a paragraph, one must have thorough knowledge of the subject.

102 **Intention**—an aim, purpose of plan.
Intention is basic ingredient of any offence.

Intension—of extreme force, degree of strength
She has an intensive knowledge of the subject.

103 **Intensive**—through, close (सघन)
I have made an intensive study of the law of Tort.

Extensive—covering a wide ground (व्यापक)
Town planners have made extensive survey of land outside Jaipur city.

104 **Irrelevant**—not connected with the subject (असंबन्धित)
Your remarks are quite irrelevant.

Irreverent—Disrespectfully
The young people of present generation are quite irreverent in their attitude towards the elderly people.

105 **Invention**—anything that is made or devised (अविष्कार)
The invention of computer was a great wonder.

Discovery—anything which already existed but the existence of which has not been known to the man-kind (खोज)
The discovery of atomic energy has opened a new chapter in the history of mankind.

106 **Inconstant**—changing (अस्थिर, परिवर्तनशील)
He is an inconstant thinker.

Inconsistent—self contradictory (प्रतिषेध, विरुद्ध अन्तर्विरोध)
I could not understand his inconsistent views on this vital issue.

107 **Jealous**—unpleasant feeling, on the success of others (ईर्ष्या)
Don't be jealous of others success.

Zealous—Enthusiasm (उत्साही, उत्साह)
We should be proud of zealous persons.

108 **Judicious**—wise (बुद्धिमत्पूर्ण)
You must be judicious in selecting books for reading.

Judicial—relating to a court (न्यायिक)

A judicial committee has been formed to discuss my proposal.

109 **Lead**—A heavy bluish-grey metallic element.

Lead is the basic metal used in zinc industry.

Led—Light emitting diode, a semi conductor diode which gives out light.

These events led upto the establishment of a republic.

110 **Letter**—A written message (पत्र)

He has not yet replied to my letter.

Later—comparative degree of the late (वधुतर)

He came to the meeting later than I.

Latter—That which is mentioned afterwards (उत्तर भाग)

Ram and Shyam are brothers, latter is more sensible than the former.

111 **Liar**—One who tells lie (झूठ बोलने वाला)

A liar can't seek sympathy of others.

Lawyer—Person who practise in legal profession (अधिवक्ता)

Shri S R. Surana is a prominent criminal lawyer.

112 **Legible**—Readable

Your writing should be legible to understand the material.

Eligible—Satisfying the condition to do or receive something

He is eligible to be considered for promotion.

113 **Loan**—a sum of money that is lent to someone.

SBI extended a loan of Rs. 5 lac to Murari.

Lone—having no companions.

I am certainly not a lone voice against corruption.

114 **Literary**—pertaining to literature (साहित्यिक)

He is a man of literary taste.

Literate—one who has learn to read and write (पढ़ा लिखा)

The number of literates in our country is much similar than those who are illiterates.

115 **Legislator**—one who makes laws, a member of legislative assembly (विधायक)

A few legislators in the Legislative Assembly opposed the Bill.

Legislature—legislative body of a state (विधानसभा)

The State Legislature has recently enacted a progressive law.

116 **Licence**—Permission (सम्मत की ओर से आज्ञा)

He has a licence to sell wine.

License—to permit, to authorise legally (अज्ञा देना)

He has been granted license to sell wine.

- 117. **Massage**—the rubbing and kneading of parts of the body with the hands to relieve pain or tension.
A good lukewarm oil massage relaxes the body.
- Message**—A spoken or written communication.
Mahatma Gandhi's life is itself a message to the country.
- 118. **Momentary**—not durable; lasting for a very short time (क्षणिक)
Although I had only a momentary glimpse of her, it thrilled me.
Momentous—big, enormous (बड़ेबड़े)
Momentous changes are taking place in the social and economic life of our country.
- 119. **Minor**—(खतराना)
An agreement made with a minor is void ab initio.
Miner—(खनिक) relating to mines
Miners work hard in coal mines.
- 120. **Naughty**—disobedient, badly behaved.
Every arrogant child is naughty.
Knotty—full of knots; extremely complex.
The problem of communalism is very knotty.
- 121. **Negligent**—careless (खतराना)
Ravi was dismissed from the services because he was found of being negligent in his work.
Negligible—that may be neglected (देखा नहीं गया)
The rise of the water level in the river is negligible.
- 122. **Notorious**—widely known for bad acts (खुशामत, दुखाना)
Hari was found most notorious boy among all the students.
Famous—Known widely for good deeds (शुभकृत)
Ramesh became famous in the college, as he got first position in the university.
- 123. **Ordinance**—a rule or order issued by the president or governor when the Legislature is not in session. (अज्ञात)
The President has the power to issue an ordinance on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
Ordinance—canon, guns etc. (संवैधानिक, युद्ध सामग्री बनाने का कारखाना)
He is employed in an ordinance factory.
- 124. **Objective**—Purposeful (उद्देश्यपूर्ण)
His objective was to gain popularity.
Subjective—of individual point of view (वैयक्तिक)
One should not be subjective in general discussions.
- 125. **Observance**—practice, custom, compliance (नियम, रीति, धर्म)
Observance of this rule is necessary.

- Observation**—Perception, remark
The general observations of the committee are acceptable to all.
- 126. **Pear**—A yellowish-green or brownish green edible fruit.
Pear is good for health.
Peer—A member of the nobility in Britain or Ireland.
He became a peer of west phalian estates.
- 127. **Prosecute**—to sue at law in a criminal case. (अभियोग प्रस्तुत करना, चार्ज पत्र दाखिल करना)
The Government usually prosecutes in criminal matters.
Persecute—treat in a cruel or unfair way over a long period.
Her husband is persecuting since the marriage.
- 128. **Patrol**—(रक्त संचार)
Yesterday night army persons were patrolling the city.
Petrol—An oil used for automobiles (पेट्रोल)
There is acute scarcity of petrol.
- 129. **Peal**—A loud or long lasting ringing of a bell.
Peel—Remove the skin from a fruit or vegetable.
Peeled tomatoes are good for health.
- 130. **Prescribe**—to order books to be studied (निर्दिष्ट करना)
This book has been prescribed for LL.B. (2 year students).
Proscribe—to forbid, to reject (निराकरण, निषेधित करना)
Certain articles have been proscribed for their common use.
- 131. **Principle**—General laws or fundamentals (नियम)
There are several principles of general applicability in law of torts.
Principal—Chief, head of an institution (प्रधान, अध्यक्ष)
The principal of this college is a strict disciplinarian.
- 132. **Precedent**—an example which may be followed afterwards (पूर्व निर्णय)
There is no precedent for granting such a long leave to a temporary employee.
President—chairman (अध्यक्ष, अध्यक्ष)
He was re-elected as the President of the Association.
- 133. **Practice**—habitual action or performance (अभ्यास, धर्म)
Practice makes a man perfect.
Practise—to put in practice (अभ्यास करना)
You will have to practise it for many times before you get control over it.
- 134. **Practical**—pertaining to action, connected with realities (व्यवहारिक)
Practical knowledge is essential to be a good lawyer.
Practicable—that which can be translated into action (करने योग्य)
Your suggestion is not practicable.

135. **Peace**—Calm, quiet (शांति)
A peace conference was held in Geneva.
Piece—part (भाग, टुकड़ा)
To-day, I purchased a piece of cloth from the market.
136. **Remunerate**—Recount
Kindly remunerate the presence of students.
Remunerate—to pay for service rendered
Remuneration for the rendered services is very ehorbitant
137. **Rite**—a religious or other solemn ceremony
Several rites have to be performed before the marriage
Right—Factually correct.
He is right in answering the questions put in the examination.
138. **Reign**—to govern (शासन करना)
Akbar the Great brought about many reforms during his reign
Rain—the falling of drops of water from the clouds. (बार)
It rains heavily for three months in a year.
139. **Respective**—relating to a particular person or thing (अलग-अलग, अलग-अलग भागों में)
Mohan, Hari and Sohan got down from train at their respective destinations.
Respectful—full of respect (सम्मानपूर्ण)
This boy is very respectful.
140. **Rational**—pertaining to reason (तर्क संगत)
The law of equity is based on rational principles.
Rationale—pertaining to reason (तर्किक तर्क)
What is the rationale of your contention.
141. **Refuge**—shelter or protection (आश्रय, शरण)
He approached the Minister to seek his refuge
Refuse—rubbish, waste matter etc. (बालू, गन्दगी, जूतन)
The refuse of the city should be thrown out side the city walls.
142. **Rough**—not smooth or level, not gentle
His behaviour on the occasion was very rude and rough
Ruff—A ring of feathers or hair round the neck of a bird or mammal
143. **Spacious**—having a lot of space (विस्तृत, लम्बा चौड़ा)
Our college have spacious class rooms.
Specious—thought seemingly true (झूठी तौर से सही)
He gave her a specious reason for coming home late
144. **Sensible**—intelligent, having sound sense (बुद्धिमान, सोचसम)
She is a sensible girl.

- Sensitive**—having too much capacity for feeling, easily affected or moved (संवेदनशील, संवेदनशील)
Don't be so sensitive in family disputes
145. **Sheer**—Absolute or complete
To advise him is sheer wastage of time
Seer—A person supposedly able to see visions of the future
A teacher should be seer in directing the future of the students according to their ability and strength
146. **Statue**—an image of a human-being or animal in marble etc. (चर्मरतन का मूर्ति)
I shall meet you near Lala Lajpat Rai Statue
Statute—a law passed by the Parliament (विधि, कानून)
Several statutes have been passed by Parliament during its last session.
147. **Symmetry**—proportion, harmony (समन्वय, समन्वय)
There is a perfect symmetry in this sketch, which you have drawn.
Cemetery—graveyard (कब्रिस्तान)
I saw her shedding tears over a grave in the cemetery
148. **Stationary**—motionless (स्थिर)
The sun is supposed to be stationary.
Stationery—Writing materials (लेखन सामग्री)
I intend to open a stationery shop.
149. **Sick**—physically or mentally ill
J.K. Industries Ltd. has been declared as sick unit by the BIFR.
Seek—try to find or obtain, search for
He is seeking for the solution of the problem of illiteracy.
150. **Soar**—fly or rise high into the air
Sore—Painful, causing mental anguish.
151. **Stare**—Look at someone or something with great concentration (चूना)
I feel that someone is staring me.
Stair—each of a set of fixed steps. (सीढ़ी)
The stairs in the building are not well maintained
152. **Straight**—extending in one direction, without a curve or bend.
Strait—a narrow passage of water connecting two seas or other large areas of water
153. **Superficial**—pertaining to the surface, shallow (बाह्य, बाहरी)
His knowledge of the subject is superficial
Superfluous—Unnecessary, exceeding the requirements, excess (अवश्यक से अधिक, अवश्यक)
I have taken a decision, any further arguments from your side would be superfluous

154. **Suit**—(सुट) Climate of coastal areas does not suit me.
Suite—Group of rooms (सुटों का समूह)
 I have occupied a suite in Taj Mahal Hotel, Mumbai.
155. **Succession**—coming of the thing after another in time (सफलता)
 He got this piece of land in succession from his grandfather.
Inheritance—receiver of property, a title for action (सम्पत्ति) (संवादात्मक)
 The Anrit Bhavan was inherited by all the brothers.
156. **Sweat**—(पसीना)
 Workers are known as sweating labour
Sweet—(मीठापन)
 Diabetic patients usually do not take sweet diets
157. **Substitute**—to put in place of another (बदली, प्रतिस्थापन)
 Ram will work as a substitute for his friend.
Replace—to put in its place again (एक वस्तु को बहाल करना)
 Please replace this old carpet by a new one
158. **Sole**—only (केवल)
 He is the sole proprietor of this shop
Soul—spirit (आत्मा)
 The soul is immortal
159. **Temper**—disposition of mind (दिखावा)
 He is a man of hot temper.
Tamper—to make unauthorised changes in documents (फिरोपन, बदलाव)
 Some persons have tampered with the original document
160. **Temporary**—for the time being (अस्थायी)
 This office is temporary, so I shall not allow my son to join it
Temporal—relating to the world (समयिक)
 Gautam Buddha had no interest in temporal affairs, so he left his house and became an ascetic.
161. **Tail**—the part of body of an animal stick at the rear end.
Tale—a story or narrative
162. **Unanimous**—all of the same mind or opinion (सममति)
 All were unanimous that Ramesh chandra, an employee should be dismissed
Anonymous—without any name (अज्ञात)
 I received an anonymous letter

163. **Unqualified**—without qualification (असिद्ध, अनिश्चित)
 He is unqualified for this post.
Disqualified—disallow, to make unfit (अयोग्य, अयोग्य)
 He has been disqualified for two years for using unfair means in the examination.
164. **Vacation**—period of cessation, holidays (छुट्टी, अवकाश)
 Where are you going to spend your summer vacations this year.
Vocation—calling, profession (व्यवसाय)
 He realised very soon that teaching was not the right vocation for him.
165. **Vice**—a habit or activity considered immoral
Voice—sound produced through the mouth.
 We should raise voice against untouchability
166. **Virtual**—in actual fact (वास्तविक)
 Chief Minister is the virtual ruler of the state.
Virtuous—possessing virtue (वैशेषिक)
 Our must lead a virtuous life
167. **Vain**—Fruitless (बर्बाद)
 All his efforts proved vain
Vein—blood vessel (रक्त वाहिका)
 Veins carry blood from one part of the human body to another.
168. **Wave**—vibration (कंपन, लहर)
 A wave came and carried him off
Waive—not to insist or to forgive (समाप्त, छोड़ना)
 Citizens can not waive their fundamental rights
169. **Weak**—(कमजोर)
 One should always help weak persons.
Week—(सप्ताह)
 We always meet at the university guest house on every weekend.
170. **Whether**—(क्या)
 I do not know whether you are married
Weather—(समय)
 The weather has been extremely bad for last one week or so
171. **Worse**—Less good, satisfactory.
 His health condition is worse than yesterday.
Verse—a division of a poem.
172. **Ware**—manufactured article of a specified type
Wear—have an one's body as clothing, decoration or protection.